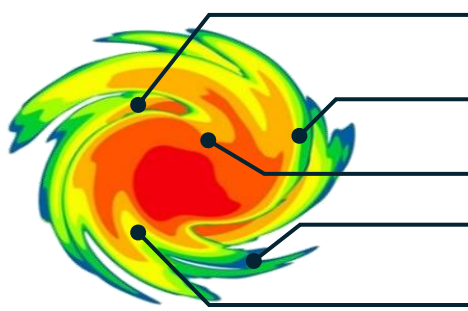


ALMA 2024 2nd QUARTER SUMMARY REPORT

Introduction: Malaria - a perfect storm for resurgence

Malaria elimination is facing a perfect storm, a convergence of multiple threats that are disrupting essential life-saving malaria interventions.



- Climate Change
- Resistance to insecticides, antimalarials, and RDTs and invasion urban malaria transmitting mosquitoes
- Significant resource gaps
- Humanitarian crises
- Rapidly growing at-risk population
- Epidemics of communicable diseases

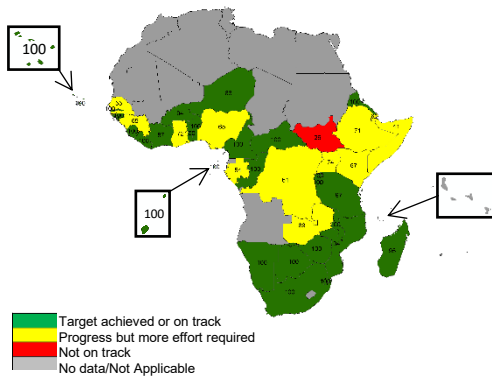
- MEMBERS
- Algeria
 - Angola
 - Benin
 - Botswana
 - Burkina Faso
 - Burundi
 - Cameroon
 - Central African Republic
 - Cabo Verde
 - Chad
 - Comoros
 - Republic of Congo
 - Côte d'Ivoire
 - Democratic Republic of Congo
 - Djibouti
 - Egypt
 - Equatorial Guinea
 - Eritrea
 - Eswatini
 - Ethiopia
 - Gabon
 - Ghana
 - Guinea
 - Guinea Bissau
 - Kenya
 - Lesotho
 - Liberia
 - Libya
 - Madagascar
 - Malawi
 - Mali
 - Mauritania
 - Mauritius
 - Mozambique
 - Morocco
 - Namibia
 - Niger
 - Nigeria
 - Rwanda
 - Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic
 - São Tomé and Príncipe
 - Senegal
 - Seychelles
 - Sierra Leone
 - Somalia
 - South Africa
 - South Sudan
 - Sudan
 - The Gambia
 - Togo
 - Tunisia
 - Uganda
 - United Republic of Tanzania
 - Zambia
 - Zimbabwe

Malaria programs are having to adapt constantly to new challenges, failing solutions, new technologies and resource constraints.

Financing the storm: A severe shortfall

Malaria elimination is facing significant financial shortfalls. By 2026, an additional \$1.5 billion USD is required to maintain current malaria interventions, which are already insufficient to achieve full coverage. This shortfall, linked to the ongoing global financial crisis, could leave over 400 million people unprotected due to a shortfall of more than 200 million long-lasting insecticidal nets. There are also significant funding gaps to fully implement country National Strategic Plans.

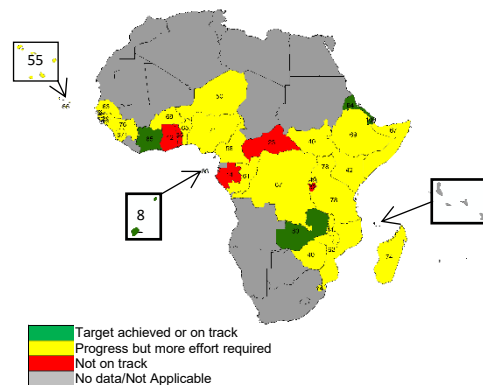
LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)



Source: Quarter 2 2024 ALMA Scorecard

The designation employed and the presentation of material in these maps does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of ALMA concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area of its authorities or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries

% of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026)



Source: Quarter 2 2024 ALMA Scorecard

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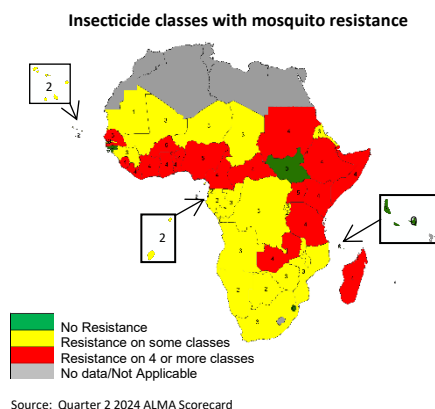
Estimates by the Malaria Atlas Project predict that if resources continue to flatline from 2027 to 2029 **there will be an estimated additional 112 million cases and up to 280,700 additional malaria deaths.** We will see upsurges and outbreaks of malaria across Africa. Historical evidence shows that malaria resurges fast when funding is cut and programming is removed, with funding gaps cited as the most common reason for malaria resurgence.¹

A looming nightmare!

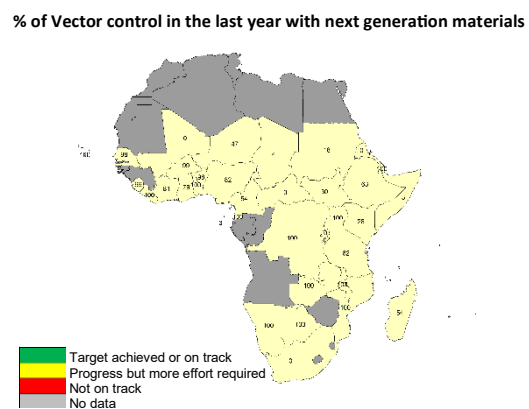
Data from the Malaria Atlas Project examining the malaria receptive risk in Africa estimates that **a complete absence of malaria control in 2022 would have led to 558,275,474 cases and 2.8 million deaths.**² This shows it is not just the gains we have made that are at risk but if malaria programmes are not sustained, we could end up in a place far worse than we were two decades ago.

The effects of climate change, especially increased flooding, cyclones, and other extreme weather events, are further exacerbating the situation, creating conditions that favour a resurgence of malaria. This not only threatens to increase malaria transmission but also exacerbates the burden of other vector-borne diseases.

In addition, Africa is facing increasing biological threats: insecticide resistance, antimalarial medicine resistance, as well as malaria parasites evading rapid diagnostic tests and the invasion of new mosquitoes threatening urban malaria transmission. Fortunately, we have highly effective tools that can address these threats, but they are more expensive. New next generation mosquito nets are significantly more impactful at reducing malaria and are rolling out across Africa; but the coverage is far from optimal. Other new tools are also rolling out, such as the malaria vaccine which must be deployed alongside the existing tools.



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Humanitarian and health emergencies. Between 2019 and 2022, 41 malaria-endemic countries suffered such crises. Many of these countries saw significant increases in malaria cases and deaths, and a few experienced malaria epidemics³

Sustainable Health Systems – against a resurgence of malaria

Malaria investments are investments in health system strengthening and health security. Malaria programs trained community health workers within robust at scale community health systems; they require data and surveillance including genomic surveillance; they require strong forecasting and supply chains; they require effective at scale diagnostic capacity and capability; – all of which are essential components of strong health systems including pandemic prevention and preparedness. Malaria places a heavy burden on under resourced and fragile health systems. Not only would a malaria resurgence overwhelm health systems, reducing a country's ability to diagnose and treat all health conditions effectively, but it would also undermine other investments in health system strengthening and weaken defences against other diseases, creating greater global health insecurity.

A malaria resurgence would plunge countries into poverty and trigger economic crises and instability. Malaria is a disease of poverty disproportionately concentrated in low-income countries and vulnerable populations. African countries are the most affected by the ongoing financial crisis. They face high levels of debt and default risks and have limited domestic resources because of low tax revenues and high borrowing costs. The continued high number of malaria cases places severe stress on countries' economies. It is a leading cause of worker absenteeism, costing the continent an estimated half a billion days of work each year. Research, including recent analysis by Oxford Economics Africa, shows an intrinsic link between malaria rates and economic growth and international trade with the potential to see an additional \$127 billion boost to African economies and \$81 billion boost to international trade if targets are met by 2030.⁴

Conclusion – We all have a role to play

Countries must engage effectively, sharpening the targeting of interventions and boosting management and systems strengthening.

A whole of society approach is called for, with the introduction and use of multi sectoral, multi stakeholder End Malaria Councils and funds; with active private sector, youth, civil society, religious and traditional leaders' participation.

It is essential that all partners and stakeholders work to ensure that the forthcoming Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and Global Fund replenishments are successful, and that malaria continues to receive at least the current proportion of spend in the Global Fund disease split. Given the perfect storm that countries and communities are facing, all efforts must be made; not just to maintain, but to increase financing and turn countries' trajectory from stagnation and regression to control and elimination of the terrible scourge of malaria.

It is time that children and young mothers are protected from the ravages of a fully preventable and treatable disease that is robbing generations of a future and plugging

communities deeper and deeper into poverty. Malaria is no longer just a development threat; it is a threat to peace and security.

¹ Cohen et al [Malaria Journal](#) volume 11, (2012)

² Personal communication, Malaria Atlas Project

³ WHO, World Malaria Report (2023)

⁴ Sarma et al. [The economic burden of malaria](#) (2019)