

ALMA 2ND QUARTER 2017 OVERVIEW REPORT

BUILDING SUSTAINABILITY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST MALARIA

Introduction – Africa’s Sustainable Development

Truly sustainable development requires both vision and commitment.

Africa’s Heads of State and Government recognize the tremendous economic benefits to be derived from a continent that no longer has to deal with the scourge of Malaria. The continent’s productive capacity and therefore GDP would grow exponentially, with less absenteeism in all sectors, and increased agricultural production as well as growth in the earning potential of students, as evidenced by improved learning outcomes. Indeed, a dollar invested now in the fight against Malaria will generate returns of thirty-six US Dollars. (See Copenhagen consensus “The Nobel Laureates' Guide to The Smartest Targets for The World”)

The productive, earning, and learning potential that can be released will generate trillions of Dollars for individuals, communities and countries. It will fuel the demographic dividend that Africa needs from our current youth bulge. The theme of the July 2017 AU summit was "Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investment in the Youth". Malaria elimination will be a vital aspect of creating the enabling environment and capacity to make this a reality.

A Malaria Free Africa

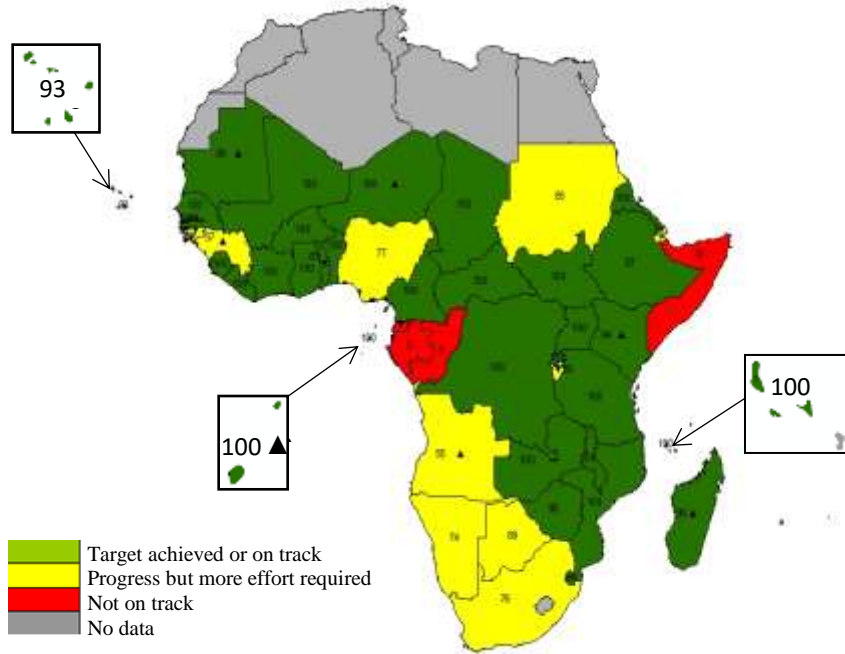
Africa’s vision of a continent free of Malaria will only be realized by demonstrating commitment through a fight of endurance, never letting up on the consistent battle to attain universal coverage with interventions that will:

- prevent the development of larvae into adult mosquitoes;
- kill mosquitoes, or create a barrier between mosquitoes and people
- detect new infections early
- treat infections timely and correctly
- ensure effective surveillance and data collection

It is quite clear that the continent needs to build on its success to date to reach and sustain universal coverage with these interventions. For the purposes of Malaria elimination, the continent is one continuous territory, and successful control or elimination in one country will not be sustained if the neighbour has not achieved universal coverage. The maps below demonstrate that some very wide disparities continue to exist between neighbouring countries. Regional economic groupings are critical to ensuring the uniformity of engagement required. ALMA and the RBM Partnership are currently working with these stakeholders on accountability and action tools that will support this engagement, building on the existing malaria country scorecards, currently rolled out in 18 countries, as well as the regional scorecards for accountability and action, and malaria elimination.

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

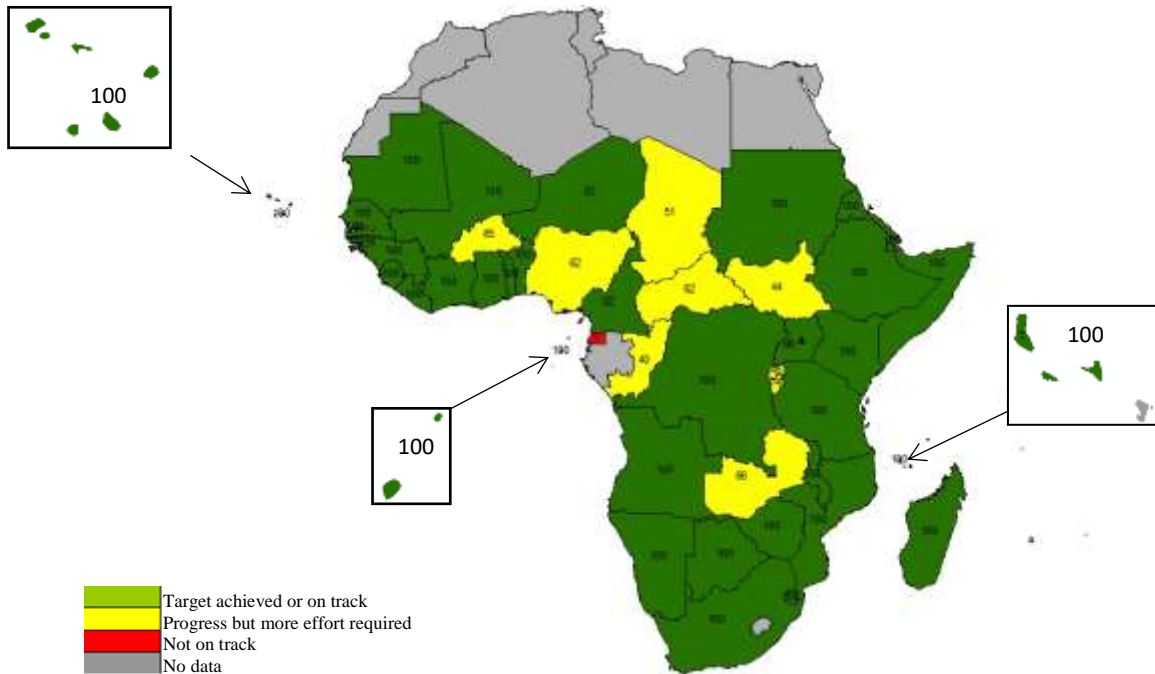
Operational LLIN /IRS Coverage (% of at risk Population)



Source: Quarter 2 2017 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

Public Sector RDT Financing 2017 Projection (% of need)



Source: Quarter 2 2017 ALMA Scorecard

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We must demonstrate commitment through a fight of perseverance even in the face of tremendous challenge and change.

- When resources are in short supply, then the greater part of the financial investment must be shouldered by Africa’s own public and private sectors.
- When the regulatory environment hinders the rapid introduction of new technologies, these barriers must be removed to ensure that Africa is not left behind.
- With increasing insecticide resistance to existing interventions, there is a need for new commodities, interventions and innovations, including exploring opportunities to have these commodities manufactured in Africa to further enhance sustainability as well as economic development
- Where market forces do not adjust with increased demand to make commodities more affordable, we must look for alternative solutions that will work for the continent. Innovative sustainable resource mobilization in partnership with the Private sector; is an option worth exploring.

Financing the fight

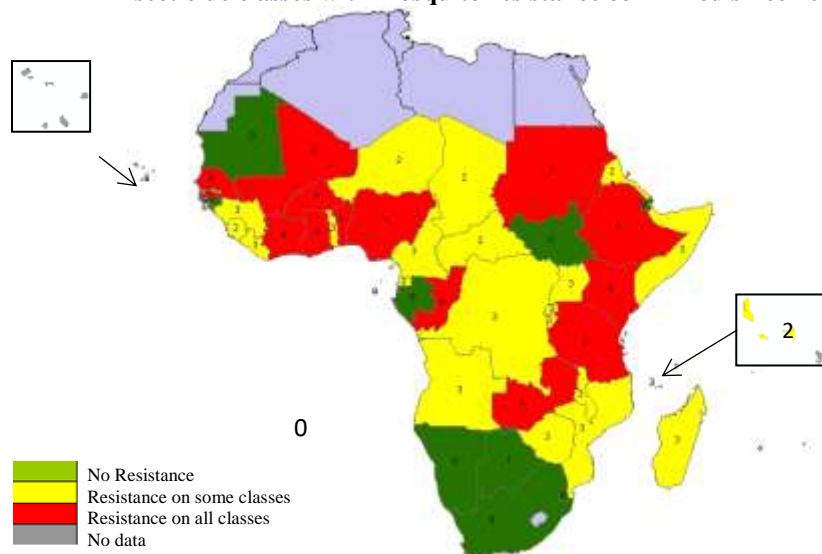
The Role of the Public Sector

During the Millennium Development Goal era, governments of Malaria Endemic countries contributed one third of the country level investments in malaria. The CEO of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership has called on every malaria endemic country globally, to dramatically ramp up public sector budget allocation to malaria control and elimination.

Dr Kesetebirhan Admasu gives a very clear message “...the final chapter in the malaria fight could be our most challenging yet. Mobilizing the necessary resources, and addressing the political realities and evolving needs in malaria-affected countries, is a monumental task. To succeed we must adapt.”

One of the most critical challenges that will continue to evolve over time is that of resistance. Insecticide resistance on the African continent is a big challenge, especially since new solutions will invariably cost more, even with market shaping interventions.

Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance confirmed since 2010



Source: Quarter 2 2017 ALMA Scorecard

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It is therefore critical that all actions (including implementation of WHO recommended insecticide resistance monitoring and management plans) that will preserve the current tools, and monitor resistance, are efficiently and comprehensively implemented. Countries must look to financing core and new innovative interventions themselves. The RBM CEO looks to the political leadership of the ALMA heads of State and Government to lead the charge in Africa.

The Role of the Private Sector

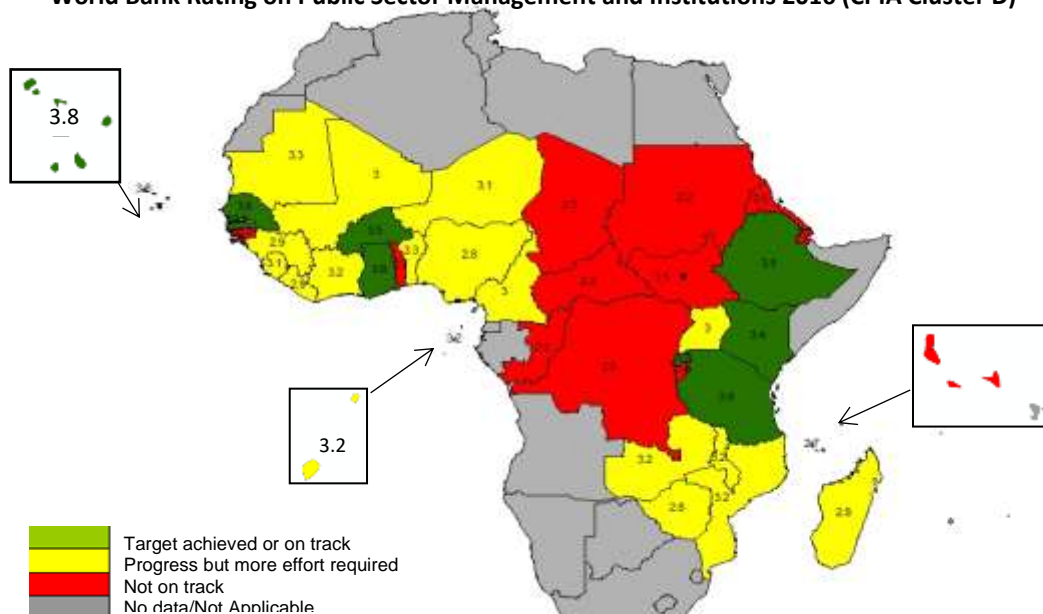
The progressive corporations of today’s global markets are becoming more strategic in building sustainability. They have gone beyond safeguarding their capital and employees, as well as protecting communities and markets to becoming active partners in growing the economy for sustainability.

These market players have taken the next step in the innovate PPPs and new interpretations of Corporate Social Responsibility that recognizes that they depend on sustainable communities and environments; making them a more socially and environmentally conscious actor.

In his consultative meeting with the private sector, partners and across section of the ALMA members the Chair of ALMA; His Majesty King Mswati III Stated: “If we are to win this battle against malaria we need to work smarter, faster and more collaboratively..... Crossing the finish line and ending this terrible disease, will require that first we engage every stakeholder, private, public and individual to play an active role.”

The World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) ratings on public sector management and institutions, reflect a big gap that could benefit from innovative PPPs in the area of management and capacity building for sustainable accountability and results, focusing on efficiency and effectiveness.

World Bank Rating on Public Sector Management and Institutions 2016 (CPIA Cluster D)



Source: Quarter 2 2017 ALMA Scorecard

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A new Partnership

In pursuit on this new form of sustainable development; the ALMA Chair announced the development of a new partnership with Africa's Private Sector.

Whilst emphasizing that the governments must be in the driver's seat and increase budget allocation, His Majesty underscored that "We need to go beyond increasing our domestic public-sector resources allocation, to private sector partnerships that work. As governments, we cannot do it alone. Partnering with the private sector in mobilizing resources, managing programs and making our investment work better for us will be essential." The brief to the ALMA Secretariat is that the partnership with the private sector must entail a mechanism that will not only generate resources, but contribute towards sustainable financing for the continent's robust development agenda.

Addressing the member's countries and partners; the chair of ALMA concluded: "I cannot think of a better gift to give the hundreds of millions of our youth across our continent, than a mechanism that targets them specifically for human capital development, financial/economic inclusion, robust health systems, and the delivery of a Malaria Free Africa!"