



## ALMA SUMMARY REPORT SEPTEMBER 2024

### INTRODUCTION

This September, Heads of State and Government from all the UN member states around the world, met in New York to agree on a pact for the future. With only 6 years left to the end of the current SDG period in 2030; the compact was a clarion call to action. In a world still reeling from financial and economic and health related aftershocks of the COVID pandemic; overwhelmed by the annual battering from climate change related disasters; and plagued by the instability brought on by conflict; displaced persons and migration; “it was time to rebuild trust and showcase the power of international collaboration.”

By adopting the compact; countries committed inter-Alia to a step change in financing for the SDGs and closing the financing gap; reducing global disparities in science, technology and innovation; strengthening youth participation both globally and nationally; recommitting to gender equality and the empowerment of women and children; and lastly a global digital compact.

### THE FIRST TEST

The first test of this global compact came in October, when the World Bank and IMF meetings in Washington focused on ‘Progress and Ambition for the future’. The World Bank committed to doubling agri-business and finance to US\$9 billion annually by 2030. We welcome this additional investment, and urge the World bank and countries to integrate vector control into their agricultural investments.

Countries in the Africa region have experienced increases in mosquito breeding sites associated with large scale agric-business and irrigation. This has led to increased malaria outbreaks and reduced productivity due to illness. There are simple vector control measures that can be integrated into these programmes, including; laticiding, IRS, prophylaxis for pregnant women, and distribution of dual insecticide treated nets as well as early testing and treatment.

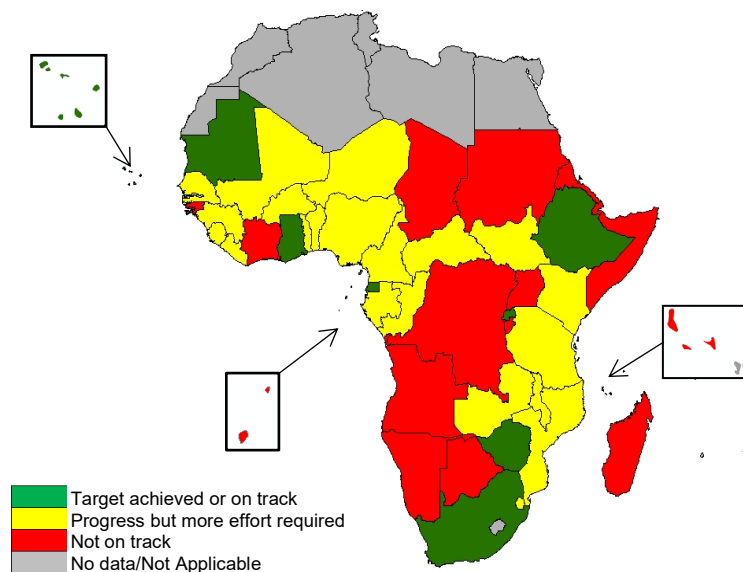
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Algeria  
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Morocco  
Namibia  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Rwanda  
Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic  
São Tomé and Príncipe  
Senegal  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Somalia  
South Africa  
South Sudan  
Sudan  
The Gambia  
Togo  
Tunisia  
Uganda  
United Republic of Tanzania  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

The World Bank itself has interpreted Environmental Impact Assessments as follows:

1. Identifying, predicting, and evaluating economic, environmental, and social impacts of development activities.
2. Providing information on the environmental consequences for decision making.
3. Promoting environmentally sound and suitable development by identifying appropriate alternatives and mitigation measures.

Few African countries are on track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% as required by the UN and AUC targets. None, can therefore afford investments that do not mitigate the adverse outcomes like an increase in vectors for this deadly disease.

**On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)**



Source: Quarter 3 2024 ALMA Scorecard

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In addition. Coverage for other vector borne diseases including NTDs is equally poor.



A second area of focus was investing in women. The World Bank has committed itself to enabling 300 million more women to use broadband by 2030, and supporting 250 million more women with social protection; as well as 80 million more with capital.

ALMA has worked with countries to develop facility level and community level scorecards which are excellent digital tools that can be linked to mothers and pregnant women in the community to ensure timely access to vector control, early detection and treatment of malaria. Integrating these tools into broad band, and social protection investments will protect more women and children and ensure the success of all social protection and capital investments in malaria endemic area plans.



### **Ghana community discussing their community scorecard**

#### **THE SECOND TEST**

Around 68 million people in Southern Africa are suffering from an El Niño-induced drought that has devastated crops and caused widespread food shortages, according to the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Despite a \$5.5 billion appeal for humanitarian assistance, donations have fallen short.

More than 10 Million people in East, central and west Africa; including Kenya, Tanzania, Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, DRC, Chad, Niger and Nigeria have been devastated by floods this year, with hundreds losing their lives.

Cop 29 in Baku started with a demand from Developing countries, for US dollars 1.3 trillion per year to address these types of climate crises to enable countries to both mitigate and adapt to the far reaching effects.



At the moment, many country NDCs as well as investments in the various sectors do not factor in malaria prophylaxis, vector control, malaria infection, or the treatment of same.

## **CONCLUSION**

The malaria community has agreed that the world needs a big push to attain the 2030 targets and to eliminate malaria on the African continent. This big push requires the combined commitment and action of all countries and development partners, acting at community, national, regional and global levels.

It requires new science and innovation, scaling up what works, and integrated approaches, as well as the engagement of all stakeholders and active participation of youth and communities. This must include the nontraditional partners as well as building or research, and manufacturing capacity on the African continent.

Perhaps the most important question to answer is if not now; when? It is time for a malaria free generation!