



SpeakUpAfrica

Malaria and the New Sustainable Development Agenda

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From MDGs to SDGs

#DefeatMalaria

#GlobalGoals

15 years of commitment and collaboration have transformed the fight against malaria into a prototype for sustainable development.



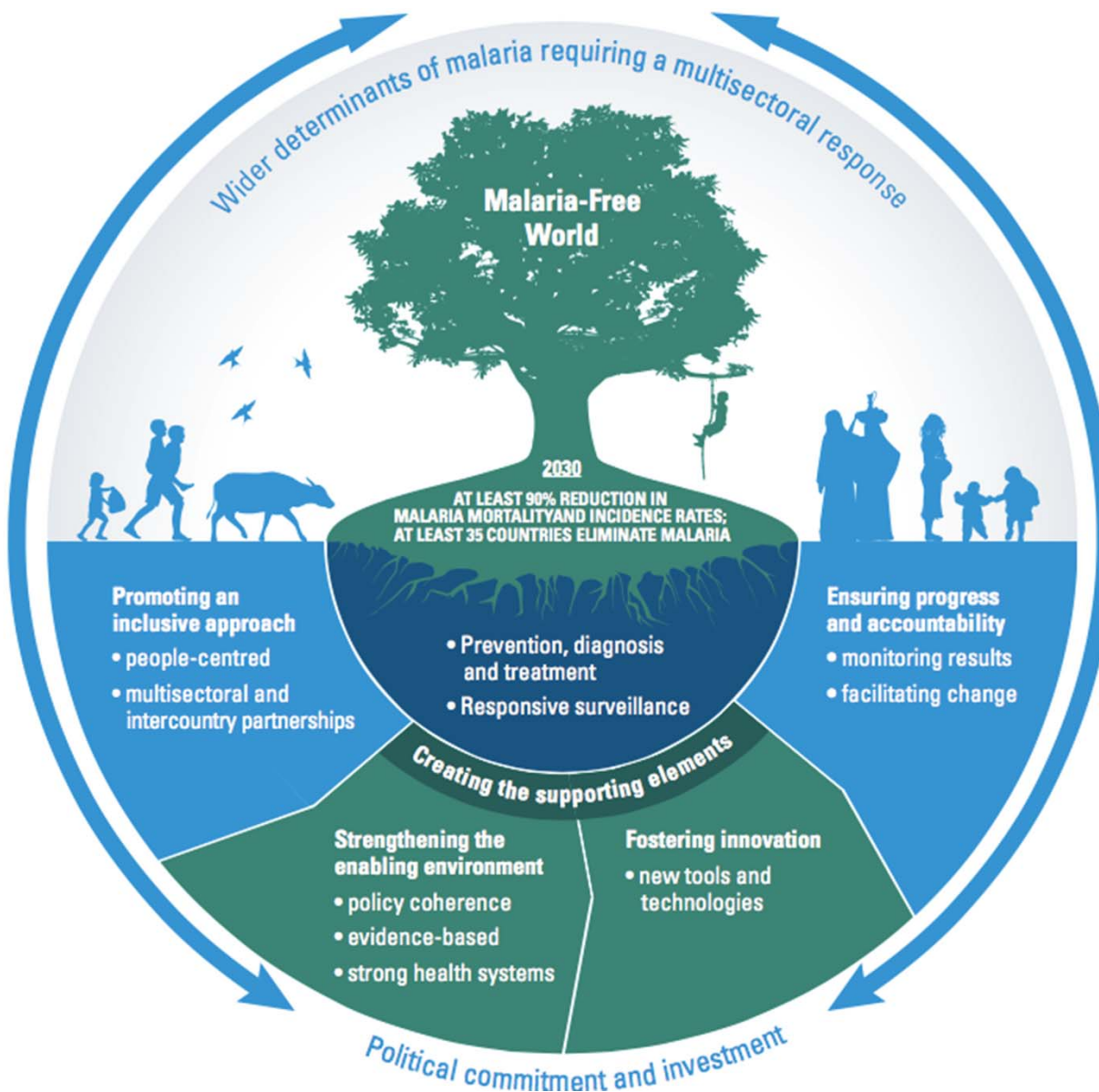
What are the Sustainable Development Goals?

- They build on the MDGs but are distinct in terms of content, level of ambition and attitude.
 - These overarching and collective goals attempt to make sense of the interactions of several complex global systems.
 - The focus is on a holistic combination of economic development, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability, together with an essential fourth objective for action: good governance.
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- They have been developed through a broad-based, global consultation and are universally applicable to all countries, while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development.



Complex or Common Sense?

- The SDGs highlight indirect effects, and recognize that all parts of a system give rise to its collective behaviours.
- The SDGs bring the different dimensions of development together so that they can be seen as **an integrated whole and be understood collectively.**
- They aim to maximize ‘emergent’ solutions and innovative ideas that can only materialize through the integration of **previously separate and divergent development silos.**



At the Global Level

- In 2015 the RBM Partnership Board is designing a restructured global architecture better equipped to perform necessary high-level advocacy, strategy, coordination, country support, and resource mobilization needed to support the achievement of the SDGs.
- This new multi-stakeholder partnership is poised to become more efficient, effective, and capable of sustaining malaria as an international development priority and marshalling resources towards the global community's ambitious 2030 goals.
- Key strategic documents:
 - WHO Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030
 - Action & Investment to Defeat Malaria Action Plan



POSITIVE SYNERGIES BETWEEN ADVANCES IN MALARIA AND PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17

Goal 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS. The many multisectoral partnerships in place to reduce and eliminate malaria have a positive collateral effect, and also bring progress to other domains of development.

10 16

Goals 10, 16: REDUCED INEQUALITIES and PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS. A targeted response to malaria actively improves the health of the poorest, enabling vulnerable families to **break the vicious cycle of disease and poverty**, and helping to make sure that no one is left behind. Investing in malaria reduction contributes to the creation of more **cohesive, inclusive societies**. Stable countries are more likely to attract international investment and overseas development aid.

13

Goal 13: CLIMATE ACTION. Given that climate change is predicted to increase the range and intensity of malaria transmission, plans to **mitigate the effects of climate change** are likely to include an increased commitment to controlling and eliminating malaria, and vice versa.

9 11 15

Goals 9, 11, 15: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION & INFRASTRUCTURE, SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES and LIFE ON LAND. By ensuring that major construction and development projects do not introduce or increase malaria transmission, the benefits of progress can be reaped, while also **protecting human health and ecosystems**. **Well-planned infrastructure and improved housing** help reduce exposure to mosquitoes, and facilitate greater access to health and malaria services.

1

Goal 1: NO POVERTY. Sustained investment in health and malaria unlocks the potential of human capital to generate growth. A 10% reduction in malaria has been associated with a 0.3% rise in annual GDP. At household level, reducing malaria protects household income from lost earnings and the costs of seeking care.



2

Goal 2: ZERO HUNGER. People who suffer less from malaria can work their fields more consistently, resulting in better harvests and improved food security. Well-nourished people, especially children, are better able to fight malaria.

4

Goal 4: QUALITY EDUCATION. Reducing malaria enables children to **attend school regularly and learn more effectively**. This significantly improves their school performance, and later wage-earning capacity. As a mother's or caregiver's level of education increases, so do the chances that their children will access malaria prevention and treatment services, and survive childhood.

6

Goal 6: CLEAN WATER & SANITATION leads to decreased mosquito breeding and a reduction in the rate of malaria transmission. It also improves water quality, generating further health benefits.

8 12

Goal 8, 12: DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH and RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION. Reducing malaria creates **healthier, more productive workforces** which can help to attract trade and commerce. When combined with pro-poor policies, these factors **drive job creation, inclusive growth and shared prosperity**. Enterprises that invest in their workers reduce the costs of doing business, increase their **competitiveness** and enhance their reputation.

3

Goal 3: GOOD HEALTH & WELL-BEING. The scale-up of malaria interventions **averted at least 670 million bouts of malaria illness and 4.3 million malaria deaths** between 2001 and 2013. Preventing malaria in pregnancy reduces maternal mortality and **gives newborns a far healthier start in life**. Lowering the burden of malaria makes a substantial contribution to **improvements in child health**, and thus often to a decline in fertility rates, and an associated increase in the investment that parents can make in their children.

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Goal 5: GENDER EQUALITY. Freeing **women and school-age girls** from the burden of caring for family members when they fall sick with malaria increases their likelihood of completing school, entering and remaining in the workforce, and participating in public decision-making.

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Goal 7: AFFORDABLE & CLEAN ENERGY. In resource-constrained malaria endemic regions, **access to sustainable energy will stimulate prosperity** and increase the adoption of more sophisticated personal protection measures. It will also mean greater access to electric lighting and cooling, enabling people to increase time spent indoors, where vectors are more easily controlled through insecticides, bed nets and temperature. These developments are likely to result in a reduced burden of malaria.

15 Years of Successful Malaria Control

- Since 2000, global malaria mortality rates have declined by 60% in all age groups.
- An estimated 6.2 million malaria deaths averted between 2000 and 2015, of which 5.9 million (95%) were in children aged under five years.
- 55 countries are on track to reach the World Health Assembly target of a 75% reduction in the global malaria burden by the end of this year according to the latest WHO *World malaria report*.
- High level political commitment, increased resources, and a vibrant partnership has mobilized for:
 - Coordinated action,
 - Stimulated innovation,
 - New tools,
 - Strategic planning,
 - Greater integration and
 - Strengthening of health and community systems

Malaria and the SDGs

- Efforts to prevent and control malaria both contribute to and benefit from sustainable development.
- The objectives of reducing the disease burden and eliminating malaria are intrinsically linked to most of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as they were to nearly all of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- Malaria is both a result and a cause of a lack of development.



Way Forward

- 🌀 The SDGs recognize that many of the challenges facing the global community transcend national borders, and implicitly call upon **countries to work together** for the global public good.
- 🌀 Continued progress in the fight against malaria is dependent on the ability to work together, **building inclusive partnerships** within and across boundaries and development silos to address inequalities everywhere, and promote dignity and prosperity for all.





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Thank you.

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