

Indicator description	<b>UK government spend on malaria</b>
Indicator Type	Input
Technical definition	<p>Total UK government Official Development Assistance (ODA) spent on activities that contribute to prevention or treatment of malaria.</p> <p>This includes all UK government expenditure on malaria provided through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UK malaria-specific bilateral programmes.</li> <li>• UK bilateral funding to programmes including activities that have been shown to have an impact on malaria in affected countries. These activities are health systems and service delivery, maternal and child health, and water and sanitation.</li> <li>• UK government contributions to multilateral organisations, global initiatives, civil society and other non-state actors that work directly on malaria prevention and treatment (with spend under the OECD-DAC's 12262 code 'Malaria control') or which undertake activities that have been shown to have an impact on malaria in affected countries.</li> <li>• UK funding to malaria related research on the development of new drugs and diagnostics and estimated contributions from wider research programmes on health services.</li> </ul>
Data calculations	<p><b><u>Headline points:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Figures are produced by financial year.</li> <li>• The UK commitment to spend £500 million a year is for all of UK government expenditure. This note explains how DFID calculates the malaria spend across government.</li> <li>• Bilateral spend is calculated using data from DFID's and other government departments' financial systems.</li> <li>• Calculations for the non-malaria specific activities include assumptions about the proportion of that spending that should be identified as malaria spending.</li> <li>• Calculations also include assumptions regarding the proportion of spending through multilateral organisations that can reasonably be identified as malaria spending.</li> <li>• The figure also includes all malaria research spending and a proportion of wider research programmes' spending on health services.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Calculations of malaria spend:</u></b></p> <p>The attributions outlined in the table below set out the calculations for malaria spending in each financial year.</p> <p>Malaria spending through multilaterals is calculated using the attributable share of the total imputed funding contribution from the UK.</p>

Malaria spending through the Global Fund to Fight Aids, TB and Malaria is coded directly onto DFID's financial systems, based on DFID's core contributions and specific contributions for malaria.

<b>BILATERAL AID</b>		
<b>Sub-sector</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Attribution</b>
Malaria	Malaria-specific bilateral programmes	100%
Health services	Attributable UK health services spend	Country specific % based on average outpatient appointments related to malaria
Maternal health	Attributable UK bilateral aid to maternal health	10%
Water & Sanitation	Attributable UK bilateral aid to water and sanitation	5%
Research spend	Malaria and health services related research spend	Programme Specific %
<b>MULTILATERAL AID</b>		
<b>Multilateral</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Attribution</b>
Global Fund	Attributable share of total contribution	UK malaria spend through the Global Fund
Multilaterals malaria spend	Attributable share of imputed DFID aid to malaria	DAC data, based on historical trends
Water & Sanitation	Attributable share of imputed DFID aid to water and sanitation	5%
Multilateral health services spend	Attributable share of imputed DFID aid to health services	Average outpatient appointments related to malaria %

Data sources

Bilateral and multilateral spend data is extracted from DFID's financial data system. The imputed multilateral share for water and sanitation is produced for DFID's Statistics in International Development (SID) publication. Other government departments extract data from internal systems. Data regarding the burden of disease and outpatient appointments related to malaria is sourced from the WHO World Malaria Report. Further assumptions on the spending by multilaterals is based on data extracted from the OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

Reporting roles

This data is currently reported in the DFID Annual Report results by sector pages.

Worked example

**Example – DFID bilateral health services spend**

DFID funds programmes supporting provision of health services in specific countries. In countries where the burden of disease for malaria is non-negligible, the average proportion of outpatient appointments from malaria is applied to the total health services spend. This gives the health services spend attributed to malaria.

In the example below, the proportion of outpatient appointments related

	<p>to malaria in the country example is 14%. This is applied to the DFID health services spend in that country of £75 million. This gives a total of health services spend attributed to this country of £10.5 million.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="564 376 1299 506"> <thead> <tr> <th>Health services spend</th> <th>Outpatient appointments related to malaria %</th> <th>Health services spend attributed to malaria</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>£75 million</td> <td>14%</td> <td>£10.5 million</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Health services is a composite category for health spend made up of the following codes on DFID's financial systems: Basic Health Care, Health Education, Health Personnel Development, Health Policy and Administrative Management, Health Poverty Reduction Budget Support, Health Unallocable/Unspecified, Personnel Development for Population and Reproductive Health, and Population Policy and Administrative Management.</p>	Health services spend	Outpatient appointments related to malaria %	Health services spend attributed to malaria	£75 million	14%	£10.5 million
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£75 million	14%	£10.5 million					
Baseline data	The UK Government had a total malaria spend of £499 million in 2016/17 and £481 million in 2017/18.						
Return format	Amount of ODA, in £ sterling, spent by UK Government on malaria, by financial year.						
Data dis-aggregation	Not applicable – financial input only.						
Data availability	Annually						
Time period/lag	Up to 1 year						
Quality assurance measures	The malaria spending indicator goes through quality assurance to ensure accuracy in calculating spend. The quality assurance processes are also used to confirm that relevant expenditure is included.						
Interpretation of results	The UK's spend on malaria has decreased slightly during the time period of this commitment. The UK government recently announced a £1.4 billion pledge to the Sixth Replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. This includes additional malaria match funding of up to £200m.						
Data quality	Given the range of underlying sources which feed into the data, the accuracy of the calculation assumptions is subject to the quality of the underlying data sources.						
Data issues	There are no known data issues but the accuracy is dependent on the accuracy of sector coding for the UK government's programmes and for activities of external organisations the UK funds. There is clear guidance for this coding but the consistency of application of this guidance has not been assessed.						
Additional issues	None						