

The UK's role in cutting global malaria deaths by 60% since 2000

The rapid reduction in malaria death rates is a public health success story, with the UK playing a key role through UK aid, British business, world renowned research institutions and NGOs. The UK has been one of the leading donors in the effort to tackle malaria over the last 15 years, contributing to the estimated 60% reduction in malaria death rates since 2000. Through its funding to the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the UK has contributed to the distribution of 548 million insecticide-treated nets to protect families against malaria. The UK is supporting countries to build strong health systems that are able to respond to malaria and to protect people from other disease threats. The UK has invested in better tools to diagnose, treat and protect people from malaria and drive down the cost. The UK is helping countries to track disease – so they know where to focus their efforts on malaria, and can quickly identify other infectious disease outbreaks

Malaria is not only a consequence but a cause of poverty, costing the African continent an estimated minimum \$12 billion a year in lost productivity, and can account in some high-burden countries for 40% of public health expenditure. The knock-on effects include impairing children's ability to learn and eating into household budgets as more family spending goes towards healthcare. Combating the disease is one of the best investments money can buy. It can cost as little as £3.25 to avert a case of malaria. Malaria control delivers an astonishing return on investment with £36 pounds in social and economic benefits for every pound spent. The UK can be proud of its contribution, but with an estimated 214 million malaria cases this year alone, there is no room for complacency. The UK will work with others to achieve the bold targets of the WHO *Global Technical Strategy for Malaria*, including a further 90% reduction in malaria mortality and incidence by 2030.

11 high burden countries have reduced their malaria death rates by more than 40% since 2009

In 2008, WHO identified a list of 30 countries that carry the highest global malaria burden. By 2015, six of these countries are estimated to have reduced their malaria death rates by

more than 50%. An additional 5 countries have achieved malaria mortality reductions of 40-49%.

40-49%

Central African Republic
India
Malawi
Myanmar
Togo

≥50%

Bangladesh
Burkina Faso
Côte d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Sierra Leone
Uganda

Country Focus: Democratic Republic of the Congo

Since 2009, there has been 63% reduction in malaria mortality in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), according to WHO estimates. This is, in part, the result of the dramatic increase in the proportion of children sleeping under an insecticide-treated bednet: from 6% in 2007 to 56% in 2013. The UK has supplied 7.8 million nets to DRC since 2009. The UK is also a major funder of the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria, which has distributed 25.8 million nets in DRC since 2002.



Estimated DFID spending on malaria in £ millions

	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013	2013–2014
Total	306	253	313	536

The UK government's expenditure on malaria is provided through: malaria-specific bilateral projects and programmes; our bilateral support to health systems and service delivery; our contributions to multilateral, global initiatives, civil society and other non-state actors that work on malaria prevention and treatment; and our support for malaria-related research.

The Malaria Framework for Results set out the methodology that we have previously used to estimate total malaria spending. This includes direct malaria spending and a proportion of our health-related spending primarily allocated to non-malaria specific activities that can reasonably be said to have an impact on malaria. It also includes assumptions regarding the proportion of our spending through multilateral organisations that can reasonably be attributed to malaria.

