



DEBATE PACK

Number CDP 2016/0007, 8 January 2016

Debate Pack: Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria

This pack has been prepared ahead of the debate in Westminster Hall on Tuesday 12 January 2016 at 9.30am on the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria. The Member in charge is Nick Herbert.

Dr Sarah Barber
Nikki Sutherland

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The House of Commons Library prepares a briefing in hard copy and/or online for most non-legislative debates in the Chamber and Westminster Hall other than half-hour debates. Debate Packs are produced quickly after the announcement of parliamentary business. They are intended to provide a summary or overview of the issue being debated and identify relevant briefings and useful documents, including press and parliamentary material. More detailed briefing can be prepared for Members on request to the Library.

1. News articles

A turning point in an age-old fight against a killer

CNN

28 December 2015

<http://edition.cnn.com/2015/12/28/opinions/edlund-malaria-2015-progress/>

Annual report from World Health Organisation says TB killed more people than Aids in 2014, although deaths have almost halved over the past 25 years

The Guardian

3 November 2015

<http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/oct/29/tuberculosis-deaths-rise-but-global-fight-paying-off-who-report>

The end is in sight for one of humanity's deadliest plagues

The Economist

10 October 2015

<http://www.economist.com/news/briefing/21672080-end-sight-one-humanitys-deadliest-plagues-breaking-fever>

Malaria deaths cut by 60% since 2000 but UN says \$6bn a year boost needed

Guardian

17 September 2015

<http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/sep/17/malaria-achieving-the-mdg-target-world-health-organisation-unicef-deaths-cut-since-2000>

Controversial aid group got £500m gift so PM hit target

Times [subscription required]

24 July 2015

<http://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/news/politics/article4506921.ece>

UN-backed report warns against complacency in fight against Aids

FT

25 June 2015

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/49eabdc6-1ad7-11e5-a130-2e7db721f996.html#axzz3weTpKu1c>

What is the millennium development goal on HIV and malaria all about?

Guardian

18 June 2015

<http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/jun/18/millennium-development-goal-six-hiv-and-malaria-explainer>

2. Press releases

UNAIDS strongly backs the Global Fund's call for increased resources to help end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria

18 December 2015

UNAIDS strongly supports calls made by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) for additional resources for its next funding cycle. These resources will support country efforts in reaching the Fast-Track Targets to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030 as part of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Global Fund is asking governments, the private sector and other organizations for a total of US\$ 13 billion for the period between 2017 and 2019, which would save millions of lives and avert hundreds of millions of infections and new cases of HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria. The call was made at the Preparatory Meeting of the Global Fund Fifth Replenishment, held in Tokyo, Japan, on 16 and 17 December. A follow-up conference will take place in mid-2016 to finalize the Global Fund's level of funding for the upcoming three-year period.

"We have to invest additional resources today to end these epidemics, otherwise the deadly trio will claim millions more lives, as well as costing us more in the long run," said UNAIDS Executive Director, Michel Sidibé.

As a partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector and people affected by the diseases, the Global Fund currently mobilizes and invests almost US\$ 4 billion annually to support programmes managed locally in more than 100 countries. UNAIDS supports countries at all stages of the Global Fund grant cycle—from the collection and analysis of epidemiologic data and strategic information, to the development of strong HIV investment cases, national strategic plans and funding requests, to grant negotiations and signing, programme implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

Although much progress has been made in responding to the epidemics, the dual impact of HIV and TB continues to be devastating for millions of people and their families. Of the 1.5 million people killed by TB in 2014, 400 000 were HIV-positive. AIDS-related illnesses claimed 1.2 million lives in 2014, which included the 400 000 TB deaths among HIV-positive people. Malaria causes hundreds of thousands of deaths every year, predominantly among young children.

Ending AIDS by 2030 is a smart investment and will avert an estimated 21 million AIDS-related deaths and 28 million new HIV infections, including 5.9 million new HIV infections among children.

UNAIDS

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) leads and inspires the world to achieve its shared vision of zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero AIDS-related deaths. UNAIDS unites the efforts of 11 UN organizations—UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UN Women, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank—and works closely with global and national partners towards ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030 as part of the Sustainable Development Goals. Learn more at unaids.org and connect with us on [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#) and [Instagram](#).

Global Fund Outlines Investment Case to End Epidemics

17 December 2015

TOKYO - The Global Fund today presented its investment case for raising US\$13 billion for its next three-year cycle of funding, outlining how partners in global health can contribute to ending HIV, tuberculosis and malaria as epidemics by 2030.

A US\$13 billion investment for the 2017-2019 funding cycle would save up to eight million lives, avert up to 300 million infections and new cases of HIV, TB and malaria, and lay the groundwork for potential economic gains of up to US\$290 billion in the years ahead. Strong investment in global health can significantly bolster international stability and security, while creating greater opportunity, prosperity, and well-being.

The Investment Case was reviewed and discussed by global health leaders at the Preparatory Meeting of the Global Fund Fifth Replenishment in Tokyo, hosted by the Government of Japan in conjunction with an international conference on universal health coverage.

The meeting was opened with [remarks](#) by Japan's Foreign Minister, Fumio Kishida.

Norbert Hauser, Chair of the Global Fund Board, said that Japan's leadership in global health was stimulating positive developments on a significant scale.

"In today's troubled world we need stronger than ever commitment to the well-being of people as they are key to prosperity," said Mr. Hauser. "For that, we need resilient systems for health that can withstand new challenges related to climate change and increased migration of people."

At the meeting, several distinguished speakers highlighted the need to invest effectively to build stronger and resilient systems for health, to break down human rights barriers to health and strive to empower women and girls through programs supported by the Global Fund.

Participants also voiced strong concerns about the risk of undermining the gains that have been made, if programs are not expanded.

Bill Gates, Co-Chair of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, spoke at a panel on innovation about the key role of the Global Fund in the tremendous progress achieved in global health. He said that of the foundation's investments the Global Fund has been one of the most effective in improving the lives of the world's poorest.

Loyce Maturu, a community activist from Zimbabwe who is part of the Global Fund Advocates Network Speakers Bureau, said that to make programs effective, it is essential to involve communities and people affected by HIV, such as herself. "I am grateful that I am able to be here," she said. "I am one of the 17 million people whose lives have been saved."

Programs supported by the Global Fund saved 17 million lives by the end of 2014. By leveraging advances in science and applying innovative solutions, the partnership is on track to reach 22 million lives saved by the end of 2016, the eve of a new Replenishment period.

Every three years, the Global Fund seeks financial support for its mission through a Replenishment pledging conference, to be held in mid-2016.

The Global Fund is a 21st-century partnership designed to accelerate the end of AIDS, TB and malaria as epidemics. As a partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector and people affected by the diseases, the Global Fund mobilizes and invests nearly US\$4 billion a year to support programs run by local experts in more than 100 countries.

The Global Fund plays a catalytic role in spurring greater domestic investment in health, and also provides external financing that remains essential to end the epidemics. The Global Fund's multilateral approach not only grows the resource pool, it allows innovation and value for money.

Global Fund to fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria

Private Sector Strongly Supports the Global Fund

16 December 2015

TOKYO - Private sector organizations, charities and foundations made record-breaking commitments to support the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria through an early announcement of pledges amounting to US\$37 million ahead of the Global Fund Fifth Replenishment to be held in 2016.

(RED), the initiative started by Bono and Bobby Shriver in 2006 to fight AIDS in Africa through the Global Fund, is contributing US\$15 million for 2016, bringing their total pledge 2014-2016 to US\$100 million, the largest pledge ever made by a private sector donor. (RED) launched its first-ever Shopathon on World AIDS Day, selling iconic (RED) products

and chances to win once-in-a-lifetime experiences throughout the month of December. Every dollar (RED) raises through the Shopathon will be matched by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, up to US\$20 million.

"Since its founding in 2006, (RED) is proud to have raised more than \$325 million to support the critical work of the Global Fund. Together with our private sector partners we are more committed than ever to raising money and awareness needed to end AIDS as a public health threat," said Deborah Dugan, CEO of (RED).

Comic Relief, the popular U.K. and U.S. charity, announced a three-year partnership through donations raised during its annual events: Red Nose Day and Sport Relief in the U.K. and Red Nose Day America to take place in the U.S. in May 2016. The charity expects to raise US\$12 Million for the Global Fund through these initiatives.

"The fight against deadly diseases like AIDS, TB and malaria is stronger than ever thanks to partners coming together to make change happen. Comic Relief's partnership with the Global Fund is a leading example of partnership in action. Our two organizations share the same passion and drive to fight HIV and malaria in Africa and we've worked in tandem to deliver tangible on the ground support where it's needed most," said Kevin Cahill, CEO of Comic Relief.

The British philanthropic organization, the Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF), will invest US\$10 million to support the Global Fund's work in Africa. CIFF is the world's largest foundation focused on improving children's lives. The money will be spent in countries with high burdens of pediatric HIV, low access to pediatric treatment, and among the greatest disparity in treatment coverage for children compared to adults living with HIV. "We're very excited about partnering with the Global Fund because we can make real impact with measurable returns for children living with HIV. This partnership will help more children survive and thrive, today and in the future," said Michael Anderson, the Chief Executive Officer at CIFF.

The announcements were made during a dinner hosted by the Global Fund, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, and Takeda Pharmaceuticals during the Global Fund Pre-Replenishment meeting in Tokyo. This preparatory meeting of the Global Fund Fifth Replenishment, held in Tokyo on 16-17 December, is being attended by health ministers from several countries, as well as global health leaders and partners from the private sector and foundations. Every three years, the Global Fund seeks financial support for its mission through a Replenishment pledging conference. At this week's meeting, the Global Fund will announce a financial target for the pledging conference, to be held in mid-2016.

Private sector organizations and foundations are important partners of the Global Fund and play a pivotal role not only by providing financial resources but contributing their expertise to enhance the impact of Global Fund-supported programs. To date, the Global Fund has received over US\$1.69 billion from private sector partners and foundations,

including from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and (RED). Other partners such as Coca-Cola, SAP, Ecobank, Munich RE, and others have shared their expertise and provided training to strengthen health systems and improve program implementation.

World Health Organisation

From MDGs to SDGs, WHO launches new report

8 December 2015

WHO today launched a new comprehensive analysis of global health trends since 2000 and an assessment of the challenges for the next 15 years.

"Health in 2015: from MDGs to SDGs" identifies the key drivers of progress in health under the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It lays out actions that countries and the international community should prioritize to achieve the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which come into effect on 1 January 2016.

- [Report: "Health in 2015: from MDGs to SDGs"](#)

The 17 SDGs are broader and more ambitious than the MDGs, presenting an agenda that is relevant to all people in all countries to ensure that "no one is left behind." The new agenda requires that all 3 dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental – are addressed in an integrated manner.

Universal health coverage to achieve health related goals

Almost all the SDGs are directly related to health or will contribute to health indirectly. One goal (SDG3) specifically sets out to "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages." Its 13 targets build on progress made on the MDGs and reflect a new focus on noncommunicable diseases and the achievement of universal health coverage.

"Universal health coverage cuts across all of the health-related goals," says Dr Marie-Paule Kieny, Assistant Director-General of Health Systems and Innovation at WHO. "It is the linchpin of development in health and reflects the SDGs strong focus on equity and reaching the poorest, most disadvantaged people everywhere."

Although the health MDGs missed a number of global targets, the overall results were impressive. The past 15 years witnessed major declines in child and maternal mortality and progress in the fight against HIV, TB and malaria in developing countries.

Key ingredients for success included a doubling in global funding for health, the creation of new funding mechanisms and partnerships, and the critical role of civil society in tackling diseases such as HIV/AIDS. Research investments led to the scale-up in all countries of new interventions such as antiretroviral therapy for HIV treatment and insecticide-treated bednets to prevent malaria.

Health and the SDGs

The WHO report presents the latest data and in-depth analysis for the key areas outlined in the health SDGs:

- reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health;
- infectious diseases including HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, hepatitis and neglected tropical diseases;
- noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) including heart disease, cancer and diabetes;
- mental health and substance use including narcotics and harmful use of alcohol;
- injuries and violence; and
- universal health coverage.

"Snapshots" on 34 different health topics outline trends, achievements made, reasons for success, challenges and strategic priorities for improving health in the different areas. These "snapshots" range from air pollution to hepatitis to road traffic injuries.

In this report, WHO also explores how health contributes to and benefits from the other 16 SDGs and examines the implications of emerging issues such as technological and environmental change on global health.

WHO's work aligned with SDG health targets

The SDG health-related targets closely reflect the main priorities in WHO's programme of work for 2014-2019; many of these targets have already been agreed by Member States in the World Health Assembly. For example, the global voluntary targets for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases set in 2013 are closely linked to SDG Target 3.4, to reduce premature NCD mortality by one third by 2030. The WHO governing bodies will have a critical role in follow-up and review of implementation of the health-related SDGs.

"One of the biggest challenges will be measuring progress across a staggering number of targets, particularly with the lack of health data in developing countries," says Dr Kieny. The SDG monitoring requires regular, high-quality data, for example on the causes of death, from all population groups so that we know where we need to target resources."

WHO is working with partners to establish a Health Data Collaborative in early 2016 that aims to support countries to build better health data systems. An early product of this global collaboration is the "WHO Global Reference List of 100 Core Indicators", published earlier this year, which is already being used to guide work in many countries.

"As the global agency with the mandate to cover the whole health agenda, WHO will take a leading role in supporting countries to set their own national targets and strategies, advising on best-buy interventions, defining research priorities and monitoring progress in achieving the health-related SDGs," says Dr Kieny.

In 2016, WHO will publish the first in a series of annual reports on the SDGs to set the baseline and measure progress towards achieving the goals over the next 15 years.

HM Treasury/DFID

Chancellor George Osborne and Bill Gates to join forces to end malaria

22 November 2015

A new £1 billion fund will be used to support the global fight against malaria and other infectious diseases.

Chancellor George Osborne and Bill Gates have announced they are to join forces as part of the global effort to end malaria.

A new £1 billion Ross Fund – named after Sir Ronald Ross, the first ever British Nobel Laureate who was recognised for his discovery that mosquitoes transmit malaria – will be used to support the global fight against malaria and other infectious diseases.

The announcement is part of a fundamental restructuring of Britain's aid budget to be set out by the government this week as part of the Chancellor's [Spending Review](#). Prosperity and security will be at the heart of the new strategy.

The mission to eliminate malaria builds on commitments George Osborne first made on a visit to Uganda, where he promised to meet the 0.7% ODA target and spend hundreds of millions of pounds to help the war against the disease.

After delivering those promises in the last parliament, this announcement will see Britain step up its role in working to end the disease – and others that threaten pandemics that could hit Britain.

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation have announced they will partner with the UK in this work, and have welcomed the Chancellor's announcement.

The £1 billion will include a £300 million package focused on malaria and other infectious diseases. This will include:

- a £90 million eradication of malaria implementation fund
- £100 million support for research and development into products for infectious diseases
- £115 million to develop new drugs, diagnostics and insecticides for malaria, TB and other infectious disease resistance

It will also fund work to target diseases with epidemic potential, neglected tropical diseases, and diseases with emerging resistance.

Good progress has been made to stop the spread of malaria – malaria deaths have fallen by a third since 2010. But there is still more to do.

Commenting on today's announcement, the Chancellor said:

I have always believed that our commitment to overseas aid is important to promote our national security and interests and around the world.

That includes the fight against malaria – something I've been committed to since 1997.

A staggering one billion people are infected with malaria and 500,000 children die from the parasite each year.

Eradicating malaria would save 11 million lives so today's announcement of the £1 billion Ross Fund is an important step to help tackle this global disease.

Our commitment to spend 0.7% of national income on international aid means Britain can continue to play its part in the fight against malaria and working with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation will help us in our joint ambition to see an end this global disease in our lifetimes.

Speaking in Seattle, Bill Gates, Co-Chair of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation said:

We are proud to be partnering with the Chancellor, the British people, and leading research institutes and universities around the UK in this endeavour to end malaria and combat neglected tropical diseases and future pandemics.

Britain has long been a world leader in the fight against global disease – from life-saving health technologies developed through cutting edge science in British labs, to the brave volunteers who deliver the treatments to those who need it most.

At the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation we have a relentless focus on measurable outcomes and results that transform the lives of the world's poorest people.

Together we invest in ways that keep all of us safe from the devastating effects of infectious diseases and epidemics.

Achieving the eradication of malaria and other poverty related infectious diseases will be one of humanity's greatest achievements.

With the combined skill and expertise of British scientists; leveraging the weight of both public and private financing; and the continued leadership of George Osborne and the UK, today's announcement of the Ross Fund will play a key role in reaching that goal.

International Development Secretary Justine Greening said:

Across the world we are making great strides in the battle against deadly diseases - whether it's Ebola, polio or malaria.

We can be proud of Britain's contribution to this fight, but our work does not stop here.

Malaria still causes one in ten child deaths in Africa and costs the continent's economies around £8 billion every year.

A healthy, prosperous world is in Britain's interest and the prevention of deadly diseases is a smart investment.

That is why, working with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation through the Ross Fund, the UK will tackle resistance and develop drugs or insecticides to help bring an end to this terrible disease.

Tuberculosis deaths nearly halved since 1990, but 4,400 dying daily from disease – UN health agency

28 October 2015

The World Health Organization ([WHO](#)) announced today that the fight against tuberculosis (TB) is paying off, with this year's death rate nearly half of what it was in 1990, but 1.5 million still people died from the disease last year, with more than half occurring in China, India, Indonesia, Nigeria and Pakistan.

"Most of these deaths could have been prevented," according to WHO's [Global Tuberculosis Report 2015](#), which was released today in Washington, D.C.

The report said to reduce TB's overall burden, detection and treatment gaps need to be closed, funding shortfalls filled and new diagnostics, drugs and vaccines developed.

On the positive side, effective diagnosis and treatment saved 43 million lives between 2000 and 2015, according to the report.

"The report shows that TB control has had a tremendous impact in terms of lives saved and patients cured," said WHO Director-General Margaret Chan. "These advances are heartening, but if the world is to end this epidemic, it needs to scale up services and, critically, invest in research."

Dr. Mario Raviglione, Director of WHO's Global TB Programme, said 'despite the gains, the progress made against TB is far from sufficient' with 4,400 people are dying from the disease every day, "which is unacceptable in an era when you can diagnose and cure nearly every person with TB."

In 2014, TB killed 890 000 men, 480 000 women and 140 000 children, according to the report.

"The disease ranks alongside HIV as a leading killer worldwide," it said.

The report went on to say that "this year's report describes higher global totals for new TB cases (9.6 million) than in previous years," reflecting increased and improved national data and in-depth studies rather than any increase in the spread of the disease.

And "more than half of the world's TB cases (54 per cent) occurred in China, India, Indonesia, Nigeria and Pakistan," it said. "Among new cases, an estimated 3.3 per cent have multidrug-resistant TB, a level that has remained unchanged in recent years."

Detection and treatment gaps are especially serious among people with multidrug-resistant TB MDR-TB, which remains a public health crisis, the report showed. The three countries with the largest numbers of cases are China, India and the Russian Federation.

The number of people living with HIV who were given TB preventive therapy was nearly 1 million in 2014, an increase of about 60 per cent compared with 2013. More than half (59 per cent) of these people were in South Africa.

“From 2016, the global goal will shift from controlling TB to ending the global TB epidemic,” the report stated.

“Ending the TB epidemic is now part of the Sustainable Development Goal agenda” said Dr. Eric Goosby, UN Special Envoy on Tuberculosis. “If we want to achieve it, we’ll need far more investment – at a level befitting such a global threat.”

DFID

Britain backs the Global Goals for Sustainable Development

25 September 2015

The new UN goals are a "major landmark in our fight against global poverty", says Development Secretary Justine Greening.

The United Nations General Assembly has formally adopted the Global Goals - a new global framework of 17 goals and 169 targets to wipe out poverty, fight inequality and tackle climate over the next 15 years.

Britain has officially backed the UN framework, titled: [“Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”](#).

The new goals build on the progress of the [Millennium Development Goals \(MDGs\)](#) set in 2000 – which have helped to halve poverty and improve living standards around the world over the past 15 years.

The aim of the Global Goals – also called the Sustainable Development Goals – is to finish the job of the MDGs over the next 15 years.

International Development Secretary Justine Greening was in the General Assembly along with UK youth delegates Arifa Aleem and Ronagh Craddock to witness the historic moment which was introduced by speakers including Pope Francis, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and Malala Yousafzai.

Justine Greening watches Malala addressing the UN General Assembly.
Picture: Zoe Paxton/DFID

Justine Greening said:

The UN’s new [Global Goals](#) are a major landmark in our fight against global poverty and people in the UK can be proud of Britain’s leading role in securing these goals.

The world now has the chance to end extreme poverty in the next 15 years. We know what works. The last goals drove some of the most dramatic improvements in living standards the world has ever seen. Countless families have had their lives transformed. A child in the developing world is now much more likely to be in school and much less likely to die before their fifth birthday.

We must now continue to play our part in helping people the poorest and most vulnerable to find stability, prosperity and opportunity. This is not just the right thing to do. It is firmly in Britain's own long-term interests.

WHO/UNICEF report: Malaria MDG target achieved amid sharp drop in cases and mortality, but 3 billion people remain at risk

Joint WHO/UNICEF news release

17 September 2015

London - Malaria death rates have plunged by 60% since 2000, translating into 6.2 million lives saved, the vast majority of them children, according to a joint WHO-UNICEF report released today.

The report – “*Achieving the malaria MDG target*” – shows that the malaria MDG target to “have halted and begun to reverse the incidence” of malaria by 2015, has been met “convincingly”, with new malaria cases dropping by 37% in 15 years.

“Global malaria control is one of the great public health success stories of the past 15 years,” said Dr. Margaret Chan, Director-General of WHO. “It’s a sign that our strategies are on target, and that we can beat this ancient killer, which still claims hundreds of thousands of lives, mostly children, each year.”

An increasing number of countries are on the verge of eliminating malaria. In 2014, 13 countries reported zero cases of the disease and 6 countries reported fewer than 10 cases. The fastest decreases were seen in the Caucasus and Central Asia, which reported zero cases in 2014, and in Eastern Asia.

Journey not over

Despite tremendous progress, malaria remains an acute public health problem in many regions. In 2015 alone, there were an estimated 214 million new cases of malaria, and approximately 438 000 people died of this preventable and treatable disease. About 3.2 billion people – almost half of the world’s population – are at risk of malaria.

Some countries continue to carry a disproportionately high share of the global malaria burden. Fifteen countries, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa, accounted for 80% of malaria cases and 78% of deaths globally in 2015.

Children under 5 account for more than two-thirds of all deaths associated with malaria. Between 2000 and 2015, the under 5 malaria death rate fell by 65% or an estimated 5.9 million child lives saved.

“Malaria kills mostly young children, especially those living in the poorest and most remote places. So the best way to celebrate global progress in the fight against it is to recommit ourselves to reaching and treating them,” said UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake. “We know how to prevent and treat malaria. Since we can do it, we must.”

A surge in funding – but not enough

Global bi-lateral and multi-lateral funding for malaria has increased 20-fold since 2000. Domestic investments within malaria-affected countries have also increased year by year.

A number of donor governments have made the fight against malaria a high global health priority. In the United States of America, the President’s Malaria Initiative has mobilized hundreds of millions of dollars for treatment and prevention, while the government of the United Kingdom tripled its funding for malaria control between 2008 and 2015.

Many governments have also channeled their investments through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, or directly to countries.

“A healthy, prosperous world is in all our interests and the prevention of deadly diseases is one of the smartest investments we can make.” said the Rt. Hon. Justine Greening, Secretary of State for International Development of the United Kingdom. “That is why, working with malaria-affected countries and partners like the Global Fund, Britain will continue to provide bednets to millions, tackle resistance to life saving medicines and insecticides, and boost health systems across Africa to help bring an end to this terrible disease.”

The surge in funding has led to an unprecedented expansion in the delivery of core interventions across sub-Saharan Africa. Since 2000, approximately 1 billion insecticide-treated bednets (ITNs) have been distributed in Africa. The increased use of rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) has made it easier to distinguish between malarial and non-malarial fevers, enabling timely and appropriate treatment. Artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs) are highly effective against *Plasmodium falciparum*, the most prevalent and lethal malaria parasite affecting humans, but drug resistance is a looming threat which must be prevented.

New research demonstrates the impact of core interventions

New research from the Malaria Atlas Project – a WHO Collaborating Centre based at the University of Oxford – shows that ITNs have been by “far the most important intervention” across Africa, accounting for an estimated 68% of malaria cases prevented since 2000. ACTs and indoor residual spraying contributed to 22% and 10% of cases prevented, respectively. The research, published yesterday in the journal

Nature, provides strong support for increasing access to these core interventions in post-2015 malaria control strategies.

The way forward

In May 2015, the World Health Assembly adopted the WHO Global Technical Strategy for Malaria – a new 15-year road map for malaria control. The strategy aims at a further 90% reduction in global malaria incidence and mortality by 2030.

The WHO-UNICEF report notes that these targets can only be achieved with political will, country leadership and significantly increased investment. Annual funding for malaria will need to triple – from US\$ 2.7 billion today to US\$ 8.7 billion in 2030.

Other key findings from the report

In 2015, 89% of all malaria cases and 91% of deaths were in sub-Saharan Africa.

- Of the 106 countries and territories with malaria transmission in 2000, 102 are projected to reverse the incidence of malaria by the end of 2015.
- Between 2000 and 2015, the proportion of children under 5 sleeping under an ITN in sub-Saharan Africa increased from less than 2% to an estimated 68%.
- 1 in 4 children in sub-Saharan Africa still lives in a household with no ITN and no protection provided by indoor residual spraying.

In 2015, only an estimated 13% of children with a fever in sub-Saharan Africa received an ACT.

Note to editors:

The report “*Achieving the malaria MDG target*” will be launched on 17 September at 12h00 (BST) / 13h00 (CEST) in the House of Commons in London, United Kingdom. Speakers include: WHO Director-General Dr Margaret Chan; the Rt. Hon Justine Greening, the UK Secretary of State for International Development; Dr Richard Kamwi, the former Minister of Health of Namibia and Ambassador of the “Elimination 8” initiative in southern Africa.

DFID

Malaria death rates drop by 60%

17 September 2015

The Millennium Development Goals target on malaria has been achieved with a sharp drop in cases and mortality.

British support for bednets has helped the sharp fall in malaria cases.

Picture: Kate Holt/UNICEF

Malaria death rates have plunged by 60% since 2000, translating into 6.2 million lives saved, the vast majority of them children, according to a joint [World Health Organisation \(WHO\) - UNICEF report](#) released today.

The report shows that the malaria MDG target to “have halted and begun to reverse the incidence” of malaria by 2015, has been met convincingly, with new malaria cases dropping by 37% in 15 years.

Dr. Margaret Chan, Director-General of WHO said:

Global malaria control is one of the great public health success stories of the past 15 years. It’s a sign that our strategies are on target, and that we can beat this ancient killer, which still claims hundreds of thousands of lives, mostly children, each year.

International Development Secretary Justine Greening said:

The global battle against malaria is one of the great success stories of modern times. Across the world we are now winning the battle against deadly diseases - whether it’s Ebola, smallpox, polio or malaria.

We can be proud of Britain’s contribution to this success, but we cannot stop here. Malaria still causes one in ten child deaths in Africa and costs the continent’s economies around £8 billion every year.

A healthy, prosperous world is in all our interests and the prevention of deadly diseases is one of the smartest investments we can make. That is why, working with malaria-affected countries and partners like the Global Fund, Britain will continue to provide bednets to millions, tackle resistance to life saving medicines and insecticides, and boost health systems across Africa to help bring an end to this terrible disease.



[Factsheet: The UK's role in cutting global malaria deaths by 60% since 2000](#)

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At the report’s official launch at the UK’s Houses of Parliament, Justine Greening pledged to continue Britain’s support to help defeat the disease. The aim to end the epidemic of malaria by 2030 is just one of the targets the UK is backing as part of the [United Nation’s Global Goals](#), set to be formally agreed by world leaders later this month.

An increasing number of countries are on the verge of eliminating malaria. In 2014, 13 countries reported zero cases of the disease and 6 countries reported fewer than 10 cases. The fastest decreases were seen

in the Caucasus and Central Asia, which reported zero cases in 2014, and in Eastern Asia.

Despite tremendous progress, malaria remains an acute public health problem in many regions. In 2015 alone, there were an estimated 214 million new cases of malaria, and approximately 438,000 people died of this preventable and treatable disease. About 3.2 billion people – almost half of the world's population – are at risk of malaria.

Some countries continue to carry a disproportionately high share of the global malaria burden: 15 countries, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa, accounted for 80% of malaria cases and 78% of deaths globally in 2015.

Children under 5 account for more than two-thirds of all deaths associated with malaria. Between 2000 and 2015, the under-5 malaria death rate fell by 65% or an estimated 5.9 million child lives saved.

UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake said:

Malaria kills mostly young children, especially those living in the poorest and most remote places. So the best way to celebrate global progress in the fight against it is to recommit ourselves to reaching and treating them. We know how to prevent and treat malaria. Since we can do it, we must.

3. Parliamentary Questions

[Overseas Aid: Health Services](#)

Asked by: Baroness Kennedy of Cradley

To ask Her Majesty's Government what are their plans for the Department for International Development to invest in addressing Aids, tuberculosis, and malaria globally from 2016 onwards.

Answering member: Baroness Verma | Department: Department for International Development

The UK government is committed to remaining a world leader in tackling global diseases and ending the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria by 2030. We are already working towards this goal through our substantial investment to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria which has saved 17 million lives.

We are currently undertaking a number of internal reviews to ensure we are in the right place to deliver our objectives and maximise our value for money and impact. Our future contributions to the Global Fund and country programmes are being considered as part of this. We will lay out further investment plans in the future.

HL Deb 22 December 2015 | PQ HL4643

[Overseas Aid: Health Services](#)

Asked by: Shannon, Jim

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what steps her Department is taking to encourage other countries to fulfil their commitments to funding initiatives to tackle HIV, TB and malaria.

Answering member: Mr Nick Hurd | Department: Department for International Development

The UK government supports calls for shared responsibility and global solidarity in the response to HIV, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

We strongly believe countries should commit according to their ability to contribute. The UK uses fora such as the UNAIDS and Global Fund board meetings to urge other countries to contribute their fair share to end AIDS, TB and Malaria.

The UK is also helping to build the evidence that additional domestic resources invested in health can provide high returns, e.g. through the work of the Commission on Investing in Health.

HC Deb 22 December 2015 | PQ 20130

[Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria](#)

Asked by: Smyth, Karin

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, if she will make it her policy to continue to invest in the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Answering member: Mr Nick Hurd | Department: Department for International Development

The UK is currently reviewing all core contributions through the Multilateral Aid Review. We are committed to remaining a world leader in tackling global diseases like HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. We will continue to invest in the Global Fund, which has saved 17 million lives.

HC Deb 16 December 2015 | PQ 902760

[Malaria: Overseas Aid](#)

Asked by: Kane, Mike

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, whether her Department plans to continue to spend £500 million per year on tackling malaria.

Answering member: Mr Nick Hurd | Department: Department for International Development

The UK Government is committed to remain a world leader in tackling global diseases like malaria.

In the recent Spending Review we announced the Ross Fund, which will provide £1 billion to support research and implementation to tackle malaria and other infectious diseases. This will be one part of DFID's balanced portfolio of investments in malaria control, delivered through bilateral and multilateral channels, support to health systems and service delivery and support to research.

The UK has pledged a contribution to the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria of up to £1 billion between 2014 and 2016, subject to a 10% donor share cap. This will dramatically improve the lives of millions of people, saving approximately 580,000 lives by preventing 8.4m new malaria, HIV and TB infections. Our future contributions to the Global Fund are being considered as part of the Spending Review.

We will lay out further investment plans in the future.

HC Deb 08 December 2015 | PQ 18278

[Sustainable Development Goals: HIV](#)

Asked by: Lord Cashman

To ask Her Majesty's Government, in order to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, how they plan to invest in key

populations in middle-income countries where it is expected that by 2020, 70 per cent of people living with HIV will live.

Answering Member: Baroness Verma | Department: Department for International Development

My Lords, the UK is proud to be the second largest international funder of HIV prevention, care and treatment. We have pledged up to £1 billion to the Global Fund and £9 million to support key population groups through the Robert Carr civil society Networks Fund. The UK's support to the Global Fund will prevent approximately 8.4 million new malaria, HIV and TB infections.

Lord Cashman (Lab): I thank the Minister for that Answer. Today is World AIDS Day. AIDS is the biggest killer of women of reproductive age. AIDS is the second-biggest killer of adolescents. In 2014, 1.2 million people died of an HIV/AIDS-related illness. There are 36.9 million people living with HIV, and most people living with HIV are in middle-income countries. Therefore, it is vital that when addressing the possible withdrawal of programmes and funding from middle-income countries, the Government look at indicators other than the blunt instrument of GNI.

Baroness Verma: My Lords, I reassure the noble Lord that approximately 50% of Global Fund resources are directed to middle-income countries. We use our seat on its board to encourage it to focus on key populations, as the noble Lord is aware. As middle-income countries graduate from aid, we work with the Global Fund, UNAIDS, national Governments and civil society to encourage stronger national responses and greater domestic resource mobilisation.

Lord Fowler (Con): My Lords, there are 36 million people around the world living with HIV, yet WHO estimates that half of them are untested and undiagnosed. Is not the reason why people do not come forward the prejudice against them and the criminal law against gay people and lesbians in so many countries? Given that so many of these countries are inside the Commonwealth, should not the British Government take the lead in campaigning against such injustice?

Baroness Verma: My Lords, my noble friend raises a really important point. Stigma and discrimination drive key affected populations underground. At the recent CHOGM talks in Malta, we very much had that conversation. I reassure my noble friend that we spend £6 million a year on research programmes—including understanding how social drivers increase HIV infection—and on supporting people in those countries.

Lord Chidgey (LD): My Lords, 35 out of 121 low-income and middle-income countries have increased their spend on AIDS by more than 100%, with all domestic spending on AIDS amounting to some 60% of the total. Does the Minister agree that this confirms the long-standing role of communities in addressing the epidemic in the years ahead, and the critical importance of investing in a strong community health presence to broaden the reach of their services? Can she assure us that

these vital services will not be threatened by DfID's planned withdrawal of budget support?

Baroness Verma: I need to reassure noble Lords that there is no withdrawal of budget support. However, we do need to ensure that the support we are giving is to those people who are in most need and are unable to self-finance. The low-income, high-burden countries need our support the most but we continue to work in middle-income countries. So there is no withdrawal—just smarter, more focused delivery of services.

Lord Lexden (Con): Is not the criminalisation of homosexuality simply incompatible with the Commonwealth charter, which all its members have signed up to?

Baroness Verma: My noble friend is of course right: universal rights must apply to all people. That is one of the key messages we must keep reinforcing, whether at Commonwealth level or outside the Commonwealth.

Lord Loomba (LD): My Lords, how will the money be targeted to help women who become widows through this appalling disease so that they are not left to become destitute and poverty-stricken?

Baroness Verma: My Lords, the noble Lord knows that the UK Government have put women and girls at the heart of all their development assistance work. We know that women are disproportionately affected by not just HIV/AIDS but a number of other complex issues. In the programmes we are working through at country level, we are therefore focusing on ensuring that, as the SDGs rightly say, no one—no one—is left behind.

Baroness Corston (Lab): My Lords, is the Minister aware that there are now many thousands of AIDS orphans, particularly in Africa? They frequently find that other family members take their parental possessions, and they are destitute. Do the British Government have any programmes in Africa to support such children?

Baroness Verma: My Lords, this is a really important question. On a recent visit to Zambia, I saw some of those orphaned children being taken care of predominantly by grandparents, particularly grandmothers. We found that, through programmes such as social cash transfer programmes, we are helping to keep children in school and receive an education. However, that does not really respond to the wider issue of ensuring that those children are supported throughout their childhood, and we work very closely with a number of NGOs on the ground to ensure that children have access to good healthcare and education.

Lord Winston (Lab): My Lords, does the Minister agree that these questions are rather predicated on the notion that HIV will remain a fatal illness? Does she not agree that one of the key issues is to improve research into retroviruses and viruses such as HIV, for which, in time, there is every chance of finding effective cures?

Baroness Verma: The noble Lord is right that we should look for zero HIV infection, but while we are working towards that—investing and researching—we still of course have the wider issues to comprehend.

HL Deb 01 December 2015 | Vol 767 c1026

Asked by: Osamor, Kate

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what estimate she has made of the number of (a) deaths from and (b) cases of HIV, TB and malaria that will be prevented as a result of her Department's £1 billion commitment to the Global Fund from 2014 to 2016.

Answering member: Grant Shapps | Department: Department for International Development

From a standing start in 2002, the UK's unwavering support has enabled the Global Fund to keep 8.1 million people alive with HIV therapy, distribute 548 million mosquito nets, detect and treat 13.2 million cases of TB, and has contributed to a decline of one third in the number of people dying from the three diseases since 2002 in Global Fund countries.

The UK remains a strong and active supporter of the Global Fund and has pledged a contribution of up to £1 billion between 2014 and 2016 for the Global Fund's 4th replenishment, subject to a 10% donor share cap. The UK's contribution is estimated to dramatically improve the lives of millions of people - saving approximately 580,000 lives by preventing 8.4m new malaria, HIV and tuberculosis infections.

HC Deb 04 November 2015 | PQ 13959

[*Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria*](#)

Asked by: Osamor, Kate

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what assessment she has made of the effect of the Global Fund's decision to require integration of TB and HIV programmes.

Answering member: Grant Shapps | Department: Department for International Development

As of December 2014, Global Fund programmes have supported 8.1 million people with HIV to access antiretroviral therapy and have detected and treated 13.2 million cases of tuberculosis (TB).

Given the links between TB and HIV, DFID supports the Global Fund's requirement for countries heavily burdened by the two diseases of TB and HIV to put forward unified and integrated applications for joint programming.

Initial evidence from a recent independent review of the Global Fund's strategy indicates that the Global Fund's joint TB/HIV programming has enabled greater communication across disease-specific stakeholders. The Global Fund now needs to harness potential synergies and work towards greater joint service delivery to achieve maximum impact across these diseases.

HC Deb 04 November 2015 | PQ 13879

[*Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria*](#)

Asked by: Gethins, Stephen

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, how much funding her Department has contributed to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (a) since the creation of that fund and (b) in each of the last five years.

Answering member: Grant Shapps | Department: Department for International Development

The UK remains a strong and active supporter of the Global Fund and has pledged a contribution of up to £1 billion between 2014 and 2016 for the Global Fund's 4th replenishment, subject to a 10% donor share cap. As part of this, in 2015-16 the UK has contributed £100m.

The 5th replenishment, for 2017-2019, has not been launched yet, so the UK contribution has not yet been determined.

The UK has contributed £2.05bn to the Global Fund since its inception. From a standing start in 2002, the UK's unwavering support has enabled the Global Fund to keep 8.1 million people alive with HIV therapy, distribute 548 million mosquito nets, detect and treat 13.2 million cases on TB, and has contributed to a decline of one third in the number of people dying from the three diseases since 2002 in Global Fund countries.

The UK has contributed: £128m in 2011/12; £128m in 2012/13; £543m in 2013/14; £285m in 2014/15, and; £100m 2015/16. This totals £1.184bn over the 5-year period.

HC Deb 02 November 2015 | PQ 13371

[*Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria*](#)

Asked by: Freer, Mike

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what steps her Department plans to take as a member of the board of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to help achieve that organisation's aim of ending epidemics of those diseases in developing that Fund's new strategy.

Answering member: Grant Shapps | Department: Department for International Development

The UK was awarded its own seat on the Board of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in March 2015 and is an active member of the Strategy, Investment and Impact Committee, which provides technical and strategic advice to the Board. The UK is using its seat on that committee to try to focus the strategy on controlling the three diseases, ending them as epidemics.

HC Deb 21 July 2015 | PQ 7071

[AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria](#)

Lords question for short debate on what action they are taking to support the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

HL Deb 11 December 2014 | Vol 757 cc1962-1977

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld201415/ldhansrd/text/141211-0002.htm#14121145000321>

[Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria](#)

Lords question for short debate on what assessment they have made of the impact of the replenishment pledges for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, made by world leaders in Washington in early December.

HL Deb 12 December 2013 | Vol 750 cc885-972

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld201314/ldhansrd/text/131212-0002.htm#13121261000540>

related:

[Deposited Paper DEP2013-2070](#)

18 Dec 2013 | Deposited papers

[Deposited Paper DEP2013-2071](#)

18 Dec 2013 | Deposited papers

[Deposited Paper DEP2013-2072](#)

18 Dec 2013 | Deposited papers

[Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria](#)

Lords question for short debate on what action they are taking to support the global fund on HIV

HL Deb 04 June 2013 | Vol 745 cc1127-1141

4. Useful links and further reading

House of Commons International Development Committee DFID's contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria HC126 2012-13

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201213/cmselect/cmintdev/126/126.pdf>

Vol II Additional evidence

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201213/cmselect/cmintdev/126/126vw.pdf>

Government response HC609 2012-13

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201213/cmselect/cmintdev/609/609.pdf>

WHO support to countries in accessing and utilizing resources from the Global Fund – a Handbook November 2014

http://www.who.int/malaria/publications/atoz/handbook_global_fund_web.pdf?ua=1

Fast-track now to end AIDS within a generation: World AIDS Day 2015 infographics

<http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/arv/wad-2015-infographic/en/>

WHO *Global Tuberculosis Report 2015*

http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/en/

WHO/UNICEF *Achieving the malaria MDG target: reversing the incidence of malaria 2000–2015* September 2015

<http://www.who.int/malaria/publications/atoz/9789241509442/en/>

World Bank *Millennium Development Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases by 2015*

<http://www.worldbank.org/mdgs/diseases.html>

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