

Estimated global resources needed to attain international malaria control goals

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Objective To provide the international community with an estimate of the amount of financial resources needed to scale up malaria control to reach international goals, including allocations by country, year and intervention as well as an indication of the current funding gap.

Methods A costing model was used to estimate the total costs of scaling up a set of widely recommended interventions, supporting services and programme strengthening activities in each of the 81 most heavily affected malaria-endemic countries. Two scenarios were evaluated, using different assumptions about the effect of interventions on the needs for diagnosis and treatment. Current health expenditures and funding for malaria control were compared to estimated needs.

Findings A total of US\$ 38 to 45 billion will be required from 2006 to 2015. The average cost during this period is US\$ 3.8 to 4.5 billion per year. The average costs for Africa are US\$ 1.7 billion and US\$ 2.2 billion per year in the optimistic and pessimistic scenarios, respectively; outside Africa, the corresponding costs are US\$ 2.1 billion and US\$ 2.4 billion.

Conclusion While these estimates should not be used as a template for country-level planning, they provide an indication of the scale and scope of resources required and can help donors to collaborate towards meeting a global benchmark and targeting funding to countries in greatest need. The analysis highlights the need for much greater resources to achieve the goals and targets for malaria control set by the international community.

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Une traduction en français de ce résumé figure à la fin de l'article. Al final del artículo se facilita una traducción al español. الترجمة العربية لهذه الخلاصة في نهاية النص الكامل لهذه المقالة.

Introduction

Globally, there are more than a million malaria-related deaths each year. About four-fifths of these are in Africa.¹

Effective interventions that reduce death and illness from malaria are still not widely accessible in most malaria-endemic countries. The World Health Assembly in 2005 urged Member States to establish policies and operational plans to ensure that at least 80% of those at risk of, or suffering from, malaria benefit by 2010 from major preventive and curative interventions, so as to ensure a reduction in the burden of malaria of at least 50% by 2010 and 75% by 2015.² These targets are echoed in the Roll Back Malaria Partnership Global Strategic Plan 2005-2015.³ The United

Nations Millennium Declaration set a target to halt and begin to reverse the global incidence of malaria by 2015.⁴

Achieving these targets will require additional financial resources. Comparison of estimated costs with present investments should help accelerate mobilization of funds and identify important country-level gaps.

This paper presents the methods used to construct a model for estimating the total financial costs of scaling up malaria control over 2006-2015 to achieve internationally agreed objectives and targets for the 81 most heavily affected malaria-endemic countries of the world's 107 malaria-endemic countries and territories. Pessimistic and optimistic scenarios with different assumptions about the effect of interventions on

the needs for diagnosis and treatment provide upper and lower bounds of the estimation.

The exercise includes a set of widely recommended interventions. Besides commodities and distribution costs, we included costs for necessary health system strengthening activities (programme costs in Figures 1-4), especially for community health workers, training, communication, operational research and monitoring and evaluation. We did not include costs for running health facilities since the bulk of interventions will be delivered at the peripheral level, and effective prevention and treatment of malaria should reduce the number of severe malaria cases requiring hospitalization. While we included the costs of technical assistance for national

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programmes, we did not consider those required at international level for managing such assistance, monitoring and evaluation, and research and development.

The analysis estimates the total cost of scaling up malaria control in each country, including the costs of existing levels of interventions. The needs calculated are then compared to current health expenditures and funding for malaria control by country.

Methods

A detailed description, including assumptions and calculations, is available in the working paper *Methodology for estimating the costs of global malaria control (2006-15)*, at <http://www.who.int/malaria/costing>.

To arrive at the cost estimates, we selected countries for the analysis, estimated the population in need of each intervention, prepared scale-up scenarios, and calculated country-specific costs. All costs are calculated in 2006 US\$.

Countries

The 81 countries included (listed in Table 3, available at: <http://www.who.int/bulletin>) are those which have significant populations at risk of *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria. The remaining malaria-endemic countries in the world are mainly affected by vivax malaria. The malaria risk there is highly variable, making the estimation of needs for prevention difficult. The inclusion of these countries could skew the estimates towards addressing problems which are not central to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. While the importance of vivax malaria should not be underestimated and its control may be challenging, these countries, with few exceptions, do not need external financial support for malaria control. Based on these criteria, all endemic countries in Africa south of the Sahara (but no country in North Africa) have been included. In the following, therefore, "Africa" refers to sub-Saharan Africa.

Epidemiological estimates

The proportion of people in each country exposed to a particular class of endemicity was assigned using sources ranging from climatic/environmental modelling⁵ to clinical reporting of incidence (see <http://www.mara.org.za/>;

<http://www.paho.org/english/hcp/hct/mal/malaria.htm>; <http://www.searo.who.int/EN/Section10/Section21.htm>; <http://www.wpro.who.int/sites/mvp/epidemiology/malaria/>). In countries where epidemiological data was unavailable, estimates were prepared using data from countries with similar epidemiological conditions but better health reporting. Population data and growth rates were obtained from United Nations Population Division 2004 projections, interpolated to yearly estimates using MortPack software.⁶

Calculating country-specific costs

Commodity prices were derived primarily from "Sources and prices of selected products for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of malaria."⁷ We did not take into consideration the future price reductions likely to occur as a result of increased demand and production, nor possible increases due to the need to deploy novel medicines and insecticides because of resistance. Costs for malaria control interventions per country in a given year are estimated as unit cost (commodity plus delivery) multiplied by target population living in endemic areas for prevention, and by incidence of clinical episodes, for curative care. The scale and costs of other inputs were derived from typical programmes and budgets, including those described in successful proposals to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (see <http://www.theglobalfund.org>). Other expenses were based on country-specific estimates or were derived independently⁸ (see <http://www.dcp2.org/file/24/wp9.pdf>).

Interventions and services

Vector control

We estimated the costs for provision of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) to all people living in endemic areas⁹ at the rate of one net per two people, with replacement after three years. Other vector control methods, especially indoor residual spraying, may be substituted in certain areas, using the LLIN cost estimate as a rough equivalent in cost per person protected. Actual cost differences may vary in either direction;¹⁰ however, the long-term cost of LLINs is lower than that determined for conventional insecticide-treated mosquito nets in comparative studies.

Intermittent preventive therapy (IPT)

We costed provision of IPT using sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP), distributed by ante-natal care services, with three treatment courses (see http://www.afro.who.int/malaria/publications/malaria_in_pregnancy_092004.pdf) given to all pregnant women living in Africa in regions with moderate to intense transmission. Age-specific fertility rates reported by the UN Population Division in the 2003 World Fertility Report were used to determine the number of pregnancies expected annually.

Rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs)

We assumed that RDTs would be used for all patients with malaria-like illness to detect *P. falciparum* in all areas with significant transmission of the parasite, except in children under five years in Africa up to 2010. WHO currently does not recommend using RDTs in this age-group in areas of intense transmission (see <http://www.who.int/malaria/docs/ReportLABdiagnosis-web.pdf>).¹¹

Artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs)

ACTs were assumed to be the first-line treatment. The average cost of treatment was calculated for each of three age groups and multiplied by the annual expected number of fevers suspected to be malaria. In hyper- and holo-endemic areas: 0-4 years: 4, 5-14 years: 2, above 14 years: 1 episode per person; in meso-endemic areas, the corresponding rates were 2, 1 and 1; and in hypo-endemic areas, 1, 0.5 and 0.5.

Severe and complicated malaria

We assumed incidence rates of severe malaria ranging from 0.005 to 0.04 per person per year depending on endemicity and age-group. A median cost of US\$ 29.50 for managing a single severe malaria case was derived from surveys in Africa (see http://www.who.int/malaria/cmc_upload/0/000/016/330/multicenter.pdf). This cost includes therapeutics and laboratory tests, but not transport and pre- and post-hospitalization costs.

Epidemic prevention and response

Resources for malaria epidemic prevention and control were estimated for areas with unstable *P. falciparum* malaria. In

Table 1. Estimated costs for scaling up malaria control interventions, 2006–2015

Year	Estimated cost (US\$ billion)					
	Pessimistic scenario			Optimistic scenario		
	Africa	Asia, Oceania, Americas	Total	Africa	Asia, Oceania, Americas	Total
2006	1.689	1.842	3.531	1.671	1.835	3.506
2007	1.774	2.045	3.819	1.686	1.972	3.658
2008	1.854	2.018	3.872	1.657	1.857	3.514
2009	2.076	2.440	4.516	1.724	2.159	3.883
2010	1.991	2.263	4.254	1.576	1.932	3.508
2011	2.151	2.338	4.489	1.687	1.973	3.661
2012	2.575	2.760	5.335	1.990	2.389	4.380
2013	2.445	2.497	4.942	1.797	2.092	3.889
2014	2.362	2.430	4.792	1.662	2.000	3.662
2015	2.700	2.960	5.660	1.957	2.511	4.468
Total	21.617	23.593	45.210	17.407	20.720	38.129
Average/year	2.162	2.359	4.521	1.741	2.072	3.813
Percent	47.8	52.2	100	45.7	54.3	100

sub-Saharan Africa, the MARA-linked datasets were consulted to determine countries and populations at epidemic risk. To identify countries beyond Africa, we used reports in peer-reviewed journals¹² as well as government and WHO regional office sources.

Costs were estimated for a “surveillance package” including training, computers and software, and for an “intervention package” including supplies, equipment and IRS operations to prevent or curb epidemics. Also costed were supplemental supplies of ACTs as well as the increased need for management of severe malaria.

Strengthening health infrastructure

We grouped countries according to the need for augmentation of infrastructure, based on the classifications described by the WHO Commission on Macroeconomics and Health.¹³ For each group, we defined sets of trained personnel and equipment necessary for management, monitoring and evaluation, improvement of microscopy services, enhancement of transport capacity and strengthening supply management and logistics.

Training for staff and community health workers

Many of the interventions represent new policies and procedures that will require training in treatment, diagnosis, delivery of preventive interventions, supervision, management and opera-

tional research. Estimates include costs of training of epidemiologists and entomologists, health service staff and community health workers.

Communication

We provide estimates for producing and communicating information to communities on malaria prevention, early recognition of symptoms and the need to seek prompt treatment.

Monitoring, evaluation and operational research

Estimates of the cost of monitoring and evaluation include routine assessment of surveillance data captured through health information systems, periodic surveys of health facilities in some countries, population surveys and studies on drug and insecticide resistance.

Scale-up and impact of implementation on costs

Coverage of most interventions is expected to increase gradually to 95% or 100% in 2015 in accordance with internationally agreed targets. For severe malaria management, “coverage” was considered to be 100% throughout, because an episode of severe disease almost inevitably incurs costs on families and/or health services. For programme costs, complete coverage was assumed from the outset, reflecting the need for staff and infrastructure for scale up of control. Consideration was given to supply chain constraints affecting ACTs in the first two years.

Costs were evaluated in two scenarios: one with a pessimistic set of assumptions, in which the effect of interventions on malaria incidence and thereby the needs for diagnosis and treatment is less than would be expected from field trials, and one with an optimistic set of assumptions, where needs for diagnosis and treatment decrease to a greater extent. Estimates of impact in the two scenarios were based on evidence where available,¹⁴ and on consensus among the authors. In the pessimistic scenario, vector control (exemplified by LLINs) at 80% coverage would reduce the need for RDTs, ACTs and severe malaria management by 50%, and in the optimistic scenario, by 75%. In the pessimistic scenario, 100% coverage with RDTs would reduce the need for ACTs by 25% in Africa and 50% elsewhere; in the optimistic scenario, the corresponding reductions would be 50% and 75%. In both scenarios, 100% coverage with ACTs would reduce severe malaria costs by 50%. For all these interventions, lower coverage levels would result in proportionally lower impacts.

Data on malaria financing

We extracted data on domestic annual funding for malaria control¹⁵ and on annual per capita total and government expenditure on health¹⁶ by country, where this information was available. These figures were then compared to the average estimated needs for funding for malaria control in each country.

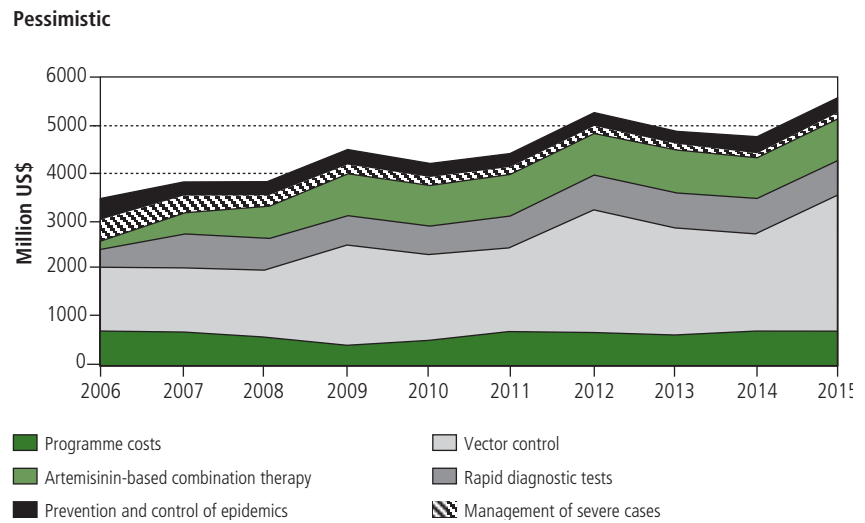
Results

The summation of the baseline estimates for the 81 countries for 2005 resulted in 660 million persons in falciparum malaria-endemic areas in Africa and 1.240 billion in Asia and the Americas. The annual number of malaria-like fever episodes was 1.064 billion for Africa and 399 million for Asia and the Americas; severe episodes were estimated at 10.7 million a year for Africa and 3.3 million for Asia and the Americas.

Table 1 shows the cost of scaling up malaria control programmes worldwide to reach internationally agreed targets for coverage of malaria control. A total of US\$ 38 billion (optimistic scenario) to US\$ 45 billion (pessimistic scenario) will be required from 2006 to 2015; on average, US\$ 3.8 to US\$ 4.5 billion per year. The average annual costs for Africa are US\$ 1.7 billion and US\$ 2.2 billion in the optimistic and pessimistic scenarios, respectively; outside Africa, the corresponding costs are US\$ 2.1 billion and US\$ 2.4 billion.

Figures 1 and 2 show the costs of specific interventions and programme costs over the 10-year period. In the two scenarios, the initial costs are identical. Vector control costs are dominant, increasing over time as a result of increasing coverage and population growth. While in the pessimistic scenario (Figure 1) case management costs are relatively constant after initial scale-up, in the optimistic scenario (Figure 2) they undergo a marked decline, especially after

Fig. 1. Estimated global malaria control intervention and programme costs from 2006–2015 according to the pessimistic scenario^a



^a The costs associated with intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy are very small compared to the costs for other interventions, and therefore are not visible in the figure.

2010. In both scenarios, the largest costs occur in 2012 and 2015. These peaks are mainly due to the periodic replacement cycles for LLINs. In reality, they would probably be smoothed by variable rates of scale up in individual countries.

Figures 3 and 4 compare the distribution of expenditures by intervention and type of programme cost in Africa and the rest of the world. Outside Africa, vector control costs are more dominant relative to case management costs because of the larger populations

and lower malaria incidence rates. Infrastructure and institutional strengthening costs are higher in Africa, while training costs are higher outside Africa due to large populations needing interventions and higher human resource costs.

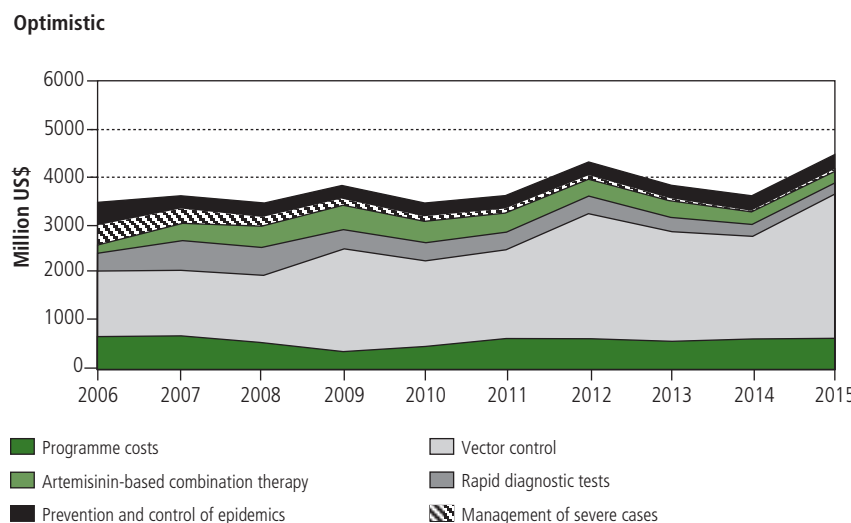
Country-by-country comparisons of resources needed for malaria control and those available from national sources demonstrate large gaps in nearly all countries (see Table 2, available at: <http://www.who.int/bulletin>). Only approximately 4.6% of estimated needed resources are available from domestic sources in the African countries, and 9.2% in the countries outside Africa. Estimates of available resources should be treated with caution, however, due to the difficulty of isolating malaria funding within the government health budget and of estimating malaria funding from nongovernment sources.

Table 3 (available at: <http://www.who.int/bulletin>) shows that, in some countries, particularly in Asia, the Americas and southern Africa, current levels of health expenditure could, with some adjustment, cover malaria control needs. In others, mainly in Africa, estimated needs constitute over two-thirds of total annual health expenditures; much greater external funding will be necessary to fill these gaps.

Discussion

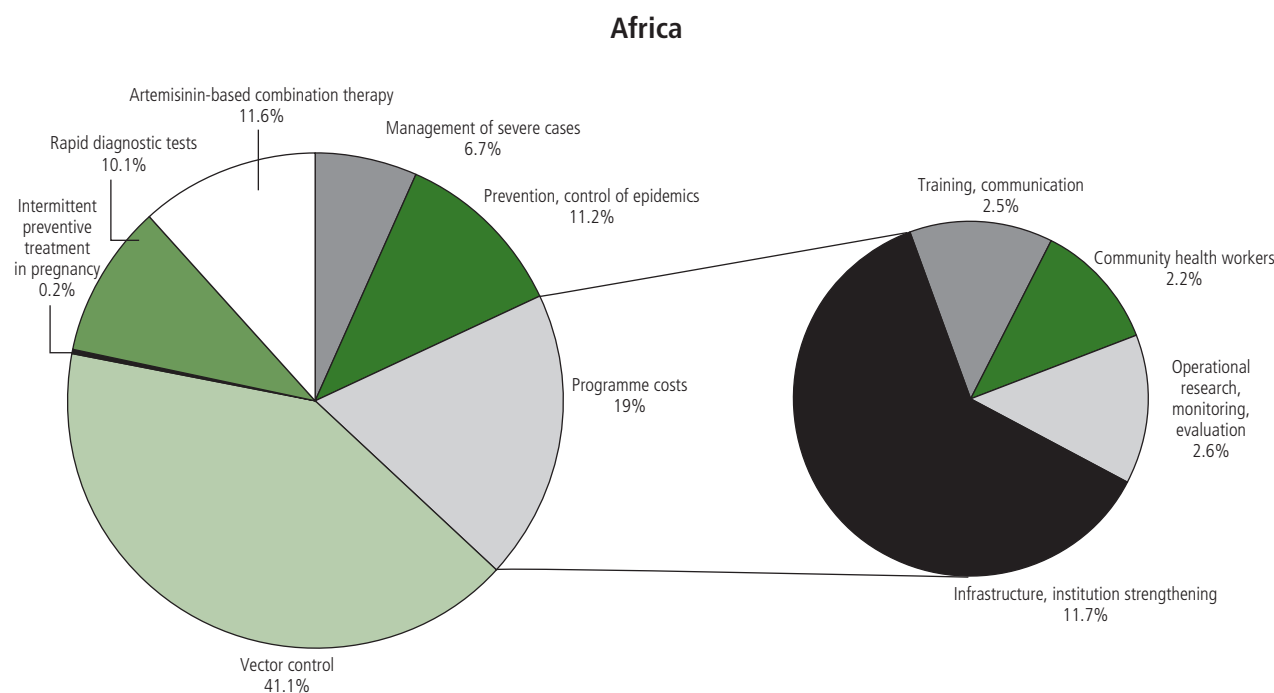
Considering population growth, our estimate for populations in endemic

Fig. 2. Estimated global malaria control intervention and programme costs from 2006–2015 according to the optimistic scenario^a



^a The costs associated with intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy are very small compared to the costs for other interventions, and therefore are not visible in the figure.

Fig. 3. Allocation to different interventions and types of programme costs in the optimistic scenario in Africa, averaged over the years 2006–2015



areas in Africa is close to other recent estimates,¹⁷ which are based on the same climate-based distribution model. The estimate of malaria-like fever episodes for Africa is lower than that of Snow et al., especially for adults,¹⁸ but it is higher than that of a field study in southern Ghana¹⁹ and is based on a model which has proved useful for WHO's country-level work for supply planning in Africa. Outside Africa, estimation is fraught with greater uncertainty, because of the enormous epidemiological variability. Our estimate of population in areas endemic for *P. falciparum* outside Africa is about two-thirds of that of Snow et al.²⁰ This is not surprising, because we have used a more eclectic approach to identify populations that need protection by continuous vector control. Our calculation of malaria-like fevers is also more uncertain beyond Africa, where widely applicable data are scarce. We estimated that 75% of all severe cases occur in Africa, which corresponds well to current estimates of the distribution of falciparum malaria,¹⁵ but our total estimate of severe cases is high (3–5%) compared to global estimates of falciparum malaria (see http://www.who.int/malaria/docs/incidence_estimations2.pdf), pointing to the need for population-based studies of this problem.

Although Africa's malaria burden is higher than that of the rest of the world, the total costs are higher for Asia and the Americas due to the enormous size of the populations estimated to need vector control coverage. In many countries effective control over some years may interrupt transmission in areas with low transmission potential so that vector control could be replaced by surveillance, greatly reducing costs. Likewise, in countries with intense malaria transmission, increasing urbanization, combined with integrated vector management, could lead to reductions in malaria burden and thus in both preventive and curative expenditures. Especially in areas of low to moderate transmission, the widespread use of ACTs could help reduce transmission. We have not attempted to model this due to lack of good data.

The high allocation to RDTs is meaningful, because as malaria incidence decreases, the costs of diagnosis relative to those of treatment should increase.

Some limitations of our analysis deserve mention. The numbers reported for the optimistic and pessimistic scenarios are not intended to represent an absolute "ceiling" or "floor" for the cost of malaria control. Synergistic interactions could reduce the amount of resources

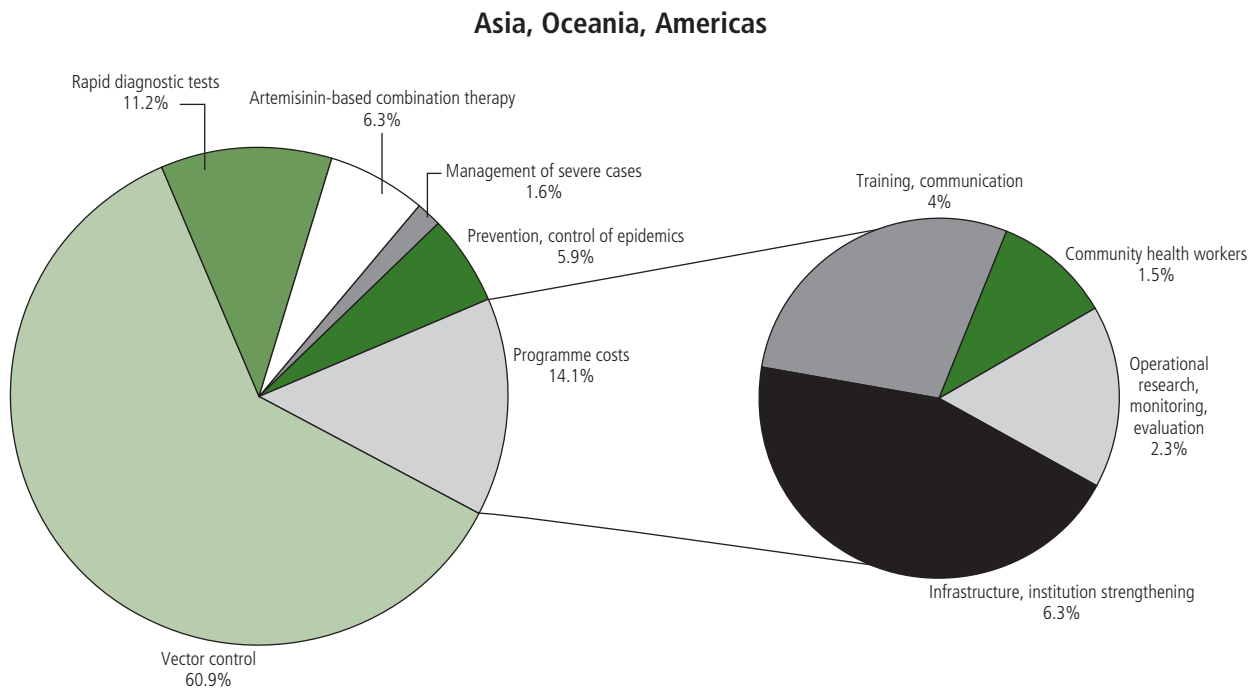
required to achieve goals. In areas of particular vulnerability or opportunity, it may be possible to adopt a more accelerated and costly programme, while in other locales, the targets assumed in this analysis may be too ambitious.

For country-level planning, it is essential to assess systemic strengths and weaknesses, and to regularly review performance to adjust the rhythm of financial inputs. Our projected allocations to health system strengthening constitute 16–21% of total costs. The real needs would vary greatly by country depending on health system characteristics. For example, where there is high coverage of government services, the substantial financing estimated for community workers could be allocated instead to support delivery through public health facilities.

The exclusion of vector source reduction methods from this analysis does not reflect their value, but rather their complexity. The training component in this costing exercise is intended in part to build the capacity of managers and entomologists to develop locally appropriate long-term strategies.

Our results highlight the incongruity between goals and targets for malaria control set by the international community and the resources that are available

Fig. 4. Allocation to different interventions and types of programme costs in the optimistic scenario in Asia, Oceania and the Americas, averaged over the years 2006–2015



to combat the disease. International funding has increased in recent years, with estimated annual contributions to malaria control from development agencies rising to US\$ 600 million in 2004 from less than US\$ 50 million in 2000 (see http://www.rbm.who.int/docs/hlsp_report.pdf). In 2005, estimated disbursements for malaria from bilateral donors, WHO and the Global Fund were approximately US\$ 841 million. New major funding initiatives launched by the World Bank and the United States of America in 2005 suggest that resources for malaria control will continue to increase.

However, current international funding for malaria control represents approximately 20% of estimated total needs for gradual scale up. The continuity of funding is also of concern. It is unlikely that malaria control efforts

will lead to the elimination of malaria in the countries included in this analysis. Therefore, high levels of coverage of curative and particularly preventive interventions will need to be maintained beyond 2015 in most places.

It is also important to monitor funding for malaria from all sources, including the private sector. To ensure long-term sustainability and national ownership of malaria control programmes, domestic funding should account for an ever-increasing proportion of total malaria spending.

Due to the generalizations needed to execute such a broad global costing, these estimates should not be used as a template for country-level planning. Nor are our estimates of commodity needs meant to be used as forecasting figures for industry. However, the estimates may be useful as benchmarks against which

to assess planned inputs or global commodity need estimations. ■

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Résumé

Estimation des ressources nécessaires au niveau mondial pour atteindre les objectifs internationaux en matière de lutte contre le paludisme

Objectif Fournir à la communauté internationale une estimation des ressources financières nécessaires au développement de la lutte antipaludique en vue d'atteindre les objectifs internationaux fixés à cette lutte, et notamment de l'affectation de ces ressources par pays, par année et par intervention, ainsi qu'une indication des lacunes actuelles en matière de financement.

Méthodes Un modèle d'évaluation des coûts a servi à estimer les coûts totaux de mise à l'échelle d'une série d'interventions largement recommandées, de services d'appui et d'activités de renforcement des programmes pour chacun des 81 pays les plus fortement touchés par le paludisme à l'état endémique. Les ressources financières nécessaires ont été évaluées pour deux scénarios élaborés à partir d'hypothèses différentes concernant l'effet des interventions sur les besoins en diagnostic et en traitement. Les dépenses de santé et les fonds actuels pour lutter contre le paludisme ont ensuite été comparés aux besoins estimés.

Résultats Pour la période allant de 2006 à 2015, il faudra disposer

au total de 38 à 45 milliards de dollars des Etats-Unis. Le coût moyen par an de la lutte antipaludique pour cette période se situera entre 3,8 et 4,5 milliards de dollars des Etats-Unis. Pour l'Afrique, les coûts moyens pour les scénarios optimiste et pessimiste seront respectivement de 1,7 et de 2,2 milliards de dollars des Etats-Unis. Hors Afrique, ces coûts seront respectivement de 2,1 et de 2,4 milliards de dollars des Etats-Unis.

Conclusion Même s'il ne faut pas tabler sur ces estimations pour planifier le financement national de la lutte antipaludique, elles fournissent une indication de l'ordre de grandeur et de l'ampleur des ressources nécessaires et peuvent faciliter pour les donateurs l'atteinte d'une norme mondiale et le ciblage des pays ayant les plus grands besoins en matière de financement. Cette analyse fait apparaître des besoins bien supérieurs aux ressources disponibles pour réaliser les buts et les objectifs fixés par la communauté internationale pour la lutte antipaludique.

Resumen

Estimación de los recursos mundiales necesarios para alcanzar los objetivos internacionales de la lucha antimalaria

Objetivo Proporcionar a la comunidad internacional una estimación de la cantidad de recursos financieros necesarios para expandir la lucha antimalaria con miras a alcanzar los objetivos internacionales en ese terreno, incluidas las sumas asignadas por país, año e intervención, así como una indicación del actual déficit de financiación.

Métodos Se empleó un modelo de cálculo de costos para estimar los costos totales de la extensión masiva de un conjunto de intervenciones ampliamente recomendadas, servicios de apoyo y actividades de fortalecimiento de programas en cada uno de los 81 países más afectados endémicamente por la malaria. Se evaluaron dos escenarios, partiendo de distintas premisas sobre el efecto de las intervenciones en las necesidades de diagnóstico y tratamiento. El gasto sanitario y la financiación actuales de la lucha contra la malaria se compararon con las necesidades estimadas.

Resultados De 2006 a 2015 se requerirán en total entre US\$ 38 000 y US\$ 45 000 millones. El costo medio durante ese periodo es por tanto de entre US\$ 3800 y 4500 millones anuales. El costo medio para África es de US\$ 1700 millones y US\$ 2200 millones anuales en los escenarios optimista y pesimista, respectivamente; fuera de África, los costos correspondientes son de US\$ 2100 millones y US\$ 2400 millones.

Conclusión Si bien no deberían utilizarse como modelo para la planificación en los países, estas estimaciones proporcionan una indicación sobre la magnitud y el alcance de los recursos necesarios y pueden ayudar a los donantes a colaborar para alcanzar una meta mundial y focalizar la financiación en los países más necesitados. El análisis destaca la necesidad de allegar muchos más recursos para alcanzar los objetivos y metas establecidos por la comunidad internacional para la lucha antimalaria.

ملخص

الموارد العالمية المقدرة اللازمة لتحقيق الأهداف الدولية لمكافحة الملاريا

2015 من 38 إلى 45 بليون دولار. ويبلغ متوسط التكاليف خلال هذه المدة من 3.8 إلى 4.5 بليون دولار في السنة. ويتراوح متوسط التكاليف لأفريقيا من 1.7 بليون إلى 2.2 بليون دولار في السنة، بحسب التصور (السيناريو) المتفائل والمتشائم على الترتيب. أما خارج أفريقيا فتبلغ التكاليف المقابلة من 2.1 إلى 2.4 بليون دولار.

الاستنتاج: برغم أن هذه التقديرات لا ينبغي أن تُستخدم كنموذج للتخطيط على المستوى القطري، إلا أنها تمثل مؤشراً على حجم ونطاق الموارد اللازمة، ويمكنها أيضاً أن تساعد المانحين على التعاون من أجل بلوغ مستوى قياسي عالمي، ومن أجل توجيه الأموال إلى البلدان الأشد احتياجاً. ويرز التحليل مدى الحاجة إلى المزيد والمزيد من الموارد لتحقيق الأهداف والغايات التي حددها المجتمع الدولي لمكافحة الملاريا.

الغرض: استهدفت هذه الدراسة توفير معلومات للمجتمع الدولي حول الموارد المالية المقدرة اللازمة للنهوض بأنشطة مكافحة الملاريا من أجل تحقيق الأهداف الدولية، بما في ذلك معلومات حول المخصصات المالية بحسب البلد، والسنة، والتدخل اللازم، مع الإشارة إلى فجوة التمويل الحالية.

الطريقة: تم استخدام نموذج لحساب التكاليف بغرض تقدير التكاليف الكلية اللازمة للنهوض بمجموعة من التدخلات والخدمات الداعمة وأنشطة تعزيز البرامج، الموصى بها على نطاق واسع، في البلدان الأشد معاناة من توطن الملاريا والبالغ عددها 81 بلداً. وتم تقييم تصورين باستخدام افتراضات مختلفة حول تأثير التدخلات على مدى الحاجة إلى التشخيص والمعالجة. وتمت مقارنة الإنفاق والتمويل الصحيين لمكافحة الملاريا مع الاحتياجات المقدرة.

الموجودات: تبلغ الاحتياجات الكلية اللازمة لمكافحة الملاريا للحقبة 2006 –

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Table 2. Comparison of available and needed domestic funding for malaria control (US\$ million), for countries for which data is available

Country	Domestic annual funding, latest year for which data is available (2000–2003) ¹⁵	Estimated annual funding needs 2006–2010 (average of pessimistic and optimistic scenarios)	Estimated funding gap – domestic funding
Africa			
Angola	1.080	54.484	53.404
Botswana	0.432	3.218	2.786
Burkina Faso	0.096	33.467	33.371
Burundi	0.030	18.444	18.414
Cameroon	9.678	40.442	30.764
Central African Republic	0.179	10.359	10.180
Chad	0.028	24.101	24.073
Comoros	0.104	2.188	2.084
Côte d'Ivoire	0.167	42.984	42.817
Eritrea	0.098	11.855	11.757
Ethiopia	4.971	151.319	146.348
Kenya	0.082	89.910	89.828
Madagascar	5.358	56.114	50.756
Malawi	22.238	31.764	9.526
Mali	1.007	38.200	37.193
Mauritania	0.132	14.618	14.486
Mozambique	0.256	50.449	50.193
Namibia	0.573	5.159	4.586
Nigeria	3.530	323.381	319.851
Rwanda	0.120	17.033	16.913
Sao Tome & Principe	0.039	0.784	0.745
Senegal	2.100	31.347	29.247
Somalia	0.160	45.141	44.981
South Africa	8.300	59.057	50.757
Swaziland	0.450	2.463	2.013
Sudan	2.600	100.439	97.839
Togo	0.100	12.808	11.808
Uganda	0.385	64.868	64.483
United Republic of Tanzania	0.500	87.160	86.660
Subtotal	64.793	1423.556	1358.763
Percent of estimated need	4.6%	100%	95.4%
Asia, Oceania and Americas			
Bangladesh	0.232	233.829	233.597
Bolivia	0.918	11.315	10.397
Brazil	40.696	68.946	28.25
Colombia	13.050	32.294	19.244
Dominican Republic	1.221	11.596	10.375
El Salvador	4.555	12.108	7.553
Ecuador	3.816	6.237	2.421
Guatemala	0.703	9.737	9.034
Guyana	0.800	0.673	-0.127
Honduras	0.081	11.227	11.146
India	49.100	802.709	753.609
Indonesia	0.045	278.458	278.413
Islamic Republic of Iran	6.206	10.055	3.849
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.369	8.846	8.477
Malaysia	0.927	11.971	11.044
Myanmar	23.041	63.772	40.731
Nicaragua	0.333	4.258	3.925
Pakistan	0.492	60.538	60.046
Papua New Guinea	1.450	15.341	13.891
Paraguay	5.412	4.292	-1.120
Peru	4.110	128.450	124.340

(Table 2, cont.)

Country	Domestic annual funding, latest year for which data is available (2000–2003) ¹⁵	Estimated annual funding needs 2006–2010 (average of pessimistic and optimistic scenarios)	Estimated funding gap – domestic funding
Philippines	0.062	19.866	19.804
Sri Lanka	1.481	16.691	15.210
Suriname	0.161	0.761	0.600
Thailand	18.700	80.399	61.699
Viet Nam	4.537	54.581	50.044
Yemen	2.000	36.454	34.454
Subtotal	184.498	1995.404	1810.906
Percent of estimated need	9.2%	100%	90.8%

Table 3. Average estimated per-capita needs for malaria control in 2006 versus most recent per-capita total and government expenditure on health (US\$)

Country	Average estimated needs for malaria control per capita, 2006	Per-capita total expenditure on health at average exchange rate, 2003	Per-capita government expenditure on health at average exchange rate, 2003
Africa			
Angola	3.74	26	22
Benin	2.77	20	9
Botswana	1.79	232	135
Burkina Faso	2.20	19	9
Burundi	2.32	3	1
Cameroon	2.27	37	11
Cape Verde	1.35	78	57
Central African Republic	2.46	12	5
Chad	2.27	16	7
Comoros	2.49	11	6
Congo	3.15	19	12
Côte d'Ivoire	7.10	28	8
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.71	4	1
Djibouti	5.39	47	31
Equatorial Guinea	3.53	96	65
Eritrea	2.47	8	4
Ethiopia	1.84	5	3
Gabon	4.12	196	130
Gambia	2.19	21	8
Ghana	2.22	16	5
Guinea	2.37	22	4
Guinea-Bissau	2.43	9	4
Kenya	2.52	20	8
Liberia	2.35	6	4
Madagascar	2.86	8	5
Malawi	2.32	13	5
Mali	2.51	16	9
Mauritania	4.41	17	13
Mozambique	2.42	12	7
Namibia	2.58	145	101
Niger	2.60	9	5
Nigeria	2.33	22	6
Rwanda	1.77	7	3
Sao Tome and Principe	4.37	34	29
Senegal	2.82	29	12
Sierra Leone	2.16	7	4
Somalia	3.84	n/a	n/a
South Africa	1.25	295	114
Sudan	2.62	21	9
Swaziland	2.17	107	61
Togo	2.67	16	4
Uganda	2.13	18	5
United Rep. of Tanzania	2.08	12	7
Zambia	2.64	21	11
Zimbabwe	2.02	40	14
Median	2.43	19	8
Asia and Oceania			
Afghanistan	1.09	11	4
Bangladesh	1.43	14	4
Bhutan	1.21	10	9
Cambodia	0.44	33	6
China	0.07	61	22

(Table 3, cont.)

Country	Average estimated needs for malaria control per capita, 2006	Per-capita total expenditure on health at average exchange rate, 2003	Per-capita government expenditure on health at average exchange rate, 2003
India	0.67	27	7
Indonesia	1.14	30	11
Iran	0.16	131	62
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1.49	11	4
Malaysia	0.45	163	95
Myanmar	1.17	394	77
Nepal	1.91	12	3
Pakistan	0.33	13	4
Papua New Guinea	2.43	23	20
Philippines	0.22	31	14
Solomon Islands	4.41	28	26
Sri Lanka	0.81	31	14
Thailand	1.23	76	47
Timor-Leste	3.21	39	30
Vanuatu	4.69	54	40
Viet Nam	0.61	26	7
Yemen	1.57	32	13
Median	1.16	30.5	13.5
Americas			
Bolivia	1.28	61	39
Brazil	0.50	212	96
Colombia	0.74	138	116
Dominican Republic	1.22	132	44
Ecuador	0.50	109	42
El Salvador	1.93	183	84
Guatemala	0.84	112	44
Guyana	0.87	53	44
Haiti	1.83	26	10
Honduras	1.61	72	41
Nicaragua	0.82	60	29
Paraguay	0.78	75	24
Peru	0.76	98	47
Suriname	2.32	182	83
Median	0.86	104	44
Global median	2.16	26.5	11

Population figures for 2006 were calculated using the United Nations Population Division medium variants estimates of total population in 2003 and annual population growth rate over 2000–2005.