

Roll Back Malaria

Bank Contact: Responsible Sector and Bank Unit: Recipient Agency: Web Address:	Olusoji Adeyi / 202-473-6465 HNP - HDN World Health Organization http://www.rollbackmalaria.org
Financial Arrangements for FY09 (Amount in US \$ Million)	
Total Budget: DGF Funding Request: DGF Percentage:	31.50 1.16 4%
Objectives and Expected Outcomes	
<p>The Roll Back Malaria (RBM) global partnership was founded in 1998 by WHO, UNICEF, the World Bank, and UNDP, with the objective of halving the malaria burden worldwide by the year 2010. This goal will be achieved by scaling up a set of core interventions, including rapid effective treatment at the community level, controlling the malaria vector (the mosquito) through the use of insecticide-treated bed nets and indoor-residual spraying (where appropriate), ensuring prompt access to effective treatment, prevention of malaria during pregnancy, and epidemic preparedness and response. Additional RBM goals include achieving the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) for malaria and contributing to the MDG for child mortality. RBM has now shifted its focus to the facilitation of partner's efforts to support the implementation of RBM strategies on a national scale in endemic countries. It is emphasizing short-term measures to control malaria as well as a longer-term vision for its eventual elimination. The DGF grant will be used to (i) strengthen the partner coordination managed by the RBM Secretariat; (ii) facilitate support for implementation of the RBM strategy at the country and regional levels; and (iii) mobilize technical assistance to facilitate countries' access to new financing for scaling-up for impact – including, but not limited to, the World Bank's Booster Program for Malaria Control, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation-supported MACEPA Project, the Global Fund for AIDS, TB, and Malaria and bilateral agencies (USAID, CIDA, DFID, and others).</p>	
Main Components	
<p>The grant will support multiple activities of the RBM Partnership under the Harmonized RBM Workplan that was approved by the Partnership Board on November 28-29, 2007. The priority areas are: support for actions at the country level; global advocacy and resource mobilization; and support for research and development. RBM is developing a new Global Malaria Business Plan that combines an emphasis on short-term malaria control with a longer-term approach to malaria elimination.</p>	
Performance Indicators	
<p>The specific workstreams are as follows: (1) strengthen capacity for Scaling Up for Impact (SUFU); (2) keep malaria high on the development agenda and access additional resources; (3) enhance performance in countries and secure additional resources; (4) track country progress; (5) improve access to commodities for malaria prevention and control; (6) ensure proper functioning of partnership mechanisms. The RBM Board approved performance indicators for each of these in November 2007. According to the Grant Agreement for Fiscal Year 2007, RBM agreed to submit to the Bank by December 2008 the report of an independent evaluation of the partnership. The evaluation would cover the period from January 2004 to December 2007.</p>	

Progress and Achievements

Country level results: In February 2008, WHO reported sharp declines in malaria deaths in Ethiopia and Rwanda, and attributed this to the widespread use of RBM-promoted approaches: insecticide-treated bednets, IRS for prevention, and effective drugs for malaria. Key partners are harmonizing their approaches, with emphasis on country strategies, financing and M&E.

Resource Mobilization: RBM Partnership assisted countries in preparing proposals for submission to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM). Nineteen countries received comprehensive assistance packages, including information synthesis on unsuccessful applications from Rounds 5 and 6 and other existing grants, and the identification of bottlenecks. 120 participants from 24 African countries and 20 experts from technical agencies participated in a Mock Technical Review Panel (TRP) in Nairobi, completing the second of three steps to improve the quality of proposals from African countries to Round 7 of GFATM funding. GFATM approved significantly larger funds for malaria control in its Round 7 Grant Review process (US\$1.1 billion, with a 75% success rate for countries receiving support from RBM as compared to a 32% success rate in previous years). Many of these grants will complement World Bank-financed programs.

Country program planning: The RBM Secretariat brokered support for strategic and business planning meetings in Zambia, Nigeria, and Mozambique, among many others.

Knowledge generation and innovations to finance global public goods for malaria control: With leadership from the World Bank and inputs from multiple institutions, the RBM Partnership Board in November 2007 endorsed the design of an Affordable Medicines Facility-malaria (AMFm). The AMFm is a global buyer co-payment that would subsidize the purchase of antimalarials for the public and private sectors. The AMFm seeks to maximize the points of access to affordable and effective treatment. The AMFm requires \$1.4-1.9 billion dollars in the first five years and will save about 175,000 - 300,000 lives per year. The GFATM is considering hosting the AMFm as a new business line.

Global Business Plan for Malaria Control: The Partnership is developing a new global business plan for malaria control. It envisages a progression from malaria control (which is the current focus of the global community), to the elimination of malaria as a public health and economic problem.

In November 2007 the RBM Board approved the 2008-2009 workplan.

Partners

RBM has expanded to include a wide range of constituencies such as malaria-endemic countries, development agencies, the private sector, OECD donor countries, NGOs, foundations, research and academic institutions, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Governance and Management

RBM is coordinated by a **Secretariat** located at WHO headquarters in Geneva. The Secretariat engages relevant partners on various aspects of RBM and mobilizes and coordinates the support provided to countries. An **RBM Board** was established in 2002 to develop and monitor the activities of the Secretariat. The Board sets the goals and objectives of RBM partnership, approves the Secretariat's work plan, and coordinates the input of partner agencies. The Secretariat reports on overall progress to the Board, which is accountable to the broader partnership through bi-annual Partners' Forums. The Bank holds one voting seat on the Board. RBM uses **working groups** to develop and refine technical strategies for going to scale. Four African **sub-regional networks**, which are extensions of the RBM Secretariat, assist with planning and coordinating external support to countries scaling up RBM interventions.

Exit Strategy

In 2007 the DGF Council decided to move RBM from Window 1 to Window 2. As a result of that decision, the last year of funding will be FY10.