High Burden High Impact (HBHI)

25th June 2019
ICCM/HBHI meeting
### Malaria in numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>435,000</th>
<th>219 m</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>686 m</td>
<td>6.5 b</td>
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Rising number of malaria cases in 10 high burden countries
A pronounced decrease in malaria is needed in 11 highest burden countries to get back on track to meet the GTS targets.

Expected change in malaria case incidence if on target to meet GTS milestones for 2020 vs. estimated change in case incidence between 2015 and 2017.

SOURCE: WMR, 2018; WHO estimates
GTS: Global technical strategy for malaria 2016-2030, WHO

High Burden High Impact
So what is new?
High Burden High Impact: A targeted malaria response – objectives

Objectives

HBHI aims to reaffirm commitment and refocus activities *initially* in the highest burden countries\(^1\) to accelerate progress towards GTS goals through 4 response elements

1. **Political will** to reduce malaria deaths
2. **Strategic information** to drive impact
3. **Better guidance,** policies and strategies
4. **A coordinated** national malaria response

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\(^1\) Burkina Faso, Cameroon, DRC, Ghana, India, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda
HBHI is a holistic approach, with the 4 elements feeding into tangible actions that ensure high coverage of evidence-based interventions.
Guiding principles for the HBHI approach

**Highest burden countries** are the focus of the first wave of the approach

- Burkina Faso
- Cameroon
- DRC
- Ghana
- Mali
- Mozambique
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Uganda
- Tanzania
- India

**Guiding principles**

- **Country-owned, country-led approach**, aligned with the GTS, SDGs, national health goals, strategies and priorities

- **Better coordinated support** from in-country and external partners paired with increased transparency to ensure efficient responses

- **Commitment** from partners to share and jointly analyse data

- **Support** for enhanced domestic and international resource mobilization

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1 11 countries with highest burden of malaria concentrate 70% of cases and deaths

2 All of the 10 highest burden African countries reported increases in malaria cases over the previous year, ranging from an estimated 131,000 more cases in Cameroon to 1.3 million additional cases in Nigeria. Only India marked progress in reducing its disease burden, registering a 24% decrease compared to 2016.
### Response element I of the HBHI approach: Political will to reduce malaria deaths

**Response element**

**Political will to reduce malaria deaths**

**Description**

- The approach calls on high burden countries and global partners to **translate their stated political commitment into resources and tangible actions** that will save more lives.

- Grassroots initiatives that engage the community, **empower people to protect themselves** from malaria, like the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign, can help **foster an environment of accountability and action**.

**Objectives (outputs)**

1. **Empowered political structures** that ensure political **support for malaria and leaving no one behind**
2. **Accountability** of political actors and institutions to ensure commitment and action
3. **Translation** of political will **into corresponding resources including funding** through multisectoral resource mobilization
4. **Enabled communities and active participation of communities** in prevention of malaria
5. **More responsive delivery systems** that overcome barriers faced by communities
Translating political will... into funding
Response element II of the HBHI approach: Strategic information to drive impact

**Response element**

- Political will to reduce malaria deaths
- Strategic information to drive impact
- Better guidance, policies and strategies
- A coordinated national malaria response

**Description**

- We are moving away from a ‘one-size-fits-all’ approach to malaria.
- Through the more strategic use of data and information, countries can pinpoint where and how to deploy the most effective malaria control tools for maximum impact.

**Objectives (outputs)**

a. **Functioning** national malaria data repositories with programme tracking dashboards

b. **Country-level malaria situation analysis** and review of malaria programs and relevant research to understand progress and bottlenecks

c. **Data analysis** for stratification, appropriate intervention mixes and prioritization for NSP and health sector planning and implementation

d. **Identification of optimal means of delivery**

e. **Sub-national operational plans** linked to sub-national health plans

f. **Ongoing** sub-national monitoring and evaluation of programmatic activities (incl. data systems) and impact and implementation research

**High Burden High Impact**
### Response element III of the HBHI approach: Better guidance, policies and strategies

<table>
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<th>Objectives (outputs)</th>
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| ▪ WHO will **draw on the best evidence to establish global guidelines**. Guidelines will be **continually updated and refined** based on country experience and the development of new tools. **High burden countries will be supported in adapting and adopting the global guidelines based on local settings**. Countries will be supported to **develop specific implementation guidance** to ensure uptake and scale-up of policy. | a. Continually updated global guidelines based on **best available evidence**; **Incorporation of country needs** into global guidance allowing **space for innovation**  
b. **Improved dissemination and uptake** of global policies through individual **country adoption and adaptation to local context**, including intervention mixes and prioritization.  
c. **Country-level implementation guidance** to inform **effective and optimal deployment** of national policies  
d. Going beyond national level to **sub national level**  
e. **Improved tracking of policy uptake** by countries |

**Response element**

- **Political will to reduce malaria deaths**
- **Strategic information to drive impact**
- **Better guidance, policies and strategies**
- **A coordinated national malaria response**
Response element IV of the HBHI approach: A coordinated national malaria response

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| Political will to reduce malaria deaths | - Key to success is **a more coordinated health sector response complemented by other sectors**, such as environment, education and agriculture.
- Aligning partners behind this country-led approach will ensure that scarce resources are used as efficiently as possible. | a. **Clear overview of relevant stakeholders** and partners in-country and their financial and technical contribution
b. **Clear overview of relevant processes** that need coordination and respective roles, responsibilities and timelines outlined
c. **Dedicated structures** that ensure systematic coordination
d. **Alignment of partner support** and funding in line with costed national strategic plans and health sector priorities |
Together the response elements, feed into the overarching implementation process to drive outcomes and impact…

Malaria Programme Reviews
- Sub-national situation analyses, based on better, more granular data and analysis
- Provide the framework for the NSP revision

Annual sectoral Reviews

National Strategic Plan
- Optimized, better stratified intervention mix
- Better costing data and cost estimation

National Health Sector Strategic Plan

Resource Mobilization
- GF concept notes
- PMI Operational plans (where applicable)
- Domestic resources
- Others

Health Sector Resource Mobilization

Implementation, M&E
- Prioritization within resource envelope
- Sub-national operational plans
- Robust monitoring and evaluation

Integrated implementation, M&E

Pre-meeting  Meeting  Follow-up

Political will

Strategic information

Better guidance

Coordinated response
Country level and global partners support countries for a smooth HBHI approach.

Aligned technical and financial support, Communication, coordination and transparency
Progress so far

Initial meetings have taken place in six countries (Uganda, Nigeria, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mozambique) and the rest of the countries planned over the next three months.

Progress made:
- Political engagement
- Partner alignment
- Self-assessments, identifying gaps and future activities
- Creation of national data repositories and support to develop stratification and microstratification aiming to improve impact by guiding deployment of interventions
- Working towards revision of national strategic plans in anticipation to new funding cycle by Global Fund and potentially other funding channels

Growing interest in the approach, with demand from other countries.

Partners aligning their technical and financial support

Establishment of a one WHO Programme for Malaria in Africa
“Malaria is a good litmus test of whether the world is really committed to social justice” (Annan)