

# High Burden High Impact (HBHI)

25<sup>th</sup> June 2019  
ICCM/HBHI meeting



World Health  
Organization



# Malaria in numbers

435,000

219 m

60

90

47

10

686 m

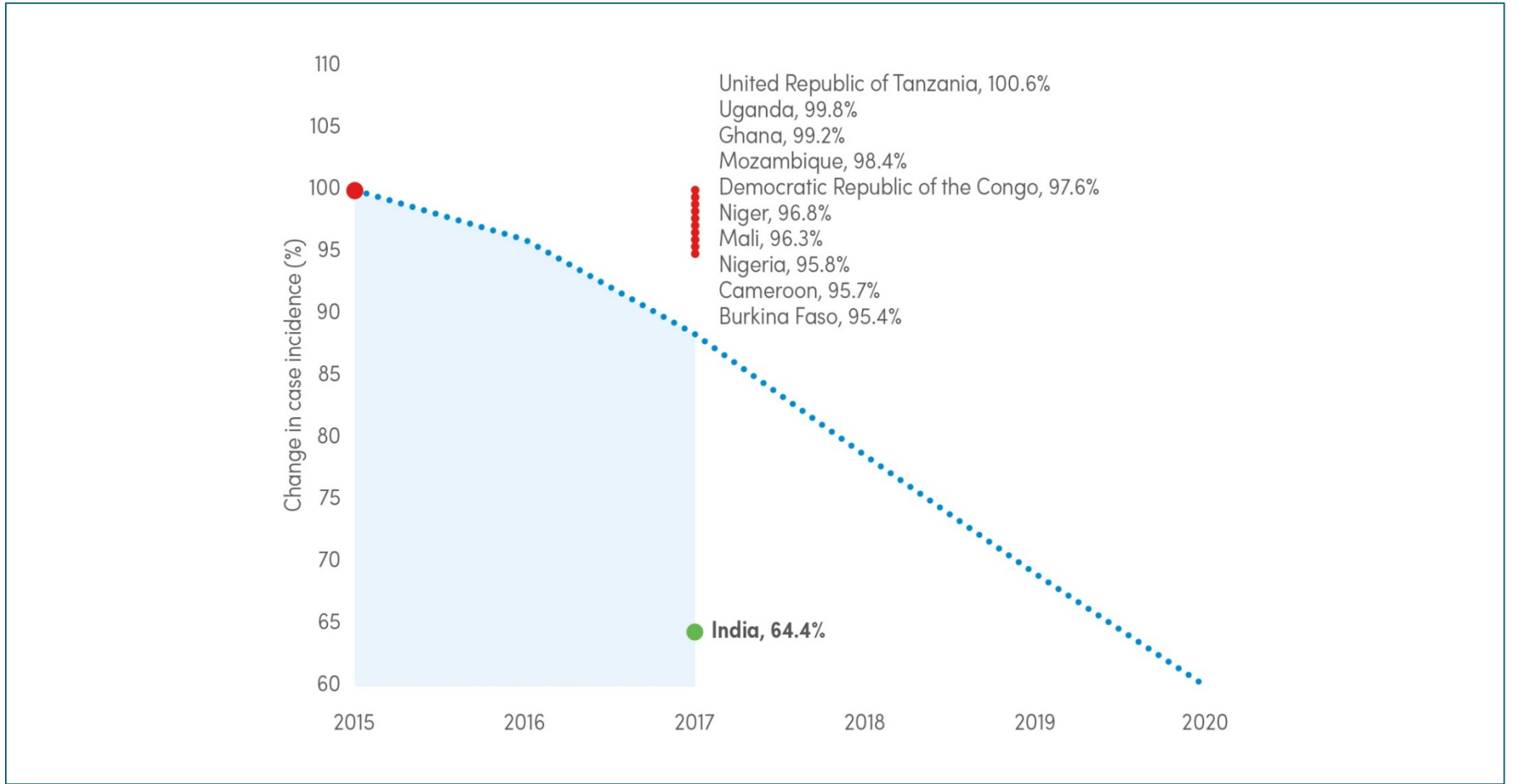
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# Rising number of malaria cases in 10 high burden countries



# 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

So what is new?



# High Burden High Impact : A targeted malaria response – objectives

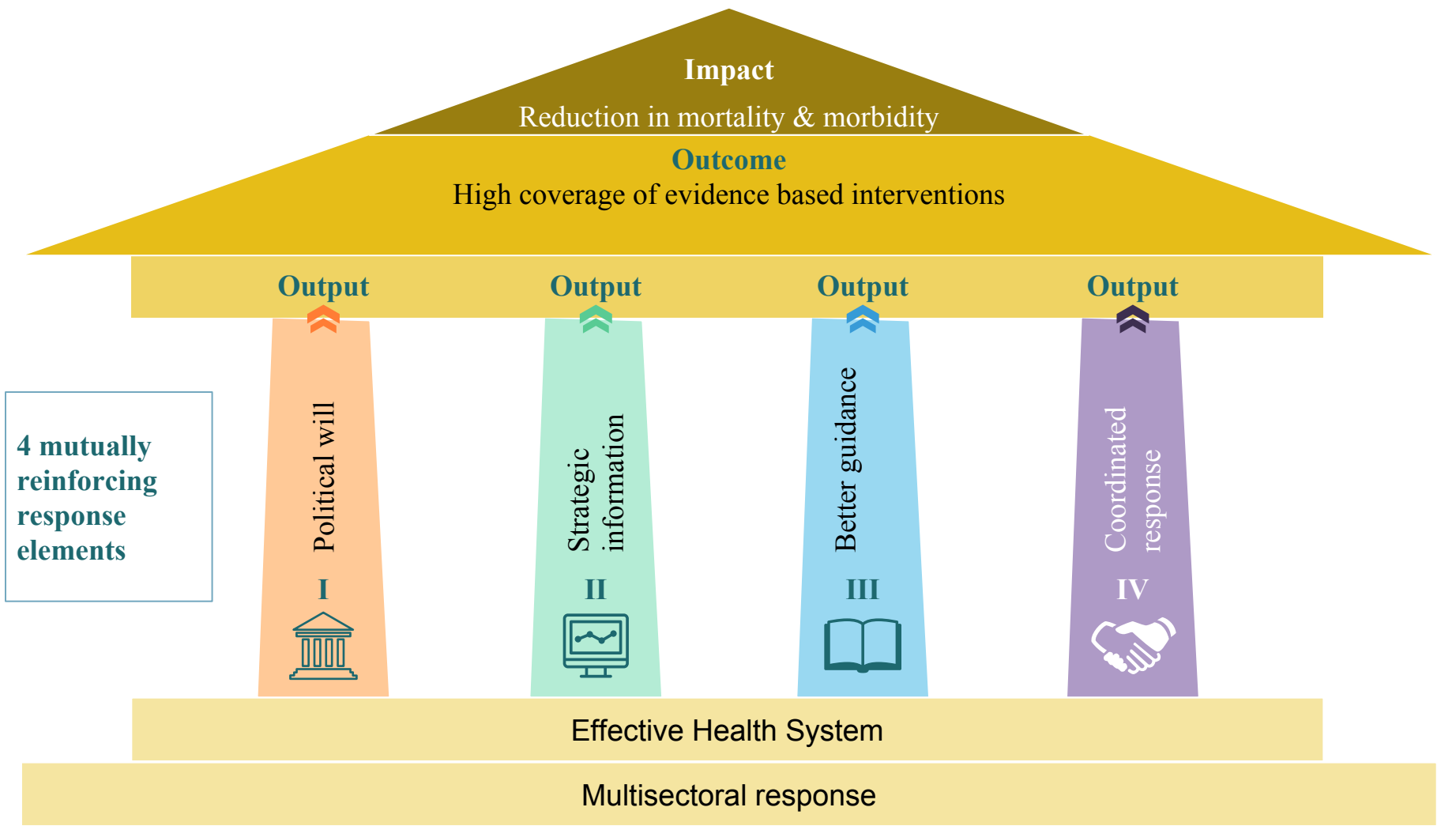
## Objectives

**HBHI aims to reaffirm commitment and refocus activities *initially* in the highest burden countries<sup>1</sup> to accelerate progress towards GTS goals through 4 response elements**

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

<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>1</sup> are the focus of the first wave of the approach



## 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**

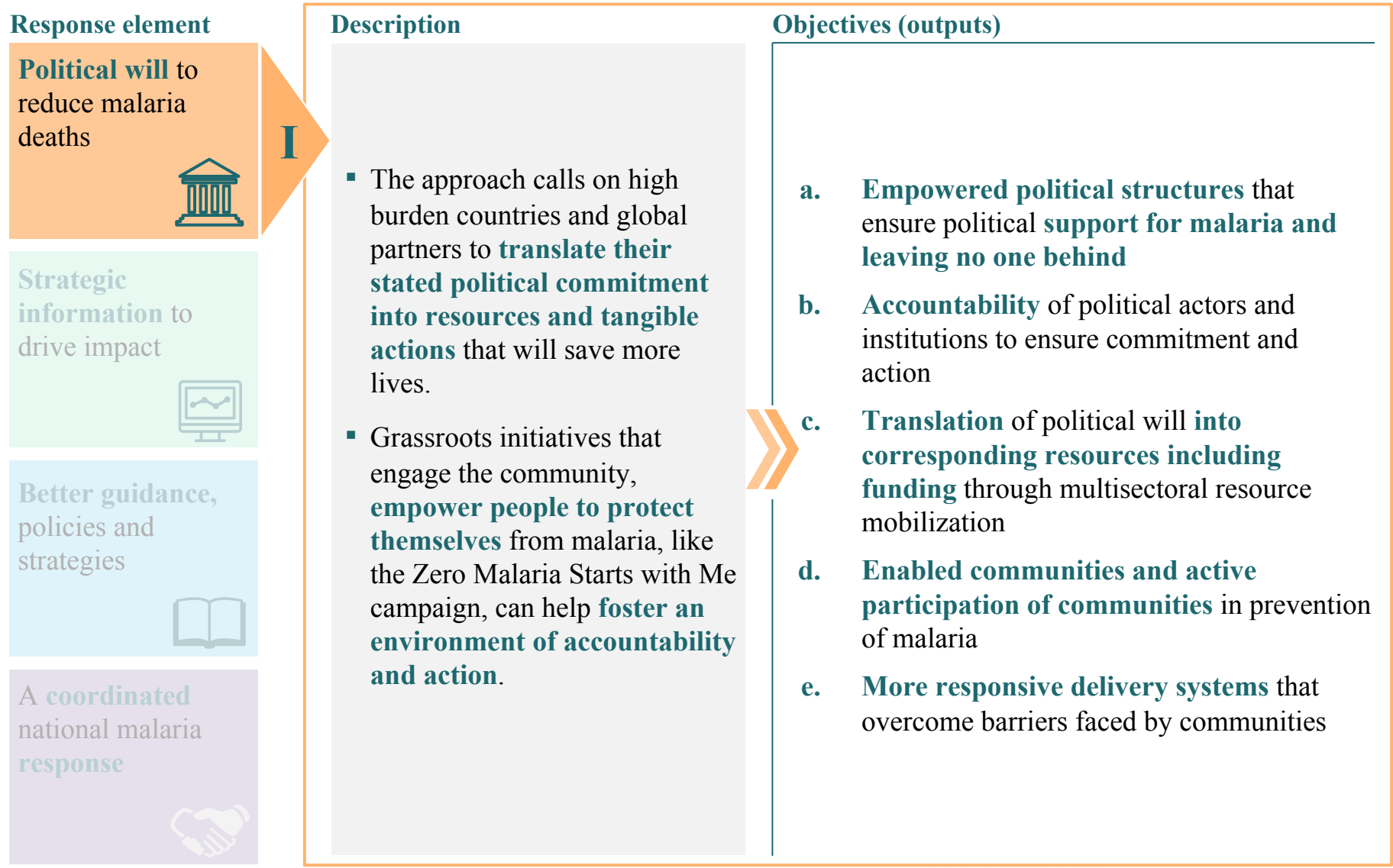


**Support** for enhanced domestic and international **resource mobilization**

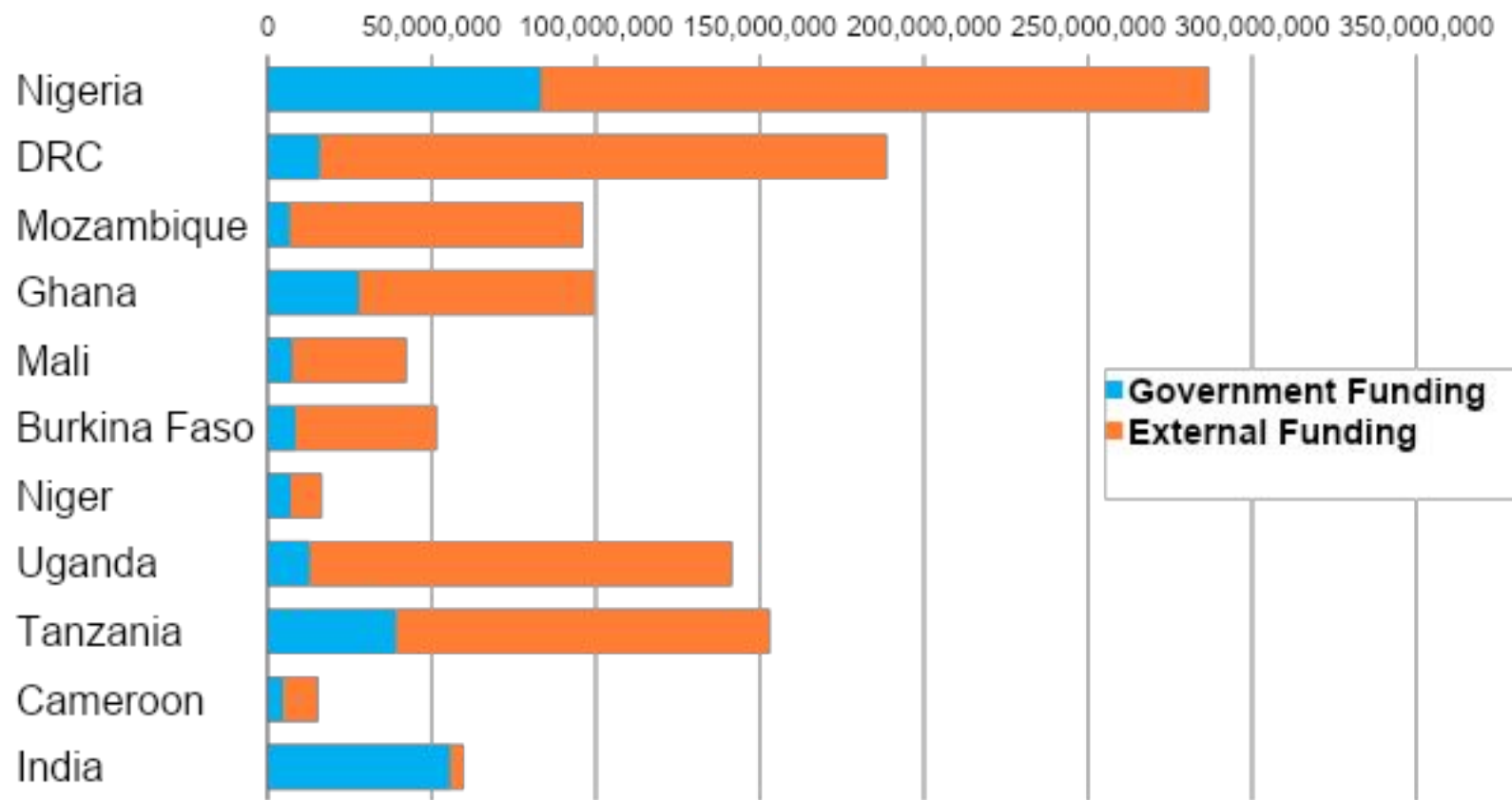
<sup>1</sup> 11 countries with highest burden of malaria concentrate 70% of cases and deaths  
<sup>2</sup> All of the 10 highest burden African countries reported increases in malaria cases over the previous year, ranging from an estimated 131,000 more cases in Cameroon to 1.3 million additional cases in Nigeria. Only India marked progress in reducing its disease burden, registering a 24% decrease compared to 2016.



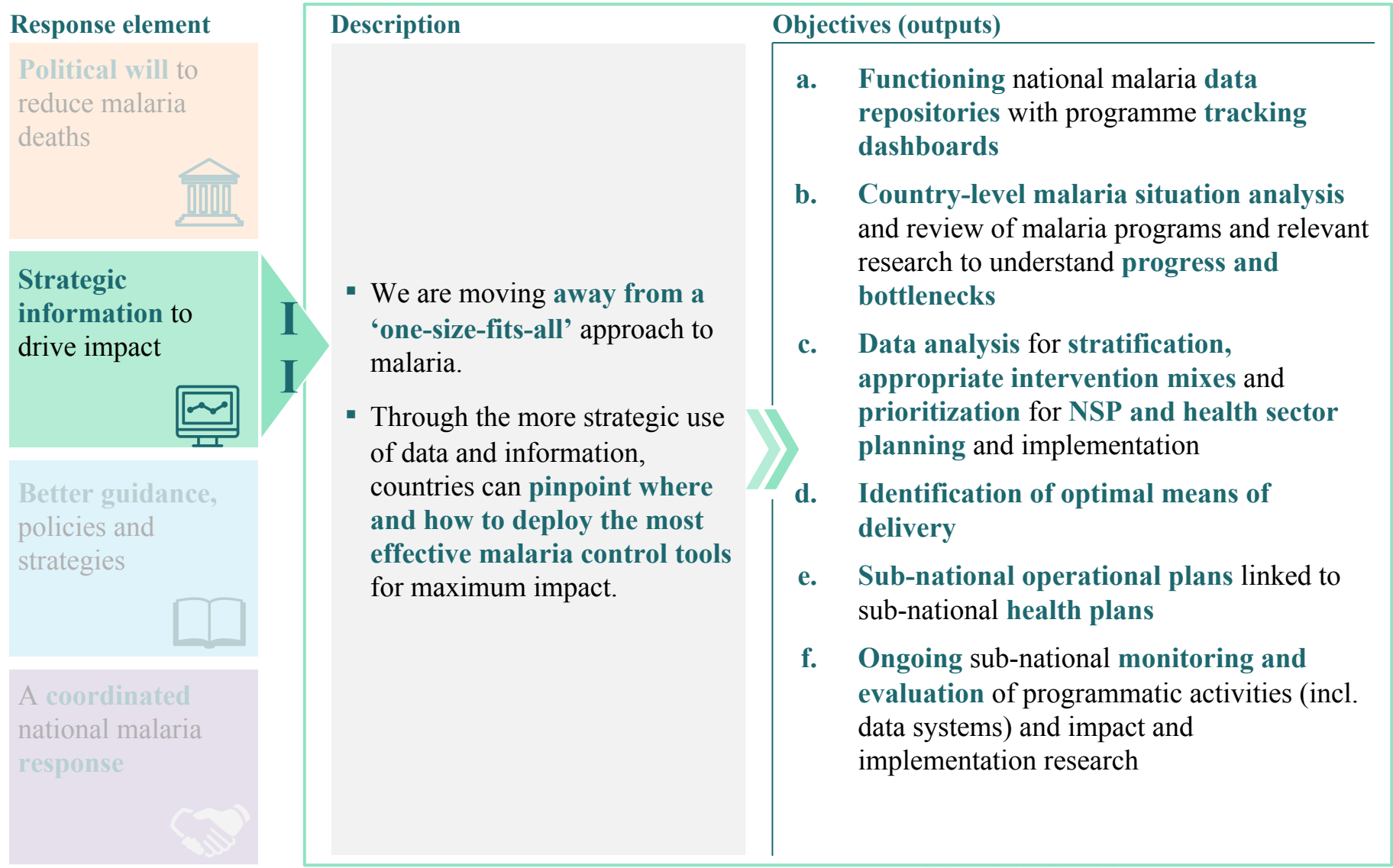
# Response element I of the HBHI approach: Political will to reduce malaria deaths



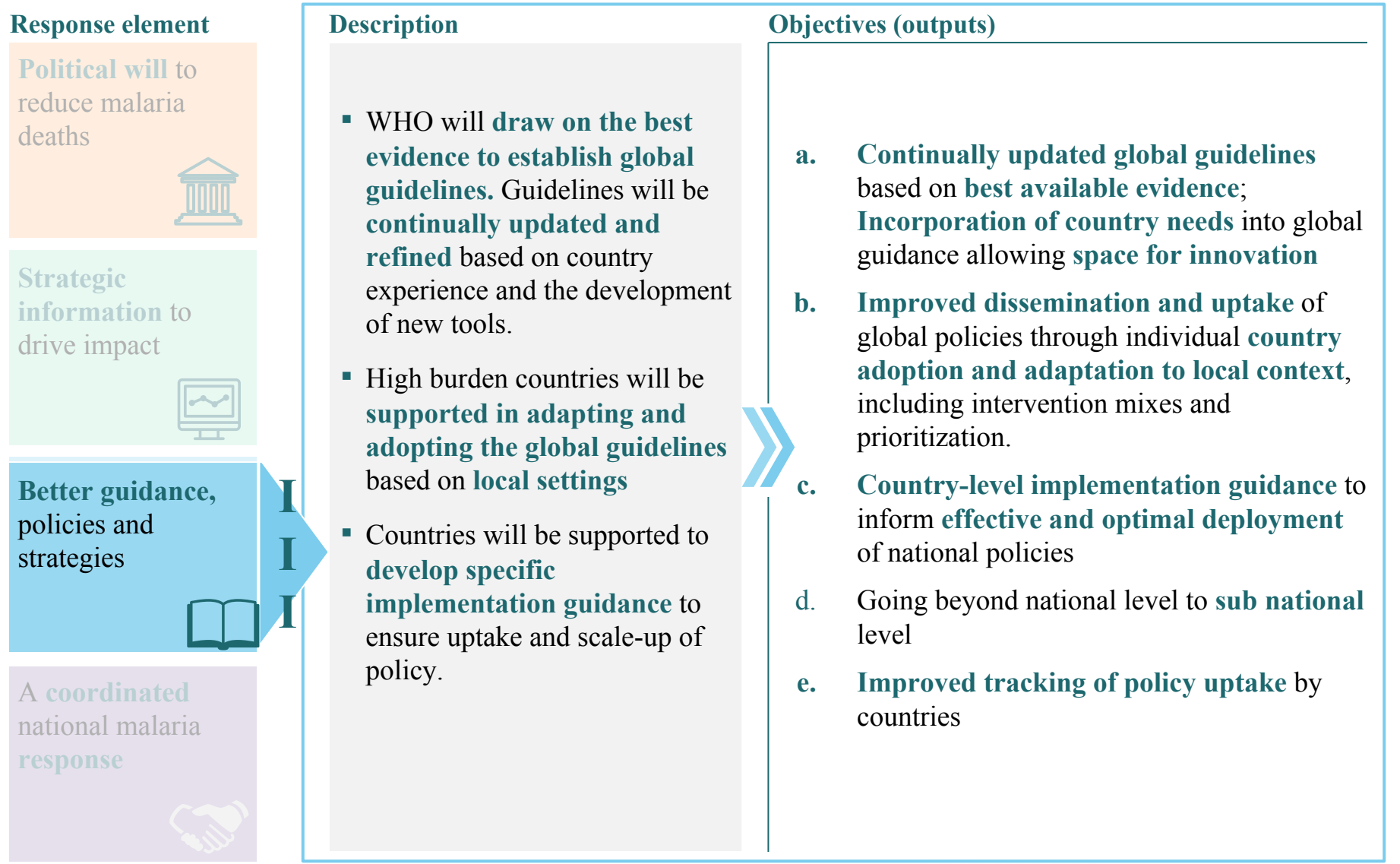
# Translating political will....into funding



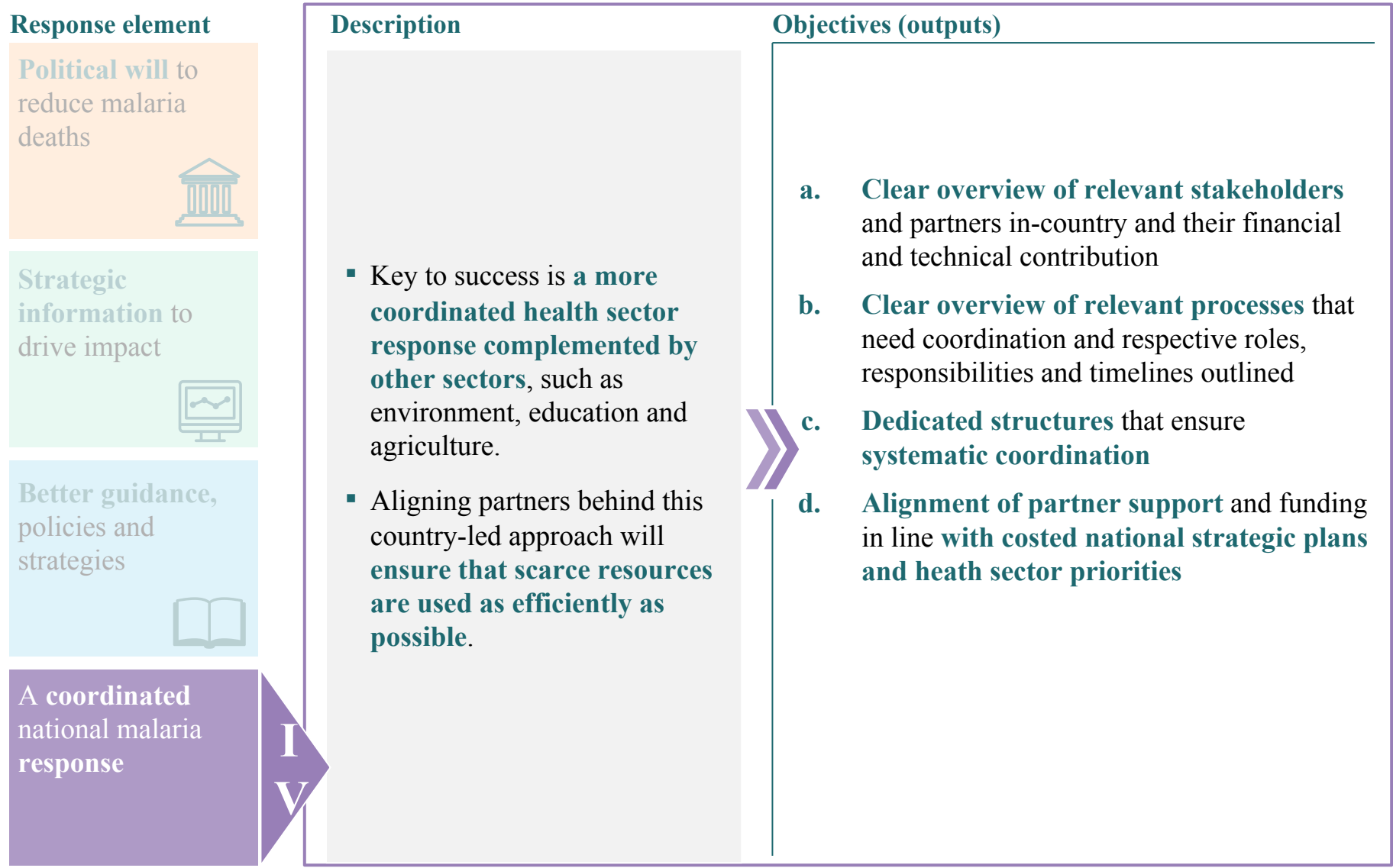
# Response element II of the HBHI approach: Strategic information to drive impact



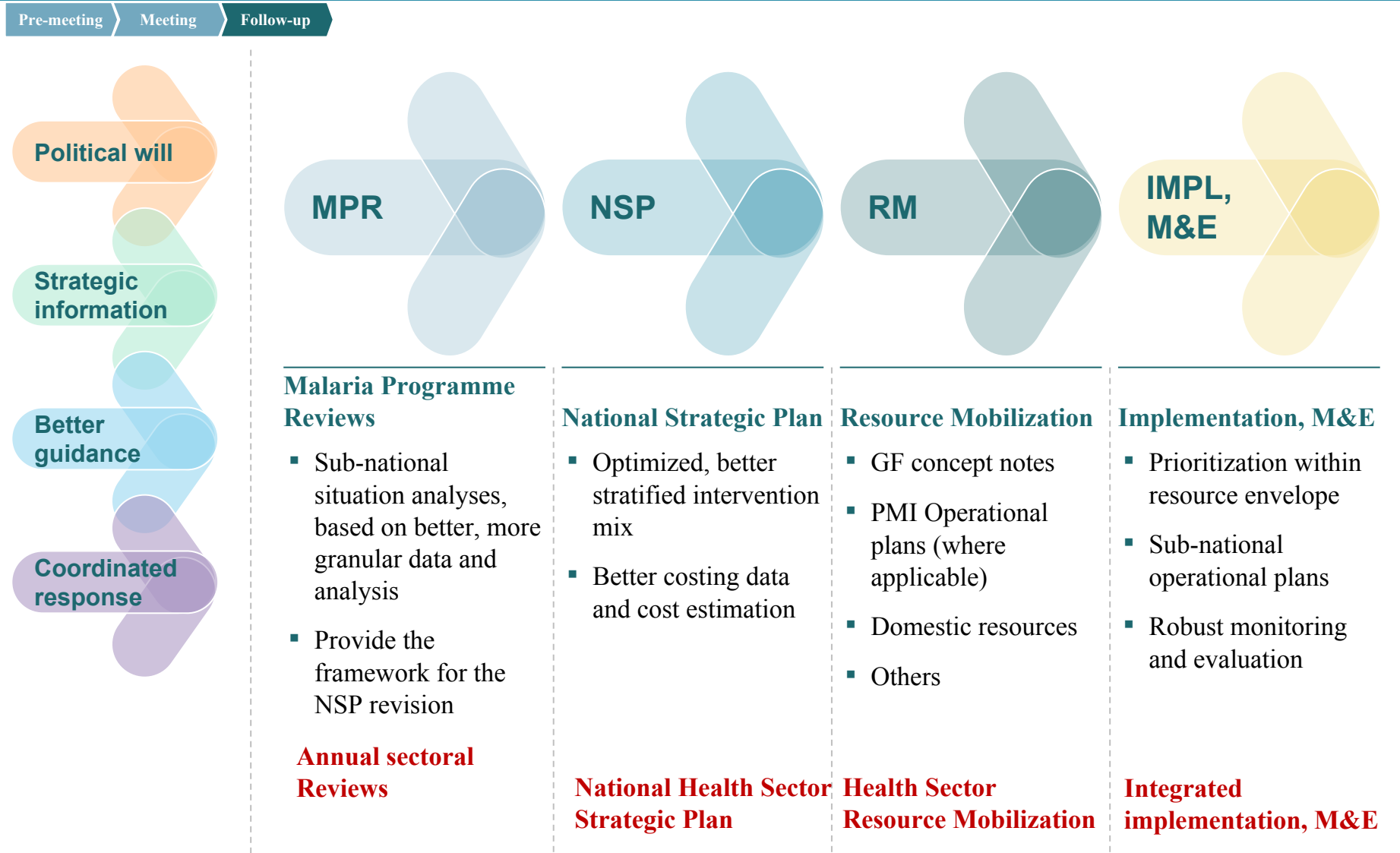
# Response element III of the HBHI approach: Better guidance, policies and strategies



# Response element IV of the HBHI approach: A coordinated national malaria response

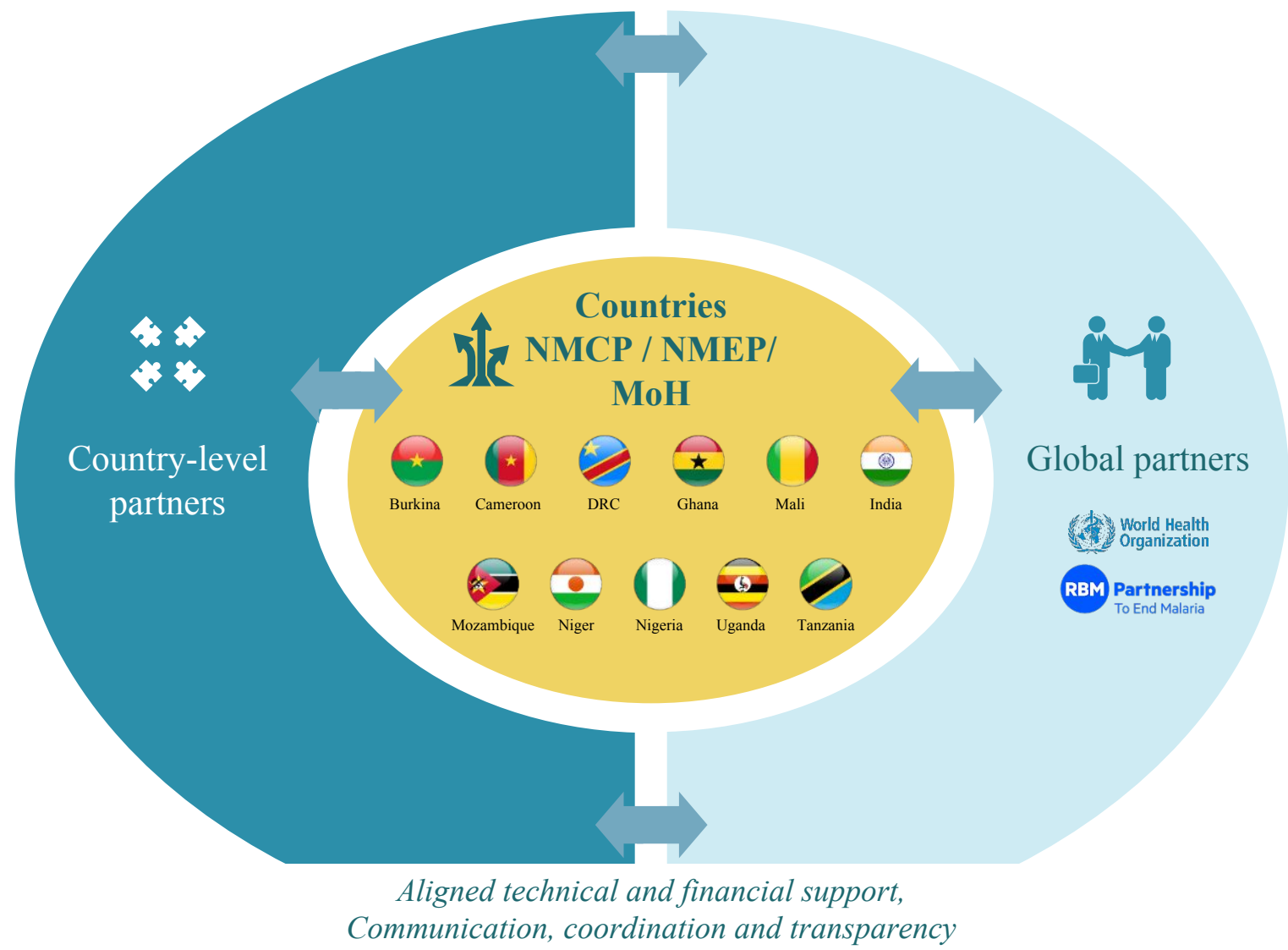


# Together the response elements, feed into the overarching implementation process to drive outcomes and impact...



High Burden High Impact

# Country level and global partners support countries for a smooth HBHI approach





# 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)



