

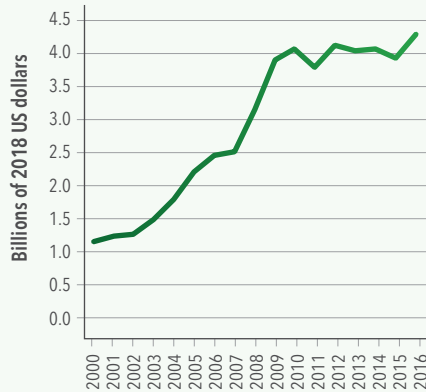
Investing in malaria prevention, treatment, and elimination

Investing in malaria works

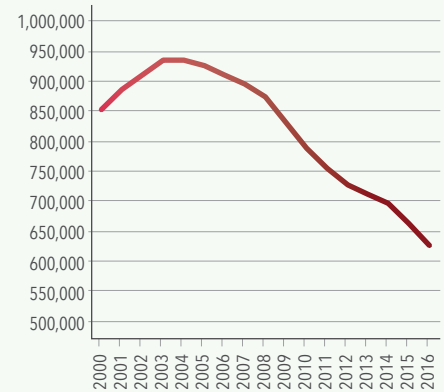
As malaria *spending* has **increased**, *deaths* from malaria have **decreased**.

In 2016, a total of \$4.3 billion was spent globally on malaria, which includes funding from all sources: donor, government, out-of-pocket, and prepaid private sources. Still, spending fell short of the annual funding target set by WHO to control or eliminate malaria by 2020.

Malaria spending

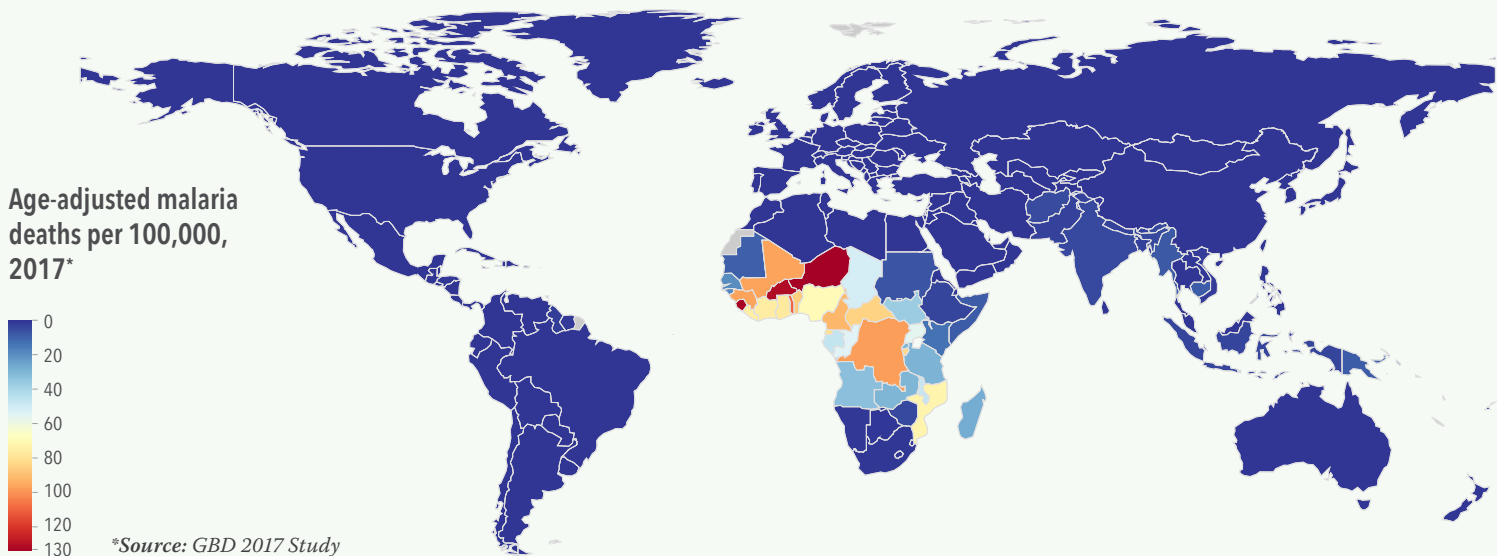


Malaria deaths*



Malaria hits low- and lower-middle-income countries hard

The burden of malaria is concentrated in low- and lower-middle-income countries. A major share of the population in the countries most affected live below the poverty line.



Sources:

The Global Burden of Disease Health Financing Collaborator Network. Past, present, and future of global health financing: a review of development assistance, government, out-of-pocket, and other private spending on health for 195 countries, 1995-2050. *The Lancet* 2019; published online April 25. DOI:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/>.

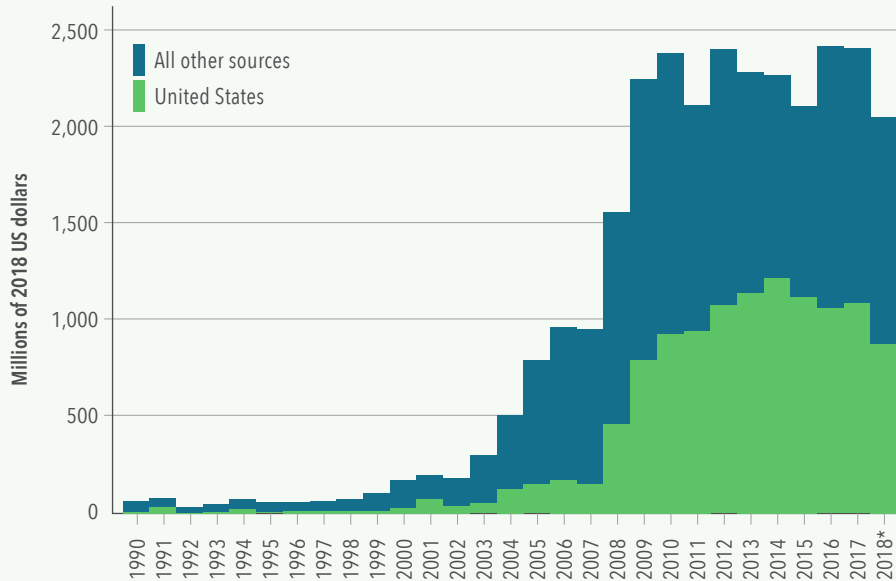
Haakenstad A, Harle AC, Tsakalos G, et al. Tracking spending on malaria by source in 106 countries, 2000-16: an economic modelling study. *Lancet Infectious Diseases* 2019; published online April 25. DOI:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/>.

To access the related data visualization tool, please visit: <http://vizhub.healthdata.org/fgh>

More funding is needed to fight malaria

Donor funding for malaria was **flat** from 2010 to 2018.

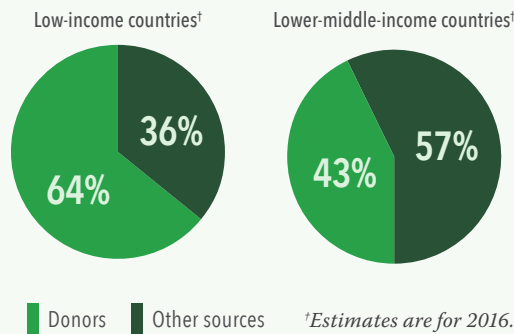
Development assistance for malaria, 1990-2018



*2018 estimates are preliminary.

Donor funding is crucial in the fight against malaria

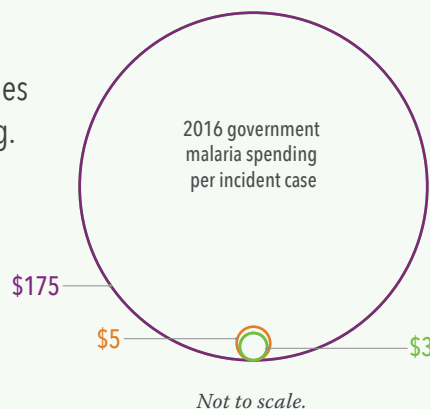
Much of the money spent on malaria in low- and lower-middle-income countries comes from donors.



†Estimates are for 2016.

It may be difficult for governments in low- and lower-middle-income countries to make up shortfalls in donor funding.

- Upper-middle-income countries
- Lower-middle-income countries
- Low-income countries



Families may need to make up for shortfalls in funding

When donor funding for malaria falls short, families in low-income countries may be forced to make up the difference, which can push them into poverty. Or, they may avoid seeking treatment altogether.

About IHME

The Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) is an independent global health research organization at the University of Washington that provides rigorous and comparable measurement of the world's most important health problems and evaluates the strategies used to address them. IHME makes this information widely available so that policymakers have the evidence they need to make informed decisions about how to allocate resources to improve population health.

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