

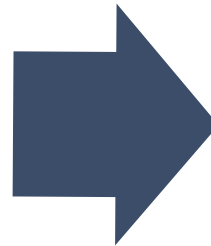
Virtual Advocacy Prep

August 25, 2025

DISTINCT ASKS FOR THE HOUSE AND THE SENATE

HOUSE:

We are grateful for the passage of the House NSRP appropriations bill that sustained U.S. support for the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund), and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance. We additionally request \$29 million for CDC Division of Parasitic Diseases and Malaria.



SENATE:

- \$800 million for the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative
- \$2 billion for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.
- \$340 million for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.
- \$150 million for UNICEF \$29 million for CDC Division of Parasitic Diseases and Malaria.

We are grateful to the Senate for passing this at committee level.

PREPPING FOR MEETINGS

Overall: Remain focused, prepared and respectful during our meetings.

Emphasized how investments in malaria programs benefit America

HEALTH

- The risk of reintroduction in the U.S. is real. The mosquito that transmits malaria is present in 32 U.S. states.
- Locally-acquired cases of malaria in Arkansas, Florida, Texas, and Maryland in 2023 proves that malaria is a risk to Americans' health.

SECURITY

- Infectious diseases including malaria are the leading cause of hospitalization of U.S. military personnel or “warfighters.”
- Combating malaria strengthens global health security by building resilient health systems that can detect and respond to multiple disease threats, including emerging infectious diseases with pandemic potential.

PROSPERITY

- Reducing malaria by 90% by 2030 would **increase international trade by \$80.7 billion**. For the U.S. alone, this reduction would generate an **export boost of \$1.5 billion**.
- Global health R&D drives U.S. economic growth, **supporting 600,000 American jobs** and generating over **\$104 billion in economic activity** between 2007 and 2022.

MALARIA INVESTMENTS



PMI

U.S. PRESIDENT'S
MALARIA INITIATIVE

LED BY



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



unicef 

1. THE U.S. PRESIDENT'S MALARIA INITIATIVE (PMI)



FY26
REQUEST  \$800M 

- Since 2006, together with its partners, PMI has saved millions of lives—most of them pregnant women and young children—and contributed to substantial gains in education, productivity, and economic development.
- Funding for PMI will address drug and insecticide resistance in key malaria commodities; respond to supply chain disruptions and health care price increases; fully transition to next generation bed nets; and train more community health care workers.

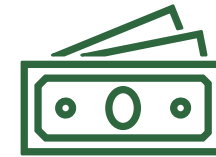
2. THE GLOBAL FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TB, AND MALARIA (THE GLOBAL FUND)



FY26
REQUEST



\$2B



- Funding for The Global Fund supports diagnostic testing, training and support of community health workers, and disease surveillance in the fight against malaria, AIDS, and tuberculosis, as well as new diseases, to contain pandemics where they are.
- The U.S. committed \$6 billion over three years for the Global Fund's Seventh Replenishment.

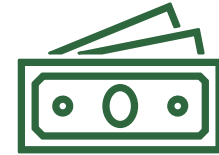
3. GAVI THE VACCINE ALLIANCE



FY26
REQUEST



\$340M



- Gavi is a public-private partnership that has already helped to immunize more than a billion children and prevented more than 17 million deaths, helping to halve child mortality in lower-income countries since 2000.
- Gavi plays an essential role in delivering malaria vaccines to communities.
- Incorporating malaria vaccines into routine childhood immunizations is expected to make it among the most impactful Gavi vaccines in terms of lives saved.

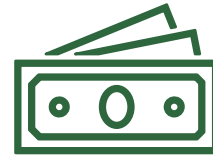
4. UNICEF



FY26
REQUEST



\$150M



- UNICEF is supporting the rollout of malaria vaccines in sub-Saharan African countries as part of its other malaria control interventions and vaccinating children under 5 during routine immunization.
- Historically, UNICEF's work has included procurement of malaria rapid diagnostic tests to increase testing coverage and improve access to antimalaria treatment;
 - procurement of long-lasting insecticide treated nets for replacement distribution campaigns, which countries typically undergo on two- to three-year cycles;
 - securing lower prices for essential commodities (tests, nets, etc.) by leveraging its dedicated procurement facility and long-term agreements;
 - strengthening health systems and community health workers to deliver antimalarial activities through community case management and technical assistance.

5. CDC DIVISION OF PARASITIC DISEASES AND MALARIA



FY26
REQUEST



\$29M



- The CDC's Division of Parasitic Diseases and Malaria (DPDM) plays a key role in the fight against malaria and parasitic disease, and protecting Americans through its efforts to detect, prevent, and respond to infectious disease and other health threats.
- DPDM also provides crucial monitoring and surveillance of transmission, evaluation of interventions for effectiveness and impact, development of key diagnostics, and testing of tools in a real-world setting that are critical to ensuring that our global health investments have maximum impact.
- Increased funding will help modernize laboratories, boost epidemiology capacity and data systems, support technical assistance to identify and treat parasitic disease around the world, and improve prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of malaria in the U.S.

KEY FACTORS IN REDUCING MALARIA'S BURDEN



Photo by PMI

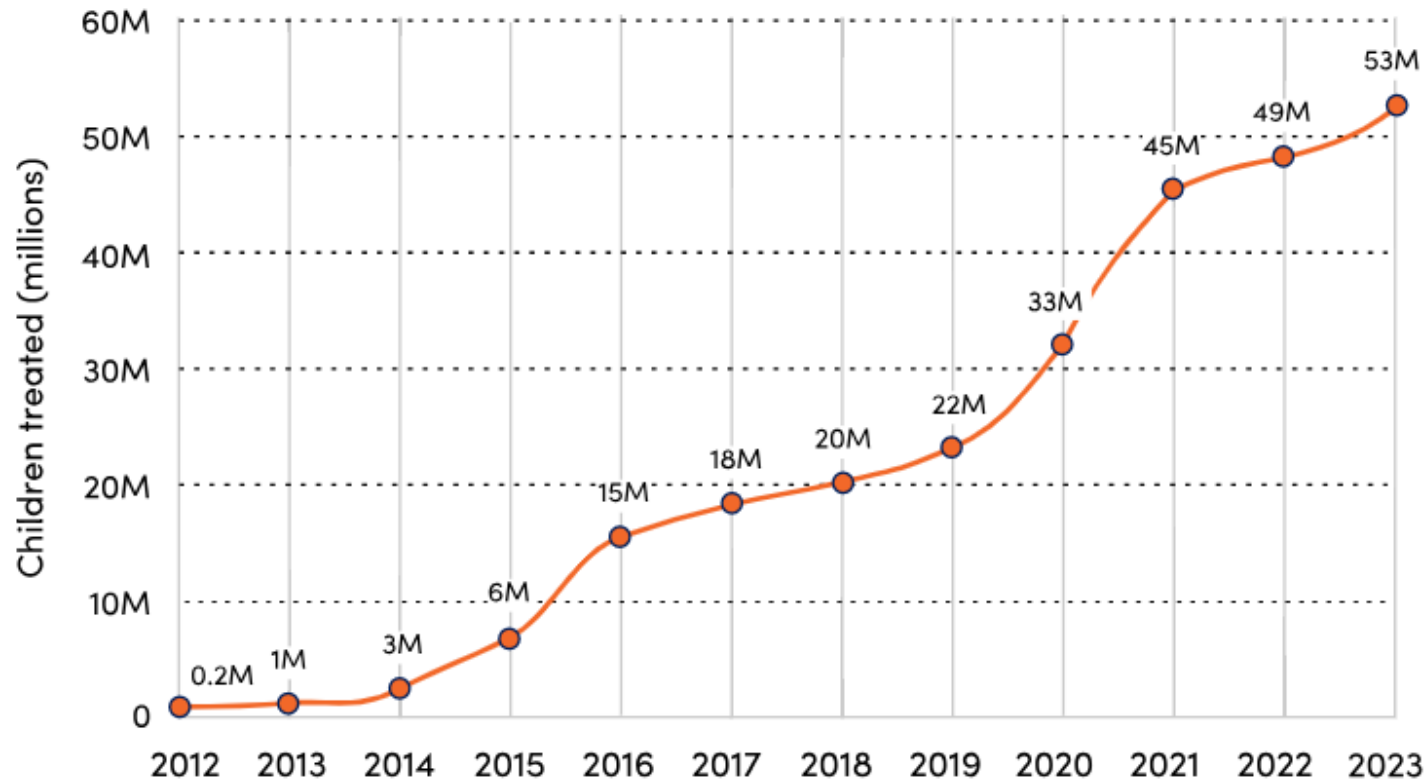
Vector Control

Dual-active ingredient mosquito nets also known as next-generation insecticide-treated nets (ngITNs), are a new type of mosquito net designed to **combat insecticide resistance**. By using two insecticides, these nets offer better protection against malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases. The combination of insecticides can help maintain the effectiveness of the nets for a longer period.

Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) is part of the vector control strategy. Long-lasting insecticide is sprayed to the interior walls and ceilings of homes. The insecticide kills mosquitoes and other insects that come into contact with the treated surfaces.

KEY FACTORS IN REDUCING MALARIA'S BURDEN

Average number of children treated with at least one dose of SMC by year, 2012–2023



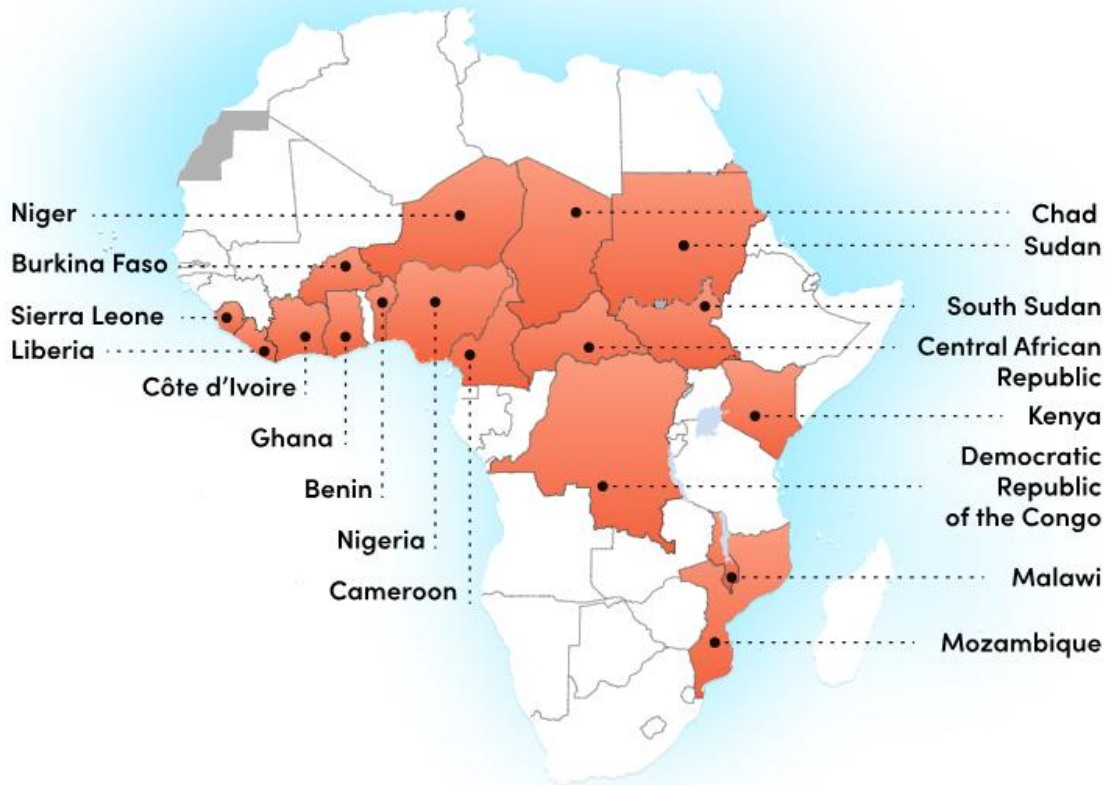
Malaria Treatments

Seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC):

- Seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC) is a highly effective way to prevent malaria in young children living in areas with seasonal malaria transmission.
- It involves giving children under 5 years old a full course of antimalarial medicine once a month during the malaria season.
- The average number of African children treated per cycle of SMC rose to 53 million in 2023.

KEY FACTORS IN REDUCING MALARIA'S BURDEN

Countries that had introduced a malaria vaccine as of December 2024



Malaria Treatments

Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) are highly effective in treating uncomplicated malaria. Treatment helps to ensure complete parasite clearance and reduces the risk of the parasite developing resistance to either drug.

The malaria vaccine: As of December 2024, 17 African countries have introduced a malaria vaccine – RTS,S/AS01 or R21/Matrix-M vaccine – into their childhood immunization program.

GAVI WITHIN THE MALARIA ECOSYSTEM

- Gavi's country-ownership model is unique in that it requires eligible countries to contribute a portion of vaccines costs themselves.
- USG contributions have helped leverage more than \$1.5 billion in country contributions to improve immunization campaigns between 2008-2022.
- Gavi's sustainability model transitions countries away from Gavi support once the country achieves certain national income and development standards.
- By the end of 2022, 19 countries have successfully transitioned away from Gavi support since 2020, and another 10 are expected to transition in the next 20 years.
- For every \$1 of taxpayer dollar invested in global vaccines, approximately \$54 is returned in economic benefits, decreased health costs, and lives saved.

Malaria Vaccine Implementation Program

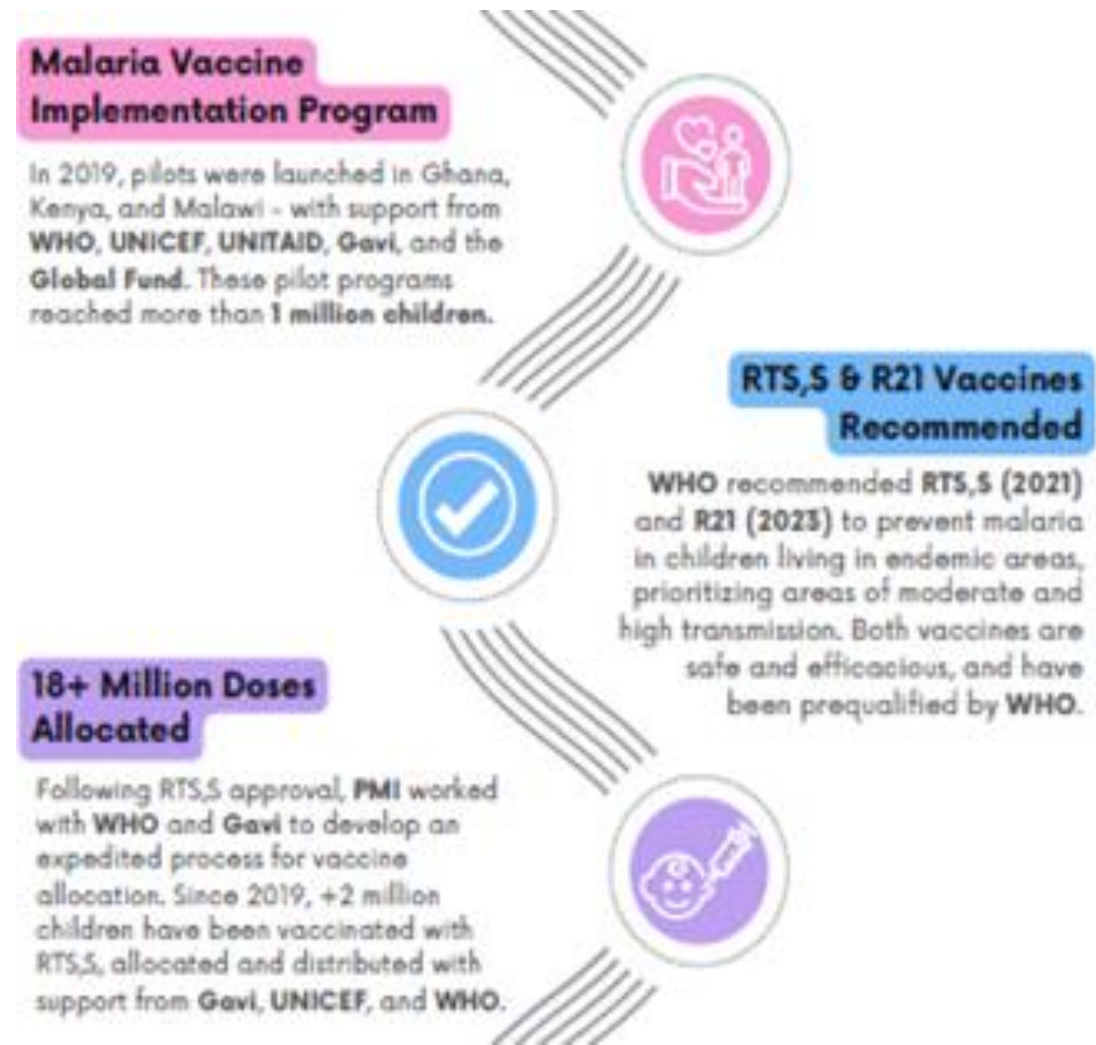
In 2019, pilots were launched in Ghana, Kenya, and Malawi - with support from WHO, UNICEF, UNITAID, Gavi, and the Global Fund. These pilot programs reached more than 1 million children.

RTS,S & R21 Vaccines Recommended

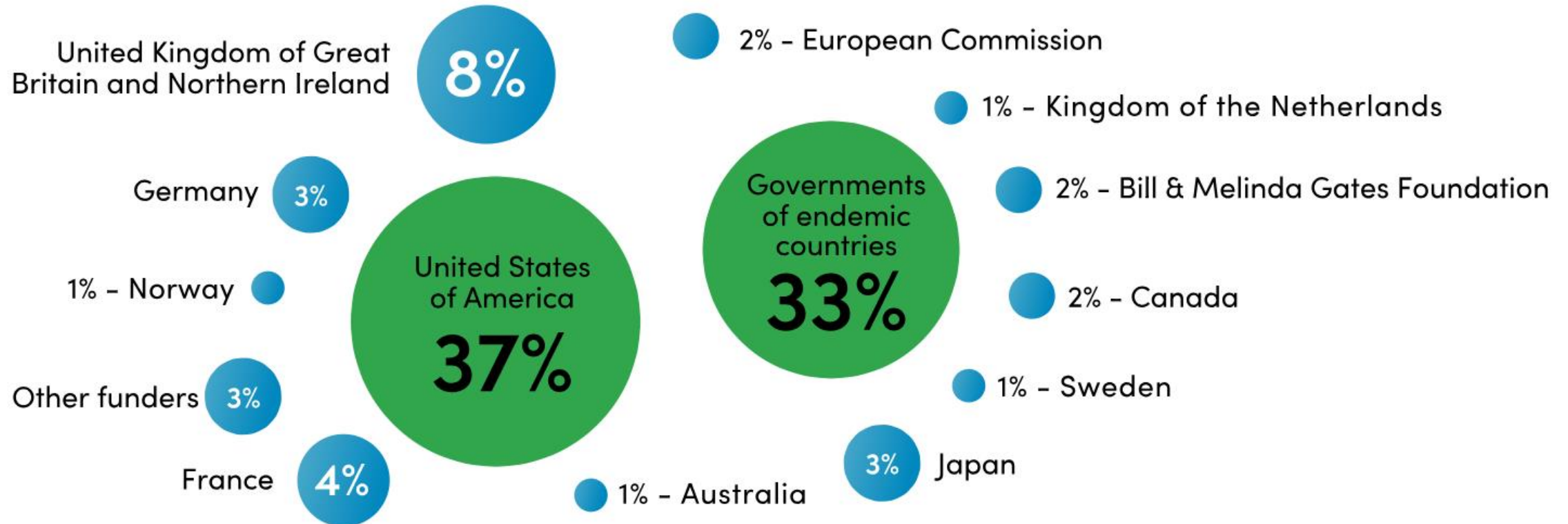
WHO recommended RTS,S (2021) and R21 (2023) to prevent malaria in children living in endemic areas, prioritizing areas of moderate and high transmission. Both vaccines are safe and efficacious, and have been prequalified by WHO.

18+ Million Doses Allocated

Following RTS,S approval, PMI worked with WHO and Gavi to develop an expedited process for vaccine allocation. Since 2019, +2 million children have been vaccinated with RTS,S, allocated and distributed with support from Gavi, UNICEF, and WHO.



Funding sources for malaria control and elimination, 2010–2023



FUNDING SOURCES FOR MALARIA CONTROL AND ELIMINATION

WHAT'S NEXT?!

- Continue attending our training webinar series!
- Look up your Members of Congress. Take a look at the **social media and the press releases on your members' websites**. Start thinking about what talking points would be most effective to lean into during your virtual meeting.
- Check our Advocacy Day Blog. **The blog will include the recording and slides for our webinars.** The blog will be updated with each subsequent webinar training.
- If you have any questions, or feedback, please email me and I will respond as quickly as possible.



Join our FINAL webinar on
Monday, September 8th



Look up your
Members of Congress



Questions?
Email me. 😊