



WE EXIST TO MAKE
MALARIA NO MORE

ABOUT MALARIA NO MORE UK



Malaria has been described as the oldest killer disease in history; even now, despite recent progress, it claims the life of a child every two minutes.

Malaria No More UK is part of a global movement that is determined to make this the generation that ends malaria for good.

To realise this vision, we need to mobilise governments, influencers, businesses and the public, inspiring them to commit funds, energy and resources to ending deaths from malaria and wiping out the disease for good.

Since 2000, the world has made enormous strides in the fight against malaria. The global malaria fight is becoming the biggest public health success story in history, and we are determined to maintain momentum in spite of the effects of Covid.

EMERGING THREATS CONSULTANT

Threats to progress towards malaria eradication

CONSULTANCY CONTRACT FIXED TERM

BACKGROUND

Despite enormous progress being made to drive down malaria in the last two decades in recent years progress has been stalling. The World Malaria Report 2020 included a section on emerging biological threats that will further hinder efforts to eradicate malaria. In October 2021 we are looking to highlight these threats together with the scientific solutions that can combat them to build an investment case and accelerate funding for malaria. In particular, we intend to focus on four key threats:

- Insecticide resistance
- HRP2/3 gene deletions
- Antimalarial drug resistance
- Loss of biodiversity

OBJECTIVES OF THIS CONSULT

This piece of work will be used as the basis for our media work to highlight the emerging threats that could hamper progress towards eradication of malaria. This summary should provide an overview of each threat listed together with any key figures and case study examples.

This summary should answer the following questions:

- How will insecticide resistance make it more difficult to prevent people contracting malaria?
- How will HRP2/3 gene deletion reduce the ability to diagnose malaria?
- How will resistance to antimalarial drugs make it more difficult to treat malaria?
- How will biodiversity loss impact the ability to develop new therapeutics for malaria?

Each element should include, but not limited to:

- A description of the threat and the impact this will have on malaria eradication if unchecked
- Key headline figures, examples include:
 - The number of countries where these threats have been found
 - The percentage of cases missed due to false negative RDTs (as a result of gene deletions)
 - The percentage of cases where treatment fails (as a result of antimalarial drug resistance)
 - The percentage of medicines that are derived from nature
 - Examples of areas/countries where the threat is posing a problem

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

1) An 8-10 page summary of findings, for MNMUK's internal use (including bibliography).

2) A 2 page summary structured around the above four threats to malaria eradication. This summary will be incorporated into a public-facing narrative report for a non-expert and therefore should aim to avoid in-depth technical information.

METHODOLOGY

The expected methodology should review the literature on each threat and synthesise the information to include impacts, key figures, and specific case examples where possible.

ANTICIPATED TIMELINES

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|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| • July | Identification of consultant |
| • Late July/Early August | Work commences |
| • Mid-End August | Final summary delivered |

MNMUK recognises the value of a team in which people from diverse backgrounds are able to introduce fresh ideas and contribute to delivering our mission to make Malaria No More. Candidates from historically marginalised or underrepresented backgrounds are encouraged to apply.

Expressions of interest together with schedule of proposed works and cost quotations should be sent to recruitment@malarianomore.org.uk by 19th July 2021.