

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL: HOW INVESTING IN MALARIA BENEFITS ACROSS GOVERNMENT SECTORS

February 2025

About Malaria No More UK (MNMUK) & the African Leaders Malaria Alliance (ALMA)

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

Malaria No More UK (MNMUK) brings proven global experience and expertise in advocacy and creative communications to the zero-malaria fight. From our locations in London, UK and Nairobi, Kenya we aim to accelerate an end to this deadly disease by:

- Securing leadership and investment globally and in the UK
- Building a powerful, united voice for the global malaria campaign to hold leaders to account
- Strengthening local advocacy capacity in key countries in Africa

The African Leaders Malaria Alliance (ALMA) is a coalition of 54 African Heads of State and government working to eliminate malaria in Africa by 2030. ALMA's Heads of State and Government play a pivotal role in driving accountability and action at the global, regional, and national levels. The ALMA Scorecard for Accountability and Action is reviewed quarterly by the Heads of State as a key accountability mechanism. ALMA's Secretariat supports ALMA members and national Ministries of Health in developing evidence-based Scorecard Management Tools, implementing national End Malaria Councils & Funds, mobilising Youth, promoting local manufacturing, and enhancing regional coordination via the Regional Economic Communities.

In 2024, ALMA and MNMUK came together in a powerful new partnership. Together, we are committed to driving global and domestic action to end malaria within a generation.

Research Overview

2025 is a crucial year for the malaria fight as we enter the 8th replenishment cycle for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria. Progress on malaria has been stalling and [recent analysis](#) by the Malaria Atlas Project has shown that without increased resources, we could be facing a malaria resurgence. With constrained budgets at both a national and global level, the argument for investing in malaria needs to demonstrate how it benefits across different government sectors, not just health or on malaria outcomes. In addition, it needs to demonstrate how the benefits to these sectors contribute to economic growth. [Research commissioned](#) by MNMUK last year, looked at the economic benefits of reaching the 2030 malaria targets across countries in Africa, regionally and also globally through increased trading prospects. We want to build on this research by investigating across a range of sectors at both a national and regional level, and where possible, globally.

Research Objectives

Identify multisectoral evidence on the impact of malaria on sectors beyond health and develop strong, persuasive, evidence-based rationales to support:

- National, regional and global advocacy for the 2025 replenishment of The Global Fund (to mobilise across sectors in support for malaria investment and show how it contributes to economic growth)
- Enable more impactful and effective advocacy across global malaria partners
- Country-led advocacy for increased investment through World Bank IDA and other funding opportunities including development banks, climate change funding etc
- Drive National, regional and global media ahead of the Global Fund replenishment and around domestic budgeting decisions

Research Stages

We anticipate the research being conducted in two parts:

Part 1: Desk-based evidence review on how investments in malaria control benefit specific sectors (as detailed in the methodology section).

Part 2: Quantitative analysis to demonstrate how one or two sectors have benefitted from malaria reduction (this piece of research will be particularly used to drive our media objectives). We expect completion of Part 1 to help define what this research looks like.

This document sets out a call for proposal for Part 1: desk-based evidence review. However, we would be keen to also hear thoughts on how Part 2: quantitative analysis could be conducted.

Proposed Methodology

Desk-based evidence review on how malaria affects and how investments in malaria control benefit the following sectors (and others as may be appropriate):

- Finance & economic development
- Environment (especially, climate change)
- Manufacturing
- Agriculture, aquaculture, & forestry
- Extractive industries (e.g., Mining, Oil & Gas)
- Trade and Industry
- Tourism
- Education
- Infrastructure (e.g., construction/road building)
- Research & technology
- Social Development (e.g., communities, civil society, gender, youth)
- Interior/humanitarian response

For each of these sectors, we want to answer the following questions:

- What is the relationship between this sector and malaria (including how the sector impacts on malaria, how malaria impacts on the sector and how the sector and malaria control programmes are working together)?
- How do investments in malaria control benefit this sector?
- How can the investments and impact be quantified? *(at a national and regional level)*
- How do these benefits contribute to economic growth?

These returns need to be quantified at a country level and regional level (based on around 10 priority African countries), where possible. As well as considering global benefits that may also be associated (as seen in our research last year [on economic benefits and trade](#)).

Priority countries:

- Nigeria
- Kenya
- Mozambique
- Burkina Faso
- Zambia
- Uganda
- DRC
- Tanzania
- Cabo Verde

In addition, we would like to explore the following broader research questions:

- How have countries that have eliminated malaria benefitted (across different sectors)?
- How would different levels of funding for malaria impact countries' economic growth?

Expected deliverables

Report including:

1. Literature review
 - Regional overview
 - National overview for each priority country
 - Metrics and case examples highlighting the impact of malaria on each sector
2. Key messages and key arguments
3. Methodology
4. List of references
5. List of data sources

Anticipated timeframe

Phase	Activity	Timeframe (weeks)	Date
Inception	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Kick off meeting- Agreement on scope and research methodology	1	w/c 24th February
Literature review	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Desk based research	3	3rd-24th March
Finalising of literature review	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Evidence synthesis- Draft research paper	1	w/c 24th March
Completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Final research paper and closing meeting	1	w/c 31st March
Total		6	

Research oversight

The consultancy will be overseen by MNMUK and ALMA. In addition to oversight, MNMUK/ALMA will extend the following support to the consultancy:

- Providing research and evidence already known
- Reviewing all deliverables and providing feedback before sign offs

Selection criteria

MNMUK and ALMA invites applications from consultancies and research organisations with relevant experience and expertise to undertake the assignment. The general criteria for selecting the firm include:

- Extensive experience in undertaking similar research globally
- Organisational, analytical and communication skills (verbal and written)
- Fluency in English of (verbal and written) with French and Portuguese desirable
- Previous research experience in the field of malaria (preferred)
- African-based research organisation/consultancy (preferred)

Expressions of interest submission

- Research proposal outlining how the research would be conducted
- CVs of researchers involved
- Example of previous work that is similar

Please send the above to Lottie Renwick (Lottie.renwick@malariaanomore.org.uk)