



We're here to build cross-party parliamentary support in the fight to end malaria and neglected tropical diseases.

We'd love you to join us!



## About Us

The All-Party Parliamentary Group on Malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases works to support and challenge the Government to maintain leadership and investment in the fight to end malaria and neglected tropical diseases.

### We do this by:

- raising the profile of malaria and NTDs through **debates, questions, briefings, and events**;
- undertaking **international visits** to malaria and NTD endemic countries;
- undertaking **domestic visits** to regional sciences hubs, and supporting UK science, research, and innovation;
- listening to and raising the voices of **affected people**;
- **building alliances** with Parliamentarians in other countries;
- **working with civil society and academia** to highlight the cross-cutting nature of disease, including the impact of climate change and conflict;
- producing **policy documents, reports, and briefings**; and
- engaging with Ministers, the FCDO, and global organisations including the WHO.

## Recent Activity

- Visit to Ethiopia – May 2024
- Westminster Hall debate on the UK's role in ending malaria and NTDs – January 2024
- World NTD event with the WHO in Parliament – January 2024
- WHO World Malaria Report launch in Parliament – December 2024
- Visit to Dundee University – September 2023
- Visit to Malawi – July 2023
- NTD photo exhibition in Parliament – January 2023
- Visit to Liverpool School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine – July 2022
- Visit to Rwanda for CHOGM – June 2022

## Upcoming Plans

- Session with the WHO on the impact of climate change on malaria and NTDs
- Session on the impact of conflict and humanitarian crises on malaria and NTDs
- Visit to Glasgow University labs
- Visit to malaria and NTD endemic country
- New Member ideas!



For more information on our work and/or to join the APPG, please contact our Coordinator, Martha Varney, at:

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## What is malaria?

Malaria is a preventable and treatable life-threatening disease spread to humans by some types of mosquitoes. Nearly every minute, a child under five dies of malaria. It keeps children out of school and adults out of work, contributing to the cycle of poverty.

## Why should the UK help?

Despite progress over the last two decades, and the arrival of two new vaccines, challenges such as climate change, conflict, and humanitarian crises, along with increasing drug and insecticide resistance, new invasive mosquitoes, and a decline in the effectiveness of core tools, threaten to knock us backwards.

Malaria isn't just an illness that affects health. It causes a financial burden that impacts families, communities, and holds back entire economies from achieving their potential – and this is felt globally. Cutting malaria by 90% by 2030 is estimated to boost the economies of malaria-endemic countries by \$142.7 billion, and an additional \$31bn could be generated in exports.

## What are NTDs?

Neglected Tropical Diseases (known as NTDs) are a diverse group of 21 preventable and treatable diseases caused by a variety of pathogens – including viruses, bacteria, parasites, fungi, and toxins. Examples include leprosy, schistosomiasis, dengue fever, river blindness, snakebite envenoming, and rabies. They debilitate, disfigure, and can be fatal, causing immeasurable suffering, stigmatisation, and exclusion.

## Why should the UK help?

NTDs cause devastating health, social, and economic consequences to more than one billion people around the world. By most commonly affecting the most vulnerable, and through historical neglect within public health systems, NTDs create cycles of poverty and cost developing nations billions of dollars every year.

But they can be beaten. Over 50 countries have now eliminated at least one NTD. Investing in NTD programmes creates a ripple effect, leading to better education, health, and employment outcomes, and transforming lives and communities. It also helps to reduce gender inequity, stigma, and preventable mortality and morbidity.