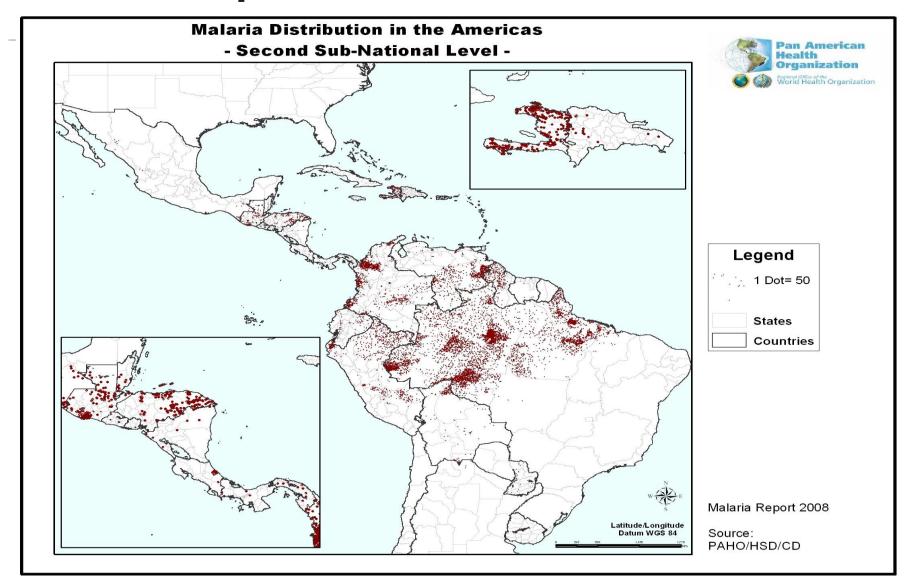
Results-Based-Funding Case

Achieving impact in the fight against malaria in Central America and the Caribbean

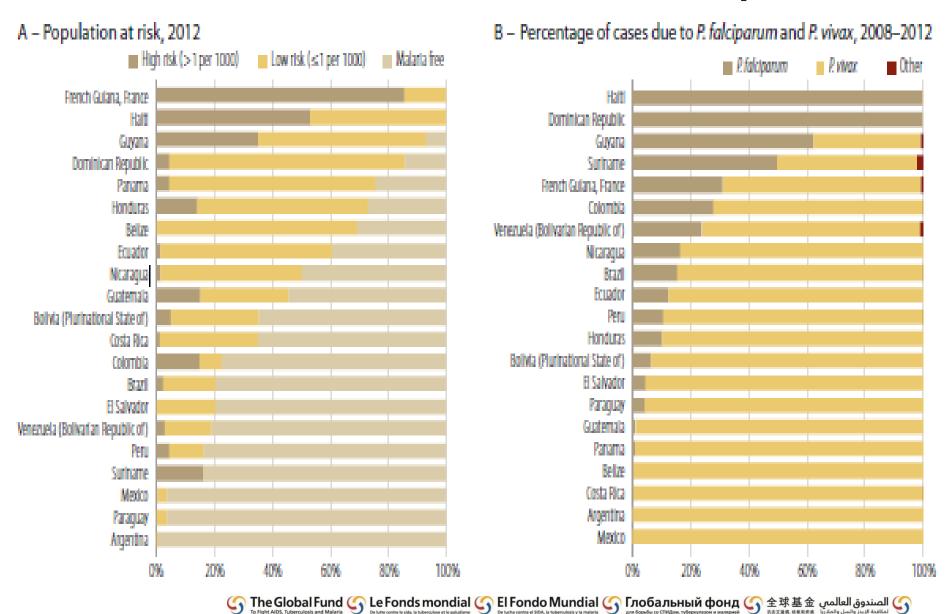
José Gabriel Castillo
Fund Portfolio Manager
Latin America and the Caribbean

Central America and the Caribbean St. Petersburg* UNITED STATES Grand Bahama North Gulf of Mexico THE BAHAMAS Atlantic Ocean Cat Island Andros San Salvedor Inland **Hum Cay** Turks and CUBA Calcos Islands (U.K.) Maszanillo, U.S. Navel Base Guantanamo Bay George Town Cayman Islands (U.K.) DOMINICAN **MEXICO** REPUBLIC au Prince . Montago Bay **JAMAICA** Puerto Rico DWAN ISLANDS (U.S.) ST. KITTS AND NEVIS BELIZE GUATEMALA Pueto Martinique Fort-de-France HONDURAS Caribbean Sea ST. LUCKA Kingstown * *Bridgetown Providencia (COLOMBIA) **EL SALVADOR** ST. VINCENT AND Aruba (NETH.) Netherlands Antilles (NETH.) **NICARAGUA** Isla de San Andrés Oranjestad * TOBAGO **COSTA RICA** North Pacific Ocean VENEZUELA Isla del Coco **GUYANA** Scale 112,500,000 COLOMBIA Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, standard parallels 9 N and 17'N 200 300 Kilon BRAZIL Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative. .Call

Where the problem is:



P86 and P110 of 2013 World Malaria Report



Opportunities

Table 8.1 Summary of trends in reported malaria incidence 2000-2012

WHO Region	On track for ≥75% in incidence 2000–		50%–75% decrease in incidence projected 2000–2015	<50% decrease in incidence projected 2000–2015	Increase in incidence 2000–2012 ²	Insufficiently consi to assess trends	stent data
African	Botswana Cabo Verde Eritrea Namibia Rwanda Sao Tome and Principe South Africa Swaziland		Ethiopia Zambia	Madagascar	Algeria	Angola Benin Burkina Faso*+ Burundi+ Cameroon Central African Republic Chad Comoros Congo Côte d'Ivoire Democratic Republic of the Congo Equatorial Guinea* Gabon Gambia Ghana	Guinea Guinea-Bissau Kenya* Liberia+ Malawi Mali Mauritania Mayotte, France Mozambique Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone+ Togo*+ Uganda*+ United Republic of Tanzania* Zimbabwe+
Region of the Americas	Argentina Belize Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Costa Rica Ecuador El Salvador French Guiana, France	Guatemala Honduras Mexico Nicaragua Paraguay Suriname Brazil Colombia Peru		Dominican Republic Panama	Guyana Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Haiti	

Expected Targets

Indicator	Country	Base	Y1	Y2		Y3	
Malaria confirmed cases	Belize	37	<70 <50		<30		
Malaria confirmed cases	Costa Rica	8	<50	<20		<10	
Malaria confirmed cases	El Salvador	21	<50 <10			<10	
Malaria confirmed cases	Panama	844	<1400	15%		25%	
Malaria confirmed cases	Guatemala	5346	<8100	20%		30%	
Malaria confirmed cases	Honduras	6430	<8000	10%		15%	
Malaria confirmed cases	Nicaragua	1235	<1050	20%		20%	
Malaria confirmed cases	Mexico	797		Elimination			
Malaria confirmed cases	Haiti	20468	<29200		10%	20%	
Malaria confirmed cases	Dominican Republic	603	<525		20%	20%	

Impact in the Central America and Caribbean Region

Build on existing results and trends in the region

MESO/Hispaniola: 3 countries <100 cases, 4 countries
 <2,000 cases, 3> 2000 cases

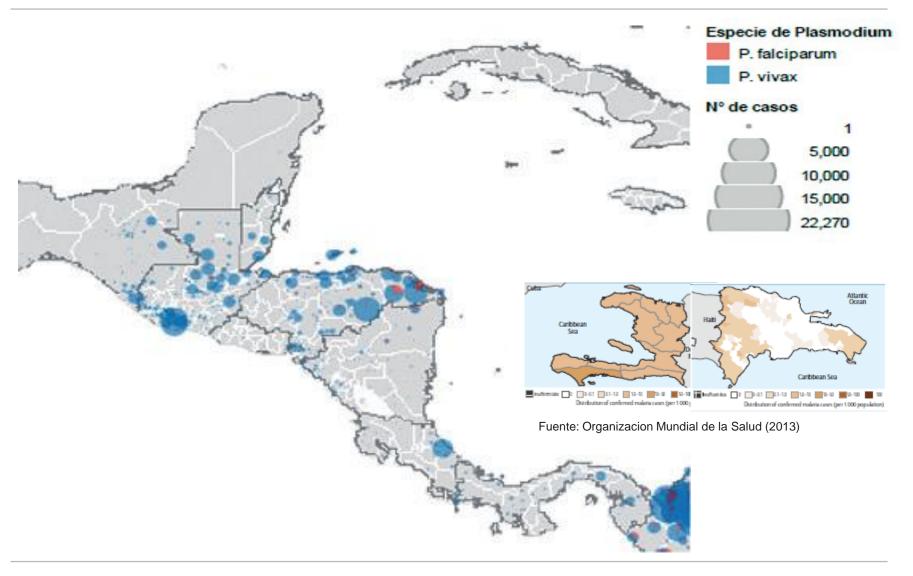
Is it possible to accelerate this trend?

- Political commitment
- National allocations in NFM for obtaining more impact as fast as possible
- Expected support from international actors and neighbor countries
- Coordinating actions with non-eligible countries
- Supporting research on elimination / evaluation

Multicountry collaboration?

- Subregions (Mesoamérica, Hispaniola)
- Declaration of COMISCA on elimination
- Elimination more complex in isolation
- Efficiency in use of resources— several countries supporting common objective
- Multicountry cooperation and synergies

EMMIE:



Some actors involved in providing support to LAC



































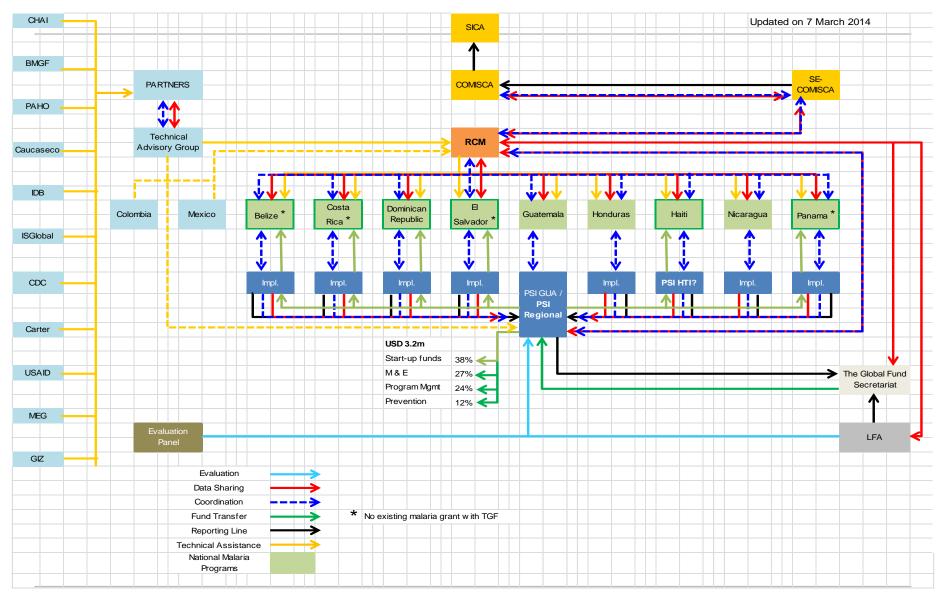


EMMIE

Mar-2014	- Signature of grant			
Q2-2014	- Disbursement of start-up funds \$200,000 to six countries and reprogramming of existing funds in other countries			
Q1-2015	 Countries present 2014 results External verification applied Baseline confirmed 			
Q1-2016	 Countries present 2015 results, verification of results and application of reward procedure (COD). 			
Q1-2017	 Countries present 2016 results, verification of results and application of reward procedure (COD). 			
2018-2019	New allocations and support from third parties.			
2020- 2025 Zero local cases in 2020. Evaluation process				

Certification towards 2025.

Governance

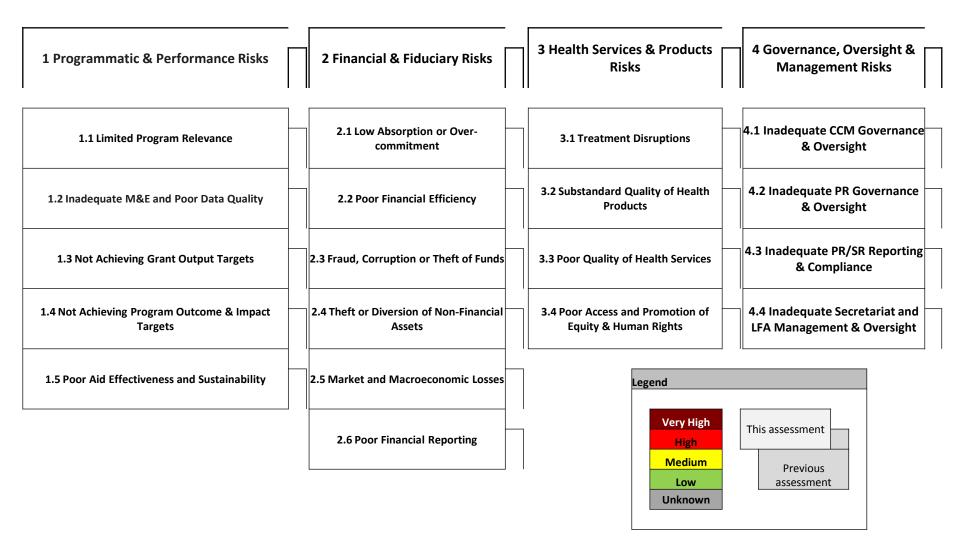




What is expected from CoD?

- Continued commitment from participant countries.
- Incentive based on : reward and "competition" with neighbor countries.
- Common technical support, common visible goals, common evaluation procedures.
- Attract further incentive funding for countries advancing faster.
- Improve Value for Money in National Allocations.
- Lessons Learned for other similar initiatives

Operational Risks: CoD supports the reduction of some associated risks





Accelerate efforts

\$10.2 M - EMMIE

Rep. **Existing GF** Guatemala **Nicaragua Honduras** Haiti Domicana. \$18M \$4M \$7M \$37M grants \$6M Non eligible Costa **Panama Belize Mexico** Rica Salvador countries Non elegible Elegible solamente para Elegible regional

Domestic Funding

New NFM allocations

Other donors / technical support

Additional Resources

Thank you!

Questions, comments, suggestions, recommendations?