

Current initiatives

Medicus Mundi Catalunya

A number of prevention campaigns have been carried out in Mozambique, with the use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets and education of the population, particularly addressed to pregnant women and children under 5 years old.

Medicus Mundi also collaborates with the Ministry for the training of health staff in new anti-malaria treatments.

Roll Back Malaria Partnership (RBM)

The Roll Back Malaria (RBM) Partnership was launched in 1998 by the World Health Organization, UNICEF, the PNUD and the World Bank in order to provide a coordinated international approach to fighting malaria.

RBM supports effective partnerships between public and private health systems both in prevention and treatment of the disease.

In Zambia, thanks to the joint efforts of several development NGOs, the RBM and The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, 75% of the population gained access to a safe and efficient treatment of malaria.

Malaria Vaccine Initiative (MVI)

The Malaria Vaccine Initiative (MVI) is a focused vaccine development programme created in 1999 to ensure availability and access to malaria vaccines.

MVI identifies the most promising vaccines and technologies and implements partnerships with scientists. MVI works to link government, industry, and academia partners with field trial sites in malaria endemic countries.

The MVI currently supports ten vaccine development programmes throughout the world. Two of them are being implemented in Africa (Kenya and Mozambique), in which research is carried out into the safety, immunogenicity, and protective efficacy of the vaccine in endemic zones.

Stop TB Partnership

The Stop TB Partnership comprises a network of international organizations, countries, donors from the public and private sectors, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have expressed an interest in working together to achieve this goal.

This Partnership has developed a Second Global Plan to Stop TB with specific targets for 2006-2015:

- To diagnose 70% of all people with infectious TB, and to cure 85% of those diagnosed.
- Stop and reduce the incidence of TB in 2015.
- The global burden of TB disease (deaths and prevalence) will be reduced by 50% relative to 1990 levels.

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

The Fund was created as a partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector and affected communities, in order to dramatically increase resources to fight three of the world's most devastating diseases, and to direct those resources to areas of greatest need.

One of the main advantages of the **Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria** is that it acts as a financing mechanism and does not implement programs directly, relying instead on the knowledge of local experts. Therefore it operates in a balanced manner in terms of different regions, diseases and interventions, and eventually establishes a simplified and rapid grant-making process, which is operated transparently, with accountability.

Global Alliance to Eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis

It was created in 2000 with the aim to eradicate one of the tropical diseases that has a highest incidence of disfigured and disabled people. In addition to the Ministries of Health of the endemic countries, it brings together: the World Health Organisation, international agencies, international development organisations, foundations and two pharmaceutical companies (GlaxoSmithKline y Merck & Co.), which have donated drugs worth a billion dollars to eradicate the disease.

The annual number of treatments has been rapidly increasing from 25 million in 2000 to more than 250 million in 39 countries in 2004. This fast growth is partly due to the donation of efficient drugs on the part of the pharmaceutical companies and to the good disposition of developing countries governments.