

The road to sustainable elimination

The path-finder endeavour

3rd Meeting of the Multi-Sectoral Working Group

Hotel Mövenpick, Geneva Switzerland 6 -7 February, 2020

Qingxia Zhong & Erik Blas

Dear Erik,

As a Mayor, I am very concerned about the impact of malaria. But it's very hard to get support or guidance from health authorities on the issue! I am committed to work towards a "Malaria Zero" policy but in spite of my commitment it's very hard to move without technical guidance.

My city, my province and my country have high mortality rates due to malaria. Actually malaria is number one killer. If we took the right policies and attitude we could reverse that and be close to achieving the SDGs!

Hope you may know someone, somewhere with the right mind-set who can help.

Manuel de Araujo,

Mayor, Quelimane City, Mozambique

Path-finding objectives

- to “***try, learn, and share***” in real-life situations
 - 10 to 15 selected malaria endemic countries w/3 districts each.
- to adapt and implement the ideas and principles of the 2019 MSAFM and the MSA-VBD at district level
- to narrow knowledge gaps, validate and document
- to eventually scale-up, replicate or adapt to other contexts and settings.

Roll-out

- **Country selection**
 - High burden, high incidence, or skewed distribution
 - Three Champions:
 - Coordinating (LGov),
 - Malaria expert (NMCP), and
 - Development organization
- **District selection (*competitive*)**
 - Hardest (*malaria // SDG*)
 - Best people (*three champions*)
 - Strongest commitment
 - Widest diversity

- Batches of 3 to 4 countries for cross-learning
- Staggered implementation over 2 to 3 years

4 intercountry workshops:

- Peer review and sharing;
- tools training, selection and adaptation;
- planning and budgeting;
- and commitment

4 periods of implementation:

- Support and guide district stakeholders;
- build capacity and resolve bottlenecks;
- research and analysis (reporting); and
- communicate

Implementation & Country Budget

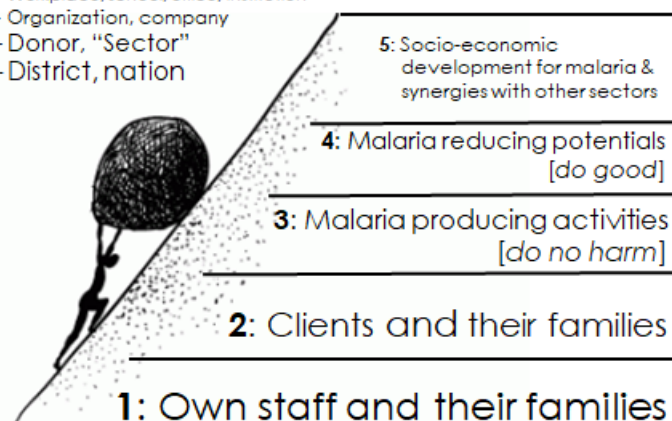
Phased implementation

- **Pre-assignment:** use Rapid Appraisal Tool to identify 5 districts
- **Phase I:** select 3 districts, initiate and Steps 1 & 2
- **Phase II:** Steps 3 & 4
- **Phase III:** Step 5
- **Phase IV:** Sustain and institutionalize

Five steps to becoming a malaria smart

- Workplace, school, office, institution
- Organization, company
- Donor, "Sector"
- District, nation

Sustainable elimination



Resourcing

- Use existing *structural, human and financial* resources in a more malaria smart way
- \$200,000 '*catalytic money*' per country

RESEARCH



Knowledge gaps in MSA

try

learn

share

- Causality/determinants and thresholds
- Role and contribution of MSA in VBDs prevention and control programs
- Costs/benefits
- Capacity of some country's institutional and social system to implement multisectoral collaboration
- How MSA programs should be designed in different contexts
- How to make it all happen
- New technologies to better share, analyze and use information across sectors



try

learn

share

Research on MSA

- To validate the conceptual framework;
- To identify: challenges/issue, pathway/mechanism, roles and responsibilities, resource mobilization;
- To assess: feasibility, barriers/constraints, attitude/ incentives, collaboration, acceptability, efficiency, cost-effectiveness, impact;
- To provide information for policies and decision makers.

Research for
policy

Research for
implementation
and access

Research for
innovation

Research for
integrated
approaches

try

learn

share

Examples of research questions on MSA

Exploratory	What is the best collaboration mechanism between health, environment, agriculture and education in municipality X?
Descriptive	How effective are the LLINs sold in the markets to control mosquitos?
Influence	What is the effect of a new multisectoral advisory task force on effective and responsible use of agricultural insecticides for pest control?
Explain	Do mosquito larvae exposed to sub-lethal doses of agricultural pesticides become more tolerant to insecticides used for their control in public health? How does this occur?
Predict	Impact of MSA on mitigation of insecticide resistance in the mosquito populations in targeted hotspots



try

learn

share

Capacity building

- To strengthen prevention and control of VBDs through better targeting, adaptation and implementation of interventions by multiple sectors;
- To strengthen capacity of implementers and partners on collaborative approaches for more effective prevention and control measures;
- To gather lessons learned and refine multisectoral engagement approaches according to context.

LET'S MOVE

Timelines and budget options

	2020												2021												2022												2023					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
Roll-out batch 1																																										
Pre-assignment (<i>Rapid appraisal</i>)																																										
Phase I: Understand and clean-up																																										
Phase II: Do no harm - do good																																										
Phase III: Determinants & synergies																																										
Phase IV: Sustain																																										
Roll-out batch 2																																										
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Roll-out batch 3																																										
Roll-out evt. Batch 4																																										
Side-activities																																										
Supportive SoMe-campaign																																										
Half-way review with partners																																										
Final review with partners																																										
Research																																										

- **4 batches** – 16 countries – 48 districts (*USD 4 – 5 mio.*)
- **1 batch** – 4 countries – 12 districts (*USD 1.3 mio.*)
- **1 country** – 3 districts (*USD 0.3 – 0.5 mio.*)