

Multi-Sectoral Working Group

Co-chairs: Graham Alabaster (UN-Habitat) & Peter Mbabazi (Ministry of Health, Uganda) Coordinator: Konstantina Boutsika (Swiss TPH)

20th April 2024

Wrap-up next Steps and way forward

MSWG Proposed activities 2024 - 2025

Build closer linkages with VCWG and SBCWG and other partners

- Complete the joint opinion piece
- Update the and RBM Consensus Statement on Housing 2015: possible new title Housing, infrastructure and urban development
- Further integration with experts on An Stephensi. and Dengue communities
- Organise some interim thematic session of the MSWG members



Roll Back Malaria

November 2015

Introduction

Nere tools and approaches are required to achieve the ambitions trapping united in the WHO (2004) Techmic printering for Minor 2012 (2012) (2013) (2013) and the complementary field lists and (2014) (2014) memory works for Achieve and Investment to Deplementary and Lists and Lists (2014) (2014) and Lists 2015 (2014) (2014). Indicated 1914) and List and Lists and

The value of a null-sector developmental approach That cloques current interventions with complement tray strategies actions give social and environmental determinants of matian bus been receiptive base BMM and the United Nations Development Programme. The AMM framework clear adoxe, rests the pother tal contribution of the beavieg strets transmission. Mark Mark Strets and the social control test of the beavier genetic transmission dimension. Mark Mark Strets and beaviers the Statistical Development Clearly and malaria, noting three Gasts where malaria, housing and the bait environment interest.²

There is comparing evidence that howards imposed processing and processing the processing of the proce

Building a broader approach to mosquito management across the built environment

Understanding the changing landscape

The factor influencing the epidemology and management of Malaria and other of vector-borne diseases (900), guaricularity in the low- and middle-ense work at a changers. *The general and strateging*, will be exacerbased by runt to urban engediend, due to extreme dimane events and the impactment and including provent additional callingers in the both the due type of malaria calcular to longerseme and including ensembles. There is alice an added dimension of the "De Halth" frequency a better knowledge of the interrelationship by and the built environment. There is alice an added mension of the "De Halth" frequency a better knowledge of the interrelationship between the built environment, provide and nature.

by 2550, close to 70% of the word population will here in an uman setting. Additionally, 65% of the urban space that will exist by 2050 has yet to be built. Looking to the future, a better understanding of the process of this utualization amongst the different rulean typologies and monitoring of the most vulnerable populations will enable integrated management of interventions combining both traditional loob, new tools (such as vaccines and modified mogunols) and environment amangement approaches.

Climate extremes will require that both adaptation and mitigation in most settings. For adaptation, the critical relationship between the built environment (particularly housing design and water, sanitation and solid waste inflastructure) and management of Makina will provide a window of opportunity to reinforce and "buildint" longesterm resilience. Some of the interventions, origine by climate necessity or other drives can have a matrix times. The preving of vulnes mes, briefs agond-sample which must be considered carefully.

Generally, the changing demographies and increasing inequities threaten to reverse the advances made unless we grasp the opportunities of the present to ensure a future world where malaria and other NTDs are effectively managed.

The policy environment

The SDGs and their localisation.

At the global lend, the sustainable development agend atoms by the SDGs as at an adjust. Since their adjustion, here were were halfwares associated with the measurement of carbo SDGs and in hits to the dy data is thill sching. Athrough Management of Malanis is entirined in SDG 3 for Health, the likelyses to many other statil sching. Athrough Management of Malanis is entirined in SDG 3 for Health, the likelyses that show the importance of health as a perconduction for sustainable evelopment. The loggest problem is that the angement for a instrument of under the immunotic control in SDG and in the CDM, resource before understanding of the data includes the immunotic models that excell conduct, resource before understanding of the data includes the immunotic control in the the DGG and how excellence on edition. The conduct is the state of the data includes in the SGG and how the constant consider not only ave targets and indicators, but improved capacity to monitor in a more disaggregated mannee.

Promoting national policies that lend themselves to local level implementation

Like many other sectors, national policies related to makrain there stronged to be effectively indemented at used laters. This is particularly indexteal in the huges of indefinitional relation. The resear Convol 3 pandemic clearly about the stronger and the stronger and the stronger and the stronger the major stronger and the stronger and annual research in the pandemic stronger that the stronger pandemic stronger and the stronger and the stronger and the stronger pandemic stronger and the stronger and the stronger and the stronger pandemic stronger pandemic between the stronger and the stronger structures to stronger back herein.

As the longer term aims to build-out malaria and other VB diseases continue, there are opportunities to ensure that local level ordinances and regulation, for example in housing design, can bring needed changes and provide long-term resilience.

MSWG Proposed activities 2024 - 2025

Establish a new workstream on Malaria and Tourism

Develop guidelines for the Tourism Sector

Establish a repository for key documents on MSWG website

- Starting with Tanzania MSOP
- Analysis and Document the Rwandan Fish Case Study (as a model for further case study development)



Lancet Commission: Cities without Aedes Global Strategy Stakeholders Convening

At the Bellagio Center Date: 22 – 26 April 2024



Develop the funding proposal concept notes for consideration

Engage: CRS, Wellcome Foundation and BMGF

- Engaging Education sector in roll out of school malaria control measures
- Investment case/ ROI for multisectoral actors (Tourism, Economic, Water & environment)
- Sub national Multisectoral implementation (Path finder)
- Malaria free rice farming
- Promotion of use of fish for larval control
- Health cities health people
- Support to engage Office of the Prime Ministers in MSWG activities
- Multisectoral overlaid data maps for malaria(community, occupational, physical, climatic & Epi)
- Development of Multisectoral indicators for sectors
- Cross border malaria collaboration

Building a broader approach to mosquito management across the built environment

Understanding the changing landscape

- Urbanisation
- Climate & Environment

Conflict

Increasing inequity

The policy environment

- The SDGs and their localization
- Promoting national policies that lend themselves to local-level implementation

Needed Areas for Action

- Breaking down the silo's
- Promoting multi-sector, multi-disease approach
- Adopting a dual pronged approach
- Full and productive engagement of communities
- Linking demonstration of good practices to guiding longer-term financing

MSWG Proposed activities 2024 - 2025

Any other suggestions you may have ?

Any pledges you wish to commit to ?

Thank you for all of your support !