



Multi-Sectoral Working Group

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MSWG Updates

Joint VCWG/MSWG session at Annual meetings

MSWG Key achievements/challenges in 2023- to date

- The **Malaria Multisectoral Action Framework** adds this development dimension, by making actions **outside** the health sector **essential components** of malaria control. Multisectoral Partnerships support sustainable domestic resource mobilization.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- (i) Multisectoral Action framework; and (ii) Joint WHO/UN-Habitat Urban Malaria Framework are gaining traction.
- Participation on the EARN Meeting in Nairobi, SARN Meeting in Harare, WARN Meeting in Dakar, CARN Meeting in Brazzaville.
- 5th RBM MSWG Annual meeting took place February 9-11, 2023, Accra, Ghana. Innovative meeting included city-mayors panel, private sector (mining) panel and project planning for both **Healthy Cities** **Healthy People** Initiative and **Pathfinder**. Joint session with VCWG was a great success

CHALLENGES

- Funding for Health Cities Health People and Pathfinder endeavours is still a challenge but improving
- Recruiting other Multisectoral players in MSWG membership.
- Incorporating Multisectoral engagement as one of the global fund priorities.

Key plans and Opportunities for 2024

- MSWG to develop performance indicators for multisectoral engagement through consultation with members so NMCPs need to have Multisectoral engagement objective in their strategic plans.
- CRSPC to recruit Consultants for supporting countries on Multisectoral engagement (Trained by MSWG).
- Deep engagement with The Lancet Commission on “Building out” Aedes-born diseases in cities.
- Annual SRN meetings should have Multisectoral engagement progress reporting.
- Interim briefing/feedback session to digest the results of the annual MSWG meetings proved popular with members
- Capitalise on opportunities arising from The Yaoundé Ministerial Declaration

Opportunities arising from The Yaoundé Ministerial Declaration

4. Enhancing coordination and multisectoral action

- 4.1. Recognizing that malaria elimination depends on local leadership, we commit to enabling coordination mechanisms for malaria at subnational levels. This enhanced coordination at national and subnational levels will be based on advancing a comprehensive strategy which **involves all relevant sectors of our governments as well as academic and research institutions, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, civil society, faith-based organizations, and community-based organizations**, to streamline resources and ensure a unified response to malaria.
- 4.2 We equally commit to **providing strong leadership** in multisectoral action to ensure joint planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and accountability across sectors in the fight against malaria, with the aim of ensuring that all at-risk populations consistently receive the appropriate tools, **including populations living in hard-to-reach areas and conflict humanitarian settings**.

The Lancet Commission on Aedes-Borne diseases:

Major cities are at risk from *Aedes*-transmitted diseases throughout the tropics & sub-tropics



● Cities >1M inhabitants

■ Predicted *Aedes aegypti* distribution



Nick Golding, unpublished



Lancet Commission: Cities without *Aedes* Global Strategy Stakeholders Convening

At the Bellagio Center
Date: 22 – 26 April 2024



Lancet Commission: Cities without *Aedes*

Purpose of Convening

We aim to launch the Lancet Commission's "building out *Aedes* mosquitoes to control dengue" by holding this Convening with strategic stakeholders. Our "Cities without *Aedes*" global strategy is based on the concept that cities and towns can be built so they are free of mosquito-transmitted diseases using an environmentally based, multisectoral strategy that firmly places *Aedes* mosquito prevention as a fundamental component of sustainable and healthy modern urban environments. Cities and towns and their mayors are the focus for prevention, in partnership with all segments of the local community. This meeting will bring together partners and stakeholders from UN-Habitat, city planners, mayors and local, national and international groups focused on sustainable and resilient cities.

Context

Health is increasingly an urban planning issue. Today 55% of the global population lives in cities. By 2050, the urban population will have doubled with nearly 70% living in cities. The extraordinary expansion of cities, particularly in low/middle-income countries in the tropics/subtropics, has led to rapid unplanned urbanization and societal inequities, resulting in urban slums that are home to one-third of the global urban population living in crowded environments with economic deprivation and lack of access to clean water, mosquito-proof water storage systems, sewage disposal, solid waste management. These conditions create myriad sites receptive to all types of pathogen transmission.

The triad of urbanization, globalization and climate change has led to the expansion of *Aedes* mosquitoes, resulting in dengue and other ATVDs becoming a leading threat to the health and development of tropical urban environments, requiring the implementation of new approaches for disease and *Aedes* mosquito control.

Outcome/Goals

We will use the Convening to develop a roadmap that enables mayors and city-planners to "build-out" mosquitoes:

- Equip decision-makers and other stakeholders with health-based tools to identify and assess the impacts of unsustainable urban policies
- Foster multidisciplinary work across sectors and institutions
- Support mapping of health and economic impacts in transportation, migration, land-use, energy, housing, and waste management scenarios
- Help health and development sectors estimate the health costs and benefits of alternative policy choices and business-as-usual scenarios
- Strengthen communication to encourage the health sector, urban leaders, and the public to rally around healthier development choices for prevention of mosquito-borne diseases.

List of Collaborators



Interim conclusions

- **City leader-led** approach mainstreaming multi-sectoral approaches
- Preventing these diseases will **save money** & boost economic development
- **Environmental modifications** (piped water, solid waste removal etc) used to reduce the source of mosquitoes
- Ensure city-planners and those responsible for infrastructure design adopt these “**new approaches**” for the future expansion of urban settings
- In tandem, **targeted vector control & wide-scale vaccination** is required used proactively, not reactively
- Disease & mosquito **surveillance** needed to inform & target control
- City-led approach **working with the larger community**, particularly rapidly growing impoverished communities - recognising that amongst such communities innovative solutions can be developed and promoted