

Social and Behaviour ChangeWorking Group

July 11, 2024

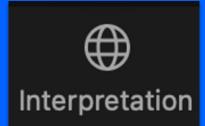
General Call / Appel Général / Chamada Geral

Welcome! Bienvenue! Bem-vindo!





English





Slides Diapositives Slides



www.bit.ly/sbcwgcall

Welcoming

SBC Working Group Co-Chair

SBC WG Updates

Ashley Riley
SBC Working Group Coordinator

Regional/Linguistic Ambassador Updates **Suse Emiliano Jean Jacques Brou** *Ambassador Points of Contact*

How have social and behavioural change efforts helped Cabo Verde achieve malaria-free status?

Dr Adilson de Pina *Manager of the Malaria Elimination Program CCS-SIDA/Global Fund*

Q&A

Dr Adilson de PinaSuse EmilianoCabo Verde NMPModerator

Closing

Suse Emiliano
SBC Working Group Steering Group

Mises à jour du GT CSC

SBC WG Updates

Actualizações do GT MSC



Congratulations, Elizabeth Chiyende!



SBC WG Co-Chairs Through October 2024



Elizabeth Chiyende



Gabrielle Hunter



Mariam Nabukenya Wamala



Andy Tompsett



Dr. April Monroe

11th SBC WG Annual Meeting

When: September 11-13, 2024

Where: Nairobi, Kenya (Venue TBA)

What: Convene malaria SBC

professionals globally

- Share experiences in malaria SBC
- Participate in skills-building workshops
- Discuss emerging issues
- Set the WG's priorities for the next year

Interpretation: English | français | português

Registration: \$250, TBA on SBC WG Listserv



Website: www.SBCWG.dryfta.com

Mises à jour des ambassadeurs

Actualizações dos embaixadores **Ambassador Updates**

Jean Jacques Brou

Francophone Point of Contact

Suse Emiliano

Lusophone Point of Contact

Francophone Ambassador Updates



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Groupe WhatsApp

Francophone Ambassador Updates

- Grew the Francophone WhatsApp Group
 - 42 members
- Promoted SBC WG meetings and technical gatherings, encourage participations
- Disseminated SBC WG French technical documents
 - Including supporting NMPs in using SBC WG templates and guidance for malaria SBC plans
- Supported NMPs on drafting 7 Annual Meeting abstracts
- Actively engaged in malaria fights in countries of work
 - Hosted World Malaria Day activities
 - Hosted malaria shows and debates on National TV channels
 - Monitoring and support of community-based organisation

Lusophone Ambassador Updates

- The Lusophone WhatsApp Group is growing
 - 54 members at national, provincial and district level, including partners
- Inclusion of members from additional Portuguese-speaking countries
 - São Tomé and Príncipe, Guiné-Bissau, and Cabo Verde
- Annual Meeting abstract support for NMPs: feedback, reminders
- Sharing information and updates through bulletins produced in the different lusophone countries
- Sharing reminders for meetings and technical gatherings
- Dissemination of SBC WG technical documents available in Portuguese
- Exchange of experiences in the design and implementation of activities
 - For example, bringing the experience of Cabo Verde today









Sérgio Tsabete, Mozambique

Malaria SBC in Cabo Verde

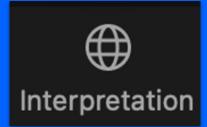
CSC contre le paludisme au Cap-Vert

MSC contra a malária em Cabo Verde





English





Slides Diapositives Slides



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MSC contra a malária em Cabo Verde

Malaria SBC in Cabo Verde

CSC contre le paludisme au Cap-Vert



"HOW HAVE SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGE EFFORTS HELPED CAPE VERDE ACHIEVE MALARIA-FREE STATUS"?

General Call of the RBM Social and Behavior Change Working Group

Cape Verde's achievement as a malaria-free country resulted from a combination of social, behavioral and political factors



- Strong Political Engagement: The political commitment of the country and successive Governments, as a national goal, the elimination of Malaria.
- The creation of the interministerial LAV Commission, led by Mr. 1st Minister.
- Since 2007, the objective of the National Health Policy is to eliminate malaria.
- National Strategic Plans for Pre-Elimination and Elimination of Malaria are based on a series of guiding principles:
 - "Respect for the cultural identity of communities and the rights of service providers; equity in access to quality care; the people's right to information and social justice; the gender issue; decentralization of activities; community participation."
- National Strategic Plan for the Prevention of the Reintroduction of Malaria
- PNDS: Promoting decentralization and regionalization, complementarity with the private sector, the quality of healthcare provision and the inclusion of health in all policies

Coordinated intersectoral collaboration

- **Promotion of cooperation and intersectoral action**, from key areas in the community, such as municipal council, education, sanitation, agriculture, environment, security, resulting in health promotion, prevention and treatment of diseases.
- PNDS: "Raise awareness and mobilize the population in general, and in particular all those in charge of works, those responsible for agricultural companies and inspectors of the Municipal Councils in order to internalize their responsibility in preventing malaria" (p.31)
- PNDS: Promote "the **inclusion in school textbooks** of notions about malaria with an emphasis on prevention" (p.31)
- Risk Communication and Community Engagement Plan in the Context of the Epidemic of the Zika virus and other arboviruses in Cape Verde 2016/2017, with actions aimed at the public, aiming to **change habits and attitudes that have an impact on the reality of vector-transmissible diseases**, the "promotion of sustainable and measurable positive changes in individual behavior and social norms", the **promotion of Health Literacy**, a way of ensuring that citizens have sufficient information to allow them to act in favor of their health and that of their community.
- **Protocols with AJOC and AAVT**, journalists aware of the issue of malaria and travel agencies on the need to inform their clients about precautions to take when traveling to countries where malaria is endemic

Investments in health: strategic focus



Human and Technological Development

Human resources and research.

Modernization of infrastructures and technologies.



Access and Quality

Universalization of access to healthcare.
Free management of malaria cases.
Improvement in the humanization of hospital and primary services.



Social Security and Surveillance

More than 51% of the population covered by social security.

Epidemiological and entomological surveillance as central strategies.

Investment beyond the Health Sector

Clean water and sanitation

- Access to drinking water has improved in urban areas through public networks, with continuous investments for expansion.
- Sewage infrastructure is still in the initial stage, with septic tanks prevalent, especially in rural and some urban areas.

■ Education and Social Development

- Adult literacy rate has reached approximately 85%.
- Investments in education boosted quality of life and health.

Population Longevity

 Life expectancy at birth in 2023: 73.4 years for men and 80.3 years for women.



Investments in infrastructure, education and social development, which contributed to the general improvement in the population's quality of life and health.

- **Education and Awareness:** Educational campaigns have been carried out to inform the population about malaria symptoms, prevention and treatment methods, helping to raise awareness and promote safer health practices. School health, both in primary and secondary schools, integrating malaria issues into school programs.
- **Vector Control:** Integrated vector control programs were implemented to reduce the population of malaria-transmitting mosquitoes. This included an intra-household spraying campaign, anti-larval control, and physical measures such as drainage of areas prone to mosquito breeding and other environmental control measures (national cleaning campaign).
- Use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs): Use of ITNs, in hospital establishments, in neighborhoods classified as "hot spots" for malaria and through community associations and platforms of immigrant communities from malaria-endemic areas, creating and maintaining communication channels with these communities with people who speak their language.
- Improved Sanitation Conditions: Investments in basic infrastructure, such as the provision of drinking water and adequate sanitation, urban redevelopment prioritizing neighborhoods classified as "malaria hot spots" have helped with self-esteem, reducing juvenile delinquency, promoting clean neighborhoods and consequently reducing mosquito breeding sites and improving people's living conditions.

CAP Monitoring and Rapid Response

CAP Malaria Study in Cape Verde, 2013, 2017 and 2023.

An effective malaria monitoring system has been established to detect and report cases early and investigate and respond quickly with control measures, such as rapid diagnosis and treatment of infected patients and investigation and response.





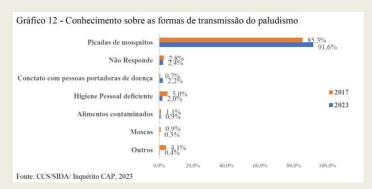


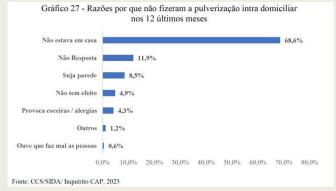
INQUÉRITO SOBRE CONHECIMENTOS, ATITUDES E PRÁTICAS DA POPULAÇÃO SOBRE O PALUDISMO EM CABO VERDE-2023

Praia. 20 de Novembro de 202

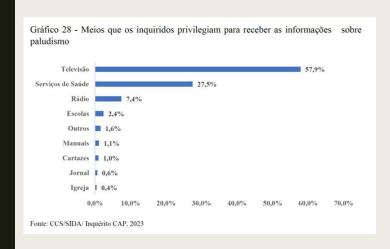
CAP Study 2023: Knowledge and Prevention

- Increased knowledge about malaria: The percentage of people who have complete knowledge about the causes, symptoms and prevention of malaria has increased significantly since 2017. In 2023, 91.6% of respondents are well informed about the ways malaria is transmitted.
- Use of mosquito nets: In 2023, 26.7% of homes use mosquito nets, an increase from 17% in 2017.
- Indoor spraying: 32.1% of homes were subjected to indoor spraying in the last 12 months, a reduction compared to 42.9% in 2017.





CAP Study 2023: Community Engagement and Impact



- Participation in cleaning activities: In 2023, 55% of the population participated in cleaning campaigns and malaria prevention actions, a slight reduction compared to 59.3% in 2017.
- Media Preferences: Television is the most used medium to obtain information about malaria, chosen by 57.9% of respondents, with greater emphasis on women, Cape Verdeans, people with higher incomes and those aged 46 to 50 years. Health services are the second most used means, preferred by 27.5% of respondents. When asked whether they put into practice the recommendations received on malaria, 88.3% responded affirmatively.
- Reducing prevalence and improving the response to outbreaks: The prevalence of malaria shows a tendency to reduce, going from 2.3% in 2017 to 1.8% in 2023, being below the national average in the municipalities of Boa Vista (1%) and Praia (1.3%), the two large geographic areas considered to be at high risk of its reintroduction.



Zero malaria, everyone's commitment, everyone's goal!

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR THE ELIMINATION OF MALARIA IN CAPE VERDE Video – zero malaria, everyone's commitment, everyone's goals!



Zero malaria, everyone's commitment, everyone's goals!

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR THE ELIMINATION OF MALARIA IN CAPE VERDE

International Collaboration

- Cape Verde received technical and financial support from international organizations, such as the World Health Organization, the Global Fund, RBM, WAHO and ALMA. This facilitated the implementation of malaria programs in a sustainable and effective manner.
- These combined social and behavioral change efforts have not only drastically reduced the incidence of malaria in Cape Verde, but have also helped the country achieve malaria-free status, a significant achievement for public health, for the economic sector heavily dependent on tourism and services, and for sustainable development.

THANKS





NU FAZI NOS PARTI!











Questions | Questions | Perguntas

Moderator



Suse Emiliano
SBC WG Steering Group

Panelist



Dr Adilson de PinaManager Malaria Elimination Program
CCS-SIDA/Global Fund

Closing Clôture

Encerramento



Stay in Touch! Rester en contact! Manter o contacto!







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www.bit.ly/ SBC-WG-COMMUNITY



Social and Behaviour ChangeWorking Group

Thank you! / Merci! / Obrigado!