



Partnership
To End Malaria

MEETING REPORT SYNOPSIS

The 5th Annual RBM MSWG Meeting 9–11 February 2023
Movenpick Ambassador Hotel, Accra, Ghana

Designing Multi-sectoral Projects and Programme: Challenges and Opportunities



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Panel of Mayors & Representatives Factors for Integration

- ❑ Political will and commitment to MSA: Highly motivated and respected national MSA 'champions' play a vital role in advocacy efforts.
- ❑ Delineating roles and responsibilities for each sector and/or stakeholder involved. Which sector takes the lead?
- ❑ Being intentional about communication strategy and information sharing mechanisms – critical to building trust.
- ❑ Facilitate investment from stakeholders and ensure policy advocacy is embedded in city planning developments to ensure their success and longevity.



Looking beyond malaria to strengthen the case for investment

- Improved urban design (housing and infrastructure) and access to services can help prevent disease and also strengthen the resilience to disease outbreaks and epidemics led by mayors and city leaders.
- Multi-sectoral approaches to the prevention and management of diseases will mean that increasingly those outside the “formal” health sector will play an important role.
- Local level is where multisectorality comes alive.
- Engage in new partnerships with financing institutions and development banks and include components for environmental management of disease in major infrastructure projects.
- HCHP approach is supported by cities as an innovative way to test and prove concepts that can be rolled out with domestic or international resources.

Malaria: Causes, Prevention and Treatment



Approaches to address these challenges Local Government constraints

- Empower the communities and the LGAs on the need for multisectoral collaboration by identify focal point and ensure national training.
- Include Malaria Smart Environmental Impact Assessment as a pre-requisite in grant making.
- Decentralization of budget flows from the national to the local level.
- Extensive mapping of current and potential funding sources and exploring locally generated revenues such as schools and road tolls for funding multisectoral approaches within local governments.



Rice cultivation practices and malaria vector ecology: the need for cross-sector collaboration

Key messages:

- Rice cultivation increases malaria transmission and cultivation practices can modulate this relationship.
- There is limited interaction between public health/entomology and the rice production. Involvement of the rice production sector is critical for reducing malaria vector populations and mosquito control.
- Rice agronomists, medical entomologists, and policy makers must work together.
- Vector control interventions should be applied, but not impinge on rice production.



The Bonny Island Malaria Elimination Project

- Company funded healthcare corporate social responsibility projects (CSR) on the Island, including the BNYMEP to make it Nigeria's first malaria-free zone.
- Key baseline findings highlighted gaps in the health system, malaria prevalence of 5.4%, hot spots in low income settlements of >32%
- Early 2022, a mass net distribution campaign was conducted Reduction as high as 99% was observed on the island – community structure and engagement contributed to this (an Operational Management Committee was set up).
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- Post net campaign, social and behavior change communication was conducted, with findings showing overall 78% slept under nets



Findings CRS Cameroon Malaria-HIV-Education multi-sectoral project

Key preliminary findings from the baseline data demonstrate that:

69% of caregivers reported malaria-HIV coinfection; 22% reported malaria affects HIV drug adherence;

83% school teachers have witnessed cases of suspected malaria; 41% absenteeism in school is due to suspected malaria; 41% of cases affected on performance; and 55% of school absenteeism lasts for 3-5 days.

Conclusion

- The prevalence of malaria in the last three months prior to data collection correlates with the relatively low proportion of respondents who sleep under an ITN throughout the year.
- Although incidents of malaria is associated to absenteeism and low performance, schools do very little to support prevention and treatment of malaria.
- CRS will use study findings to implement effective strategies and establish multisectoral collaborations to mitigate the effects of malaria on education among vulnerable populations.

Roundtable on mining industries and corporate responsibility

Private sectors companies successfully implementing vector control activities as part of their CSR.

This comes in steps:

1. Looking at the situation within your company and how you can best support your employees / families etc.
2. Understanding the communities you are setting up operations in and applying control measures to meet these needs
3. Assessing your activities that may contribute to malaria cases (creating mosquito breeding sites etc.). These are processes outside of your normal business operations which may require additional expertise /assistance
4. we must look at synergies between sectors because this will enable sustainability of control programmes.

Thank you

Find out more visit

<https://endmalaria.org/our-work-working-groups/multi-sectoral-action>

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