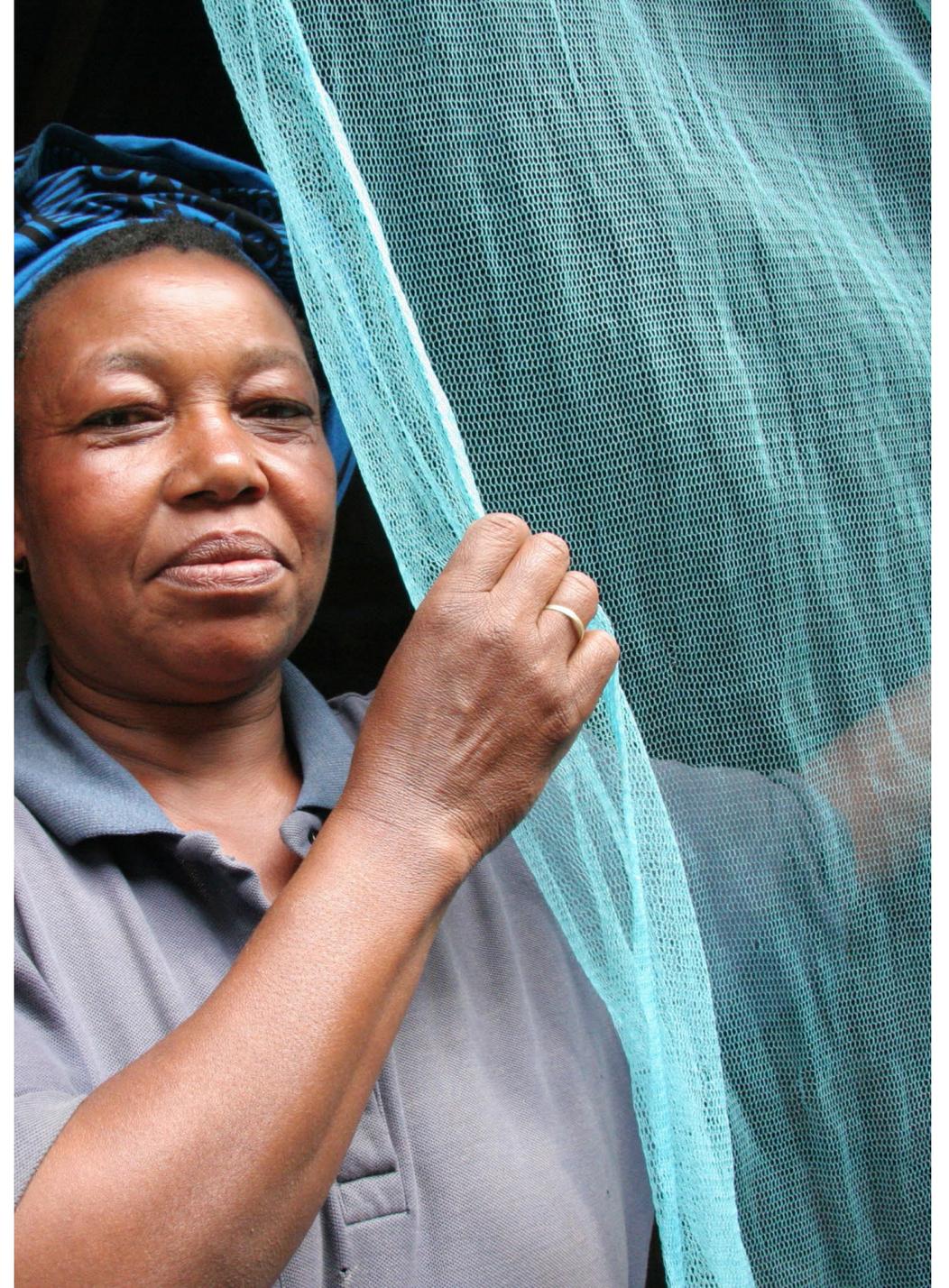




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Resilient nations.*

Multisectoral Action for Malaria

Dudley Tarlton

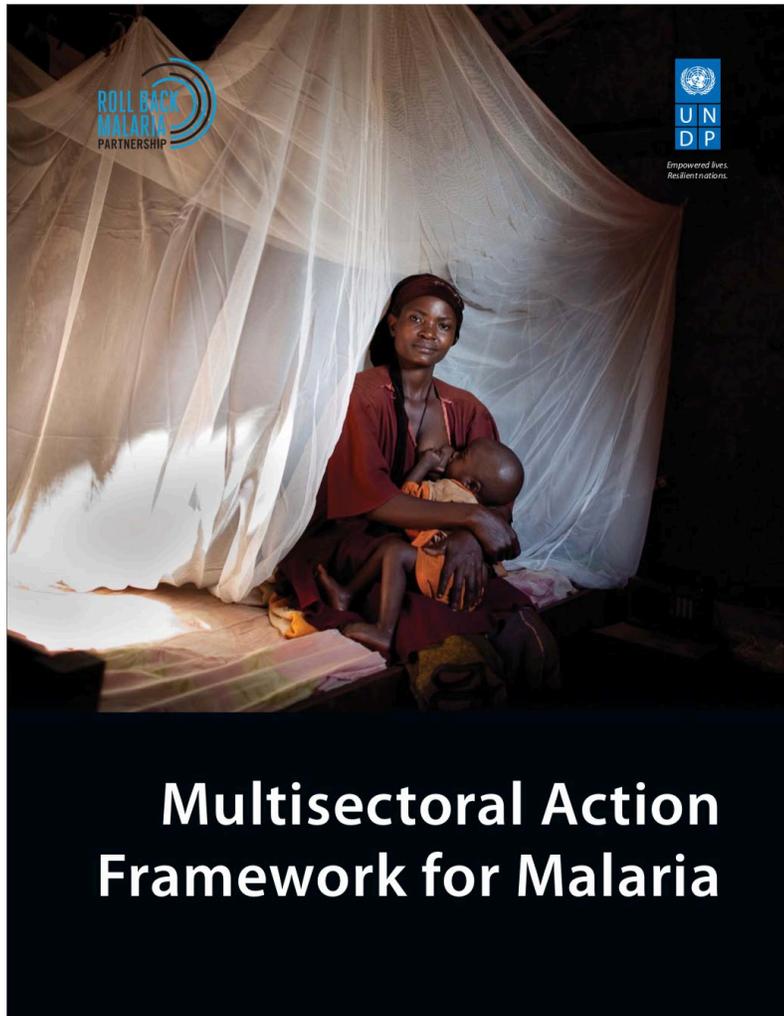




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Contents

- Background
- The global context
- Malaria and sustainable development
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BACKGROUND

- In 2013, the Multi-sectoral Action Framework for Malaria was developed in collaboration between the Roll Back Malaria Partnership (RBM) and UNDP
- In 2019/2020 UNDP, at the request of the multi-sectoral working group (MSWG) and working closely with RBM, an update and refreshment of the 2013 document was commissioned by UNDP
- The slides that follow represent UNDP's approach to multisectoral action on malaria

The Refreshment Process



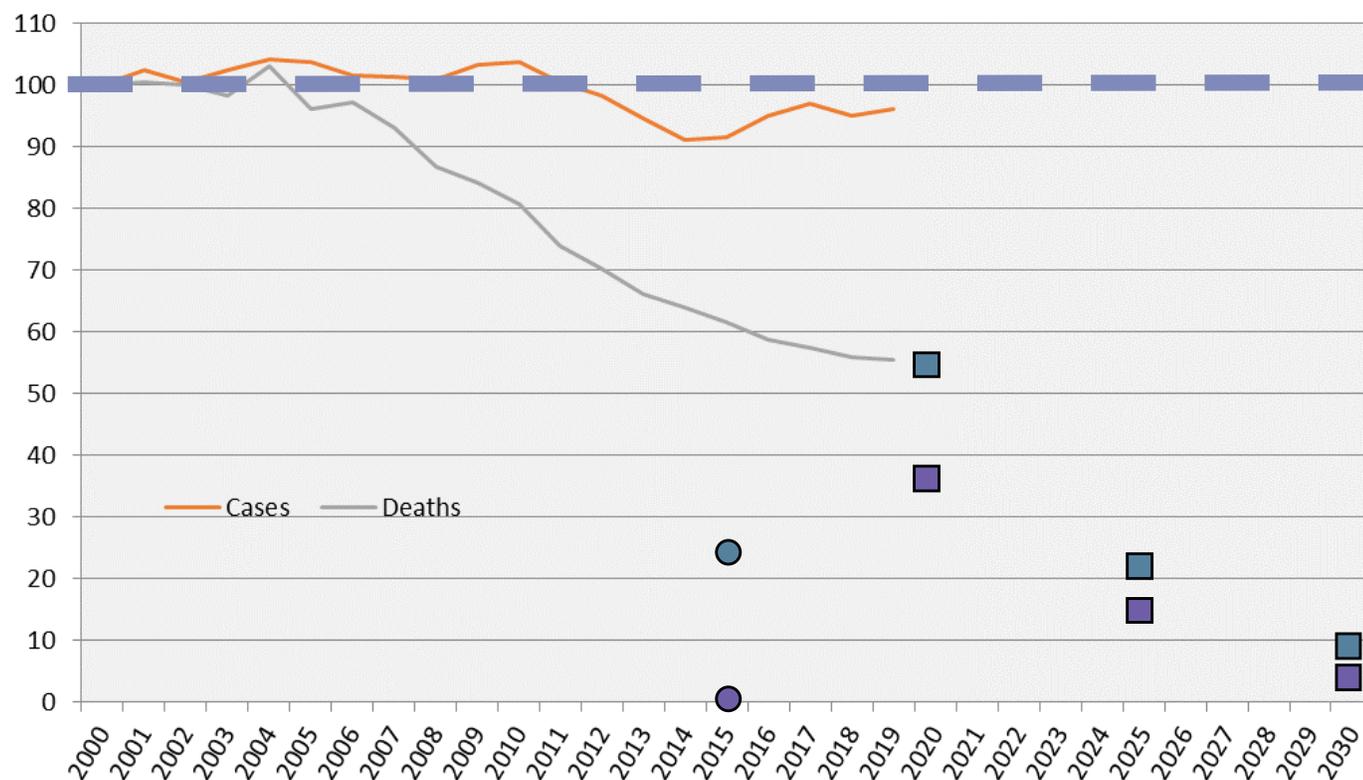
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1. Soliciting feedback, comments and suggestions on the 2013 version.
2. Participation in a meeting of the RBM Advocacy & Resource Mobilisation Partner Committee in Geneva (June 2019) and participation in a high burden to high impact (HBHI) workshop in Ghana (June 2019).
3. First draft was sent for review to all those who had responded in the first round plus nine UNDP country, regional and HQ staff*
4. The draft framework document was reviewed by a panel of 10 members drawn from the membership of the MSWG.
5. The draft framework is undergoing one more final review to align it with the RBM Guide on multisectoral action – with a launch planned for Q3

*A total of 36 responded in the two rounds and their comments and suggestions were reflected

THE GLOBAL CONTEXT

- Targets Global Malaria Action Plan 2008 - 2015
- Targets Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016 - 2030

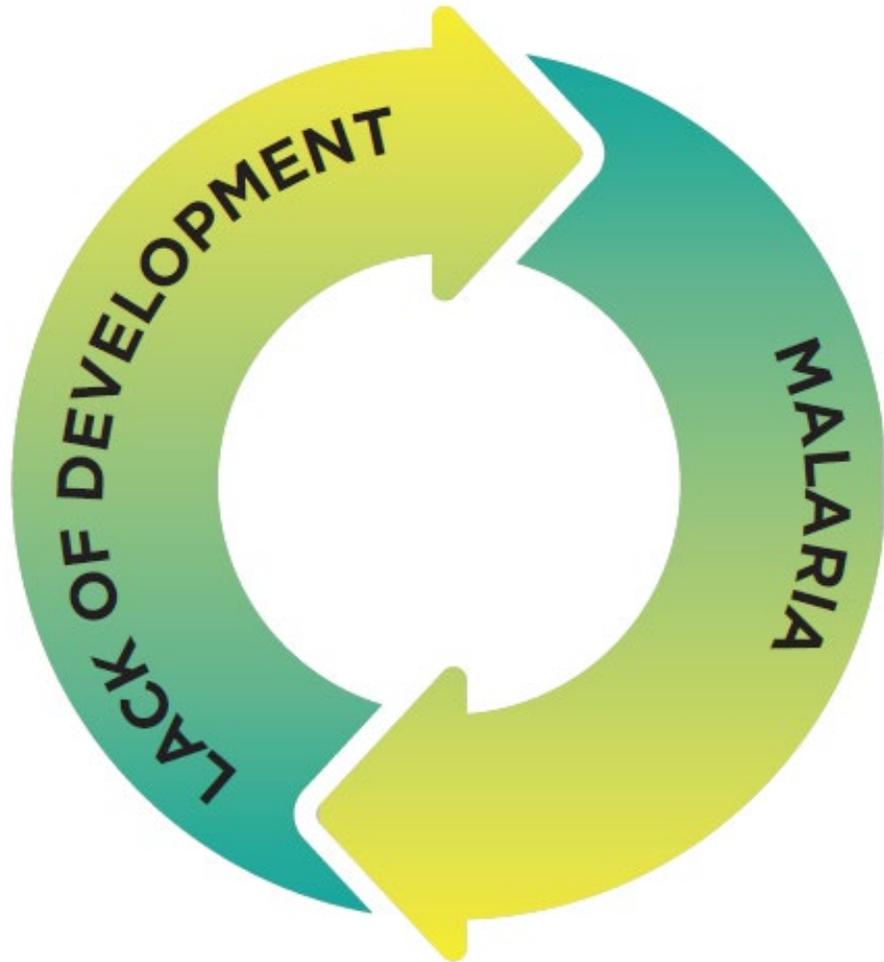




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Malaria and Development

Malaria is trapped in a vicious cycle: malaria leads to lack of development, and lack of development leads to malaria thereby demanding a concurrent focus on the developmental factors and determinants of malaria.



**POLITICAL /
INSTITUTIONAL
CANVAS**

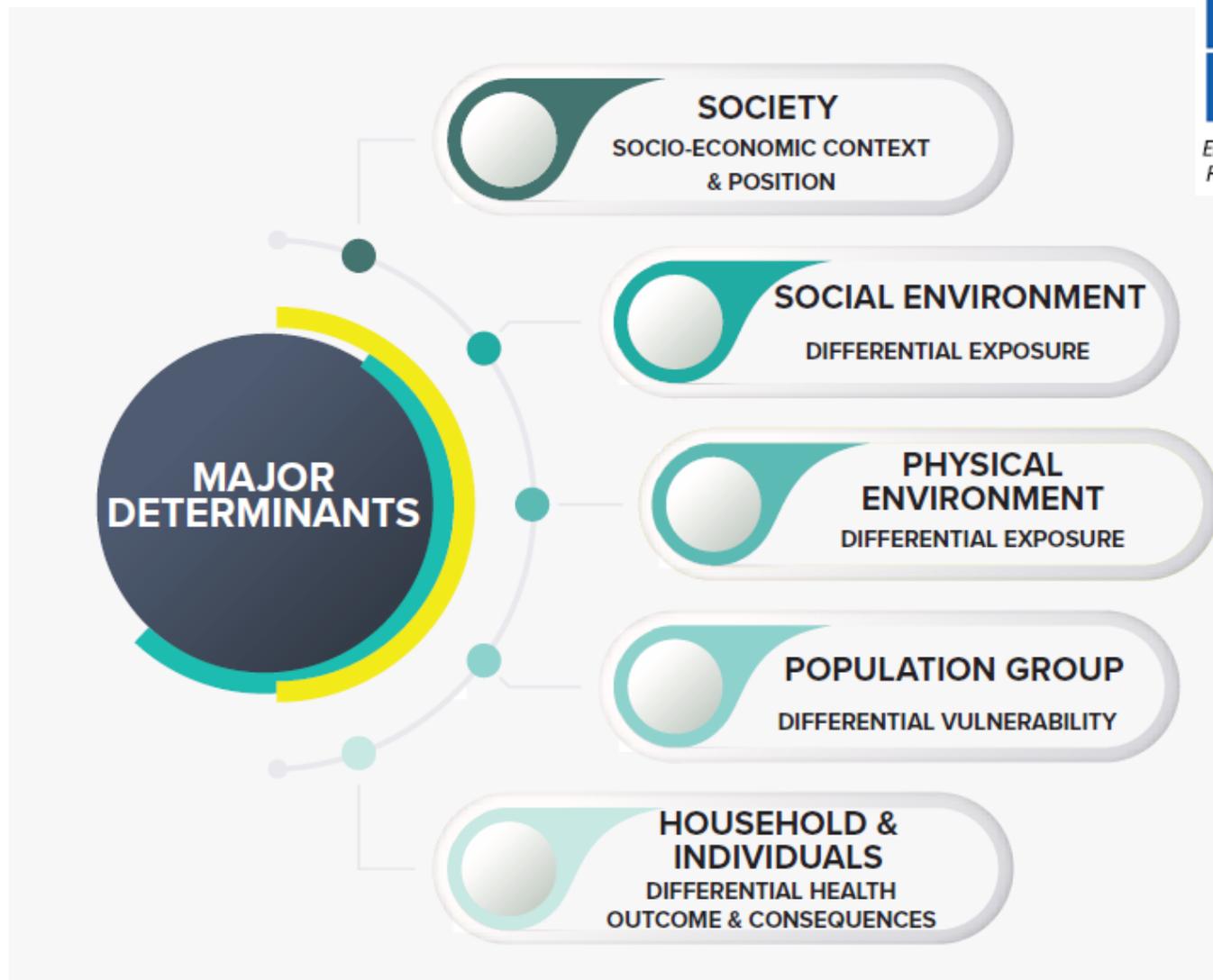


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- Effectively treating individuals who are sick with malaria is a core business of the health sector. However, sustainably reducing the number of malaria cases in a society builds on a synergetic interplay between different sectors

Major Determinants

The Framework further analyses the determinants of malaria and what drives malaria with the aim of identifying potential entry points for action and corresponding sectoral matches.



ANALYTICAL LEVEL AND MAJOR DETERMINANTS FOR MALARIA

	SECTORAL MATCHES															
	Foreign affairs and int cooperation	Finance and economy	Food and agriculture	Trade, industry, etc.	Infrastructure, transport, works	Education	Social protection	Justice	Science and technology	Environment	Water and sanitation	Communication and information	Security (military and police)	Community development	Health	Public admin, incl. local government
SOCIETY																
Lack or neglect of disaggregated data for public discourse and policymaking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Inequitable distribution of power and resources	✓	✓		✓				✓		✓		✓	✓			
Demographic change – population growth, family/ household size and structural population movements	✓			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Government's ability to manage land, tax revenues and to regulate	✓	✓		✓				✓								✓
Organization of societies and services		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓



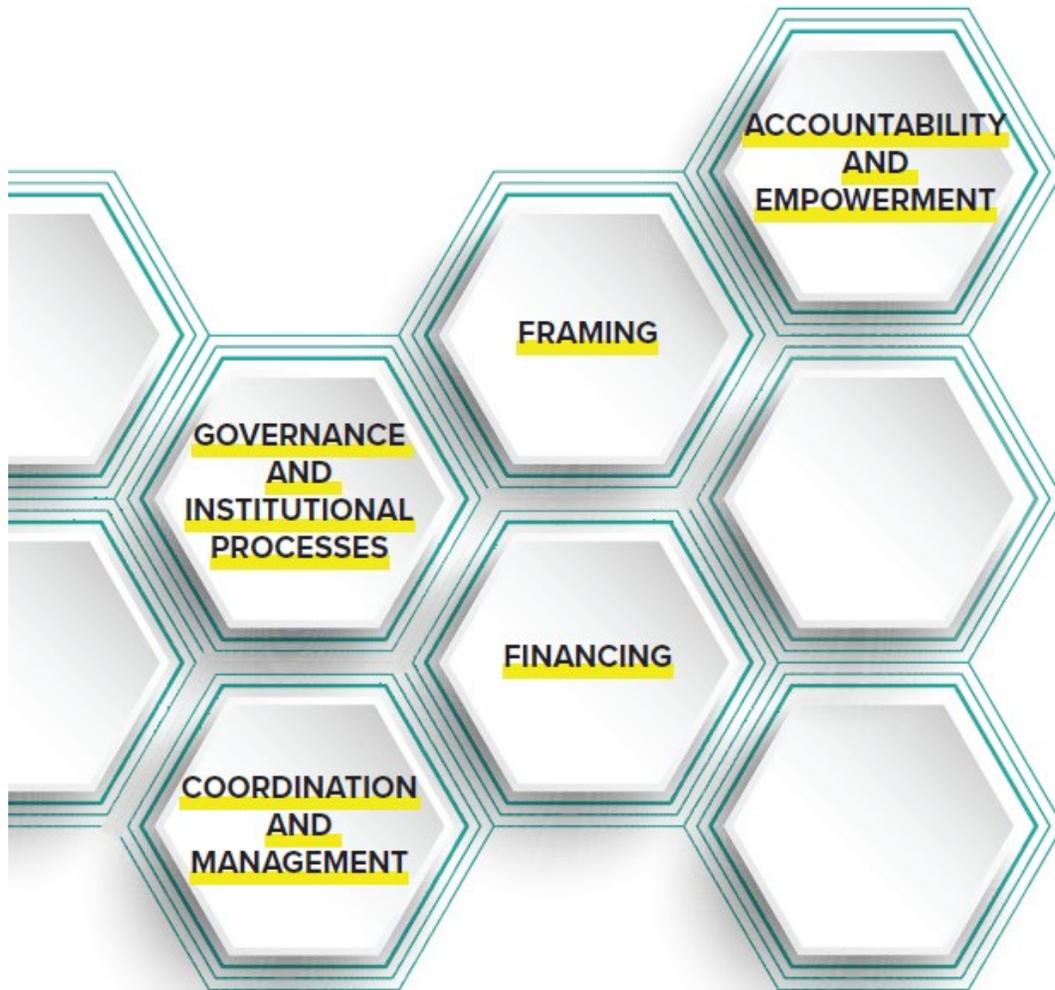
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Promising actions

- Building on this analytical foundation, the Framework identifies promising actions to a comprehensive multisectoral approach: a “malaria smart” approach
- Being “malaria-smart” means taking actions in all relevant sectors, contributing to reducing rather than producing malaria, and achieving both sector-specific and malaria-specific outcomes



5 STEPS

TO BECOMING MALARIA-SMART

SUSTAINABLE
ELIMINATION



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Paths forward

