Multisectoral action to fight malaria in East Africa – The Lake Victoria Basin Malaria Initiative
Opportunities for integration as part of the post 2015 sustainable development agenda

Promote approaches to decrease malaria risk/amplify impact of malaria interventions
E.g. good agricultural practices, decent housing, water management, use of climate data, health in educational curricula

Synergise resources for better value for money
✓ Low-cost interventions in environments for better management of malaria programme costs
✓ Financing processes in other areas can help investments that support malaria outcomes
Multisectoral Action Framework for Malaria

RBM/UNDP Multisectoral Action Framework for Malaria - Steering Committee: RBM, UNDP, UNEP, UN Habitat, UNICEF, WHO, World Bank

Launched during 68th Session of UN General Assembly in September 2013 - strong statement of commitment by President Kikwete

Very positive endorsements by Ministers of Health at the RBM Ministerial Session in May 2014

Leadership and support from Minister of Lands and Minister of Health Tanzania – strong interest from Ministers of Health from Lake Victoria Region
Malaria in the Basin of Lake Victoria

**Burundi**: Malaria admissions per 100,000 remain above 1,200 and deaths between 15 and 25 per 100,000.

**Kenya**: Malaria prevalence around Lake Victoria is at 38%, while prevalence in other zones has dropped to less than 5%.

**Rwanda**: Most of malaria is in the eastern part of the country, bordering Uganda, Tanzania and Uganda. Upsurge of reported cases in 2012 and 2013.

**Tanzania**: Tremendous progress: 45% reduction from 146/1000 to 81/1000 live births 1999-2010. Still, malaria prevalence around Lake Victoria is 26%.

**Uganda**: Southern lake zones have among the highest endemicity in the country.
Lake Victoria communities suffer some of highest malaria rates in the world.

Supplementing current efforts with a long-term development approach may take 20 years to finally eliminate malaria.

We need to begin now.
Lake Victoria Basin Malaria Initiative – LVBM (timeframe: 5 years)

**Purpose:** Commit decision makers and communities to address compounding environmental factors and supplement current vector control measures through:

- incremental improvements to agricultural practices, housing, water management and the built environment
- complementary larval source management in urban agriculture and peri-urban environments
- partnerships with the corporate actors in non-health sectors for workplace and community programs, including LLINs/IRS

**Builds,** among others, on the foundation of the ongoing work of NMCPs, ongoing research projects and UN Habitat/Lake Victoria Basin Commission Lake Victoria Region Water and Sanitation Project.

**Regional** response, building collaborative efforts and capacities among programmatic and technical resources in the region
UNHABITAT and the Lake Victoria Basin Commission have implemented since 2004 a program to provide basic infrastructure services, working with local authorities and service providers.

The program is now in its third phase and is targeting some 250 secondary towns in the lake basin.

Existing local level management structures within the program can support the LVBMI.
Objectives of the LVBMI

I. Integrate malaria reduction goals into national plans, local regulations and community practices in non-health sectors.

II. Develop, pilot test and apply innovative tools aimed to integrate operationally malaria reduction practices into non-health sectors.

III. Facilitate regional processes for exchange of best practices, technical support, surveillance, monitoring and evaluation of impact across the sectors involved.
I. Integrate malaria reduction goals into national plans, local regulations and community practices

A) Conduct cross-country sessions with authorities at national and local level to show advantage and identify processes for integration of malaria risk reduction plans/strategies/guidelines/regulations

B) Develop and organize multi-stakeholder forums with communities and local leaders to promote malaria-intelligent practices
II. Develop/apply tools to operationalize integration

A) Develop new, or adjust existing, decision support tools. E.g. expand epidemiological and entomological monitoring database, building on the UNHabitat/Google.org “h2.0 Monitoring Services to Inform and Empower”

B) Develop training modules and organize training workshops for officials and community leaders

C) Support intensively piloting of multisectoral interventions in 2-3 locations in each of the five participating countries for lessons learning and sharing of experiences.

D) Expand and scale up field trials through cross-country experiences, including through co-financing by private sector partnerships in workplaces and communities.
III. Facilitate best regional practices for technical support and monitoring and evaluation

A) Establish a mechanism for regional exchange of best practices and technical support in the key sectors.

B) Establish a regional monitoring and evaluation platform, expanding new or existing decision support tools. The monitoring system will be tied to a reporting mechanism aimed to provide community leaders with regular reports as a basis for decision making.
Next Steps

• 2014 submission by Lake Victoria Basin Commission to Global Fund not successful; will resubmit in 2015. Discussions ongoing with development banks.

• Continue to engage individual sectors: housing, agriculture, business, etc.

• Continue to engage donors and implementing partners

• Source funding to convene regional strategic planning workshop, Tanzania late 2014
The strategic workshop
Mwanza or Bukoba, November (TBC) 2014

Programme (100-130 expected participants at different government levels, development partners, research institutes, corporates and civil society):
Days 1-3: Technical discussions and planning
Day 4: Ministerial segment to launch the LVBMI

Objectives:
1. Understand how to align sectors to reduce malaria risk and prepare outline of action plan
2. Receive political endorsement from health and sectoral ministers from the 5 countries
3. Decide on governance structure of regional platforms (technical exchange and M&E)

Financial support so far: SDC and WSSCC. There is still a funding shortfall of some 100,000 - 150,000 USD for a fully fledged programme