Key Findings from GMAP2 Regional Consultation
The AFRO Consultations on GMAP2

- The AFRO Regional Consultations were held in Brazzaville 20-21 March and Harare 10-11 April
- Held back-to-back with a consultation on the Global Technical Strategy
- 19 countries from the region were represented at one or other of the consultations.
Methodology of the regional consultations

• The participants came from Governments (national programs across the region), Civil Society (NGOs), Research & Academia, Development Partners and the Private Sector.

• Participants worked in “constituency groups” considering
  ▪ What they are investing in the fight against malaria
  ▪ What their motivation is for making this investment
  ▪ What the expected return on investment is
  ▪ Whether and how this return on investment is measured
  ▪ How to encourage (incentivize greater involvement of the different constituency
  ▪ How to foster joint accountability for progress/lack of progress
Key Findings from the AFRO Consultations

• It was recognized that to achieve its goal of elimination GMAP2 needs to reach out to other sectors beyond health

• Malaria affects and is affected by activities in the Agricultural Sector, Urban Planning, Education, Community Development, Women’s Affairs and Gender Equality, Water and Sanitation, Construction, Mining and Forestry etc

• As we move to the post-2015 era of Sustainable Development Goals we need to position malaria as a challenge to national development rather than just a health problem

• Need to recognised the synergies for accelerating both socio-economic development and malaria reduction
Examples of links between malaria and general development

- **Decrease malaria risk** (e.g. decent housing, good agricultural practices)

- **Amplify impact of malaria interventions** (e.g. education, women’s empowerment)

- **Provide more resources for malaria outcomes** (e.g. climate change adaptation funds, revenues from industrial investments)
Key Findings from AFRO Consultations

**Greater community involvement is central for further progress**

All the groups indicated the importance of working with communities. Issues raised included:

- where people seek care and the importance of traditional medicine;
- involving local magistrates, village counsellors and religious leaders in advocacy for malaria-safe practice;
- working with communities to remove vector breeding sites, implement IRS;
- involving communities in implementation research;
- ensuring that people have access to information for transparency.
Key Findings from AFRO Consultations

Despite recognizing the benefits, there are challenges to putting multisectoral action against malaria into practice

- Multisectoral collaboration often occurs on an ad-hoc basis. We need a clearer concept of the “what” and the “how” and what the benefits of a multisectoral approach are.
- At the outset the transaction costs are high and the incentives for collaboration are often weak.
- Other challenges that were mentioned had to do with:
  - Leadership and coordination
  - Leveraging strengths of different constituencies
  - Unclear expectations and even suspicions
  - Putting a common agenda and budget in place
  - Sharing data and decision-making
  - Establishing joint responsibility and accountability for the achievement of malaria goals
Key Findings from the AFRO Consultation

Opportunity to harness available wealth to increase domestic investment in malaria

- The AFRO region has extensive natural resources, and a burgeoning middle class
- There is scope to make a convincing “business case” to harness this wealth for investment in malaria in particular because:
  - malaria is known to impact negatively on general development and productivity
  - companies are paying increasing attention to their corporate social responsibility
Key Findings from AFRO Consultations

Persistence of bottlenecks that hinder an efficient response

- Weak surveillance systems, poor quality of data, insufficient use of data for informed decision making and priority setting
- Delays in the registration of new malaria products
- Deficits in procurement and supply chain management covering forecasting requirements, purchasing, getting supplies into countries and their timely distribution to points of need
- Lack of human resources and capacity