

Housing and Malaria Work Stream: Update February 2017

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Improving housing and the built environment is a promising supplementary intervention for long-term malaria control and elimination. This Work Stream provides a forum for inter-disciplinary expertise to build the evidence on the protective effect of improved housing and work towards the sustainable scale-up of improvements to the built environment in malaria-endemic settings.

Update - policy and advocacy

Global Vector Control Response 2017-2030: Advocates housing as an inter-sectoral approach to VBD control; to be finalised in 2017.

New Urban Agenda and Habitat III: UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development was held in October 2016 and concluded with the adoption of the New Urban Agenda, which links with Sustainable Development Goal 11 to set global standards in sustainable urban development. Vector-borne disease was included in the New Urban Agenda. Steve Lindsay and others wrote a blog post on opportunities for *Aedes* control at <https://medium.com/us-at-habitatiii/all>.

Network on housing and vector-borne disease: Expression of interest to the UK BBSRC-MRC to establish a network led by members of the Work Stream was successful; full proposal due Feb 2017.

Visiting funders to share ideas on housing & malaria: Work Stream members responded to a funding priority consultation at UKAID; visit to BMGF in Seattle took place in Nov/Dec 2016 to investigate potential for developing house screening products.

Stakeholder visits to study sites: The *RooPfs* study site in The Gambia was visited in June 2016 by officials from NMCP and housing sectors.

Research highlights

- Menger DJ et al. Eave screening and push-pull tactics to reduce house entry by vectors of malaria. *Am J Trop Med Hyg*, 2016. 94: 868-878.
- Odhiambo MTO et al. Supplementary effect and durability of prototype insecticide-treated eave curtains on indoor resting mosquitoes in Kadibo division, Western Kenya. *Malaria World Journal*, 2016. 7:11.
- Pinder M et al. The *RooPfs* study to assess whether improved housing provides additional protection against clinical malaria over current best practice in The Gambia: study protocol for a randomized controlled study and ancillary studies. *Trials*, 2016. 17: 275.
- Spitzen J et al. Visualization of house-entry behaviour of malaria mosquitoes. *Malar J*, 2016. 15: 233.
- Swai JK et al. Studies on mosquito biting risk among migratory rice farmers in rural south-eastern Tanzania and development of a portable mosquito-proof hut. *Malar J*, 2016. 15: 564.
- Tusting LS et al. Building malaria out: improving health in the home. *Malar J*, 2016. 15: 1-3.
- Tusting LS et al. Housing improvements and malaria risk in sub-Saharan Africa: a multi-country analysis of survey data. *PLoS Med*, 2017. In Press.
- Knols BGJ et al. Eave tubes for malaria control in Africa: an introduction. *Malar J*, 2016. 15: 404.
- Sternberg ED, et al. Eave tubes for malaria control in Africa: initial development and semi-field evaluations in Tanzania. *Malar J*, 2016. 15: 447.
- Waite JL et al. Eave tubes for malaria control in Africa: a modelling assessment of potential impact on transmission. *Malar J*, 2016. 15: 449.

Malaria Journal thematic series on 'Housing and Malaria' - launched in 2016 to collate articles on approaches for improving housing to reduce malaria; submissions are welcomed until mid 2017.

The 4th meeting of this Work Stream will be held at 10.30-13.30 on Wednesday 8th February. All are welcome and we look forward to seeing you there.