

<b>Title of case study</b>	<b>Fighting malaria with communities and governments</b>
<b>Name of organization(s)</b>	<b>BHP Billiton</b>
<b>Business sector</b>	Mining and Metals
<b>Region(s) relevant to case study</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> All regions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Africa and the Arab States <input type="checkbox"/> Asia and the Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> Caribbean and Central America <input type="checkbox"/> Europe <input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries <input type="checkbox"/> North America <input type="checkbox"/> Polar regions <input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States <input type="checkbox"/> South America
<b>Country(s) relevant to case study</b>	Mozambique
<b>Adaptation sector(s) relevant to case study</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Education and training <input type="checkbox"/> Food security, agriculture, forestry and fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human health <input type="checkbox"/> Oceans and coastal areas <input type="checkbox"/> Science, assessment, monitoring and early warning <input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial ecosystems <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism <input type="checkbox"/> Transport, infrastructure and human settlements <input type="checkbox"/> Water resources <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
<b>Adaptation activity</b>	<p>As a result of climate change, shifts in areas at risk of malaria are predicted. Companies working in areas outside the current disease distribution will need to monitor and assess their risks, so as to implement early actions to build the resilience of their workforce and communities.</p> <p>Some companies – like those in extractive industries – may be highly dependent on local resources and thus may be motivated to become long-term community and government partners.</p> <p>BHP Billiton’s Mozal aluminium smelter operation in</p>

	<p>Southern Mozambique was threatened by endemic malaria. The disease affected the facility's performance through absenteeism and low staff morale. Moreover, Mozal became an unattractive destination for skilled employees. The company realised that limiting malaria programmes to the Mozal site itself – by spraying its facilities and controlling nearby breeding areas – would have little effect. Hence, it became a partner in the Lubombo Spatial Development Initiative (LSDI) – a tripartite governmental programme to develop the Lubombo region and decrease malaria prevalence.</p> <p>Within the LSDI, BHP Billiton was more capable of implementing an effective malaria control programme in the area around its Mozal operations.</p>
<p><b>Cost-benefit</b></p>	<p>BHP Billiton's partnership with the LSDI and actions taken to decrease the prevalence of malaria among employees have improved the company's productivity and supported the health of the community.</p>
<p><b>Case study source(s)</b></p>	<p><a href="#">Climate Finance, Business and Community: The Benefits of Co-operation on Adaptation (Acclimatise and Synergy)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Making Climate Companies' Business (WRI)</a></p>
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