Cross-Sectoral Complexity

Focusing on regions suffering from heterogenous issues

Many places suffer from interdependent problems. "Vertical funding"—that which targets only one disease or cause—in the global health space ignores this complexity. Standard funding often is not targeted towards the neediest areas. For example, Dine, on the Ubwari Peninsula, is almost invisible to the health systems and to donors but is one of the areas at greatest risk.

Which regions are above hazardous thresholds in several problem areas?

**Malaria**
- **Adults**: At least 24 cases per 100 adults
- **Children**: At least 28 cases per 100 children

**Food Insecurity**
- **Adults**: At least 1.21 days per week with missed meal
- **Children**: At least 1.43 days per week with missed meal

**Diarrhea**
- **Children**: At least 30% of houses with child diarrhea cases in a two-week period

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**Dine**

**Fizi**

**Malaria**
- Adults: 28 cases per 100 adults
- Children: 38 cases per 100 children

**Food Insecurity**
- Adults: 1.97 days per week with missed meal
- Children: 1.80 days per week with missed meal

**Diarrhea**
- 60% of houses with child diarrhea in a two-week period