

Prospects and Opportunities for Investment In Malaria Vector Control In Nigeria

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PRESENTATION OUT LINE

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- Conclusion



BACKGROUND

- All successful Malaria elimination programmes have used a combination of vector control methods in the context of IVM
 - Vector control programme is a product of collaboration & synergy between the public and private sectors.
 - Combining the efforts of both the public and private sectors is critical
 - Typical examples of PPP in malaria vector control have been demonstrated in Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe using IRS as a feasible VC method
 - These initiatives have also provided blueprints for successful programmes in Ghana and Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea.
 - The government of Rivers State, through the ECOWAS initiative, has also built a factory in PH for local production of biolarvicides in the country
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WHAT WE ARE DOING TO CREATE WINDOWS OF OPPORTUNITIES

- In Nigeria, the major malaria vector control strategies are:
 1. Use of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs)
 - ✓ A total of **57,773,19** LLINs distributed between 2009 and 2013
 - ✓ Over 47m LLIN planned to be distributed in 17 states during replacement in 2014/2015
 - ✓ Similar figures will be required for replacement campaigns in remaining 20 states between 2016/2017
 - ✓ About 5m LLINs to be distributed annually using different channels
 2. Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS)
 - ✓ Pilots done and insecticides recommended for local malaria vectors
 - ✓ Six vector surveillance sentinel sites established
 - ✓ Information to be used for insecticide resistance monitoring and management
 3. Larval Source Management (Larviciding & Environmental management)
 - ✓ Pilot conducted on some larvicides
 - ✓ Implementation plan developed for a nationwide larviciding

- Other supplementary malaria vector control strategies are available
 1. Personal protective measures – long sleeves, repellants
 2. Window and door screens (piloted)
 3. Approved aerosols (pilot ongoing)



Options for investing in Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs)

- **LARGE VOLUMES** of LLINs are required in-country for distribution through either mass campaigns or continuous distribution mechanisms such:
 1. EPI/ANC,
 2. schools,
 3. community,
 4. MNCHWs and
 5. commercial sector
- Investors **CAN SUPPLY** LLINs through government tender process (short – term measures)
- In the long term, **BUILD** factories for local manufacturing of LLINs
- Private sector employers can **procure & distribute free LLINs to employees for malaria elimination. This will impact on health and improve productivity**

Options for Investment in Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) and Larval Source Mgt1

- Benefits accrue to both government and the private sector
- In addition to malaria elimination, IRS and LSM provide Government additional advantages geared towards mass employment
 - **Both IRS and larviciding programmes are highly human-resource intensive.**
 - presents opportunities to build the capacity of public health practitioners
 - creates jobs for local people - spray operators, supervisors, town announcers.
 - huge opportunities for employment at community level, skills training, technology transfer.
 - **highly visible and community-centered.**
 - a good IRS program can showcase a politicians effort on health care
 - He or she can easily make a reputational capital from it
 - **Sustainability .**
 - The private sector has possible key drivers of IRS & LSM but lack basic skills
 - Pest Control Association of Nigeria (PECAN) members if trained will be properly positioned for strategic business expansion beyond their current practice of fumigation
 - There are considerable resources in country to sustain IRS and LSM
 - How can we harness these resources .?



OPTIONS FOR INVESTMENT IN INDOOR RESIDUAL SPRAYING (IRS) AND LARVAL SOURCE MGT2

- **LARGE QUANTITIES of insecticides and equipment** are required in-country for IRS and larviciding implementation
- Investors **CAN SUPPLY these insecticides and equipment** through government tender process (short – term measures)
- In the long term, **BUILD** factories for local manufacturing of the insecticides and equipment
- Private sector employers can **support funding of IRS/LSM for employees for malaria elimination. This will impact on health and improve productivity**



CONCLUSION

- Malaria vector control is a key strategic approach towards malaria elimination in Nigeria.
- There is need to strengthen this for Nigeria to achieve the goal of a malaria free country.
- **Huge investment opportunities exist and the private sector** should play a critical role in this effort and invest in the drive to control malaria vectors in the country

