Prospects and Opportunities for Investment In Malaria Vector Control In Nigeria

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Background
- What we are doing to Create windows of Opportunities
- Options for investing in Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs)
- Options for Investment in Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) and Larval Source Management (LSM)
- 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
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 Mgt .....1

- 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 MGT .....2

- 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**