Sustaining Malaria Intervention Amid COVID-19: World Malaria Day Webinar

Thursday, April 23, 2020

#SustainMalariaIntervention
#ZeroMalariaStartsWithMe
#WorldMalariaDay
Ochuko Keyamo-Onyige
Nigeria Country Manager, GBCHealth/CAMA

Opening remarks & introduction
Webinar Objectives

Present guidance on how Nigeria can maintain and continue malaria intervention in the face of COVID-19

Deliberate on ways various sectors including the governments, private sector, and multilateral institutions can mobilize resources to sustain efforts to prevent, detect and treat malaria

Discuss challenges and opportunities of bringing malaria interventions to scale and how to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic
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<td>2:00-2:03</td>
<td>Opening remarks &amp; Introduction</td>
<td><strong>Ochuko Keyamo-Onyige</strong>, Nigeria Country Manager, GBCHealth/CAMA</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:03-2:10</td>
<td>Welcome remarks</td>
<td><strong>Dr. Audu Bala Mohammed</strong>, Director/National Coordinator, National Malaria Elimination Programme</td>
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<td><strong>Nancy Wildfeir-Field</strong>, President, GBCHealth</td>
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<td>2:10-2:18</td>
<td>Key note presentation: Bringing Malaria to Zero - A Collective Responsibility</td>
<td><strong>Prof Olugbenga Mokuolu</strong> – Professor College of Health Sciences, University of Ilorin, Nigeria</td>
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<td>2:18-2:26</td>
<td>How can national malaria programs and other organizations maintain and continue malaria intervention in the face of COVID-19</td>
<td><strong>Dr. Lynda Ozor</strong> Malaria Programme Manager, WHO, Nigeria</td>
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<td>2:26-2:34</td>
<td>Nigeria’s malaria programme continuity plan in the face of COVID-19</td>
<td><strong>Dr. Audu Bala Mohammed</strong>, Director/National Coordinator, National Malaria Elimination Programme</td>
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<td>2:34-2:42</td>
<td>Sustaining RBM Partnership's support for continuation of malaria services in Nigeria to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic</td>
<td><strong>Melanie Renshaw</strong>, Chief Technical Advisor ALMA and Co-Chair Roll Back Malaria CRSPC</td>
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<td>2:50-2:58</td>
<td>Sustainable approaches to Eliminate malaria – A Private Sector Perspective</td>
<td><strong>Francis Aminu, PhD, FNSN</strong> Health and Nutrition Director, Aliko Dangote Foundation</td>
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<td>2:58-3:30</td>
<td>Moderated Participant Q&amp;A and Next Steps</td>
<td><strong>Ochuko Keyamo-Onyige</strong>, Nigeria Country Manager, GBCHealth/CAMA</td>
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Dr. Audu Bala Mohammed

Director/National Coordinator, National Malaria Elimination Programme

Welcome remarks
Nancy Wildfeir-Field
President, GBCHealth

Welcome remarks
Prof Olugbenga Mokuolu

College of Health Sciences, University of Ilorin, Nigeria
BRINGING MALARIA TO ZERO

A Collective Responsibility

Olugbenga A MOKUOLU
MBBS, MBA, FWACP
Malaria Technical Director, NMEP, FMoH
Professor of Paediatrics, College of Health Sciences, University of Ilorin.
Joint Winner 2017 NLNG Prize for Science
Introduction

#Zero Malaria Starts With Me Challenge
Malaria Situation

• 2000 to 2015
• Incidence reduced by 41% and
• Malaria mortality rates reduced by 62%
• Malaria endemic countries reduced from 108 to 91
• Much of the change can be attributed to the wide-scale deployment of malaria control interventions

• But Malaria continues to be devastating; In 2018, an estimated 228 million cases of malaria occurred worldwide, compared with 251 million cases in 2010 and 231 million cases in 2017
Malaria Situation (WMR 2019)

• Although there were dramatic reductions in malaria burden from 2000 to 2015, the progress has been stalled for the period 2015-2018.

• In 2018, there were an estimated 405,000 deaths from malaria globally, compared with 416,000 estimated deaths in 2017, and 585,000 in 2010, with children <5 years accounting for 67% (About 1,350 air accidents from 300 capacity planes)

• Malaria is still NUMBER ONE KILLER Disease

• Nigeria accounts for 1 out 4 cases of malaria and 1 out of 5 deaths from malaria in the world
How Do People get Malaria?

- **Bites from infected female anopheles mosquito**
  - The main method of transmission
  - Bites occur between dusk and dawn

- **Accidental**
  - Blood transfusion, needle stick injury

- **Mother to Child**
  - 1 in 20 mothers could infect their babies if they have malaria close to delivery

- **Animal to Man**
  - From close interaction with the Macaques
Basis of Malaria

The Parasite

The Transmission

Environmental Factors
Reducing Malaria Mortality

- Prevention
- Diagnosis
- Treatment
- Supportive Care
Pathway to Zero Malaria
THE MALARIA GLOBAL TECHNICAL STRATEGY
Leaders worldwide have pledged to eliminate malaria. How will we reach this goal?

This is what malaria elimination looks like:

- Zero Malaria Transmission
- Zero Malaria Infections
- Zero Malaria Deaths
ZERO TRANSMISSION
PREVENTION
REDUCE VECTOR

- Environment
- LLIN
- IRS
- Personal Protection
P. falciparum

- marginal form
- ring form
- double dotted rings
- ring form
- young trophozoite
- trophozoite
- early schizont
- schizont
- mature schizont
- female gametocyte
- male gametocyte

PREVENTION
STOP PARASITE

- IPTp
- SMC
- CHEMOPROPHYLAXIS
- VACCINE
Area – 1 in a Town

Area – 2 on Same Town
Compare the Conditions of these houses
Imagine if this is how we are!!!
Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets
ZERO INFECTION
TEST all suspected cases of malaria before the institution of antimalarial treatment at all levels of health care delivery in the country; except in extraordinary circumstances where diagnostic facility is not accessible.
Good quality and effective Artemisinin-based Combination Therapies (ACTs) are the recommended treatment for uncomplicated malaria. The use of antimalarial monotherapies for the treatment of uncomplicated malaria is prohibited in Nigeria.
What ACTs?

- Artemether – Lumefantrine
- Artesunate – Amodiaquine
- Artesunate – Mefloquine
- Di-hydroartemisinin – Piperaquine
- Artesunate - Pyronaridine

Myths and Concerns

- Are they still efficacious?
- Very Bad side effects?
- Safety in Pregnancy
- Use in Infants
- What is Quality ACT?
ZERO DEATHS
Management of Severe Malaria

• Severe malaria is a medical emergency requiring in-patient care. (Urgent and Supportive care)
• Pre-Referral Treatment
• Urgent Care for Life Threatening Complication
• Specific Antimalarial Treatment
• Supportive Care

Contribution of Malaria to Mortality in Children Admitted to the Emergency Paediatric Unit of the University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital

In 2008 malaria caused 1/3 of the deaths in the EPU. This declined fairly steadily to about 1/10 in 2014. From 2012 only artesunate injection is used for treatment of severe malaria.
A Collective Responsibility
Towards Zero Malaria - Individuals

• Clean Environment
• Use Preventive Measures – LLINs, IPTp, SMC, Personal Protection
  • Protect your self
  • Limit or Stop Transmission
• Correct Diagnosis of fevers
  • For Self and
  • Other Patients
• ACT if malaria is confirmed
  • Cures Disease
  • Prevent Deaths
• Document or report the malaria episode
• Develop your competences and educate others
Towards Zero Malaria – Governments and Partners

- Demonstrate Political Will
  - Budgetary Commitments at all levels ($500m needed/year); hence explore PPP, Backward Integration

- Conducive Environmental Design
  - Road, Housing, Drainages and Clean Environment

- Provide Access to Preventive Measures
  - LLINs, IRS, IPTp, SMC, Personal Protection

- Provide or Facilitate Access to Diagnostic Tools
  - RDTs and Microscope
Towards Zero Malaria – Governments and Partners

• Provide or Facilitate Access to Treatments
  • ACTs
  • Artesunate Injection
• Fund Research for new tools and better understanding
  • Treatment
  • Diagnosis
  • Prevention
• Maintain National Data Repository to track and develop evidence-based policies
We are all stakeholders and everyone has a part to play.
Dr. Lynda Ozor

Malaria Programme Manager, WHO, Nigeria
How can National Malaria Programme and Partners maintain and continue malaria intervention in the face of COVID-19

Lynda Ozor
WHO Nigeria country office
Outline

● Background and overview of Malaria and COVID-19 in Nigeria

● Malaria technical components in Normal situation

● Concerns

● WHO’s advice and support to the NMEP
Malaria control in Nigeria
Priorities

Pre-Elimination in 2020

- Effective coordination and good governance towards achieving all objectives
- Robust Integrated Vector Management to reach all
- Accurate Diagnosis at all levels
- Prompt and Effective Treatment at all times
- Demand and use of malaria preventive and management services by all
- Timely availability of all products everywhere
- Virtually all facilities reporting through an integrated HMIS
Malaria Burden in Nigeria

Risk

Entire population (203 Million) at risk

Morbidity

Annual Cases:
57.2 Million
25% of global burden
53% of West Africa burden

Prevalence: 23%, range (<1% - 52%)

Mortality

Annual Deaths:
95,8440 deaths
23% of global burden
47% of West Africa burden

Trends in Malaria cases and deaths 2010 - 2018

Malaria Deaths, x1,000

Malaria Cases, Millions


World Health Organization
Appraisal and refocusing through HBHI approach

Getting the malaria response back on track

#endmalaria

World Health Organization

High burden to high impact
A targeted malaria response

1. Political will to reduce malaria deaths
2. Strategic information to drive impact
3. Better guidance, strategies & policies
4. A coordinated national response
Strategic Goal: Reduce prevalence to <5% and deaths to near zero

**Prevention**
- Insecticide-treated mosquito nets (LLINs)
- Indoor Residual Spraying
- IPT in pregnancy (IPTp)
- IPT in infancy (IPTi)

**Diagnosis & Treatment**
- Parasite based diagnosis
  - Microscopy
  - Rapid Diagnostic Tests
- Artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs)
- Severe Malaria
  - Artesunate

**Surveillance, M & E**
- Routine HMIS
- Malaria surveillance and response systems
- Household surveys
- Health Facility Surveys

**Strengthening health systems in endemic countries**
## COVID-19 and Malaria

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<th><strong>COVID-19</strong></th>
<th><strong>Malaria</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Causative agent</strong></td>
<td>Virus-Coronavirus</td>
<td>Parasite-Plasmodium Falciparum</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Endemicity</strong></td>
<td>Pandemic-Outbreak</td>
<td>Endemic (Not outbreak)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Early Symptoms</strong></td>
<td>Fever, headache, cough, sore throat, weakness, Joint pains</td>
<td>Fever, headache, weakness, joint pains</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Diagnosis (Nigeria)</strong></td>
<td>PCR</td>
<td>RDT(15-20 mins), Microscopy</td>
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<td><strong>Means of transmission</strong></td>
<td>Direct contact with respiratory droplets of an infected person</td>
<td>Bite of infected female anopheles mosquito</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Surveillance</strong></td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Passive</td>
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Why is COVID outbreak a concern for Malaria Programme?

- Nigeria has recorded 665 COVID-19 cases across 20 states.
- Focus has shifted drastically and wholly towards control/elimination of COVID-19 outbreak.
- Health workers and other frontline workers have been affected severely by the COVID-19 and this has affected response to other diseases.
- Health systems are further weakened and compounded by the outbreak (Esp NE and other IDPs).
- Health seeking behavior was sub-optimal pre-COVID and may have taken a negative turn since the outbreak.
- COVID-19 and Malaria share similar symptoms which may impact on early case management.
- National movement restrictions may affect access to healthcare services.
Why Malaria in context of COVID outbreak?

- COVID-19 is testing the resilience of robust health systems around the world and in Nigeria

- Recognizing the heavy toll that malaria exacts on vulnerable populations in Nigeria as well as the fragile health infrastructure

- WHO underlines the critical importance of sustaining efforts to prevent, detect and treat malaria
  - To save lives: Underscores the critical importance to mitigate sickness and death from malaria

- WHO urges countries not to scale back on planned prevention and case management interventions

- Ensuring services to essential services will reduce strain on health system
What should government and organizations do?

- WHO developed an operational manual to guide countries towards maintaining essential services in the face of COVID-19 outbreak

- Maintain malaria preventive (LLINs, IPTp, SMC) and case management services (RDTs, ACTs and Inj Artesunate+ACT for severe cases)

- Sustain and intensify surveillance (integrated approaches)

- Deploy measures that protect Healthcare workers and communities (PPE, other IPC, etc)

- Support facilities to maintain hand hygiene and other respiratory etiquettes

- Ensure adequate and sustained supply of antimalarial commodities

- Improve and intensify risk communication and BCC (Integrated or parallel approach)
In summary, sustain effective malaria control: Comprehensive Package!

WHOPolicy brief and A compilation of WHO reference documents -
Conclusion

- Nigeria has made progress in malaria situation…Prevalence dropped from 42% in 2010 to 23% in 2018

- Malaria is endemic in Nigeria, everyone is at risk but continues to take its toll on the poor, children and pregnant women; Accounts for a quarter of the malaria cases in the world

- Interventions must consider the importance of both lowering malaria related mortality and ensuring the safety of communities and health workers.

- This is not the time to modify existing interventions. Govt should not scale down interventions…Aim to sustain and improve what is already being done

- Presumptive treatment should be strongly discouraged
  - For non-malaria fevers, the negative RDTs will eliminate malaria and allow health worker focus on other causes
  - Reversal of gains made in diagnosis scale up
Malaria in Nigeria

**Conditions**
- Universal coverage of intervention
- Optimal health seeking behaviour
- Sustain services amidst COVID outbreak
- Committed partnership & governance
- Optimal tracking of malaria
- Addressing socio-eco & env factors

**Challenges**
- Insufficient & unpredictable funding
- Threat from COVID outbreak
- Security issues in the NE
Your Fever Could be Malaria; Get tested
Thank you!
Dr. Audu Bala Mohammed

Director/National Coordinator, National Malaria Elimination Programme

Nigeria’s malaria programme continuity plan in the face of COVID-19
Malaria Expert Webinar Presentation

NMEP Business continuity plan with Covid -19

by

Dr Audu B. Mohammed
National Coordinator
April, 2020
Content

- Introduction
- NMEP Core Functions
- NMEP Business Continuity Plan and Platforms
- Achievements
- Challenges
Introduction

- This presentation is to introduce the NMEP to our listening guests and participants and inform you of approaches adopted to continue to serve you in the face of Covid-19.

- The National Malaria Elimination Programme (NMEP) is a branch in the Department of Public Health of Federal Ministry of Health with the responsibility of coordination of all Malaria control/elimination activities in the country.

- Programme implementation in NMEP is guided by the Malaria Annual Operational Plan.
NMEP Core Functions

The functions of NMEP include;

› Providing appropriate ongoing strategic direction for malaria programming
› Coordinating and overseeing the malaria elimination activities of partners (Public and Private) and implementing organizations at all levels.
› Leading the development and facilitating the implementation of National malaria policy.
› Setting standards for programme development and implementation.
› Setting targets and indicators to monitor and evaluate the progress of activity implementation at all levels
› Mobilizing and coordinating resources, and ensure transparent application for resources allocation to the program
› Supporting capacity building (institutions and personnel) at all levels.
› Identifying and promoting priority research activities and facilitating the translation of the findings into policy, strategies, guidelines, programming.
› Promoting advocacy, communication, and social mobilization, for malaria programme
NMEP BCP

- NMEP Business Continuity Plan in the face of Covid-19 largely provides a medium for continued government and partners coordination at all levels.

- NMEP Coordination role is guided by its Coordination Framework.

- NMEP internal coordination focusing on NMEP management meetings, Branch meetings, sub-committee meetings among others.

- NMEP External coordination focuses on meeting with partners through platforms such as TWG, Partners Forum at National and State Level.
NMEP BCP

- NMEP External coordination also focuses its interaction with the FMoH, and broader health systems partners such as NPHCDA, SOML, FMF, SMEPs and others.
NMEP BCP Platform

For NMEP to continue to support activities coordination and direction setting for malaria, 3 platforms are in place:

1. Skype Platform for small meetings
2. NMEP Zoom platform for larger meeting
3. NMEP revamped Website – tool kit, repository and webinars
Successes and Challenges

The various platforms have ensure that both internal and external meeting continue to happen.

NMEP website supported social media campaign for WMD 2020

Major challenge: NMEP Zoom single licence limiting concurrent meetings
Melanie Renshaw

Chief Technical Advisor, ALMA and Co-Chair Roll Back Malaria CRSPC

Sustaining RBM Partnership's support for continuation of malaria services in Nigeria to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic
Omobolanle Victor-Laniyan

Unit Head, Sustainability Corporate Communications, Access Bank
World Malaria Day Webinar 2020

THHEME - Sustaining Malaria Intervention Amid COVID-19
Investing in Health Including Malaria & COVID-19 Control: A Priority for the Private Sector

By Omobolanle Victor-Laniyan

April 24, 2020
Our Corporate Philosophy

◆ **Our vision**

To be the world’s most respected African Bank

◆ **Our mission**

Setting standards for sustainable business practices that; unleash the talents of our employees, deliver superior value to our customers and provide innovative solutions for the markets and communities we serve.

◆ **Our core values**

– Leadership

– Excellence

– Empowered employees

– Passion for customers

– Professionalism

– Innovation
“Economic growth without investment in human development is unsustainable and unethical”

– Amartya Sen

Indian Economist
Health and Business

- Businesses and the private sector in general, is the driving force of the global economy.

- In the same manner, human resources is said to be the driving force, the source of success, competitiveness and added value of businesses.

- There is an undeniable link between health, human resource and the global economy.

- Therefore, investment in health becomes a necessary step in ensuring that a business prospers in our-ever changing market environment.

- Access Bank places PEOPLE at the core of its business as part of our corporate philosophy and sustainability ethos.

- We believe the success of our business is linked with the wellbeing of the surrounding community.

- Our goal is to ensure that we play our role to ensure that people live healthy lives.
Access Bank's Role

Over the years, Access Bank has taken several steps to ensure that we contribute to the development of African health systems through -

- **Partnerships**
  - CAMA, PHN, NiBUCAA, CA COVID, etc.

- **Innovation**
  - NHIM, M2Z, Beta Mama, Beta Pikin, etc.

- **Advocacy**
  - DSV, Malaria, HIV/AIDS, Maternal Health, etc.

- **Investment**
  - Financial, Technical and In-kind support
As widespread and life threatening as this pandemic is, focus must not be taken away from the prevention of other deadly diseases.

While there is limited information on the direct link between malaria and COVID-19, there are a few similarities –

- They are both killer diseases
- They affect vulnerable populations
- Symptoms of COVID-19 and malaria overlap to a great extent; fever, headache, chills, and vomiting are observed frequently in both diseases
- There has been a surge of interest in certain drugs for COVID-19, including chloroquine, which is otherwise used as treatment against malaria

The fight against malaria is one of the biggest public health successes of the 21st century. Global malaria death rates have dropped by 60% since 2000 – translating to millions of lives saved.

But after years of steady declines, the number of malaria cases is on the rise – and the COVID-19 pandemic threatens to further derail hard-won gains.

More than ever, we must unite to protect our hard-won gains against malaria and effectively address existing and emerging threats to global public health.
Call to Action

• A multi-sectoral approach to health investments is a crucial way forward.

◆ Current trends point to the growing importance of investment in health systems from all players including the government.

◆ The private sector must contribute to strengthening health systems (surveillance; training; testing; preventive interventions) to manage current diseases and future pandemics –

◆ The government must play its part to augment the efforts of the private sector. E.g., increase investment and health budget, encourage and create an enabling environment for local production of necessary health commodities, foster strategic PPP etc.

◆ To get Nigeria to zero malaria we need a robust strategic plan that will be implemented. The voice of the private sector should be reflected in the newly developed malaria strategy for the country.

◆ The future will certainly belong to those companies that pay the most attention to key non-financial metrics such as community and health investments.

◆ The question of what we did during these times will have an impact on the growth and competitiveness of any company.

◆ The Corporate Alliance on Malaria in Africa continue to advance progress made against malaria. We call on the government, partners to uphold progress and commitments made in the global fight to end malaria
Thank you
Francis Aminu, PhD, FNSN

Health and Nutrition Director, Aliko Dangote Foundation
Sustainable Approaches to Eliminate Malaria:
A Private Sector Perspective
Global progress in the fight against malaria
Malaria funding and other challenges
Core package of recommended interventions
Malaria Control in the context of COVID-19 pandemic
Private Sector Strengths
Motivations and potential actions by private sector for malaria control
Beyond containment of Covid-19
Global progress in the fight against malaria up to the end of 2018: emphasis on Nigeria

- **Situation:**
  - Over 381 million people living in the 17 countries of West Africa are at high risk.
  - 6 countries accounted for over 80% of the estimated cases: Nigeria (51%), Côte d'Ivoire (7%), Burkina Faso (7%), Mali and Niger (each 7%) and Ghana (6%)

- **Acceleration to elimination**
  - Countries with nationwide elimination programme: Cabo Verde
  - Zero indigenous cases for 3 consecutive years (2016, 2017 and 2018): Algeria
  - Certified as malaria free since 2010: Algeria (2019)
Malaria funding* per person at risk, average 2016-2018

Challenges include
- inadequate political commitment and leadership,
- weak malaria programme management,
- insufficient prioritization and sustainability of interventions,
- inappropriate application of larviciding,
- inadequate domestic financing
- weak surveillance systems,

*Excludes costs related to health staff, costs of subnational level and out of pocket expenditure
Core package of recommended interventions

• A core set of intervention and treatment options for use against falciparum malaria.
  • **diagnosis and treatment of clinical and severe malaria,**
  • **vector control with** long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets (LLINs) **or indoor residual spraying (IRS)** and
  • **chemoprevention** for high-risk groups (infants, children in areas of seasonal transmission, pregnant women).
• Both domestic and foreign aid funding for these tools is limited.
• Need to prioritize the scale-up of intervention and treatment options
Malaria Control in the context of COVID-19 pandemic: a source of worries

• We face serious challenges and the COVID-19 pandemic threatens to further derail hard-won gains:
  • COVID-19 in malaria endemic in Nigeria is a real and growing risk that malaria deaths will rise.
  • Malaria control programs are postponed.
  • Attention and focus can dissipate as the malaria burden drops, or progress stalls.
  • A “rebound” can make the situation even worse than before control efforts.
• Step up efforts where progress has stalled and commit to the sustained investment required to achieve the targets of the global malaria strategy.
Malaria Control in the context of COVID-19 pandemic: Power and Promise in Collective Philanthropic Action

• COVID-19 crisis triggered an outpouring of homegrown corporate philanthropy and community solidarity at an unprecedented scale.
  • Private Sector Coalition Against COVID-19 (CACOVID), to support the Nigerian government’s humanitarian response to the crisis with over 21.5 billion Naira (about $56 million).

• Responsible business action is a marathon, not a sprint
• Ameliorating the present suffering while meeting a long-term challenges.
Private Sector Strengths:

*Private sector has different capabilities than the public sector*

With its action-and output-oriented approaches, the business community adds value to the entire product chain.

- **SOURCING**
- **PRODUCT/PROGRAM/SERVICE DEVELOPMENT**
- **MANUFACTURING**
- **PACKAGING**
- **DISTRIBUTION**
- **ADVERTISING & PROMOTION**
- **RETAIL SALES**

- Efficiency
- Innovation
- Quality Management
- Ambient-stable packaging
- Consumer Insights
- Compelling messages
- Influencing behaviours
- Multiple communication channels
- Wide reach & networks
### Potential actions by sector for Malaria control

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<th>Company type</th>
<th>Potential actions</th>
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| Labour-intensive industry and agriculture              | • Fund or operate malaria prevention and treatment interventions in the workplace.  
• Sponsor malaria-free communities to improve reputation  
• Harmonize messages in training materials with national campaign  
• Provide logistics support for malaria interventions |
| Mining, petroleum, large-scale agriculture, and manufacturing |                                                                                                                                                   |
| Telecommunication and financial services               | • Sponsor social marketing and behaviour change communication campaigns using marketing capacities  
• Offer customers the chance to voluntarily contribute to malaria elimination programmes                                                   |
| Cellular network operators, money transfer firms       |                                                                                                                                                   |
| Tourism                                                | • Sponsor malaria-free communities  
• Provide staff with training on malaria prevention                                                                                             |
| Hotels, restaurants, safari/ nature lodges             |                                                                                                                                                   |
Beyond containment of COVID-19: an adaptive policy approach to strengthen health systems preparedness and response in Nigeria

• **Aliko Dangote Foundation Malaria Programme (ADfMAP):** an effective workplace program that adopts the
  • ABCDs of malaria prevention,
  • Application of technology, media, and partnerships to deliver a high impact and sustainable malaria program for staff with plans to extend to dependents and community members of the Dangote Industries Limited.

• **Aliko Dangote Foundation Integrated Nutrition (ADFIN) Programme:**
  
  Revitalization of PHC for integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) coupled with integrated community case management (ICCM) of childhood illnesses

• However, we shall continue in the light of the lessons we learned already during COVID-19:
  • forge new corporate alliances and inclusive business models for the common good,
  • activate multisectoral networks for positive social change,
  • disrupt and transform failing systems of public service provision and
  • demonstrate purposeful corporate leadership and business innovation beyond individual brands and the glossy photos of the latest sustainability report.
Moderated Participant Q&A and Next Steps
Thank You For Joining!

#SustainMalariaIntervention
#ZeroMalariaStartsWithMe
#WorldMalariaDay

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