

# Engaging the Private Sector in Vector Control

## The Strategies, Experiences, Successes, and Lessons Learned

### Country Perspectives - Nigeria

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*Our vision - a malaria free Nigeria; Our goal - to achieve a parasite prevalence of less than 10% and reduce mortality attributable to malaria to less than 50 deaths per 1,000 livebirths by 2025*





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8. Plans to scale up IRS intervention in Nigeria
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# National Malaria Elimination Programme



## Mandate:

Division under the Department of Public Health of the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH), accountable for -

- ›formulating and facilitating policy and guidelines
- ›coordinating the activities of partners and stakeholders on malaria elimination activities
- ›providing technical support to states' malaria programmes, Local Government Areas (LGAs) and stakeholders
- ›mobilising resources, and
- ›monitoring and evaluating progress and outcomes in malaria elimination efforts across the Nigeria

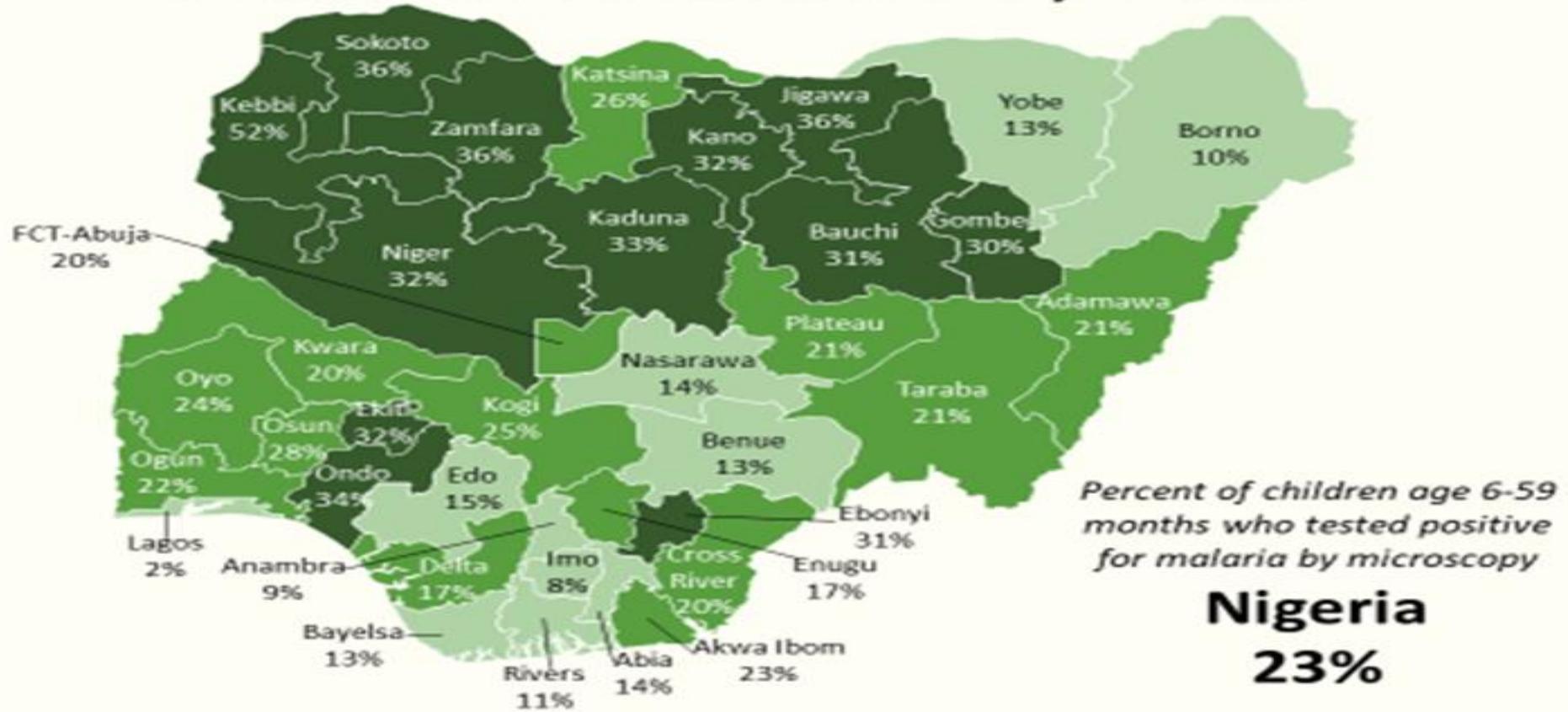
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# Malaria Parasite Prevalence across the states of Nigeria, NDHS, 2018



## Malaria Prevalence by State



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# National Malaria Strategic Plan 2021 - 2025



- › **Vision:** A malaria-free Nigeria
- › **Mission:** To provide equitable, comprehensive, cost-effective, efficient and impactful malaria control interventions through transparent, accountable, client-oriented, community-owned and multisectoral approaches that contribute to a strengthened health system
- › **Goal:** To achieve a parasite prevalence of less than 10% and reduce mortality attributable to malaria to less than 50 deaths per 1,000 livebirths by 2025
- › **Objectives:**
  - › 1.Improve access and utilization of vector control interventions to at least 80% of targeted population by 2025.

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# National Malaria Strategic Plan 2021 - 2025



- › The first of strategic objective of Nigeria Malaria Strategic Plan (2021-2025) is to improve access and utilization of vector control interventions to at least 80% of targeted population by 2025
- › The thrust of the strategies under this objective is the provision of **proven high impact vector control interventions** towards universal insecticidal coverage to the entire population.

## Core interventions

- Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) : >80% in a target community.
- Indoor Residual Spraying

## Complementary interventions

- Larval control
- Environmental management

## Personal protection

- mosquito nets, Repellents, protective clothing at night

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# National Malaria Strategic Plan 2021 – 2025 – Vector control interventions and level of implementation in the country



Promotes a multi-pronged approach to vector control implementation including:

- › Mass distribution of ITNs - Consistently implemented in 24 States, 13 States have been without funding support for varying periods of time
- › Sustenance of continuous distribution (ANC and EPI) – implemented across the entire country though needs to be strengthened
- › Targeted implementation of IRS based on the outputs of stratification – isolated implementation since 2013, most recent is 3 LGAs (IDP camps) in Borno state
- › Targeted implementation of LSM based on the outputs of stratification – isolated implementation in one state (Lagos). Currently working towards implementation in Kebbi state (with high malaria burden)

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# Integrated Vector Management

- › Considering that the States in the country are at different levels in terms of progress towards elimination and to quickly bring all the states to an appreciable status in order to meet the vision of a Malaria Free Nigeria, the country adopted an **integrated vector management** approach. The interventions to be implemented for malaria prevention in Nigeria are:



**Use of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets**



**Indoor Residual Spraying**



**Larval Source Management (Larviciding and Environmental Management)**

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# Nigeria's Response to Private Sector Engagement



- › NMEP has been working closely with CAMA, led by GBC Health on various areas of malaria intervention through the years with increased focus on vector control
- › NMEP also established a Private Sector Desk to coordinate private sector involvement in malaria interventions across the country
- › In collaboration with IVCC other partners, NMEP also developed a business case for the PPP-IRS arrangement towards establishing a sustainable IRS implementation in the country
- › A partnership matrix (mapping of potential private sector partners) was also developed to define the mix of potential partners and their nature/levels of involvement in the PPP-IRS arrangement

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# Progress in Private sector engagement



- › NMEP is currently working with the Nigerian Liquefied and Natural Gas (NLNG) company to implement a mix of malaria interventions (case management and vector control, vector surveillance) in 1 LGA in Rivers State, South of Nigeria.
- › So far, most private sector malaria control activities have been conducted in silos but with the development of the PPP-IRS business case and establishment of private sector desk, it is expected that these activities will take a more coordinated approach to enable data aggregation at the national level irrespective of source
- › With support from IVCC consultants have been engaged to support the engagement process working closely with key persons in the national programme for sustainability. It is expected that there will be improved private sector involvement especially in areas where progress have been slow over the years



# Thoughts on private sector engagement



It is expected that:

- › PPP arrangements would have the potential of better public services through improved operational efficiency – the value for money mindset
- › There would be incentives for the private sector to deliver projects on time and within budget
- › Imposing budgetary certainty by setting present and the future costs of IRS projects over time
- › Local private and public sector capacities would be developed through joint ventures
- › PPP arrangements would provide the platform for gradually exposing state owned enterprises and government to increasing levels of private sector participation
- › We could establish a long-term value-for-money

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## Conclusion

- › Although the country has made a lot of progress in bringing down the malaria burden, clearly there is need for a more galvanised effort in accelerating our drive towards elimination. This calls for the need to recognize the private sector and all it has to offer in this effort.
- › Another critical factor is the sustainability of the intervention which explains why there is a search for private sector involvement as well as all other possible stakeholders.
- › With all hands-on-deck, malaria elimination is very possible!

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**Thanks for Listening**