

RBM Partnership To End Malaria

Vector Control Working Group

Theme: Vector Control at a Crossroads
Innovating for Impact In a Resource-Constrained Era

Welcome to the 21st Annual Workshop

5th March 2026, Nairobi, Kenya

RBM Partnership
To End Malaria

Day 3

5 March 2026

From evidence to action: Country roadmaps and VCWG priorities

RBM Partnership
To End Malaria

5 March 2026

Exhibitor 3-minute pitch

- CRID
- Goizper
- Mitsui Chemicals Crop and Life Solutions
- SORA Technology
- AIRID
- Medico Matrix
- Syngenta
- Vestergaard
- Vector Control Consultants
- VKA Polymers
- YANCO
- MESTO

RBM Partnership
To End Malaria

5 March 2026

- AIRID

RBM Partnership
To End Malaria

5 March 2026

- CRID



African Centre for Vector Genomics (AVecGen)

Dr Estelle Mewamba Mezajou
AVecGen Sequencing lead

1 What is AVecGen?



A transformative initiative aimed at establishing Africa's first Centre of Excellence in Vector Genomics.

Feature cutting-edge genomics and bioinformatics infrastructure, positioning CRID as the continent's leading regional reference hub for malaria vector research and innovation

AVecGen will ensure that African researchers are at the forefront of vector genomics, driving sustainable, evidence-based strategies for malaria elimination.

Funded by Gates Foundation

GF

Website: www.crid-avecgen.com

2 AVecGen Aims

“Establish Africa’s premier centre of excellence in vector genomics”



1. Strengthening the computing and bioinformatics infrastructure and systems for vector genomics
2. Reinforcing the sequencing platform at CRID for the genomics hub.
3. Bolstering the functional genomics platform for validation and characterization of genes and variants of interest.
4. Establishing a training path for capacity building in vector genomics in Africa: integrating wet and dry lab.
5. Implementation of key initial use case research activities for the hub.
6. Engaging stakeholders and translating research findings to boost malaria surveillance

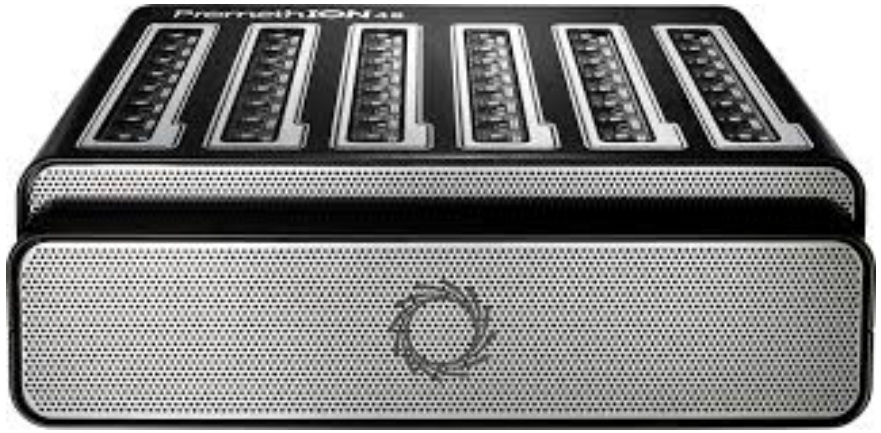
3 AVecGen facilities



Novaseq6000



ABI3500xL



Promethion



MinIon 1Kb



Miseq

Email: avecgen@crid-cam.net / sequencing@crid-cam.net

4 Our Services

African Centre for Vector Genomics

CRID Offers Sanger Sequencing Services

As from 16.99 USD* /sample

Affodable_Fast_Reliable



Why Choose CRID?

- Affordable Pricing
- State-of-the-art Equipment
- Expert Team
- Fast Turnaround

Scan the QR code to book your sequencing slot

For More Info.
sequencing@crid-cam.net
www.crid-avecgen.com
Nkoulou Carriere, Yaounde-Cameroon.
+237 686 837 665

African Centre for Vector Genomics



BIOINFORMATICS SERVICES AVAILABLE NOW

Our Services

- Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS) Data Analysis
- First generation Sequencing Data analysis
- Functional Genomics & Annotation
- Metagenomics & Microbiome Analysis
- Custom Bioinformatics Pipeline Development on demand
- Training & Capacity Building

Our Added Value

- High-quality, reproducible analysis.
- Customized solutions aligned with research goals
- Fast turnaround time and expert scientific interpretation.
- Support from experienced computational biologists
- Strong integration with our wet-lab genomics services

African Centre for Vector Genomics

Short-Read Sequencing



Ideal Applications

- Infectious disease research
- Agrigenomics
- Environmental studies
- Human and microbial transcriptomics
- Food safety and metagenomics
- Animal and plant whole genome squencing

Capabilities

NovaSeq 6000

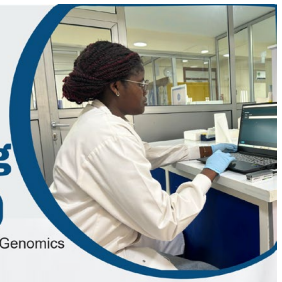
- Whole-genome and exome sequencing
- Transcriptomics and epigenomics
- Targeted and amplicon sequencing
- Metagenomics and population-scale studies
- DNA methylation profiling.

MiSeq

- Amplicon and small genome sequencing
- Targeted sequencing
- Whole transcriptome analysis
- Microbial community analysis
- Many More...

For More Info:
sequencing@crid-cam.net
www.crid-avecgen.com
Nkoulou Carriere, Yaounde-Cameroon.
+237 686 837 665

Long-Read Sequencing



Applications

- Metagenomics & Environmental Genomics
- Transcriptomics
- Agrigenomics
- Clinical & Diagnostic Research
- Animal, plant and insect whole genome sequencing

MinION 1kB



- Long-read sequencing of DNA templates (600bp-300kb)
- Structural variation analysis in complex genomic regions
- Epigenetics, including direct detection of DNA methylation
- Pathogen surveillance and outbreak response (e.g., Ebola, Zika, COVID-19)
- Amplicon sequencing (ACT resistant genes, insecticides resistance genes)
- Adaptive sampling/Ultra long sequencing DNA sequencing

PromethION Platform

- De novo genome assembly
- Structural variant and repeat region identification
- Full-length transcriptomics and alternative splicing analysis
- Epigenetic profiling
- Metagenomics

For More Info.
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www.crid-avecgen.com
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+237 686 837 665

African Centre for Vector Genomics AVecGen



OUR SERVICES

1 SHORT-READ SEQUENCING



- **NovaSeq 6000**: Scalable, ultra-high-throughput sequencing for large-scale genomics projects.
- **MiSeq**: Flexible and cost-effective sequencing for targeted and small-scale applications.

2 LONG-READ SEQUENCING



- **MinION (1kB)**: Portable, real-time long-read sequencing for rapid and targeted insights.
- **PromethION Platform**: Ultra-high-throughput long-read sequencing for population-scale and complex genomic studies.

3 SANGER SEQUENCING



- **ABI 3500xL Genetic Analyzer**: Mutation detection and verification; Plasmid or construct confirmation; PCR product sequencing; CRISPR screening validation,etc.

CONTACT US:
sequencing@crid-cam.net
686 837 665
Yaounde - Cameroon, Nkoulou Carrière

Email: avecgen@crid-cam.net / sequencing@crid-cam.net

5 Our Team



Hervé Tazokong
Lead/Capacity building



Dr Mersimine Kouamo
Lead Functional Genomics



Murielle Wondji
Laboratory Manager



Gadji Mahamat
Lead Bioinformatics



Prof. Charles Wondji
Principal investigator



Dr Mewamba Estelle
Leadead/sequencing



Bruno Essame
Project Manager



Carlos Djoko
Co-lead Functional Genomics



Nelly Neba Nebangwa
Co-lead capacity bulding



Arnaud Tepa
Co-lead Bioinformatics



Edith Tiogo
Communication officer



Jeffrey Auto
Business developer

Funder



Partners

LSTM
LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

MalariaGEN
GENOMIC EPIDEMIOLOGY NETWORK

PNLP
PROGRAMME NATIONAL DE LUTTE CONTRE LE PALUDISME

IGH

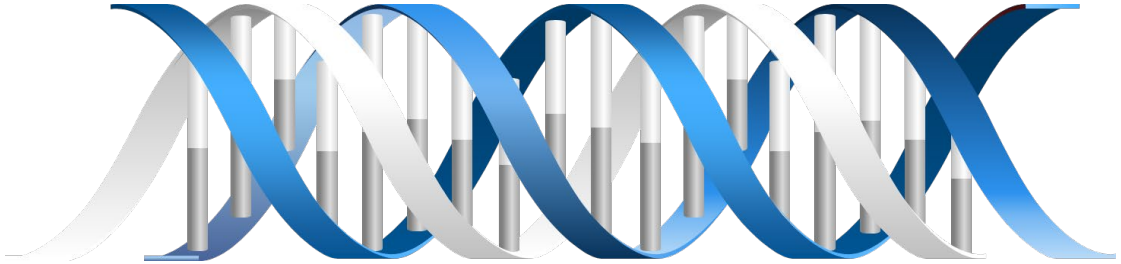
CPC
CENTRE PASTEUR DU CAMEROUN
«L'Excellence en Biologie accessible à tous»

OCEAC

AfricaCDC

World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Africa

Thanks for your kind attention !!!



Our Office

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https://crid-cam.com/

FOLLOW US

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5 March 2026

- Goizper



Goizper Group

Growing through cooperation

PUBLIC HEALTH SPECIALIST

in AERIAL & GROUND APPLICATION EQUIPMENT









IS IT POSSIBLE TO DO IRS

more affordable, better, safer and easier?









iK Smart Light

FOUR TOOLS IN ONE

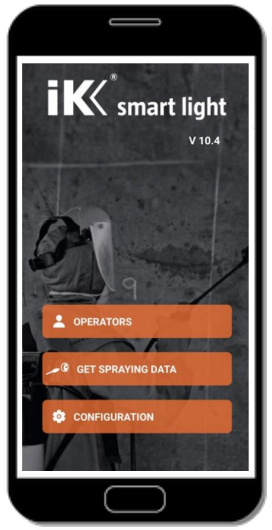
1. DEVICE



TOOL 1

ELECTRONIC SENSORIZED DEVICE TO GUIDE OPERATORS AND COLLECT SPRAYING DATA.

2. DIGITAL SERVICES

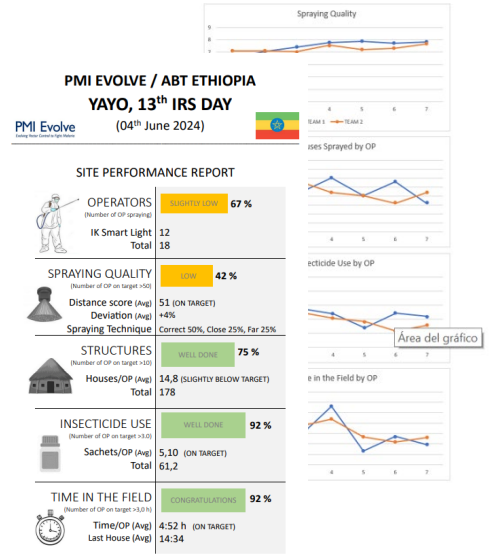


TOOL 2

SMARTPHONE APP TO COLLECT DATA FROM IKSL DEVICES AT SITE LEVEL.

TOOL 3

DIGITAL PLATFORM IN THE CLOUD TO COLLECT DATA FROM SMARTPHONES FOR IRS PROGRAM MANAGMENT.



TOOL 4

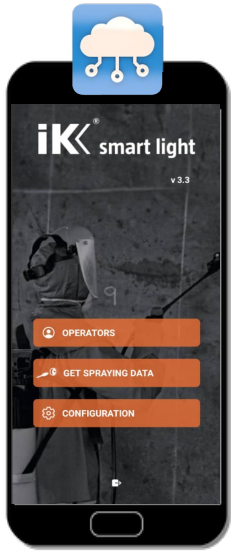
AUTOMATIC DAILY, WEEKLY AN END OF CAMPAIGN REPORTS SUMMARIZING THE MOST IMPORTANT SPRAYING DATA.

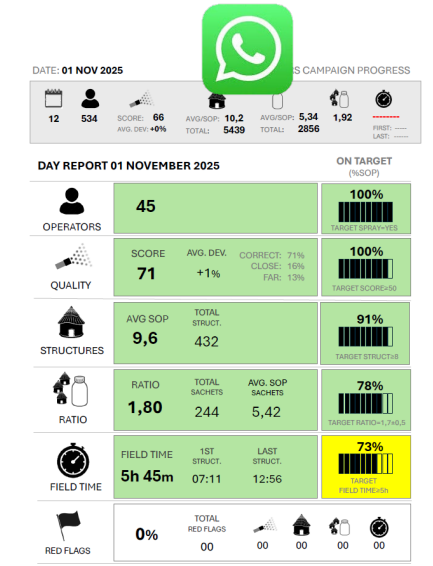
IMPORTANT FIELD TRIALS IN 2025

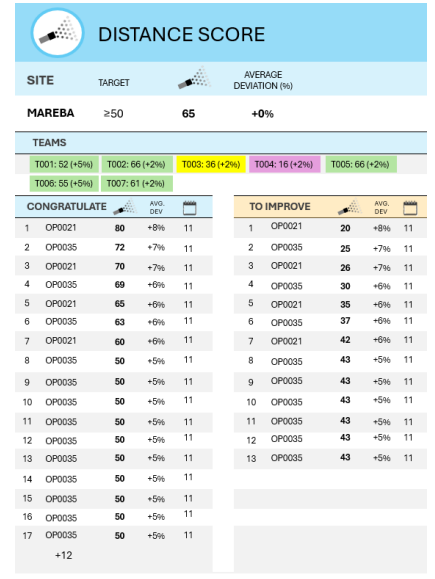
Uganda, **Rwanda**, **Zambia** and **Mozambique**



Evaluation of the Impact in IRS campaign performance and cost lines

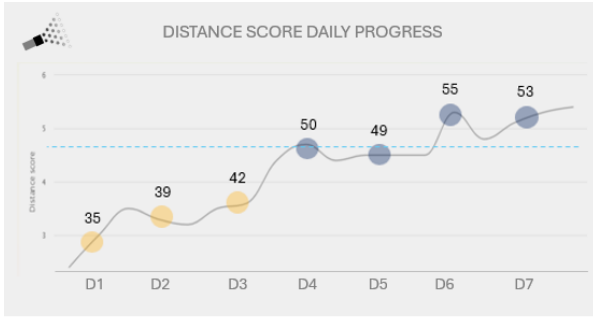


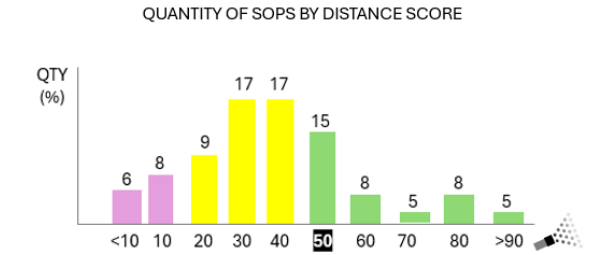














- Reduces SOPs **TRAININGS days (~50%)**
- Improves SOPs Spraying Quality and reduces **INSECTICIDE cost** (waste and pilferage) **(~25%)**
- Reduces operational complexity and **SUPERVISION staff (~30%)**
- Reduction of number of **IRS DAYS** improving daily SOPs outputs **(~20%)**

Our **PURPOSE** …


"the Best Partner
to fight against
Vector Borne Diseases"
MALARIA
Dengue, Chikungunya, Zika
Leishmaniasis
Chagas
Yellow Fever

RBM Partnership
To End Malaria

5 March 2026

- Medico Matrix

RBM Partnership
To End Malaria

5 March 2026

- MESTO



Warm welcome

RBM VCGW annual workshop Nairobi March 3rd – 5th 2026

MADE IN GERMANY











MESTO is a highly integrated family company founded 1919.
It is located in southern Germany north of Stuttgart.

MESTO manufactures professional sprayers for the following purposes:

Public Health

- **Agriculture**
- **Construction**
- **Cleaning / disinfection**
- **Pest Control**

FAQ: “What’s the weight?”



IPARC
Harper Adams University
CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE
FULLY COMPLIANT
Compression Sprayers with Hand Operated Pump

Test for yourself how comfortably it can be carried!

INOX BM 10. It’s ergonomic.

Two sided shoulder strap makes it safe and easy to carry as it makes the weight well distributed.

MESTO®
SPRAYERS MADE IN GERMANY

Mesto 3618BM 10 L stainless steel	
Total capacity	Total content capacity of 13L with 10 and 7.5-litre filling capacity marks visibly shown on the tank
Weight empty	5.1 kg
Sprayer weight filled with 7.5L water	12.4 kg *(ca. 10% gap)*
Tank	Stainless steel
Maximum pressure	6 bar/88 psi

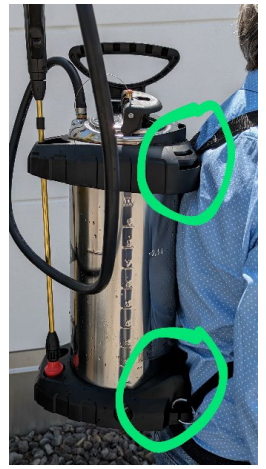




MESTO®
SPRAYERS MADE IN GERMANY

Outstanding features & USPs of Mesto 3618BM 10 L stainless steel

Weight vs design and Carrying comfort	The double shoulder strap facilitates easy hanging of the pump from the back, **distributing its weight evenly on each shoulder.**
Trigger valve	Ergonomic - The trigger handle is lightweight and **provides a comfortable grip**.
Pressure gauge	Pressure gauge fitted to the trigger assembly. This is calibrated both in bars and psi
	The pressure gauge's location on the trigger assembly **enables convenient pressure monitoring** when using the pump without the CFV
Sprayer - overall	The metallic (stainless steel) construction and robust hard-plastic components make the pump durable and suitable for rigorous fieldwork
Estinated / experienced Lifetime	**15+ years**
Spare parts	**20 years availibilty. Easy to identify and to replace**







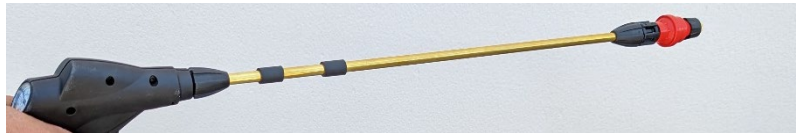




Also relevant…	Mesto 3618BM 10 L stainless steel
Stability	**broad base rest** for stability on the ground
"Foot rest" hanging upside down	**Extra foot-ring** also for hanging up upside down after claening and storage
Spray wand	Made of brass **- high robustness**
Tank lid	**Connected with a string at tank**
Safety and pressure release valve	integrated in tank lid and release the pressure automatically while opening the lid
Filling sieve	yes
Transport	Tank overall is well protected, **stable parking position for the spray wand**
Pump	Ergonomic pump handle (D handle) for convenient carrying and pumping. Very solid as made of brass
Assembling	Only the spray wand is to assemble! Means easy and fast. No waste of time

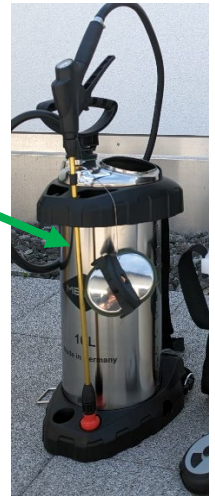




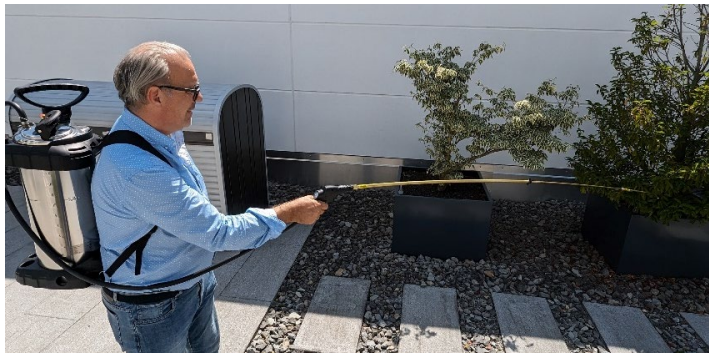








Extras	**Mesto 3618BM 10 L After Sales**
Larvaciding - Extensions	Possible to spray larvaciding on breeding sites up tp 6 meters distance
After sales	**"Help Box"** with most important spares available which . Dedicated for store keeper and team-leaders
Maintenance	Training and maintenance plan are available
Spare parts	**20 years availability** Easy to identify and to replace

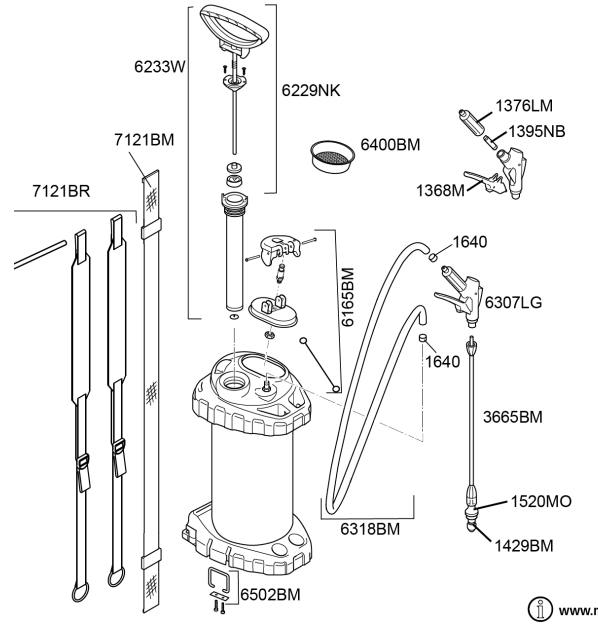


MESTO®
SPRAYERS MADE IN GERMANY





3598BM, 3618BM



Battery operated hand pump

- 90‘ operation time
- Max 2,2 bar
- Charging time 3 hrs
  by simple USBC cable





e.flow

MESTO®
SPRAYERS MADE IN GERMANY

Bernard Abwang
Regional Advisor

MESTO Spritzenfabrik
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5 March 2026

- Mitsui

Vector Control Working Group
Annual Conference 2026 In Nairobi

VECTRON™ T500

Innovation in Resistance Management



Toshiki Ohashi

Mitsui Chemicals Group

MITSUI CHEMICALS CROP & LIFE SOLUTIONS, INC.

Our product for malaria vector control

VECTRON™ T500

Active ingredient : TENEBENAL

TENEBENAL™ TECHNOLOGY

- Chemical class : Meta–diamides (IRAC Group 30)
- Insecticide with new mode of action

IRS Product : VECTRON T500



Description

Active Ingredient	TENEBENAL
Formulation Type	Wettable Powder
Concentration	50 %
Dose Rate	100 mg a.i./m²
Packaging	50 g sachets

Key features

- Strong efficacy against resistant *Anopheles*
- Long residual activity on various wall surfaces
- Odorless and stainless formulation

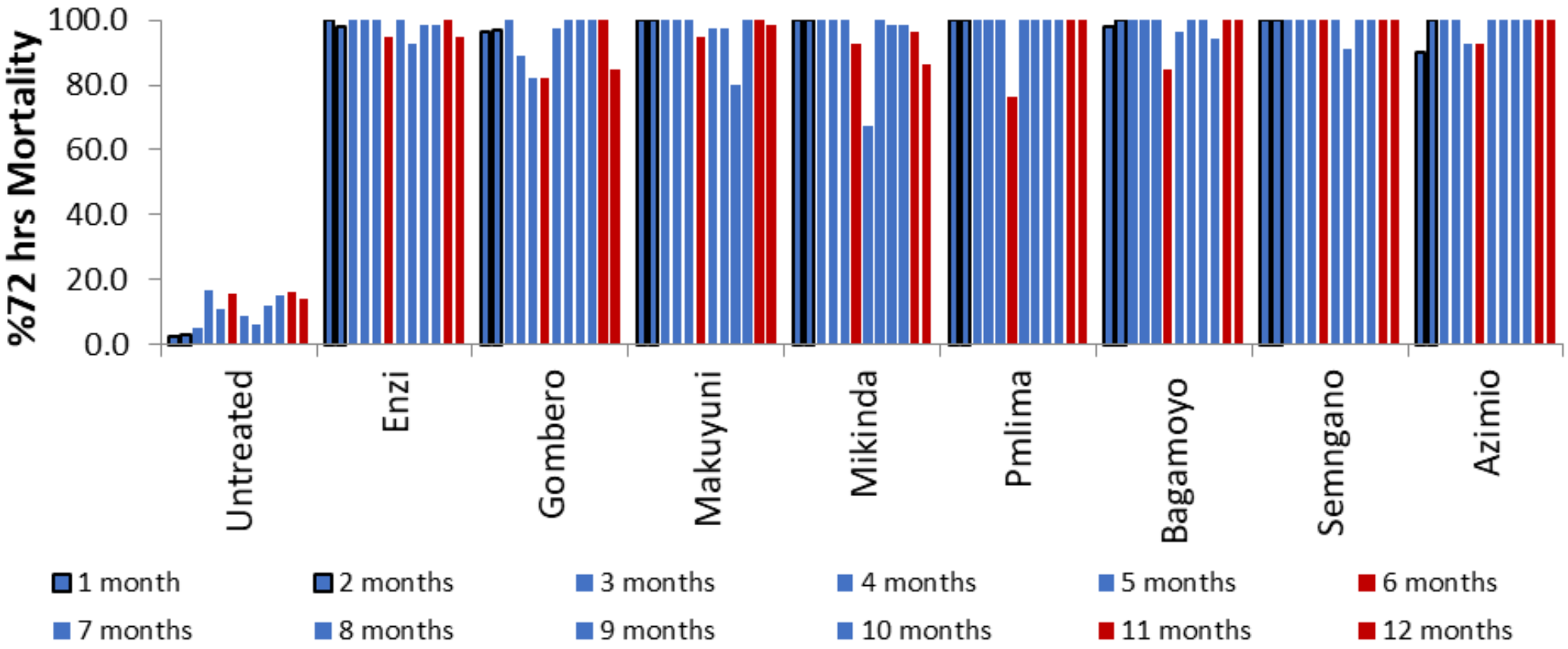
Mitsui Chemicals Group

MITSUI CHEMICALS CROP & LIFE SOLUTIONS, INC.

Tanzania trial (2021-2022)

VECTRON™ T500

72-hour mortality tested in 30 min WHO cone bioassays on walls of huts



Blue bar

Susceptible *An. gambiae* (Kisumu)

Red bar

- 6th month

F1 field resistant *An. gambiae* s.l was used

- 11th and 12th month

resistant *An. gambiae* s.s (Muleba-kis) was used.

Mitsui Chemicals Group

MITSUI CHEMICALS CROP & LIFE SOLUTIONS, INC.

Registration status

VECTRON™ T500

■ Registered / Possible to use

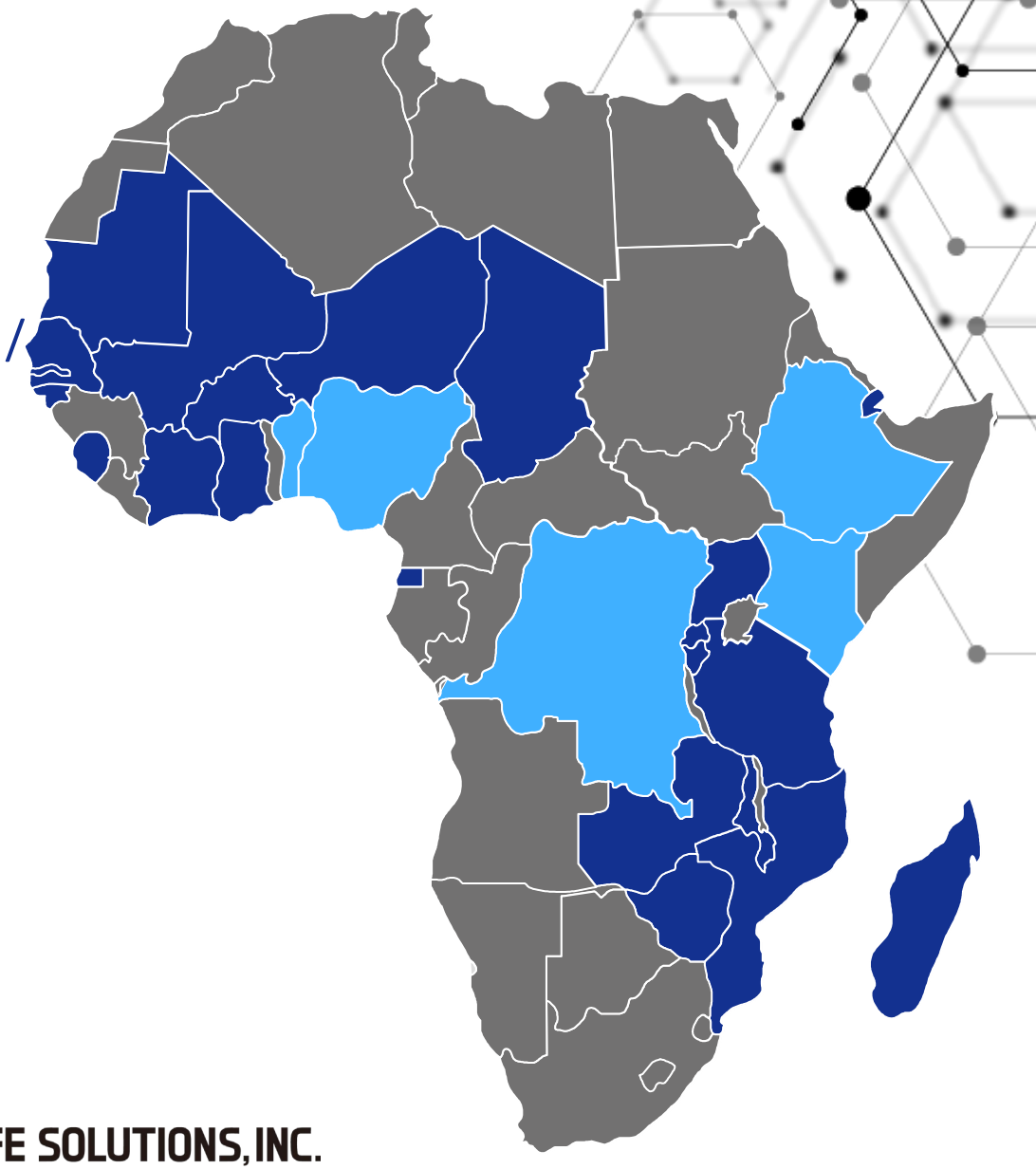
Burkina Faso / Burundi / Cabo Verde / Chad / Cote d'Ivoire / Djibouti / Equatorial Guinea / Gambia / Ghana / Guinea Bissau / Madagascar / Malawi / Mali / Mauritania / Mozambique / Niger / Rwanda / Tanzania / Senegal / Sierra Leone / Uganda / Zambia / Zimbabwe

23 countries

■ Under development

Benin / DRC / Ethiopia / Kenya / Nigeria

5 countries



Mitsui Chemicals Group

MITSUI CHEMICALS CROP & LIFE SOLUTIONS, INC.

Thank you

If you have any questions, please come to our exhibition booth!

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5 March 2026

- SORA



SORA tech-enabled LSM

Chief Mosquito Officer (CMO)
Masahiro Yamaguchi

SORA Malaria Control

Regularly depending on the cycle of spraying

Large-scale drone flights → **AI analysis for risk mapping** → **Mobile app-based navigation**












High resolution

How SORA's unique Artificial Intelligence works for risk mapping

SORA TECHNOLOGY

■ Artificial Intelligence consists of two brains

(1) AI for waterbody detection

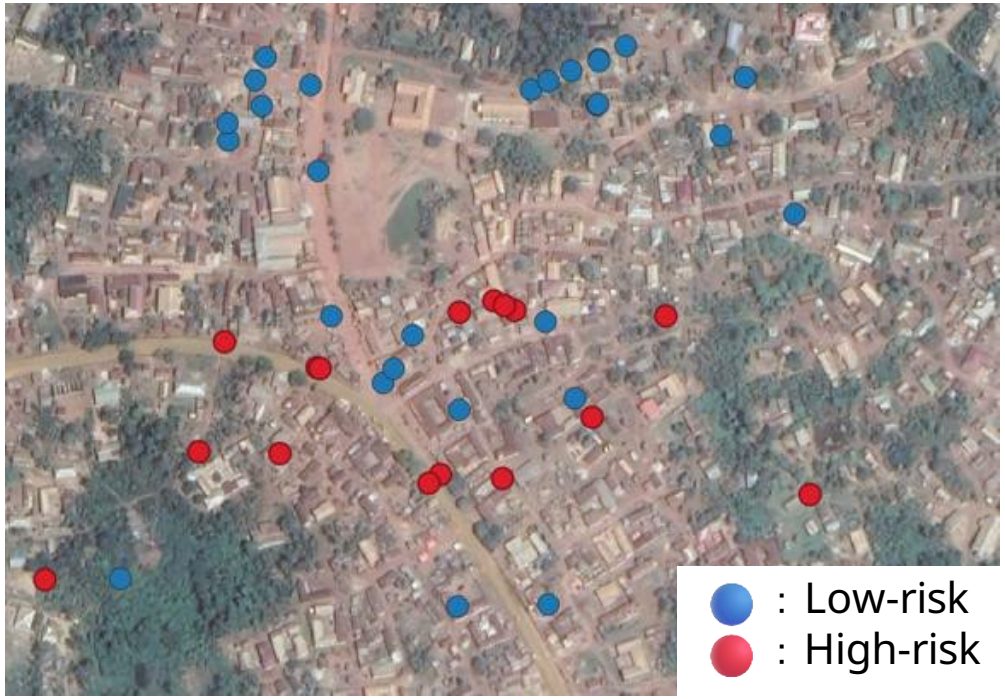


- Swampy area
- Small waterbody
- Natural
- Vegetation exists
- Very turbid



- Puddle
- Small waterbody
- Natural
- No vegetation exists
- Very turbid

(2) AI for risk classification of larval habitats

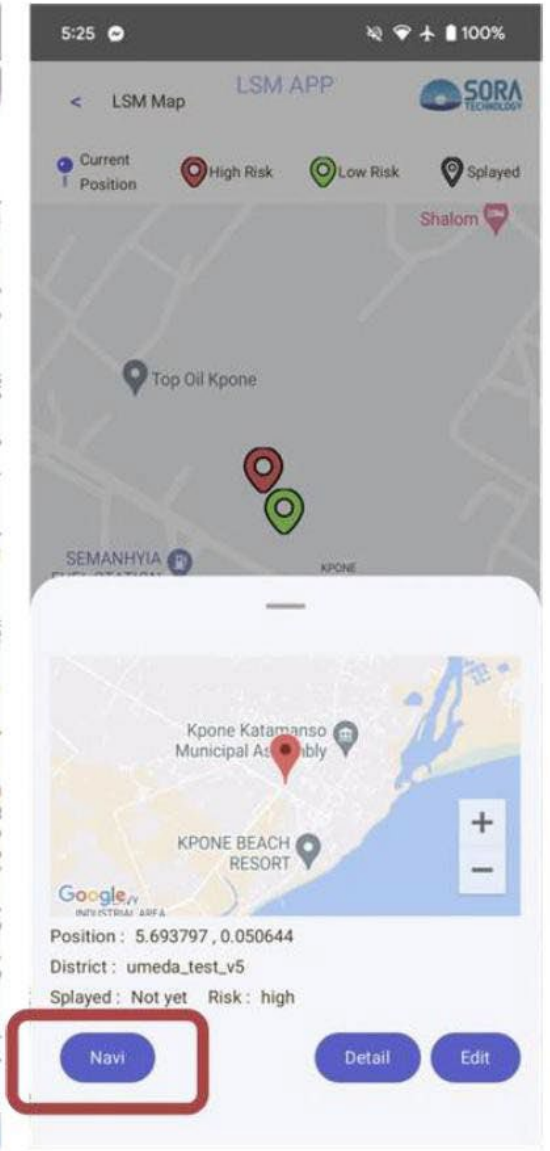


Only 30 to 40% of water bodies have larvae. Therefore, it is significantly efficient that AI guides to only high-risk ones for treatments.

Mobile app-based navigation on SORA's unique user interface







Optional: Larvicide Spray Drone Deployment



Even larvicidng operation can be automated and drones can fly and spray where humans can not access such as swampy and muddy areas.

PLOS One

SORA TECHNOLOGY

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Field evaluation of drone and AI assisted larval source management in Ghana

Godfred A. Bokpin[1], Francis A. Adzei[1,2], Samuel Dadzie[3], Masaki Umeda[4], Juhoe Kim[4]*

1 University of Ghana Business School, Accra, Ghana, **2** Takemi Program in International Health, Havard School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, **3** Noguchi Memorial Institute of Medical Research, University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana, **4** SORA Technology ltd, Nagoya, Japan

* juhoe.kim@sora-tech.com

Check for updates

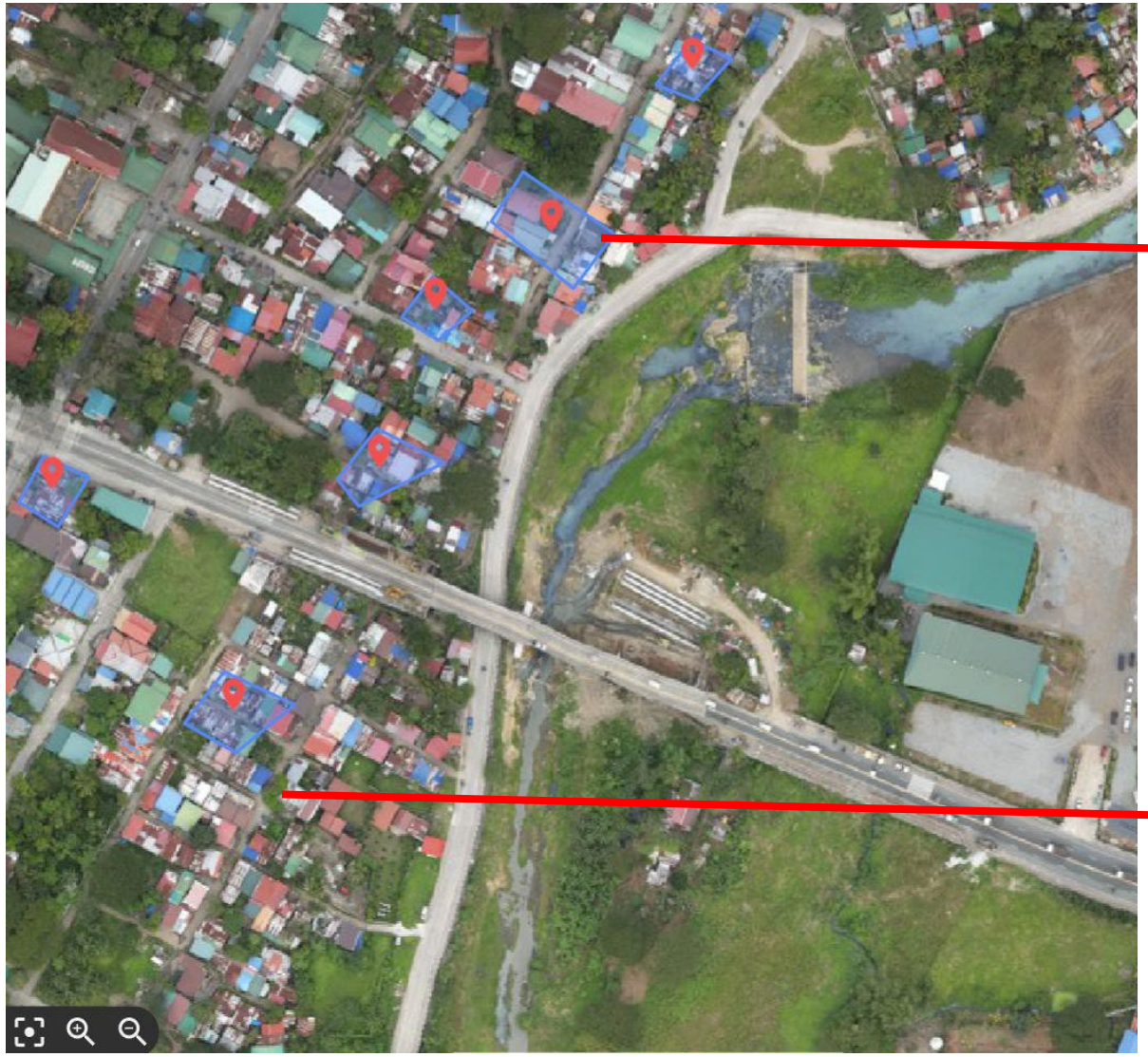
OPEN ACCESS

Abstract

Background

Malaria remains a major public health burden in sub-Saharan Africa. In Ghana, in particular, larval source management (LSM) is increasingly recognized as a complementary vector control strategy. This study evaluates a field-adapted LSM approach that integrates drone-based mapping and artificial intelligence (AI)–driven site prioritization to enhance operational efficiency and reduce resource use.

Data Processing Output and Initial Assessment Result

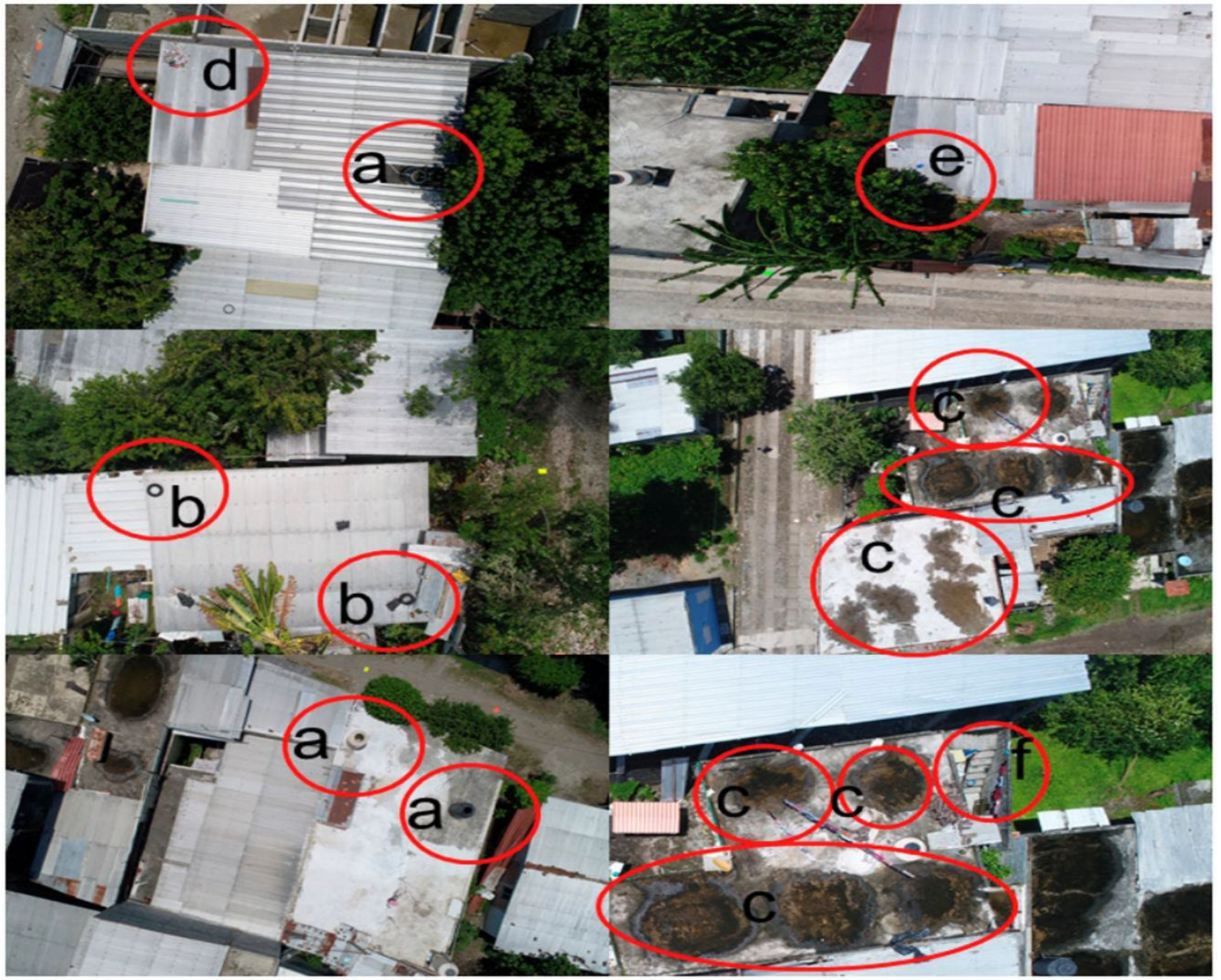






Object Detection AI for Potential Breeding Sites by Container type

- **(a)** elevated storage tank: elevated tank on rooftops
- **(b)** tires
- **(c)** others (puddles): rooftop puddles
- **(d)** disposable plastic containers: disposable plastic containers (garbage)
- **(e)** flowerpots
- **(f)** plastic buckets and tubs.



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- Syngenta

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- Vestergaard

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5 March 2026

- Vector Control Solutions

The Remēdie 2.0 Pesticides App

Karl Malamud-Roam, Ph.D.

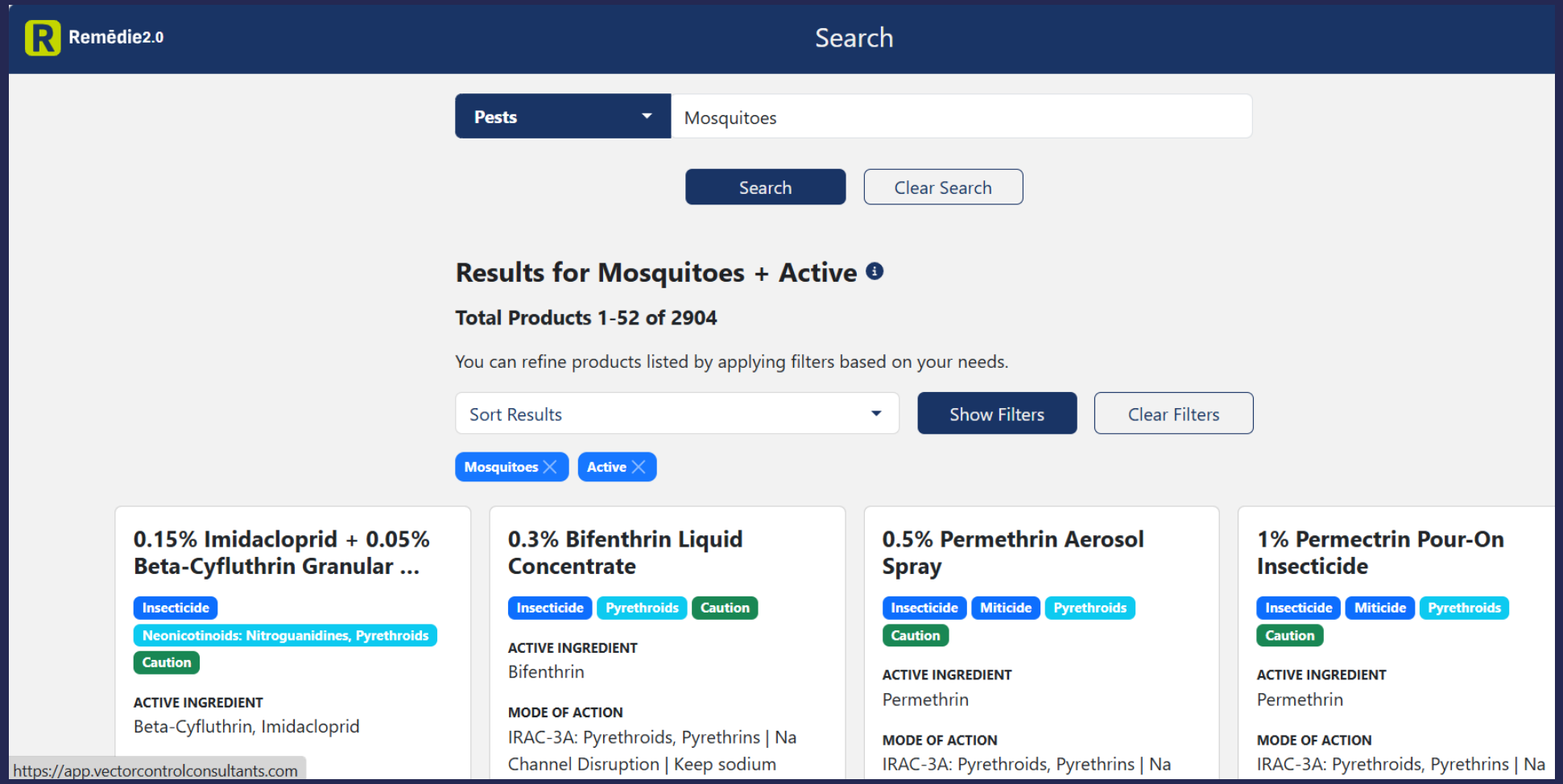
Vector
Control
Consultants

Vector Control Consultants

Core Competencies

- Data Quality / GLP (Efficacy)
- Risk Assessments / Environmental Compliance
- Regulatory Support
- Data Managment

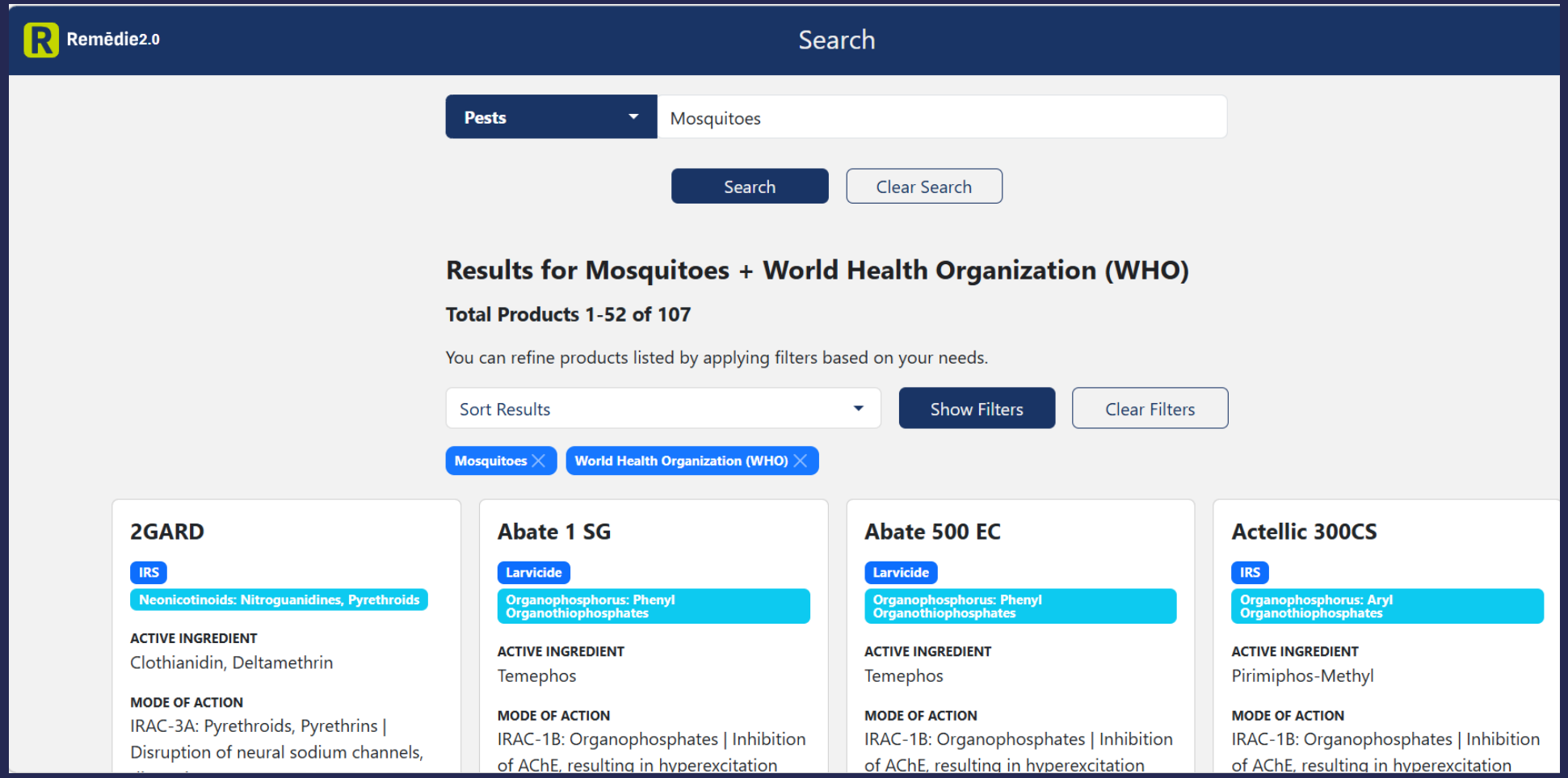
Remēdie 2.0: The Pesticide App



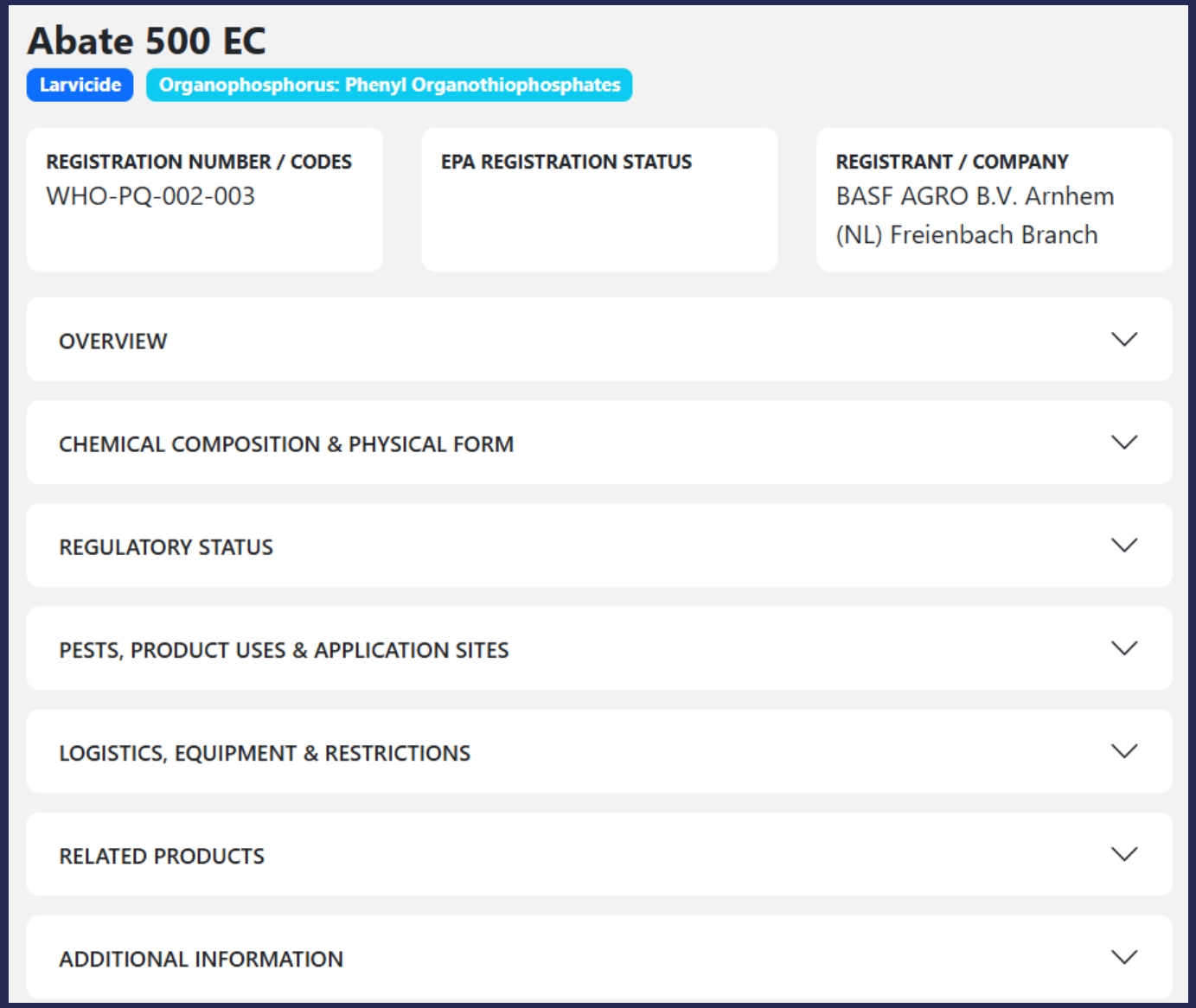
Remēdie 2.0: The Pesticide App



Remēdie 2.0: The Pesticide App



Remēdie 2.0: The Pesticide App



Contact Me – Try Remēdie 2.0

www.VectorControlConsultants.com

Disclaimer: Not official information.
Confirm with National Regulatory Agency

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- VKA PPL

RBM Partnership
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- YANCO

YANCO

Innovative Insecticide Solutions

Transfluthrin Insecticide Paper: A cost effective new tool for use within an integrated approach



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Company Profile:
Yanco manufacture innovative, sustainable, highly affordable mosquito control and insecticidal products for global markets.

Our low cost, transfluthrin Insecticide Paper kills mosquitoes within several minutes and is suitable for mass distribution. It is simple, portable, low cost, has no disposal issues and is environmentally friendly, empowers the user who can carry with them and use indoors anywhere, and protects all in the room whenever used, not just those under a bed net.



It is suitable as a new tool to "fill the gap" and address indoor and daytime biting anywhere, as a first line of defence against mosquitoes in Humanitarian Aid acute phase emergencies, and as part of an integrated approach with existing tools in Development Aid programmes.

The product is subject to a global patent by Bayer Cropscience.

Sector(s):

Vector Control

YANCO

Innovative Insecticide Solutions

Insecticide Paper "Fills the Gap"

Immediate and Effective Vector Control





Humanitarian Aid

Prevention can make an important contribution.

Conventional vector control interventions (e.g. LLINs, IRS) are not always feasible for acute-phase emergencies. The basic, semi-open shelters that often characterize acute-phase emergencies are usually not amenable to effective IRS or hanging LLINs.

Space is often an issue and shelters constructed from sharp or abrasive materials very rapidly deteriorate LLINs beyond effective use or lifespan. New vector control tools for acute emergencies are needed that:

1. *Place little or no extra burden on implementing agencies;*
2. *Can be stockpiled for the long term;*
3. *Require minimal behaviour change among implementers and users.*

Source: WHO Malaria Control in Humanitarian Emergencies (An Inter-Agency Field Handbook) Second Edition (page 96).
http://www.who.int/malaria/publications/atoz/9789241548656/en/

Development Aid Programmes

There is a need for complementary products to existing vector control methods.

Insecticide paper is a simple and highly effective product to be considered complementary to LLINs and IRS to enable greater protection for a minimal cost. Protects all occupants in multiple rooms, not just under the LLINs. Low value of paper makes it unlikely to be sold by the individual. Unlike LLINs the paper cannot be used for another purpose so will be used correctly. Where LLINs are not used the paper will continue to protect.

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Innovative Insecticide Solutions

Insecticide Paper is the Solution

Product Features: -

- Patent held by Bayer Cropscience.
- Efficacy Data & Results. Data on highly successful tests conducted by Bayer Cropscience against Aedes aegypti, Culex quinquefasciatus and flies are available.
- Optimum use is indoors or sealed areas but remains effective where there is ventilation.
- Highly cost effective.
- Each booklet contains 10 sheets of paper impregnated with an insecticide.
- Provides immediate and effective knock-down and killing of mosquitoes within minutes of being lit.
- Simple to use.
- Easy and inexpensive to transport and store: 63,360 booklets per pallet, 1,330,560 booklets per 40ft container.
- Does not leak.
- Takes up low volume / space and fits in your pocket.
- Empowers user, who can carry with them and use indoors anywhere.
- Protects all in the room, not just those under the LLIN.
- Has no disposal / waste problems.
- More environmentally friendly.
- Will not flare.
- Available with or without fragrance.

Insecticide Paper Use: -

- The first, immediate line of defence in acute phase emergencies.
- Continuous use in a humanitarian crisis independently or complementary to additional vector control strategies.
- As a complementary product to LLIN'S, IRS and other vector control products in development aid programmes.

YANCO

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Namibia

YANCO
INNOVATIVE INSECTICIDE SOLUTIONS



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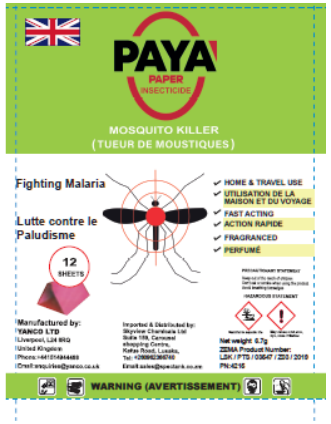



OMWE
INSECTICIDE PAPER
OMWE
INSECTICIDE PAPER
CONTAINS 25 PACKS

Yanco in Africa

YANCO
INNOVATIVE INSECTICIDE SOLUTIONS

- Zambia
  - Registration approved.
  - Launched in 2020.
  - Brand – Paya



- Namibia
  - Registration approved.
  - Launched in 2025.
  - Brand – OMWE



- South Africa
  - Registration approved.
  - Launched in 2024 and about to ship our 2nd order.
  - Brand – Vapona Rambo



UGANDA


UNO
INSECTICIDE PAPER
MOSQUITO KILLER
EMPOWERING YOU TO FIGHT MALARIA
TACKLE
exual health through football coachin
Galaxy A34 5G




MOSQUITO KILLER
MADE IN THE UK


UNO
MOSQUITO KILLER


COACH




MOSQUITO KILLER

Discussion Points

- Transfluthrin Insecticide Paper is commercially successful with over 80m units sold in Africa per year
- Opportunity in Vector Control alongside existing and new tools
- Yanco planning for WHO PQ submission
- With reduced donor funding, there is an opportunity to create a sustainable, self-sufficient model within communities:-
    - Donate for short period (several months)
    - Create awareness and demand
    - Communities can then purchase as low cost
    - Reduced burden on funding as becomes self sufficient

We are looking to partner with stakeholders to test and develop the "sustainable" model.

Contact us: kevin.riozzi@yanco.co.uk

RBM Partnership
To End Malaria

5 March 2026

Impact of Vector Control over 25 years: MAP Atlas

Tamsin Symons, Malaria Atlas Project

RBM Partnership
To End Malaria

IRS-focused workshop

5 March 2026

Title: Indoor Residual Spraying at a Crossroads - Improving Impact in a Resource-Constrained Era

Moderated by Corine Ngufor & El Hadji Amadou Niang, VCWG Co-chairs

RBM Partnership
To End Malaria

IRS-focused workshop

5 March 2026

Introduction, setting the stage and presentation of online IRS survey results

Moderated by Corine Ngufor & El Hadji Amadou Niang, VCWG Co-chairs

RBM Partnership To End Malaria

Vector Control Working Group

VCWG 21: Nairobi, Kenya

VCWG Survey: Perceptions on the Role and Future of Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) for Malaria Control

By Dr Corine Ngufor, co-chair, RBM VCWG,
Reader, LSTM/AIRID

RBM Partnership To End Malaria

Vector Control Working Group

VCWG 21: Nairobi, Kenya

VCWG Survey: Perceptions on the Role and Future of Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) for Malaria Control

By Dr Corine Ngufor, co-chair, RBM VCWG,
Reader, LSTM/AIRID

Background

- IRS is the application of long-lasting insecticides on walls/ceilings kill indoor-resting mosquitoes, reducing transmission.

- A cornerstone for malaria control for 70+ years, pivotal in elimination efforts and still used in Africa and beyond though coverage has declined significantly in recent years.

- Current pressures: High costs/logistics, repeat applications, limited funding have led some countries to scale back/withdraw IRS usually followed by upsurges in malaria cases.

- Following the 2025 annual meeting, we recognized the diversity of opinions within the VCWG regarding the impact and future direction of IRS, which we sought to explore further through an online survey.

Objectives of IRS survey

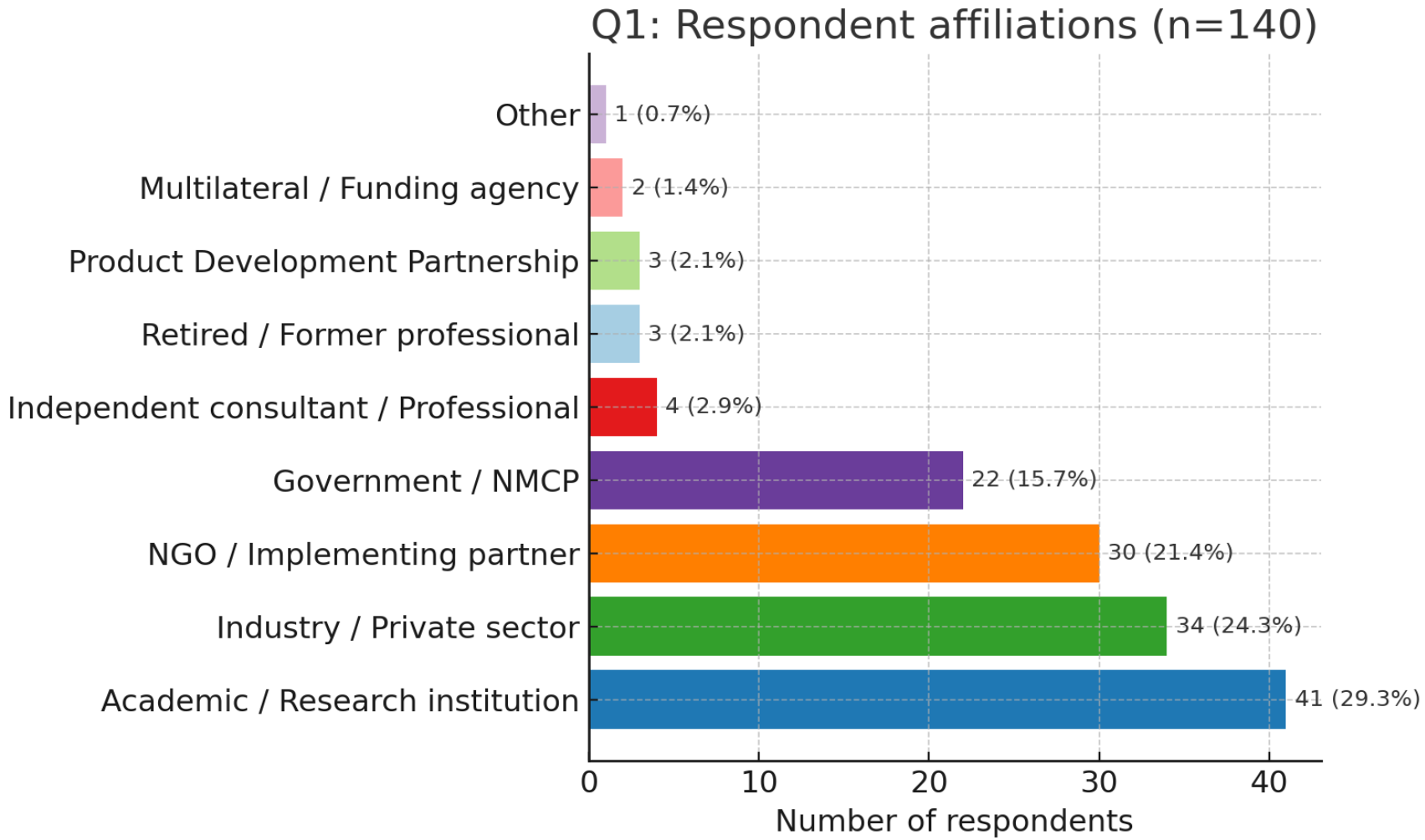
- Assess perceptions of the importance and future of IRS as a malaria control tool.
- Identify opportunities to make IRS delivery more cost-effective.
- Identify potential sources of funding for IRS.
- Gather recommendations for how the VCWG can support countries and partners in strengthening IRS implementation and coverage.

IRS survey method

- Target group: Members of the RBM Vector Control Working Group (VCWG).
- Format: Online survey with a mix of closed and open-ended questions.
- Focus areas: Perceptions of IRS cost-effectiveness, operational challenges, funding opportunities, and strategies to reduce cost and increase uptake.
- Data collection: Responses gathered anonymously to encourage candid feedback.
- Analysis: Thematic review to identify common trends, priorities, and divergent views.

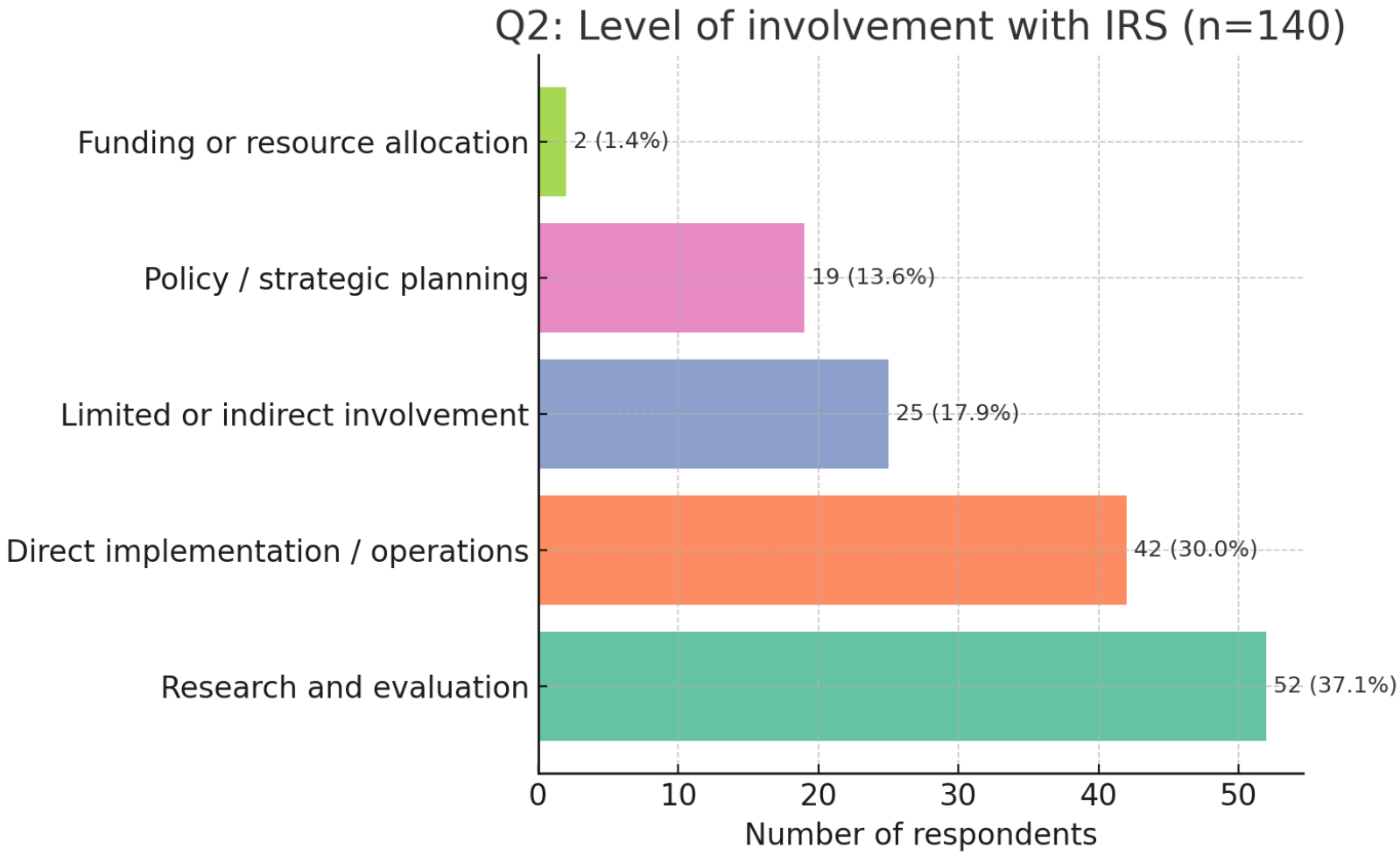
Section 1: Respondent profile

Q1: Respondent affiliations (140 participants)



Nearly three-quarters of respondents came from **academia, NGOs, or industry**, while government programmes represented about **one-sixth**. A smaller fraction were consultants, PDPs, or retired professionals.

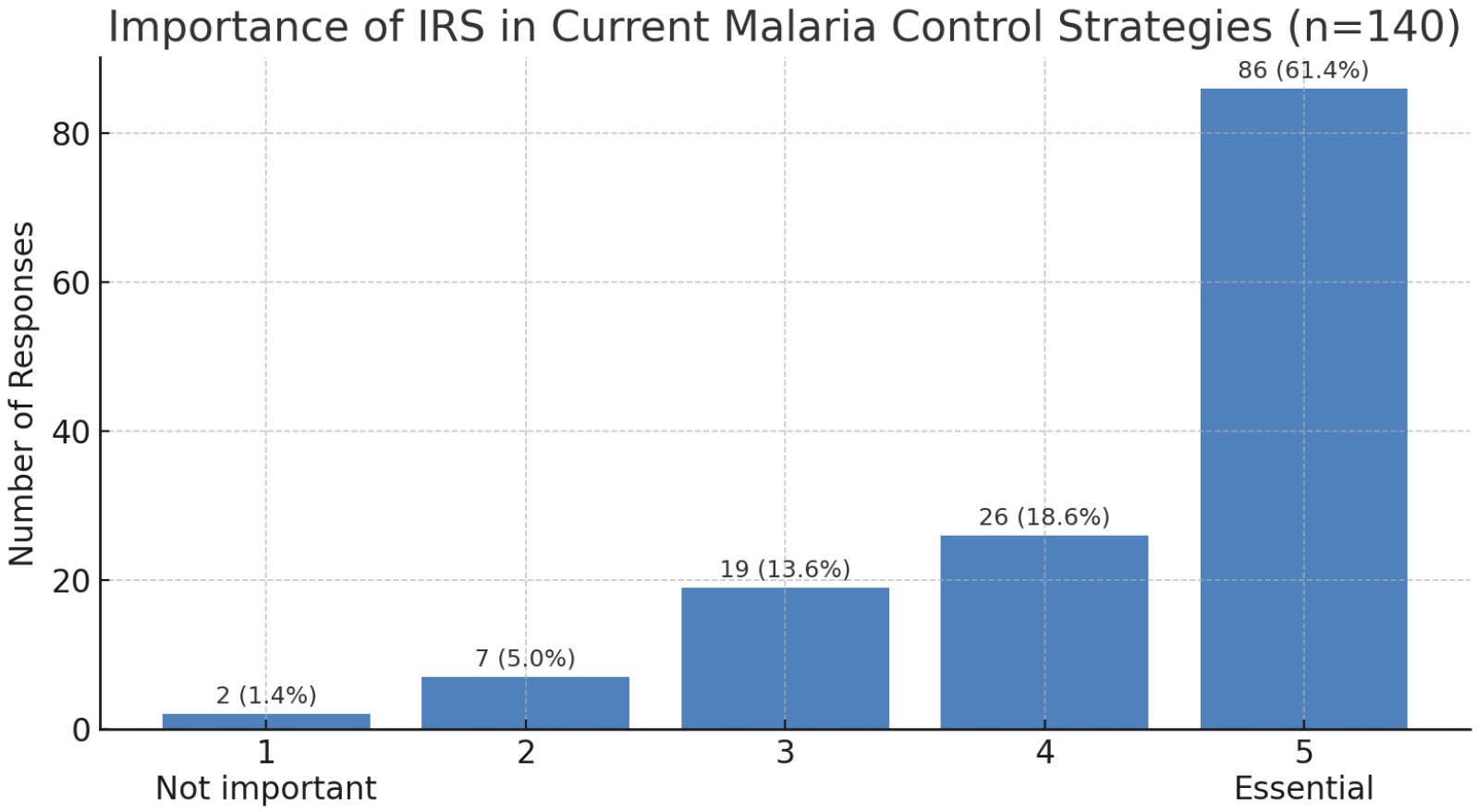
Q2: What was their level of involvement with IRS?



Most respondents reported being actively engaged with IRS, with **37% involved in research and evaluation** and **30% in direct implementation/operations**, while smaller proportions reported **limited or indirect involvement (18%)**, **policy and strategic planning (14%)**, and only **1% in funding or resource allocation**.

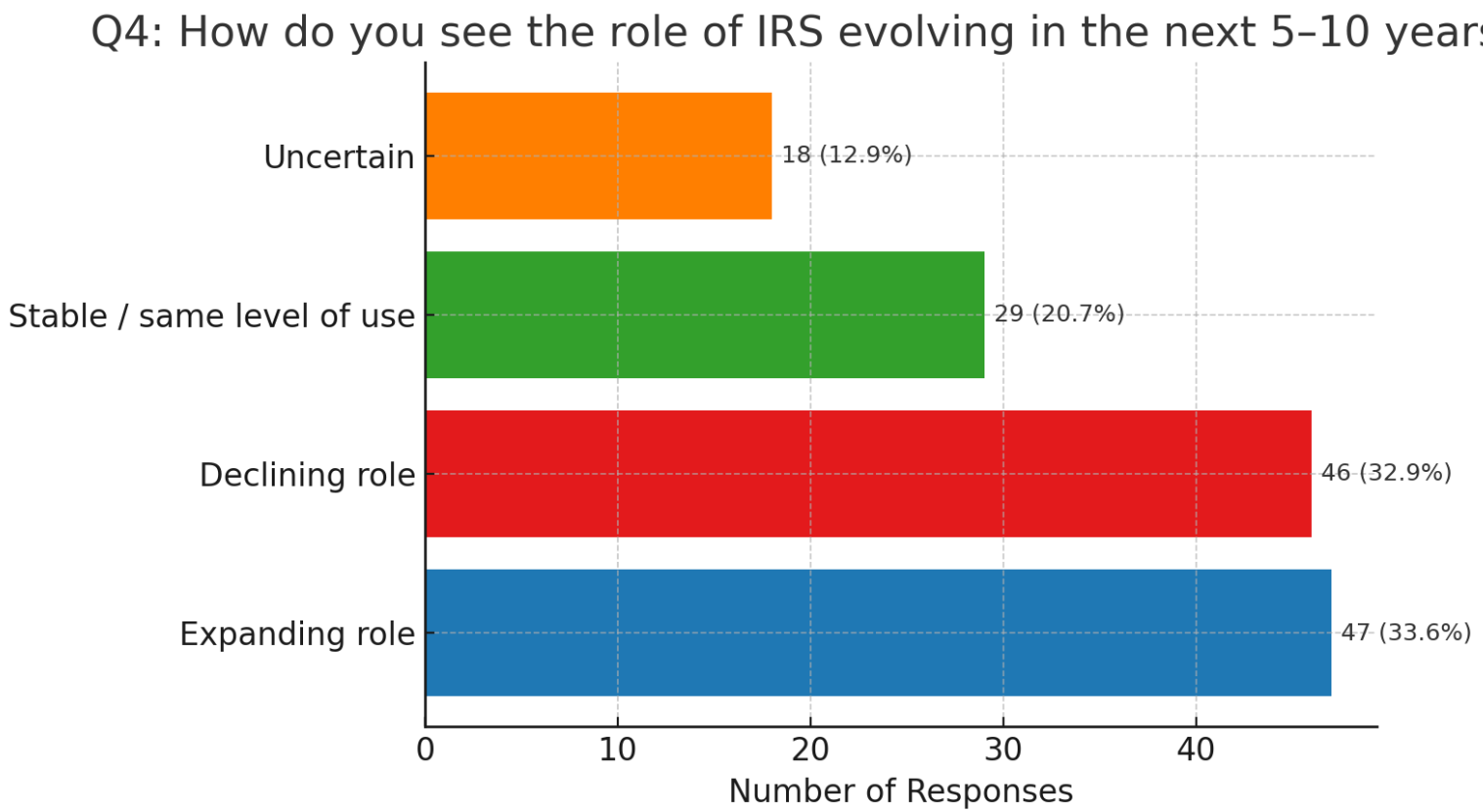
Section 2: Importance and future of IRS

Q3: How important is IRS in current malaria strategies?



Most respondents viewed IRS as a cornerstone of malaria control, with **80% rating it as very important or essential (4–5)**

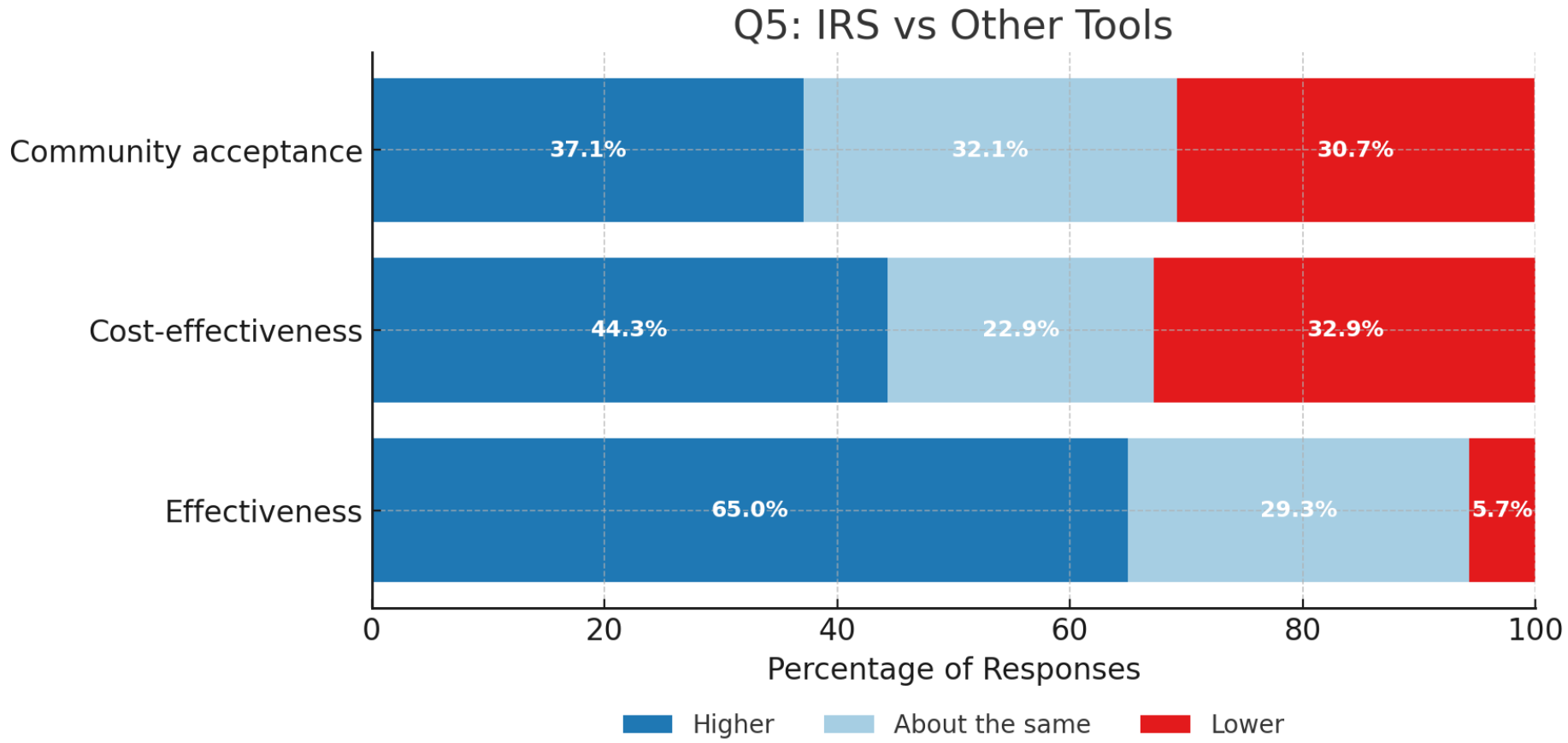
Q4. How do you see the role of IRS evolving in the next 5–10 years?



Split between respondents who foresee IRS expanding (34%) versus declining (33%), with smaller proportions expecting stability (21%) or being uncertain (13%).

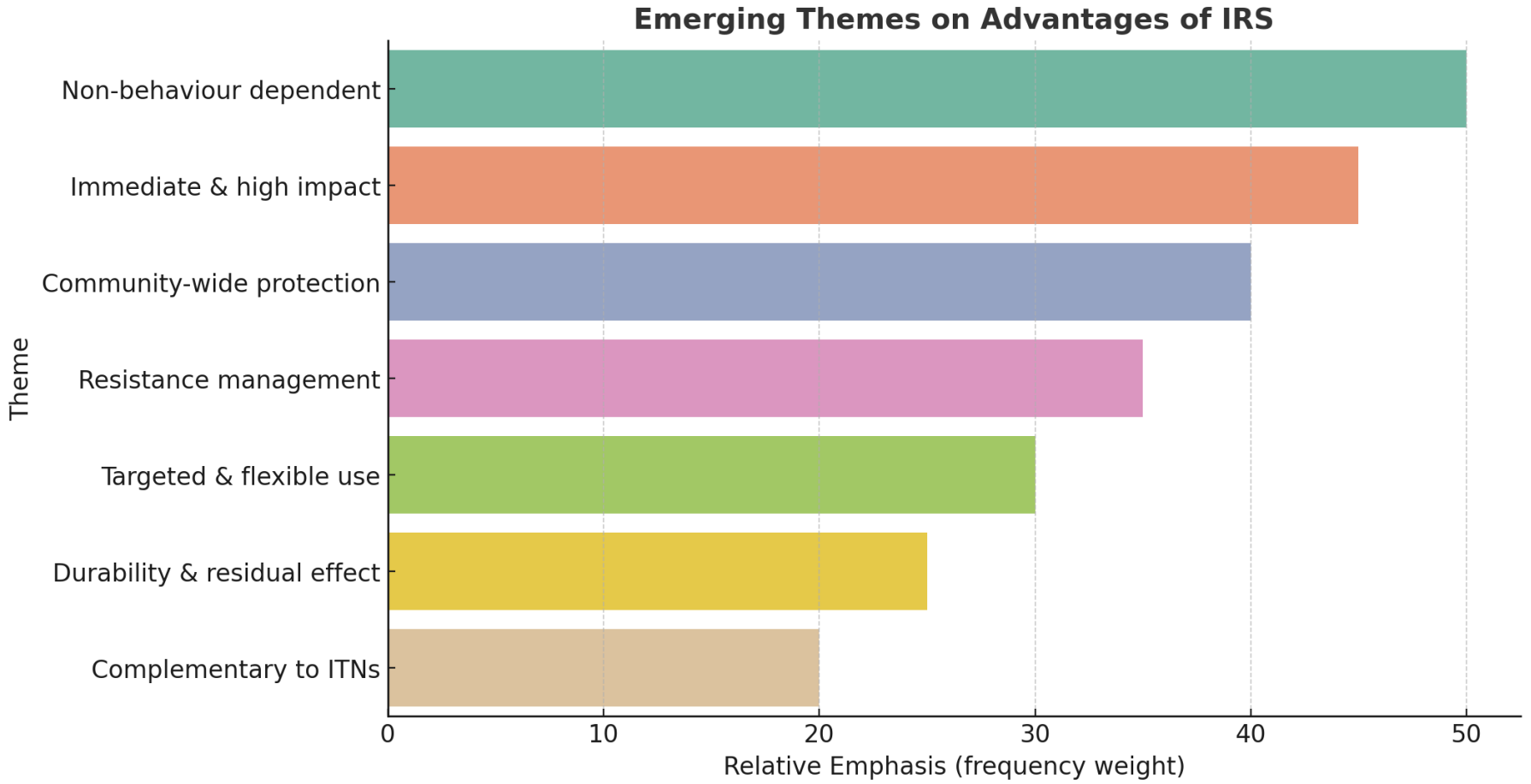
Section 3: IRS compared to other vector control interventions

Q5: Compared to other malaria vector control tools (e.g., insecticide-treated nets, larval source management, spatial repellents), how would you rate IRS in terms of:



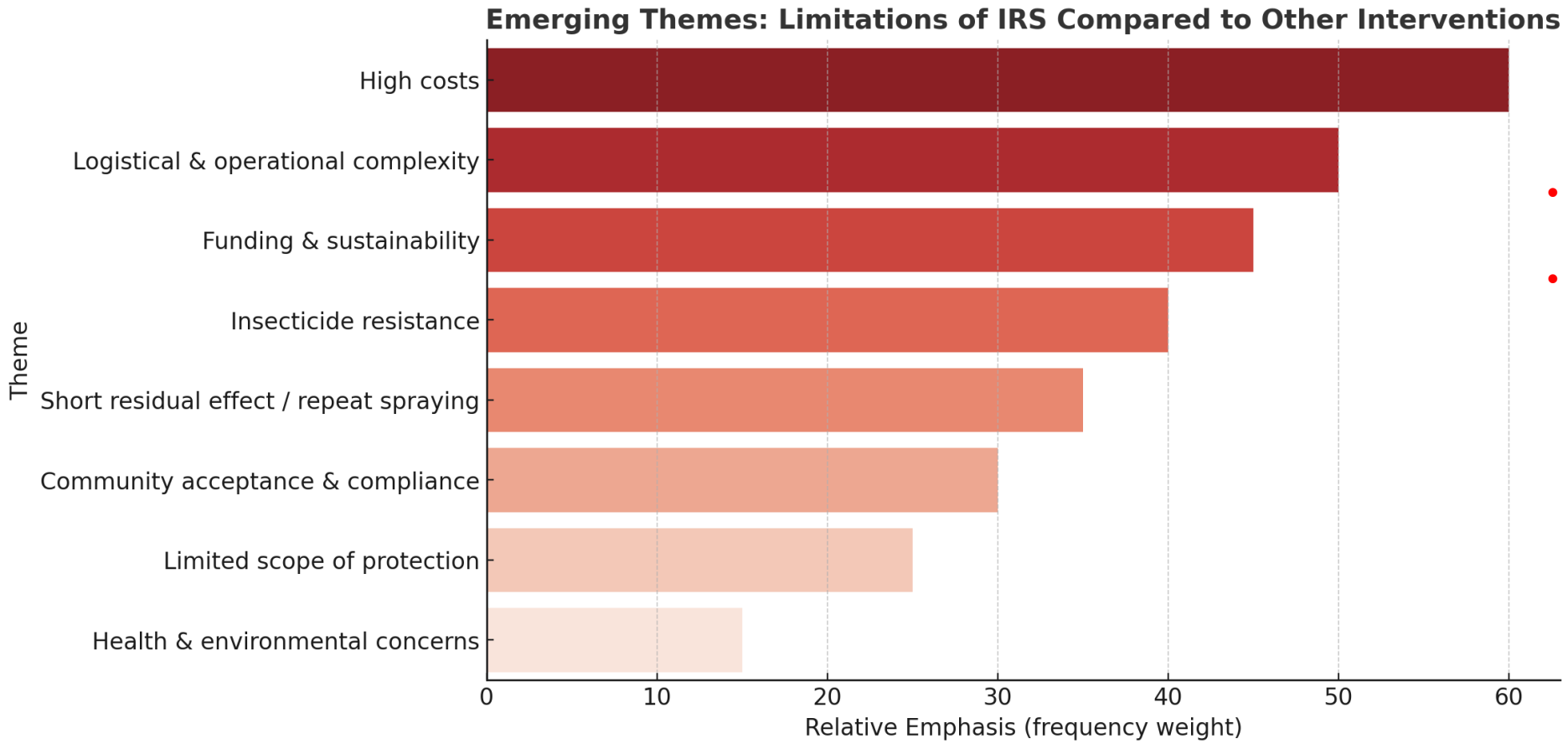
- Respondents largely viewed IRS as **about the same or higher** than other malaria vector control tools for **effectiveness** (overwhelming majority)
- **community acceptance** and **cost-effectiveness** were mostly rated more as **about same** or **lower** compared to alternatives.

Q6: What do you see as the main advantage of IRS compared to other interventions?



"IRS is a complementary strategy to the ITN. It acts on mosquitoes resting inside homes, even if mosquito nets are not used correctly or are damaged."

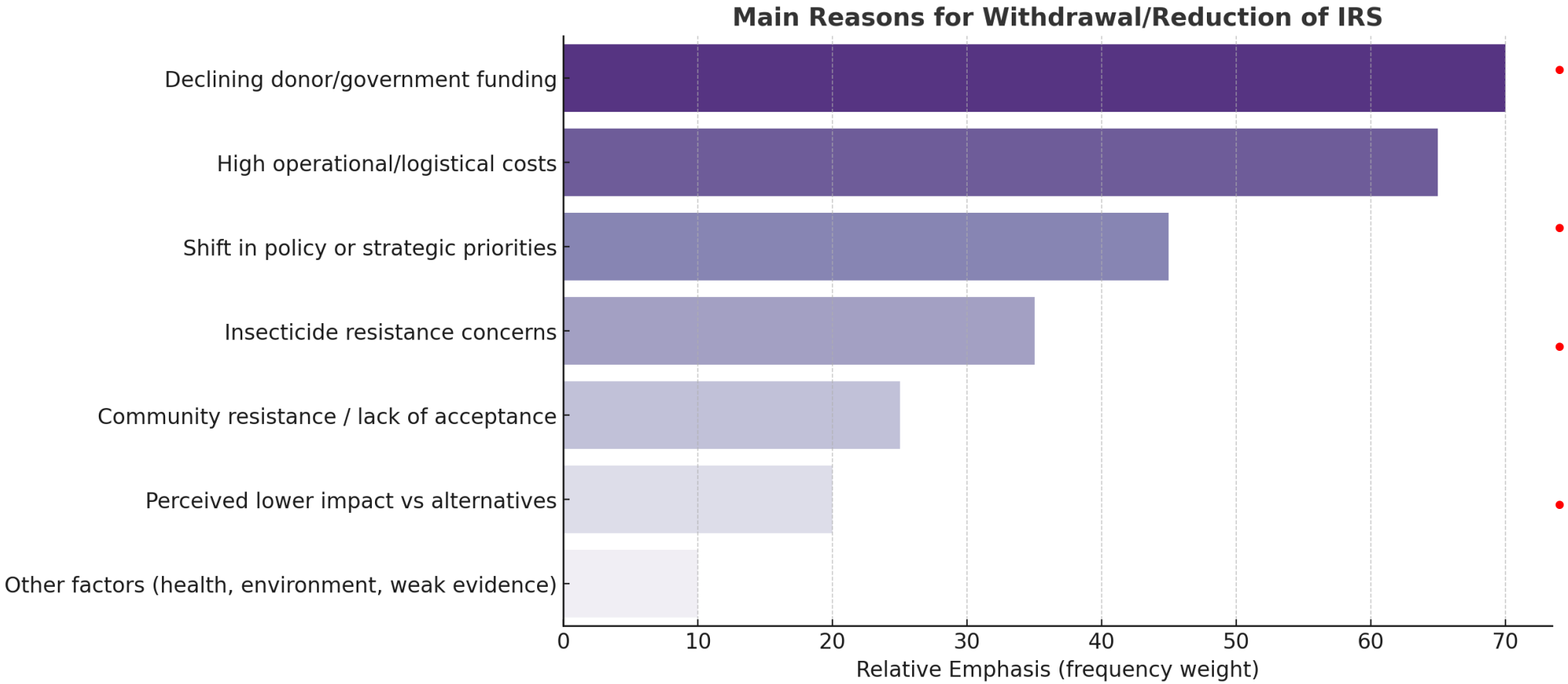
Q7: What do you see as the main limitation of IRS compared to other interventions?



- *"Funding interruptions can quickly reverse progress."*;
- *"It costs us too high to be sustained by the government without donor funding."*

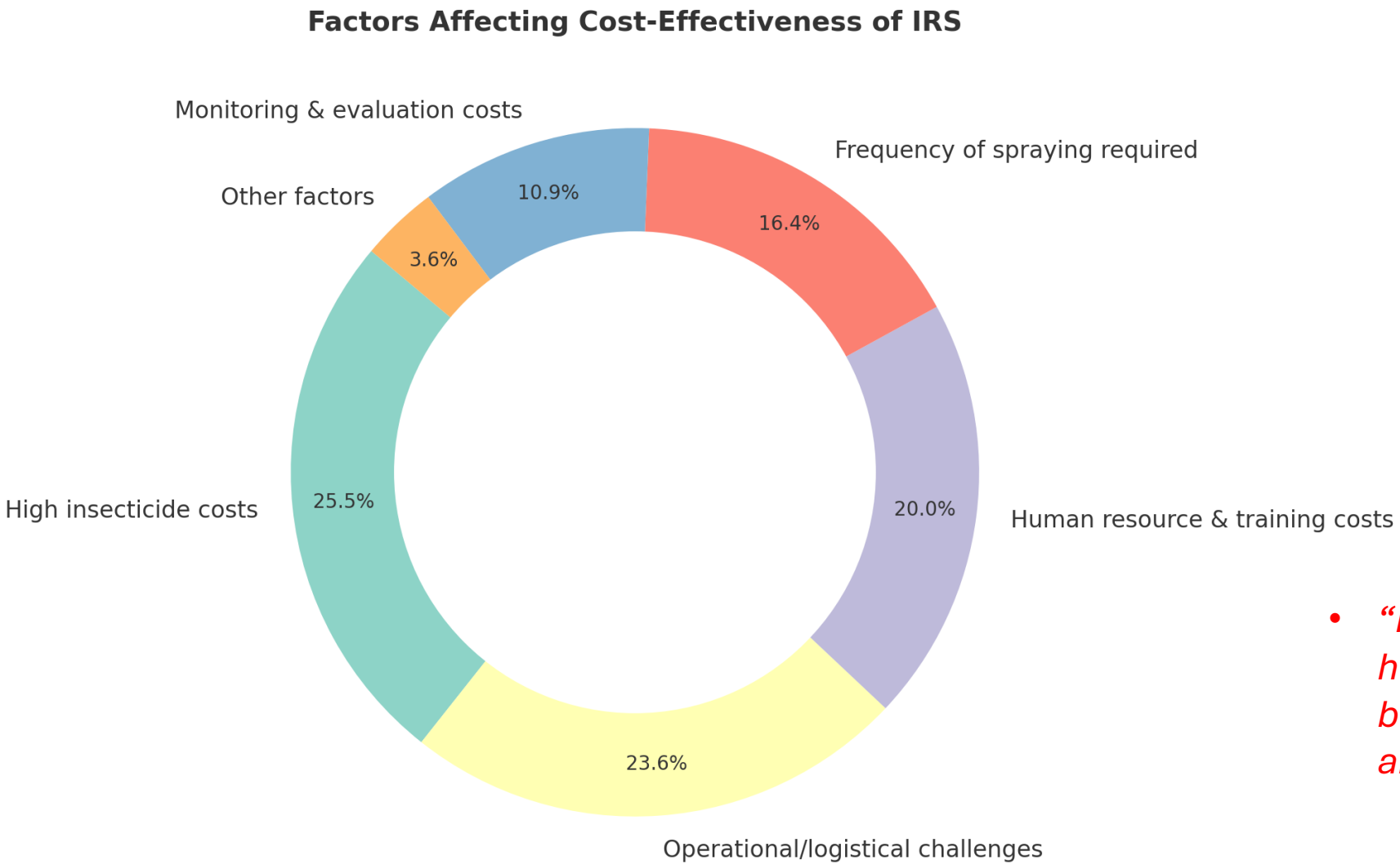
Section 4: Cost-Effectiveness, barriers, and funding

Q8. In your opinion, what has been the main reason for the withdrawal or reduction of IRS in some countries?



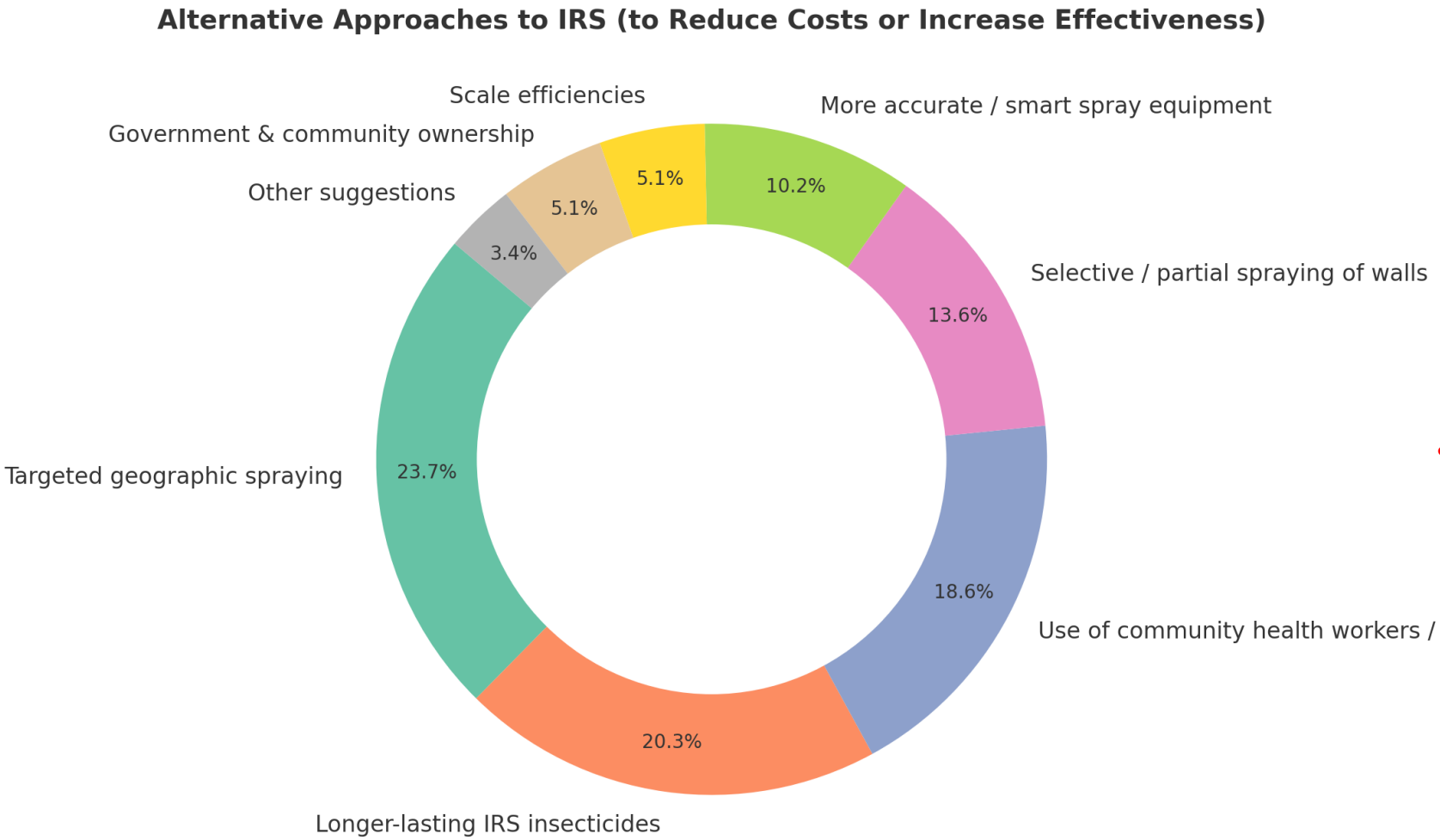
- *"Donors/funders looking for easy solutions like LLINs, which don't work."*;
- *"WHO policy discourages combining IRS and ITNs."*
- *"Availability of dual AI ITNs makes IRS redundant in some settings."*
- *"Decisions to withdraw IRS were not supported with strong evidence."*

9. What do you see as the main factors affecting the cost-effectiveness of IRS?



- *"It is important to understand how to calculate the cost benefit of IRS for one to talk about cost effectiveness."*

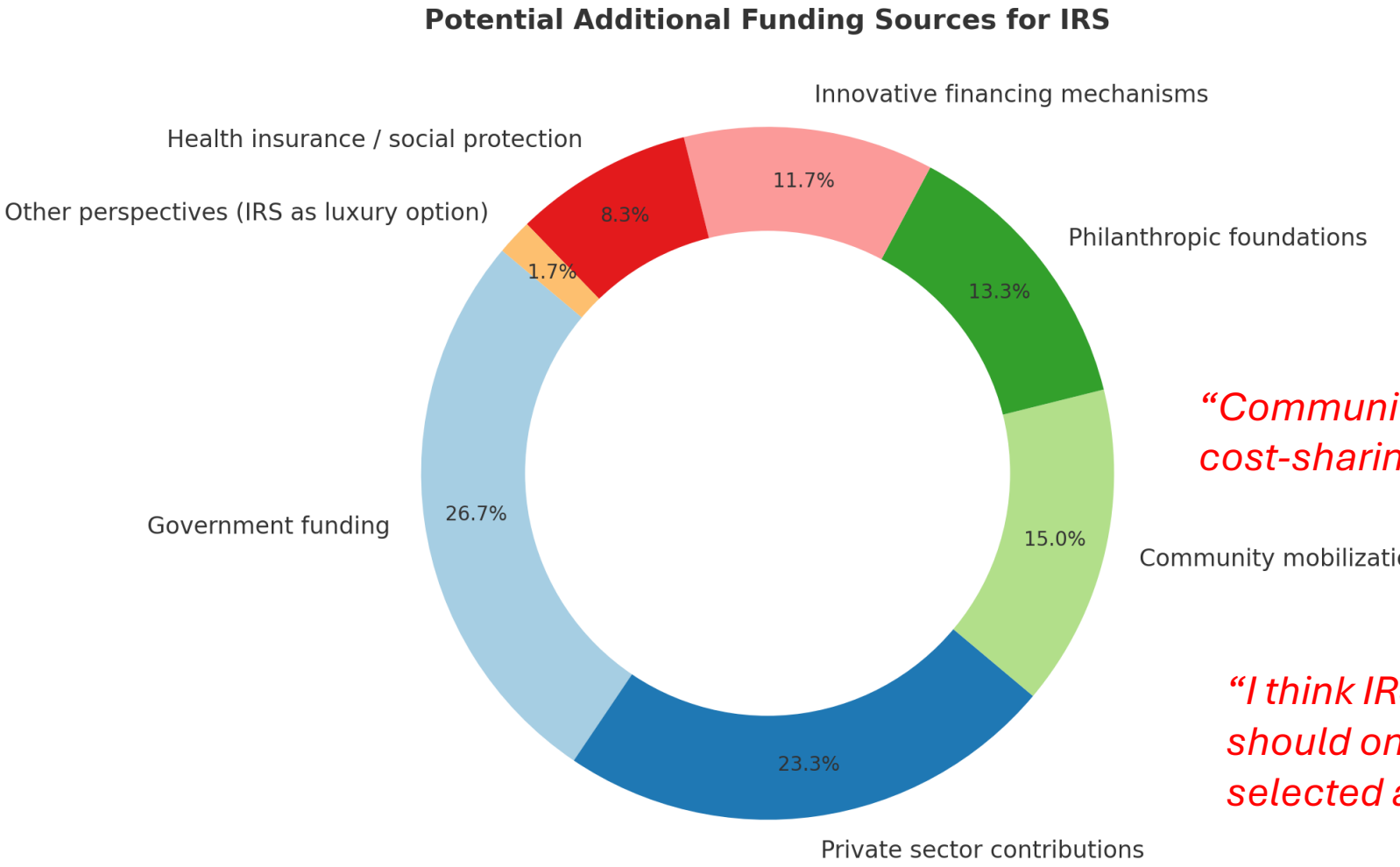
10. Which alternative approaches to implementing IRS do you think could reduce costs or increase effectiveness?



- *"IRS needs to be recognised as having a role under specific conditions – and those need to be better defined."*
- *"Using local PCOs, community members and NGOs for implementation rather than large-scale internationally resourced contractors."*
- *Using new-generation products with longer residual efficacy (>12 months) would reduce frequency of spraying and operational costs.*
- *"Smart Digital Spraying equipment to reduce insecticide cost and operational challenges."*
- *Communities should have a role to play.*

Section 5: Funding sources for IRS

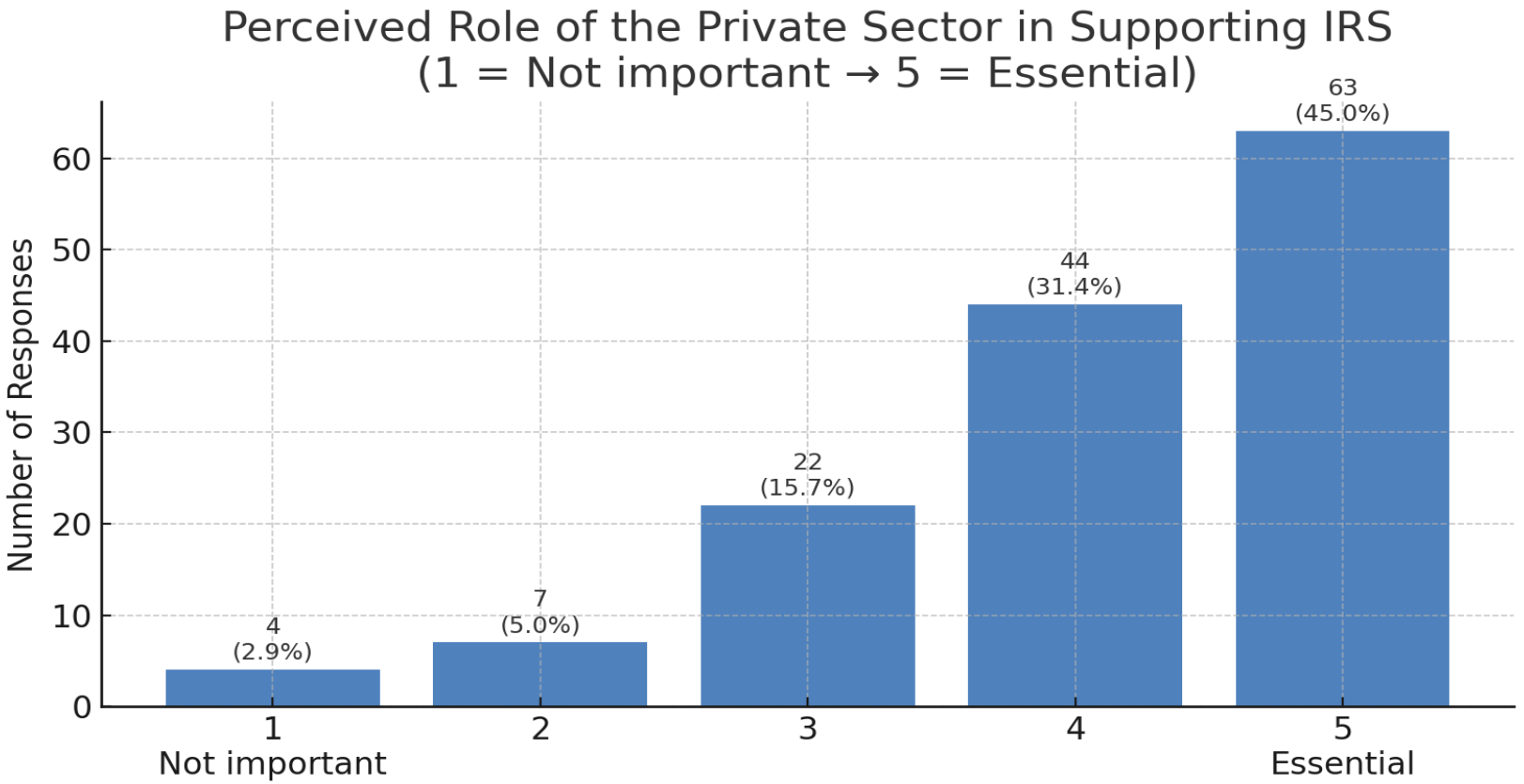
11. Given the substantial reductions in international aid, what additional funding sources could be successfully mobilized to help increase IRS coverage?



"Community mobilization (e.g., local cost-sharing, contributions in-kind)."

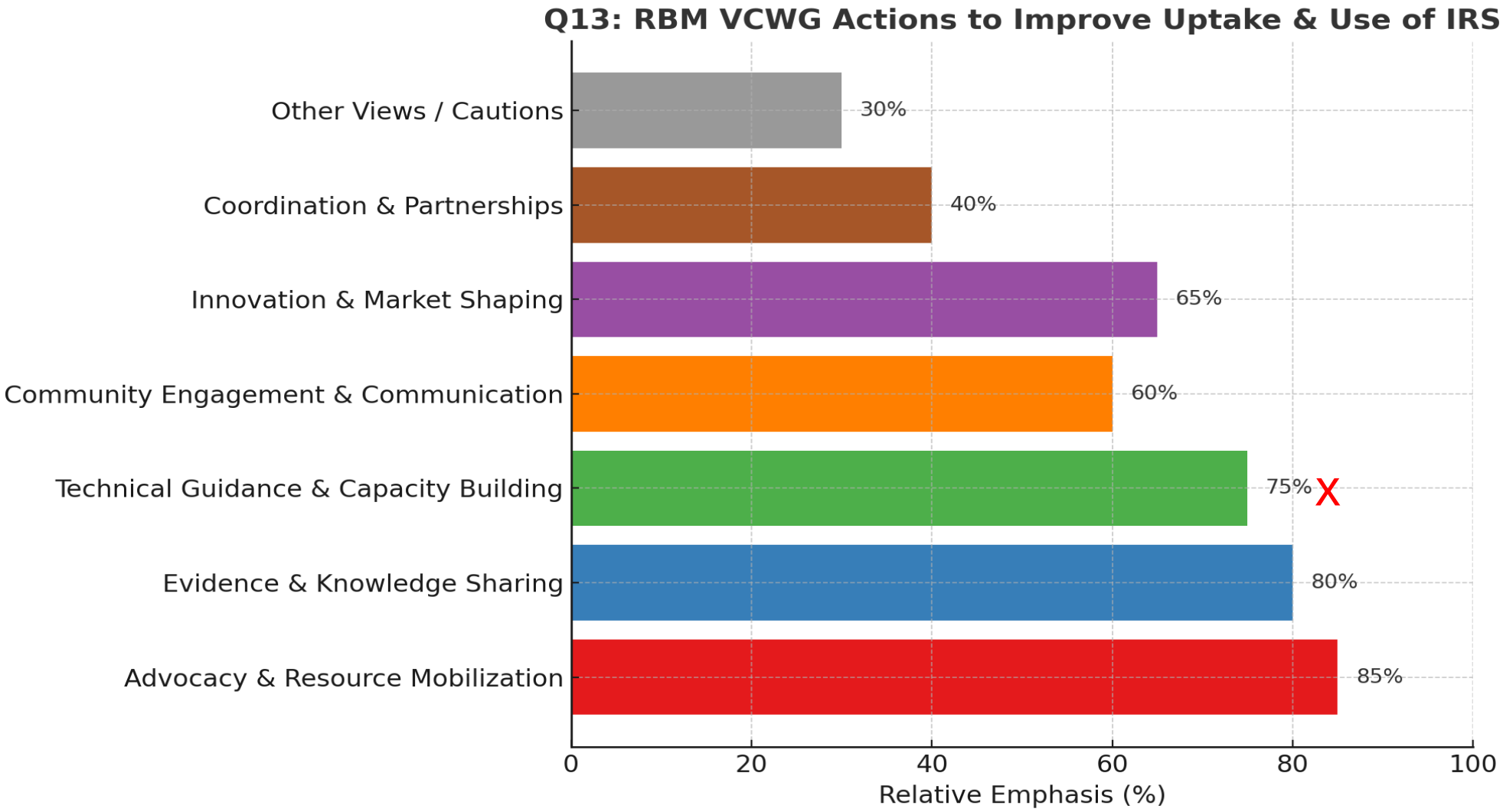
"I think IRS is now a luxury option and should only be considered in very selected application scenarios."

12. How would you rate the role of the private sector (e.g., mines, telecoms, pest control companies, agricultural plantations) in supporting IRS funding or implementation to complement national malaria elimination efforts?



- *The majority of respondents rated the private sector's role in supporting IRS as highly important, with **76% scoring it 4 or 5 (essential)***

13. What do you think the RBM VCWG could do to help improve the uptake and use of IRS?



13. What do you think the RBM VCWG could do to help improve the uptake and use of IRS?

Theme	Examples from Responses
Advocacy & Resource Mobilization	Lobbying donors, governments, private sector; dispelling cost myths; mobilizing domestic financing & PPPs; positioning IRS as complementary to ITNs
Evidence & Knowledge Sharing	Collect & disseminate best practices; publish case studies; strengthen cost-effectiveness evidence; support operational research (targeted IRS, partial IRS, new molecules); promote IRS role in resistance management
Community Engagement & Communication	Promote more integration of IRS into wider vector control; share success stories; build community trust and acceptance
Innovation & Market Shaping	Longer-lasting insecticides; encourage local manufacturing/CSR; Promote innovative delivery models (partial IRS, targeted spraying, community-based delivery)
Coordination & Partnerships	Revive IRS discussions in VCWG; collaborate with WHO, ALMA, COPEMA, EMCs; strengthen regional/private sector engagement
Other Views / Cautions	Some emphasized IRS should be more targeted and not a blanket strategy; others suggested IRS has limited role in exophagic/exophilic settings

Conclusions from survey

- **Unique strengths of IRS:** Survey respondents emphasized IRS as highly effective, providing community-wide protection, rapid impact, and independence from daily user compliance. It is also uniquely suited for insecticide resistance management.

- **Key limitations:** The most consistent challenges identified were high operational costs, logistical complexity, short residual life of current insecticides, and household disruption during campaigns.

- **Reasons for reduced IRS use:** The decline in IRS coverage in many countries was attributed mainly to declining donor/government funding, high operational/logistical costs, and shifts in policy priorities toward LLINs.

- **Cost-effectiveness factors:** High insecticide costs, frequency of spraying required, and human resource/training costs were highlighted as major determinants of IRS affordability and scalability. More reliable cost-modelling of IRS is however required.

- **Proposed solutions:** Innovations such as longer-lasting insecticides, targeted or partial spraying, community-based delivery models, and greater private sector involvement to improve cost-effectiveness and sustainability.

- **Role of RBM VCWG:** Stakeholders see VCWG as having a critical role in advocacy, sharing of best practices and cases, capacity building, and market shaping to sustain IRS as part of integrated vector control.

Next steps for VCWG

✓ Prepare a VCWG statement or publication to:

- Highlight current challenges and advocate for IRS.
- Share the survey findings more broadly with stakeholders.
- Promote IRS as a key tool within integrated vector management strategies for malaria and neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)
- Outline priority actions to improve cost-effectiveness and support increased uptake of IRS.

✓ Consider organizing an IRS dedicated session at the VCWG annual meeting.

- Panel discussion and Mentimeter activity

RBM Partnership
To End Malaria

5th March 2026

IRS PANEL DISCUSSION

MENTIMETER



https://www.mentimeter.com/app/presentation/alw5f449eh3t7vb5vu3jkthef3juz2it/edit?source=share-modal

By Dr El Hadji Amadou Niang (co-chair of VCWG)

RBM Partnership
To End Malaria

IRS-focused workshop

5 March 2026

Update on WHO IRS Consultation

Seth Irish, WHO MNT

Technical consultation to explore optimization of indoor residual spraying for vector control

Seth Irish

World Health Organization

Background

- IRS is one of the main vector control tools
- We now have WHO prequalified products from a number of classes



World Health Organization

Background

Acetylcholinesterase inhibitors
Organophosphates: pirimiphos-methyl
Carbamates: bendiocarb

Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor competitive modulators
Neonicotinoids: clothianidin

GABA-gated chloride channel allosteric modulators
Meta-diamides: broflanilide
Isoxazolines: isocycloseram

Uncouplers of oxidative phosphorylation via disruption of the proton gradient
Pyrroles: chlorfenapyr

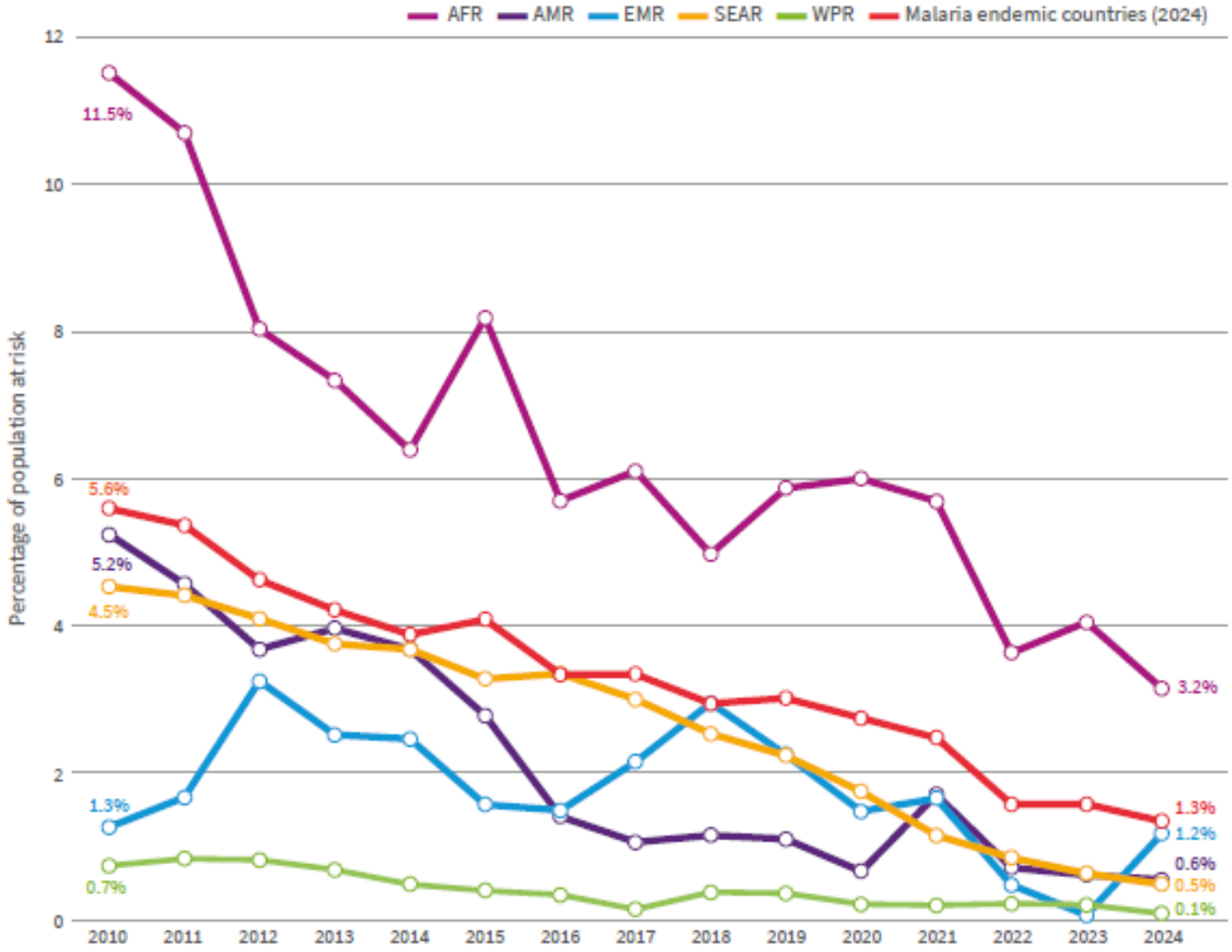
Sodium channel modulators
Pyrethroids: alphacypermethrin, deltamethrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, etofenprox, bifenthrin
Organochlorines (e.g. DDT): no prequalified products available

World Health Organization

Background

Fig. 5.5. Percentage of the population at risk protected by IRS, by WHO region, 2010–2024[a]

Sources: IVCC data and NMP reports.



AFR: WHO African Region; AMR: WHO Region of the Americas; EMR: WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region; IRS: indoor residual spraying; IVCC: Innovative Vector Control Consortium; NMP: national malaria programme; SEAR: WHO South-East Asia Region; WHO: World Health Organization; WPR: WHO Western Pacific Region.

[a] Among malaria endemic countries, 2024.

World Health Organization

Objectives

- consider reduced application of insecticides through selective spraying;
- determine whether implementation costs can be reduced to increase cost-effectiveness; and
- learn lessons from IRS conducted for control of other vector-borne diseases



World Health Organization

Part 1: Consideration of selective spraying for IRS

- Seth Irish presented a summary of efforts to use selective spraying for control of malaria.
  - This approach has been used in many contexts
  - It has potential to reduce costs (insecticide/spraying time), sometimes with equal efficacy
  - Major African vectors did not display clear preferences, but methods for measuring resting behavior need to be improved

- Derric Nimmo further analysed the costs for selective spraying
  - Important note that reducing insecticide used is only part of reducing the costs of IRS
  - Used the work of Coleman *et al* in Ghana to model possible cost savings
  - Cost savings could range between 15-41% through use of selective spraying

World Health Organization

Part 2: Reducing costs of IRS implementation

- Carlos Guerra presented work to redefine “optimal coverage” in Bioko, Equatorial Guinea
  - Targeted 80-85% coverage, with less than 80% defined as undersprayed, and over 85% as oversprayed
  - Evaluation of different coverage levels and the biggest impact of IRS was found when coverage was increased from 0 to 30-50%, with 50-80% coverage providing similar protection.

- Corine Ngufor presented the response of an RBM VCWG survey to assess perceptions of IRS
  - 140 participants responded
  - Most participants saw IRS as essential and highly acceptable and cost-effective
  - People were aware of challenges related to cost and suggested
    - Targeting geographic spraying
    - Longer lasting IRS
    - Community-led IRS
    - Selective spraying

- Anna Winters and Derek Pollard presented use of geospatial tools to improve IRS coverage and impact
  - Geospatial tools improved planning and coverage, and decreased costs per malaria case averted

World Health Organization

Part 3: IRS for control of multiple vector-borne diseases

- Gonzalo Vazquez-Prokopec presented recent work on targeted IRS for control of Aedes aegypti
  - Spraying of surfaces below 1.5m and under furniture
  - 3 arm cluster randomized controlled trial in Mexico found positive entomological impact
  - The per protocol analysis did not find a significant difference, but national surveillance found a 24% reduction in TIRS clusters

- Harish Chandra Srivastava discussed techniques for optimizing IRS for malaria and leishmaniasis in India
  - Importance of targeting spraying, choosing appropriate insecticides, effective logistics, and community participation are necessary.
  - Highlights the importance of considering all vector borne disease when considering intervenitons

World Health Organization

Conclusions

- Selective spraying
  - Further consideration is essential to reduce costs, but all aspects must be considered
  - Requires better understanding of vector biology and logistical costs
- WHO recommendation related to co-deployment of ITNs and IRS
  - Some clarification is needed, particularly in insecticide resistance management
- Community-led and private sector-funded IRS
  - Offers possibilities for cost savings. In Uganda, a community led IRS programme was reported to cost $3 per person per year, compared with $8 under the US PMI IRS programme
  - The scale of the IRS programme is very important
- Other aspects
  - Effective communication with communities is essential
  - Evaluating cost-effectiveness of IRS remains challenging.
- Further research is necessary

World Health Organization

Thank you

World Health Organization

RBM Partnership
To End Malaria

IRS-focused workshop

5 March 2026

Opening framing (2 minutes – moderator)

Corine Ngufor, VCWG Co-chair

RBM Partnership
To End Malaria

IRS-focused workshop: Core panel questions

5 March 2026

1. NMCP experience: sustaining and withdrawing IRS

(8 minutes)

- Rwanda
- Ghana
- Benin

Question:
Across your countries, what has been your experience with IRS as funding declined—specifically:

- **To Rwanda:** You sustained IRS for many years. Tell us more about your experience. What specifically enabled you to keep IRS going for so long, even as funding pressures increased?

- **To Ghana:** As funding declined, you did not stop IRS altogether. What practical strategies did you use to continue IRS in a more limited or targeted way, and what trade-offs did that involve?

- **To Benin:** When IRS was withdrawn, malaria cases rebounded. How did your programme respond to that resurgence, and is IRS still part of your long-term strategic thinking despite current funding constraints?

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To End Malaria

IRS-focused workshop: Core panel questions

5 March 2026

2. Cost pressure and operational adaptation (5 minutes)

- PMI
- Joseph ChabiRwanda

Question:

From an implementation perspective, what are the main cost drivers of IRS today, and what practical strategies have been used to reduce costs without undermining impact (e.g. targeting, fewer rounds, logistics redesign, using community health workers)?

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To End Malaria

IRS-focused workshop: Core panel questions

5 March 2026

3. Product innovation and affordability (Industry) (5 minutes)

- Mitsui
- Syngenta

Question:

With long-lasting IRS formulations now available (Example of VECTRON T500/SOVRENTA), do you see realistic prospects for cost savings over multiple seasons?

And how is industry adapting its product development and pricing strategies to a shrinking IRS funding landscape?

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To End Malaria

IRS-focused workshop: Core panel questions

5 March 2026

4. Future investment case for IRS (Funder) (6 minutes)

- Gates Foundation

Question:

Given past investments in next-generation IRS, how do you see the future role of IRS within malaria/vector control portfolios?

Beyond new insecticides, is there interest in investing in delivery or cost-reduction innovations?

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To End Malaria

IRS-focused workshop: Core panel questions

5 March 2026

5. Strategic repositioning of IRS (4 minutes)

- All panellists

Final Question:

What one change—in policy, financing, or implementation—would most improve the sustainability of IRS over the next five years?

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IRS-focused workshop

5 March 2026

Activity 1: Panel discussion with countries and manufacturers: why coverage IRS is falling (35 min)

Corine Ngufor, VCWG Co-chair

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IRS-focused workshop

5 March 2026

Q&A (15 min)

Corine Ngufor, VCWG Co-chair

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IRS-focused workshop

5 March 2026

Activity 2: Mentimeter to identify solutions that work to increase IRS uptake and consolidate workshop outcomes (20 min)

Corine Ngufor, VCWG Co-chair

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To End Malaria

5 March 2025

Morning break

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5 March 2026

Investigating decarbonization and reduction in plastics linked to vector control products - WHO led project under the Unitaid Climate and Health Initiative.

Eleanore Sternberg, Trop Health

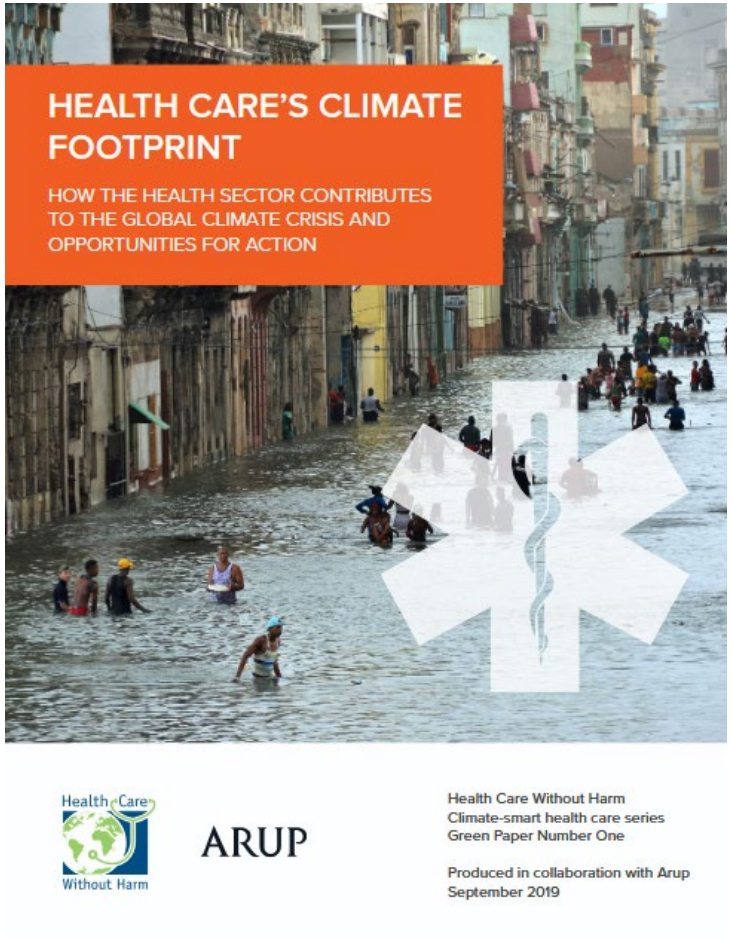
TROPICAL HEALTH

Investigating decarbonization and reduction in plastics linked to vector control products - WHO led project under the Unitaid Climate and Health Initiative

Preliminary findings

RBM VCWG meeting - 5 March 2026

Background



- Health care's climate footprint is equivalent to 4.4% of global net emission and 71% of those emissions are derived from the health care supply chain.

Source: https://global.noharm.org/resources/health-care-climate-footprint-report

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Background



- Health care's climate footprint is equivalent to 4.4% of global net emission and 71% of those emissions are derived from the health care supply chain.
- Dual active ingredient ITNs had second largest emissions footprint in 2023 Unitaid assessment of 10 health products.

Source: https://unitaid.org/uploads/Report_From-milligrams-to-megatons_A-climate-and-nature-assessment-of-ten-key-health-products.pdf

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Background



- Health care's climate footprint is equivalent to 4.4% of global net emission and 71% of those emissions are derived from the health care supply chain.
- Dual active ingredient ITNs had second largest emissions footprint in 2023 Unitaid assessment of 10 health products.
- 3 billion ITNs were distributed between 2004 and 2023 with each net containing the plastic polymer equivalent to 40-50 plastic bags.

Source: Net Mapping Project https://allianceformalariaprevention.com/itn-dashboards/net-mapping-project/

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Background

- WHO-Unitaid collaborative action towards institutionalizing environmental sustainability throughout the life-cycle of health products. Focus on **mitigating the environmental footprint** in the manufacturing and regulation of essential medicines and health products.
- Includes output addressing **decarbonization through the WHO prequalification of vector control products**, lead by the WHO PQ Special Programme for Vector Control Product Prequalification.

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Background

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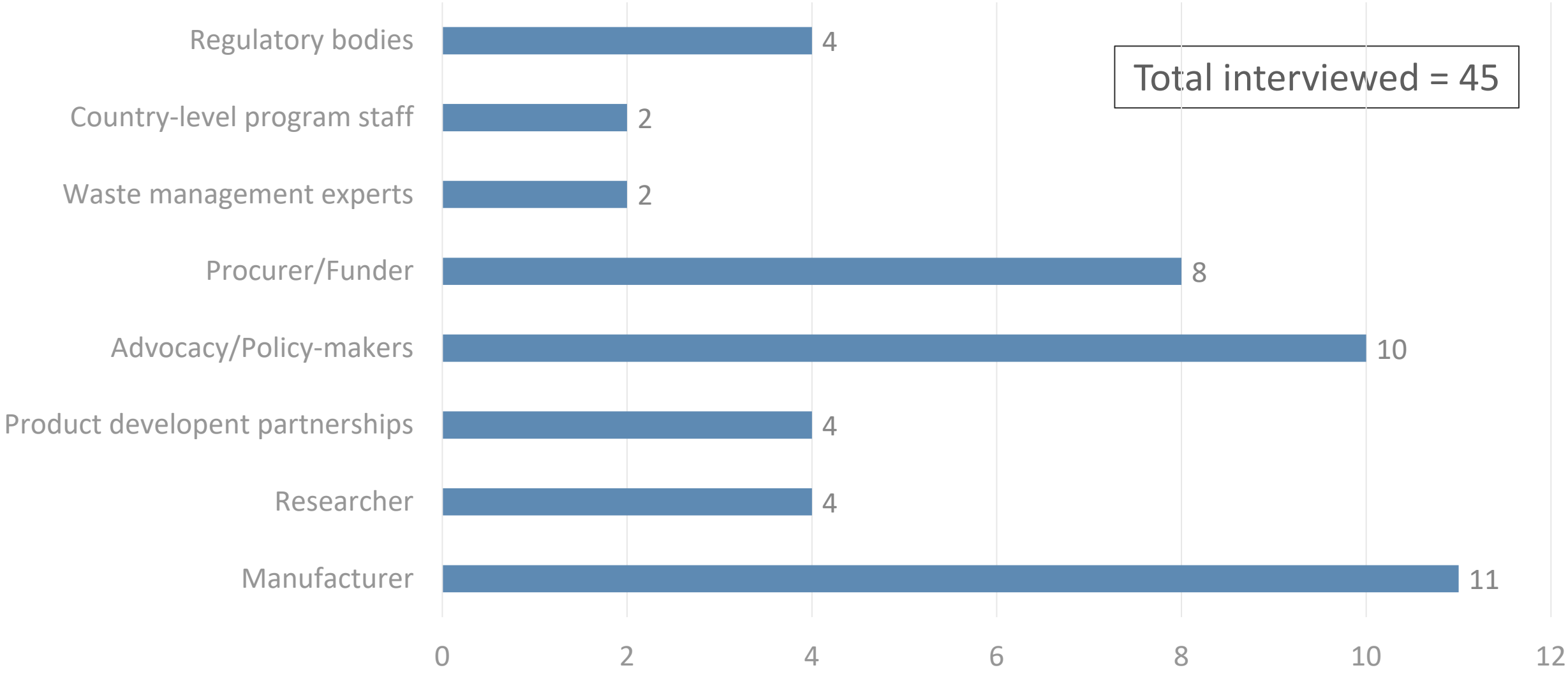
Aim: address knowledge gaps with regards to the openness and flexibility of stakeholders to practices that reduce carbon emissions associated with the production process and plastic waste from vector control products.

Activities:

1. Horizon scanning (targeted literature review and scoping discussions)
2. Stakeholder consultation (informed by the horizon scanning)

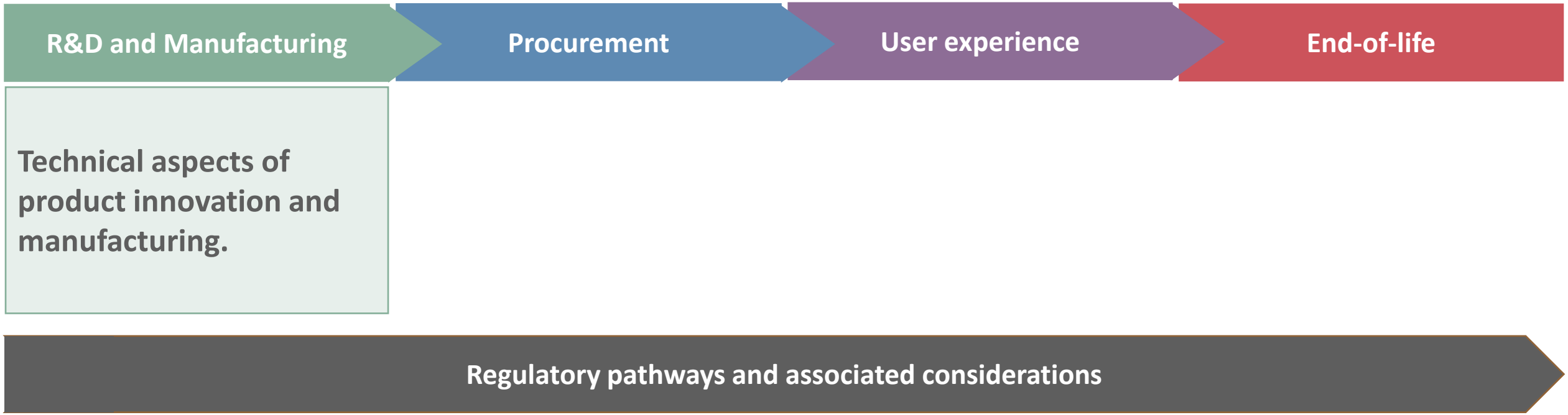
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Consulted stakeholder categories (including horizon scanning)



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Enquiry along the vector control product value chain



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Technical aspects of product innovation and manufacturing

The state of innovation in sustainable vector control products

- Sustainable ITN innovation is primarily constrained by weak market incentives rather than technical feasibility, however ITNs have core performance requirements that make substitution with bio-polymers or non-plastic particularly challenging.
- New product classes could offer opportunities to include sustainability from the ground up.
- Manufacturing process innovation may deliver larger near-term gains than alternative materials and may offer win-win opportunities.

Durability as a lever for reducing environmental impact

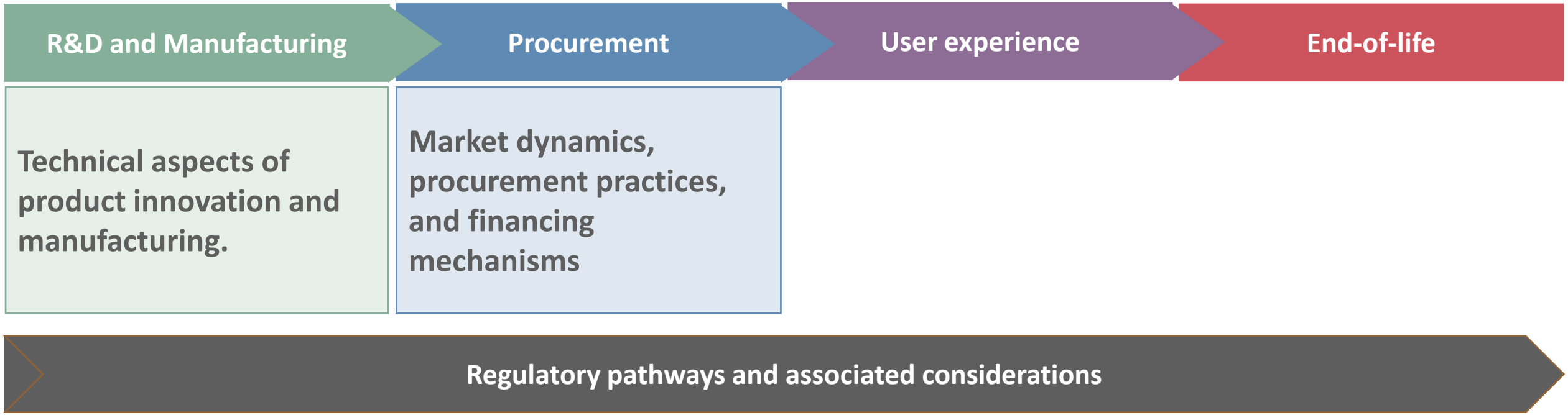
- Improving ITN durability is a powerful environmental lever for reducing emissions and plastic waste by reducing the volume of production (enabling)

Measurement gaps in the environmental footprint of vector control

- Measuring environmental performance of products in a standardized and reproducible way is challenging, and there is a disconnect between data collection and data use

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Enquiry along the vector control product value chain



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Market dynamics, procurement practices, and financing mechanisms

Price-only procurement problem

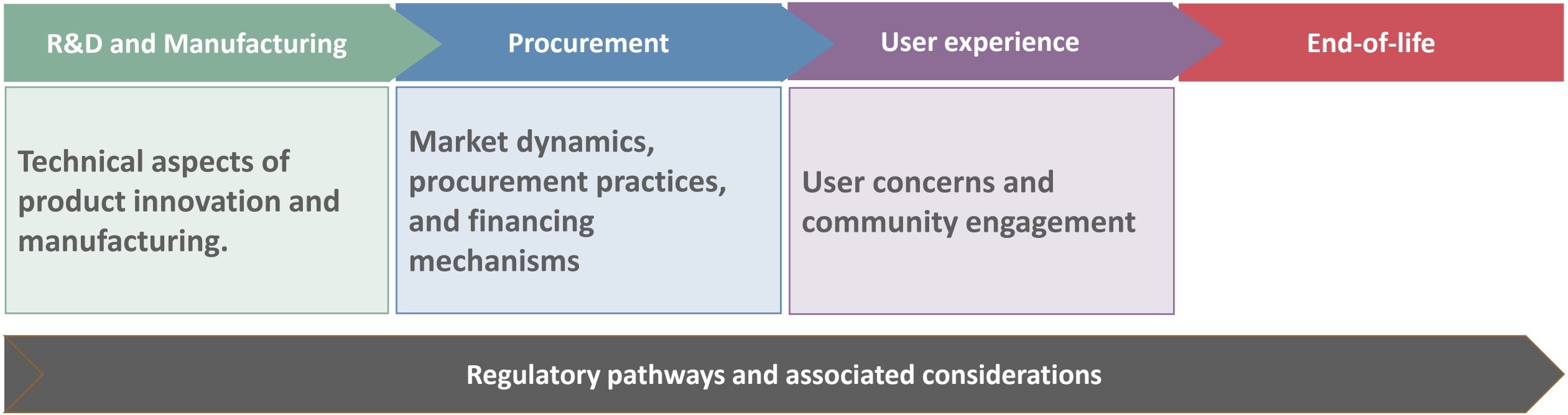
- Procurement is currently predominantly price-driven, leaving manufacturers little incentive to invest in durability or environmental improvements
- Durability (e.g., RD score) offers a potential practical entry point for integrating sustainability into procurement by enabling value-based selection
- Environmental data is requested by some procurers but with limited use, as the absence of standardized methods limits comparison, and there are differential capacities amongst manufacturers to measure and report on environmental data
- Mechanisms such as volume guarantees, targeted funding, and procurement signals would be needed to reduce commercial risk and enable market entry for sustainable vector control products, but they require funders willing to absorb upfront costs

Climate financing as an alternative funding pathway

- Climate finance could fund sustainability components of vector control without competing with malaria budgets, but this requires cross-sector coordination and credible impact data

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Enquiry along the vector control product value chain



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User concerns and community engagement

User behavior and preference determines environmental outcomes across the product lifecycle

- How nets are used, cared for, repurposed, and disposed of determines a substantial part of their environmental impact. Products that are not accepted by users are more likely to be unused or discarded, increasing per-unit environmental cost.
- SBC is relevant at every lifecycle stage and does not require parallel systems; communication channels developed for demand creation can also serve end-of-life messaging.

Collection and return systems face interconnected challenges

- There is a lack of clarity around when a net has reached end of life and incentivizing return risks creating perverse incentives

Spatial emanators may face fewer user experience and end-of-life barriers

- Spatial emanators do not require hanging infrastructure or create heat discomfort, and their limited reuse value may reduce resistance to end-of-life collection. However, their deployment alongside nets increases total product waste

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Enquiry along the vector control product value chain

R&D and Manufacturing	Procurement	User experience	End-of-life
Technical aspects of product innovation and manufacturing.	Market dynamics, procurement practices, and financing mechanisms	User concerns and community engagement	Technical and infrastructure aspects of product end-of-life, waste management, and circular economies

Regulatory pathways and associated considerations

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Product end-of-life, waste management, and circular economies

Current disposal practices

- In the absence of formal disposal systems, nets are burned, buried, or repurposed, indicating real-world end-of-life pathways differ from modelled assumptions (e.g. LCAs)

Technical feasibility is not the primary constraint on recycling pathways

- The main barrier to circular solutions is not recycling technology but the lack of collection infrastructure, logistics, and incentives to recover nets at scale, and economic constraints
- Carbon credits and extended producer responsibility could create new financing streams for end-of-life management by internalizing waste costs, but have not been fully evaluated and require enabling frameworks

Time-limited opportunity with new product class

- Spatial emanators present a time-limited opportunity to integrate end-of-life management from the outset, as rollout and product design decisions are already underway with gaps in guidance on end-of-life management

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Enquiry along the vector control product value chain

R&D and Manufacturing	Procurement	User experience	End-of-life
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Regulatory pathways and associated considerations

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Regulatory pathways and associated considerations

Responsibility for upstream environmental assessment of vector control products

- Discussions of responsibility covered four, related dimensions: (1) generating standards for collecting, analyzing, and reporting environmental data, (2) mandating the submission of the data, and (3) auditing the accuracy of reported data (4) using the data and in what way
- WHO PQ inspections were identified as important facilitators for progress particularly for (1) in potentially contributing to the establishment of expectations around environmental standards in manufacturing, informing standardized methodologies, and conducting audits
- Evaluating environmental data associated with the production of products falls outside the scope and mandate of WHO PQ's assessments. The collection, verification, and use of such data would ultimately be with procurers, independent verification bodies, and/or local authorities responsible for environmental compliance of manufacturing
- Experience from the pharmaceutical sector shows clear, sector-specific standards and phased requirements can produce comparable data and support effective procurement; who sets these standards in vector control?

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Regulatory pathways and associated considerations

Country and regional regulatory landscape

- The responsible regulatory body authorized to implement national and/or regional environmental standards for manufacturing is likely different from the regulatory body responsible for registering vector control products at the country level
- Regulatory systems are fragmented at both country and continent levels, with limited environmental assessment capacity, weak inter-ministry coordination, and no single pathway for harmonized standards
- Emerging regional mechanisms (e.g., African Medicines Agency, African Union IVM platform) could play a future role but are not yet operational for environmental sustainability standards
- Near-term environmental requirements must work through existing global channels (primarily major procurers), while regional regulators may become more relevant over time as systems mature and domestic financing for production expands

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From carbon footprint to climate-smart product framework



- Focus initially on **mitigation** but **adaptation** to climate change is equally important and the two are intertwined
- Climate-smart health products should be:
  - **Not harmful** to climate and nature, globally and locally, all along their life cycle (mitigation)
  - Manufactured, delivered, stored, and used in ways that are **resilient** to climate & nature risks (adaptation)
  - **Responsive** in addressing the evolving needs of communities impacted by climate change
  - Delivered as part of **locally-adapted** interventions

Source: https://unitaid.org/uploads/Unitaid-Climate-and-Health-Strategy-2023-2027.pdf

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Example of mapping proposed actions against Unitaid's climate-smart product framework

Actions	Not harmful (mitigation)	Resilient (adaptation)	Responsive	Locally adapted
Increase ITN durability	✓ Reduces production volume, emissions, waste	✓ Longer protection under environmental stress	—	—
Use alternative materials	✓ Reduces virgin plastic use and associated emissions	—	—	—
Use renewable energy in manufacturing	✓ Reduces manufacturing emissions	—	—	—
Use sustainability criteria in procurement	✓ Creates market signal for lower-footprint products	✓ If weighted for durability	—	—
Establish end-of-life collection and recycling systems	✓ Reduces open burning emissions and plastic pollution	—	—	✓ Depends on community engagement and local infrastructure

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Thank you!

Contact: eleanore@trophealth.com



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RBM Partnership To End Malaria

Vector Control Working Group

VCWG 21 Nairobi, Kenya

Integrated malaria vector control for impact in a resource constrained era: developing a VCWG approach

Dr Corine Ngufor, Dr El Hadji Amadou Niang (co-chairs of VCWG)



Certified malaria free after 2000
No Malaria
One or more indigenous case
Zero indigenous cases (> 3 years) in 2024
Data not available



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Malaria and NTD status worldwide in 2024

Integrating malaria and NTDs

- Significant geographic overlap between malaria and NTDs (e.g., dengue, lymphatic filariasis)
- Climate change is expanding the range, seasonality, and intensity of VBDs
- Limited financial and operational resources to sustain separate disease-specific programmes
- Need to adapt strategies to maximise impact under constrained budgets
- WHO now integrates malaria and NTDs - MNT
- RBM encourages integration of malaria and other disease efforts where possible.

Questions?

1. To what extend should country programs consider this integration? What is being done?
2. What support would countries need to ensure this?
3. What type of guidance needs to be developed?
4. How should the VCWG adapt to integrate malaria and NTDs?

Integrating malaria vector control and vaccines

- WHO has recommended 2 malaria vaccines – RTSS and R21 delivered in a 4-dose schedule to protect children- deployed in 17 African countries to date.
- Feasibility issues with its deployment.
- Efficacy evidence was generated in settings with high vector control (ITN) coverage
- Efficacy of vaccines alone?
- Vaccine impact may require sustained vector control.
- Vector control is also highly cost effective and **provides community level protection**

Questions:

1. How should we as a vector control community handle the communication of the evidence?
2. How do we encourage integration of vector control and vaccines given funding constraints?

RBM Partnership To End Malaria

Vector Control Working Group

Closing plenary and next steps

5 March 2026

Workshop synthesis, agreed actions, and way forward

Summary of key messages, deliverables, and follow-up actions across all Work Streams

Corine Ngufor and El Hadji Niang, VCWG Co-chairs

RBM Partnership To End Malaria

Vector Control Working Group

05 March 2026

Wrap up: Highlights and next steps

Corine Ngufor
El Hadji Amadou Niang

VCWG – 21st annual workshop 2026 in Nairobi, Kenya



VCWG 21st annual meeting with 310 participants in person and 36 online

RBM Partnership To End Malaria | Vector Control Working Group

Updates from partners

- RBM: The Big Push against Malaria: Six pillars and VCWG's role
- WHO MNT: Organisational changes, guidelines, guideline development process
- The Global Fund: Global fund financing updates, priorities etc
- Gates Foundation: Road to 2024: The role of vector control in pathways to malaria eradication. 3 paths and portfolio of key VC innovations with GMM highlighted.
- Unitaid: Investments in vector control, particularly Spatial Emanators
- WHO PQ: Gender mainstreaming, CRP, new guidelines for product evaluations.

Workstream highlights

- Workstream 1: Enhancing the Impact of core-interventions
- Workstream 2: Expanding the vector control toolbox
- Workstream 3: Implementing the Global Vector Control Response

We will give awards to WS leads and TT leads who are able to have the most Q&As in their sessions

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Priorities for VCWG

Task team leads needed – please join the team

Workstream 1: Enhancing the Impact of core interventions (ITNs and IRS)

Vacancies in Task Team 1

Task team 1:

Using biological data (e.g., resistance) to address threats and inform decision making for IRS/ITNs

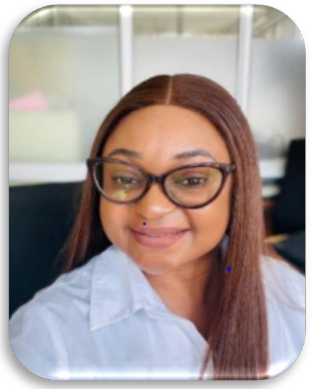
Task team 2:

Using non-biological data (e.g., quality, access/use, durability) to address threats and inform decision making for IRS/ITNs

Task team 3:

Financing for sustainable vector control and private sector engagement





Co-leads

Christen Fornadel, IVCC Christen.Fornadel@ivcc.com

Ketty Ndhlovu, NMEC, Zambia ndhlovu.ketty@gmail.com

Workstream 2: Expanding the vector control toolbox

Vacancies in Task Team 2 and 3

Task Team 1:

Larval Source Management: best practice and evidence for impact

Task Team 2:

Novel vector control: approaches and progress

Task Team 3:

Innovations in vector surveillance





Co-leads
Derric Nimmo, IVCC derric.nimmo@ivcc.com
Eric Ochomo, KEMRI eochomo@kemri.go.ke

Workstream 3: Implementing the Global Vector Control Response

Vacancies in all Task teams

Task Team 1:

Integrated Vector Management (IVM): best practices and local capacity

Task team 2:

Anopheles stephensi response

Task Team 3:

Vector control in humanitarian emergencies





Co-leads

Joseph Chabi, Abt Global Joseph.Chabi@abtglobal.com

Tessa Knox, PacMOSSI consortium & Consultant to WHO GMP

tessaknox@gmail.com

From annual meetings to workshops

- Format of our annual gathering may need to be adjusted going forwards to allow a more workshop-like event.

- Large size may be challenging but we will find creative ways to obtain more forward-looking deliverables from our gatherings.

- Increase participation of NMCP – create an NMCP-dedicated session for VCWG to receive updates on key issues of malaria vector control in countries.

Key upcoming activities

- Consolidate finding on challenges with IRS uptake, perform more key informant interviews and publication of findings as a VCWG led initiative

- Work towards a VCWG statement encouraging integration of malaria and Aedes control.

- Key webinars
- Genetically modified mosquitoes (high level)

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22nd annual meeting of the VCWG

- Probably in February 2027
- Venue TBD
- Lookout for updates from Johanna

Thank you

- Workstream leads
- Task team leads
- All presenters
- All participants – first timers
- Sponsors
- Organising team (Johanna, Sunghea)

RBM Partnership
To End Malaria

5 March 2026

Buffet lunch & Networking



RBM Partnership To End Malaria

5 March 2026

Thank you for attending!
See you at VCWG-21 in 2026!

Afternoon session: Flied Trip (optional)