

Rice intensification: could climate change interventions help African malaria elimination?

Funded by Wellcome Trust (July 2019 – September 2021)

Rice field mosquito surveillance and control

Elliott Dossou-Yovo, Kallista Chan, Kazuki Saito, Jo Lines

LONDON
SCHOOL of
HYGIENE
& TROPICAL
MEDICINE



AfricaRice



Rice production systems, demand, water use and greenhouse gas emission

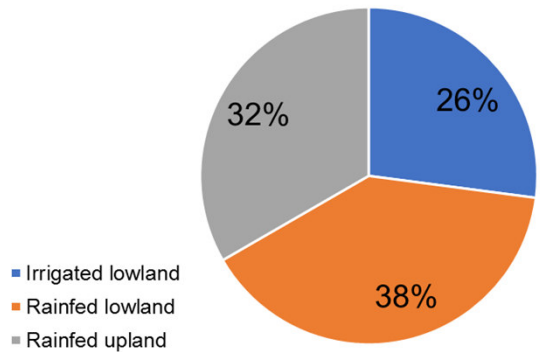


Fig 1: Rice production systems

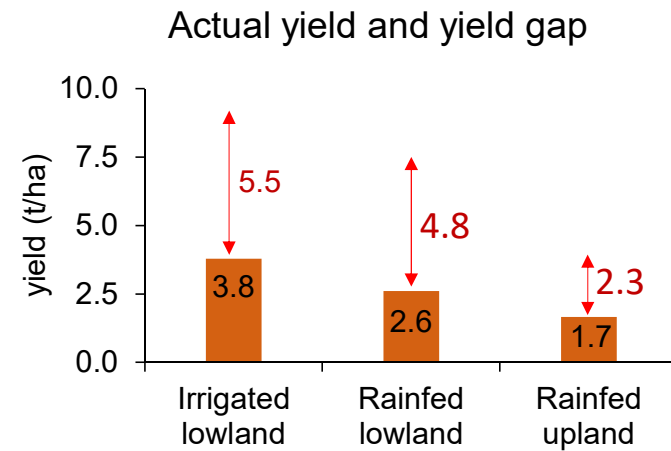


Fig 2: Yield and yield gaps

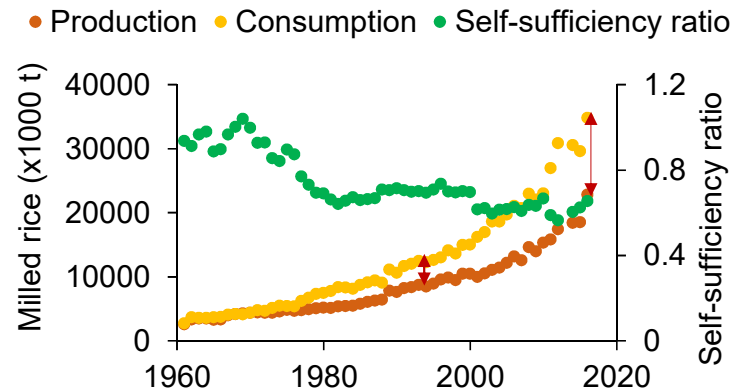


Fig 3: Production and demand in rice

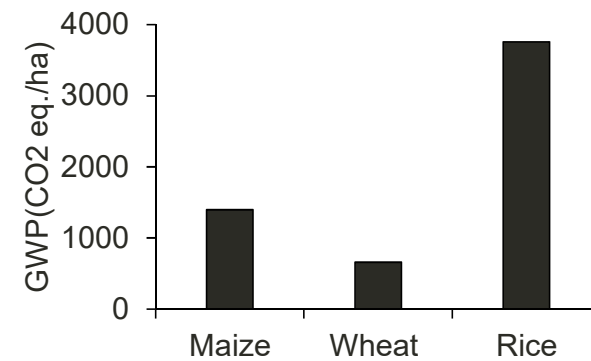


Fig 4: GWP major cereals

Rice fields – a threat to malaria elimination



Rice fields are ideal breeding sites for *An. gambiae* s.l. mosquitoes



An. gambiae s.l. are the most efficient malaria vectors

However, previous reviews conducted in 1990-2000s in East & West Africa found **the paddies paradox**:

Rice fields generate a large amount of malaria vectors, but the amount of malaria in rice communities remains unaltered or is decreased.

Re-assessing paddies paradox: a systematic review

Entomological inoculation rate

RR 2.03 (1.02 – 4.06) Greater EIR in rice areas =
p=0.045 mosquitoes are not harmless

Malaria prevalence before 2003

RR 0.82 (0.63 – 1.06) Rice not associated with
p=0.131 increased malaria prevalence

Malaria prevalence after 2003

RR 1.73 (1.01 – 2.96) Greater risk of malaria
p=0.045 infection in rice villages

Objective

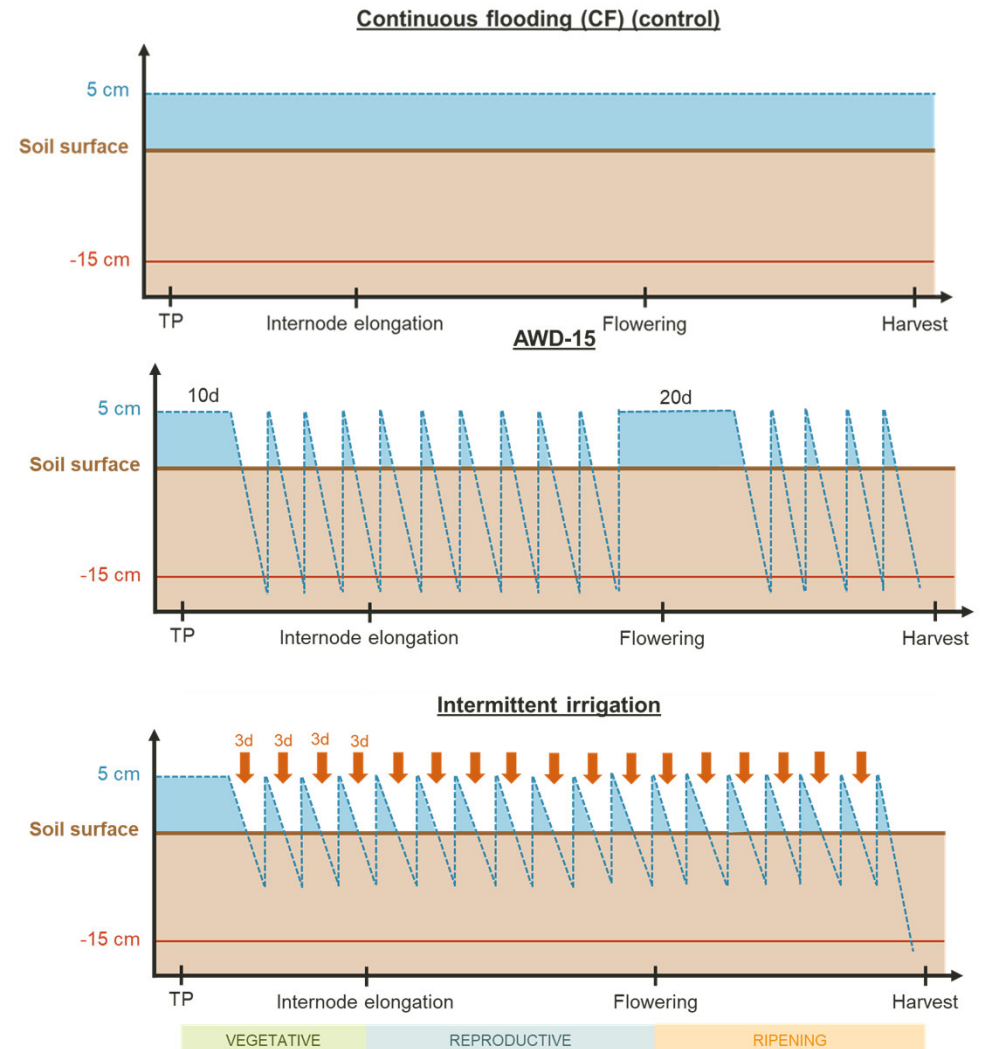
To identify rice intensification strategies that :

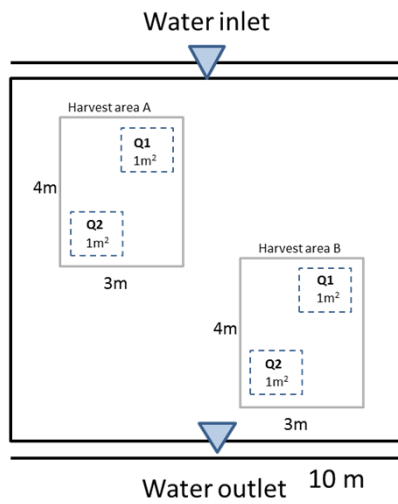
- a. Increase rice yield
- b. Reduce water use
- c. Increase water productivity
- d. Reduce greenhouse gas emission
- e. Reduce malaria transmission potential



Experiment - Water & nutrient management

Treatment	Water management	Nutrient management
T1 (control)	Continuous flooding (CF)	Standard
T2	Alternate wetting and drying -15 (10 DAT)	Standard
T3	AWD-15 (2 DAT)	Standard
T4	Intermittent irrigation	Standard
T5	CF	No fertiliser
T6	CF	Forced drainage prior application
T7	CF, without rice cultivation	No fertiliser

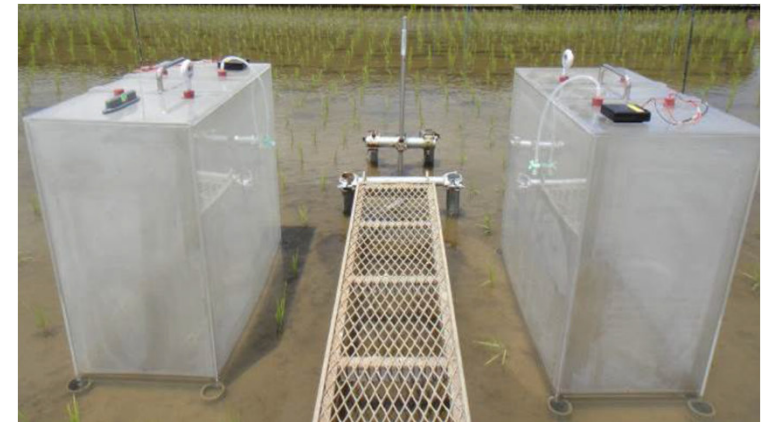




Harvested areas
for agronomic data
collection



V notch for water
use estimation

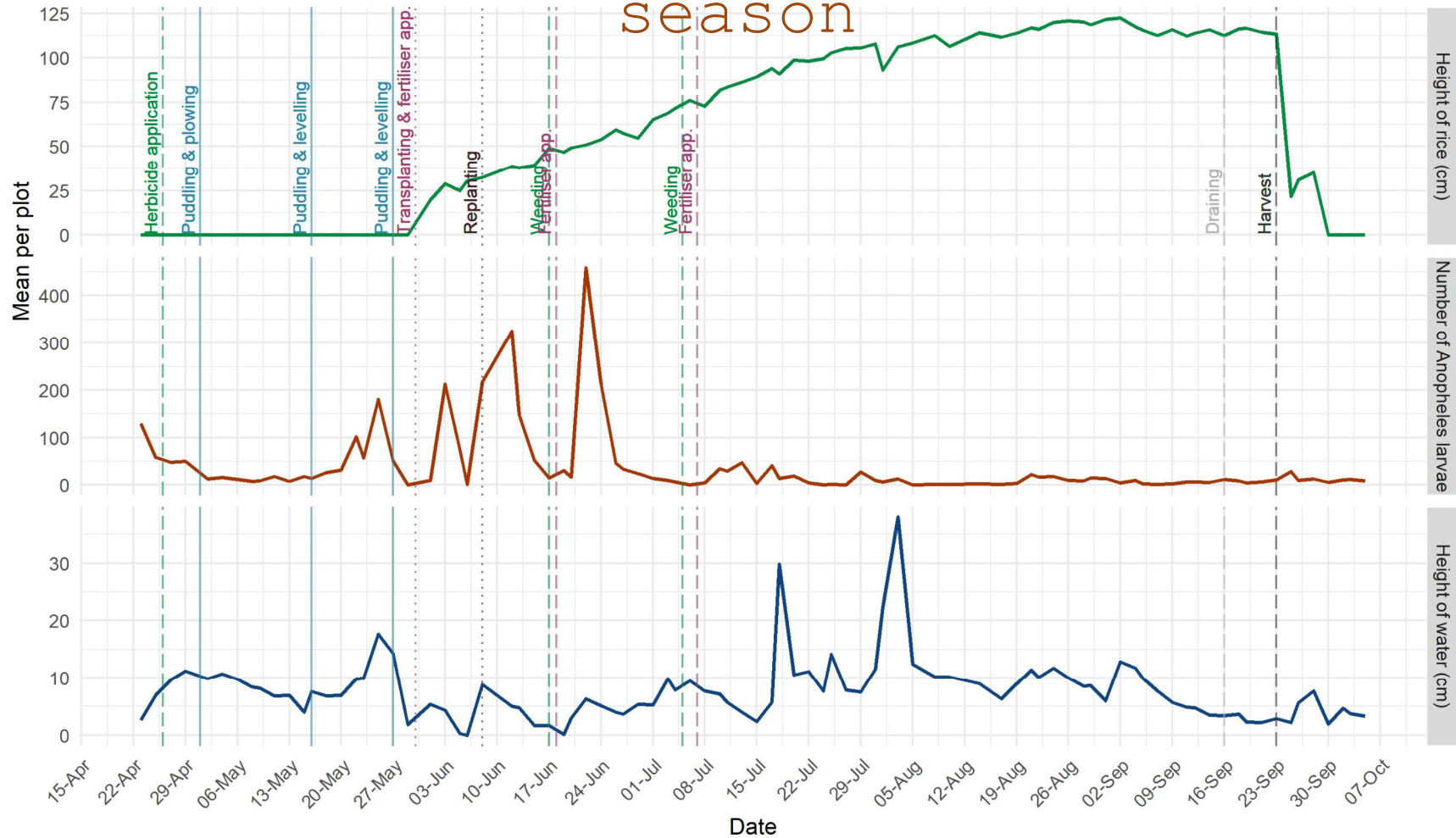


Chambers for
greenhouse gas
sampling



Mosquito larvae sampling:
1 hectare of rice can make **>5,000,000 *Anopheles* females** per cropping season

Riceland vector abundance during a season



Thank you

