Harnessing domestic financing and community resilience strategies in IVM sustainability in Africa

19th Annual RBM Vector Control Working Group Meeting
On “Enhancing the Impact of Core Interventions”

Presented by

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Who can our country be better prepared and control climate related VBDs and threats?

Who and How domestic financing can be mobilizing in Cameroon?
Climate change and extreme weather impact

- **Vectors and vector-borne diseases** through several mechanisms and impact (region to region, expansion, and reemergence)
  - Increase range or abundance of Anopheles and Aedes vectors
    - *Malaria, Dengue*
  - Prolong transmission cycle and expansion
    - *Malaria; Dengue*
  - Increase co-infections and importation, and resurgence
    - *Malaria, Dengue, etc.*
  - Increase insecticide resistance and treatment failure
    - *Malaria, Dengue*
The national leadership drive and commitment of cameroonian government by the launching of national malaria eradication campaign called “Stop malaria”.

The national malaria strategy program has so far only received 50% of the expected funds. “We still need 101 billion CFA francs to implement the fight.
Optimizing vector control resources in harnessing domestic financing

- Public private Strategic partnership with local firms
- Community participation and ownership of IVM programs
- Climate change implementation at local level
- Donors and stakeholders financial support in ITN and WASH programs

- Direct Access Modality
- Financial transparency, monitoring and reporting culture
- Financial Integrity and Management
- Institutional Capacity strengthening
Leveraging on Climate Adaptation Fund (CAF)

Adapting innovative financial mechanisms:

Domestic IVM resilience financing in Malaria control in Cameroon

- Public-private partnerships (PPPs) are agreements between government and the private sector in design, delivery, and operation

- Private sector finance capital investment and recover the investment over the course of the contract (Loan, Debt, Equity, Shareholding)

- Political will & commitment
- Participation
- Outputs/Efficiency
- Tax benefits
- Decency & affordable
- Better value for money
- Transparency
- Sustainability
- Optimal risk sharing
- Risk management
  - Identification
  - Allocation
Opportunities and challenges

- Investing in Anticipating new vectors & emergent VBD burden response
- Investing in Strengthening surveillance and health system capacity
- Investing in Adopting a precautionary approach
- Investing in Mainstreaming response to VBD threats

- Inadequate adaptation reasoning (business as usual, or otherwise unclear)
- IVM Project set up in an inefficient way
- Lack of community or country-driven deliverables
- Duplication with past/existing projects not shown
- Lack of information in one or more areas, typically on technical feasibility
- Weak options Insurance companies, bankc or pensions
What IVM financial action will you advice given what you learnt?

Thank You