

Bioenvironmental control of malaria in India



Due to increasing insecticide resistance, an alternative method for integrated vector control was launched in the rural Kheda district of India. This multisectoral approach included simple techniques, such as:

1. Source reduction
2. Minor engineering
3. Environmental management
4. Health education
5. Community participation
6. Biological control
7. Inter-departmental coordination

Who did the programme involve?



- The National Institute of Malaria Research designed and planned activities
- Primary and community health centres collected baseline data
- Village heads conducted the work
- Wage workers conducted larval control activities
- The Departments of Fisheries, Public Works, Irrigation and Forestry conducted mosquito control activities
- Gujarat Energy Development Agency, Vadodara and National Wasteland Development Board, New Delhi, supported massive tree plantations
- Medical officers supported the intervention

What were the key elements for success?



- **Community mobilisation** and participation by community leaders and health workers
- **Resource mobilisation** by governmental and non-governmental sectors
- Involvement of **government departments outside of the health sector**
- Implementation of **evidence-based strategies** by the National Institute of Malaria Research