



# CONCLUSIONS

## 4.1 Conclusions

- i) The project is on the right track, and the mission's findings suggest that farmers can become masters in analyzing their agro-ecosystems, including the vector component.
- ii) The IPVM-FFS intervention results in drastic reductions in insecticide use in agriculture.
- iii) Sustained environmental control of mosquito breeding is being practiced by IPVM alumni, mostly in the peri-domestic environment, contributing to risk reduction of vector-borne diseases at the community level.
- iv) Use of Mosquito nets has reportedly increased after IPVM-FFS participation, which suggests that IPVM amplifies the benefits of public health services, that the approach improves public health and general well being, and could also play a key role in the performance of programmes such as *"Roll Back Malaria"*, amplifying the benefits for public health delivery services.
- v) IPVM alumni are empowered to proactively approach specialised health teams on issues related to vector-borne diseases, creating opportunities for better integration of community health programmes.
- vi) The Anti Malaria Campaign has initially played a supplementary role in the IPVM project, but is agreeing to adopt IPVM as prevention strategy in low transmission areas.
- vii) Convergence between health and agriculture sectors has come a long way, but needs to be further strengthened, at the field level and district level.

