



THE KULICIDE ULICIDE FOOTSTEPS ACROSS AFRICA PROGRAM

Delivering For Africa:
Protection
Eradication 
Education 



Presented by: Dave Gauder for Kulicide

Hello my name is Dave Gauder and I am the Global Ambassador and Director of Education for Kulicide.

I am here to talk about Kulicide and the positive impact that the use of Kulicide can have on countries and the Global Health Security and Global Food Security Climate Change threats.



Kulicide with its CILSS Certification and Registration, now has full validation. We are now a full Advisory Service for all of the Economic Community of the Western African Countries ECOWAS, on Climate Change and the effects on the population.

The Kulicide Footsteps Across Africa Program covers the whole of the African Continent, North, South, East, Central and Western.



DISTRIBUTION OF KULICIDE INSECTICIDE SOLUTION DISCUSSION CONCEPT NOTE FOR KENYA

BACKGROUND: Malaria is still a public health challenge causing death to people each year mostly in children under five, and affecting those living in Low and Middle Income Countries [WHO malaria report 2011]. It is estimated that 207 million people suffered from the disease in 2012 and 90 per cent of deaths occurred in Africa - 77 per cent of which were among children who did not live to see their sixth birthday (World Health Organisation).



Malaria is spread by mosquitoes and occurs in over 100 countries. It kills approximately 725,000 people every year and imposes a heavy social and economic burden in developing countries, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.



A mild case of malaria cause flu-like symptoms, high fever and chills, which are particularly dangerous to pregnant women and children. Therefore, controlling mosquito vectors is fundamental to reduce mosquito-borne disease by targeting vectorial capacity and transmission. Vector control through the use of chemicals for mosquito bed nets and indoor residual spraying has been the cornerstone of malaria prevention. However, a new non-toxic and safe insecticide solution (Kulicide) has been introduced to destroy mosquito larva.

Kulicide insecticide solution is a new non-toxic solution (Larvicide) to combat and destroy mosquito larvae without harming the environment. Compared to most of the existing insecticides, it is cost efficient and affects all stages of the mosquitoes life cycle (kills 100% within an hour). It is not a chemical, but a natural solution; green and safe. Kulicide acts on the mosquito larvae before they hatch, which is preferable to trying to kill free-flying hatched mosquitoes. Mosquito larvae are protected by an oil cocoon, and many larvicides cannot penetrate this cocoon. Those that can are toxic to the water and aquatic environment.



Africa is one of the highest burden malaria continents worldwide. Malaria transmission occurs the whole year, but the peak occurs during the rainy season (May to November each year). In order to prevent malaria, it is necessary to address the root causes and employ sustainable and cost effective solutions like scaling up the appropriate use of non-toxic solution (Kulicide).

Mosquito larva source management is one of the core interventions of the country's integrated vector management strategy. Consequently, the proposed introduction of a new non-toxic solution (larvicide) to combat and destroy mosquito larva may be the best intervention any African country can afford to address the heavy social and economic burden imposed by malaria in their specific country.



GOALS and OBJECTIVES:

The project overarching goal is to the elimination of malaria and malaria-mortality in Africa. While the general objective is to improve the health of children under five and pregnant women within the Continent, and ensure the populace is living in an environment with relatively low concentration of malaria burden by 2025. Specific objectives are:

Increasing stakeholders and community members knowledge about the use and benefit of Kulicide insecticide application;

Maintaining high distribution coverage and use rate of Kulicide in both rural and urban communities; and Building health workers capacity for safe application;



BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

As malaria continues to be major public health challenge for many African children and pregnant women, the Kulicide Project will partner with Ministries of Health to implement low resource, sustainable and achievable strategic-fit activities to substantially reduce the burden of malaria.

The project was initiated as a response to nation-wide situation report (Malaria Control Program 2021). The project will be implemented in three phases: awareness creation, capacity building for safe application, and distribution.

The awareness component of the project is characterised by community outreach services, awareness raising and educating the general public through the media (print, radio/TV, social etc.).



Brief Description Continued:

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

Those trained will provide training to each Country representative for efficient roll-out of the Kulicide Distribution Plan.

The distribution will commence and will continue across the agreed regions identified with a high incidence of malaria cases until all the regions are covered within the country.

The project is operated by a local Non-Governmental Organisation. Overall execution of the project is the shared responsibility of the Ministry of Health (Malaria Control Program), including Country Health Teams.



HOW TO USE KULICIDE:

Kulicide solution can be applied directly to suspected larva breeding sites including ponds.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES:

The project aims to increase awareness of the Kulicide solution application and benefits for robust distribution around the Country. The project will implement many high impact strategies to increase the right information and distribution access.

Key strategies identified to address our defined objectives are stated below:

Enhanced community awareness and education on Kulicide application;



PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES Continued:

Coordination partnership; and

Robust distribution and follow up study (impact of use)

Activities implementation will be conducted in three phases:

Phase I: Meeting with stakeholders (Malaria control program, District and Community members) and Launching program;

Phase II: Capacity building and Provision of solution, Awareness creation and Distribution, Logistics and Monitoring; and

Phase III: Monitoring and evaluation

All of these strategies work together to support the overall goal and objectives of the project for the next two years as a minimum and beyond, within the context of accelerating the reduction of malaria mortality and morbidity in the Country.



ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES:

The project anticipates the following in the coming two (2) years as outcomes:

The health and social-economic status of children and pregnant women improved within the Country;

Increased knowledge of Kulicide solution benefits and application by targeted communities throughout the Country;

Improved capacity for health workers to properly handle and apply Kulicide solution;



TARGET BENEFICIARIES:

The geographic scope of the project is nationwide. The project targets infants, children and pregnant women specifically and the general population within the Country.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

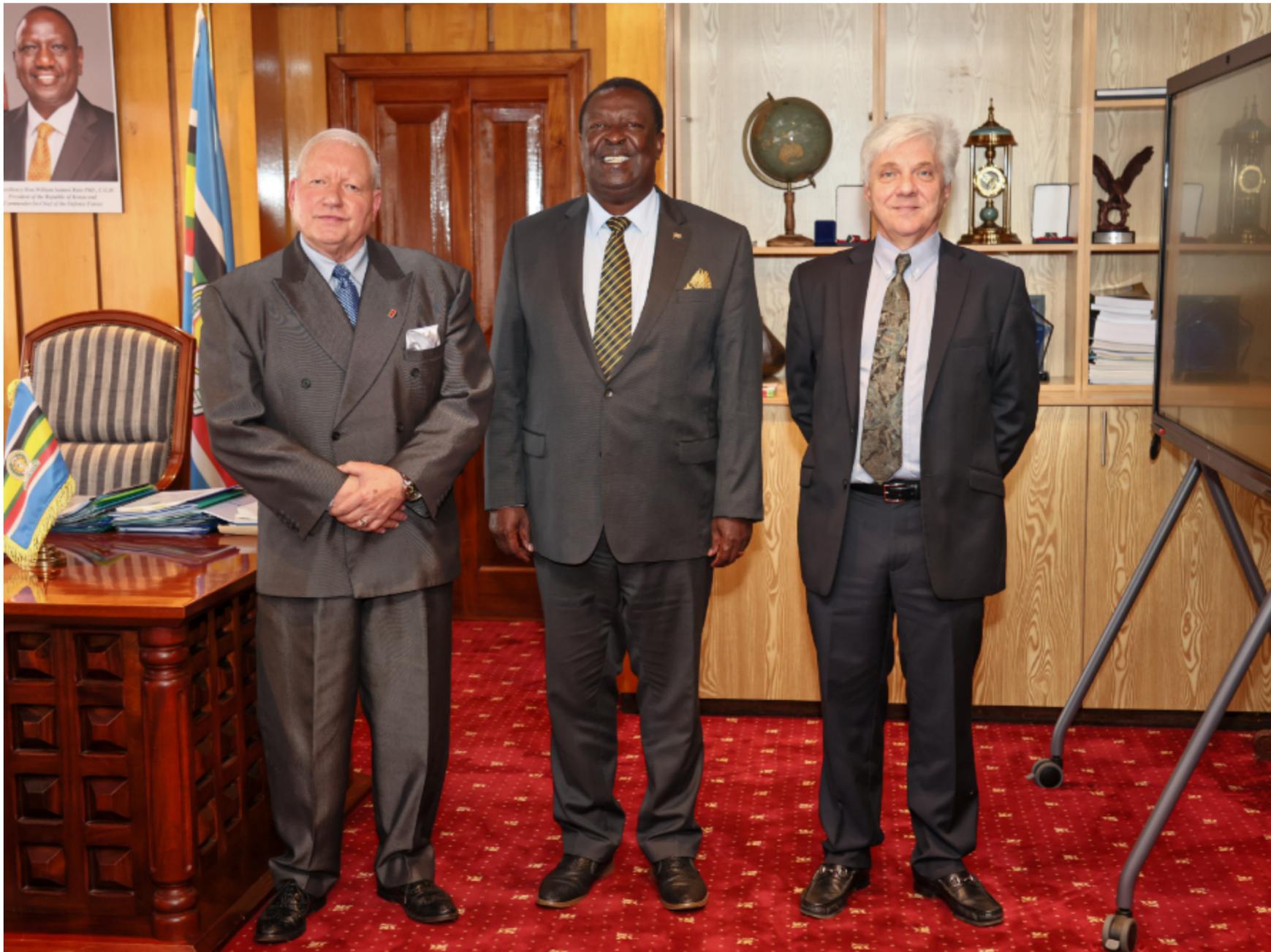
The project will be largely monitored by the project team in collaboration with the Malaria Control Program of the Ministry of Health, with the CHTs on the other hand. Monitoring visits will be carried out quarterly by the project team and results reported through the Malaria Control Program. The Malaria Control Program technical committee will monitor the progress of the project's operational plan during its regular meetings.



PARTNERSHIP:

The project will work in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health (Malaria Control Program) through the Country Health Teams (CHTs). Partnership with other organisations and training institutions will also be considered as relevant. The project will also identify partners from other Government and Civil Society Organisation with comparative advantage in various areas of technical, logistical and financial support for the proposed activities.





Murray and Dave met with the Prime Minister of Kenya



Murray has met with Country Leaders and addressed Global Climate Concerns around the areas of the spread of diseases.

Murray has address the United Nations and the UK Government and has quietly been delivering for Kulicide, the UK and the world.

