



Evaluating Community-Based Vector Control Programmes in Nigerian Villages Against Malaria Transmission, Context

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Abstract

Vector-borne diseases such as malaria pose significant public health challenges in Nigeria, particularly affecting rural communities where access to healthcare is limited. The study employed a cross-sectional design, collecting data on household surveys, mosquito larval counts, and health clinic records from selected villages across Nigeria. Despite challenges, community engagement and targeted interventions significantly impacted malaria transmission dynamics within monitored villages. Further research should explore scalability of these programmes across different geographical settings and evaluate long-term sustainability.

Keywords: *African, Geographic, Vector-Borne, Community-Based, Control, Malaria, Impact Assessment*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

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