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Community Participation and Mosquito Population Reduction in Malaria Vector Control Strategies: Yobe State, Northern Nigeria, 2009

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Abstract

Malaria remains a significant public health issue in Nigeria, particularly in northern regions like Yobe State where vector control strategies are crucial for reducing mosquito populations and mitigating malaria transmission. A survey research approach was employed to gather data from communities participating in malaria prevention programmes. Questionnaires were administered to collect information on community engagement and observed changes in mosquito populations over a specified period. Community participation showed a statistically significant reduction ($p < 0.05$) in the number of mosquitoes trapped per household, indicating effective collaboration between local residents and health authorities in implementing vector control measures. The study concluded that increased community involvement is essential for successful malaria vector control efforts, with direct evidence supporting this hypothesis from Yobe State. Policy recommendations include fostering stronger community participation through education campaigns and providing incentives to encourage continued engagement in malaria prevention activities. Malaria Vector Control, Community Participation, Mosquito Population Reduction, Yobe State, Nigeria

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan, Geographic Information Systems, Participatory Mapping, Community-based Interventions, Mosquito Control Strategies, Spatial Analysis, Vector Ecology*

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