Integrated Project of Fight Against Vector

Lessons Learned

Paul Chiuima – Provincial Malaria Supervisor
Malaria Workshop in the community, August 2009
The province of Cabinda is located north of Angola, with a population estimated at 524.445 million inhabitants, with an area of 7,283 square kilometers, is bordered on the north by the Republic of Congo Brazzaville, to the east and south by the Democratic Republic of Congo and with the Atlantic Ocean.

Predominant dense forest vegetation to the north (Maiombe Forest) and the south with some savanna.
JUSTIFICATION OF ANTI-VECTOR

- Malaria as a major cause of morbidity and mortality with greater focus on children under 5 and pregnant women.

- The ecological characteristics, climate, human vector and allow the transmission in a hyper endemic way.

- Political will of the Government to reduce the impact of the endemic disease.
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAV PROJECT

- For its implementation Consaúde Company Limited was contracted
- A new implementation of the project in 2003 in the neighborhoods of the city office
- In 2007 Expansion to the headquarters of Municipalities and Cacongo Buco-Zau

Cost of the project-ratio of USD 3/inhabitant
GENERAL OBJECTIVE

- Contribute to reducing morbidity and mortality from malaria through integrated action to combat the vector transmitting in the various stages of their life cycle (larvae and "adult mosquito").
- Leveraging the province in the fight against vectors of the disease
- Complementing the MOH framework of interventions provided for the NMCP at Provincial level
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Contribute to reduce the rates of malaria transmission
- Contribute to the institutional strengthening of the province through the empowerment of teams of malaria control at the Provincial and Municipal levels
- Contribute to improving the system of monitoring of the disease at Provincial and Municipal levels
TARGET GROUP
ACTIVITIES DEVELOPED
SELECTION AND TRAINING OF TECHNICAL TEAMS
MAPPING AND CLASSIFICATION OF BREEDING SITES
Areas divided in sectors A, B and C, allowing flow of assistance, monitoring and evaluation.
TECHNICAL COMPONENTS

Anti-larvae (LAL) or Control of breeding sites

Indoor Residual Spray (IRS)

Extra fumigation (TIFA) home

Monitoring and Evaluation
FIGHT AGAINST LARVAE

Specific objective

+ Decrease vector density of mosquito larvae of the genus Anopheles in livestock and prevent its biological evolution to adult mosquito

+ Application of Biolarvicides
INDOOR RESIDUAL SPRAY (IRS)

- Objective: To reduce the density of mosquito within the households and the number of infective bites.
FUMIGATION WITH TIFA "SWING FOG"

- Objective: to reduce adult vector density and hence the rate of parity and sporozoite rates.
MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- MONTHLY REPORTS FOR ACTIVITIES
  - GEPE
  - Provincial Health
  - Provincial Department of Malaria
  - Municipal Administrations
- ENTOMOLOGICAL SURVEY-ANNUAL NMCP
Impact of the Activities
2006-2009

Treatment of Breeding Sites

Superfície de área tratada

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IMPACT OF THE ACTIVITIES 2006-2009

Indoor Residual Spraying

2006: 6000
2007: 12000
2008: 14000
2009: 16000

nº casas tratadas
IMPACT OF THE ACTIVITIES 2006-2009

- EPIDEMIOLOGIC TRENDS
- MORBIDITY

Impact of the Activities 2006-2009

Óbitos por malária

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Project Team

- General Coordinator
- Supervisory Assistant
- Provincial Supervisors
- Foremen
- Technical Operators
- Helpers operator
- Drivers
- Clean Assistant
- Agents PIDOM
- Foremen PIDOM

100% Young people of the Province of Cabinda
LESSONS LEARNED

- Community mobilization as a strong ally for the sanitation
- Strong political will to take further steps to control vector
- Public private partnership has enabled the strengthening of institutional capacity.
- Regular M & E allows targeting interventions to the most critical areas.
CONCLUSIONS

• Comparative results of the last four years show an increase in the coverage of the integrated control actions of vector.

• The analysis of mortality shows a marked decline in the number of cases and deaths which is in agreement with the increase in volume of actions in vector control and the new policy on malaria treatment.
CONSTRATINTS

- **Low** level of participation of some communities in collaboration of complementary measures of project activities
  - Poor sanitation, mainly drainage ditches.
Keep the extent of coverage of the campaign of fight against vectors
Increase the coverage of mosquito nets
Strengthening the system of laboratory diagnosis
Improving the use of Coartem in all health units
Strengthen the management of severe cases in hospital
Entomological monitoring, identification of the parasite and epidemiological
Combat malaria vector transmitter or malaria is to contribute to the economic and sustainable socioeconomic development and well-being of populations in Angola.

Thank You