Theme:
Global IR and VC trends and their implications for product development, national planning, global funding, prioritization, and harnessing domestic financing

Optimizing vector control resources - Zambia

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Optimization of Vector Control in Zambia

- Optimization of VC in Zambia typically involves a combination of VC methods to target the vector population.

- This involves deployment of insecticide-treated bed nets, indoor residual spraying, larval source management, entomological surveillance and community education and engagement.

- Key parameters taken into consideration to optimize VC in Zambia include;
  - Local vector species (*An. funestus s.s, An. gambiae s.s and An. Arabiensis)*
  - Insecticide resistance profile
  - Epidemiological data with priority given to high burden areas (epidemiologic levels 2-4, namely those above 50 cases/1000/year)
  - Feasibility of the intervention e.g IRS deployment criteria

Zambia Vector control approach 2022-2026

- The core vector control intervention in Zambia are ITNs and IRS supplemented by Larval source management and entomological surveillance

- Zambia uses a stratified approach to delivery of the VC interventions, tailored to the local epidemiologic setting

- Stratification is also done at the district level, to inform operations which are best targeted by district instead of HFCA

Summary of the Stratified Approach to Vector Control Interventions

- The vector control interventions are targeted by epidemiological strata (or "level")

- **Mass ITN campaigns:**   Targeted to all areas expect Lusaka city

- **Continuous ITN distribution.** In all levels through ANC, EPI and school

- **Targeted IRS campaigns.** levels 2-4. Areas in level 0-1 not targeted in annual campaigns

- **Responsive IRS :** Low transmission areas (levels 0-1) to address malaria hot spots

- **Larval source management:** targeted LSM in urban areas of levels 0-1.

Level of Transmission	Intervention →	ITNs (PBO, NextGen)		IRS		LSM	Entomol Surveill.
		Mass ITN campaign	Continuous Distribution	Targeted IRS campaigns	Responsive IRS		
	Operational Stratif. Level →	District	District	District	HFCA	HFCA	N/A
High Malaria Transmission >500/1000/yr	4	√	√	√	--	--	√
Moderate Malaria Transmission >200 <500	3	√	√	√	--	--	√
Low malaria transmission <200 >50	2	√	√	√	--	--	√
Very Low Transmission <50 >0	1	All except Lusaka District	√	--	√	Selected urban	√
No malaria, maintenance of malaria-free zone	0	All except Lusaka District	√	--	√	Selected urban	√

Resource mobilization and partnerships

- Financing resource gaps/challenges addressed through;
  - Robust Malaria Strategic Plan [MSP] (2022- 2026) developed
  - Clearly quantified needs, gaps based on comprehensive gap analysis; distribution based on stratification of malaria burden as per NMSP2022-26

- Resource Mobilization (Coordination & collaboration).
  - Government, GF, PMI, EMC, AMF

- Technical assistance from WHO and key malaria partners available for VC intervention

Take home messages

- Robust, Malaria Elimination Strategic Plan (2026)

- Needs, aligned with national priorities and vector control strategy.

- Evidence and innovations -use of new tools to guide implementation

- Epidemiological and entomological data guides VC deployment

Acknowledgement

- Zambia Government
- MoH, NMEC
- United States Government
- PMI implementers
- AMF – UK
- Local NGOs; other partners
- WHO