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

Presenter- Ketty Ndhlovu Sichalwe
Principal ITN Officer
National Malaria Elimination Programme
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 except 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Transmission</th>
<th>Mass ITN campaign</th>
<th>Continuous Distribution</th>
<th>Targeted IRS campaigns</th>
<th>Responsive IRS</th>
<th>LSM</th>
<th>Entomol Survell.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Malaria Transmission &gt;200 &lt;500</td>
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<td>Low malaria transmission &lt;200 &gt;50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Very Low Transmission &lt;50 &gt;0</td>
<td>All except Lusaka District</td>
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<td>Selected urban</td>
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<tr>
<td>No malaria, maintenance of malaria-free zone</td>
<td>All except Lusaka District</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Selected urban</td>
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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

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• AMF – UK
• Local NGOs; other partners
• WHO