



NATIONAL MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAM



RBM 14th Annual General Meeting in Geneva Status of Larviciding activity in Uganda

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30th January-1st February 2019





Malaria control in Uganda

- Interventions include early diagnosis and prompt treatment, control of the malaria vector, intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy and epidemic preparedness and response.
- Amongst the vector control interventions used, larviciding was initially used in Uganda in the 1930s to 1980s, especially in urban areas of the country where, in combination with administrative measures (Public Health Act), malaria in urban areas was effectively controlled.
- However, larviciding was abandoned in 1983 when urban Vector Control Units were disbanded





Vector control in Uganda

- NMCP is deploying 3 interventions in vector control:
 - Long lasting insecticide treated nets
 - Indoor residual spraying
 - Larval source management
- On 24th January 2019 a Memorandum of understanding was signed by the Government of Uganda and Egypt through Innovative Research and Development (InRaD)
- The larvicide of choice is Sunlight Activated Formulation Extract (SAFE)





Larviciding methodology

- A pilot study was conducted in Wakiso district with a number of larvicides which included:
 - Sunlight Activated Formulation Extract (SAFE) from Egypt
 - Bactivec (*Bacillus thuringiensis* Israelensis H-14) and Grieselesf (*Bacillus sphaericus* 2362)
- The results from the Pilot indicated that SAFE is environmentally friendly
- Breeding sites are going to be identified by Vector Control Officers after training
- Village Health Teams will help with the application and monitoring for the period of 21 days. The activity will be repeated after 3 weeks.





Large scale trial of SAFE

- This was done in Nakasongola district in Wabyata Sub-County
- Results from the large scale showed a reduction in malaria cases in the district compared to the epidemiological data in the previous months
- The community is now demanding for the activity due to the fact that mosquitoes are coming back to the Sub-County according to them.





Current Status / Way forward

- The Country signed a MoU and Contract with InRaD to provide SAFE
- Kigezi region comprising of 6 districts will start larviciding in the next 2 months
- Northern Uganda comprising of 17 districts will follow due to the fact that it has more confirmed malaria cases than any other part of the Country
- Other districts will follow depending on the epidemiological data from DHIS II as funds are released on quarterly basis

