Building capacity to manage Insecticide Resistance in the WHO Africa Region

ANVR Project

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ROLL BACK MALARIA
African Network on Vector Resistance to insecticides (ANVR)

- Established in 2000
- Members
  - National Malaria Control Programmes (NMCP)
  - Supporting Research Institutions
- Coordinated by WHO Regional Office for Africa

Logo:
Background

Project Start
13\textsuperscript{th} ANVR Annual Meeting in October 2015

One of the meeting objectives
Brief MAL-NPOs and the regional ANVR collaborating research institutions on the GPIRM and other control strategic and policy issues
Briefing on GPIRM – the five pillars and framework for the development of national IRMMP

Pillar I  Plan and implement insecticide resistance management strategies in malaria endemic countries

Pillar II  Ensure proper, timely entomological and resistance monitoring and effective data management

Pillar III  Develop new innovative vector control tools

Pillar IV  Fill gap in knowledge on mechanisms of insecticide resistance and the impact of current insecticide resistance management strategies

Pillar V  Ensure that enabling mechanisms (advocacy, human and financial resources) are in place
Pillar V - Ensure that enabling mechanisms are in place

Issues

• Lacking of entomological capacity at national level

• Insectaries and PCR Labs available in two-thirds of countries in Africa but not fully operational

• Collaboration between researches is sometimes weak
Molecular analysis for kdr detection and species ID in OCEAC
Action points

- Countries require technical guidance from WHO on the minimum indicators for entomological surveillance

- A vector surveillance operational manual is being developed. It is supported by an operational plan. By 2016 it will be available

- Countries in the same regional block to collaborate and plan together

- Strengthen the collaboration with research and academic institutes
Aim of the project

Improve links among national training and research institutions and national vector borne disease control programs to monitor and manage insecticide resistance
**Project 3: Build capacity to manage Insecticide Resistance in the WHO Africa Region**

In collaboration with ANVR, WHO AFRO, PAMCA, PMI and partners, improve links among national training and research institutions and national vector borne disease control programs to monitor and manage insecticide resistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name of Activity</th>
<th>Timeline in 2017/2018</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Responsible Project manager</th>
<th>Support required</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Devise a formal process for linking national training/research institutions to vector borne disease control programs in order to facilitate capacity building</td>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Josiane Etang &amp; Birkinesh Ameneshawa</td>
<td>Budget: 450 000 USD</td>
<td>WHO, Countries</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Identify and fill human and infrastructure capacity gaps</td>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>Scheduled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Research institutions, WHO, ANVR, PMI, partners</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Reinforce the training capacities of research institutions (update/refreshment workshops or meetings)</td>
<td>4th term 2017</td>
<td>Scheduled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Research institutions, WHO, ANVR, RBM, partners, PAMCA</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Organize IR management hands-on training sessions for vector borne disease control programs and other staff</td>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Research institutions, ANVR, PMI</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Coordinate the mobilization of resources for insecticide resistance management (Equipment, supplies, ...)</td>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<td>WHO, RBM, partners, PAMCA, PMI</td>
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Activity 1: Formal process for linking national training/research institutions to vector borne disease control programs

Figure 2. Linkage between NMCP national training/research institutions in the framework of IIR project (Gates project)
Figure 3: Training activities in the African Region, 2016

Nb Trainees: 217
- 163 health workers
  - 33 Masters
  - 21 PhDs

- Short courses (<4 weeks)
- Master (6-12 months)
- PhD (3-4 years)
PRIORITY NEEDS: Reliable funding mechanisms for research and training along side with interventions

- Advocacy for malaria vector control research and training to become a priority of funding Agencies at global level (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, NIH, TDR, PMI,…)

- Put in place a mechanism for elaboration of competitive projects through consortia (organize workshop to develop projects on specific topics)

- Come out with multi country proposals and liaise with funding agencies to mobilize the required budget
Thank you