VECTOR CONTROL INTERVENTIONS/STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTED IN THE GAMBIA

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LOWER RIVER REGION
PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Background
- Vector control interventions
- Malaria situation in The Gambia
BACKGROUND

- The Gambia MSP promote an integrated vector management and monitoring.
- This strategy relies on primary intervention (ITNs & IRS) and entomological monitoring.
- Secondary interventions (LSM & EM) are also captured in the MSP but not funded.
Objective is Universal coverage

- Mass distribution campaign
  - General population
  - Institutional distribution (Prison, Boarding schools and Hospitals)
  - Last LLINs mass distribution campaign was in 2022

- Routine distribution
  - EPI Children < 1 year
  - ANC Pregnant women
WHY ROUTINE DISTRIBUTION?

- To maintain universal coverage
WHERE ARE WE CURRENTLY (MIS 2017)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY FINDINGS</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ownership of LLINs | - 79% own at least one net  
                       | - 38% have one for every two people                                       |
| Access to an LLINs | - 65% have access to an LLINs                                               |
| Use LLINs        | - 57% slept under LLINs a night before  
                       | - 62% children under 5 slept  
                       | - 69% pregnant women age 15-49 slept                                     |
KEY CHALLENGES MASS LLINS CAMPAIGN

- Weak internet connectivity for data syncing in certain remote areas of the country
- Access to certain remote areas affected by rains
INDOOR RESIDUAL SPRAY (IRS)

- IRS is implemented in two regions only
  - URR and CRR

- Using WHO insecticide rotational plan
OBJECTIVES OF IRS

- To reduce human mosquito contact
- To reduce malaria vector densities
- To reduce malaria vector longevity (life span)
- To reduce human biting rate
- Reduction in malaria infection
IRS MAIN ACTIVITIES

- Sensitization of community members and district authorities in CRR & URR
- Training of supervisors in CRR & URR
- Training of IRS spray personnel (Recorders & Spray Operators) in CRR & URR
- IRS implementation in CRR & URR
# REGIONS TARGETED AND COVERAGE 2023

## UPPER RIVER REGION (URR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total sprayable rooms</th>
<th>Total Rooms sprayed</th>
<th>Total Rooms not sprayed</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85,691</td>
<td>76,530</td>
<td>9,162</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CENTRAL RIVER REGION (CRR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total sprayable rooms</th>
<th>Total Rooms sprayed</th>
<th>Total Rooms not sprayed</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70,761</td>
<td>67,193</td>
<td>3,568</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KEY CHALLENGES IRS

- Refusal
- Increasing in reduce spraying surfaces (Oil painted walls)
- Disposal of IRS waste
ENTOMOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE SITES

12 entomological sentinel surveillance sites have been set up to monitoring:

a) Vector density and species distribution in the country
b) Vector behaviour (Feeding, Resting etc)
c) Vector resistance status to insecticides
CONFIRM MALARIA CASES FROM 2015-2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>249,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>155,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>76,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>88,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>52,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>72,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>74,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>108,506</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MALARIA CASE INCIDENCE PER 1000/ POP

- 2014: 87
- 2015: 126
- 2016: 76
- 2017: 35
- 2018: 41
- 2019: 23
- 2020: 31
- 2021: 30
- 2022: 43
MALARIA RELATED DEATHS FROM 2015-2022

- 2015: 167
- 2016: 86
- 2017: 54
- 2018: 60
- 2019: 41
- 2020: 73
- 2021: 42
- 2022: 62
Vector Control strategies such as ITNs and IRS have been found to be very helpful in terms of reducing Malaria incidence especially in high malaria transmission zones such as URR and CRR.
Thank you