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

LLINS/ITNS DISTRIBUTION STRATEGIES

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)?

KEY FINDINGS	PERCENTAGE	
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

IRS GALLERY





REGIONS TARGETED AND COVERAGE 2023

UPPER RIVER REGION (URR)

CENTRAL RIVER REGION (CRR)

Total sprayable rooms	Total Rooms sprayed	Total Rooms not sprayed	Percentage
85,691	76,530	9,162	89

Total sprayable rooms	Total Rooms sprayed	Total Rooms not sprayed	Percentage
70,761	67,193	3,568	95

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





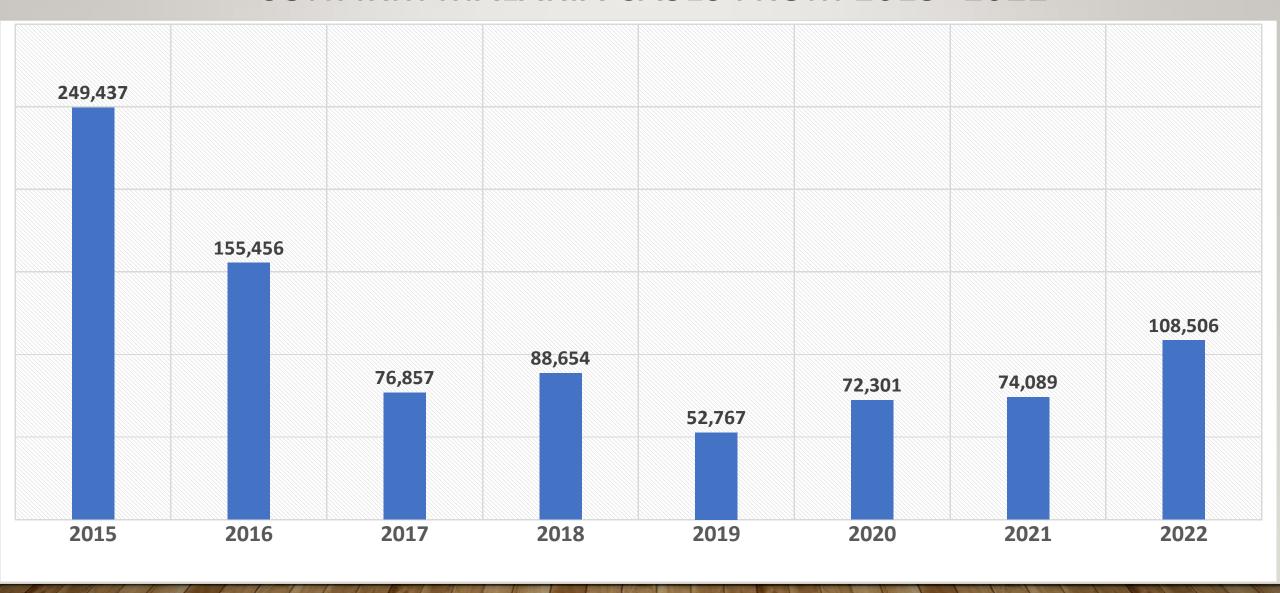




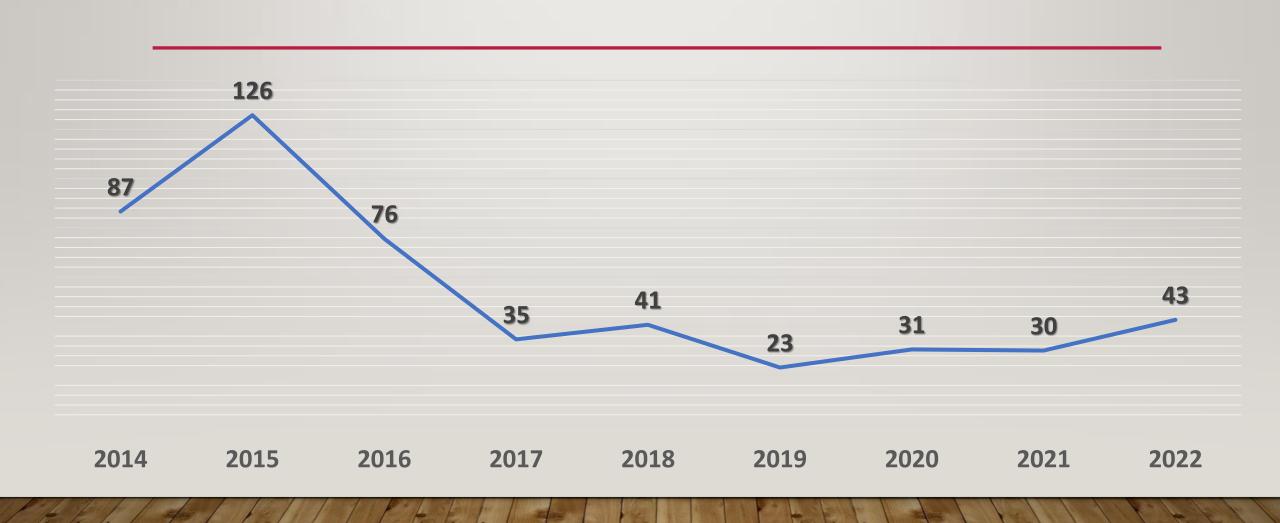




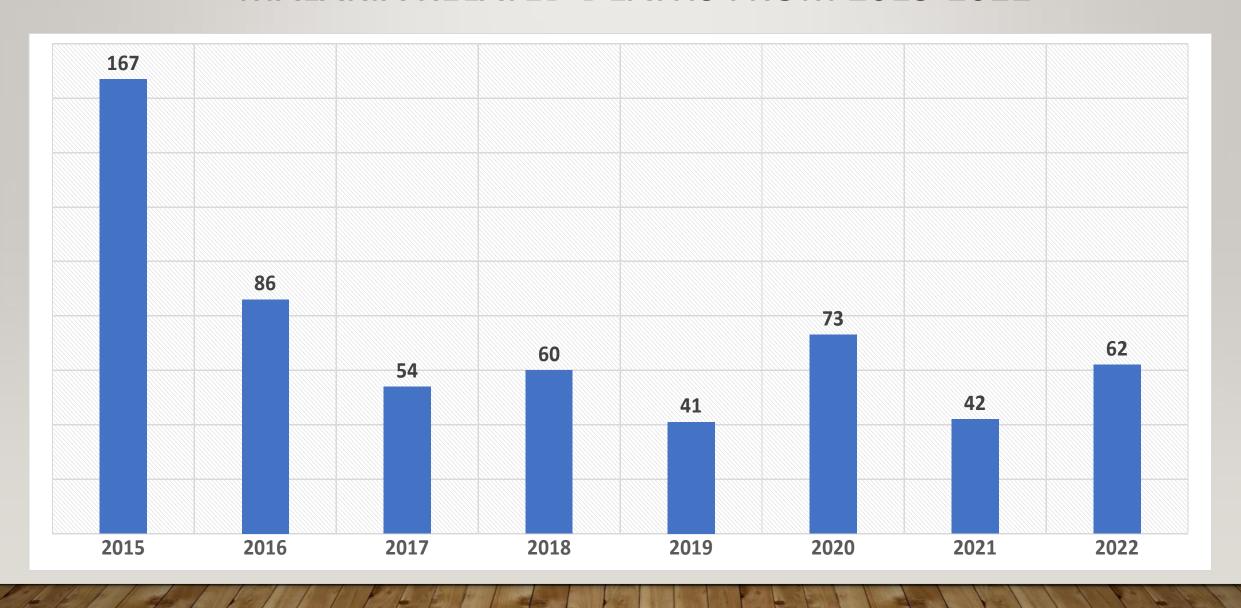
CONFIRM MALARIA CASES FROM 2015-2022



MALARIA CASE INCIDENCE PER 1000/ POP



MALARIA RELATED DEATHS FROM 2015-2022



PLEASE ENTER SUMMARY HERE

 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