## IRS for Cross Border Malaria Control and Elimination

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#### **Presentation Outline**

- Why IRS ?
- Where IRS?
- Who are the key stakeholders?
- What is the Impact?
- What are the Challenges
- What is needed to sustain IRS?
- How will we make the case for IRS?

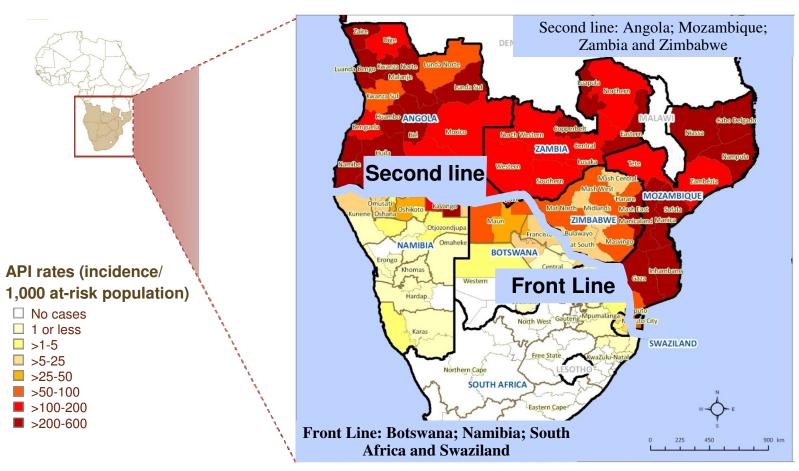
#### Why IRS?

- Existing in Southern Africa since 1940's
- Vast technical skills and technical experience exists
- High level of political support
- Common Vectors Anopheles Arabiensis
- Community acceptance and support for IRS relatively high.
- Proven impact on reduction of malaria morbidity and mortality.

# Where are the Cross Border Malaria Initiatives? & who are the key stakeholders?

- TLMI: Trans Limpopo Malaria Initiative- South Africa and Zimbabwe
- MOZIZA: Moziza- Mozambique, Zimbabwe and South Africa;
- **LSDI**: Lubombo Spatial Development Initiative South Africa, Mozambique and Swaziland
- TZMI: Trans-Zambesi malaria initiative- TZMI;
   Angola; Botswana; Namibia; Zimbabwe; and
   Zambia
- TCMI: Trans Cunene malaria initiative; Angola and Namibia

#### Overview of Malaria Elimination - E8 Countries, 2009

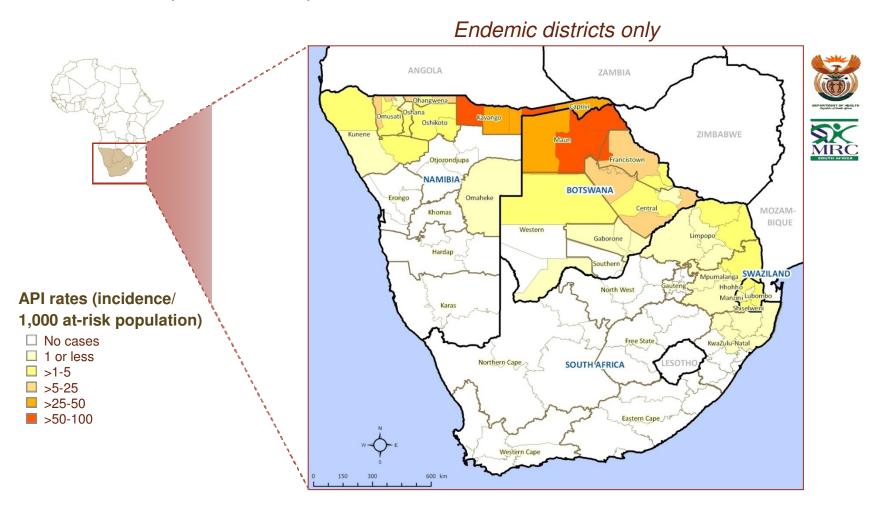


API: Annual Parasite Incidence, used to measure the number of cases recorded in a given year relative to population Note: Includes all cases, both confirmed and clinically diagnosed, both imported and local

Source: WHO World Malaria Report 2009; South African Department of Health; Swaziland Ministry of Health, Statistics South Africa

#### Elimination 4 Countries, 2010:

Botswana; Namibia; South Africa and Swaziland

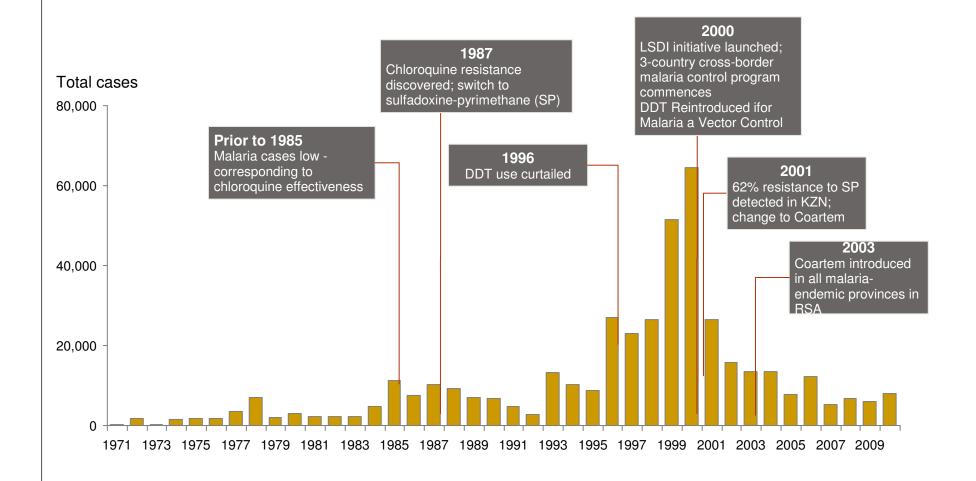


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Measuring the Impact from IRS Spraying Programmes

- Malaria morbidity
- Malaria Mortality
- Vector Density and
- Vector species eradication...

# Total Malaria cases in South Africa, 1971-2010

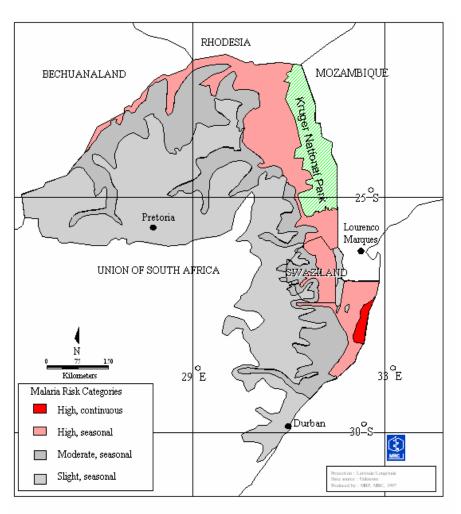


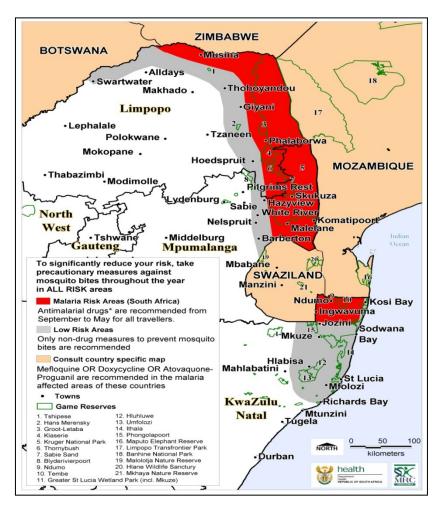
Reference: D. Moonasar and C.L. Johnson; Malaria. South African Health systems Review. The press Gang; South Africa 2004: 243-256;

#### Malaria Transmission Maps; 1938 and 2008

#### Malaria Risk Map Southern Africa 1938

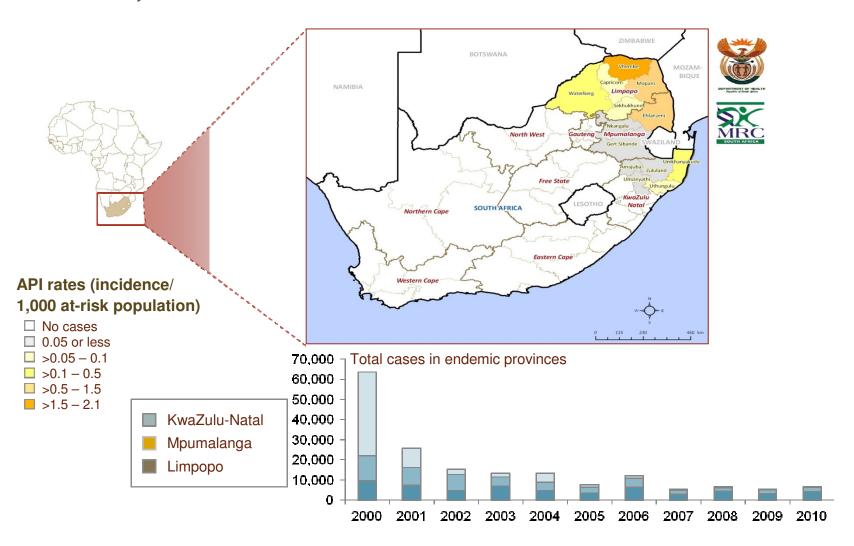
#### Malaria Risk Map; South Africa 2008





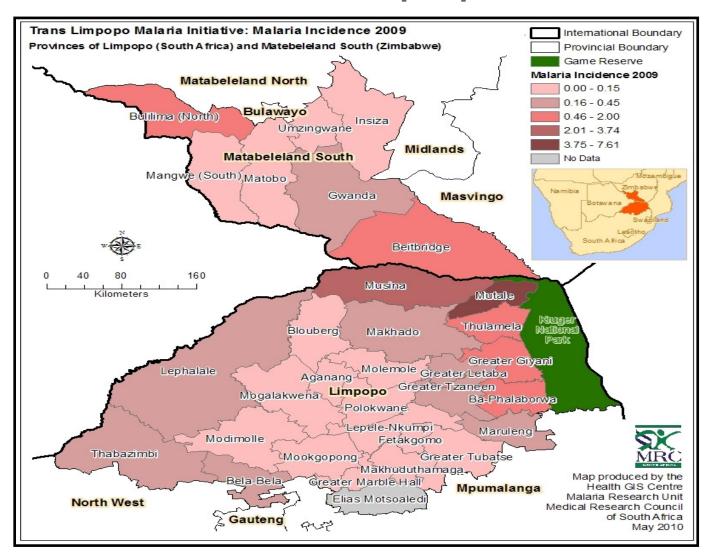
References: Brian Sharp, Marlies Craig, Bronwyn Curtis, Abaraham Mnzava, Rajendra Maharaj, Kleinschmidt I. Malaria. South African Health Systems Trust. South Africa The press Gang; 2000; 350-364
Ministry of Health South Africa

# Progress towards elimination in South Africa, 2010



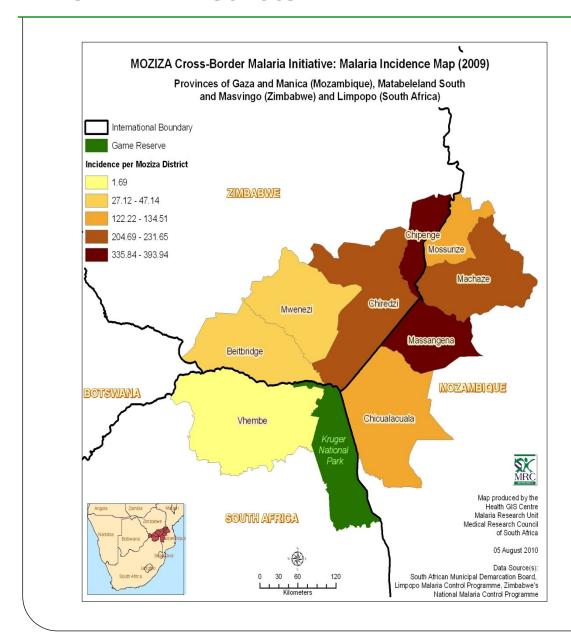
Note: Includes all cases, both confirmed and clinically diagnosed, both imported and local. Source: South African Department of Health, Statistics South Africa

#### TLMI- Trans-Limpopo:



Incidence map of municipalities in Limpopo Province, South Africa and Matabeland South Province, Zimbabwe. Focus districts for the Trans-Limpopo Malaria Initiative show the highest burden of malaria (incidence rates for 2009: Beitbridge – IR 2009; Mutale – 9.79; Musina – 5.46).

#### **MOZIZA** Districts



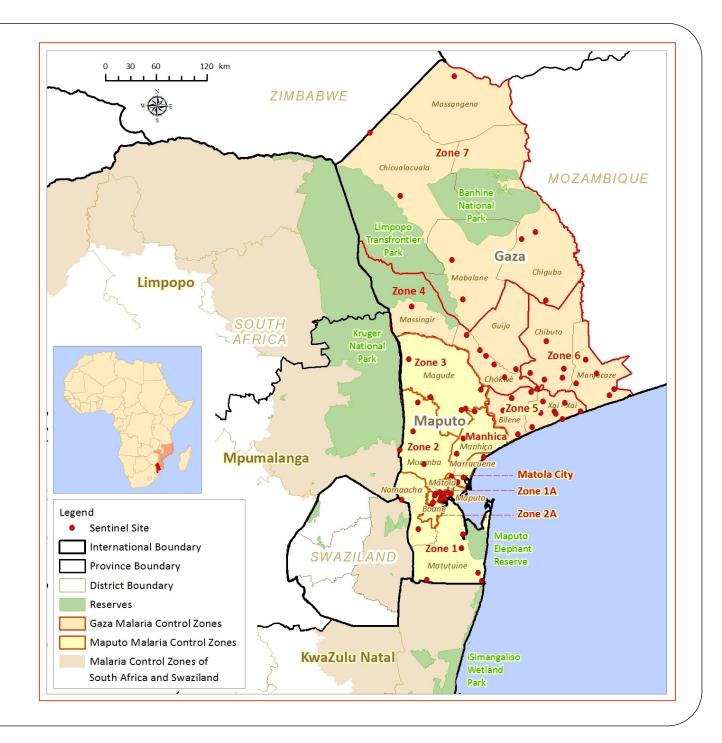
Country	District			
	Beitbridge			
Zimbabwe	Chipinge			
	Chiredzi			
	Mwenezi			
Mozambique	Chicualacuala			
	Massangena			
	Machaze			
	Mossurize			
South Africa	Vhembe			



#### LSDI Background

- The Lubombo Spatial Development Initiative (LSDI) is a programme by the Governments of Mozambique, Swaziland and South Africa to develop the Lubombo region into a globally competitive economic zone.
- Aim to create sustainable employment and equity in access to economic opportunity in the region.
- Rationale: Malaria is an impediment to economic development in the region, hence the LSDI malaria initiative was set-up, by President Mbeki, President Chissano and King Mswati (III) in July 1999.
- Key interventions:
- DDT

#### **LSDI**



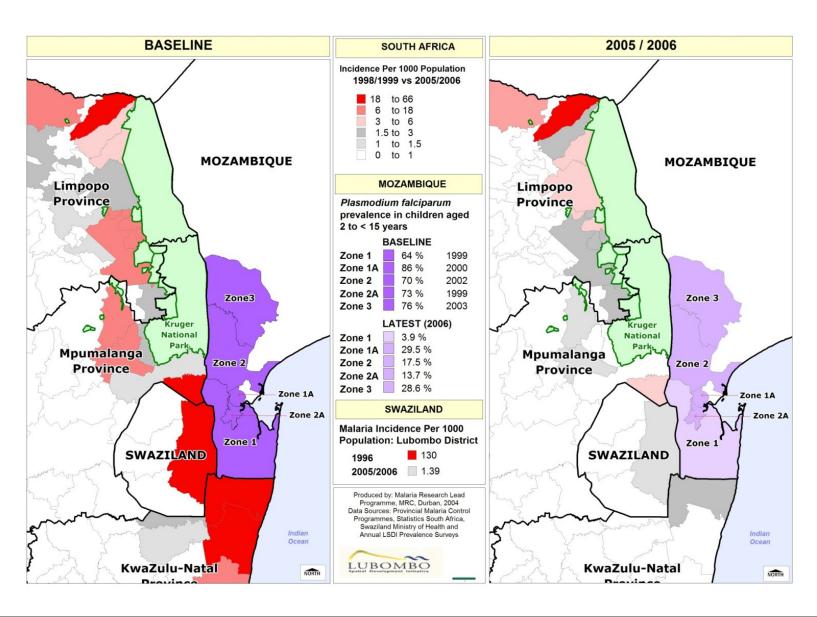
#### LSDI- Interventions

- Assessment of malaria control in Mozambique
- IRS recommended for rapid impact
- Insecticide resistant profile assessed
- RDTs introduced in 2000
- ACTs introduced in 2006

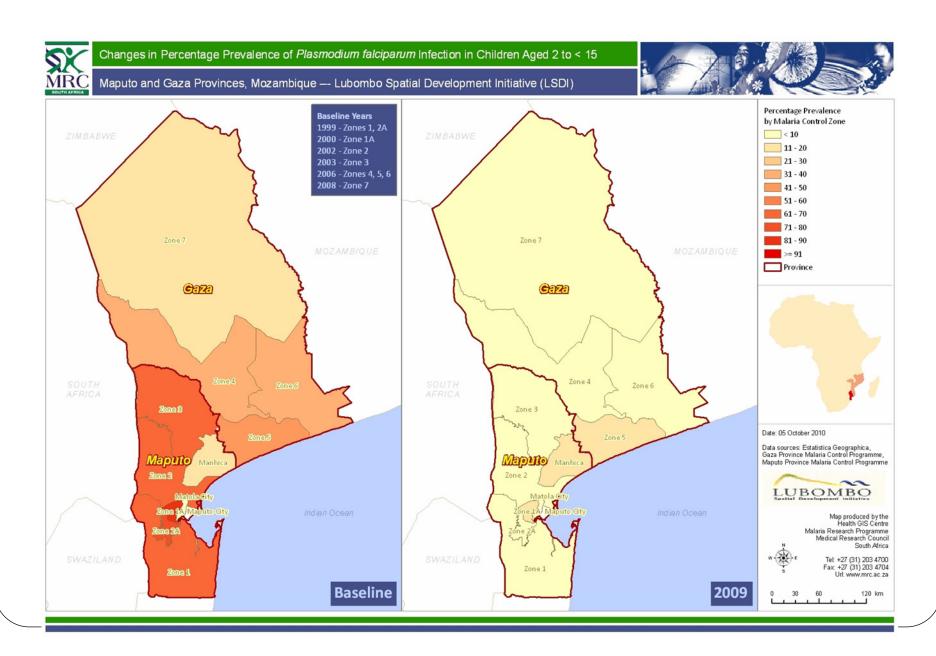
#### Progress 1

- Malaria incidence has declined in South Africa -KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga Provinces and Swaziland – Lubombo region by 99% in 2009 compared to the baseline of 2000
- Furthermore, the prevalence of the disease has decreased by 92% in southern Mozambique up to 2009.
- This model has proven to be successful in malaria control and copied for other initiatives such as:
  - Trans-Zambezi Malaria Control Initiative involving Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and
  - the Trans-Kunene Initiative involving Angola and Namibia and the Zimbabwe

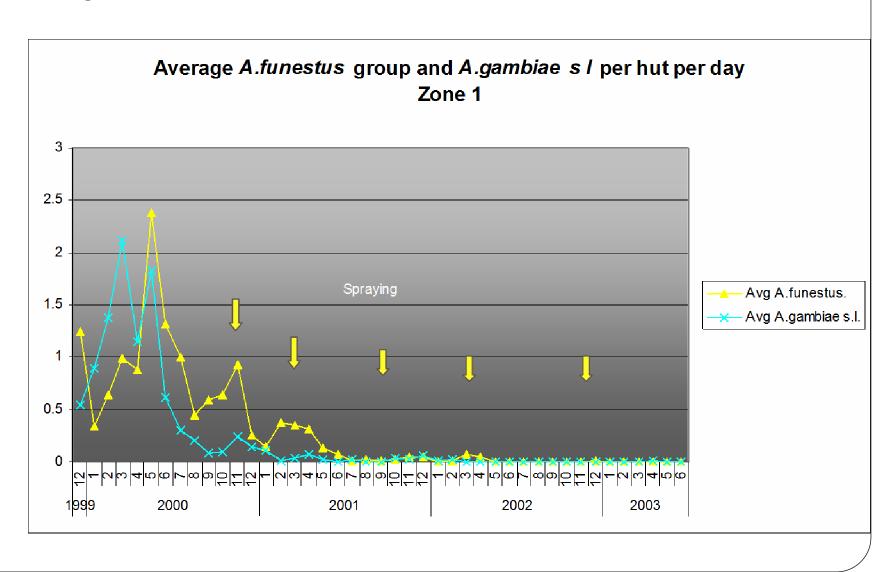
## Progress 2



#### Achievements on the LSDI



## Impact LSDI



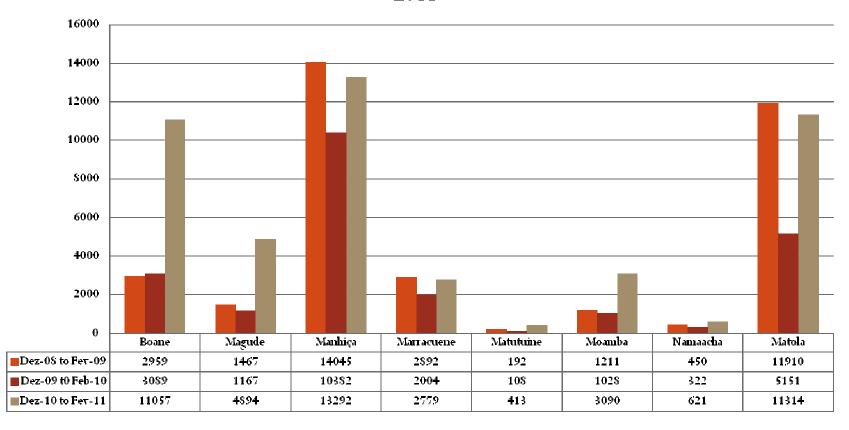
What are the Consequences of not sustaining IRS programmes

# % IRS Coverage in LSDI Provinces

Province	200	200	2002	2003	2004	2005	200 6	2007	2008	2009	2010
Maputo	>85	>85	>85	>85	>85	>85	>85	>85	>85	70	28
Gaza						70	80	80	80	76	75
Mpu malanga	86	86	87	80	78	75	78	87	91	91	93
KZN	>80%										
Lubombo	>80% 90 90							90	90	90	92

### Maputo Province

#### Comparison of malaria cases during December 2008 to February 2011



# What are the challenges for Sustaining Cross Border Malaria IRS programmes

- Funding
- Lack of Leadership- who drives the collaboration?
- Lack of technical skills
- Bureaucracy
- Lack of understanding
- Competing interests from partners and stakeholders

## How can we sustain Cross Border IRS programmes

- Secure funding; beyond donor support; local government funding ideal
- Build the capacity: Skills and Numbers
- Strong M&E mechanisms must be in place to
- Co-ordination must be in place
- articulate the case for IRS:
  - Harmonisation
  - Syncrhonisation
  - Optimisation
  - Collaboration.

## Food for Thought!!!!

- Public Health interventions (PHI) must be simple
- Must mimic the transmission of malaria from mosquito to man
- If PHI is complicated then the mosquito will continue to win the battle!!!
- IRS is one among many simple interventions that has proven its might against the adversary of the mosquito vector.

#### Questions....

