



Building capacity to manage Insecticide Resistance in the African Region

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World Health
Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR

Africa



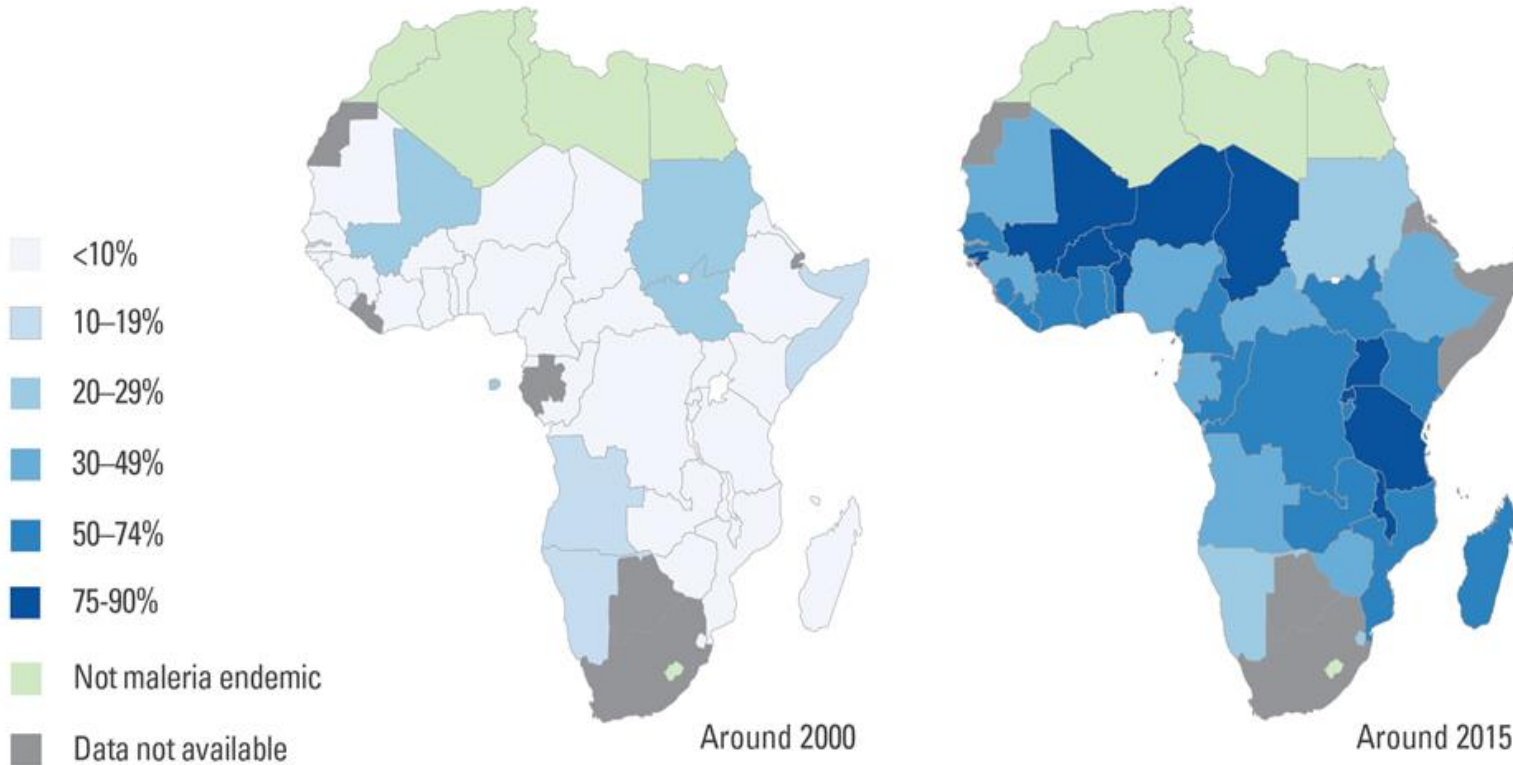
Outline

- Malaria VC in the African Region: Key achievements
- Insecticide resistance: A major threat to the success
- Capacity building for managing insecticide resistance
- Challenges/ Constraints
- Prospect

Malaria VC in the region

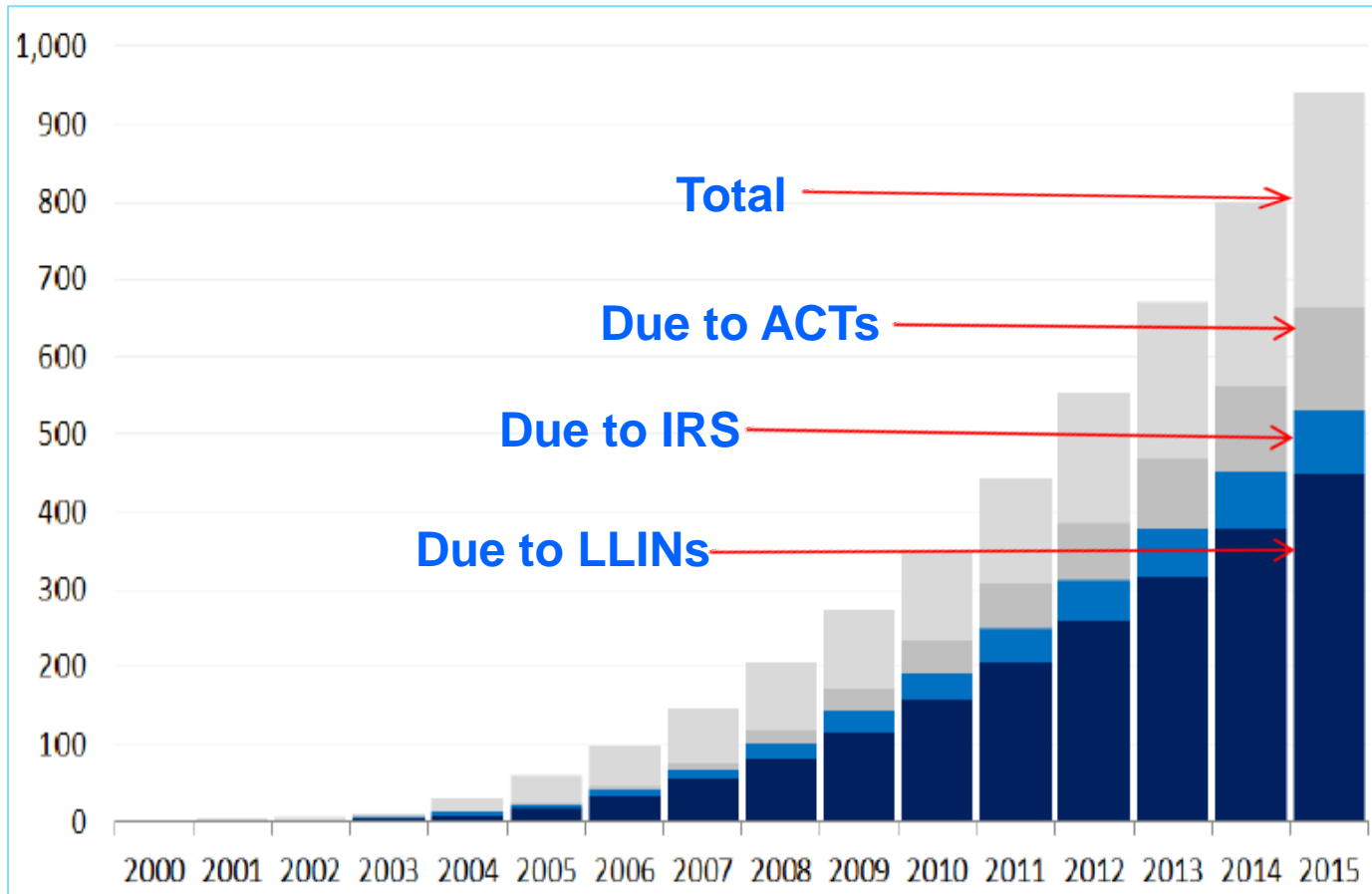


Key achievements 1



Increase in use of LLINs in the region from 2000 to 2015

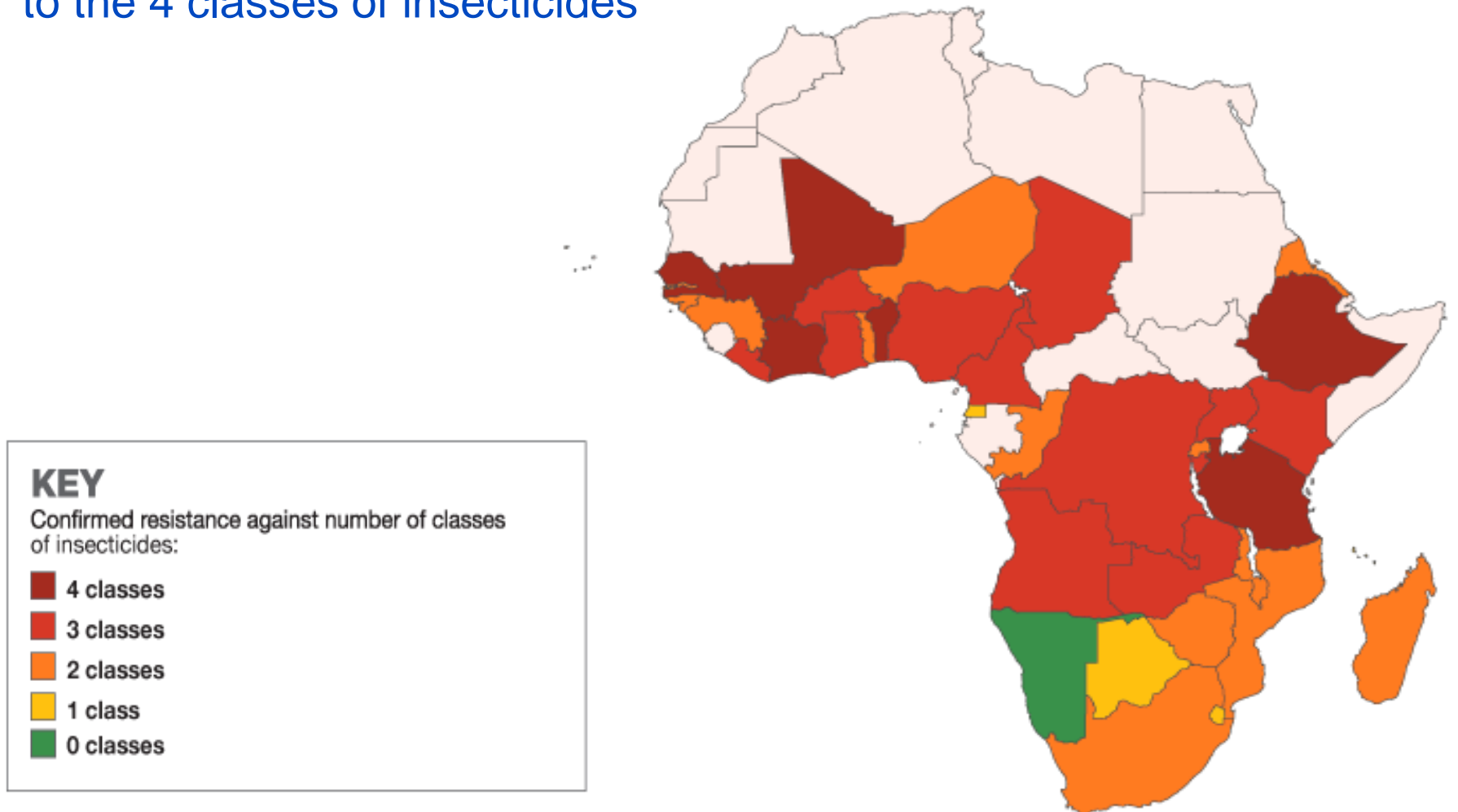
Key Achievements 2



Reduction malaria burden attributable to the different interventions

Insecticide resistance: a major threat to the success: A snapshot

Resistance of *gambiae s. l.* to the 4 classes of insecticides



Capacity building for managing IR 1

- Training NMCP staff in:
 - IVM
 - IR resistance monitoring techniques
- Support in the development of IRMP
- Support in IR monitoring
- Provision of IR monitoring kits and supplies

Capacity building for managing IR 2

- In 2016-2017

Training NMCP staff in IVM/IR technique (Ten countries)	NMPC developed IVM plans (six countries)
Burkina Faso Cote d'Ivoire Cameroon DRC Eritrea Kenya Madagascar Rwanda Uganda Zimbabwe	Eritrea Mali Mauritania Mozambique Uganda Zimbabwe

Capacity building for managing IR 3

- To date countries with IRMP (24 countries)

Benin

Botswana

Burkina Faso

Cameroon

Congo

Cote d'Ivoire

DRC

Eritrea

Ethiopia

Madagascar

Mali

Mauritania

Mozambique

Namibia

Niger

Nigeria

Senegal

Sierra Leone

South Africa

Tanzania

Togo

Uganda

Zambia

Zimbabwe

Capacity building for managing IR 4

42 countries provided with test kits and supplies, 2016-17

Angola	Eritrea	Namibia
Benin	Ethiopia	Niger
Botswana	Gabon	Nigeria
Burkina Faso	Gambia	Rwanda
Burundi	Ghana	STP
Cape Verde	Guinea	Senegal
Cameroon	Guinea Bissau	Sierra Leone
CAR	Kenya	South Africa
Chad	Liberia	South Sudan
Comoros	Madagascar	Swaziland
Congo	Malawi	Tanzania
Cote d'Ivoire	Mali	Uganda
DRC	Mauritania	Zambia
Equatorial Guinea	Mozambique	Zimbabwe

Challenges/ Constraints

- Human power (vector surveillance)
- Limited knowledge on disease vectors
- System/infrastructure weaknesses
- Competing priorities (HIV, Hepatitis,...)
- Long-term commitment (political will)
- Finance

Prospects

- Training of NMCP staff and young researchers in IVM/ IR monitoring
- Technical support in IR monitoring activities
- Financial support to countries provided with kits
- Technical and financial support for the development of IRMPs

THANK YOU