LABIOFAM EXPERIENCE IN LARVAL SOURCE MANAGEMENT AS PART OF THE IVM FOR MALARIA CONTROL.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE:
To control the vector that transmit malaria and other diseases to decrease in significant manner and/or diminish the prevalence of these diseases, and maintaining sustainability of the results.

BASE ON:
1. Application of biological larvaeicides.
2. Training and capacitation of local personnel in the application methodology with the assistance of the Cuban experts that design, participate and execute the project.
3. Create an incentive for community participation in the application activities and in the organization of the environment.
4. Sanitary Education activities at community levels.

COMMITMENT:
1. Transfer of application methodology of the biolavicide of the different levels during the implementation of the projects.
2. Training and Capacitation of local personnel in the intervention of vector actions and community participation.
3. Transfer of production technology of bio-pesticides with the construction of the planned factories.

LABIOFAM PROJECT PROPOSALS INCLUDES:
Entomological and epidemiological surveying with the proper risk stratification at community level;

Community interventions to support sanitary education and basic environment management background;

As well as the training of local personnel at different levels involved in this project, through the Cuban vector control experts assistance, aimed to transfer the methodology after 2 years with sustainable results.

PROGRESS REPORT IN ANGOLA:
Malaria in Angola, a major cause of morbidity and mortality affecting all age groups and population groups with higher incidence in children under 5 years and in pregnant women. The entire country is endemic and epidemiological state persist 3 hyper endemic mesoendemic and endemic stable and unstable. The complex of Anopheles gamabae and Anopheles funestus are the main vectors involved in transmission.

COMPARISON AMONG AN INTERVENTION AREA (BIOLAVICIDE) AND OTHER WITHOUT INTERVENTION (VECTOR CONTROL).

ENTOMOLOGICAL INDICATORS:
Physiological Stage: Diminishing of the multiparas 80% and nullparas 70% in the municipalities interventions. In the interventions only through the use of biolavicides, the multiparas reduction was the 60% and nullparas the 70%.

BEHAVIOUR OF EIR (%) (IRI - intervention)

PROGRESS REPORT IN GHANA:
ENTOMOLOGICAL FIELD ACTIVITIES DURING THE FIRST PHASE.
Location (GPS) active area and characterization of the sentinel breeding places.

AERIAL APPLICATION.
628 Hectares were treated in Lusaka and Kafulafuta district.

EVALUATION:
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS:
INOCIDAL ANALYSIS:
BEHAVIOUR OF RLD IN ACCRA

ADULTS DENSITIES

EVALUATION AND VALIDATION:
Protected population by other interventions from NMCP [%] (I.13.5, 17.4)

PROGRESS REPORT IN ZAMBIA:
10 Cuban experts who arrive in the country on August 24 of 2010, and L. Zambia appointed by the current are today in charge of introducing in Zambia the new concept of a community owned intervention for malaria control under Ministry of Health named National Larvicide Programmes.

MAPPING AND LARVICIDING:
Visiting 100% of the breeding sites referred by the Community Health Workers.

Malaria cases in non IRS districts before and after implemented the National Larvicide Programme.

GRAPHIC 6: NAMBOLE, A NEW IRS DISTRICT.

GRAPHIC 7: LUSAKA DISTRICT TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES OF MALARIA AND TYPHOID. ONE DAY TO ONLY 10 DAYS.

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NAMBOLE DISTRICT TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES PER IRS.

GRAPHIC 8: NAMBOLE DISTRICT TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES PER IRS.

GRAPHIC 9: NAMBOLE DISTRICT TOTAL CONFIRMED CASES PER IRS.