

Stephensi in Africa: basic facts

- Spread:
 - First seen in Djibouti in 2012.
 - Spread slowly at first
 - **Recent evidence for more advanced (and more rapid ?) spread**
- Biology – abundant and diverse breeding sites
- Circumstances:
 - In Djibouti
 - Tigray/Ethiopia/Eritrea

Stephensi in Africa: Tactical Questions

- Biology
- compare with *arabiensis*
 - role of man-made containers?
- Transmission –
 - more intense ?
 - in previously malaria-free areas?
 - in urban centres?
 - water-storage in semi-arid settings?
- Management
- Training needs etc.

Stephensi in Africa: the Strategic Question

- Two possible long-term outcomes:
 - a) we drive it out of Africa, to extinction.
 - b) this species will spread, slowly but surely, to most large towns and cities in Africa
 - the urban centres that until now have been rare and precious islands of malaria-free life
 - delayed sub-regional elimination
- Two views:
 - Some say we MUST drive it out!
 - Others say 'its too late, wishful thinking, can't be done'.
- (a) and (b) are both unpleasant and expensive, but which is worse in the long run?

Try to drive it out completely Accept it, try to mitigate?

- The precedent of *An gambiae* in Brazil
 - We were very slow to respond...
 - But campaign was successful!
 - famously disciplined and hierarchical (could we?)
 - genetic control?
- This decision is bigger than us:
 - long-term and intersectoral
 - bigger than VCWG, bigger than WHO & the MoH,
 - bigger (even) than PMI
- **Our job – more important than all those important tactical questions – is to raise political attention and explain the key information to the world outside.**

Stephensi in Africa: the Strategic Question

- Consensus statement?
- **An independent report setting out the technical issues:**
 - **Campaign vs mitigation**
 - Expected economic costs,
 - health impacts,
 - likelihood of success
 - Long-term
 - **Must be independent: so NOT VCWG or WHO**
 - UN Foundation?
 - World Bank? UNDP?
 - BCG?