













Objective

- Assess the feasibility of larval source management (LSM) as a complementary vector control tool to LLINs in Madagascar from 2021 to 2023.
- Does complementary LSM of aquatic habitats / rice fields in combination with pyrethroid-only LLINs provide additional control of malaria vectors in Madagascar by reducing larval and adult densities?
- Does complementary LSM reduce transmission of malaria?



General Overview

- SIEE (Supplemental Initial Environmental Examination) approved
- Mapping through Geospatial assessment of the presence / absence of larval habitats and quantification of the area of larval habitats
 - Ensure that the appropriate volume of larvicide is acquired by VectorLink and used to cover the entire water surface.
- Larviciding via drones in 2 districts with high malaria prevalence where irrigated rice fields are common larval habitats
 - Morombe (6 fokontany)
 - Ankazobe (11 fokontany)
- Using Bti (Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis) on vector populations
- All breeding sites located within 1 km of the fokontany
- Frequency of larviciding: twice a month



Map of Intervention Areas





Evaluation Criteria

Entomological Monitoring:

- Density of adult Anopheles indoors and outdoors using human landings captures (HLC) and CDC light traps
- Human biting rates
- Larval density
- Sporozoïtes rates

Epidemiological Monitoring:

 Malaria Case Incidence based on the number of cases confirmed using rapid diagnostic tests (before and after the intervention)

Evaluate the cost, logistics and cost-effectiveness of LSM in Madagascar

Qualitative Study for the Acceptability of LSM

Collect data on perceptions and behaviors of the target population



VectoBac WDG Storage







Advocacy Meetings







Mobilization Activities





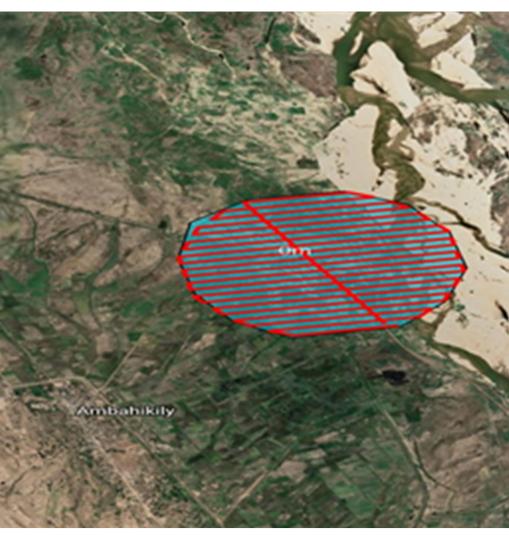
Field Testing













Mixing of Bti







Larviciding Operations









Entomology Activities











Challenges









