

**United Republic of Tanzania** 



Implementation of Community-based Larval Source Management for Enhancing Malaria Control in mainland Tanzania. A process narration.

#### **NMCP / Swiss TPH – TEMT Project**



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#### 4<sup>th</sup> May 2022



**Control Program** 





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### Background



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Swiss TPH 夕

#### Background

- In mainland Tanzania, implementation of ITNs and IRS has helped in reducing malaria prevalence from 18.1% (DHS/MIS-2008) to 7.5% (MIS-2017)
- In enhancing malaria control, the country is planning to deploy Larval Source Management
- National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) with support from Towards Elimination of Malaria in Tanzania (TEMT Project) has planned to support LSM in 15 councils, however, the intervention has started in 3 councils in Tanga region:
  - Handeni DC, Lushoto DC and Tanga CC
- Support from TEMT Project includes financial resources and technical assistance



### **Selection criteria for the 15 councils**

- i. To consider representation of all malaria risk strata
  - "very low", "low" "moderate", "high" and "urban"
- To consider councils with Malaria Vector Entomological Surveillance (MVES) Sentinel Sites
- iii. To consider councils implementing other interventions, like;
  - LLINs, IRS, MDA, CBS, MEEDs, CmCM and IPTi
- **iv.** To consider councils with high heterogeneity (within its wards)
- V. To consider councils with bimodal and unimodal rainfall patterns
- vi. To consider logistics in-terms of biolarvicide distribution & supervision



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#### **TEMT Project – LSM Implementation Councils**

	Region	Council	Malaria Endemicity / Risk	Malaria Risk Strata	Kaggen Mara
		Handeni DC	High		Arusha
	Tanga	Lushoto DC	Low (High heterogeneity)		Geiten Shinyanga
		Tanga CC	Moderate ( <b>Urban</b> )		
		Rombo DC	Very low		Kigoma Manyara
	Kilimanjaro	Same DC	Low (High heterogeneity)		Tanga
)		Moshi DC	Very low		Singida Dodoma
7		Chamwino DC	Low		Katavi
	Dodoma	Kondoa DC	Low		Print Print
)		Mpwapwa DC	Low (High heterogeneity)		Rukwa Songwe Mbeya Mforogoro
0		Uvinza DC	High		Southing Contraction of the
1	Kigoma	Kibondo DC	High		Kindi
2		Kigoma MC	High ( <b>Urban</b> )		my fund for
3		Tunduru DC	High		Ruruma
4	Ruvuma	Nyasa DC	High		
15	1	Songea MC	Moderate ( <b>Urban</b> )		
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# **Strategy of LSM Implementation**



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### **Structure of Implementation and Biolarvicides used**

- LSM is conducted through a community-based approach
  - Volunteers at the community level (CORPs) implement LSM
  - Supervision follows existing local government structures from the village / street, ward and council levels
- The project uses two biolarvicide products that are manufactured locally at Tanzania Biotech Products Limited, a factory in Kibaha DC, Pwani Region
  - BACTIVEC Bacillus thuringiensis var. israelensis (Bti)
  - GRISELESF Bacillus sphaericus (Bs)
- These products are highly selective target only larvae stages of mosquitoes
- Biolarvicides are safe to humans, animals and the environment







Swiss TPH



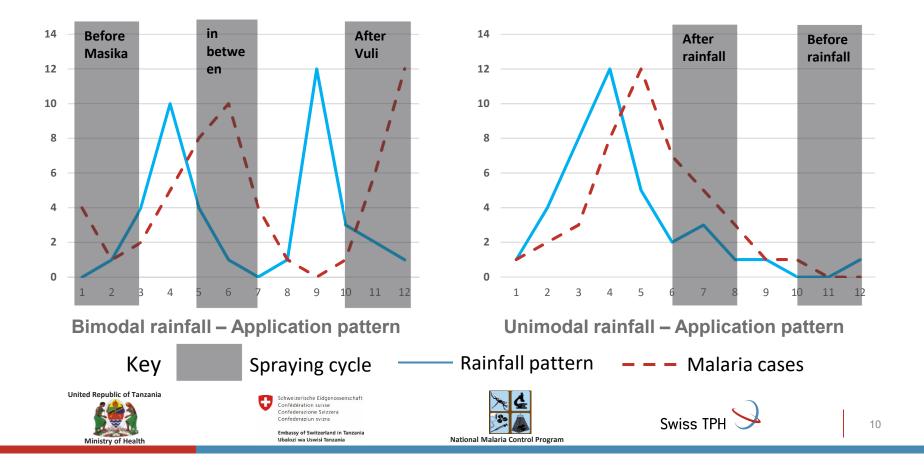


#### **Biolarvicide application - Frequency**

Spraying cycle							
According to Rainfall Pattern							
Bimodal	3 spray cycles	Each spray cycle will last for 2 months					
Unimodal	2 spray cycles	Each spray cycle will last for 2 months					

Frequency of spraying per spraying cycle						
Month	Week	Spray				
	1	Yes				
1	2	Yes				
1	3	Yes				
	4	Yes				
	5	-				
2	6	Yes				
2	7	-				
	8	Yes				
Total application	6					
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#### **Biolarvicide application – Based on rainfall pattern**



## **Status of LSM Implementation**



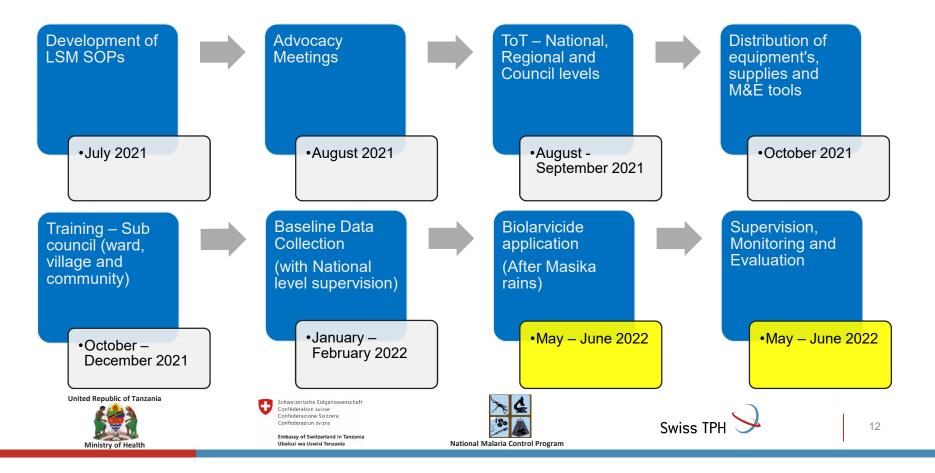
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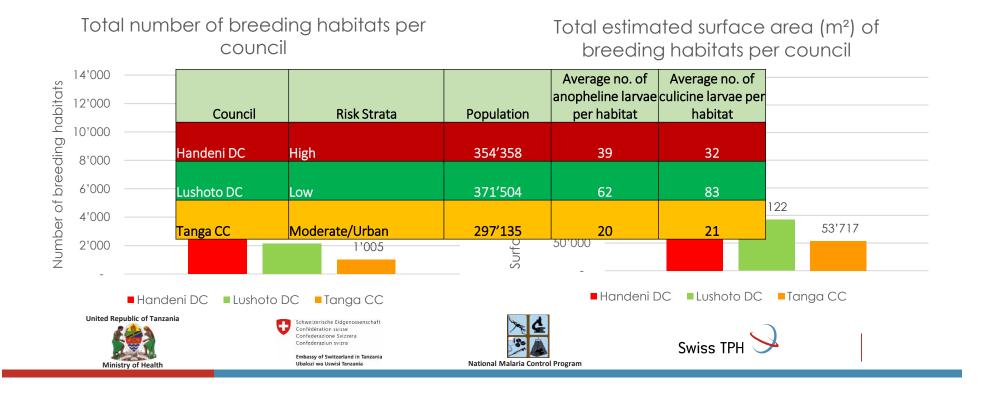


#### **Status of LSM Implementation**



#### **Status of LSM Implementation**

• Baseline larval habitat data as collected during dry season (before "Masika" season)



#### **Identified Challenges**

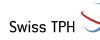
- Limited experience in conducting community-based LSM application
  - Difficulties in reaching all areas within the villages
  - Difficulties in identifying all breeding habitats especially in rural settings



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### **Next Steps**



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### **Up-coming activities**

- To conduct round one of application of biolarvicide (after "Masika" season) in May – June 2022
- To conduct subsequent rounds as per identified schedule
- Close monitoring and evaluation of LSM implementation
  - Process evaluation
  - Entomological evaluation (larvae and adult mosquito monitoring)
  - Epidemiological monitoring (facility based data)
  - Cost analysis (prospective analysis)
  - Impact analysis



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