

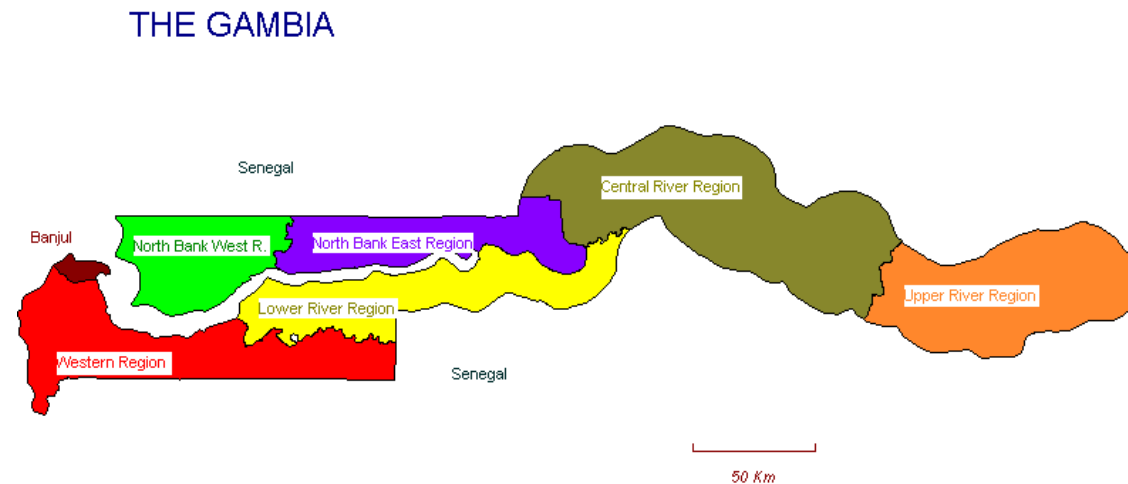
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Ministry of Health & Social Welfare
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Introduction

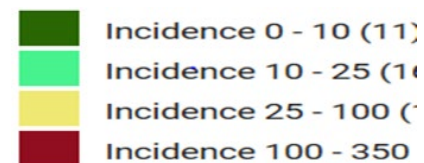
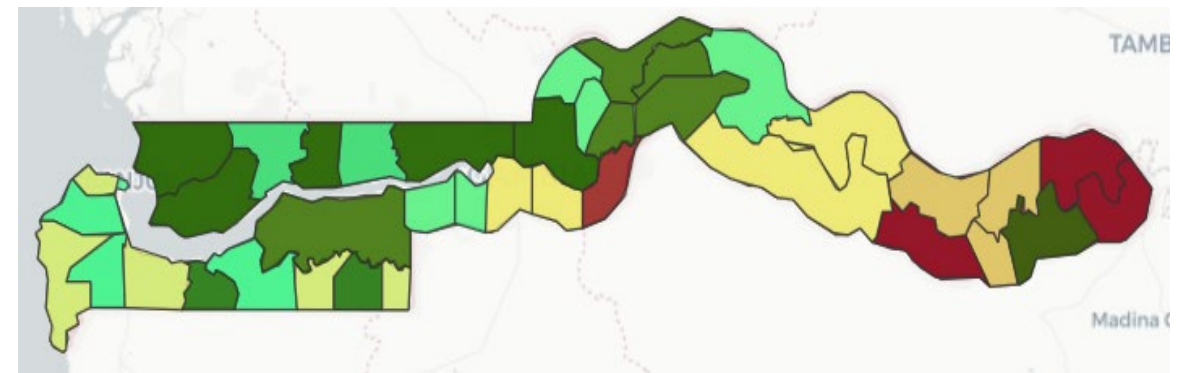
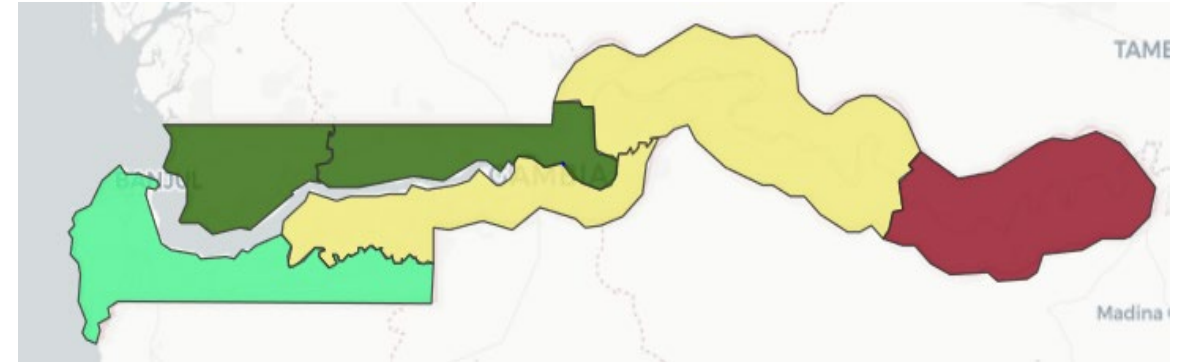
- Population: 2,190,959 m 2019 (projected from census 2013)
- Seven health regions
- Regional health directorate in each region (Coordination)
- National malaria strategic plan (2014-2020)
- *Parasite prevalence rates, 4% (2011)*
- *Parasite prevalence rates, 0.2% (2014)*
- *Parasite prevalence rates, 0.1% (2017)*

- *Incidence rates 24.7/1000 population (2018)*
- *Regional variations do occur*



Key points relative to Vector Control

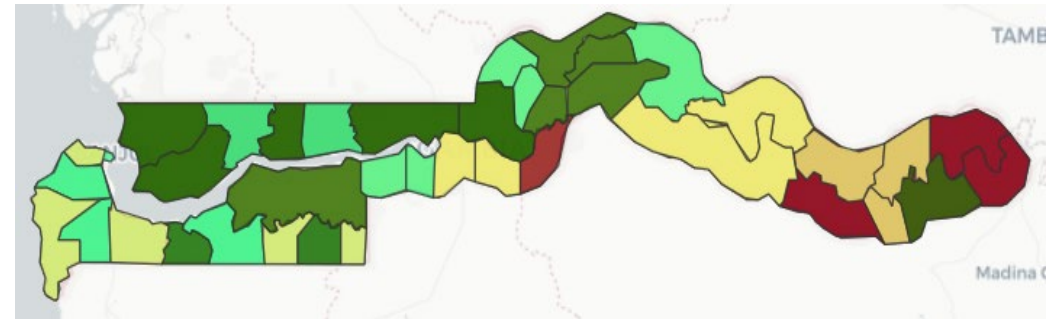
- The Gambia is an endemic malaria country
- Highly seasonal, 95% of cases (July-October)
- The Gambia put into strata:
 - ✓ *Relatively high malaria transmission in the eastern part of the country*
 - ✓ *Jan-Sept. in 2019, 16,383 (33% in URR)*
 - ✓ *Much lower transmission in the part western*
- Malaria burden distribution is similar to what is observed in Senegal where highest transmission is observed in the south-eastern part of the country



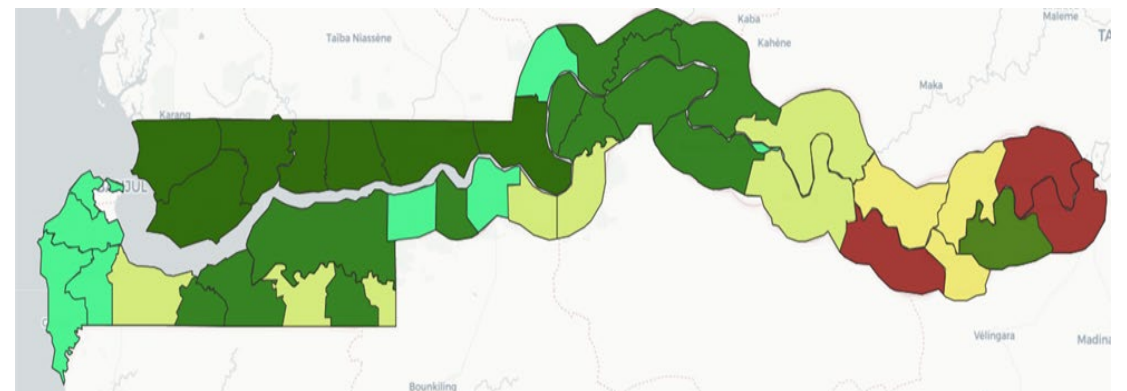
1. (a) How does VC integrate into the bigger malaria control

- Vector Control is well articulated in NMSP
- Integrated into the overall malaria control strategy
- LLINs distribution (Campaign, routine)
- 2009-2013 IRS in all regions (DDT)
- 2015-2019, IRS in high burden regions (2/7)

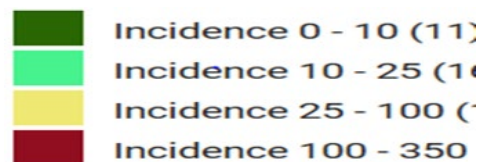
• (1b) Stratification



2018



2019



1 (c) Low and high burden regions/district relative to vector control activities

Low burden regions/districts

LLIN

IPTp

SBCC

Plan: community case investigation & management of malaria by CHWs

Plan: Malaria data capture by mobile phones at health facilities

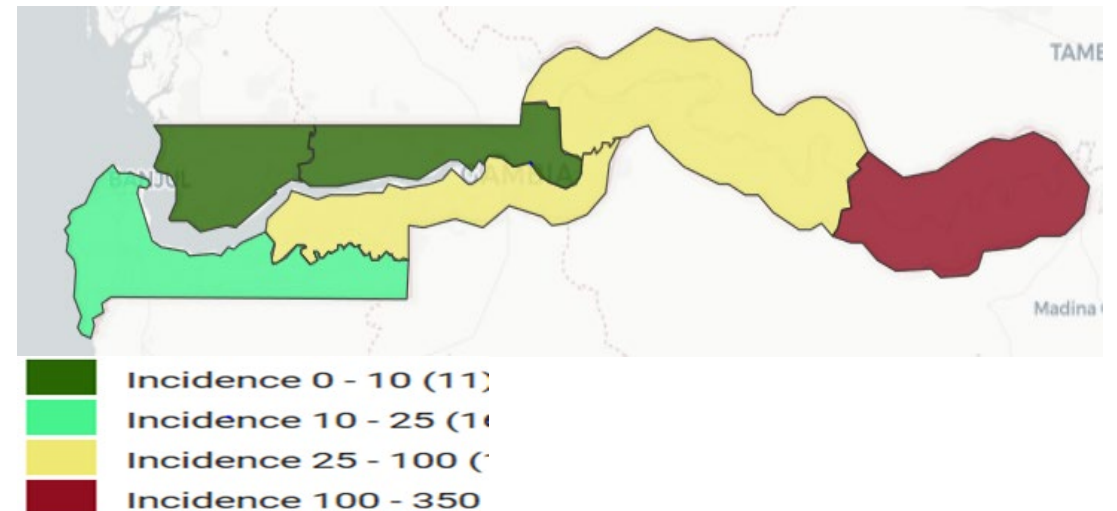
High burden regions/districts

LLINs; maintain universal coverage

IRS; reduce morbidity & mortality

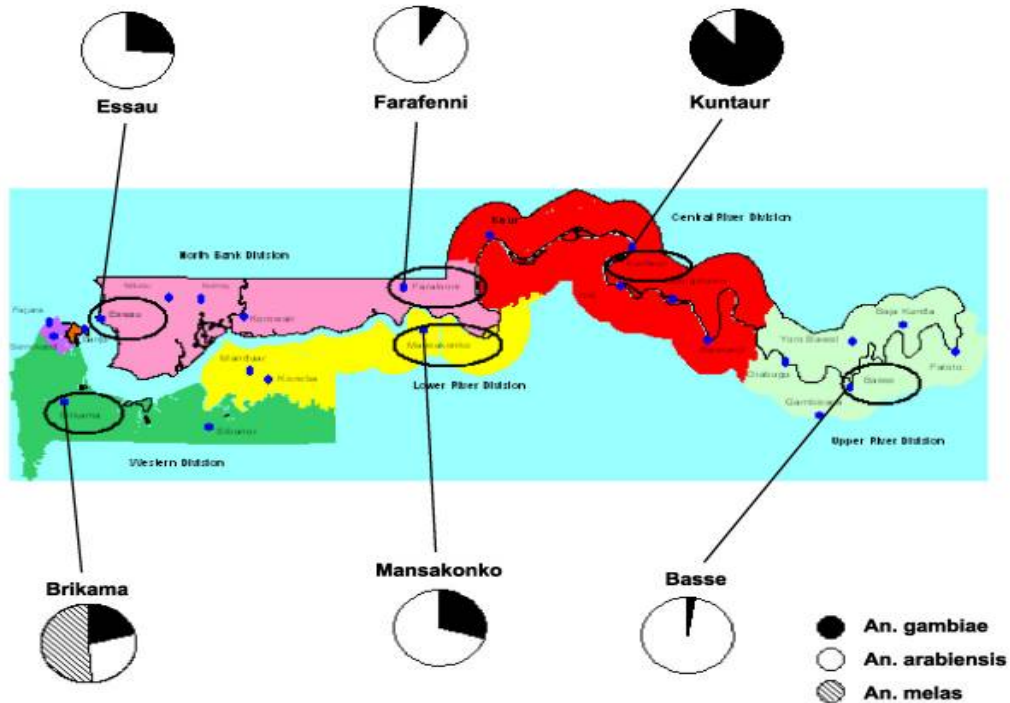
2014-2019 (regional levels)

SMC



2. Mapping system for vectors

- Vector mapping conducted in 2009

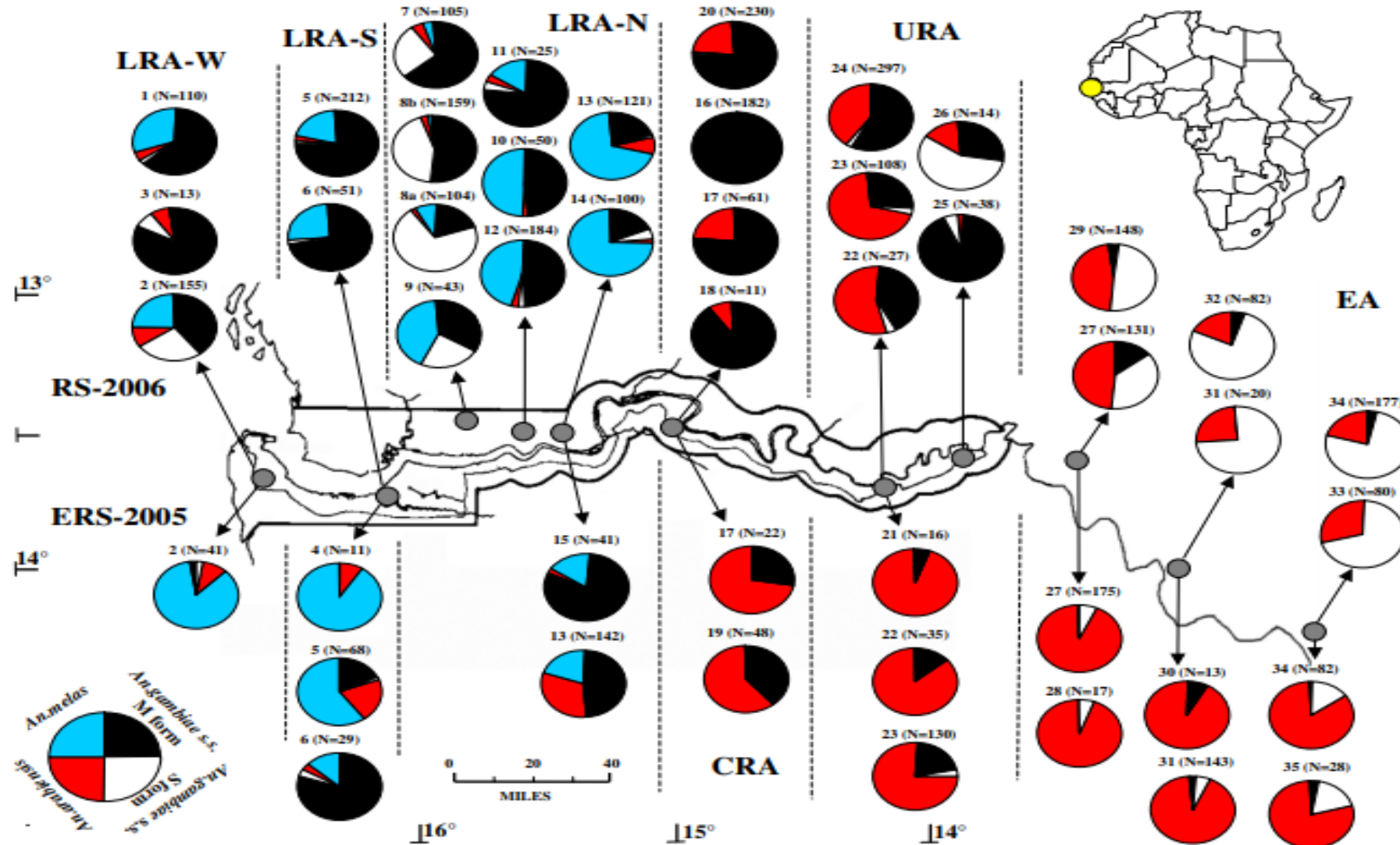


Benefits:

- ✓ Understand malaria vector distribution across regions,
- ✓ Understand vector behavior (indoor & outdoor)
- ✓ Establish sentinel sites

Recently concluded mapping 2018/19

Data being compiled



3. System for insecticide resistance management

- Yes, system in place (NMSP)
- Outlined in NSP
- Insecticide resistance monitoring is conducted every 2 years
- NMCP contracts Medical Research Council (MRCG at LSHTM)
- Last monitoring was in 2016/17

Opondo et al. Parasites Vectors (2019) 12:287

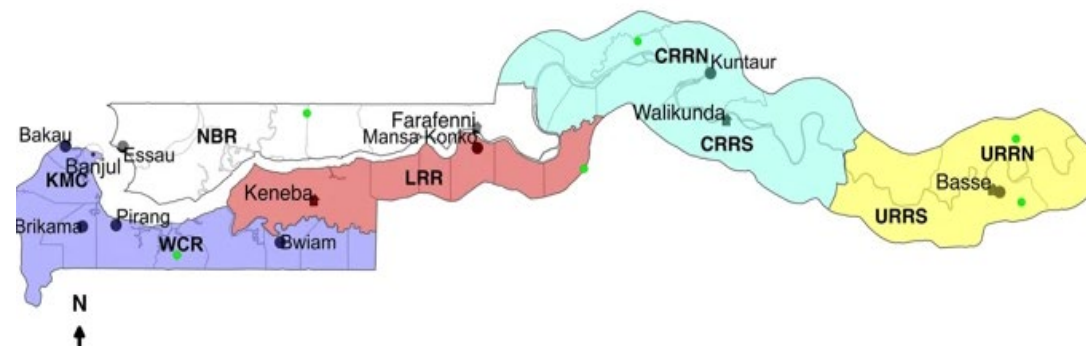
Bendiocarb and Actellic are effective against vector

Deltamethrin and permethrin

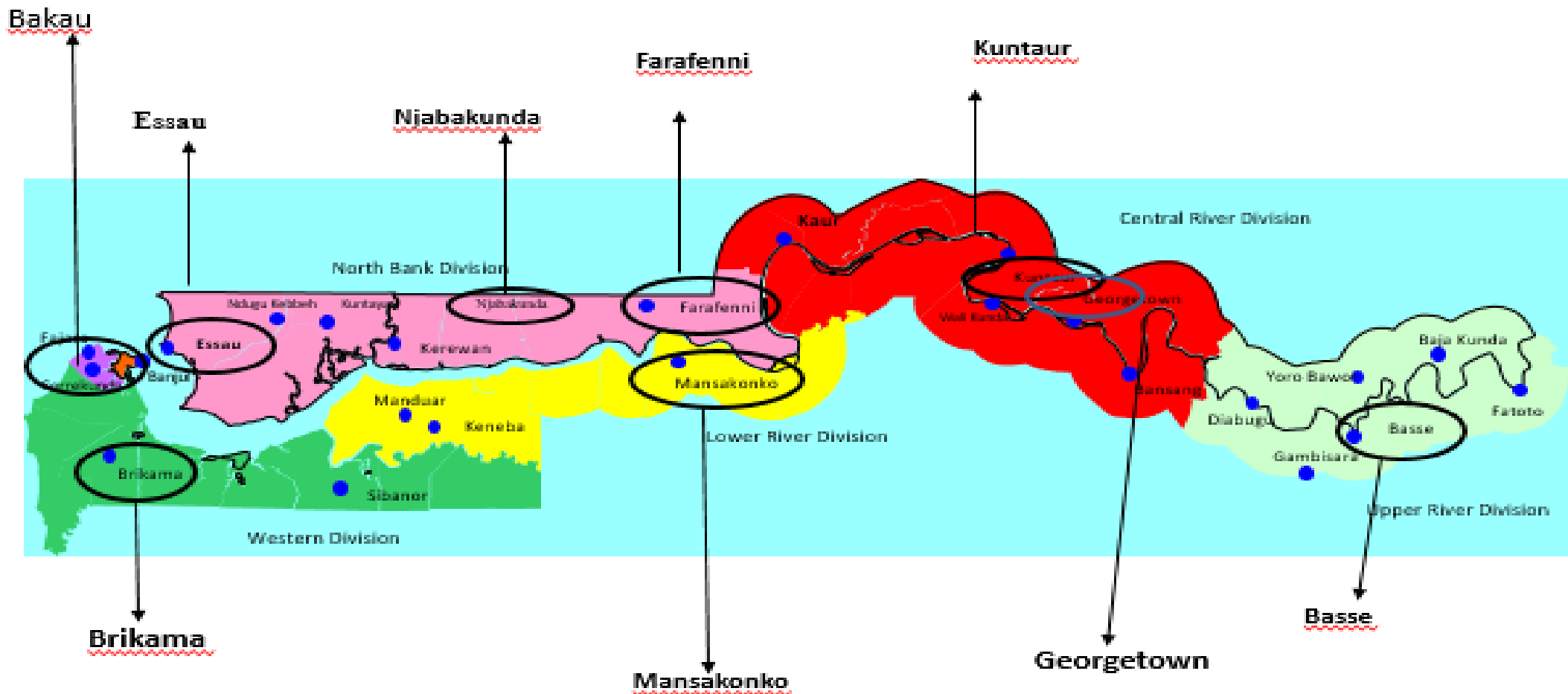
- There was marked resistance to deltamethrin and permethrin, coastal/urban region, 30% mortality
- Resistance also observed in NBR and CRR in 2016 but not in 2017

In URRS, resistance to pyrethroids was low in both years with mortality rate of 97%

IRS based on insecticide rotation (2 years)



Sentinel sites for entomological works (IRM)



4. Sub-population (Farmers, migrants)

- This is not applicable in the context of The Gambia
- Most farmers (>98%) in Gambia live in own communities/villages
- Migrants usually from Senegal Guinea live with families in Gambia
- Access to LLINs is easy

5 (a) Case base surveillance yet to commence

Plans 2020:

- Malaria program review
- Develop New NMSP
- Development of surveillance guideline
 - Protocol/guidelines,
 - tools for case base surveillance (targeted regions/districts)
 - ✓ Formation of surveillance team

5.(b) Pre-elimination

- Preparing to go into this phase in 2 regions

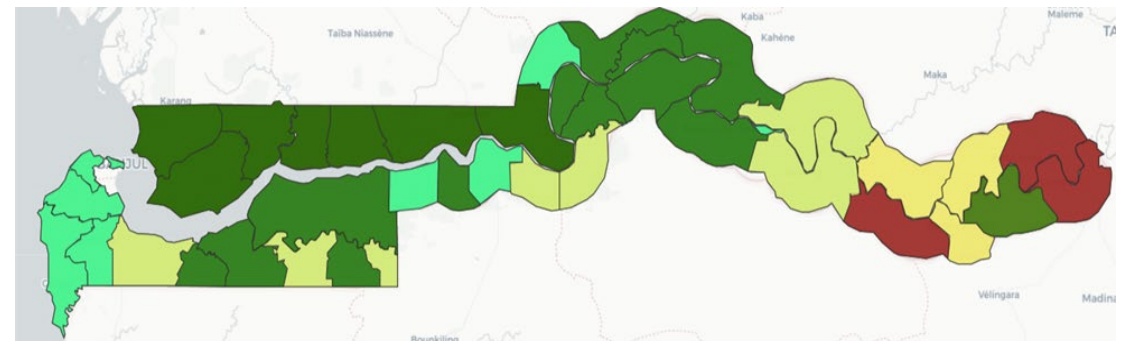
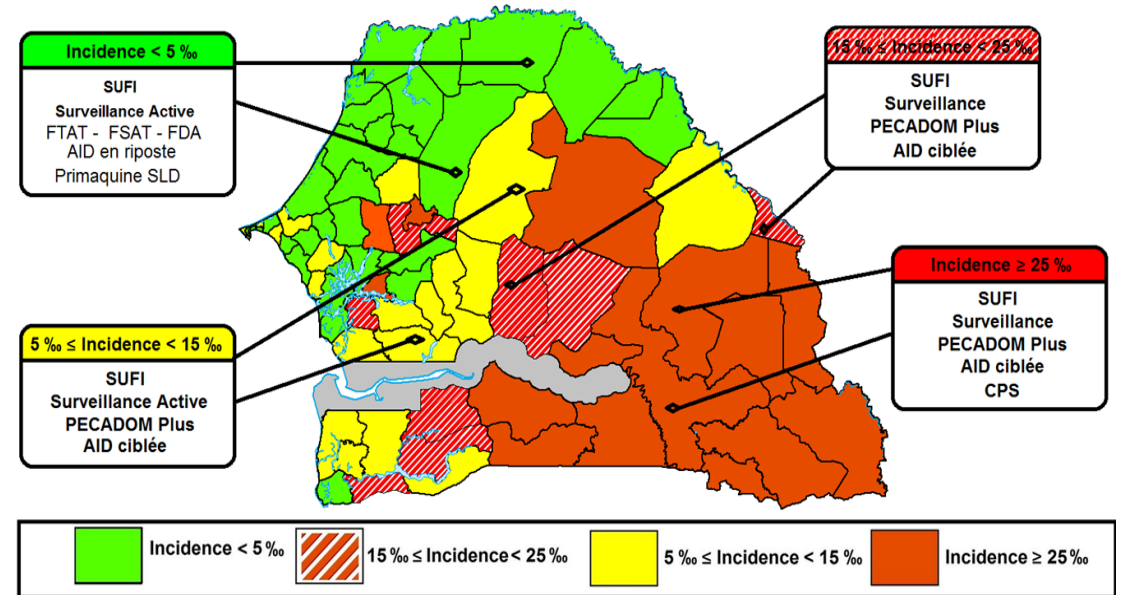
5.(c) Information sharing with neighbors

SeneGambia collaboration

- Recently signed MOU between The Gambia and Senegal
- Synchronized mass LLIN distribution campaign 2019
- Cross border planning meetings (NMCP& PNLP) and partners
- Sub-national meetings (Regional levels) and partners
- Share data on vector control activities (Vector species, resistance data, therapeutic efficacy studies)
- 50 Communities along borders
- Guinea visited Gambia in May 2019 for study tour



Sénégal : Cartographie des interventions par strate sur la période 2017 à 2020



Joint activities during LLIN campaign



Minister of health and NMCP Managers at LLIN campaign launching



Joint campaign teams at border community



Joint LLIN distribution at border community by Senegal & Gambia teams



Gambian vehicle transports Senegal's nets to health post

Future

- ✓ Increasing coverage and access to malaria interventions,
- ✓ Improvements in communication and behavior change,

Registered tremendous gains to date

However; with the fluctuating case incidence rates in the Regions

There is need to consolidate these achievements/gains

Potential to achieve pre-elimination in Gambia

Need more funding, technical assistance, for comprehensive stratification, facilities for IR monitoring

Thank you

- Merci