



GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP TO CONTROL MALARIA IN GHANA

UPDATE ON LARVICIDING PROJECT

NATIONAL MALARIA CONTROL
PROGRAMME (NMCP)



4th February, 2020



MINISTRY OF HEALTH
REPUBLIC OF GHANA

Outline

- Introduction
- Partnership
- Planned Activities 2019
- Implemented Activities
- Challenges
- Way forward
- Plan for 2020

Introduction

- Malaria remains meso-endemic in Ghana and accounts for the highest morbidity in OPD
- Ghana is at control phase with the aim of reducing malaria morbidity and mortality to a locally acceptable level through deliberate efforts using preventive and curative tools available
- The Ministry of Health, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Zoomlion, a private waste management company to implement larval source management (LSM) nationwide
- In this agreement, the NMCP was tasked to have oversight and supervise LSM implementation particularly larviciding and environmental management

Introduction Ctnd..

Malaria Control Interventions in Ghana

Distribution of Long-Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs)



Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS)



LARVAL SOURCE MANAGEMENT (LSM)



Malaria Vaccine RT'SS (Mosquirix™)



Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp)



Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention (SMC)



Case Management Diagnosis & Treatment



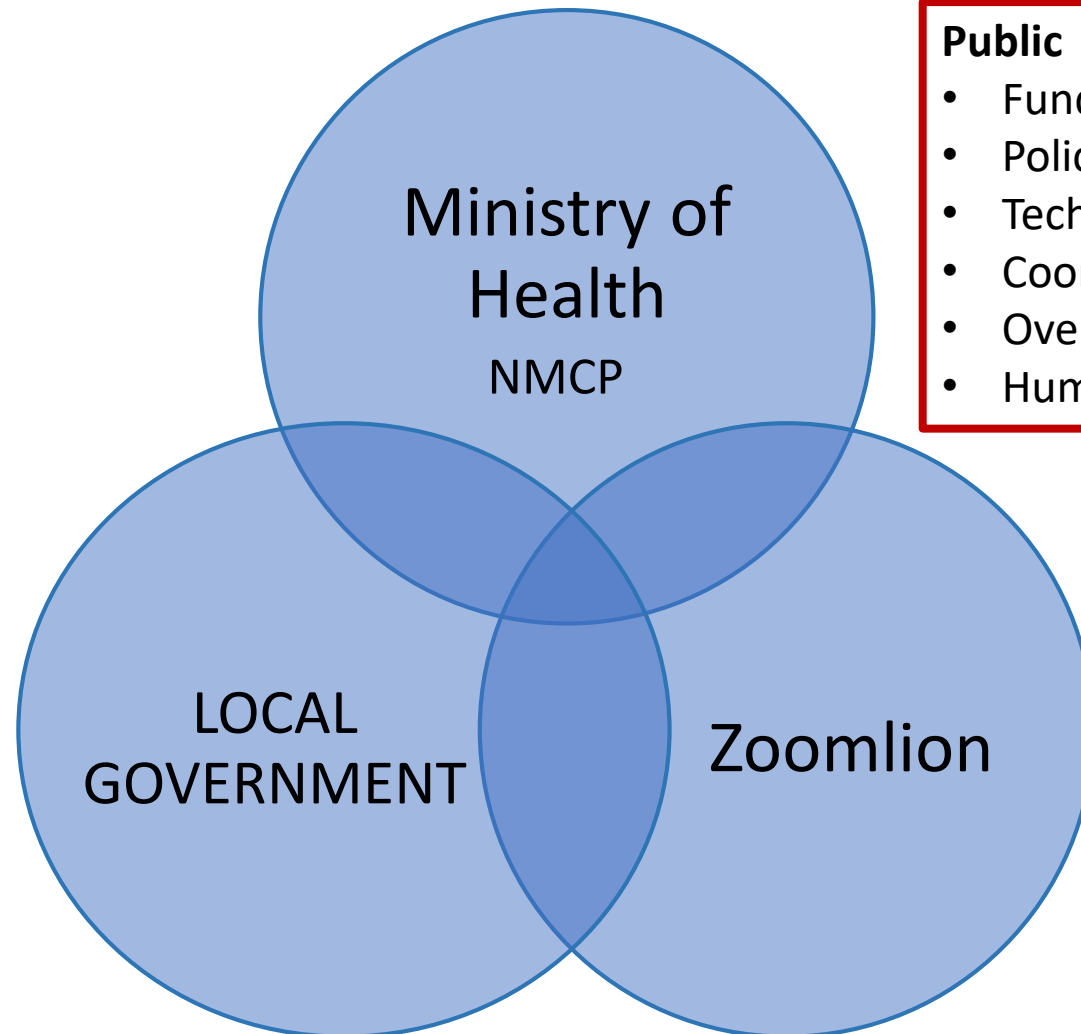
Cross-cutting interventions

Procurement and Supply Chain

Research, Surveillance, Monitoring & Evaluation

Advocacy, Social & Behavior Communication

Partnership



Public

- Funding
- Policy Guidelines
- Technical Support
- Coordination
- Oversight Responsibility
- Human Resource

Public

- Human Resource
- Supervision

Private

- Implementation
- Human Resource

Planned Activities-2019

Key activities planned for implementation in the year 2019 were:

- *Baseline study (Entomology and Epidemiology)
- Development of implementation tools
- Stakeholder engagement
- Trainings
- Mapping of water bodies
- Larviciding

*Baseline study and larviciding could not be implemented in 2019 but have been scheduled for implementation in 2020

Implemented activities-2019

Planned activities that were successfully implemented this year included:

- Review and development of Documents
- Stakeholder engagements
- Trainings
- Mapping of water bodies

Implemented Activities Ctnd.. Development of tools

Consultant (Dr Silas Majambere) was brought in-country to support the process of developing a plan and documents to direct the project.

Key deliverables achieved:

- A finalized SOP for Mapping of water bodies
- A finalized SOP for Larviciding
- A finalized draft training manual
- A revised Guideline for Larval Source Management
- Revised and finalized tools for data capture

Implemented activities Ctnd.. Stakeholder engagements

- Stakeholders meeting brief participants on the project and to solicit support and cooperation
 - Regional and District
 - Regional Directors
 - District Directors
 - Malaria Focal Persons
 - Environmental Officers
 - Zoomlion staff



Implemented activities Ctnd.. Training of Trainers

- Training of Trainers Workshop for District Staff
- Characterized by presentations, fieldwork, equipment calibration and trouble shooting and evaluations



Implemented activities Ctnd.. Orientation for Spray Operatives

- 10 Spray Operatives and a team leader in each district
- Participants Trained
 - habitat identification
 - larval sampling techniques
 - data capture with smartphones



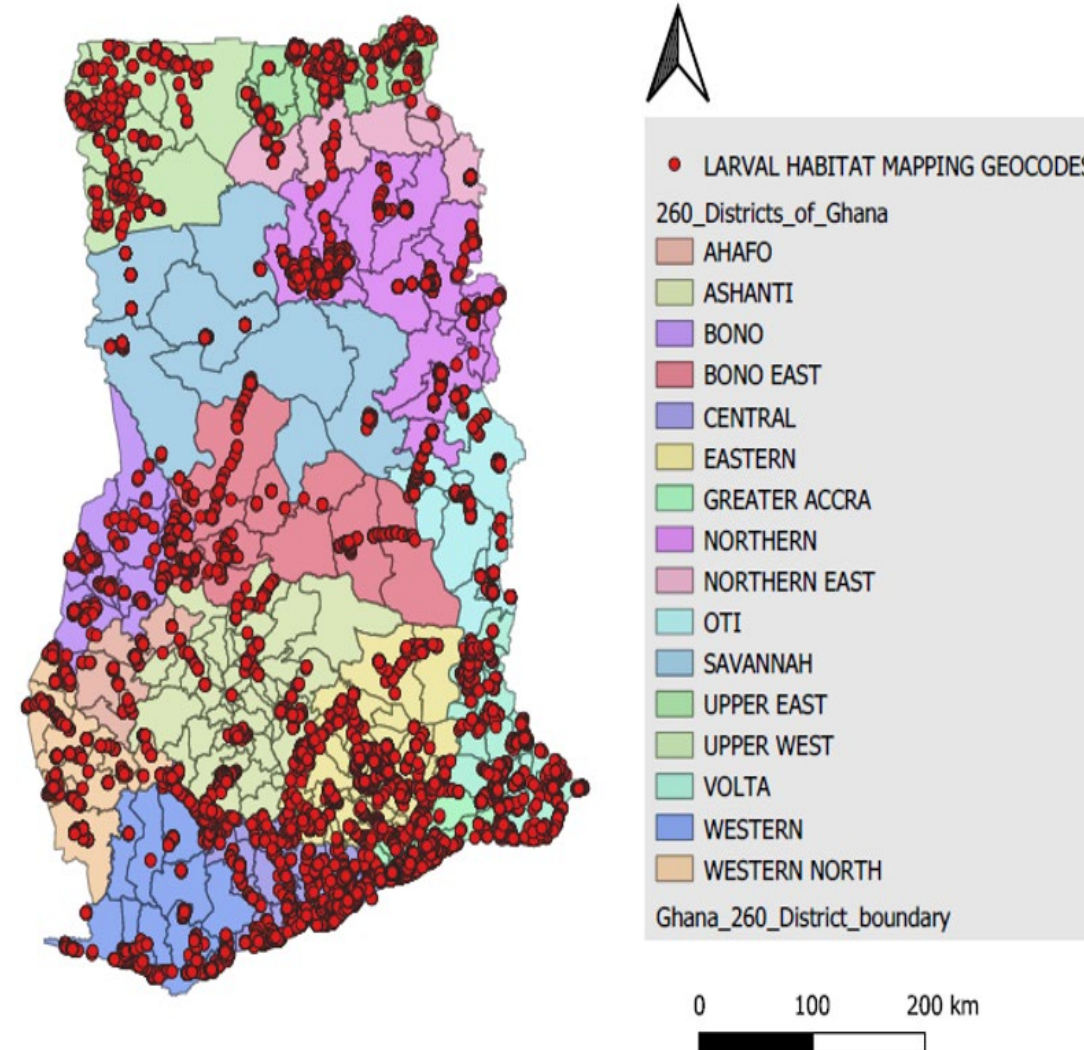
Mapping Exercise

- Mapping of water bodies conducted by SO's under the supervision of district staff
- Data capture with Kobocollect tool for android
- Mapping conducted in all districts nationwide



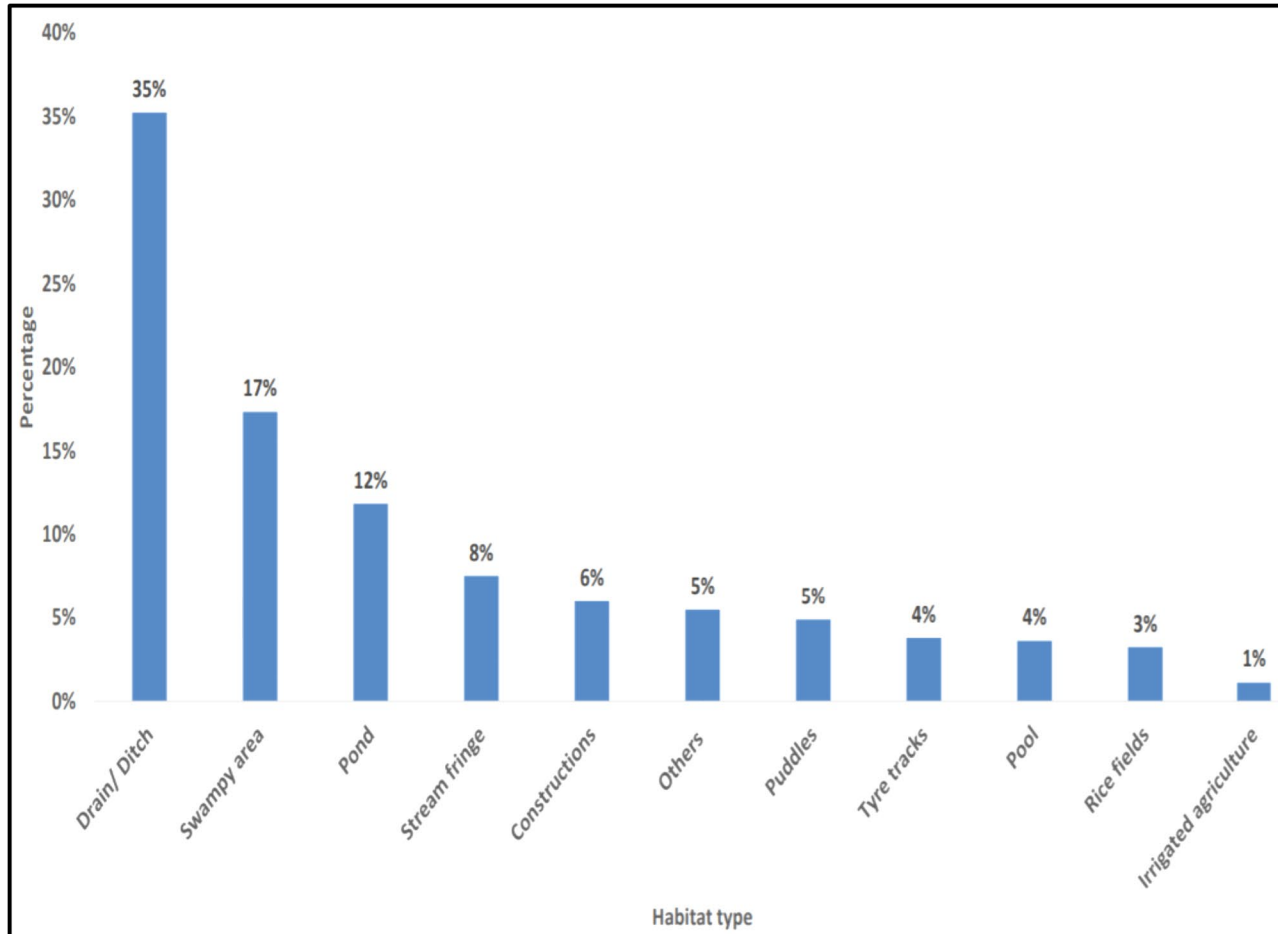
Mapping Data- Summary

- A total of 16,666 potential breeding sites mapped
- Approximately 90% of mapped breeding sites contain larval species
- Drains and ditches constitute greatest percentage (35.1%) of the breeding site types mapped
- Northern region has the highest number of breeding sites (3,823)
- Ashanti Region has the lowest number of breeding sites (404)

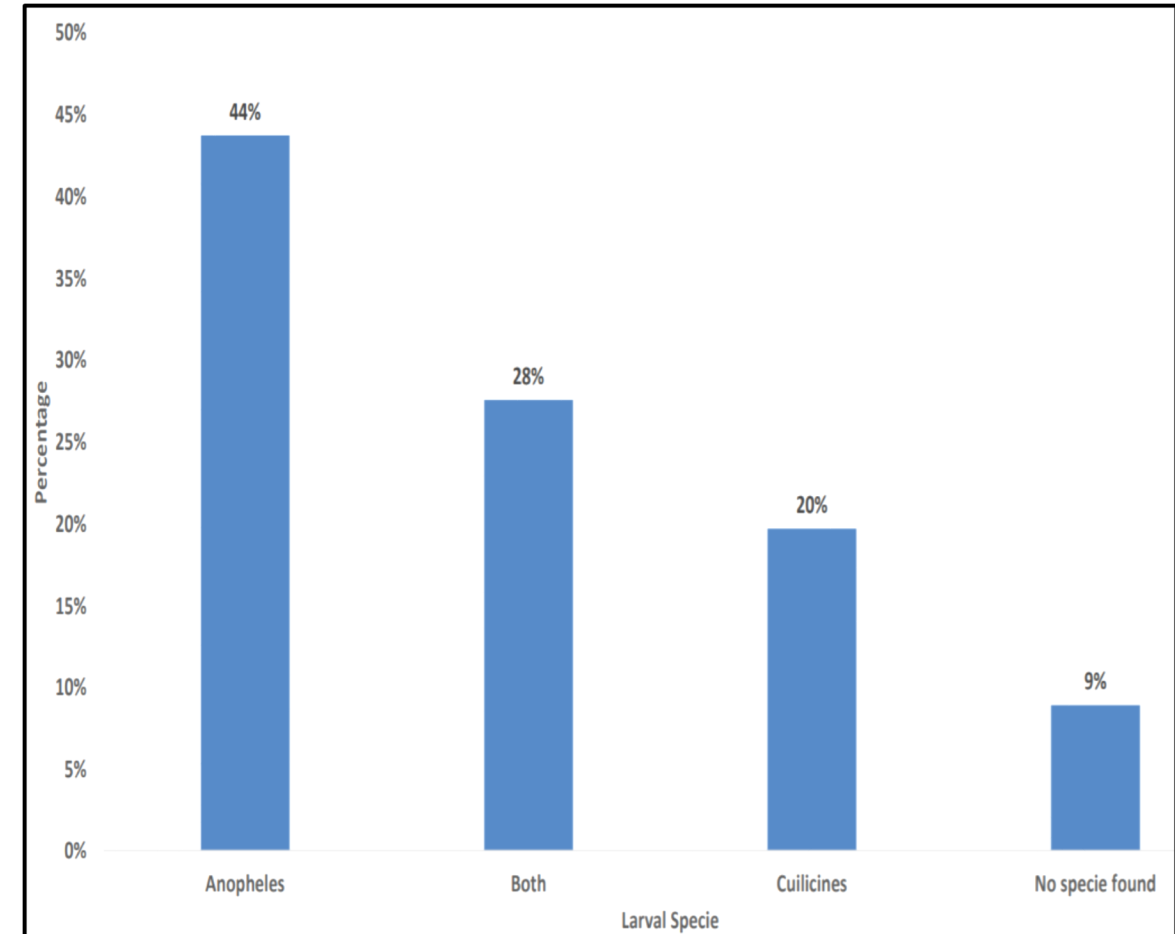


Mapping Data- Summary Ctnd

Proportion of habitat types in mapped areas



Proportion of larval species in mapped areas



Challenges

- Use of Personal Phones for Mapping
- Competing programs at the district
- Need to regular mapping
- Timely release of funds

Way Forward

- Develop and pilot mobile application for LSM
- Procure mobile device(tablets) for implementation
- Conduct baseline entomology study in sentinel sites (February)
- Based on mapping data, plot out areas for larviciding and areas that will be without considering urban areas, insecticide resistance site, water body characteristics etc
- Logistics movement
- Larvicide application in positive breeding sites (Tentative March-April)

Conclusion

- Country is committed – both Private and public to larviciding as a means to complement the current vector control interventions
- All partners worked hand in hand through all activities
- Larviciding is seen as a tool to handle the urban area challenges with net distributions
- The project will eventually obtain data on coverage and impact on the larviciding

THANK YOU!!!!!!

