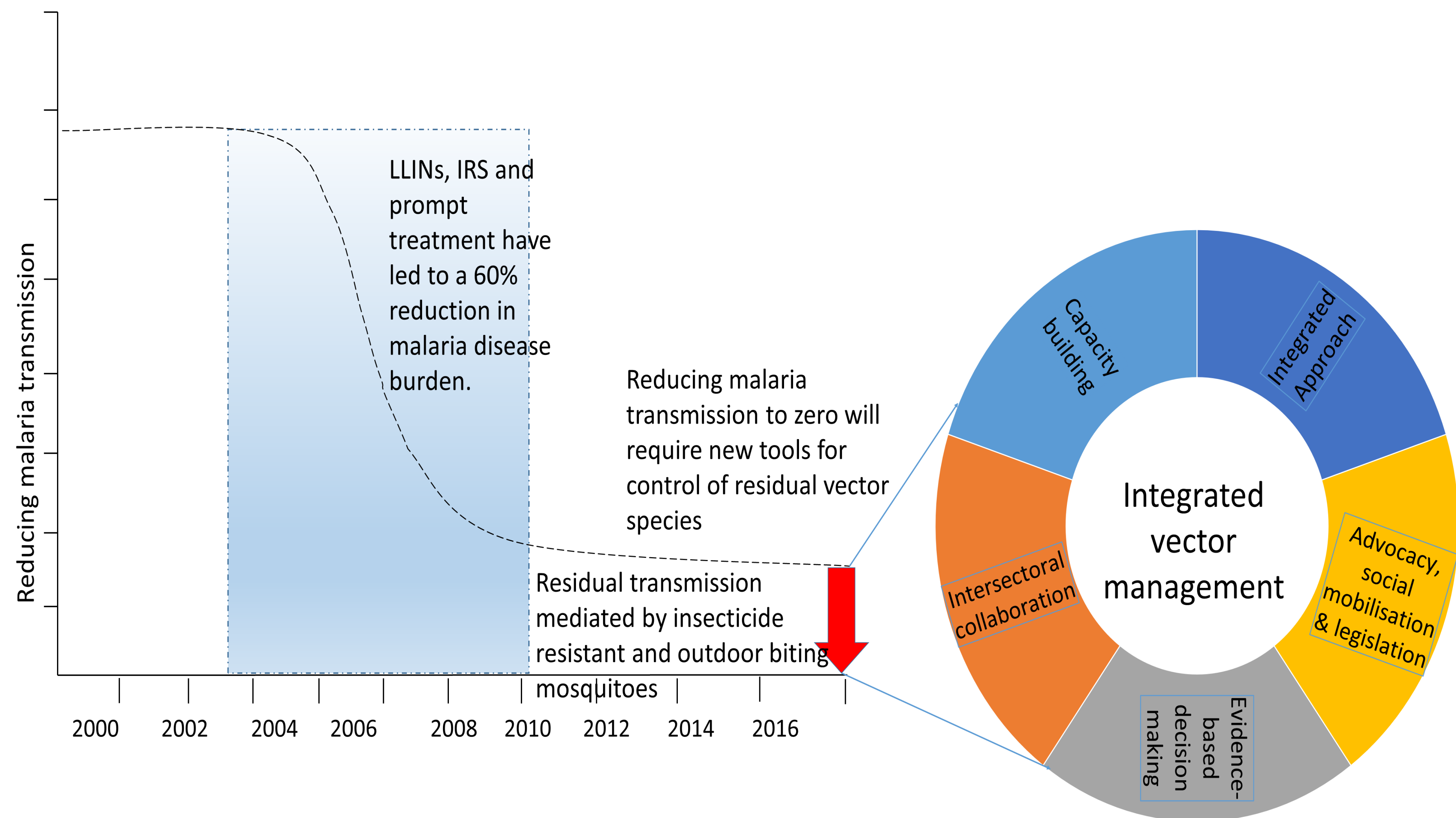




# WHO AFRO II DEMO Project: Evaluating the feasibility and impact of community based winter larviciding and house screening on malaria transmission as additional vector control interventions in Southern African countries committed to malaria elimination

## INTRODUCTION

Vector control mainly through the use of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) and indoor residual spraying (IRS) is among the key strategies that have contributed to significant reduction in malaria disease burden. However, development of insecticide resistance and increase in outdoor and early evening biting by mosquitoes threatens to reverse the gains achieved so far in malaria control. Integrated Vector Management (IVM), a strategy that emphasizes the use of combinations of interventions with proven efficacy is currently proposed for sustainable control and push for elimination.



## OBJECTIVES

### Major Objective

To support 6 southern African countries to implement IVM approaches and demonstrate the effectiveness of diversified, environmentally safe and innovative vector control methods including use of alternative chemicals to DDT for malaria control

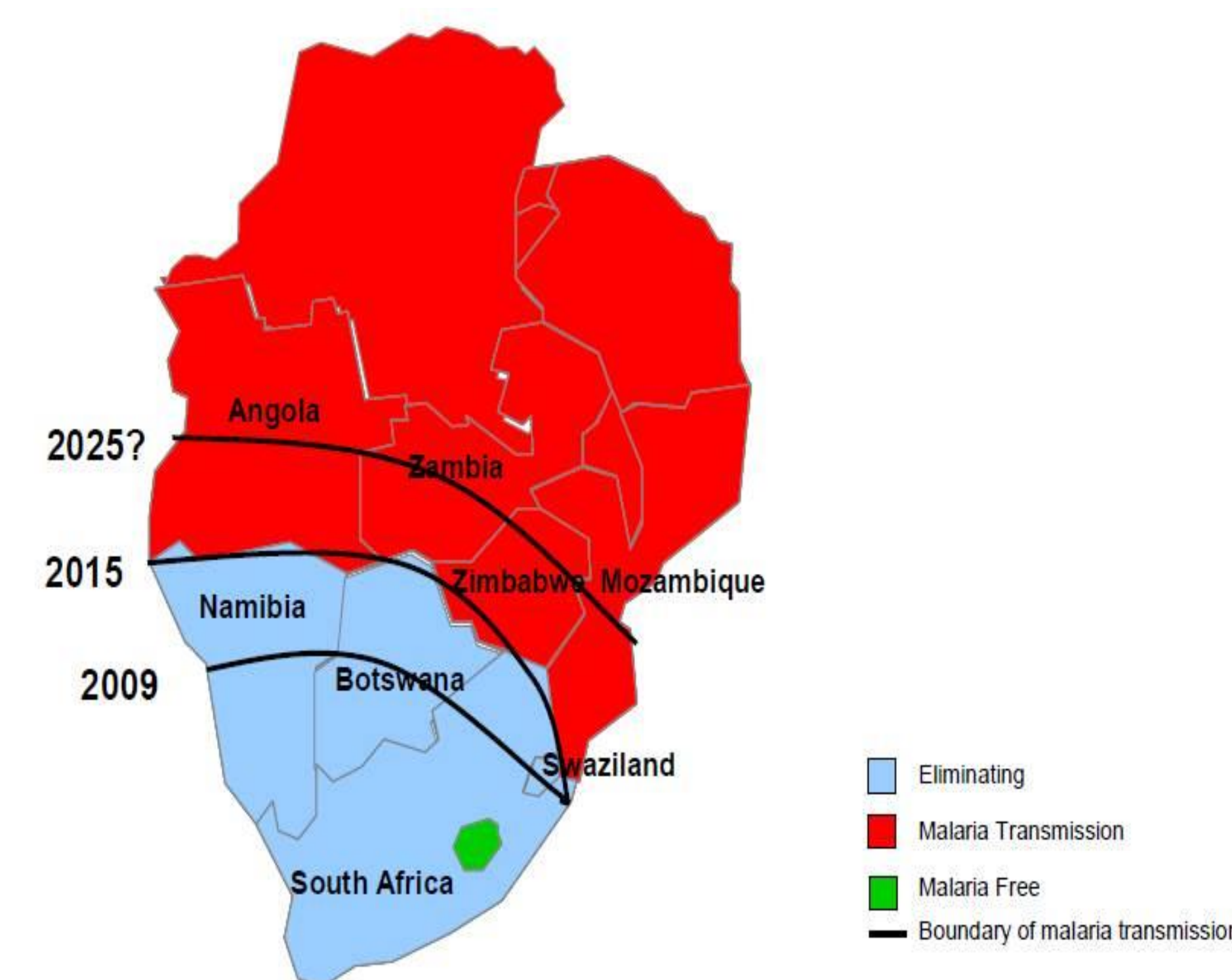
### Specific Objectives

1. Evaluate the effectiveness and feasibility of winter larviciding using *Bti* and house screening as innovative additional malaria control tools
2. Assess the impact of these IVM tactics on communities' health, socio-economic conditions, gender and the environment
3. Strengthen advocacy for implementation of evidence based IVM strategies by communities and NMCPs.

## HYPOTHESIS

It is hypothesised that screening of houses or larviciding when added to existing vector control interventions will reduce *Anopheles* mosquito densities and malaria incidence in the areas where these IVM tactics are implemented as compared to areas where only the existing control interventions are implemented within the project countries.

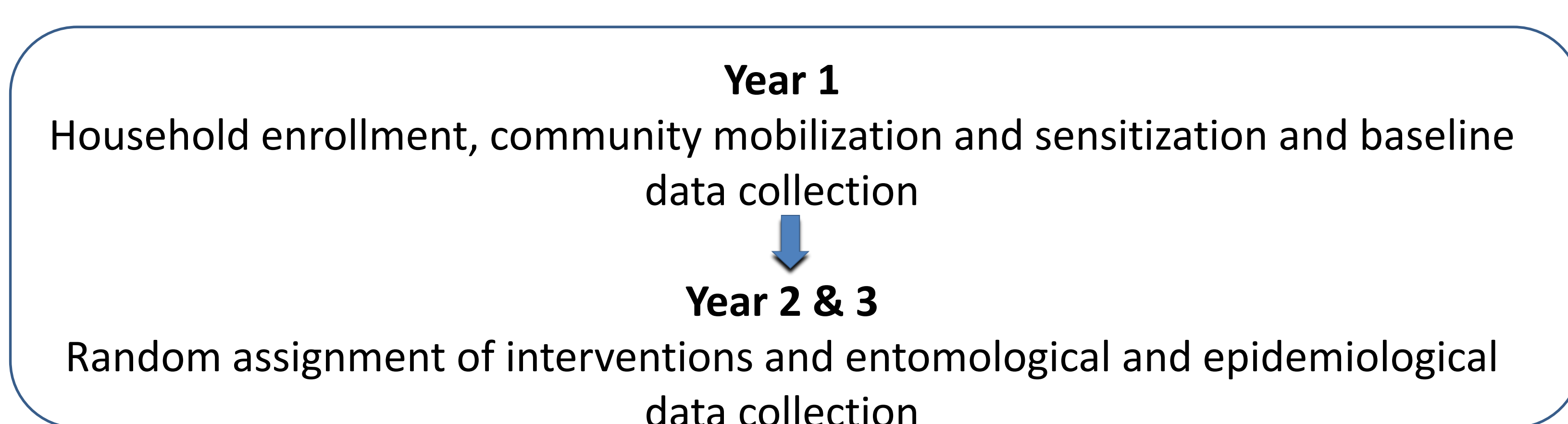
## STUDY AREA



## INTERVENTIONS

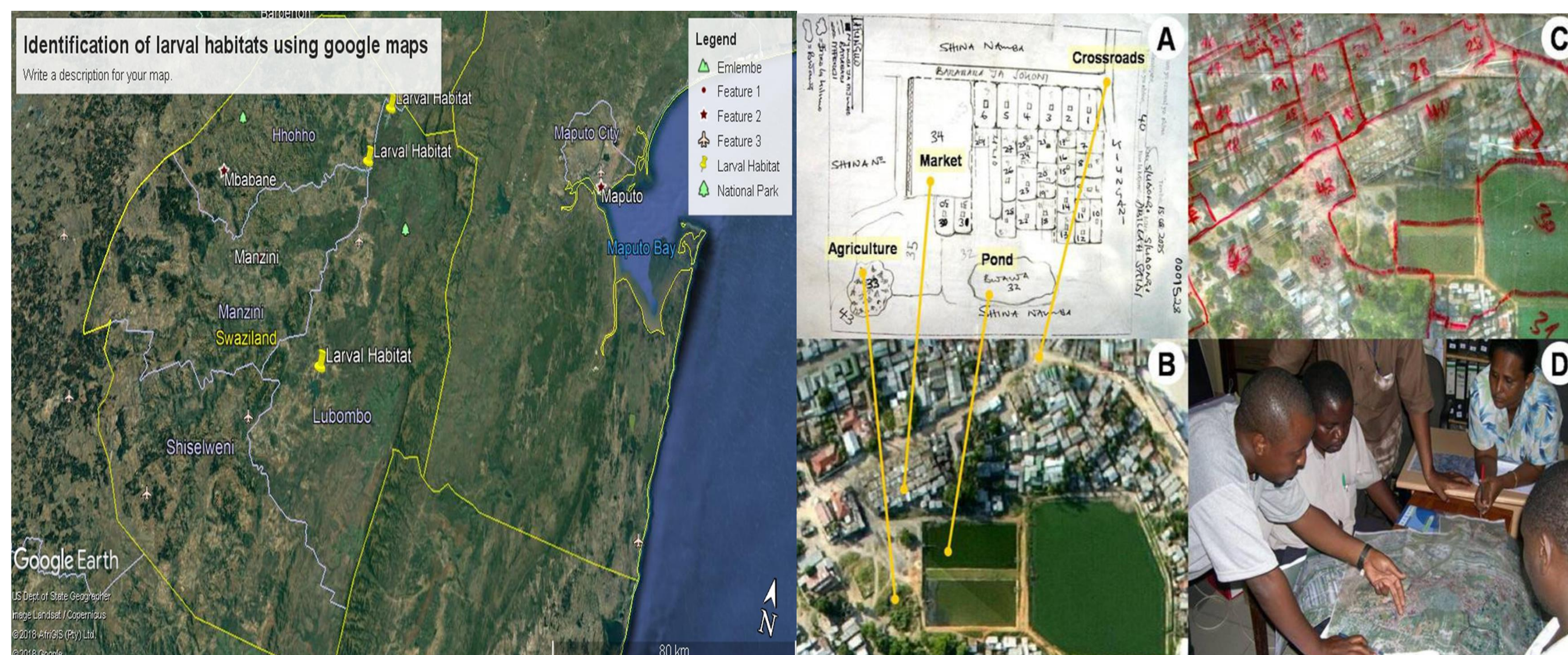
Countries	Malaria transmission settings	Control (non-intervention)	Test intervention added to control
Botswana Namibia Swaziland	Low transmission in elimination setting; target 'hot spot' areas. First line elimination countries in E8.	Coverage of all structures in project area with IRS	Winter season larviciding with <i>Bti</i> combined with IVM community education and mobilization
Mozambique Zambia Zimbabwe	Persisting high transmission settings where IRS is currently not implemented. Second line elimination countries in E8.	Coverage of all households in project area with LLINs.	House screening combined with IVM community education and mobilization

## HOUSE SCREENING METHODOLOGY



Adapted from Arnold Mbando *et al*

## LARVAL SOURCE MANAGEMENT METHODOLOGY



## TEAM

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