



REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
MINISTER DE LA SANTE PUBLIQUE HYGIENE ET PREVENTION
PROGRAMME NATIONAL DE LUTTE CONTRE LE PALUDISME



ENTOMOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE AND VECTOR CONTROL IN DRC



Narcisse BASOSILA BOLAMBA

Head of entomological surveillance section

Programme National de Lutte contre Le PALUDISME RDC

October 2022



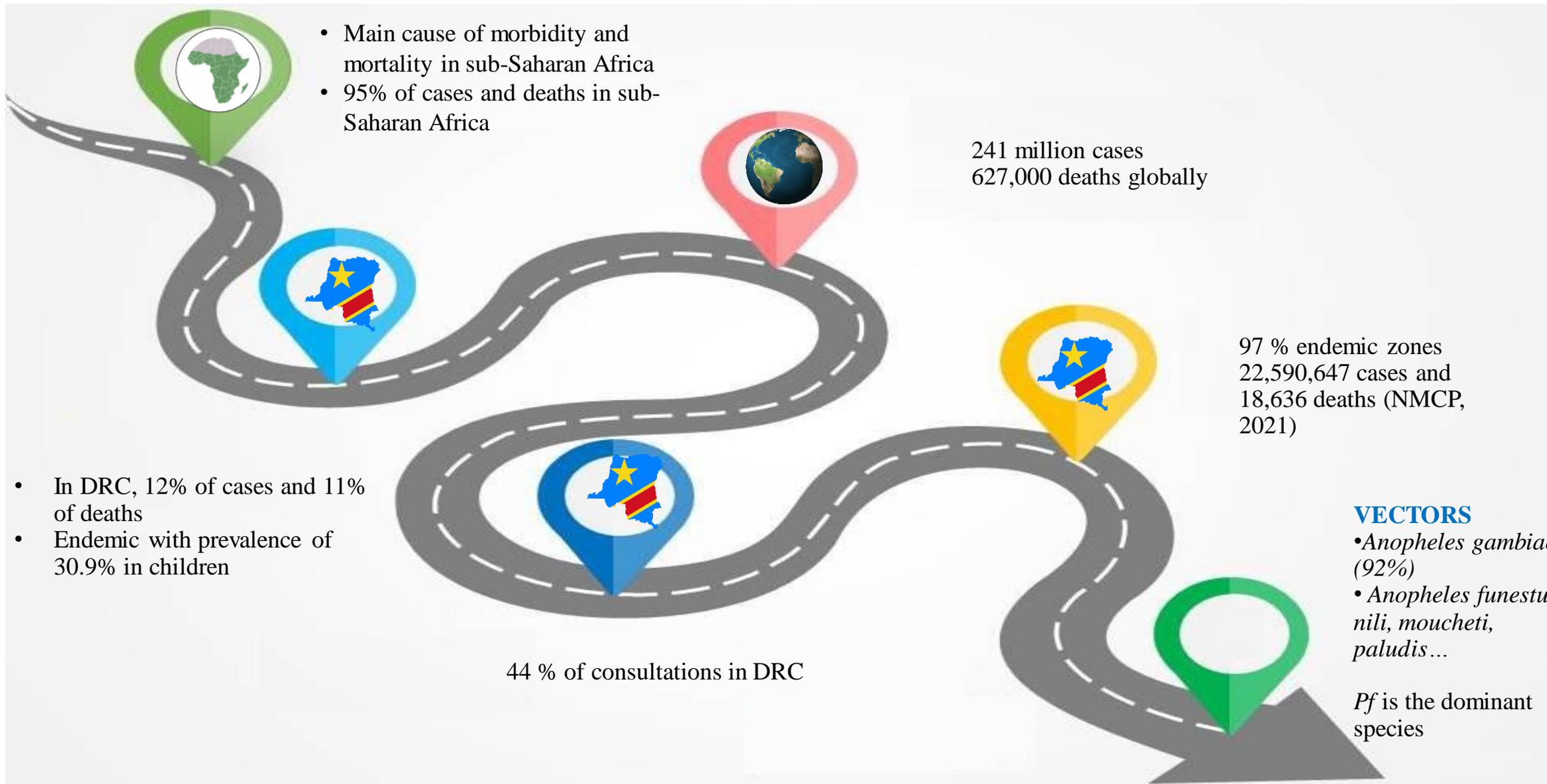
Presentation Outline



1. Epidemiology of malaria in DRC
2. Objectives
3. Program Missions: Vision, Mission, Values & Strategies
4. Evidence-Based Policy
5. Achievements and Results
6. Challenges:
 - Prevention



I. Epidemiology of malaria in DRC



- Main cause of morbidity and mortality in sub-Saharan Africa
- 95% of cases and deaths in sub-Saharan Africa

241 million cases
627,000 deaths globally

97 % endemic zones
22,590,647 cases and
18,636 deaths (NMCP, 2021)

- In DRC, 12% of cases and 11% of deaths
- Endemic with prevalence of 30.9% in children

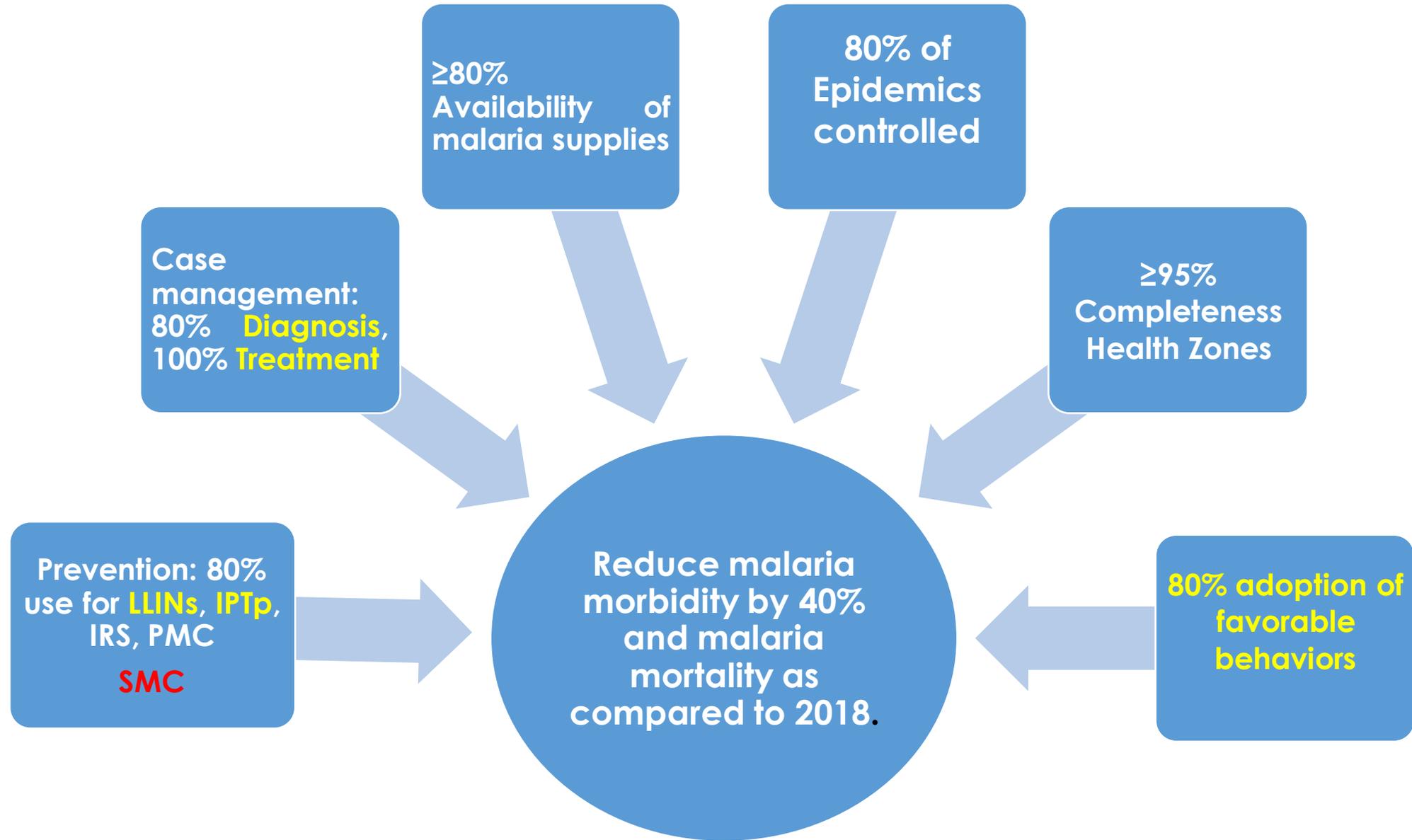
44 % of consultations in DRC

- VECTORS**
- *Anopheles gambiae* (92%)
 - *Anopheles funestus, nili, moucheti, paludis...*

Pf is the dominant species



I.1 Objectives





I.2 Program Missions: Vision, Mission, Values & Strategies



DRC without malaria

Ministerial Order N° 1250/CAB/MIN/SP/008/1998 of July 22 1998 → NMCP

Develop and enforce strategies that guarantee universal access to the most effective malaria control interventions for all inhabitants of the DRC at an affordable cost, and thus contribute to reducing the socio-economic losses attributable to this disease.

- Leadership
- Partnership
- Good governance
- EBPM
- Equity
- PARTICOM
- Multisectoral approaches
- Research and innovation

Reduce malaria morbidity by at least 40% and mortality by 50% by 2023, compared to 2018



LLIN: Mass Campaigns de masse, ANC, EIC, CB Schools



Pilot, Management of insecticide resistance, urban areas



**IPTp-SP
PMC(?)
SMC(?)**

Prévention



CS, SSC



**ET/CS
HGR
HP-CHU**



**AS-AQ,
AR-Lum,
AP**



**Artesunate
IV
Quinine
Perf**

Prise en charge des cas

Private sector

ICCM

Family package

Access Pub Se

Renforcement de la Surveillance



DHIS 2



IDS



Sentinel surveillance



OR

Promotion & Communication

Reinforce Program Management

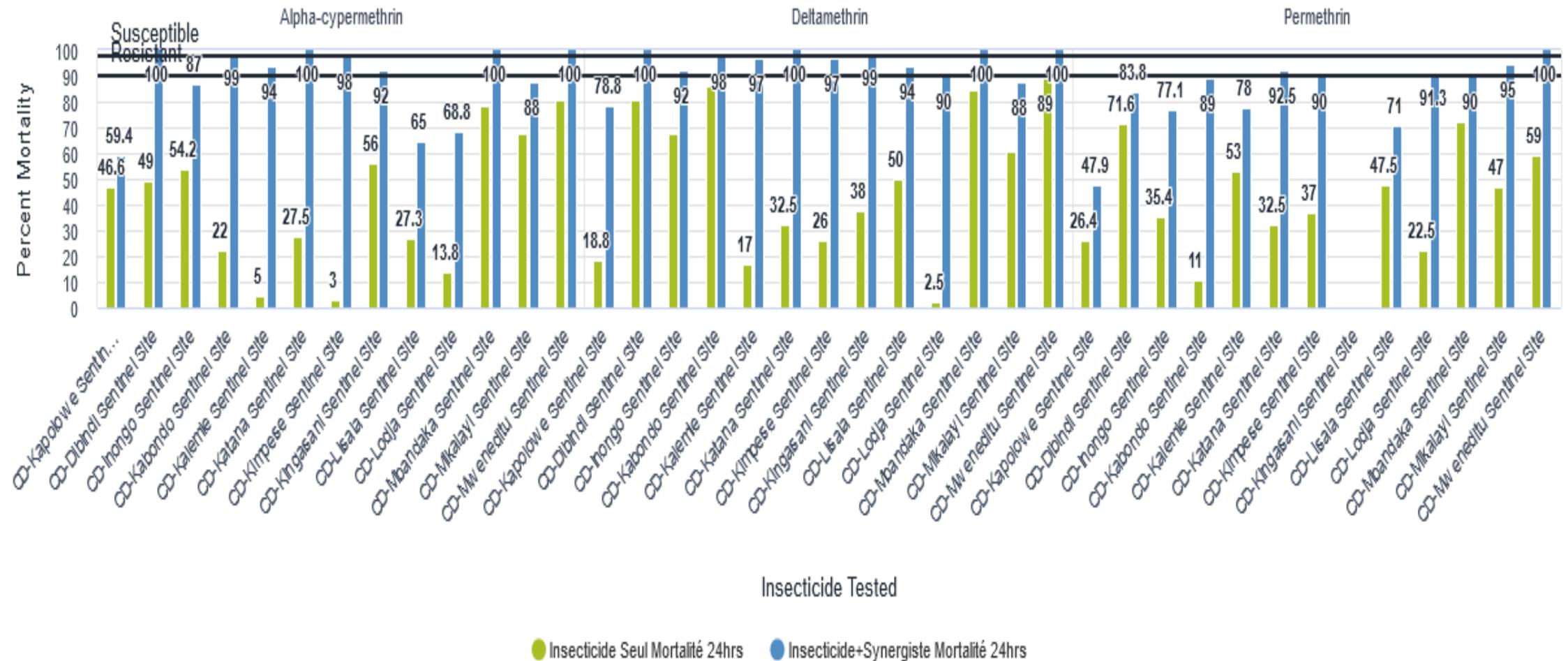


11.1 Achievements and Results for LLINs, 2015 to 2020



République Démocratique du Congo Fig. 5.1 - Insecticide Resistance

WHO Tube Test: Percent Mortality of *An. gambiae* s.l. tested against pyrethroids and pyrethroids+PBO at 24 hrs
République Démocratique du Congo 2020





II. IRS



Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) is a core intervention to control malaria. IRS with DDT was carried out in the DRC during the period of the global malaria eradication programme. Since then, very few IRS operations have been implemented. Those that have were carried out by private companies, aiming to protect their workers. At the NMCP level, IRS activities are not currently implemented due to lack of funding. IRS is only conducted by the private sector, including mining companies



Private Sector Activities



During 2021, the main activities consisted of:

1. Procurement of Artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACT) and Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDT)
2. Start of activities for the promotion of malaria case management
3. Production and distribution of marketing and communication materials for the program
4. Development of the roadmap for the integration of private sector establishments into the HMIS and organization of meetings
5. Collection of baseline studies programs

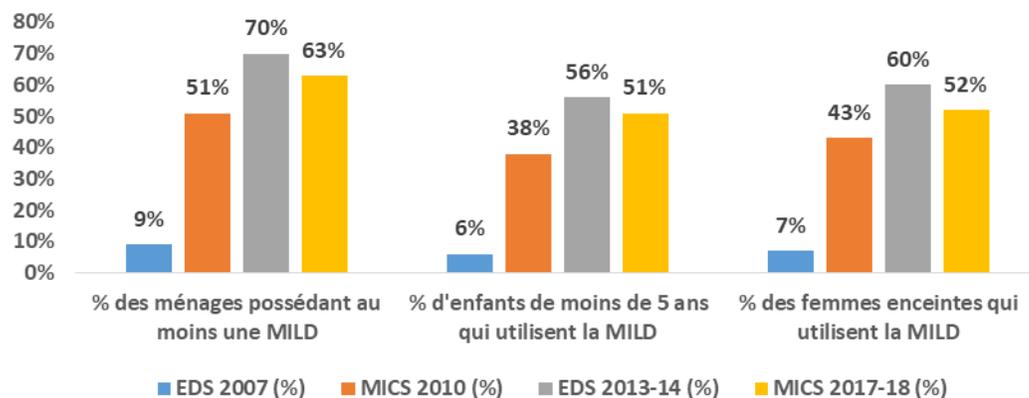


III. Challenges: Prevention and vector control

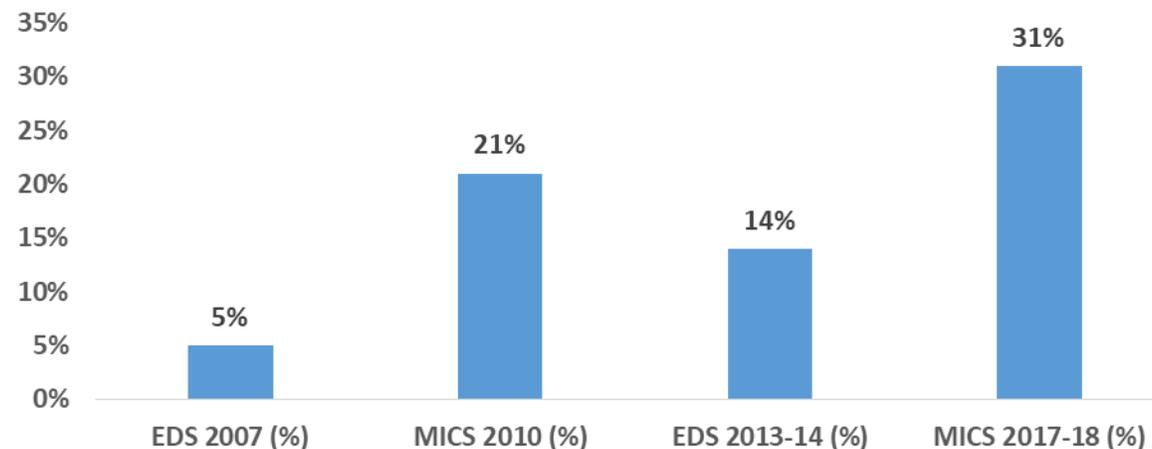


- Integration of the distribution of third generation LLINs
- Extension of IRS in the High Burden High Impact (HBHI) provinces and during epidemic outbreaks
- Failure to respect the LLIN distribution schedule
- Durability of LLINs: 1.5 years instead of 3 years
- Biological efficacy: 16 months instead of 36 months

Possession et utilisation de la MILD de 2007 à 2017-18



Proportion des femmes enceintes ayant bénéficiés 2 doses de SP/TPI de 2007 à 2017-18





III. Recommendations



- Implementing IRS requires a high level of commitment
 - ✓ Policy, Human Resources, Financial Resources, Logistics
 - ✓ Organizational capacity and adequate planning

- Implement indoor residual spraying (IRS) in areas with seasonal transmission in the East and South-east of the country (mountain areas) using insecticides recommended by the World Health Organization.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

