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**ANNUAL REPORT**

**ENDEMIC AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL (MALARIA COMPONENT)**

**PROJECT NO. 660-11-531-058      CONTRACT NO. AID/afr-C-1315**

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## Project Description

### Project Purpose:

The overall purpose is to strengthen the GOZ institutional capacity for monitoring and controlling vector-borne diseases, specifically malaria, during a five year period. Project outputs are:

1. Establishment of a malaria control pilot project in the Kinshasa area.
2. Development of a cadre of GOZ health workers competent to deal with insect-borne diseases and environmental health, as well as the organization and infrastructure to support these activities.

### Activities Realized:

#### 1. Epidemiology:

Beginning July 1979, monthly visits were made to cooperating dispensaries in the Pilot Program area to collect data on fever case incidence. Results, July - December, were -

#### Masina Zone

Dispensaries visited - 28/month : Total patient load - 24,641 (6 months)

Fever cases:

All ages -	10,535	(42%)	
15 years or less -	8,945	(85%)	- S.E. 81.02 - 88.98

#### Ndjili Zone

Dispensaries visited - 29/month : Total patient load - 37,154 (6 months)

Fever cases:

All ages -	23,312	(62.7%)	
15 years or less -	19,879	(85.2%)	S.E. 79.24 - 91.2

The variance in results from the two zones is negligible in the less than 15 year age group

Entomology studies are continuing, collections of adults and larvae are underway.

Susceptibility tests have confirmed that An.gambiae is susceptible to DDT 4%.

The epidemiology laboratory is being organized. Delays have been due to long waits for installation of electric and plumbing service and laboratory tables.

Mobility of the epidemiology section has been severely hampered by the non-arrival of vehicles.

#### 2. Spraying:

The primary objective of the inter-demicillary spraying campaign was to demonstrate the feasibility of this mosquito abatement measure. The 1st Cycle, 1st Round was applied in Ndjili and Masina Zones during June - July within 28 working days.

A kick-off public ceremony was held in Ndjili Zone on 12 June. More than 500 persons, including civic officials from both zones, community leaders, AID/Kinshasa staff, and a WHO Representative attended.

More than 192,000 persons were directly protected by the spray application. A total of more than 250,000 were protected indirectly, as a result of the multiplier effect of the reduction of anopheline mosquitoes.

Nearly 150 unemployed persons were hired as sprayers and assistant team leaders.

The coverage of houses in Masina and Ndjili Zones was 86.95% and 94.7% respectively. Public reaction was that of appreciation for the relief afforded by the application of the insecticide.

Details have been submitted previously in "REPORT ON SPRAYING OPERATIONS, KINSHASA, ZAIRE MALARIA CONTROL PILOT PROGRAM, 1st Round, 1st Cycle - JUNE - JULY, 1979.

### 3. Study Tour:

In connection with home leave travel, the USAID Malaria Advisor visited sites in the USA during September and October to:

- Observe insect control activities.
- To identify potential program resources.

Following discussions about itinerary, the program in Zaire, and impending plans for malaria control, in Washington, travel was made to CDC, Atlanta. Participated in a mosquito control refresher course sponsored by CDC at Savannah, Georgia. Attended demonstrations of various mosquito abatement measures in Savannah. Visited the Florida Entomological Laboratory, Vero Beach, Brevard and Indian River Counties mosquito control districts. In New Orleans, attended the annual meeting of the Louisiana Mosquito Control Association, 9-10 October.

The tour was helpful in -

- Gaining a better understanding of the present state of mosquito abatement technology.
- Increased awareness of resources available.
- Renewing or establishing professional contacts.

### 4. Consultants and Staff:

Mr. Edgar Smith, TA Washington, visited the program in April. His recommendations submitted previously, included the need of short term consultants, an entomologist and a source reduction engineer to study the types of larval control best suited for the situation in the program area, a TDY laboratory technician, and a training specialist. He further recommended that an epidemiologist join the program as soon as possible.

Mr. Serge Roche, WHO Technical Officer arrived in June to assist in the implementation of the spraying operation.

### 5. Evaluation:

The USAID Malaria Adviser prepared an evaluation of the Program in August 1979, using the AID Project Evaluation Summary (PES) format. Input was provided by Program personnel and the WHO Technical Officer, Mr. Roche.

The Program is actively working towards its objectives, in spite of delays and problems occurring from time to time. Problem areas were discussed and actions necessary to deal with the problems outlined.

### 6. Other Involvements:

Experienced personnel and available emergency manpower were utilized in the cholera vaccination program in Kinshasa during the months of August and September. The Program Supervisor served as a member of the Ministry of Health team organized to take precautionary measures and authorize treatment for passengers aboard a crowded river boat with cholera cases among the passengers.

The epidemiological section of the Program assisted in giving inoculations and crowd control at the inoculation site.