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REPORT OF FIRST QUARTER, 1980
ZAIRE MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAM

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Project 660-11-531-058

Project Purpose: The overall purpose is to strengthen the GOZ's institutional capacity for monitoring and controlling certain insect borne diseases during a five year period.

Highlights:

- Spray round applied
- Results of geographical reconnaissance
- Consultant engaged.
- Visitors

A. Spray Round:

1. The second round, first cycle was applied from January 14 to February 23, 1980, in the pilot program areas of Masina and Ndjili Zones.

2. Results:

Population protected	181,000
Parcelle treated	25,006
Average surface/house	130m ²
Average parcelles/spray man/day	11
Total surfaces treated	3,812,000m ²
Coverage	81.4%
Spray days/team	600
Number of weeks	5
Number of work days	30
Kgs., 75% DDT W.D.P. used	10,209

3. Personnel involved:

- Field Supervisor 1
- Assistant Field Supervisor 1

- Group Chiefs, four	4
- Squad Chiefs, twenty	20
- Assistant Squad Chiefs	20
- Spraymen	80
- Spraymen reserves	10
- Store Keepers, field	2
- Sprayer mechanic	1
- Insecticide weighers	10
- Supply coordinator	1
- Drivers	2
- Draftsman	<u>1</u>
Total Personnel	153

4. Equipment used:

a. 84 Hudson X-pert Sprayers, 10 liter capacity. 80 used regularly with 4 in reserve.

5. Transport:

a. Three pick-up trucks, one borrowed from USAID F&A, one two-wheel trailer, pick-up truck of USAID Malaria Advisor and that of the USAID Malaria Epidemiologist. The project pick-up truck had been in a garage for repairs since an accident in October 1979.

6. Final report on spraying activity:

a. A coverage of 88.2% and 9.17% was achieved in Ndjile and Masina Zones, respectively.

b. In the entire program areas, 9% of houses were closed on the day of spraying because of the absence of the occupants. Absences and refusals were highest in Masina Zone.

c. The high number of refusals again indicates the virtual absence of organized health education by the Program. It is hoped that this matter will be effectively remedied before the next round.

d. 181,000 persons were protected, directly by the spraying activity. Additionally, a multiplier effect created by the reduction of the vector mosquitos would increase the number protected by at least 33%.

e. Civic officials and the general population cooperated to assist in the success of the spraying effort.

f. Subordinate personnel have been reasonably adept at the employment of various techniques and methods needed for malaria control activities. For example, former clerks have been trained and now function very well as group leaders.

g. Managerial, planning, supervision, and evaluation activities still need additional practice and experience.

B. Geographical Reconnaissance

1. This activity included the division of the Pilot Project area into sections and blocks to facilitate itinerary planning, and to check parcellle numbers against previously reported ones.

a. Results were:

(1) 53 sections and 1180 blocks were marked for Ndjili Zone;

and

(2) 51 sections and 1168 blocks were marked for Masina Zone.

b. The project draftsman surveyed the pilot program area and prepared locality master maps, as follows:

Ndjili Zone -- 13 maps, one for each quarter

Masina Zone -- 12 maps

C. Epidemiological Activities

1. Entomology results; Kimbanseke, unsprayed.

January - 1782 mosquito larvae collected of which 449 or 63.4% were anophelines.

February - 373 anopheles spp. larvae collected

March - 1607 mosquito larvae collected, 557 or 95% were anopheles spp.

2. Parasitology Results - Kimbanseke - Unsprayed

<u>Month</u>	<u>Slides Rcd.</u> ^{1./}	<u>Slides examined</u>	<u>Plus</u>	<u>Minus</u>	<u>% Positive</u>
Jan.	153	153	57	96	37.3
Feb.	620	594	165	429	28.0
Mar.	661	634	154	480	24.3

1./ Age groups 7 - 14

Comment:

This information constitutes a part of the baseline studies made in the unsprayed zone of Kimbanseke. The malaria positivity rate among the children examined is at approximately the same level as found in baseline studies in Masina Zone

Parasitology

Dr. Bernard, WHO Laboratory Specialist, has been voluntarily providing instructions for Program laboratory personnel each Tuesday since mid-March.

D. Consultant Engaged

Dr. Guy Houel, former Director, WHO Training Center, Lome, Togo, was engaged by the Mission in January-February, for the preparation of a training plan for a malaria control program. The final typing of this plan is underway.

E. Visitors

The French speaking component of the USAID/WHO Malaria Strategy Study team visited Kinshasa from January 29 to February 2, and the program activities from January 29 to February 2.

F. Second Quarter Activities

A plan of action outline for projected program activities in a rural area has been prepared. Initial steps will be taken during the next quarter to implement the program.

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