



ZIKA RESPONSE MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

CONCEPT NOTE

Programme Title:

Zika virus control through improved integrated vector management in Africa

Objective(s) of Programme

The overall programme objective is to contribute to the prevention and control of Zika disease, through an integrated strategy for protection of human health, the environment and food chain, utilizing sustainable approaches for better and long-lasting vector control management at community level.

More specific objectives:

- Reduce or eliminate mosquito-breeding sites through the adoption and implementation of environmental management practices;
 - Reduce/eliminate the need of pesticide use in locations adjacent to the affected habitat; and
 - Strengthen capacities at community, national and regional levels in vector control and water management to decrease the number of larvae without the use of chemicals
-

Geographic Area

Africa: Tanzania and Ethiopia

Implementing Entities

FAO and IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)

Timeframe

October 2016 – December 2018

Epidemiological context

The outbreak of Zika virus has already reached the African archipelago of Cape Verde and it is now on the doorsteps of the African continent. The Zika virus has been present and moving at a low level in African countries for more than 50 years, therefore some of the population may already be immune to it. However, the Institut Pasteur in Senegal has since sequenced the virus from Cape Verde confirming that the virus strain is the Asian type and not the African type, which can be a major issue to African countries. The Asian strain is the one that has hit Brazil and now most of Latin America, which is linked to microcephaly in babies. An urgent action now in preparedness is to manage the vector



ZIKA RESPONSE MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

CONCEPT NOTE

(the mosquito *Aedes aegypti*) to avoid/mitigate the spread of the Asian strain in the African continent.

SRP Objective

Objective 2 PREVENTION: Prevent adverse health outcomes associated with Zika virus infection through integrated vector management, risk communication and community engagement.

This project will help prevent adverse health outcomes. Environment management has been successfully used before to combat *Aedes* sp.

Beneficiaries

Number of estimated direct & indirect beneficiaries in the geographical area covered by the programme

Residents of provinces of those living in peri-urban parts where the vector is most prevalent. It is estimated that a population of around 60 thousand people would benefit from the implementation of the proposed activities in each country.

Government counterparts

Tanzania and Ethiopia.
Ministry of water and environment



ZIKA RESPONSE MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

CONCEPT NOTE

Description of Programme Components and Key Output(s)

Environmental management has been successfully used before to combat *Aedes* sp. Its use can virtually eliminate the need for pesticide use in and adjacent to the affected habitat. Environmental management is appropriately touted for its effectiveness and economic benefits.

- Improving drainage: Temporarily flooded locations such as pastures and agricultural lands are considered as enormous mosquito breeding systems, frequently generating massive broods of *Aedes* sp.
 - Integrated aquaculture: Freshwater lakes, ponds and retention areas (set aside for stormwater harvesting) are stagnated water habitats which are the perfect areas for *Aedes* sp. breeding. The use of larvivorous fish has been successfully documented in the literature. It was used in Brazil in the 50's against the *Aedes aegypti* and more recently in Viet Nam with reductions of mosquito infestations of up to 79%. Larvivorous fish can also be an economic income when integrated with crops and livestock.
 - Improving spray-irrigation system management: Either during the rainy season or under not well-managed irrigation systems, it is particularly common for irrigated land to become waterlogged, principally those in low-lying areas with high water tables or in poorly drained soils. The continued application of spray irrigation in waterlogged areas will result in the accumulation of surface water, thus providing aquatic habitats for *Aedes* sp. breeding. Key output:
-



ZIKA RESPONSE MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

CONCEPT NOTE

Describe Programme Outputs (use bullet points format)

- Improved drainage as one effective tool for vector control reduction in temporarily flooded habitats;
 - Integrated aquaculture (larvivorous fish) to control the mosquitos via targeting their larvae in freshwater lakes, ponds and retention areas (set aside for stormwater harvesting);and
 - Improved spray-irrigation system management to avoid the creation of aquatic habitats for *Aedes* sp due to waterlogging.
-



ZIKA RESPONSE MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

CONCEPT NOTE

Project budget by UN categories

ZIKA RESPONSE MPTF - PROJECT BUDGET			
CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Agency 1	Amount Recipient Agency 2	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel (include titles of staff, unit cost, quantity)	165,000	82,000	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials (incl. description of items, unit cost)	-		
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation (include details as described above)	-		
4. Contractual services (include details)			
National consultants	55,000		
International consultants	85,000		
5. Travel	40,000		
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts (include details)	-		
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	130,000		
Sub-Total Project Costs	475,000		
8. Indirect Support Costs*	20,250		
TOTAL	495,250	82,000	



ZIKA RESPONSE MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

CONCEPT NOTE

* *The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the Ebola Response MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.*