

Tailored Climate Information Resources for Malaria Control in Africa

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Malaria in Africa

IMPACT

- 110 million people living in epidemic-prone areas
- More than 1 million deaths per year
- Decreases annual economic growth by 1.3%

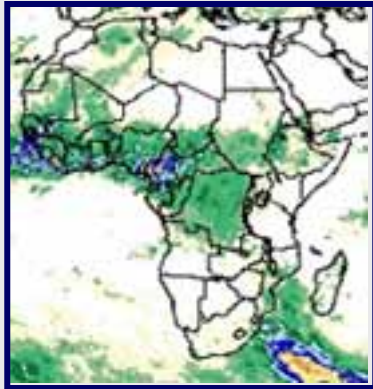
TIME AND LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE

- Economic development has largely shaped distribution of malaria

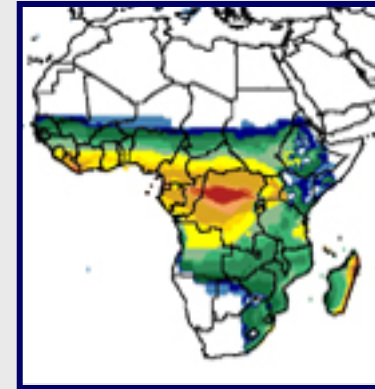
BUT....

- Climate has a significant relationship with the distribution and seasonality of the disease where it has not been adequately controlled
- Rainfall recognized as major factor influencing malaria transmission in epidemic-prone regions

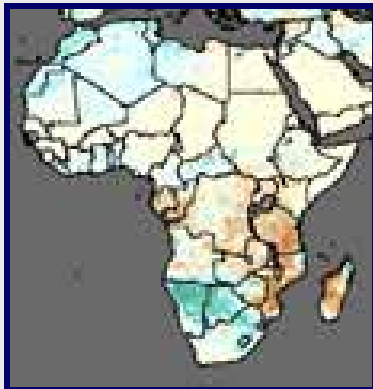
Climate and Malaria Resource Room



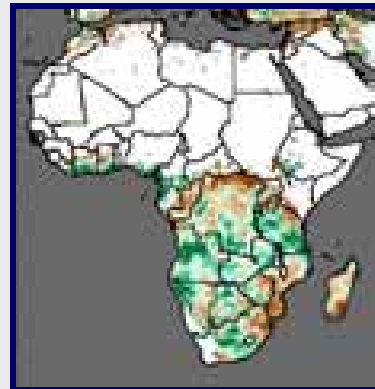
Malaria Early Warning System



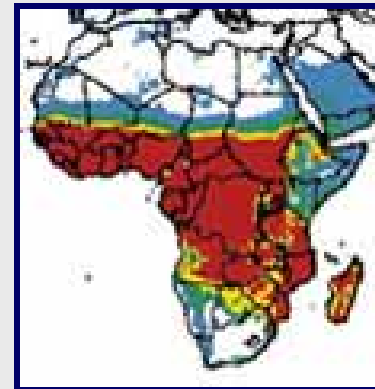
Seasonal Climatic Suitability for Malaria Transmission



Rainfall Estimate Differences

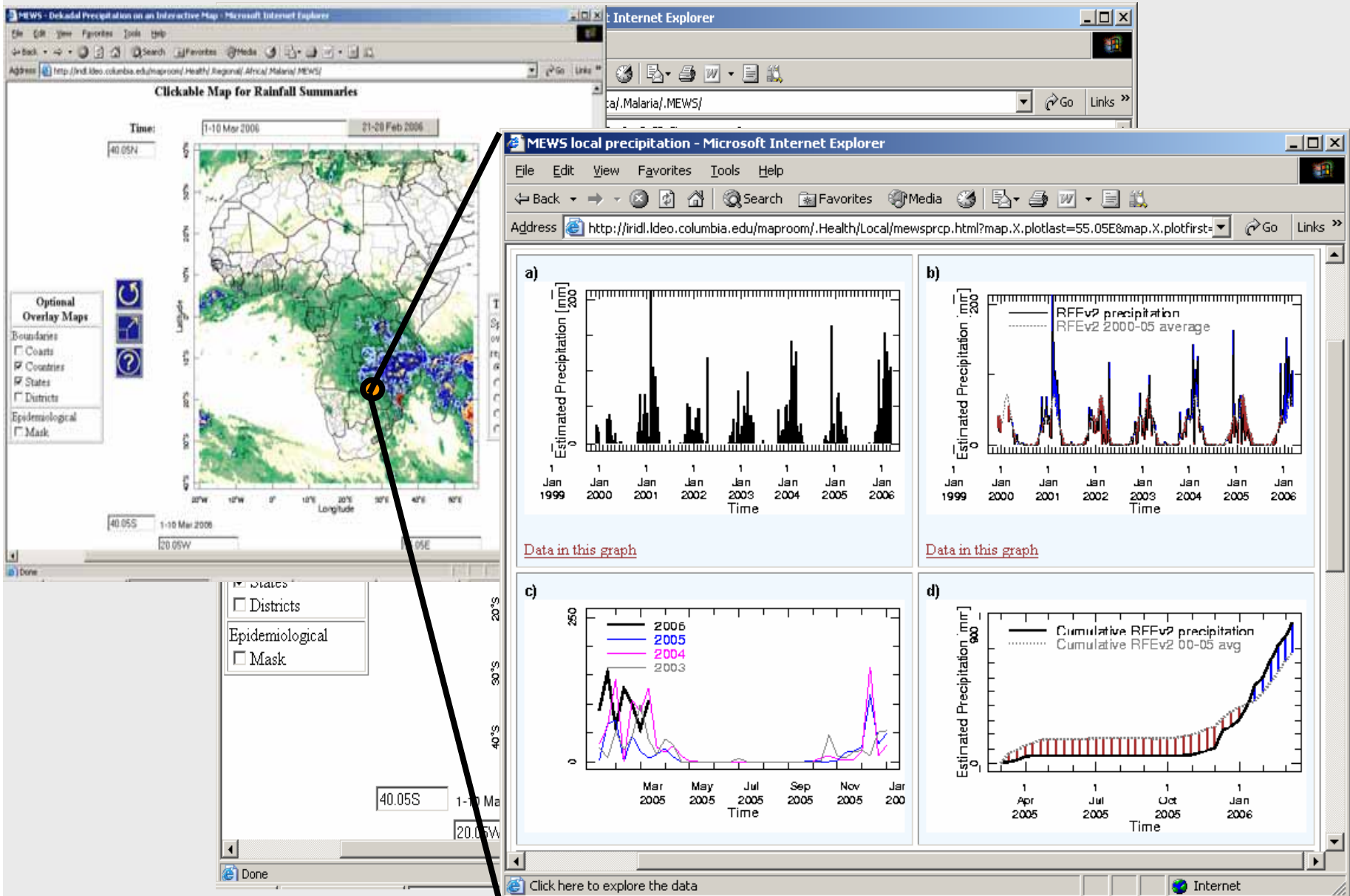


Rainfall Estimate Percentages

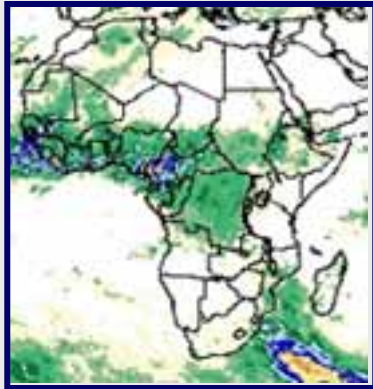


MARA Distribution Model of Climatic Suitability

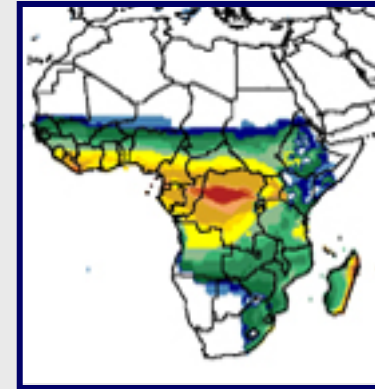
Rainfall Monitoring



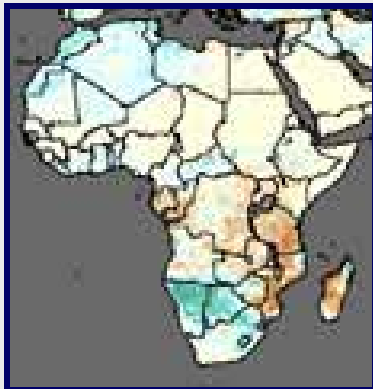
Climate and Malaria Resource Room



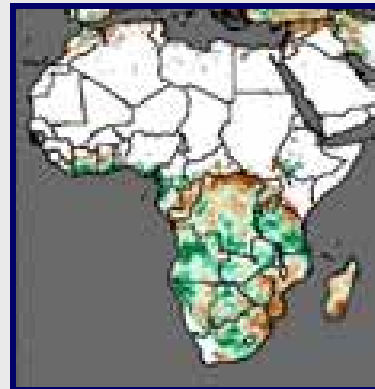
Malaria Early Warning System



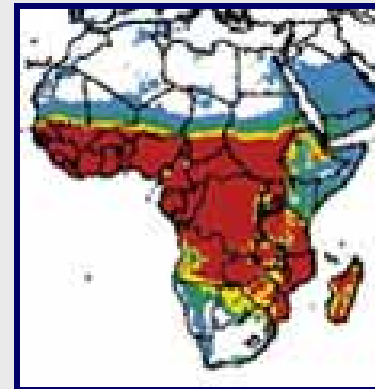
Seasonal Climatic Suitability for Malaria Transmission



Rainfall Estimate Differences

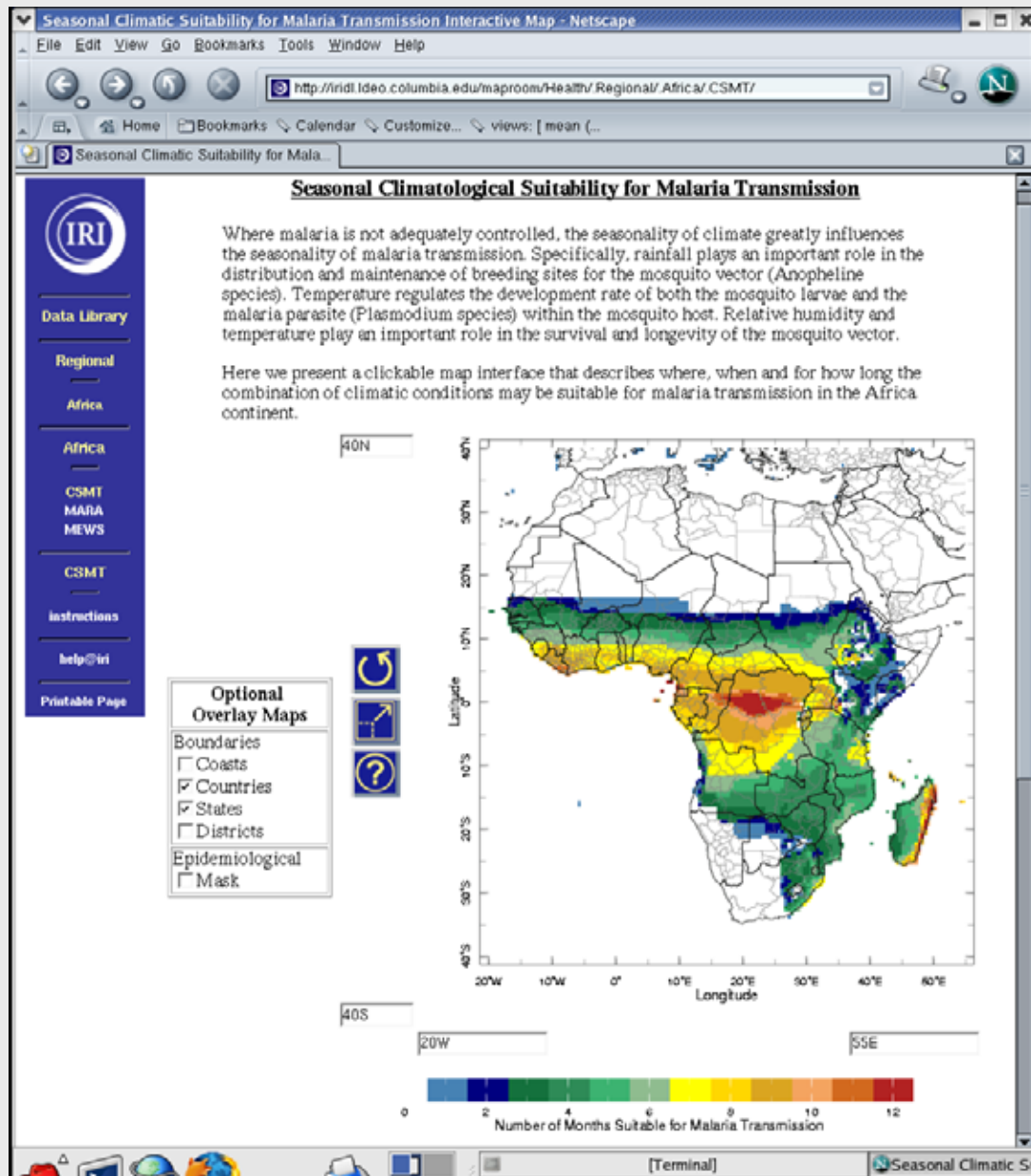


Rainfall Estimate Percentages



MARA Distribution Model of Climatic Suitability

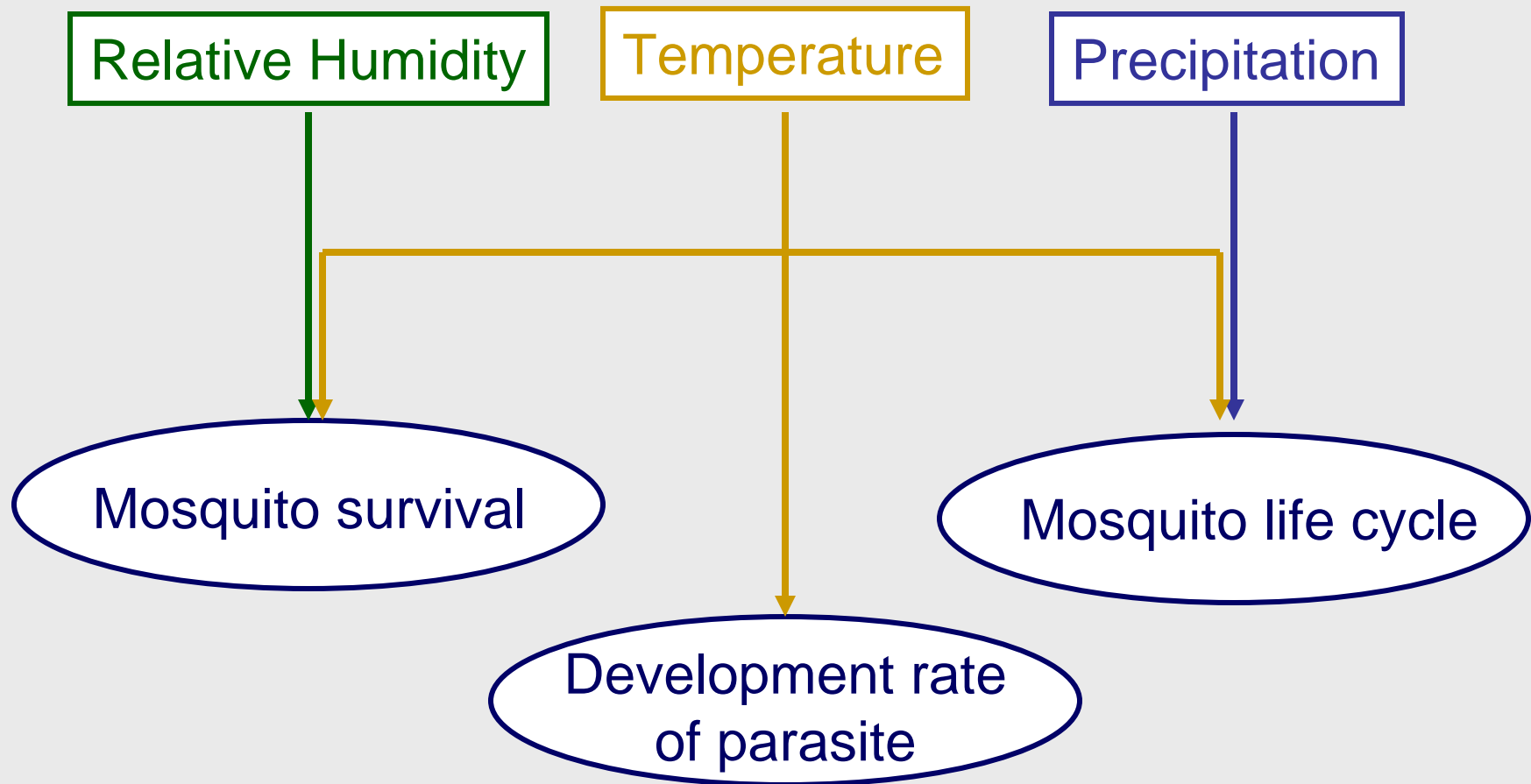
Climatic Suitability Interface



Interactive product
focused on climatic
suitability for malaria
transmission

What do we mean by
“climatic suitability”?

The Role of Climate



Suitable Conditions for Transmission

$T \lesssim 18^{\circ}\text{C}$	Development rate of parasite decreases significantly
$T \gtrsim 32^{\circ}\text{C}$	Mosquito survival compromised
$\text{RH} \lesssim 60\%$	Mosquito won't live long enough for parasite to develop sufficiently
$P \lesssim 80\text{mm}$	Lacking sufficient surface water for egg laying, larval stage

Suitable Conditions for Transmission

Temperature Condition

$$18^{\circ}\text{C} < T < 32^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Relative Humidity Condition

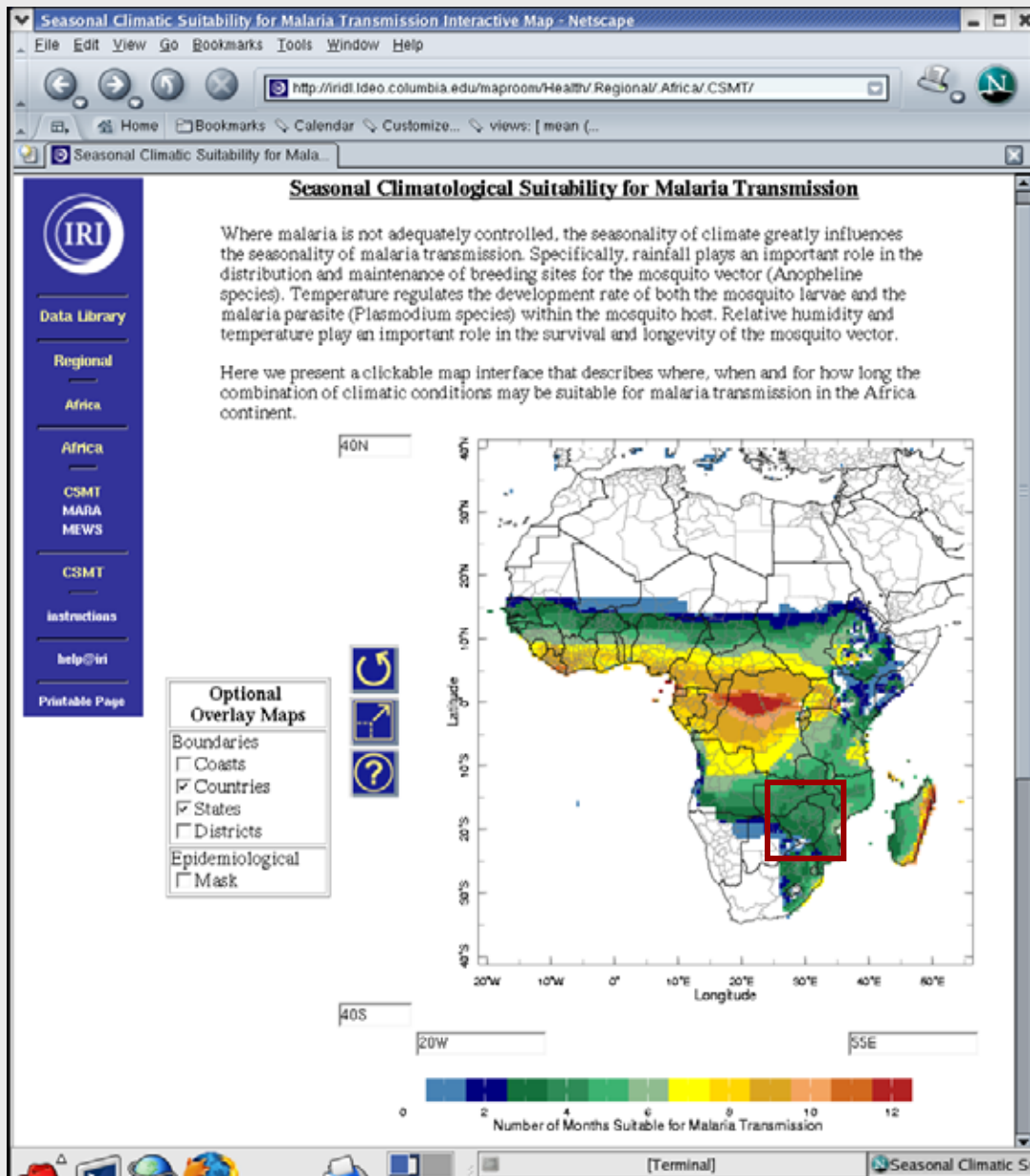
$$\text{RH} > 60\%$$

Precipitation Condition

$$P > 80 \text{ mm/month}$$

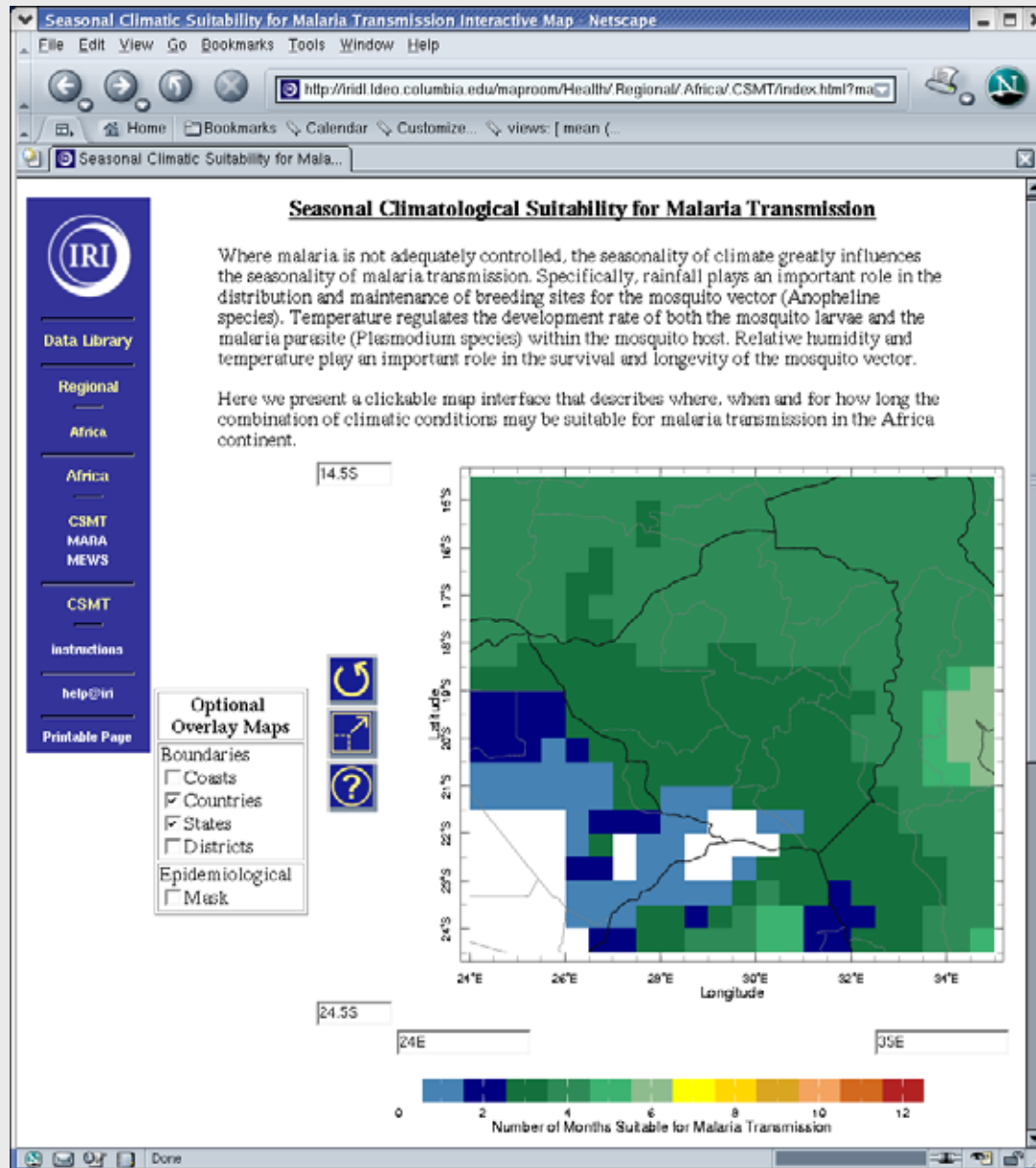
Climate conditions
suitable for
transmission

Climatic Suitability Interface



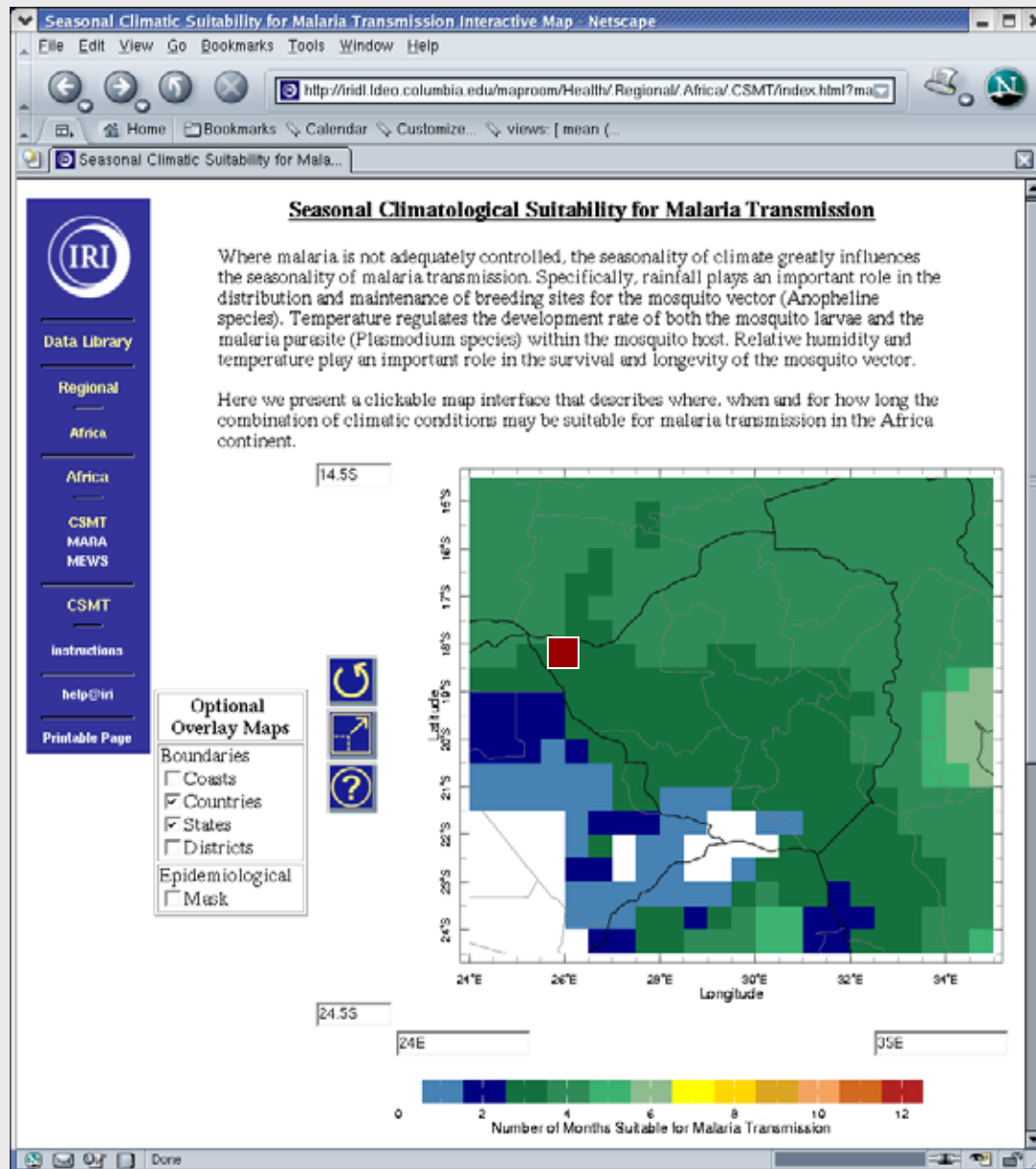
- Front page illustrates number of months during the year that are suitable based on “normal” conditions
- Visual options available to users:
 - Map Overlays
 - Zoom

Climatic Suitability Interface



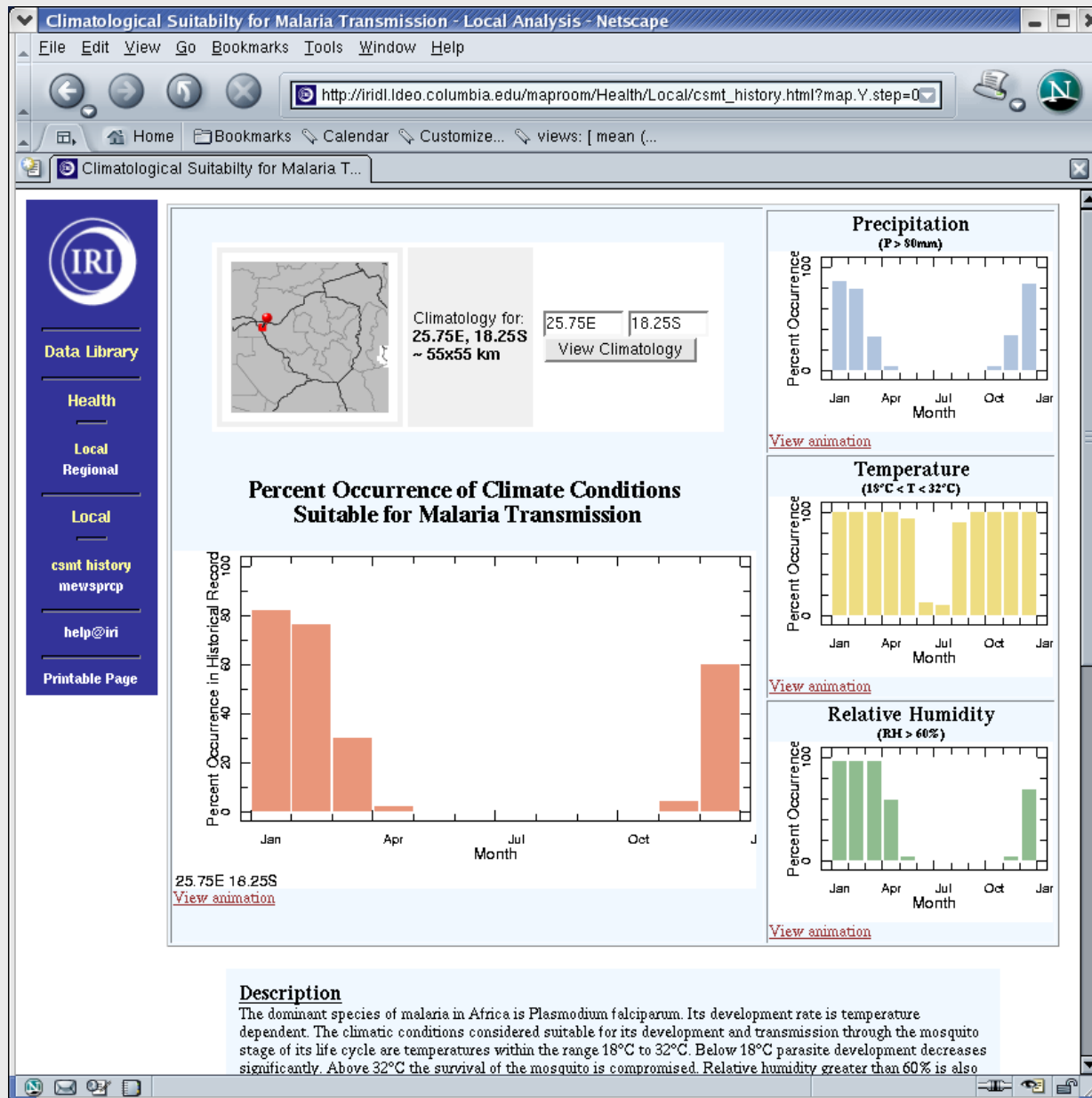
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Climatic Suitability Interface



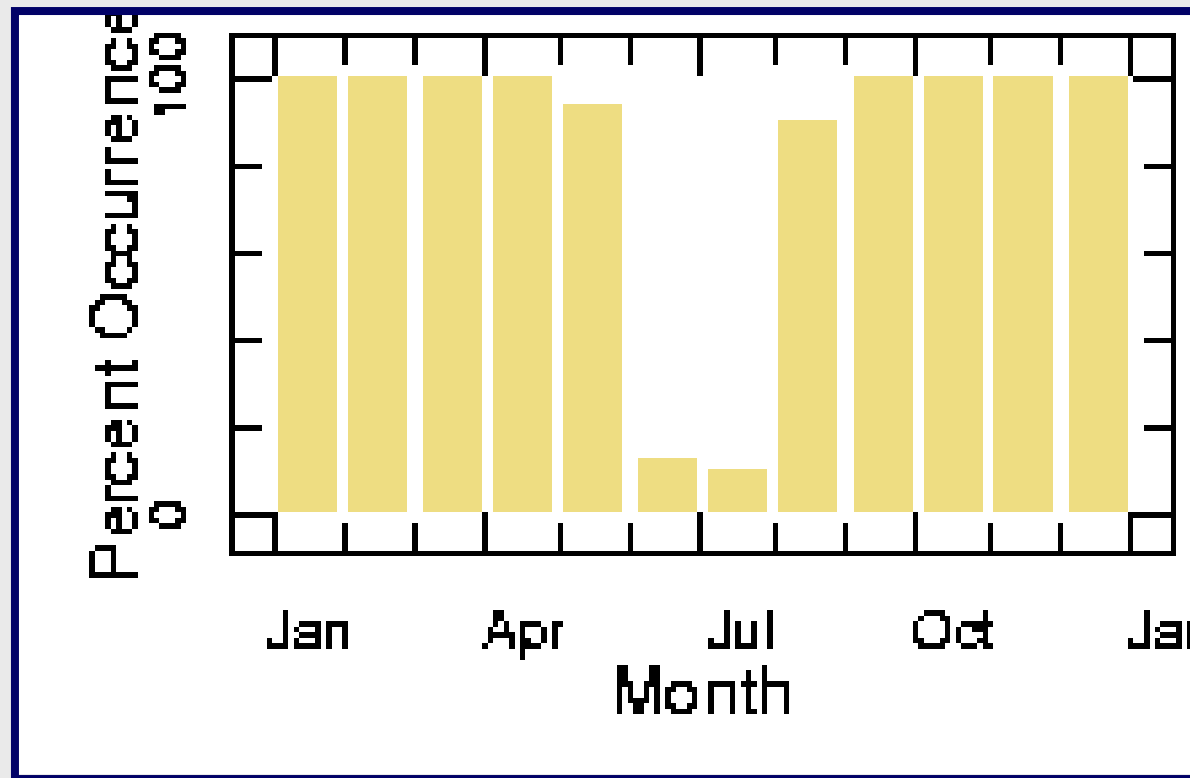
Historical information about how often these conditions have actually occurred in the past can be obtained by clicking on the map at the point of interest

Climatic Suitability: A Historical View



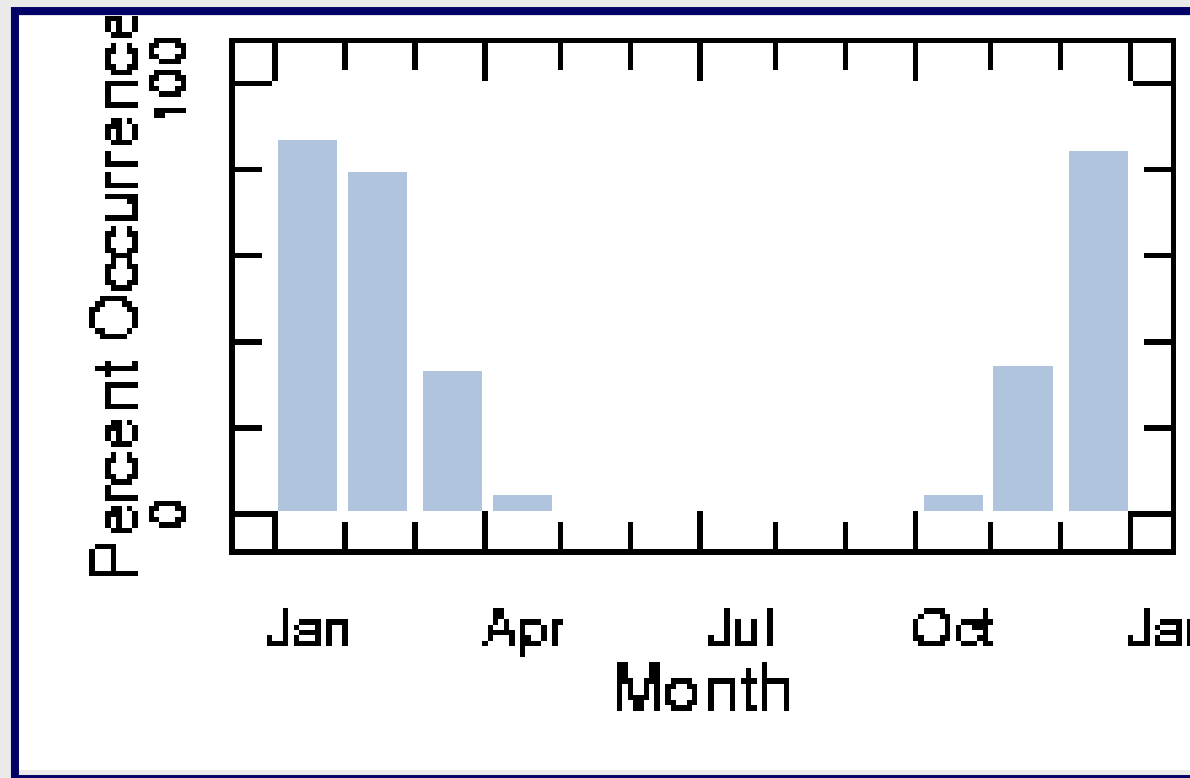
[Go to animations](#)

Climatic Suitability: A Historical View



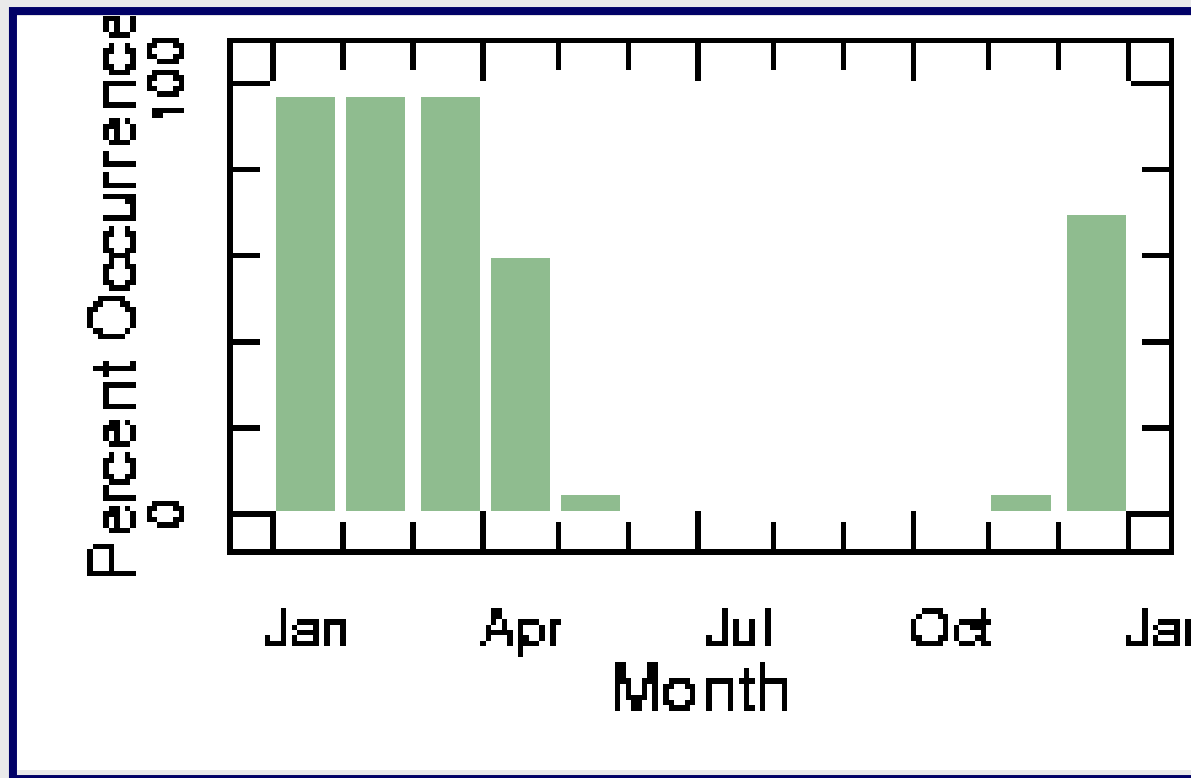
Percent occurrence of temperature condition
(18°C < T < 32°C) in 50-year historical record (1951-2000)

Climatic Suitability: A Historical View



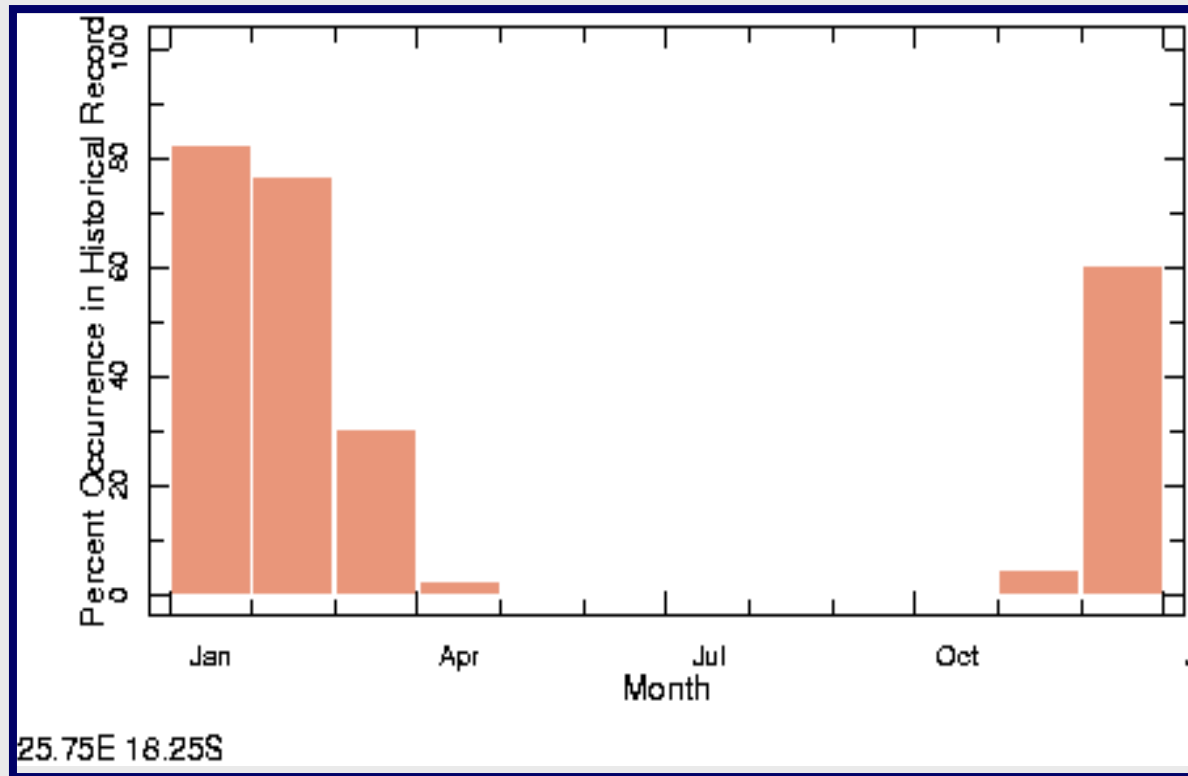
Percent occurrence of precipitation condition
($P > 80\text{mm}$) in 50-year historical record (1951-2000)

Climatic Suitability: A Historical View



Percent occurrence of relative humidity condition (RH>60%) in 50-year historical record (1951-2000)

Climatic Suitability: A Historical View



Percent occurrence of all three conditions
in 50-year historical record (1951-2000)

Connection Between Resources

Links on the side menu allow users to interact between products



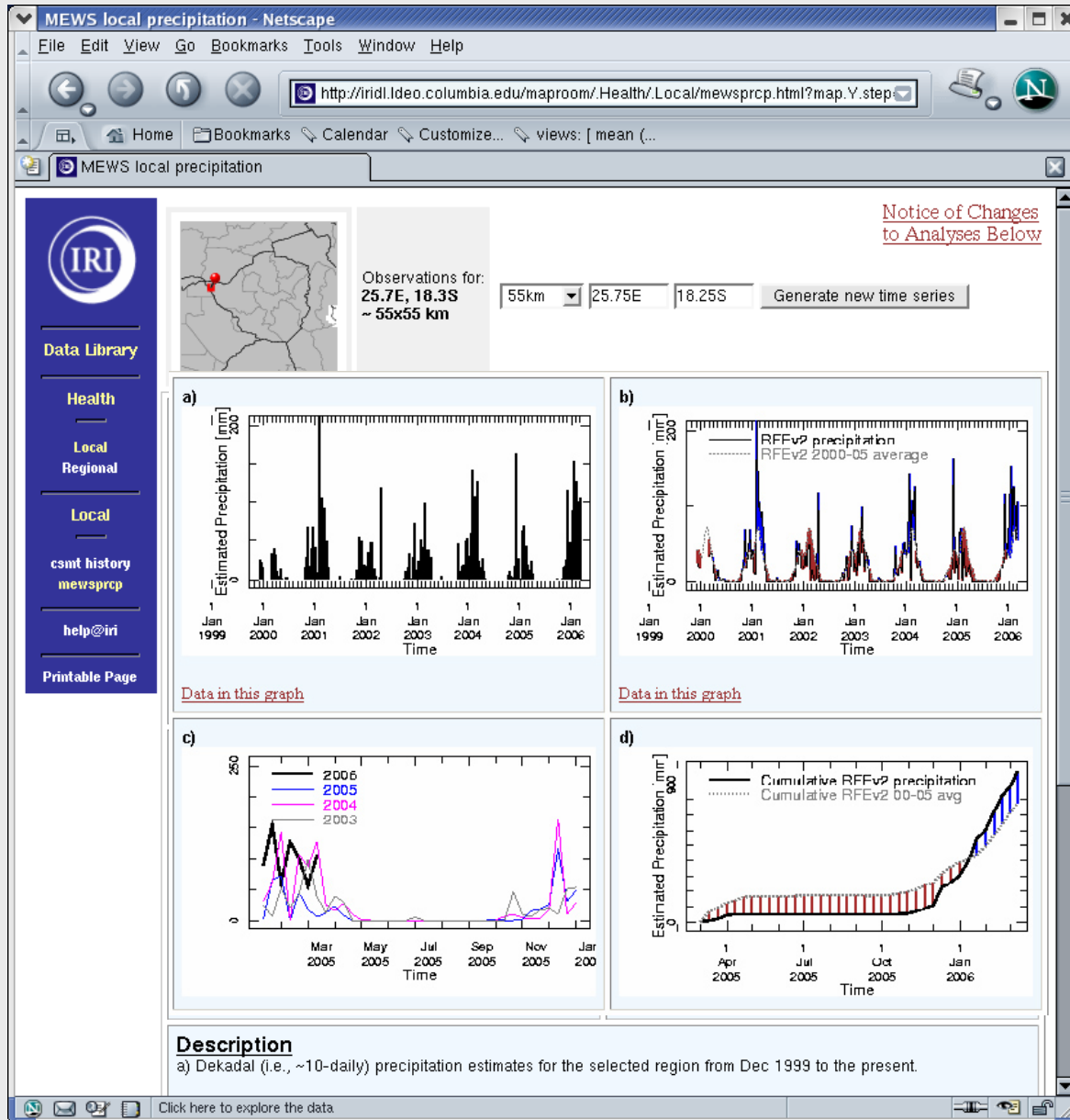
Percent Occurrence of Climate Conditions Suitable for Malaria Transmission

Month	Percent Occurrence
Jan	80
Feb	75
Mar	30
Apr	5
May	0
Jun	0
Jul	0
Aug	5
Sep	60
Oct	0
Nov	0
Dec	0

Description
The dominant species of malaria in Africa is *Plasmodium falciparum*. Its development rate is temperature dependent. The climatic conditions considered suitable for its development and transmission through the mosquito stage of its life cycle are temperatures within the range 18°C to 32°C. Below 18°C parasite development decreases significantly. Above 32°C the survival of the mosquito is compromised. Relative humidity greater than 60% is also

[Go to animations](#)

Connection Between Resources



The Value of Seasonal Information

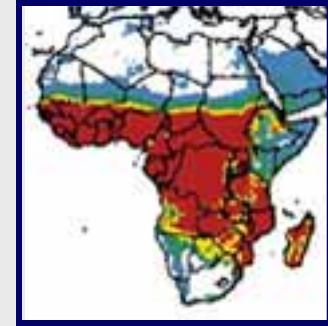
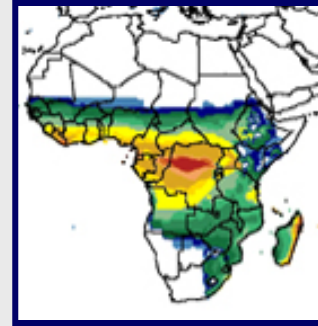
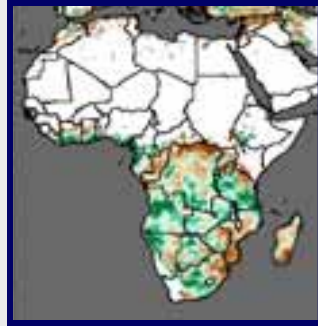
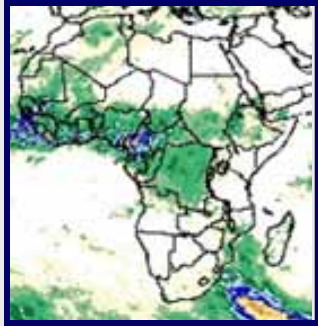
- Development of seasonal calendars to help malaria control programs focus activities
 - Drug procurement
 - Timing of spray activities
- Assist health services with day-to-day operations
 - Help avoid misdiagnosis and inappropriate drug treatment → Extremely important in reducing rate of parasite drug resistance

Climate and Malaria Resource Room



- Set of web-based climate information resources designed for/with malaria control community
- Freely available to public
 - Data and image downloads available
 - Disseminate information about resource via partners in field, sector-specific journals
- Future Work
 - Vegetation-based analyses
 - Instructional material about climatological jargon and concepts, probabilistic forecasts, etc.

Climate and Malaria Resource Room



Collaborators

WHO-Harare: Joaquim DaSilva, Samson Katikiti

WHO-Geneva: Mika Kawano

USGS: Robert Klaver

MARA: Marlies Craig

IRI: Steve Connor, Benno Blumenthal, Pietro Ceccato,
Tufa Dinku, Judy Omumbo

<http://iridl.ideo.columbia.edu/maproom/.Health/.Regional/.Africa/.Malaria/>