

# Malaria risk mapping

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# Malaria elimination

no autochthonous case for three consecutive years + ...

- **French guiana :** Elimination objective reaffirmed by French government
- **Brazil :** New elimination plane of the MH  
(*P. falciparum* before 2030, *P. vivax* before 2035)
- **Suriname :** Malaria elimination program of the MH

## Decreased endemic malaria in Suriname: moving towards elimination

Edward D. van Eer<sup>1\*</sup>, Gustavo Bretas<sup>2</sup> and Hélène Hiwat<sup>3</sup>

[Van Eer et al., 2018]



# From control to elimination

- Strengthen **diagnosis** and **treatment**, (cross-border) **surveillance**, **vector control**, ...
- Towards more **targeted actions**
  - In time
  - In space
  - Towards specific populations
- Implement methods and tools for **re-introduction**, **detection/prevention**



# Main objective of the project

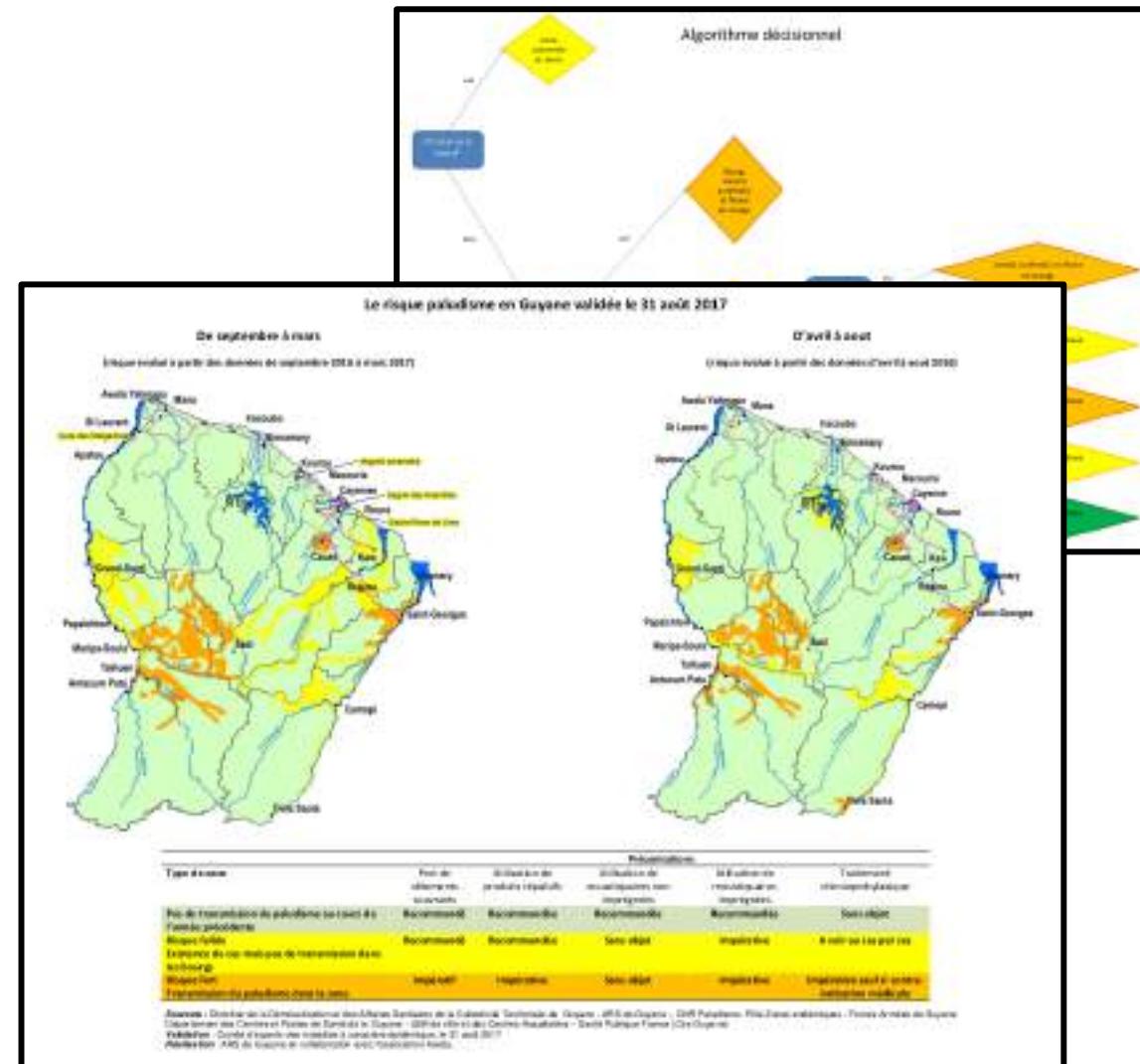
**Mapping of malaria risks (risk stratification) for an actual use in public health, based on remotely sensed data**

- Control/elimination action targetting
- Reintroduction prevention/prevision

**Extend the existing partnership between Brazil and France to Suriname**

# Risk mapping

- Not new **as an application of remote sensing** ... but actually **not/rarely used in public health**
    - Does not meet the needs  
(Information, resolutions, ...)
    - Difficulties to understand/interpret  
the results
  - **Used in public health**



[ARS-Guyane, Kwata, 2017]

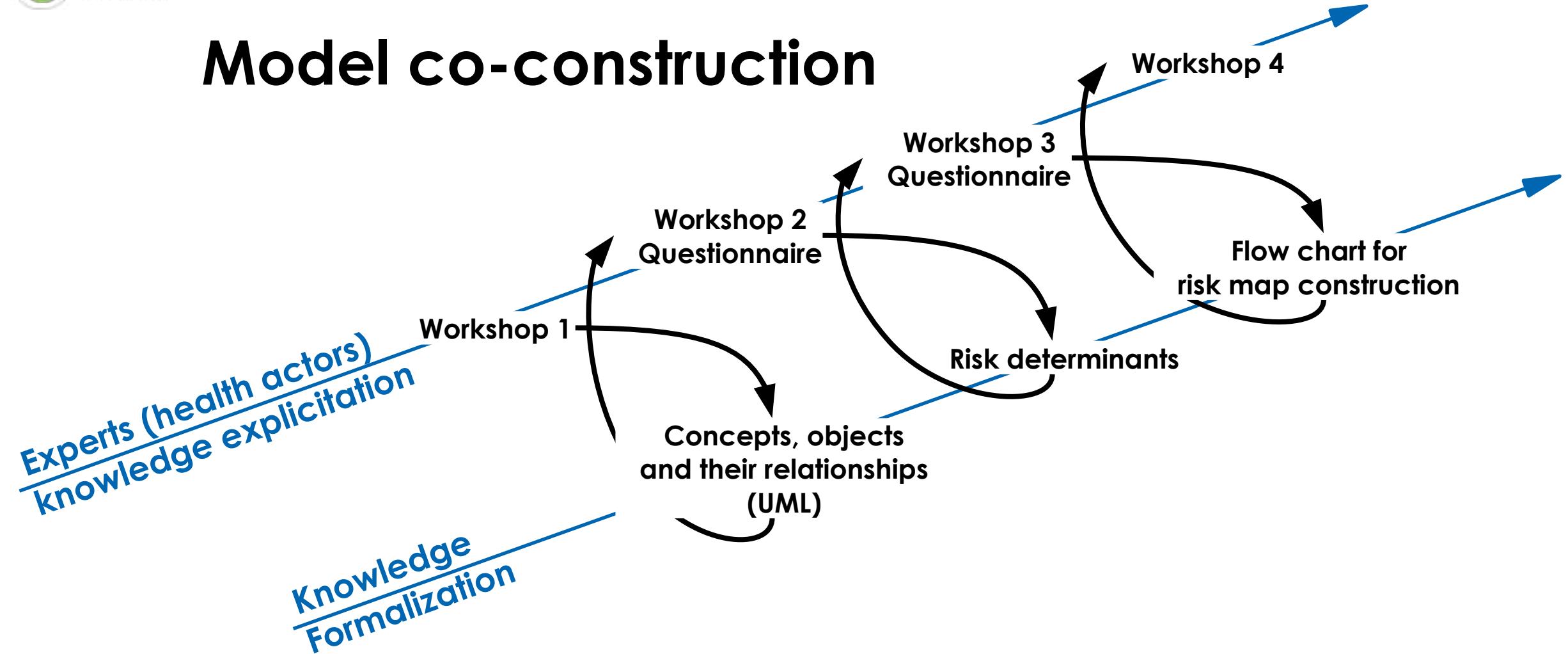
# Specific objectives

- **Co-construction of the conceptuel risk models**
  - **Implementation of the models**
    - Collection/production of objective, qualified and up to date data and indicators
    - Risk mapping by indicator combination

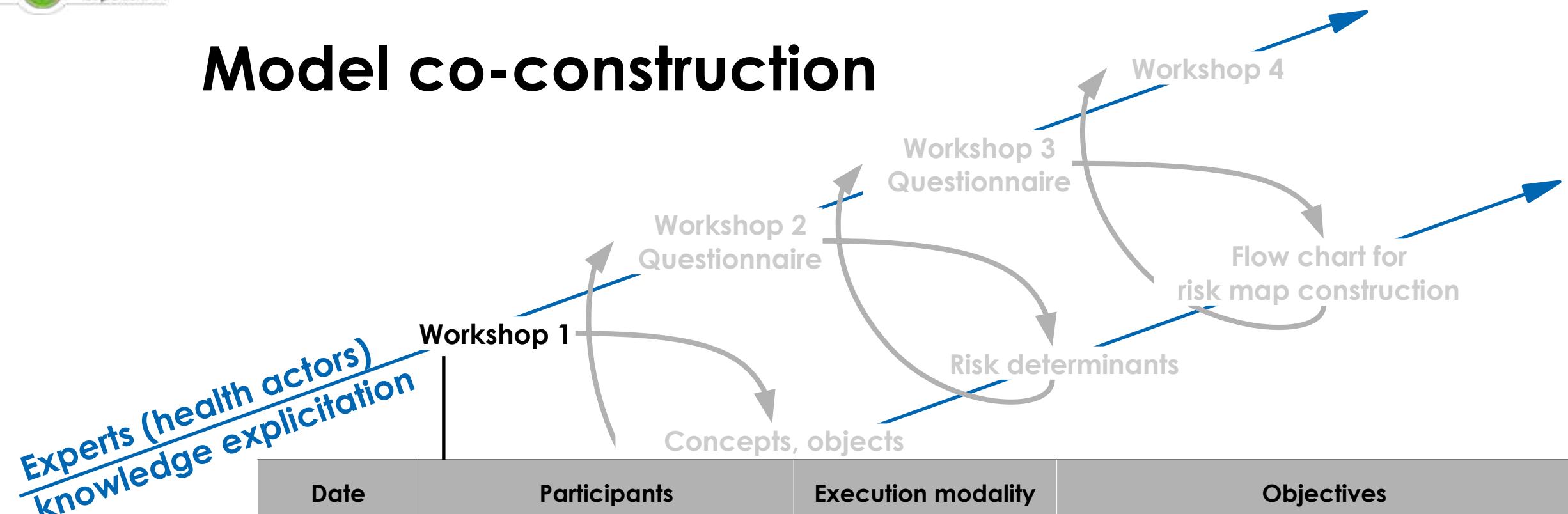
# Co-construction of the conceptuel risk models

- Method and first results
- Next steps

# Model co-construction



# Model co-construction



Date	Participants	Execution modality	Objectives
07/02/2022	French Guiana health actors: SPF/CIRE-Guyane, CTG/LAV, IPG/Entomo., IPG/CNR Palu., CHC, CNES	In person, 2 sessions of 2 hours	Inventory of actors' needs and of existing risks
13/04/2022 and 14/04/2022	Brasilian actors: SVS-AP, IEPA, UnB, FIOCRUZ, UNIFAP, ...	Remoto, 2 sessões de 2 horas, em português	How risks are related?

# Model co-construction

*Experts (health actors)  
knowledge explicitation*

*Knowledge  
Formalization*

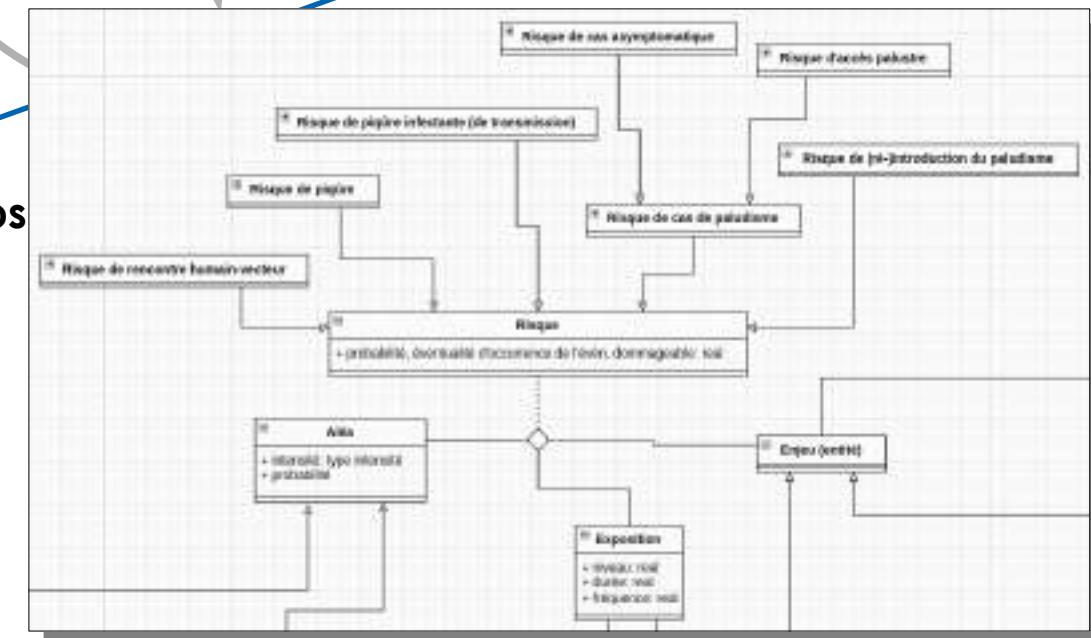
Workshop 1

Workshop 2  
Questionnaire

Workshop 3  
Questionnaire

Workshop 4

Concepts, objects  
and their relationships  
(UML)



# Next steps

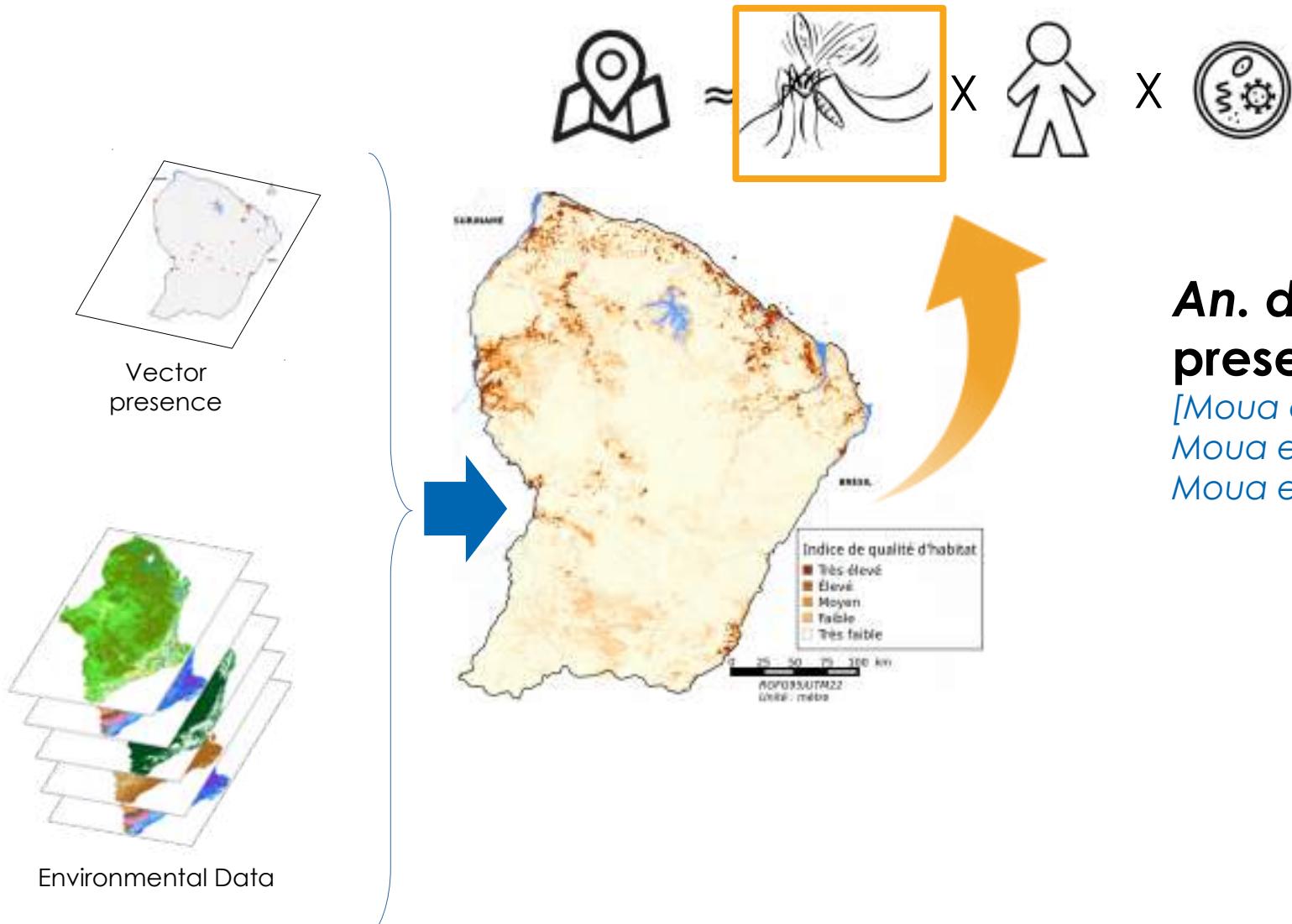
	Date	Participants	Execution modalities	Objectives	Status
1	07/02/2022	French Guiana health actors: SPF/CIRE-Guyane, CTG/LAV, IPG/Entomo., IPG/CNR Palu., CHC, CNES	In person, 2 sessions of 2 hours	Survey of actors' needs, of risks that exist, how risks are related, which actors and actions associated with each type of risk	<b>Done</b>
	13/04/2022 e 14/04/2022	Brasilian actors: SVS-AP, IEPA, UnB, FIOCRUZ, UNIFAP, ...	Remote meeting, 2 sessions of 2 hours		
	Nov./Dec. 2022	All actors	To be defined		
2	Dec./Jan. 2023	All actors	To be defined	Risk model discussion; presentation/discussion of the questionnaire on risk factors	
3	March-June 2023	All actors	To be defined	Feedbacks on the results of the questionnaire on the factors; Discussion on the factors and their relationships with the risks; presentation of the questionnaire on risk components weighting	
4	March-June 2023	All actors	To be defined	Presentation and discussion of results; presentation of the platform for result dissemination; Perspectives	



# Tools for model implementation

- Indicator production and aggregation, dissemination
- Next steps

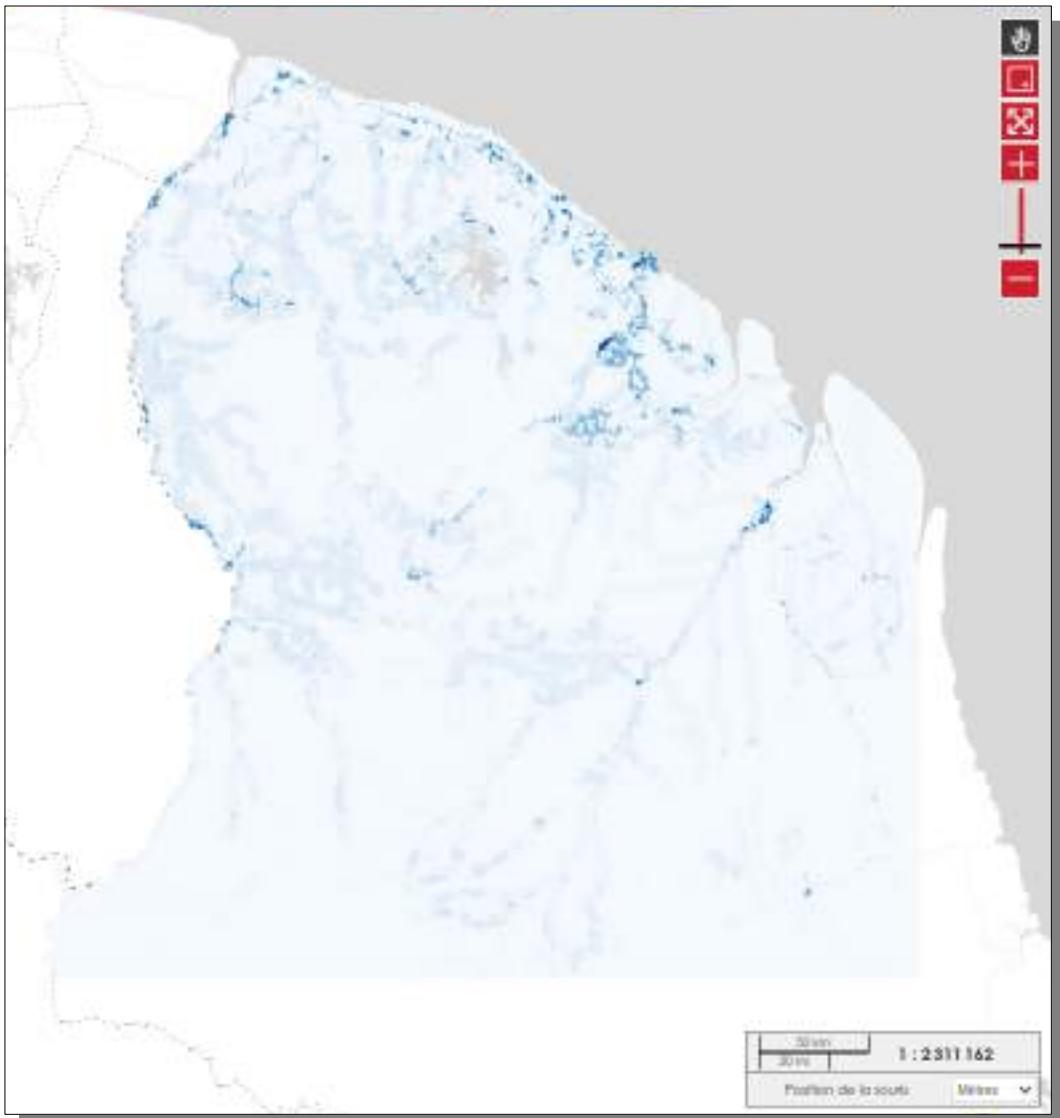
# Vector data & indicators



## An. darlingi presence probability

[Moua et al., J. Med. Entomo., 2017  
Moua et al., GBIF, 2019  
Moua et al., Ecol. Informatics, 2020]

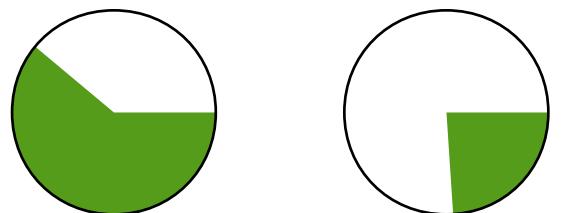
# Vector data & indicators



**An. darlingi  
presence probability**

# Exposition data & indicators

## Composition



+

 Rest site disponibility 

-



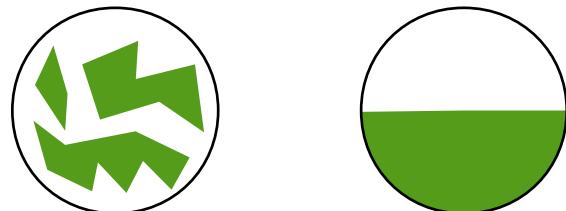
## Landscape-based exposure susceptibility

[Stefani et al., Malaria Journal, 2013]

[Li et al., Remote sensing, 2016, 2017]

[https://framagit.org/espace-dev/r\\_nlhi](https://framagit.org/espace-dev/r_nlhi)

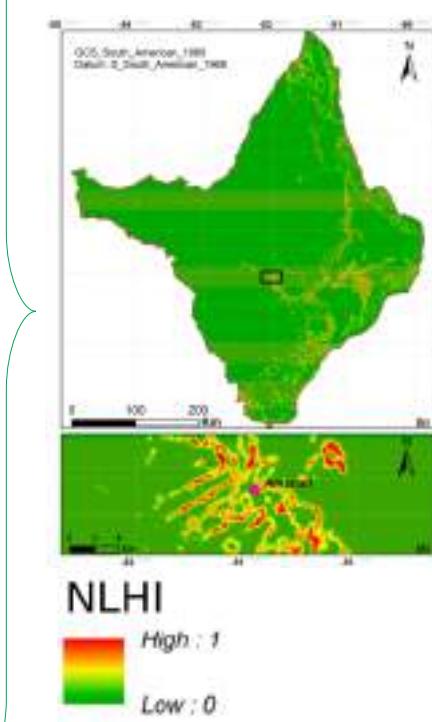
## Spatial configuration



+

 Interaction 

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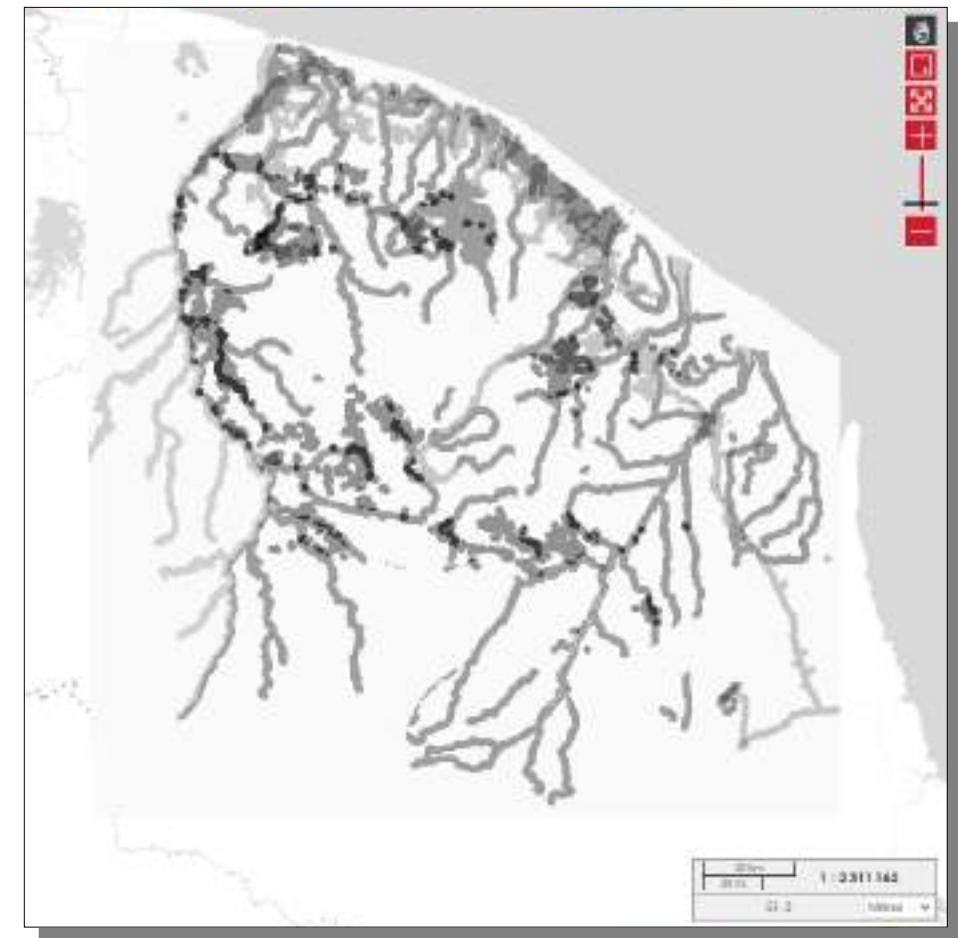
# Exposition data & indicators

## Landscape-based exposition susceptibility



## Human presence and activity

(based on : Sanderson et al., 2002, de Thoisy et al., 2010 ; NASA)

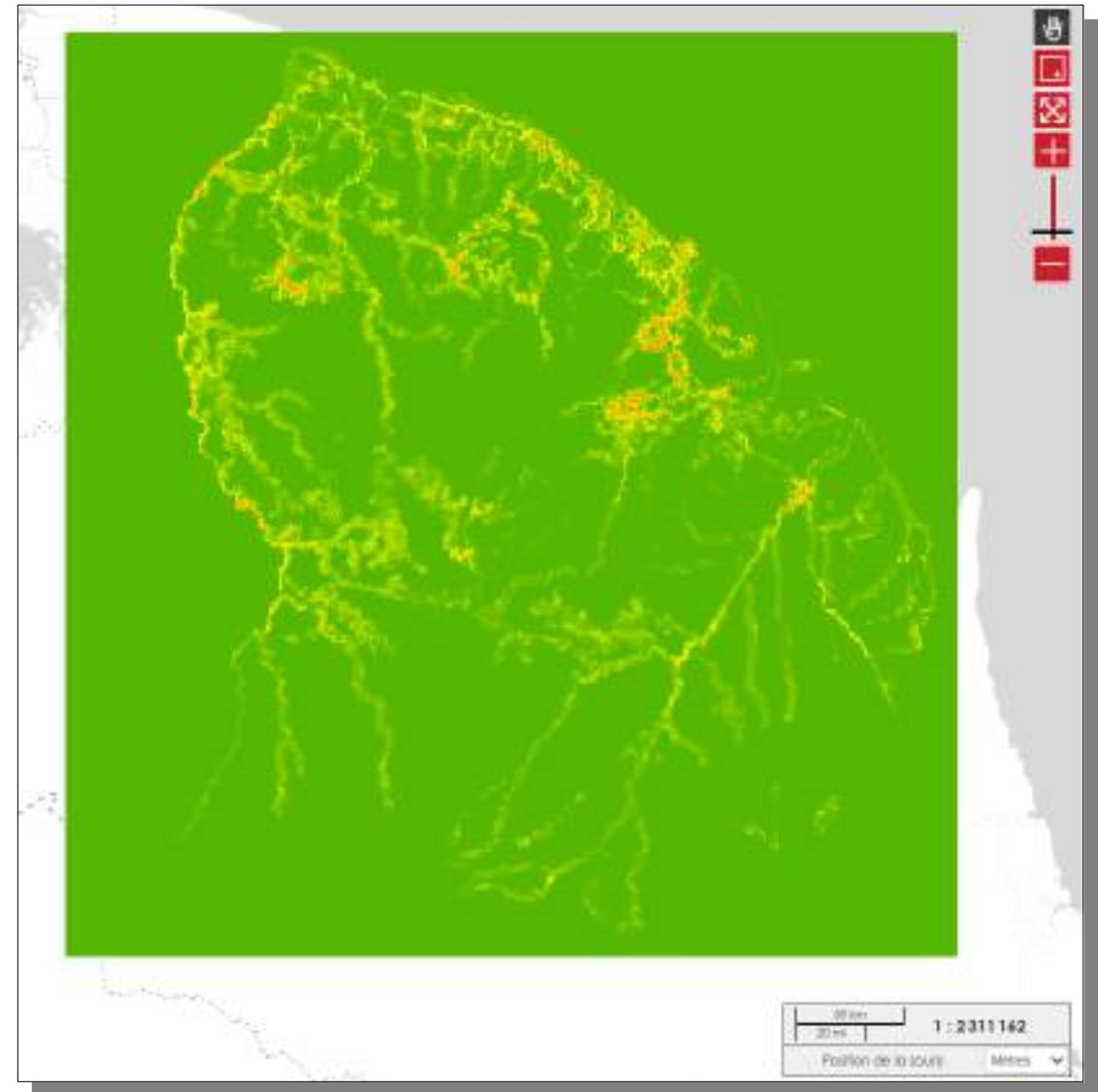


# Risk mapping

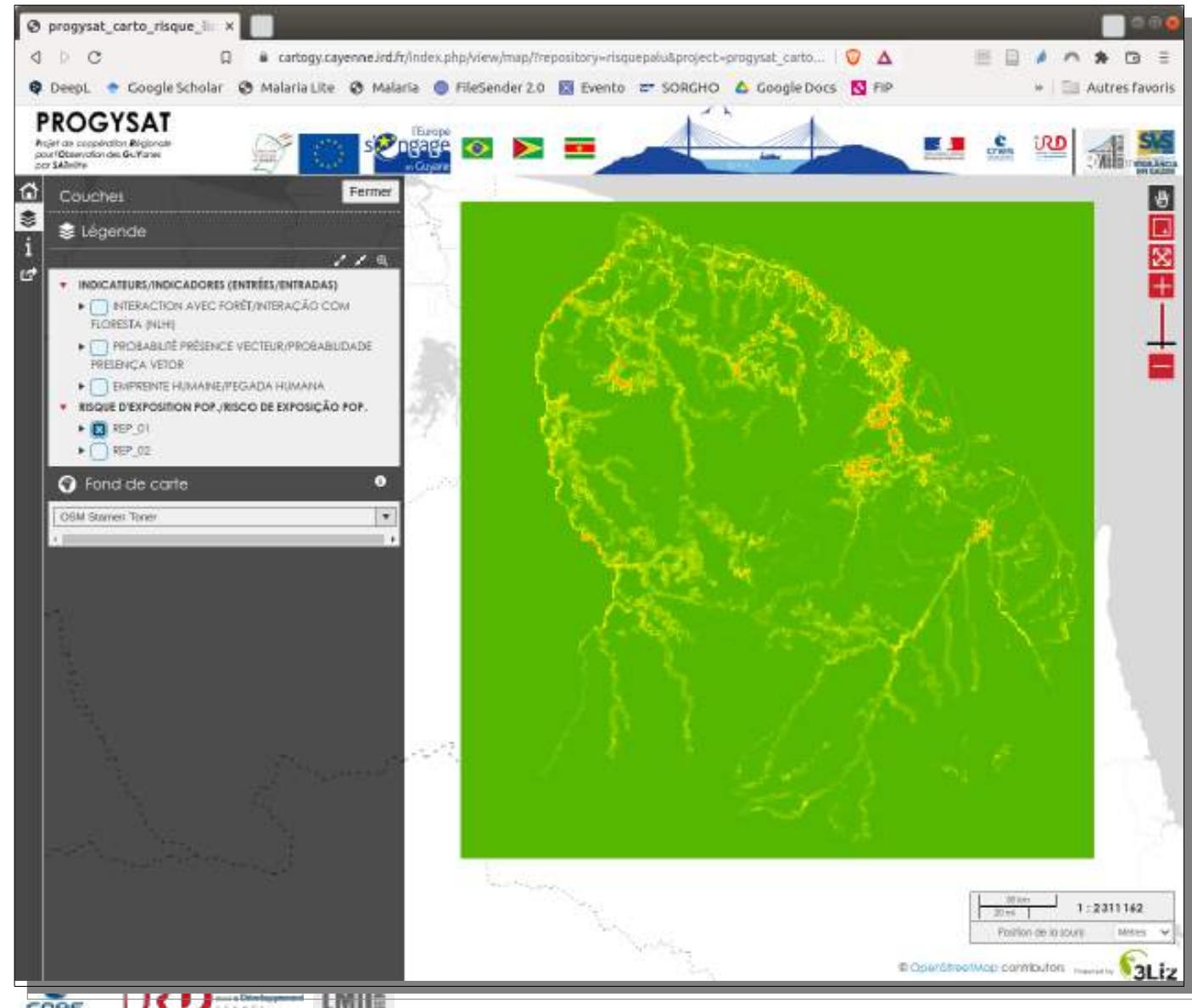
Prototype/Feasibility study

**Risk of exposure to vector (in population)**

Multiplicative indicator combination with uniform weighting



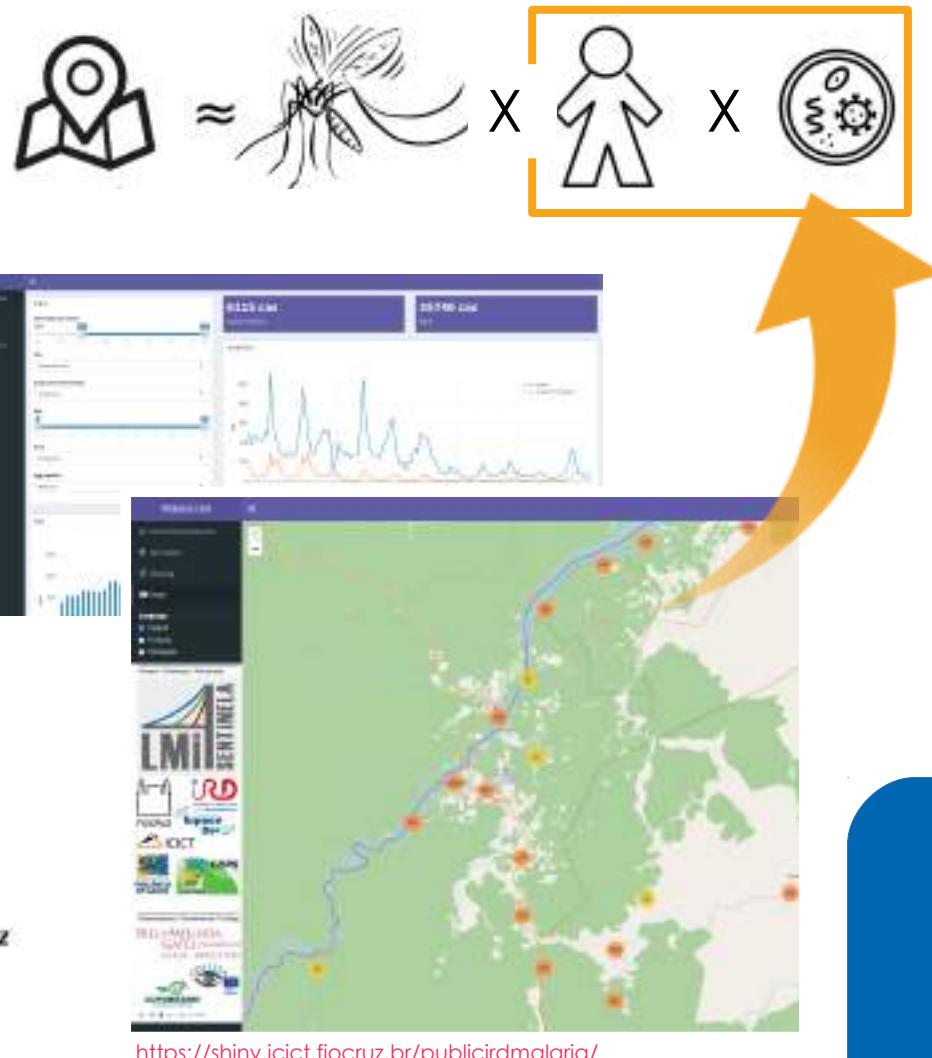
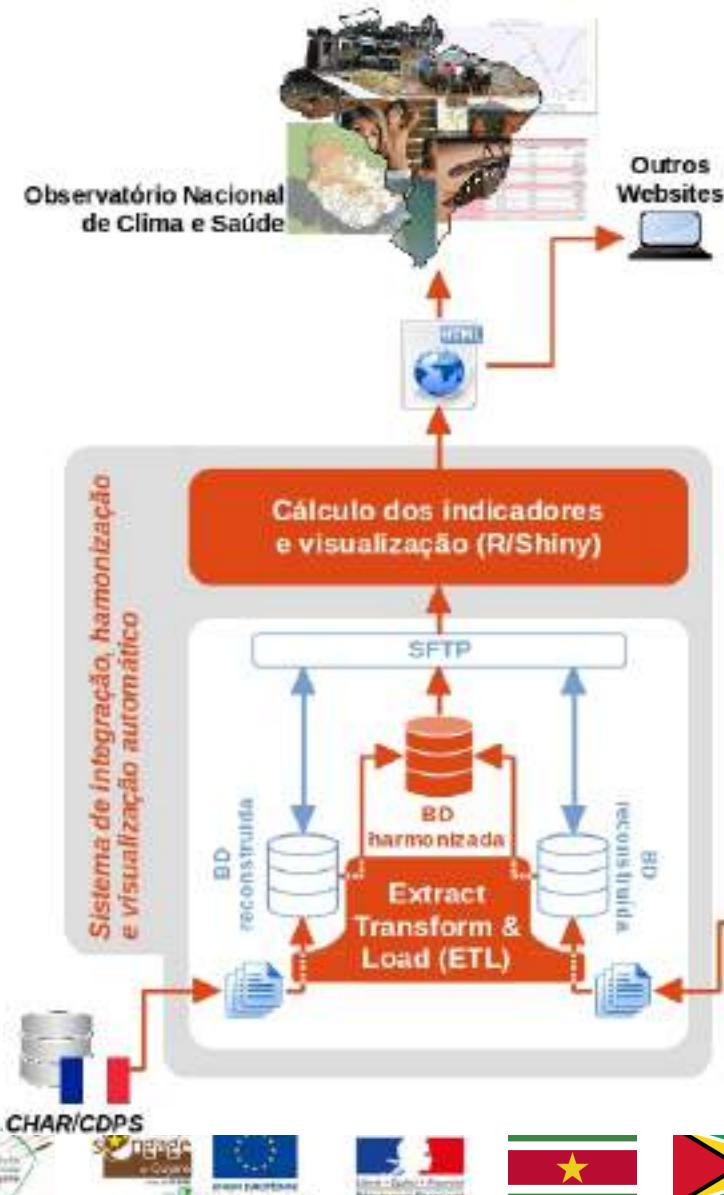
# Transfer, dissemination of data and knowledge



# Building tools for **model implementation**

- Indicator production and aggregation, dissemination
- **Next steps**

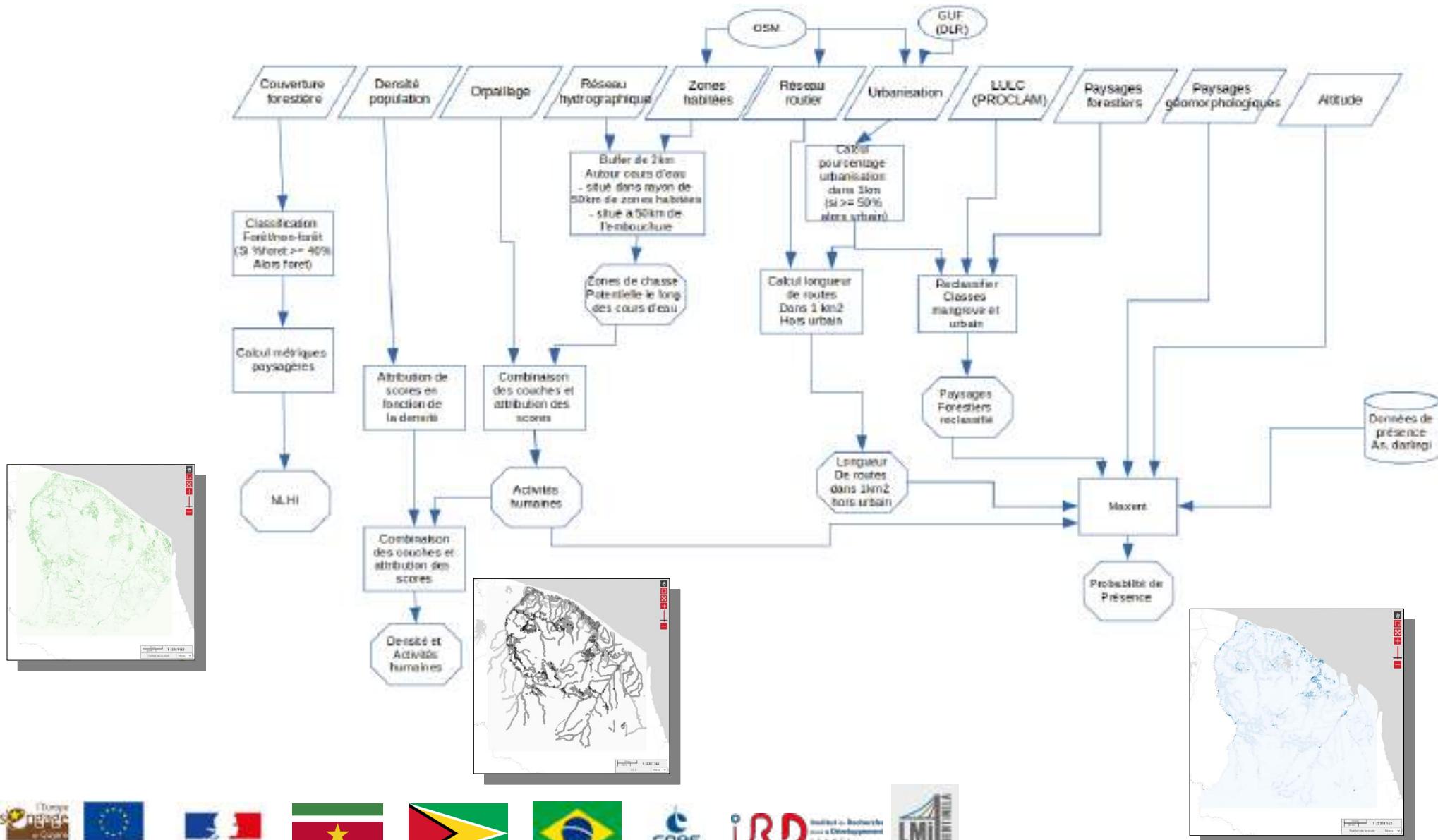
# Parasite circulation indicators



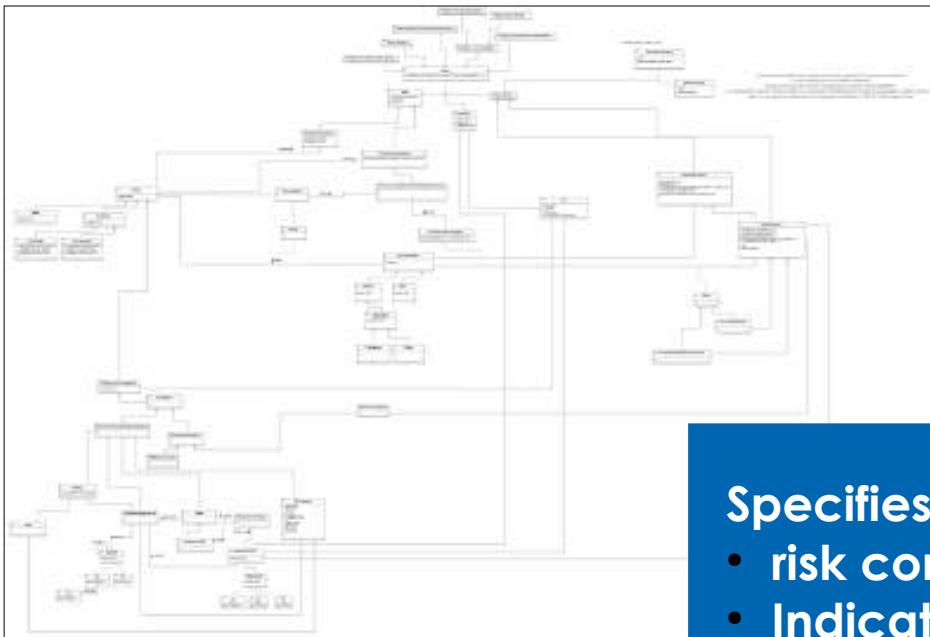
**Cross-border epidemiological surveillance**  
[Saldanha et al., JMIR, 2020]

**Defining parasite circulation “basins”**  
**Toward an Exposition risk to transmission (in population)**

# Formalisation of the indicator production chain

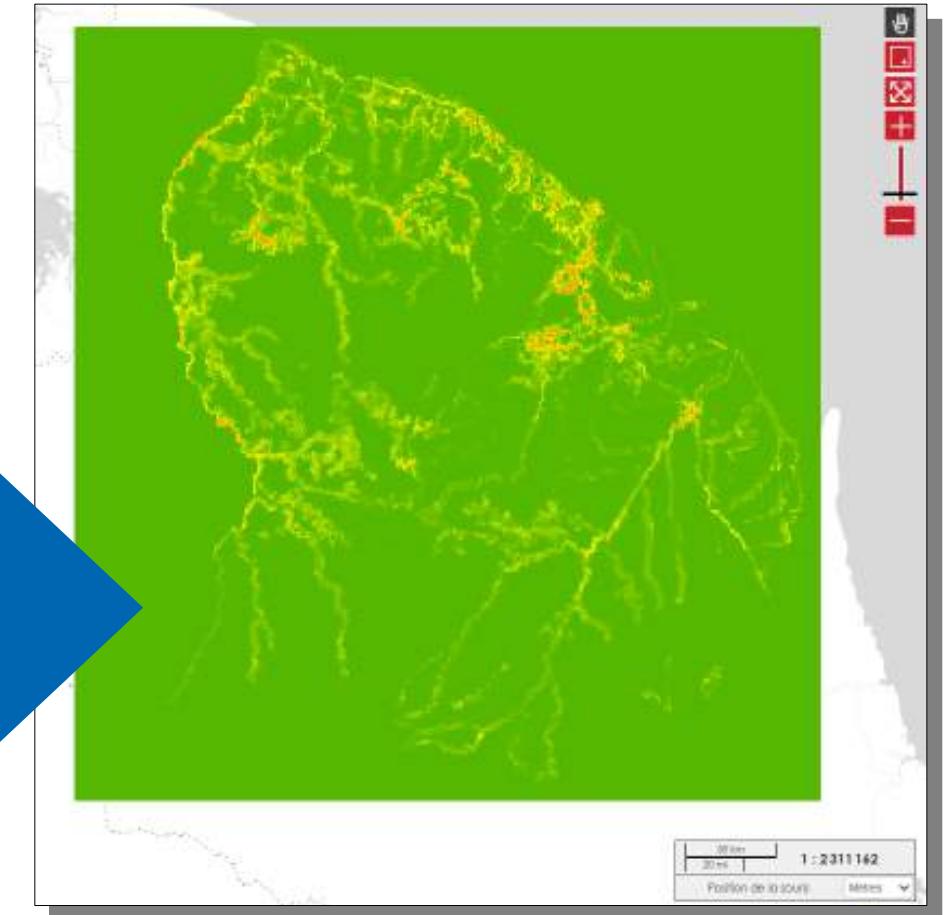


# Mapping based on conceptual model

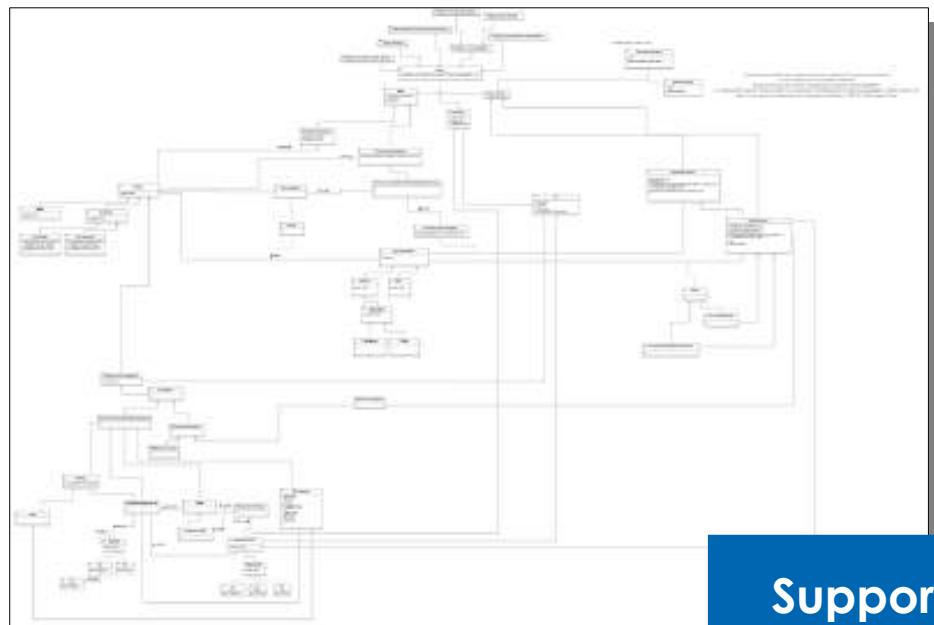


Species :

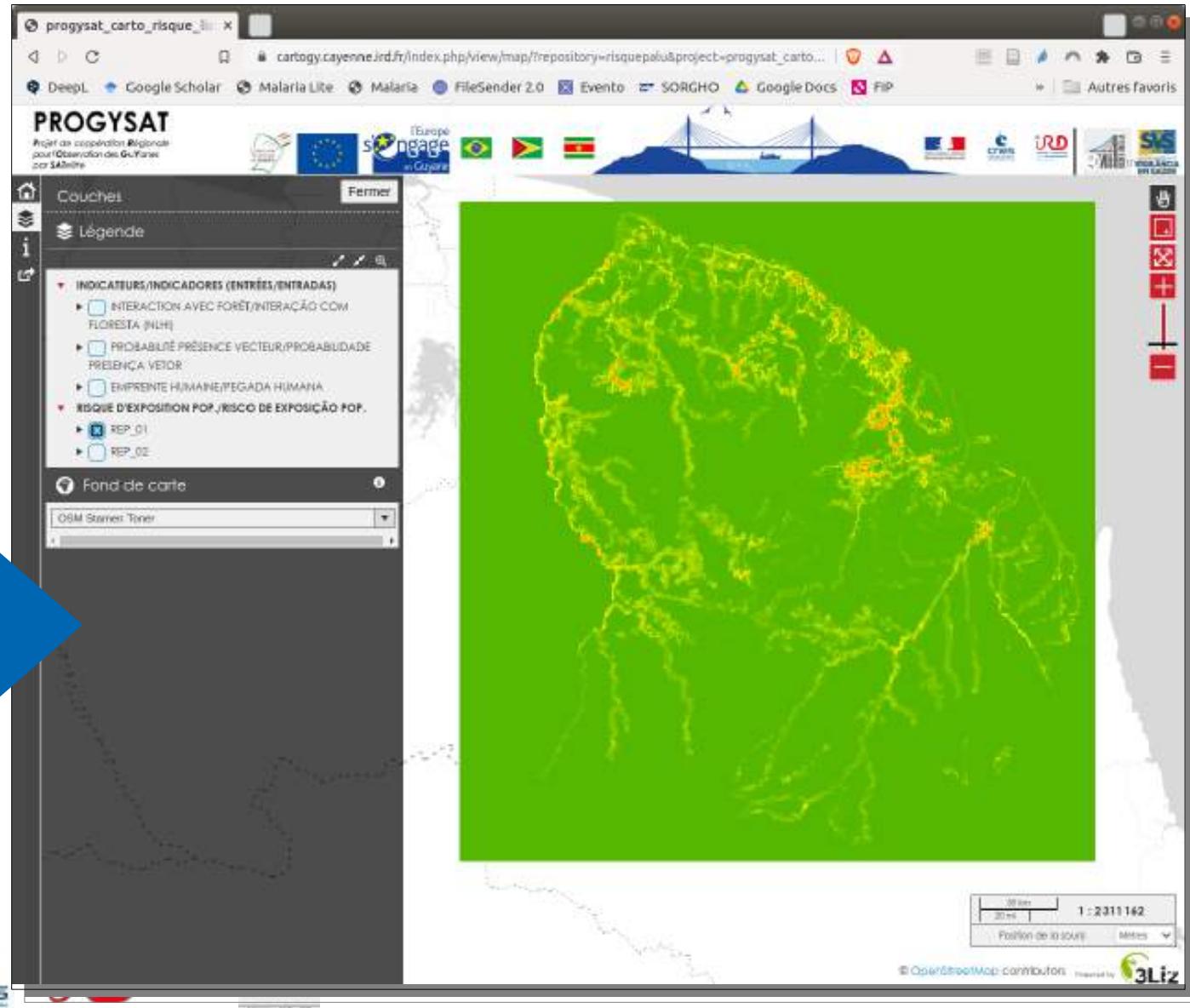
- risk components
- Indicators
- Combination type (+, x, +/x)
- weights



# Transfer, dissemination of data and knowledge



Support the interpretation



# Special thanks to

## Partners who participated to workshops

### French guiana

- Yassamine Lazrek (IPG/Parasitology lab./CNR Palu)
- Jean Bernard Duchemin (IPG/Entomology lab.)
- Johana Restrepo (CTG/LAV, Entomology)
- Yann Lambert (CHC/CIC, Malakit project)
- Luisiane Carvalho (SPF/CIRE Guyane, malaria referrer)
- Alice Sanna (CHC/CIC, OMS/OPAS)
- Françoise Douchin (CNES/Remote sensing applications)

### Colleagues of ESPACE-DEV and of IRD French Guiana

Yi Moua, Christophe Charron, Jean-François Faure, Thibault Catry, Claire Teillet, Isabelle Mougenot, Stéphane Debard, Vincent Armand, Jean-François Girres, Victoria Agazzi, IRD Cayenne team ...

### Brazil (\* Amapá e Amazonas)

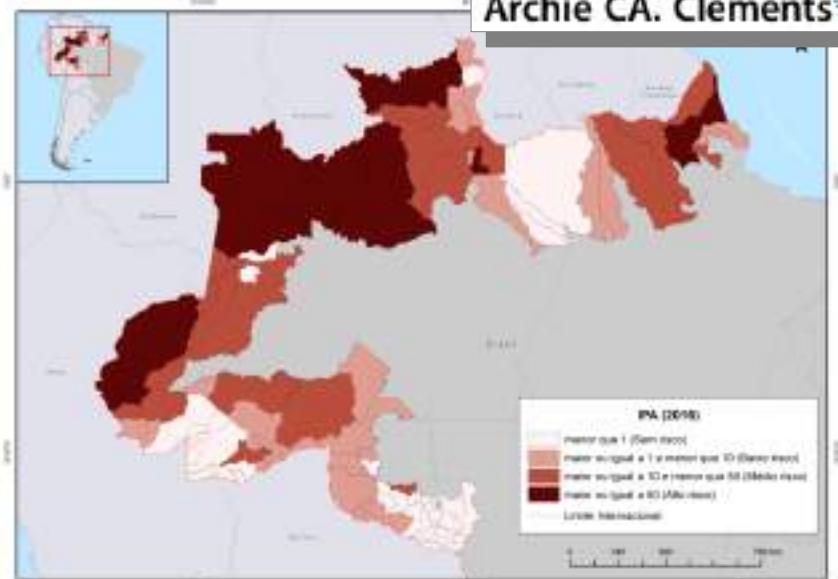
- \*Margarete Gomes (SVS-AP)
- \*Igor Fernando dos Anjos Barros (SVS-AP)
- \*Anayatyana Maciel (SVS-AP, VigiFronteiras-Brasil program)
- \*Allan Kardec Galardo (IEPA)
- \*José-Joaquín Carvajal (ILMD-Fiocruz, LMI Sentinela)
- Helen Gurgel (UnB/LAGAS, LMI Sentinela)
- Christovam Barcellos (Fiocruz/ICICT, Climate and Health Observatory, LMI Sentinela)
- Paulo Peiter (Fiocruz/IOC/LDP, LMI Sentinela)
- Martha Mutis (Fiocruz/IOC/LDP, Malakit Project, LMI Sentinela)
- Anapaula Martins Mendes (UNIFAP, Fiocruz/IOC/LDP, LMI Sentinela)
- Joyce Mendes Pereira (Fiocruz/LAFICAVE)
- Quesia Amorim (Fiocruz/LAFICAVE)
- Ricardo dos Passos (MH, Zoonoses and vector-disease surveillance coordination)
- Carolina de Abranches



# Cross-Border Malaria: A Major Obstacle for Malaria Elimination

Kinley Wangdi\*, §, †, Michelle L. Gatton†, Gerard C. Kelly\*,  
Archie CA. Clements\*

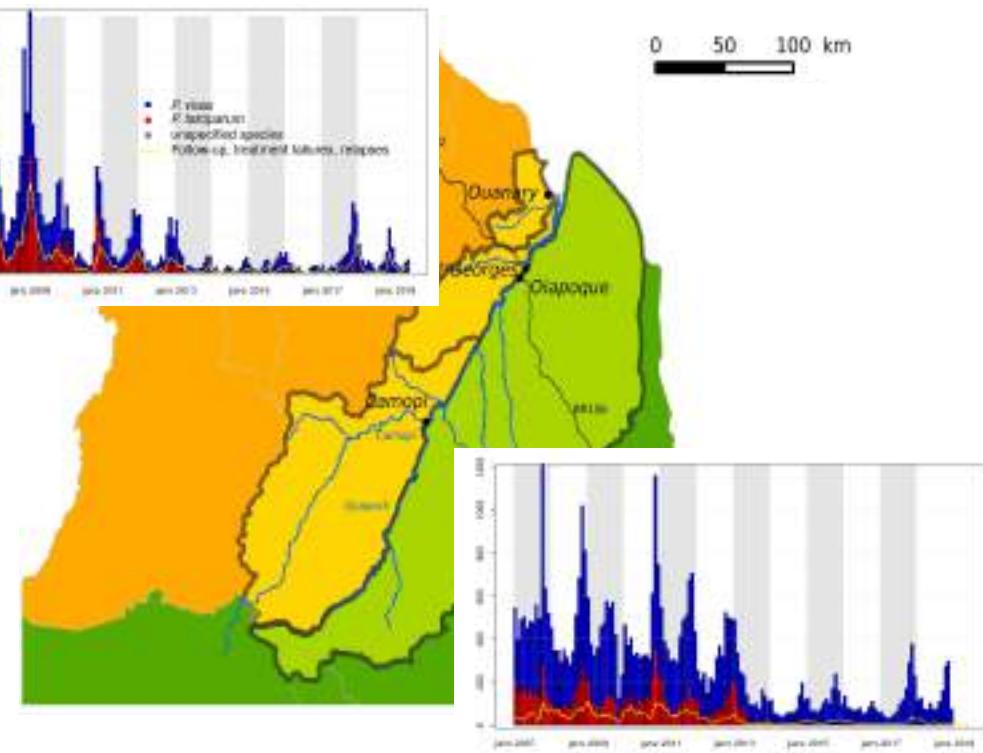
[Wangdi et al., 2015]



Mapa 5- Distribuição do Índice Parasitário Anual Médio (IPA) 2016 nos 98 municípios que conformam a área de fronteira brasileira na Amazônia.

## Malaria in border municipalities

- 2003: 24,8 % of the cases
  - 2016: 61,3 %
- [Franco, 2019]
- BR (Oiapoque): +61% of cases between 2016 and 2017 (2017: 1595 cases)
  - GF (border municipalities): +263% of cases between 2016 and 2017 (2017: 341 cases)



[Saldanha et al, 2020  
Mosnier et al., 2020]

# Definitions

## Brazil elimination plane :

- **Receptividade**

Características ambientais que tornem possível a presença do vetor e a transmissão vetorial a partir de reservatórios humanos.

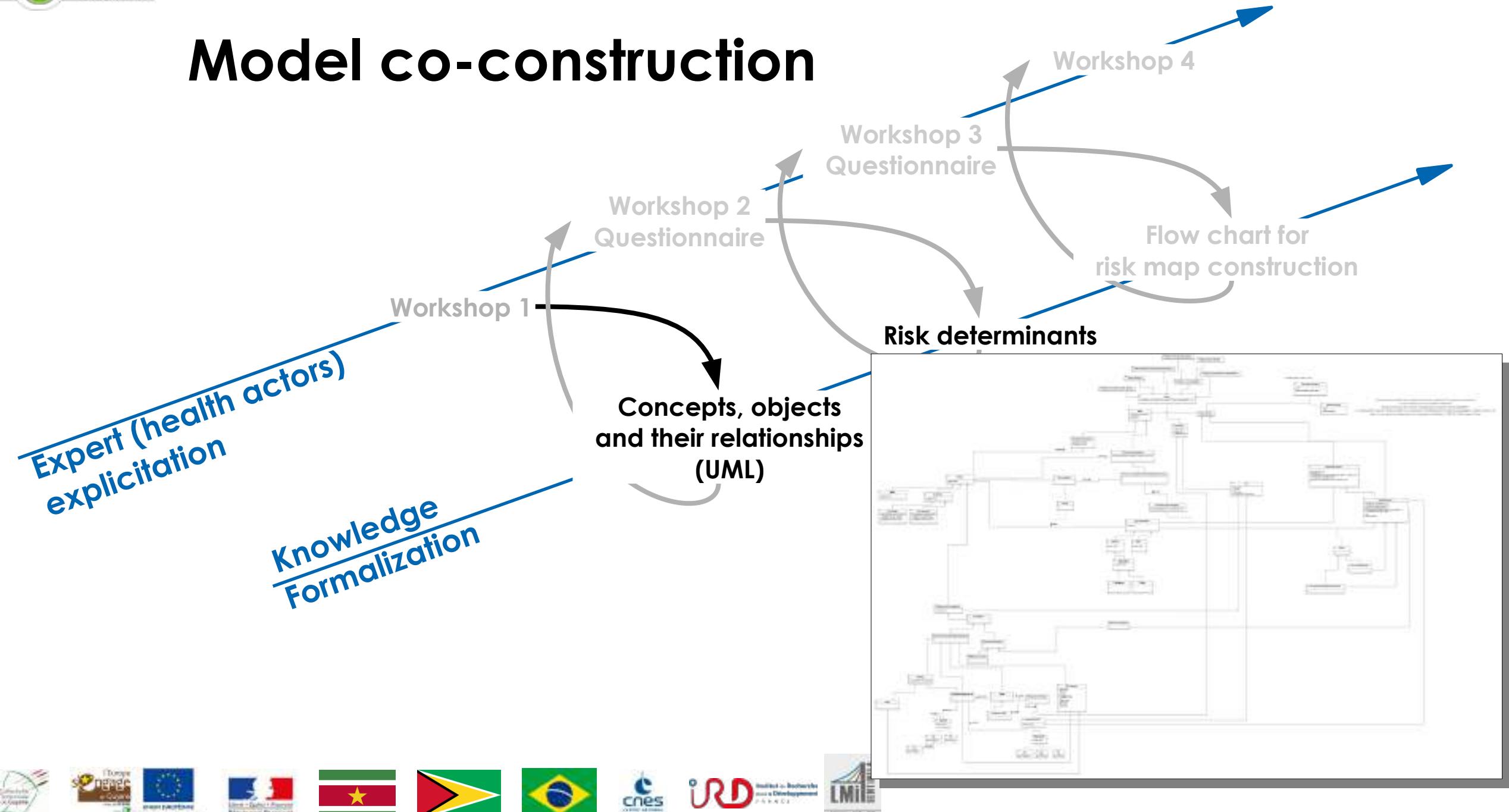
Na prática, consideramos receptiva qualquer área com registro de identificação de vetores da malária nos últimos cinco anos.

- **Vulnerabilidade**

- Está relacionada ao risco de importação do parasita, seja a partir da chegada de indivíduos portadores de Plasmodium, oriundos de áreas endêmicas, que contribuem para iniciar ou reintroduzir a transmissão autóctone em áreas anteriormente sem transmissão de malária.



# Model co-construction



# Cross-Border Malaria: A Major Obstacle for Malaria Elimination

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[Wangdi et al., 2015]

- **Sub-nominal offer and access to care**
- Cross-border **mobility** of populations
  - Carriers of parasites
  - "Invisible" to health services (illegality)
- Significant **socio-economic inequalities**
- Different national public **policies/strategies** for disease surveillance, prevention and control
- **Lack of interoperability** of data and information systems
- ...
  - ⇒ **Persistence of transmission foci**
  - ⇒ **Emergence of resistances (vectors and parasites)**
  - ⇒ **Lack of unified and shared representation of the situation**
  - ⇒ **Lack of joint and concerted actions**

