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Zoom in at African country level: potential climate induced changes in areas of suitability for survival of malaria vectors

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Abstract

Background: Predicting anopheles vectors' population densities and boundary shifts is crucial in preparing for malaria risks and unanticipated outbreaks. Although shifts in the distribution and boundaries of the major malaria vectors (*Anopheles gambiae* s.s. and *An. arabiensis*) across Africa have been predicted, quantified areas of absolute change in zone of suitability for their survival have not been defined. In this study, we have quantified areas of absolute change conducive for the establishment and survival of these vectors, per African country, under two climate change scenarios and based on our findings, highlight practical measures for effective malaria control in the face of changing climatic patterns.

Methods: We developed a model using CLIMEX simulation platform to estimate the potential geographical distribution and seasonal abundance of these malaria vectors in relation to climatic factors (temperature, rainfall and relative humidity). The model yielded an eco-climatic index (*EI*) describing the total favourable geographical locations for the species. The *EI* values were classified and exported to a GIS package. Using ArcGIS, the *EI* shape points were clipped to the extent of Africa and then converted to a raster layer using Inverse Distance Weighted (IDW) interpolation method. Generated maps were then transformed into polygon-based geo-referenced data set and their areas computed and expressed in square kilometers (km²).

Results: Five classes of *EI* were derived indicating the level of survivorship of these malaria vectors. The proportion of areas increasing or decreasing in level of survival of these malaria vectors will be more pronounced in eastern and southern African countries than those in western Africa. Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, South Africa and Zambia appear most likely to be affected in terms of absolute change of malaria vectors suitability zones under the selected climate change scenarios.

Conclusion: The potential shifts of these malaria vectors have implications for human exposure to malaria, as recrudescence of the disease is likely to be recorded in several new areas and regions. Therefore, the need to develop, compile and share malaria preventive measures, which can be adapted to different climatic scenarios, remains crucial.

Keywords: Climate change, Eco-climatic index, African countries, *Anopheles gambiae* s.s., *Anopheles arabiensis*

Background

Efforts have been made to predict and map the potential redistribution of malaria vectors and consequently malaria transmission risk especially in the context of climate change. Such malaria risk projections invaluable may provide policy-makers with the opportunity to

initiate activities for identifying vulnerable communities in a timely manner and to develop effective strategies to curtail and prevent malaria outbreaks [1,2]. Diverse models have been used in projection studies thereby producing different malaria risk projections and corresponding shifts in future distribution and variability of malaria transmission. Most models have however, focused on key climate-based parameters such as temperature, rainfall and relative humidity as these influence the breeding, emergence and

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abundance of *Anopheles* vectors and parasite development, which is correlated with increased biting and transmission of malaria [3-5].

Peterson [6] applied ecological niche model using Genetic Algorithm for Rule-set Prediction (GARP) [7] and predicted the potential distributional shift from west to east and west to south of Africa for *An. gambiae* s.s. and *An. arabiensis*, respectively. Within the same context [8] it has been suggested however, that *Anopheles* distribution range shifts are more likely to occur than range expansions. Moreover, several studies have suggested a high probability of distributional change of current regions where malaria vectors specially occur and may potentially occur in the future with climate change [3,6-14].

Shifts in malaria transmission risk have mainly been projected on a global or continental scale with little efforts within regional or local scales (i.e., country-specific) especially in malaria disease endemic countries of Africa. Projection of future malaria risks taking into account local climatic conditions has been emphasized [15-17]. Studies of climate-malaria relationships within local scales are likely to be more useful for public health officials than broad, global-scale studies. Specifically, finer-scale analyses facilitate incorporation of local features and characteristics and may provide a greater opportunity for intervention and response, given that public health programs are typically applied at the regional or local level [18,19].

In an earlier study [14], we used the software, CLIMEX, to calibrate the current and future distributions of key malaria vectors in Africa. Using this tool, the potential geographical distribution and seasonal abundance of the species in relation to climatic factors such as temperature, rainfall and relative humidity were estimated. As such, boundary shifts of the major Africa malaria vectors, *Anopheles gambiae* s.s. (herein referred to as *An. gambiae*) and *An. arabiensis* were predicted southward and eastward of Africa, respectively. Malaria vector control activities appear to be country specific in Africa and continental information as presented in Tonnang et al. [14] may either be neglected or not be applicable to every country, hence a country level projection required. Climate change potential inducing shifts of these vectors may have negative impacts for human exposure to malaria, as recrudescence of the disease is likely to be recorded in several new areas within a country. It is necessary to project how each country's territory will be affected as a prerequisite to develop, compile and share malaria preventive measures, which can be adapted to different climatic scenarios. While acknowledging the impacts of climate change on the future distribution of these malaria vectors with consequent shifts in their overall ranges, the present study sought to quantify the areas of absolute change per country in Africa beyond the already projected shifts for these species.

Methods

Climate and malaria vectors data sets

The climate data used for spatial simulations (current scenario) were obtained from the Climatic Research Unit (CRU) in Norwich UK available at <http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk/>. The distributional records for *An. gambiae* and *An. arabiensis* used in this study were obtained from Mapping Malaria Risk in Africa (MARA) collaboration (<http://www.mara.org.za/>) repository of information [20]. This database contains 2,535 geo-referenced records of malaria vectors of Africa. Additional geo-reference information on malaria vectors was sourced from recent publications [21,22].

Climate change projections

For predicting the future potential distributions of species, CLIMEX platform incorporates the IPCC climate change scenarios. It is projected that globally average surface temperature is to increase by 1.4 to 5.8°C and a considerable change in the pattern of rainfall will occur by the year 2100 [23,24]. Within the specified framework two projected scenarios were considered as described below:

- Scenario 1: A rise of 2°C Africa wide temperature and 10% increase of rainfall from March 2-September 30 and 10% decrease in the rest of the year.
- Scenario 2: A rise of 0.1°C in the whole year maximum and minimum temperatures per degree of latitude, and a 10% increase of rainfall from March 2-September 30 and 10% decrease in the rest of the year.

Model development

The simulation that yielded the eco-climatic index (*EI*) was conducted inductively with CLIMEX platform [23]. CLIMEX makes use of the species responses to a series of stress indices (cold, hot, dry and wet) that define the species' particular environmental limits for a sustained growth and development of the population [23]. These stress indices were linearly combined to the species' growth indices to yield an *EI* that describes the total favourability of geographic locations for the species [14,23]. In calibrating the malaria vectors models, the "compare locations" function was run. This function links the *EI* to the "match climate" function that compares the meteorological data from different places, with no reference to the preferences of *An. gambiae* and *An. arabiensis*, respectively, [14].

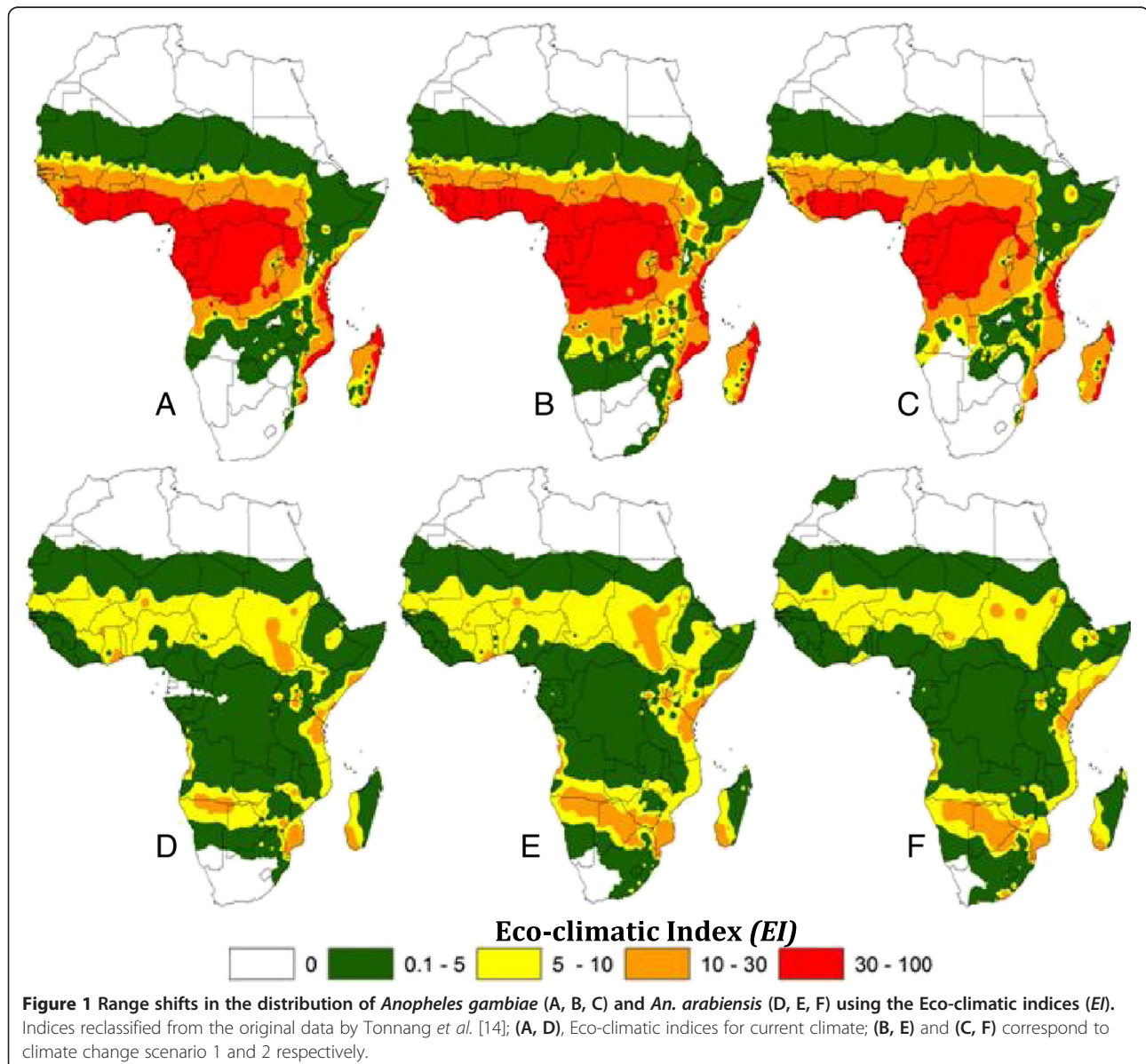
The malaria vector distribution shape points [14] were obtained with the following procedure: Firstly, best fitted CLIMEX parameters obtained through multiple run of the "compare location" function were used for mapping the *Anopheles* species under current scenario. Secondly, the "compare location" function was once again run with the best-matched CLIMEX parameters and the *EI* for the *An. gambiae* and *An. arabiensis* were estimated under the chosen projected scenarios. The results were then

transferred to Arc-GIS v. 9.2 (ESRI) package in order to facilitate the organization, manipulation, visualization, geo-spatial analysis and absolute area computations.

Evaluating and quantifying the absolute range change of *An. gambiae* and *An. arabiensis*

The CLIMEX parameters values were identical to the original model calibrated and validated for *An. gambiae* and *An. arabiensis* by Tonnang et al. [14]. The eco-climatic index (*EI*) represented in form of maps was also similar to the results published in Tonnang et al. [14]. With ArcGIS v. 9.2 (ESRI) the shape point's outputs from CLIMEX for all scenarios (current *EI* and projected *EI* for scenarios 1 and 2) were clipped to the extent of Africa. Then, each point file was converted to a raster layer using Inverse

Distance Weighted (IDW) interpolation method [25] with a cell size of 3 minutes in both longitude and latitude. The maps were reclassified (Figure 1) and used as the foundation for this study. Reclassification consisted of taking input cell values and replacing them with new output cell values. It was used to simplify the interpretation of raster data by changing a single value to a new value, or grouping ranges of values into single values. The operations merely repackaged existing information on a single map. The reclassified maps were converted into a polygon-based geo-referenced data set for computing areas in square kilometers (km²) for the polygons. From the total polygon areas belonging to the same country, individual area was estimated. To estimate per country the absolute change of suitability, the difference in area between the



values of *EI* for each projected scenario and the current scenario was performed for *An. gambiae* and *An. arabiensis*. Further, the percentage of range shift per country was calculated by dividing the area of absolute change over the total area of vector distribution for each country obtained from the current scenario.

Results

Regions where the Eco-climatic index (*EI*) equals 100 indicate climate conditions where a certain proportion of the malaria vectors population is expected to survive throughout the year, representing the regions where the likelihood of establishment is highest. In zones where the *EI* deviates from the maximum number of 100, the likelihood of long-term survival is reduced. Based on this concept as well as referring to the actual known distributions of the species under investigation [11]; 5 classes of *EI* were considered as shown in Figure 2: Class 1 (*EI* = 0) indicates that the location is not suitable for the species. Class 2 (*EI* ≤ 5) represents zones with very little suitability for the survival of malaria vectors. Class 3 (*EI* = (5–10)) indicates areas with sequential risk of establishment of the malaria vectors. Class 4 (*EI* = (10–30)) indicates areas with high risk of

permanent establishment of malaria vector. In Class 5 (*EI* > 30) the likelihood of long-term survival of *An. gambiae* and *An. arabiensis* is very high. Under projected scenarios 1 and 2, and for both malaria vectors, a country belonging to any class with the area equals to 0 is a territory with no range shift (Tables 1, 2, 3, 4). A negative value of an area signifies that a reduction of the area size will occur, whereas a positive value indicates an increment.

For *An. gambiae*, and with the two projected scenarios, Classes 1 and 2 display similar trend of the results with good number of the countries having either, 0 or negative area (Tables 1 and 2). In Class 1, a possible loss in area of 1,678,200 km² (Table 1) and 463,059 km² (Table 2) for projected scenarios 1 and 2 are predicted, respectively. Class 2 showed an analogous tendency with an estimated reduction in area of 150,534 km² (Table 1) and 609,744 (Table 2) under succeeding scenarios. These losses of area in the classes express the reduction in zones of little and no suitability for the species. In contrast, a possible increment of 698,477 km², 378,946 km², 751,311 km² (Table 1) is predicted under scenario 1 for Classes 3, 4 and 5, respectively. Under scenario 2, a similar tendency occurs in Class 3 (685,060 km²) and Class 4 (1,238,829 km²). An

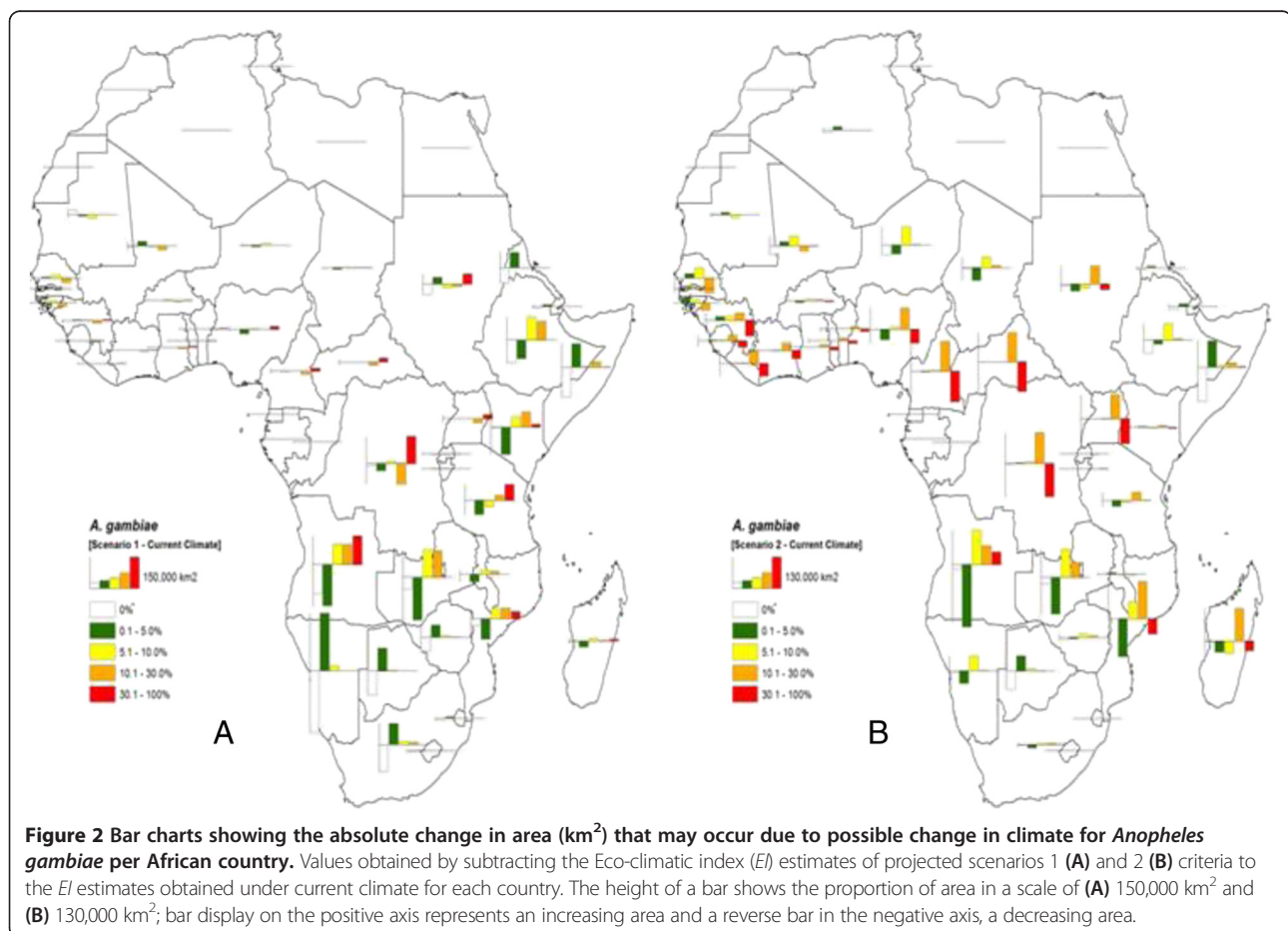


Table 1 Absolute change in areas (km²) for *An. gambiae* per country of Africa under scenario 1

Countries	EI = 0		EI = (0.1-5)		EI = (5-10)		EI = (10-30)		EI = (30-100)	
	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	%
Algeria	-268	0.0%	268	0.7%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Angola	-190,987	-98.3%	-269,996	-60.8%	137,090	117.6%	133,655	38.5%	190,238	126.3%
Benin	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	-5,198	-9.5%	5,198	8.1%
Botswana	-156,215	-32.2%	151,820	160.1%	3,827	-	567	-	0	-
Burkina Faso	0	-	-25	-0.1%	5,389	12.7%	-7,498	-3.7%	2,134	45.0%
Burundi	0	-	-276	-32.1%	-540	-28.9%	-111	-0.5%	927	336.4%
Cameroon	0	0.0%	-2,418	-56.4%	1,511	19.0%	-18,380	-16.2%	19,287	5.7%
Cape Verde	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Central African Republic	0	-	0	-	0	-	-23,133	-20.5%	23,133	4.6%
Chad	-237	-0.7%	-9,195	-1.1%	2,241	1.6%	3,756	1.4%	3,435	-
Comoros	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	176	402.2%	-176	-19.9%
Congo	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0.0%
Congo, DRC	-11,592	-98.8%	-47,801	-63.7%	13,711	33.2%	-134,908	-29.4%	180,590	10.3%
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	-3,511	-52.7%	3,511	1.1%
Djibouti	-13,032	-92.5%	13,032	203.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Egypt	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Equatorial Guinea	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0.0%
Eritrea	-99,158	-88.3%	99,158	1307.1%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Ethiopia	-151,552	-96.4%	-122,837	-14.7%	152,510	195.6%	121,818	189.4%	61	7.4%
Gabon	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0.0%
Ghana	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	-7,835	-16.2%	7,835	4.1%
Guinea	61	8.4%	5,797	148.1%	4,051	69.2%	-17,185	-12.9%	7,276	7.1%
Guinea-Bissau	43	4.7%	6,578	-	15,656	-	-22,277	-73.1%	0	-
Kenya	-1,924	-7.2%	-179,902	-49.9%	64,693	82.0%	98,760	115.2%	18,373	55.6%
Lesotho	-2,282	-7.4%	2,282	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Libya	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Madagascar	-261	-4.7%	-37,823	-57.2%	18,757	15.8%	5,219	2.0%	14,108	10.4%
Malawi	-357	-54.6%	-47,014	-68.1%	27,654	98.1%	19,343	98.8%	373	-
Mali	-3,425	-1.4%	31,341	4.8%	-3,096	-2.2%	-25,456	-12.0%	636	60.8%
Mauritania	31,741	11.7%	-10,301	-1.4%	-21,440	-69.1%	0	-	0	-
Morocco	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Mozambique	-44,578	-87.9%	-136,287	-53.4%	65,073	66.7%	70,031	25.9%	45,761	37.9%
Namibia	-409,359	-54.1%	380,869	532.2%	27,946	-	544	-	0	-
Niger	-3,060	-2.9%	-9,587	-0.9%	12,169	27.3%	477	3.3%	0	-
Nigeria	0	0.0%	-28,855	-46.3%	5,777	3.6%	1,169	0.4%	21,909	5.8%
Rwanda	0	-	-518	-28.6%	-3,817	-48.5%	4,335	28.2%	0	-
Sao Tome & Principe	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0.0%
Senegal	0	0.0%	8,049	20.0%	19,902	36.5%	-27,951	-27.4%	0	-
Seychelles	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Sierra Leone	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-1,924	-6.7%	1,924	5.0%
Somalia	-198,568	-91.2%	155,491	52.5%	4,854	7.1%	34,807	62.5%	3,416	-
South Africa	-176,144	-14.8%	139,066	512.6%	20,468	739.0%	14,615	662.5%	1,995	-
Sudan	-68,926	-10.4%	44,233	5.4%	-24,274	-11.7%	-17,704	-2.8%	66,671	37.6%

Table 1 Absolute change in areas (km²) for *An. gambiae* per country of Africa under scenario 1 (Continued)

Swaziland	-11,056	-77.9%	9,423	357.2%	1,524	-	108	-	0	-
Tanzania	-1,477	-30.1%	-93,706	-45.6%	-43,689	-24.8%	34,179	8.3%	104,692	71.4%
The Gambia	0	0.0%	0	-	70	-	-70	-0.7%	0	-
Togo	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	-1,293	-12.3%	1,293	2.8%
Tunisia	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Uganda	0	0.0%	-383	-20.1%	-519	-24.8%	-24,531	-41.2%	25,433	14.0%
Western Sahara	410	0.2%	-410	-0.6%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Zambia	-75,481	-96.6%	-280,531	-45.0%	182,310	385.4%	173,703	3221.2%	0	-
Zimbabwe	-90,517	-37.7%	79,923	57.9%	8,760	65.2%	1,834	-	0	-
Grand total	-1,678,200	-15.9%	-150,534	-1.9%	698,477	40.6%	378,946	8.6%	751,311	13.9%

Values obtained by subtracting the Eco-climatic index (*EI*) estimates for future *An. gambiae* distribution from projected scenario 1 criteria to the *EI* estimates obtained under current climate for each country. Percentages (%) were calculated by dividing each absolute area change to the current area value per country.

approximation of 851,087 km² reduction in area is estimated for Class 5 under scenario 2. Overall, the results show that if the climate changes according to scenario 1, *An. gambiae* will most likely expand its range from zones of no and low suitability into zones of sequential; high risk of permanent establishment and long-term survival. The African countries to be affected under this scenario include Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia (Table 1). Under climate change scenario 2, *An. gambiae* will possibly concentrate its distribution in areas with sequential and high risk of permanent establishment. Angola, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe are the countries predicted to be prone to a 50% total country area shift from no and low survival into areas of sequential and high risk of permanent establishment of *An. gambiae* (Table 2).

Results for *An. arabiensis* under projected scenarios 1 and 2 are presented in Tables 3 and 4, respectively. Under the first climate change scenario (Table 3), area losses of 847,964 km² (Class 1) and 780,622 (Class 2) were estimated. Further, area increments of 540,783 km² and 1,087,803 km² were projected for Classes 3 and 4, respectively with no evident change of area for class 5. *Anopheles arabiensis* displays a considerable loss of area equal to 1,515,491 km² (Class 1) and a gain of 1,670,823 km² (C 2) with scenario 2. Within this scenario, an additional loss of 405,522 km² may occur in Class 3 and increase in two areas evaluated at 249,141 km² (Class 4) and at 1,050 km² (Class 5). From these results, *An. arabiensis* will most likely be found in Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Congo DRC, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, The Gambia, Uganda, and Zimbabwe (Table 3). Area increases were predicted in these countries belonging to Classes 3 and 4 under climate change scenario 1. In contrast with climate change scenario 2, majority of area shifts will converge in zones with very little suitability for survival of *An. Arabiensis* (Table 4).

Figures 2 and 3 represent the summary of absolute change in area per country for *An. gambiae* and *An. arabiensis*, respectively. A bar graph was used to illustrate visually and display the amounts of absolute change of area. The display allows us to compare levels of suitability for the *Anopheles* species, and to quickly make generalizations about possible change of ranges with changing climate. The height of a bar indicates the proportion of area that is increasing or decreasing. A bar displayed on the positive plane of the axes represents an increasing area where as a reverse bar represents a decreasing area. Such quantitative chart maps are useful for decision-making, they easily guide on the identification of countries with high risk of permanent establishment of malaria vectors due to potential change in climate. Overall, the proportion of areas that is increasing or decreasing in level of survival for malaria vectors is more pronounced in eastern and southern African countries than in western African countries. Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, South Africa and Zambia appear most likely to be affected in terms of absolute change of malaria vectors suitability zones under the selected climate change scenarios.

Discussion

The importance of projecting the future spread of malaria under various climate change scenarios cannot be overemphasized as it helps policy-makers to identify vulnerable communities and to better manage malaria epidemics. In such projections, various climate models have been applied producing different climate changes and correspondingly shift the future distribution and variability of malaria transmission. However, planning and adapting to the projected boundary shifts of malaria vectors under changing climate, necessitates innovative approaches.

We provide an improved measure of malaria risk projections by defining geographical locations favourable for the malaria vectors establishment and survival. We define areas likely to become more suitable for transmission of malaria

Table 2 Absolute change in areas (km²) for *An. gambiae* per country of Africa under scenario 2

Countries	EI = 0		EI = (0.1-5)		EI = (5-10)		EI = (10-30)		EI = (30-100)	
	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	%
Algeria	-13,395	-0.6%	13,395	35.7%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Angola	-18,304	-9.4%	-262,407	-59.0%	144,986	124.4%	81,332	23.4%	54,392	36.1%
Benin	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	9,805	18.0%	-9,805	-15.4%
Botswana	-76,585	-15.8%	64,040	67.5%	11,447	-	1,098	-	0	-
Burkina Faso	0	-	-7,385	-28.2%	6,067	14.3%	5,584	2.8%	-4,266	-90.0%
Burundi	0	-	31	3.6%	380	20.3%	-135	-0.6%	-276	-100.0%
Cameroon	31	5.5%	-2,620	-61.2%	4,795	60.2%	126,511	111.2%	-128,716	-37.9%
Cape Verde	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Central African Republic	0	-	0	-	0	-	124,589	110.5%	-124,589	-24.6%
Chad	-1,036	-3.0%	-52,916	-6.4%	43,927	30.9%	10,026	3.7%	0	-
Comoros	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	840	1915.1%	-840	-94.7%
Congo	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0.0%
Congo, DRC	-1,022	-8.7%	2,929	3.9%	7,064	17.1%	131,275	28.6%	-140,247	-8.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0.0%	0	-	2,002	-	32,490	487.5%	-34,492	-11.0%
Djibouti	-13,118	-93.1%	13,118	204.3%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Egypt	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Equatorial Guinea	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0.0%
Eritrea	-6,757	-6.0%	6,757	89.1%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Ethiopia	-56,353	-35.8%	-18,488	-2.2%	69,136	88.7%	6,531	10.2%	-826	-100.0%
Gabon	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0.0%
Ghana	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	12,508	25.9%	-12,508	-6.5%
Guinea	90	12.5%	16,541	422.6%	17,106	292.4%	32,242	24.2%	-65,979	-64.8%
Guinea-Bissau	124	13.3%	17,947	-	12,398	-	-30,469	-100.0%	0	-
Kenya	-896	-3.4%	3,260	0.9%	-4,980	-6.3%	7,993	9.3%	-5,376	-16.3%
Lesotho	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Libya	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Madagascar	-394	-7.0%	-46,954	-71.0%	-50,862	-42.8%	138,412	52.1%	-40,203	-29.7%
Malawi	30	4.5%	6,601	9.6%	-3,273	-11.6%	-3,357	-17.2%	0	-
Mali	-35,762	-14.2%	17,630	2.7%	41,122	28.9%	-21,945	-10.3%	-1,046	-100.0%
Mauritania	1,426	0.5%	10,121	1.4%	-11,546	-37.2%	0	-	0	-
Morocco	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Mozambique	-496	-1.0%	-161,657	-63.4%	70,282	72.1%	156,528	58.0%	-64,656	-53.5%
Namibia	-8,608	-1.1%	-54,034	-75.5%	60,700	-	1,942	-	0	-
Niger	-41,835	-40.1%	-37,796	-3.7%	77,389	173.6%	2,242	15.5%	0	-
Nigeria	0	0.0%	-43,815	-70.3%	10,834	6.8%	90,909	29.3%	-57,928	-15.2%
Rwanda	0	-	335	18.5%	908	11.5%	-1,244	-8.1%	0	-
Sao Tome & Principe	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0.0%
Senegal	0	0.0%	20,008	49.8%	42,788	78.5%	-62,796	-61.5%	0	-
Seychelles	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Sierra Leone	0	0.0%	1,852	91.8%	2,736	96.9%	21,979	76.0%	-26,568	-68.6%
Somalia	-144,129	-66.2%	113,211	38.2%	8,157	12.0%	19,397	34.8%	3,364	-
South Africa	-211	0.0%	-13,589	-50.1%	5,350	193.1%	6,716	304.4%	1,735	-
Sudan	-6,670	-1.0%	-30,065	-3.6%	-17,980	-8.7%	77,773	12.4%	-23,059	-13.0%

Table 2 Absolute change in areas (km²) for *An. gambiae* per country of Africa under scenario 2 (Continued)

Swaziland	-404	-2.8%	55	2.1%	350	-	0	-	0	-
Tanzania	-184	-3.7%	-25,898	-12.6%	-8,435	-4.8%	34,099	8.3%	416	0.3%
The Gambia	0	0.0%	0	-	5,568	-	-5,568	-56.9%	0	-
Togo	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	10,584	101.0%	-10,584	-23.2%
Tunisia	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Uganda	0	0.0%	183	9.6%	1,491	71.3%	102,432	172.2%	-104,106	-57.2%
Western Sahara	12	0.0%	-12	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Zambia	-26,800	-34.3%	-154,013	-24.7%	118,504	250.5%	62,310	1155.5%	0	-
Zimbabwe	-11,813	-4.9%	-7,144	-5.2%	13,908	103.5%	5,050	-	0	-
Grand total	-463,059	-4.4%	-609,744	-7.7%	685,060	39.8%	1,238,829	28.3%	-851,087	-15.8%

Values were obtained by subtracting the Eco-climatic index (*EI*) estimates for future *An. gambiae* distribution from projected scenario 2 criteria to the *EI* estimates obtained under current climate for each country. Percentages (%) were calculated by dividing each absolute area change to the current area value per country.

owing to suitable areas for the vectors promoting parasite survival and transmission by vector. Survival of the vectors from year-to-year is a prerequisite for malaria endemicity and remains a key component in the epidemiology and spread of the disease. Our predictions take into account the differential impact of climate change on the dynamics of these key malaria vectors as dictated by their individual dynamics and life cycle parameters which obviously impart differently on the patterns and spread of malaria.

Within the African setting, the suitability for malaria transmission has been projected to change by varying degrees and directions over much of the Sahel, eastern and southern Africa [9,11]. The population at risk has been projected to decrease across West Africa and the Sahel because of a drier climate, [6,18] but to increase in both East and South Africa [6,26]. In the same light, an earlier study [14] predicted likely shifts in the boundaries of *An. gambiae* and *An. arabiensis* southwards and eastwards of Africa, respectively, rather than jumps into quite different climatic environments. Animated by the need for local level-based malaria risk projections, this study represents advancement in our ability to predict future malaria trends especially at the country level. Our results illustrate the amounts of absolute change of area per country that allows us to compare levels of suitability for the *Anopheles* species, and to quickly make generalizations about possible change of ranges with changing climate.

Predicted areas in terms of absolute change for suitability or establishment of both vectors vary under the two climate scenarios (1 and 2) considered. This finding indicates that the susceptibility in their distribution is dictated by variable climatic patterns notably temperature, rainfall and humidity. These species are known to live in sympatry although adaptive preference in ecology for these species has been highlighted with *An. gambiae* preferring wet and humid zones, and *An. arabiensis* drier climates [27]. An added biological complexity is that there are distinct chromosomal

forms of *An. gambiae* with distinct climatic preferences [28] although there is not enough available data to separately map these forms. Given that the greatest effect of climate change on transmission is likely to be observed at the extremes of temperature ranges [3], it was surprising that under scenario 1, adaptation to areas of long term survival (class 5) was evident for *An. gambiae* but not for *An. arabiensis*. Therefore, the combined effect of temporal and spatial changes in temperature, precipitation and humidity are expected to occur under different climate change scenarios which will affect the biology and ecology of vectors and intermediate hosts and consequently the risk of disease transmission [3]. The changed area of establishment is likely to be affected by intensity of vector control efforts and health infrastructure. For example, following long term use of IRS and ITNs, there has been a proportionate increase in *An. arabiensis* compared to its closely related sibling species *An. gambiae* s.s in East Africa [29,30], as this species is less susceptible to the indoor control strategies because of its plastic and more exophilic tendencies.

We have presented a country-based projection of malaria transmission under different climate change scenarios with key parameters –temperature, rainfall and humidity. Although we do not assert that climate alone is the main determinant factor for *Anopheles* species existence, it is the only factor with available country data that provides an initial estimate of the potential range of *Anopheles* species. The present study should rather be seen as an illustration of the substantial influence, which the direct effects of climate change may represent to malaria vectors redistribution within each African country. The results presented here should be interpreted as an indication of the sensitivity of malaria vectors to climatic changes, particularly temperature rise. More elaborate future risk assessments of climate change on malaria vectors in Africa will ultimately need to include the ecology and behavior of the host and vector, non-climatic factors such as gross domestic product (GDP), future population growth

Table 3 Absolute change in areas (km²) for *An. arabiensis* per African country under scenario 1

Countries	EI = 0		EI = (0.1-5)		EI = (5-10)		EI = (10-30)		EI = (30-100)	
	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	%
Algeria	-18,029	-0.9%	18,029	7.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Angola	-119	-5.3%	-122,371	-13.6%	42,468	16.3%	80,021	90.1%	0	-
Benin	0	0.0%	9	-	-9	0.0%	0	-	0	-
Botswana	-4,875	-18.7%	-201,103	-64.4%	-102,862	-45.3%	308,841	2144.3%	0	-
Burkina Faso	0	-	0	-	2,463	0.9%	-2,463	-24.0%	0	-
Burundi	0	0.0%	-829	-3.2%	829	54.9%	0	-	0	-
Cameroon	-90,100	-78.7%	91,441	33.5%	-1,342	-1.7%	0	-	0	-
Cape Verde	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Central African Republic	0	-	62,703	15.6%	-62,703	-28.7%	0	-	0	-
Chad	-148	-4.1%	-38,316	-7.4%	38,464	5.2%	0	-	0	-
Comoros	0	0.0%	0	-	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-
Congo	-107,537	-83.9%	107,537	49.5%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Congo, DRC	-144,492	-49.6%	139,848	6.9%	4,643	53.3%	0	-	0	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-150	-5.5%	-892	-0.5%	1,732	1.2%	-690	-100.0%	0	-
Djibouti	0	0.0%	-4,091	-27.0%	4,091	79.8%	0	-	0	-
Egypt	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Equatorial Guinea	-1,598	-6.0%	1,598	1943.1%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Eritrea	-824	-28.4%	-17,267	-22.3%	10,546	26.6%	7,545	-	0	-
Ethiopia	-856	-34.4%	-267,550	-31.1%	257,782	97.1%	10,624	153.7%	0	-
Gabon	-60,795	-33.3%	60,795	75.4%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Ghana	0	0.0%	-5,698	-59.8%	14,531	7.8%	-8,833	-19.8%	0	-
Guinea	2,714	109.6%	-2,196	-0.9%	-518	-9.7%	0	-	0	-
Guinea-Bissau	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Kenya	-1,298	-46.0%	-162,139	-52.5%	57,455	27.5%	105,982	166.2%	0	-
Lesotho	-29,693	-96.4%	29,693	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Libya	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Madagascar	-2,126	-21.9%	-19,475	-5.7%	3,924	2.3%	17,677	23.5%	0	-
Malawi	0	-	-2,431	-2.2%	2,431	54.7%	0	-	0	-
Mali	-540	-1.5%	-32,144	-4.8%	39,024	7.2%	-6,340	-100.0%	0	-
Mauritania	-2,013	-1.3%	-864	-0.1%	2,877	1.2%	0	-	0	-
Morocco	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Mozambique	-92	-2.6%	-124,300	-39.3%	97,249	30.5%	27,143	17.5%	0	-
Namibia	-47,193	-24.1%	-3,795	-1.4%	-49,822	-21.4%	100,810	77.0%	0	-
Niger	-441	-4.4%	-43,709	-6.0%	40,767	9.7%	3,383	14.8%	0	-
Nigeria	1,868	30.4%	26,586	8.4%	-28,454	-4.8%	0	-	0	-
Rwanda	-2	-100.0%	-4,175	-16.8%	4,177	3822.3%	0	-	0	-
Sao Tome & Principe	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Senegal	0	0.0%	-11,289	-19.4%	11,289	8.1%	0	-	0	-
Seychelles	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Sierra Leone	1,312	33.9%	-1,312	-1.9%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Somalia	-4,165	-41.7%	-46,632	-9.4%	39,747	45.7%	11,050	24.8%	0	-
South Africa	-320,421	-35.1%	190,047	72.8%	63,538	185.0%	66,837	568.5%	0	-
Sudan	-3,634	-2.9%	-73,782	-9.0%	-149,745	-12.1%	227,160	71.6%	0	-

Table 3 Absolute change in areas (km²) for *An. arabiensis* per African country under scenario 1 (Continued)

Swaziland	-27	-33.3%	-2,626	-32.2%	-3,108	-37.9%	5,761	1484.4%	0	-
Tanzania	-1,285	-35.4%	-180,302	-29.5%	139,132	70.0%	42,455	32.7%	0	-
The Gambia	0	0.0%	-5,206	-79.4%	5,206	161.0%	0	-	0	-
Togo	0	0.0%	10,110	-	-8,555	-16.1%	-1,555	-51.3%	0	-
Tunisia	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Uganda	-187	-100.0%	-21,898	-13.9%	2,798	3.5%	19,287	211.0%	0	-
Western Sahara	-5,159	-4.4%	5,159	3.4%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Zambia	-900	-100.0%	-44,041	-7.0%	44,941	36.8%	0	-	0	-
Zimbabwe	-5,556	-96.0%	-83,346	-37.8%	15,793	11.3%	73,109	289.4%	0	-
Grand total	-847,964	-11.3%	-780,622	-5.6%	540,783	7.3%	1,087,803	93.7%	0	-

Values obtained by subtracting the Eco-climatic index (*EI*) estimates for future *An. arabiensis* distribution from projected scenario 1 criteria to the *EI* estimates obtained under current climate for each country. Percentages (%) were calculated by dividing each absolute area change to the current area value per country.

and migration, socioeconomic status, urbanization and malaria control status and vector in each country.

Recommendations

The overall outcome of the study has led to recommendations in form of best practices which if put in place could help in preventing malaria under a changing climate context. The proposed guidelines highlight potential actions and suggestions for mitigating the negative impact of climate change on malaria risk in Africa, which can be extended to other vector borne diseases.

Technical innovation

A combined application of computing technology, telephone networks, geographical information system (GIS) and other technologies can be invaluable in the development of computerized tools for use at local, regional and continental levels for effective management of malaria. These tools include relevant literature, decision support software, and access to one or more central databases of *Anopheles* biology, ecology, population densities and related climate information in a GIS database for adequate monitoring of the species shifts [31-36]. Such innovative tools can be used to alert officials on impending outbreaks days or months ahead. Innovative investigations could also be oriented towards developing suitable field tools for monitoring essential characteristics of vector populations for improved understanding of their adaptive capacity with changing climate.

Strengthening internal and cross-border vector surveillance

A step-by-step approach to a regional framework for implementing integrated malaria vector management from the district to regional and Africa wide level is needed [31]. It is essential that countries and regional blocks in Africa establish appropriate plans for deploying an optimum mix of interventions measures. Such a framework will be helpful in guiding member countries in selectively applying the

various available vector control tools based on the epidemiological situation, vector bionomics and behavior, and the socio-behavioral characteristics of the community. This might enhance malaria surveillance within a country and in regions and help in case of urgent need for action, to contain the spread of the vectors. Through regular exchange forums and technical consultations it should be possible to identify, share and disseminate best practices in malaria control including the development of projects with cross-border activities to enhance integration and help in developing a strong Africa union.

Research

Research is important in understanding and implementing adaptive measures to climate change in Africa. The knowledge gained through research will contribute in laying a foundation for future planning. An investment by African governments and industries in science and technology development is deemed necessary in order to fulfill their pledges [32]. Potential research areas of focus will include an understanding of: 1) the dynamics of malaria transmission by vector populations and the risk of exposure for human populations in various ecosystems; 2) the factors affecting *Anopheles* larval survival and mechanisms controlling adult production in aquatic habitats, and 3) the selective forces that cause some mosquitoes like *An. gambiae* to specialize on humans.

Enhancing information management and knowledge sharing

Information, education and communication are vital means for improving adaptation to *Anopheles* control; in which case, increased awareness for generations to begin coping with climate change is essential. Teaching the science of climate change in schools may be instituted with a focus on practical skills for the management of climate risks. Dissemination can be facilitated through the media and information tools such as television programmes, short thematic films, brochures, booklets. Special education and

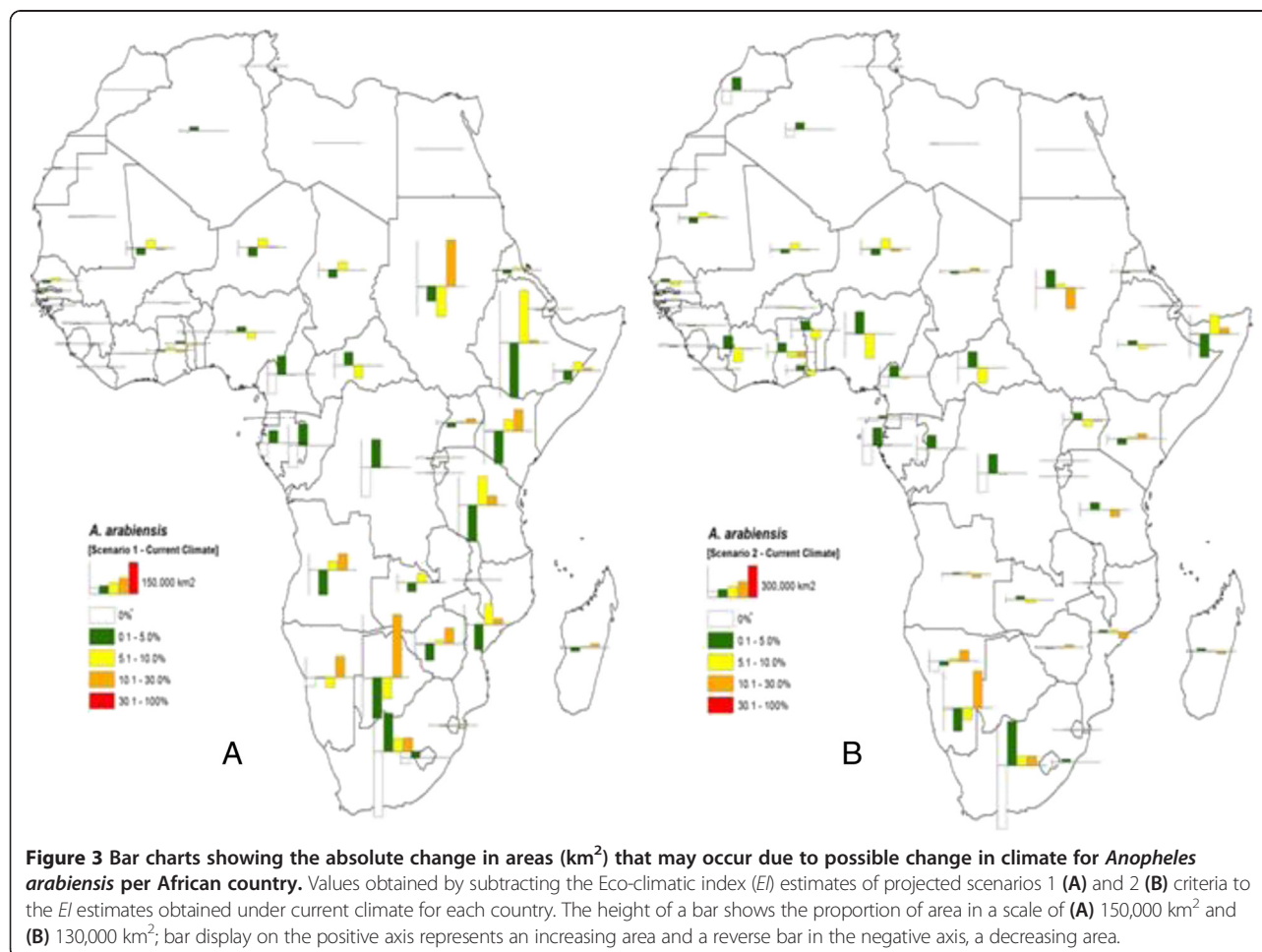
Table 4 Absolute change in areas (km²) for *An. arabiensis* per African country under scenario 2

Countries	EI = 0		EI = (0.1-5)		EI = (5-10)		EI = (10-30)		EI = (30-100)	
	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	%
Algeria	-65,468	-3.2%	65,468	25.5%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Angola	6,405	285.3%	14,451	1.6%	12,113	4.6%	-32,969	-37.1%	0	-
Benin	0	0.0%	84,032	-	-84,032	-71.0%	0	-	0	-
Botswana	-23,109	-88.5%	-218,861	-70.1%	-106,614	-47.0%	348,584	2420.2%	0	-
Burkina Faso	0	-	1,794	-	8,479	3.2%	-10,273	-100.0%	0	-
Burundi	0	0.0%	1,510	5.9%	-1,510	-100.0%	0	-	0	-
Cameroon	-92,954	-81.2%	104,920	38.5%	-12,256	-15.5%	290	-	0	-
Cape Verde	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Central African Republic	1,072	-	145,689	36.3%	-146,761	-67.3%	0	-	0	-
Chad	0	0.0%	-21,437	-4.1%	-9,166	-1.2%	30,603	-	0	-
Comoros	0	0.0%	687	-	-687	-73.9%	0	-	0	-
Congo	-122,043	-95.2%	122,043	56.2%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Congo, DRC	-174,290	-59.8%	182,956	9.0%	-8,666	-99.5%	0	-	0	-
Cote d'Ivoire	143	5.3%	123,466	72.9%	-122,918	-82.9%	-690	-100.0%	0	-
Djibouti	0	0.0%	5,124	33.8%	-5,124	-100.0%	0	-	0	-
Egypt	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Equatorial Guinea	-26,279	-98.8%	26,221	31886.6%	58	-	0	-	0	-
Eritrea	-589	-20.3%	-12,907	-16.7%	9,293	23.4%	4,203	-	0	-
Ethiopia	-896	-36.0%	39,167	4.6%	-34,069	-12.8%	-4,203	-60.8%	0	-
Gabon	-173,079	-94.9%	168,918	209.6%	4,161	-	0	-	0	-
Ghana	0	0.0%	88,074	924.9%	-44,340	-23.9%	-43,734	-97.8%	0	-
Guinea	14,326	578.3%	-8,996	-3.8%	-5,329	-100.0%	0	-	0	-
Guinea-Bissau	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Kenya	-473	-16.7%	-57,755	-18.7%	14,451	6.9%	42,727	67.0%	1,050	-
Lesotho	-30,673	-99.6%	29,680	-	886	-	107	-	0	-
Liberia	3,185	134.7%	-3,185	-3.4%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Libya	-1,939	-0.1%	1,939	1.1%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Madagascar	-1,136	-11.7%	25,540	7.5%	-259	-0.2%	-24,145	-32.1%	0	-
Malawi	0	-	3,776	3.3%	-3,776	-85.0%	0	-	0	-
Mali	-14,680	-40.2%	-33,192	-4.9%	54,212	10.0%	-6,340	-100.0%	0	-
Mauritania	-5,726	-3.7%	-52,690	-8.1%	44,558	19.1%	13,859	-	0	-
Morocco	-120,135	-29.6%	120,135	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Mozambique	-92	-2.6%	22,738	7.2%	25,351	7.9%	-47,997	-31.0%	0	-
Namibia	-91,301	-46.7%	-37,157	-13.9%	25,803	11.1%	102,655	78.4%	0	-
Niger	-7,106	-71.4%	-59,912	-8.2%	89,908	21.4%	-22,890	-100.0%	0	-
Nigeria	12,720	207.2%	211,503	66.7%	-224,224	-38.0%	0	-	0	-
Rwanda	1	31.9%	109	0.4%	-109	-100.0%	0	-	0	-
Sao Tome & Principe	-542	-76.5%	542	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Senegal	0	0.0%	29,424	50.6%	-29,424	-21.2%	0	-	0	-
Seychelles	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Sierra Leone	12,880	332.4%	-12,880	-18.6%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Somalia	-6,118	-61.2%	-221,150	-44.6%	175,783	201.9%	51,485	115.5%	0	-
South Africa	-592,894	-64.9%	416,362	159.6%	86,292	251.3%	90,240	767.6%	0	-

Table 4 Absolute change in areas (km²) for *An. arabiensis* per African country under scenario 2 (Continued)

Sudan	-1,929	-1.6%	166,575	20.4%	30,088	2.4%	-194,734	-61.4%	0	-
Swaziland	-27	-33.3%	-2,713	-33.2%	-3,715	-45.3%	6,455	1663.2%	0	-
Tanzania	459	12.6%	65,642	10.8%	-1,941	-1.0%	-64,160	-49.5%	0	-
The Gambia	0	0.0%	3,233	49.3%	-3,233	-100.0%	0	-	0	-
Togo	0	0.0%	45,722	-	-42,690	-80.4%	-3,032	-100.0%	0	-
Tunisia	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Uganda	280	149.7%	68,589	43.6%	-59,762	-75.7%	-9,107	-99.6%	0	-
Western Sahara	-7,146	-6.1%	7,146	4.7%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Zambia	-900	-100.0%	31,898	5.1%	-30,998	-25.4%	0	-	0	-
Zimbabwe	-5,439	-93.9%	-11,414	-5.2%	-5,354	-3.8%	22,207	87.9%	0	-
Grand total	-1,515,491	-20.2%	1,670,823	12.0%	-405,522	-5.5%	249,141	21.5%	1,050	-

Values were obtained by subtracting the Eco-climatic index (*EI*) estimates for future *A. arabiensis* distribution from projected scenario 2 criteria to the *EI* estimates obtained under current climate for each country. The percentages (%) were calculated by dividing each absolute area change to the current area value per country. Tables 1, 2, 3, 4: (—) Represents the absolute change within a scale range in which the current value of area was zero (0); (+) indicates an increase; (-) indicates a reduction in areas; (0) means no change.



training needs may be regularly organized with emphasis on enhancing awareness, stimulating acceptance and active participation of the communities.

Conclusion

This paper estimates in Km² and for each African country the absolute change in zone of suitability of the major malaria vectors, *An. gambiae* and *An. arabiensis*, under different projected climate scenarios. The potential shifts will have implications for the overall number of people exposed to the malaria vectors and the recrudescence of malaria is likely to be recorded in several new areas and regions. Based on the results, there is a need for developing, compiling and sharing malaria preventive measures, which can be adapted to different climatic scenarios.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: HEZT. Analyzed the data: HEZT HSJ. Wrote the paper: HEZT DPT HSJ LK IRFD. All authors approved the final version of the manuscript for submission.

Acknowledgements

The work is partly an outcome of the first round of the African Climate Change Fellowship Programme (ACCFP). The ACCFP was supported by a grant from the Climate Change Adaptation in Africa (CCAA), funded jointly by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada and the UK's Department of International Development (DFID). The International START Secretariat was the implementing agency in collaboration with the Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA) of the University of Dar es Salaam and the African Academy of Sciences (AAS). The authors express their gratitude to Kalumanga Elikana and Madaka Tumbo for their suggestions during the initiation of this work.

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Received: 3 February 2014 Accepted: 27 April 2014

Published: 7 May 2014

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doi:10.1186/1476-072X-13-12

Cite this article as: Tonnang et al.: Zoom in at African country level: potential climate induced changes in areas of suitability for survival of malaria vectors. *International Journal of Health Geographics* 2014 **13**:12.

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