Global Dynamics of Fractional-order Model for Malaria Disease Transmission

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Authors’ contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/ARJOM/2022/v18i930409

Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/88271

Received: 20 April 2022
Accepted: 27 June 2022
Published: 09 July 2022

Original Research Article

Abstract

In this study, we formulated and analyzed a fractional-order model for malaria disease transmission using Atangana-Baleanu-Caputo in sense to study the effects of heterogeneity vector biting exposure on the human population. To capture effects the heterogeneity vector biting exposure, we sub-divided the human population into two sub-groups namely; the population in high and low risk areas. In the model analysis, we computed the basic reproduction number $R_0$ and qualitatively used to assess the existence and extinction of disease in the population. Additionally, we used the fixed point theorem to prove the existence and uniqueness of solutions. Numerical schemes for both Euler and Adam-Bashforth-Moulton are present in details and used in model simulations. Furthermore, we performed the numerical simulation to support the analytical results in this study. From numerical simulations, we estimated the values of model parameters using least square fitting method for the real data of malaria reported in Zimbabwe. The sensitivity analysis of the model parameters was done to determine the correlation between model parameters and $R_0$. Finally, we used the Euler and Adam-Bashforth-Moulton scheme to simulate the model system using estimated parameters. Overall, we noted that fractional-order derivatives have more influence on the dynamics of malaria disease in the population.

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1 Introduction

Malaria is a protozoan disease caused by parasites of the genus *Plasmodium* like *P. falciparum*, *P. malariae*, *P. ovale*, and *P. vivax* [1]. Humans acquire the disease through bites of infected female *Anopheles* mosquitoes and the life cycle of the parasites depends on sexual and asexual phases in mosquitoes and humans respectively [2]. The latest reports released in December 2019 show that close to 230 million malaria cases occurred globally in 2018 alone [2]. Malaria deaths were approximated at 400000 in the same year. Out of the several *Plasmodium* parasites, *P. falciparum* is the most common cause of malaria in Africa and Asia where it is responsible for 80 and 90% of all cases and deaths respectively [3]. The disease is predominant in African countries where it constitutes a huge socioeconomic threat with an estimated annual economic burden of USD 8 billion [4, 5].

Over the years, much scientific research has been undertaken to understand the parasite-vector-host interactions and biology [50]. Nevertheless, the complexities in the parasite’s life cycle, coupled with the highly complex social and environmental interactions, and movement of people between endemic and non-endemic areas continue to promote morbidity and mortality from malaria. Although combined global efforts are underway to develop a malaria vaccine [7], [8], [9], [10], there is currently no perfect vaccine against the disease. As such, concerted attempts are still being made to understand malaria disease dynamics and effective control measures.

Mathematical models have been used for more than a century to provide a clear framework for the transmission dynamics of malaria in human populations. The spread of malaria disease in human and mosquito populations has been described mathematically using compartmental models governed by ordinary differential equations (for example, [11], [12], [13]). A number of studies have used the optimal control theory in malaria models. Blayneh et al., [54] developed an optimal control model to study the effects of time-dependent malaria treatment and prevention efforts. Okosun & Makinde [3] also studied a co-infection model of malaria with optimal control. Agusto et al., [15] applied the optimal control theory to study optimal strategies for controlling malaria transmission using treatment, insecticide-treated bed nets and insecticide sprays as control variables, while Gosha et al., [16] proposed a mathematical model to explore the biological control of malaria. In [17] used the optimal control theory to investigate the effects of treatment, larvacide and vaccine in the dynamics of malaria disease transmission. The results demonstrate that effective and optimal use of preventive measures in the population without use of larvacide the disease can not be eliminated in the population. Authors in [18] assessed the effects of vector reduction, person protection and blood screening strategies in the control of malaria disease in the population. Their results showed the aforementioned controls have the potential to minimize the spread of disease in the population. Additionally, their results also demonstrated that model with standard incidence exhibits back bifurcation and this has an implication in disease eradication in the population. In [19] formulated and analyzed a malaria model with control strategies that interplay between human and mosquito populations. The authors assessed the effects of insecticide-treated bed nets, anti-malaria drugs and social boosting measures in minimizing the spread of the disease in population. Their results revealed that combination of insecticide-treated bed nets and vector control is the most efficient innervation, while the combination of anti-malaria drugs and social boosting measure is the more cost-effective in elimination of the disease in the population. Optimal bed-net and vaccination control efforts in populations with varying levels of naturally acquired immunity were studied by Prosper et al., [20]. Recently, Otieno et al., [21] investigated the malaria transmission dynamics
in Kenya by including time-dependent control measures such as indoor residual spray, treatment, intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy, and insecticide treated bed nets. It is clear that several efforts have been made to model malaria transmission dynamics and control. However, the disease still persists in many countries where it is endemic and a great source of public health concern. Cognizant of this, it is necessary to continue developing mathematical models of Malaria disease.

Fractional calculus have been classified as generalization of classical calculus and has been utilized as a tool for modeling and investigating the dynamics of real world problems [22]. The most common definitions of fractional calculus are Caputo-fractional and Riemann Liouville operators which are defined by power decay and derivatives as a kernels [23], [24],[58]. These operators have led the existence of Atangana-Baleanu and Caputo-Fabrizio which are not operating under the power-distribution and have non-singular Kernels [52], [15]. The Atangana-Baleanu in Caputo sense is superior and the best option for modeling real world problems including infectious disease compared to Caputo-fribirizio. Additionally, Caputo-Fabrizio which is hinge on power law is not able to capture complex systems while Atangana-Beleanu in Caputo sense, has the properties that kernel is non-singular and non-local which can describe well the behavior of an epidemic models [27]. Fractional calculus have been extensively used for modeling real world problems such as heat conduction, control theory, chaotic theory and biological processes [28],[15]. Fractional order calculus are popular field that describe the application of non-integer order derivative in disease dynamics [29]. From literature, it is believed that modeling of physical and real problems using non-integer order derivative is more precise compared to integer-order derivatives [30],[58]. The main advantages of using fractional order derivative in disease dynamics is that, they can properly capture the memory effects and hereditary properties of species that exist in biological systems [31],[32],[54],[15],[58].

Mathematical models of infectious disease using fractional order via Atangana-Baleanu derivative have been formulated and analyzed in order to explore the dynamics of disease in the population and references cited therein (see, [28], [36], [37], [38]). Khan et al., [28] formulated and studied a new fractional order model for tuberculosis with relapse via Atangana-Baleanu derivative. From the model analysis they proved the existence and uniqueness of model solution using point fixed theorem. In [36], formulated and studied a fractional order model for Hepatitis B virus using Atangana-beleanu in cuputo sense.

Motivated by the previous study on fractional order models via Atangana-Baleanu derivative, the present study was designed to develop a fractional order model using Atangana-Bealeanu Cuputo (ABC) in sense to study malaria transmission dynamics with heterogeneity. The main advantage of using ABC operator fractional order derivative with respect to another function is that, it has a non-local and non-singular kernel [39],[40],[33],[41]. This provide suitable classification differentiation operator and suitable function in modeling real world-problems such as infectious diseases [52]. The organization of the paper is as follows: section 2 discusses the model formulation and analytical results. The numerical simulation of the model is presented in section 3, while the concluding remarks are in Section 4.
2 Model Formulation and Analytical Results

2.1 Mathematical model

In this paper, we formulated and studied a new fractional-order model which is an extension of the classical model studied in [42]. The model take into account the interplay between vector (mosquitoes) and human populations governed by the following assumptions:

(i) The vector population is sub-divided into three compartments: susceptible $S_v(t)$, exposed $E_v(t)$ and infected $I_v(t)$. Thus, the total population of vector is denoted by $N_v(t)$ and defined by: $N_v(t) = S_v(t) + E_v(t) + I_v(t)$. We denote the subscript $v$ and $h$ throughout the document to represent the parameters and variables for vectors and humans respectively.

(ii) The total human population is denoted by $N_h(t)$ and is sub-divided into two sub-groups according the exposure to heterogeneous vector biting, we denote $N_{hi1}(t)$ and $N_{hi2}(t)$ to represent the total human population in high and low risk areas respectively, thus, $N_h(t) = N_{hi1}(t) + N_{hi2}(t)$. The human population in both low and high risk areas is sub-divided into five non-intersecting compartments: susceptible $S_h(t)$, exposed $E_h(t)$, infected with symptomatic disease (severe and clinical cases) $I_{hi1}(t)$, infected with asymptomatic disease $A_{hi1}(t)$ and temporary immune individuals $R_{hi1}(t)$ for $i = 1, 2$. With these divisions, the total human populations in both low and high risk areas at time $t$ are given as, $N_{hi}(t) = S_{hi1}(t) + E_{hi1}(t) + I_{hi1}(t) + A_{hi1}(t) + R_{hi1}(t), \, N_{hi2}(t) = S_{hi2}(t) + E_{hi2}(t) + I_{hi2}(t) + A_{hi2}(t) + R_{hi2}(t)$.

(iii) The average life span of humans in malaria endemic regions is $1/\mu^\alpha_h$, where $\mu^\alpha_h$ is the natural mortality rate of humans for $i = 1; 2$. Similarly, the average life span of mosquitoes is $1/\mu^\alpha_v$, where $\mu^\alpha_v$ is the natural mortality rate of mosquitoes. The recruitment rates of susceptible human and mosquito populations are denoted by $\Lambda^\alpha_h$ for $i = 1; 2$, $\Lambda^\alpha_v$, respectively. Human recruitment consists of new births and immigration. The susceptible human population increases due to natural recovery and treatment of symptomatically infected individuals at the rate $\beta^\alpha_h \gamma^\alpha_h \nu^\alpha_i$ for $i = 1; 2$. Temporary immune individuals move to the susceptible class after losing their immunity at the rate $\gamma^\alpha_{ui}$, hence $\frac{1}{\gamma^\alpha_{ui}}$ for $i = 1; 2$ is the average duration of immunity.

(iv) The exposed human and vector populations grow as a result of new infections and decline due to natural mortality and move to the infected classes at the rate $\gamma^\alpha_h$ for $i = 1; 2$. For humans and $\gamma^\alpha_v$ for vectors. It is assumed that a proportion of the exposed human class ($\rho^\alpha_v \gamma^\alpha_h (0 \leq \rho^\alpha_v \leq 1)$) is developing a symptomatic disease, while the rest $((1-\rho^\alpha_v) \gamma^\alpha_h)$ is still asymptomatic. The infected human population with symptomatic disease (severe and clinical cases) $I_{hi1}(t)$ decreases as a result of natural death and is further reduced by disease-related mortality at a rate $\delta^\alpha_h$. By clinical treatment or natural recovery, a proportion of the infected population $\beta^\alpha_h \gamma^\alpha_h \nu^\alpha_i$ returns to the susceptible state while the rest moves to the asymptomatic state at the rate $(1-\rho^\alpha_v) \gamma^\alpha_h$. Those in the asymptomatic state may additionally develop disease through superinfection at rate $\rho^\alpha_v \lambda^\alpha_h(t)$.

(v) In this framework, we assume that the transmission of infection in humans occurs solely when susceptible individuals are bitten by an infectious vector and the disease transmission rate is modeled by the equation (2.1):

$$\lambda^\alpha_h(t) = \frac{\beta^\alpha_v I_v(t)}{N_h(t)}, \lambda^\alpha_v = \frac{\beta^\alpha_v (I_{hi1}(t) + \sigma A_{hi1}(t))}{N_v(t)}$$

The parameter $\beta^\alpha_v$ is the effective contact rate of humans, and is defined as the product of the average number of mosquito bites received by humans and the probability of transmission from an infectious human to a susceptible mosquito. Similarly, $\beta^\alpha_v$ is the effective contact rate of vectors which is defined as the product of the biting rate of mosquitoes and the probability of transmission.
definiton 1. (see [43]), given the function $y \in \mathcal{H}(0,T), T > 0$ and $\alpha \in [0,1]$, the fractional operator:

$$
_{ABC}D_0^\alpha y(t) = \left( \frac{M(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \right) \int_0^t \frac{y(\tau)}{(t-\tau)\tau^{\alpha-1}} d\tau \tag{1.1}
$$

is called ABC-fractional operator where $M(\alpha)$ denotes the normalization and satisfies $M(0) = M(1) = 1$ and $E_{\alpha}(\cdot)$ denotes the Mittag-Leffler function of the form: $E_{\alpha}(v) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{v^k}{\Gamma(\alpha k+1)}$

**Definition 2.** (see [43]) the fractional operator:

$$
_{ABC}I_0^\alpha z(t) = \left( \frac{M(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \right) z(t) + \frac{M(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{-\alpha} z(\tau) d\tau, t > 0
$$

is called the integral operator of sense ABC-fractional derivatives.

Based on the above assumptions and definitions, the proposed model in the sense of ABC-fractional derivatives, for $i,j = 1,2$ is given as follows:

$$
_{ABC}D_0^\alpha S_i(t) = \left( \frac{M(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \right) (I_{hi}(t) + \beta^\alpha_{hi} S_{hi}(t)) - a_{hi} S_i(t) - p_{hi} S_i(t) + v_{hi} S_i(t)
$$

$$
_{ABC}D_0^\alpha E_i(t) = \left( \frac{M(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \right) (I_{hi}(t) + \beta^\alpha_{hi} E_{hi}(t)) - \mu_{hi} E_i(t) - \gamma_{hi} E_i(t)
$$

$$
_{ABC}D_0^\alpha I_i(t) = \left( \frac{M(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \right) (I_{hi}(t) + \beta^\alpha_{hi} I_{hi}(t)) - (\mu_{hi} + \delta_{hi} + \gamma_{hi}) I_i(t)
$$

$$
_{ABC}D_0^\alpha A_i(t) = \left( \frac{M(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \right) (I_{hi}(t) + \beta^\alpha_{hi} A_{hi}(t)) - (\mu_{hi} + \delta_{hi} + \gamma_{hi}) A_i(t)
$$

$$
_{ABC}D_0^\alpha R_i(t) = \left( \frac{M(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \right) (I_{hi}(t) + \beta^\alpha_{hi} R_{hi}(t)) - (\mu_{hi} + \delta_{hi} + \gamma_{hi}) R_i(t)
$$

$$
_{ABC}D_0^\alpha S_e(t) = \left( \frac{M(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \right) (I_{hi}(t) + \beta^\alpha_{hi} S_{hi}(t)) - \mu_{hi} S_e(t) - \gamma_{hi} S_e(t)
$$

$$
_{ABC}D_0^\alpha E_e(t) = \left( \frac{M(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \right) (I_{hi}(t) + \beta^\alpha_{hi} E_{hi}(t)) - \mu_{hi} E_e(t) - \gamma_{hi} E_e(t)
$$

$$
_{ABC}D_0^\alpha I_e(t) = \left( \frac{M(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \right) (I_{hi}(t) + \beta^\alpha_{hi} I_{hi}(t)) - \mu_{hi} I_e(t) - \gamma_{hi} I_e(t)
$$

and $S_{hi}(0) = S_{hi(0)}, E_{hi}(0) = E_{hi(0)}, I_{hi}(0) = I_{hi(0)}, A_{hi}(0) = A_{hi(0)}, R_{hi}(0) = R_{hi(0)}, S_e(0) = S_{e(0)}, E_e(0) = E_{e(0)}, I_e(0) = I_{e(0)}$. Where $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ and $_{ABC}D_0^\alpha$ is Atangana-Beleanu in Caputo sense of order $\alpha$

### 2.2 Model analysis

#### 2.2.1 Non-negativity and boundedness of model solutions

**Theorem 1.** For the model system (2.1), there exists a unique solution in $(0,\infty)$, however, the solution is always positive for all values of $t \geq 0$ and remains in $\mathbb{R}^2_+$.

**Proof.** From the model system (2.1), for $i,j = 1,2$ we first show that:

$\mathbb{R}_+ = \{(N_{hi},N_e) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2 : N_{hi},N_e \geq 0\}$ is a positive invariant. Now we have to demonstrate that each hyper-plane bounding the positive orthant and the vector field points to $\mathbb{R}_+^2$. Let us consider the following cases:
Case 1: Let us assume that there exists a $t_0 > 0$ such that $N_h(t_0) = 0$, and $N_v(t) < 0$ for $t \in [t_0, t_1)$, where $t_1$ is sufficiently close to $t_0$. If $N_h(t) = 0$, then we have that:

$$ABC D_0^\alpha N_h(t_0) = N_h^\alpha - \mu_h N_v + p_h S_h + p_v S_v > 0.$$  

This implies that $\int_0^t D_0^\alpha N_h(t) > 0$ for all $t \in [t_0, t_1]$.

Case 2: Let us assume that there exists a $t_1 > t_0$ such that $N_v(t_1) = 0$, and $N_v(t) < 0$ for $t \in (t_0, t_1]$, where $t_1$ is sufficiently close to $t_0$. If $N_v(t_1) = 0$, then we have that:

$$ABC D_0^\alpha N_v(t_1) = N_v^\alpha - \mu_v N_v > 0.$$  

This implies that $\int_0^t D_0^\alpha N_v(t) > 0$ for all $t \in [t_0, t_1]$.

The above discussion show that the three hyper-plane bounding the orthants, that is the vector field points to $\mathbb{R}_+^3$. This show that all the solutions of the model system (2.1) remain positive for all $t \geq 0$.

**Theorem 2.** Let $\Phi(t) = (N_h(t), N_v(t))$ be the unique solution of the model system (2.1) for all $t \geq 0$, then the solution $\Phi(t)$ is bounded above, that is, $\Phi(t) \in \Omega$ where $\Omega$ is the feasible region defined as:

$$\Omega = \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{c} N_h(t) \\ N_v(t) \end{array} \right) \in \mathbb{R}^2_+ \mid \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq N_h(t) \leq C_{hi} \\ 0 \leq N_v(t) \leq C_v \end{array} \right\}$$

which is interior denoted by $\text{int}(\Omega)$ and given by:

$$\text{int}(\Omega) = \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{c} N_h(t) \\ N_v(t) \end{array} \right) \in \mathbb{R}^2_+ \mid \begin{array}{l} 0 < N_h(t) < C_{hi} \\ 0 < N_v(t) < C_v \end{array} \right\}$$

**Proof.** Here we prove that the solutions of model system (2.1) are bounded for all $t \geq 0$. Biologically, the least possible value of each state of the model system (2.1) is zero. Next, we determine the upper-bound of the states. Based on this discussion, it easy to show that the following conditions hold for biological relevance of species: $0 \leq N_h(t) \leq C_{hi}$, and $0 \leq N_v(t) \leq C_v$. From these conditions, we have:

$$ABC D_0^\alpha N_h \leq A_{hi} - \mu_h N_h(t)$$

Using the Laplace transformation conditions, we have:

$$S^\alpha L[N_h(t)] - S^{\alpha-1} N_h(0) \leq \frac{\Lambda_h}{S} - \mu_h L[N_h(t)]$$

Collecting the likely terms, we have:

$$L[N_h(t)] \leq \Lambda_h \frac{S^{-1}}{S^\alpha + \mu_h^\alpha} + N_h(0) \frac{S^{\alpha-1}}{S^\alpha + \mu_h^\alpha}$$

$$= \Lambda_h \frac{S^{\alpha-(1+\alpha)}}{S^\alpha + \mu_h^\alpha} + N_h(0) \frac{S^{\alpha-1}}{S^\alpha + \mu_h^\alpha}$$

Using the inverse Laplace transform, we have:

$$N_h(t) \leq L^{-1} \left\{ \Lambda_h \frac{S^{\alpha-(1+\alpha)}}{S^\alpha + \mu_h^\alpha} - N_h(0) L^{-1} \left( \frac{S^{\alpha-1}}{S^\alpha + \mu_h^\alpha} \right) \right\}$$

$$\leq \Lambda_h \frac{t^\alpha E_{\alpha,\alpha+1}(-\mu_h^\alpha) t^\alpha + N_h(0) E_{\alpha,1}(-\mu_h^\alpha) t^\alpha}{\mu_h^\alpha}$$

$$\leq \Lambda_h \frac{t^\alpha E_{\alpha,\alpha+1}(-\mu_h^\alpha) t^\alpha + N_h(0) E_{\alpha,1}(-\mu_h^\alpha) t^\alpha}{\mu_h^\alpha}$$

$$\leq \max \left\{ \frac{\Lambda_h}{\mu_h^\alpha} N_h(0), 0 \right\} \left( t^\alpha E_{\alpha,\alpha+1}(-\mu_h^\alpha) t^\alpha + E_{\alpha,1}(-\mu_h^\alpha) t^\alpha \right)$$
\[ C(1) = C_{hi}. \]

Where \( C_{hi} = \max \left\{ \frac{\Lambda^h_{\alpha}}{\mu^h_{\alpha}}, N_{hi}(0) \right\}. \) Therefore, \( N_{hi}(t) \) is bounded above. From the vector population, we have:

\[ ABC D^\alpha_0 N_v \leq \Lambda^v_{\alpha} - \mu^v_{\alpha} N_v(t) \]

Using the Laplace transformation conditions, we have:

\[ S^\alpha_0 L[N_v(t)] - S^{\alpha-1}_0 N_v(0) \leq \frac{(1 - \mu^v_{\alpha})\Lambda^v_{\alpha}}{S} - \mu^v_{\alpha} L[N_v(t)] \]

Collecting the likely terms we have

\[ L[N_v(t)] \leq \frac{\Lambda^v_{\alpha} S^{\alpha-1}_0}{S^\alpha + \mu^v_{\alpha}} + N_v(0) \frac{S^{\alpha-1}_0}{S^\alpha + \mu^v_{\alpha}}. \]

Using the inverse Laplace transform, we have:

\[ N_v(t) \leq L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\Lambda^v_{\alpha} S^{\alpha-(1+\alpha)}_0}{S^\alpha + \mu^v_{\alpha}} \right\} - N_v(0) L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{S^{\alpha-1}_0}{S^\alpha + \mu^v_{\alpha}} \right\} \]

\[ \leq \Lambda^v_{\alpha} t^\alpha E_{\alpha,\alpha+1}(-\mu^v_{\alpha})t^\alpha + N_v(0) E_{\alpha,1}(-\mu^v_{\alpha})t^\alpha \]

\[ \leq \frac{\Lambda^v_{\alpha}}{\mu^v_{\alpha}} t^\alpha E_{\alpha,\alpha+1}(-\mu^v_{\alpha})t^\alpha + N_v(0) E_{\alpha,1}(-\mu^v_{\alpha})t^\alpha \]

\[ \leq \max \left\{ \frac{\Lambda^v_{\alpha}}{\mu^v_{\alpha}}, N_v(0) \right\} \left( t^\alpha E_{\alpha,\alpha+1}(-\mu^v_{\alpha})t^\alpha + E_{\alpha,1}(-\mu^v_{\alpha})t^\alpha \right) \]

\[ = \frac{C}{\Gamma(1)} = C_v. \]

Where \( C_v = \max \left\{ \frac{\Lambda^v_{\alpha}}{\mu^v_{\alpha}}, N_v(0) \right\}. \) Therefore, \( N_v(t) \) is bounded above and this complete the proof.

\[ \square \]

2.3 The basic reproduction number and existence of equilibria

In this section, we compute the threshold quantity \( R_0 \) which determines the power of disease to spread in the population. The model system (2.1) always has a disease-free equilibrium \( \mathcal{E}^0 \) given by:

\[ \mathcal{E}^0 : \left( S^0_{h1}, E^0_{h1}, I^0_{h1}, A^0_{h1}, S^0_{h2}, E^0_{h2}, I^0_{h2}, A^0_{h2}, S^0_v, E^0_v, I^0_v \right) = \left( S^0_{h1}, 0, 0, 0, S^0_{h2}, 0, 0, 0, S^0_v, 0, 0 \right). \]
Following the next generation matrix approach as used in [2], [51], the non-negative matrix $F$ that denotes the generation of new infection and the non-singular matrix $V$ that denotes the disease transfer among compartments evaluated at $E^0$ are defined as follows:

$$F = \begin{bmatrix}
\alpha_1^M h_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix}
\mu_1^\alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & \mu_1^\alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & \mu_1^\alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & \mu_1^\alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu_1^\alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu_1^\alpha & 0 & 0 \\
\end{bmatrix}$$

with $m_1 = \mu_2^\alpha + \delta_2^\alpha + \gamma_2^\alpha$, $n_2 = -(1 - \theta_2^\alpha)\gamma_2^\alpha$, $n_3 = \gamma_2^\alpha + \mu_2^\alpha$, $n_4 = \mu_2^\alpha + \gamma_2^\alpha$.

Therefore, from (2.3) and (2.4) it can easily be verified that the basic reproduction number of system (2.1) is given as:

$$R_0 = \sqrt{M_1 M_2} + M_3 M_4,$$

with:

$$M_1 = \frac{\beta_2^\alpha S_0^\alpha}{(\mu_2^\alpha + \gamma_2^\alpha)\mu_1^\alpha},$$

$$M_2 = \frac{\beta_2^\alpha S_0^\alpha}{S_{h1}^\alpha (\mu_1^\alpha + \gamma_1^\alpha) (\mu_1^\alpha + \delta_1^\alpha + \gamma_1^\alpha)} + \frac{\beta_2^\alpha S_0^\alpha}{S_{h1}^\alpha} A_1,$$

$$M_3 = \frac{(1 - \epsilon_3^\alpha)\beta_3^\alpha S_0^\beta}{(\mu_3^\beta + \gamma_3^\beta)\mu_3^\alpha},$$

$$M_4 = \frac{(1 - \epsilon_4^\alpha)\beta_4^\alpha S_0^\delta}{S_{h2}^\delta (\mu_2^\delta + \delta_2^\delta + \gamma_2^\delta)} + \frac{(1 - \epsilon_4^\alpha)\beta_4^\alpha S_0^\delta}{S_{h2}^\delta} A_2,$$

$$A_1 = \frac{(\mu_3^\alpha + \delta_3^\alpha + \gamma_3^\alpha)(1 - \alpha_3^\alpha)\gamma_3^\alpha + \alpha_3^\alpha\gamma_3^\alpha(1 - \theta_3^\alpha)\gamma_3^\alpha}{(\mu_3^\alpha + \delta_3^\alpha + \gamma_3^\alpha)(\mu_3^\alpha + \gamma_3^\alpha)(\mu_3^\alpha + \gamma_3^\alpha)},$$

and

$$A_2 = \frac{(\mu_2^\delta + \delta_2^\delta + \gamma_2^\delta)(1 - \alpha_2^\delta)\gamma_2^\delta + \alpha_2^\delta\gamma_2^\delta(1 - \theta_2^\delta)\gamma_2^\delta}{(\mu_2^\delta + \delta_2^\delta + \gamma_2^\delta)(\mu_2^\delta + \gamma_2^\delta)(\mu_2^\delta + \gamma_2^\delta)},$$

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The basic reproduction number $R_0$ is defined as the expected number of secondary cases (vector or host) produced in a completely susceptible population, by one infectious individual (vector or host respectively) during its lifetime as infectious. The square root here is due to the fact that the generation of secondary cases in vector-borne diseases require two transmission process.

### 2.4 Existence and uniqueness of solution

In this section, we study the existence and uniqueness of solution of the model system (2.1) using the techniques of fixed point theorem. First, we denote the Banach space of all continuous real-valued function equipped with the norm by $\mathbb{B} = \ell([0,T],\mathbb{R})$, defined as:

$$\|S_{hi}, E_{hi}, I_{hi}, R_{hi}, A_{hi}, S_v, E_v, I_v\| = \|S_{hi}\| + \|E_{hi}\| + \|I_{hi}\| + \|R_{hi}\| + \|A_{hi}\| + \|S_v\| + \|E_v\| + \|I_v\|,$$

where:

$$\|S_{hi}(t)\| = \sup_{t \in [0,T]} |S_{hi}(t)|, \quad \|E_{hi}(t)\| = \sup_{t \in [0,T]} |E_{hi}(t)|, \quad \|I_{hi}(t)\| = \sup_{t \in [0,T]} |I_{hi}(t)|, \quad \|R_{hi}(t)\| = \sup_{t \in [0,T]} |R_{hi}(t)|, \quad \|A_{hi}(t)\| = \sup_{t \in [0,T]} |A_{hi}(t)|, \quad \|S_v(t)\| = \sup_{t \in [0,T]} |S_v(t)|, \quad \|E_v(t)\| = \sup_{t \in [0,T]} |E_v(t)|, \quad \|I_v(t)\| = \sup_{t \in [0,T]} |I_v(t)|.$$

In what follows, we utilize the fractional integral operator $^{AB}I_0^\alpha$ on both sides of the system (2.1), for $i,j = 1,2$ we get:

$$S_{hi}(t) - S_{hi}(0) = \begin{cases} ^{AB}I_0^\alpha \left\{ \alpha_S A_{hi} - \frac{\beta_{hi}^S S_{hi}(t) I_v(t)}{N_{hi}(t)} - \mu_{hi}^S S_{hi}(t) - p_{hi}^S S_{hi}(t) + p_{hi}^S S_{hi}(t) \right\} + \gamma_{hi}^S R_{hi}(t) + \theta_{hi}^S \gamma_{hi}^S I_{hi}(t), \\ ^{AB}I_0^\alpha \left\{ \beta_{hi}^S S_{hi}(t) I_v(t) N_{hi}(t) - \mu_{hi}^S E_{hi}(t) - \gamma_{hi}^E E_{hi}(t) \right\}, \end{cases}$$

$$E_{hi}(t) - E_{hi}(0) = \begin{cases} ^{AB}I_0^\alpha \left\{ \beta_{hi}^E E_{hi}(t) I_v(t) - \mu_{hi}^E E_{hi}(t) - \gamma_{hi}^E E_{hi}(t) \right\}, \\ ^{AB}I_0^\alpha \left\{ \rho_{hi}^E \gamma_{hi}^E E_{hi}(t) + \rho_{hi}^E \beta_{hi}^E A_{hi}(t) I_v(t) - (\mu_{hi}^E + \delta_{hi}^E + \gamma_{hi}^E) I_{hi}(t) \right\}, \end{cases}$$

$$I_{hi}(t) - I_{hi}(0) = \begin{cases} ^{AB}I_0^\alpha \left\{ 1 - \mu_{hi}^I \right\} \gamma_{hi}^I E_{hi}(t) - \mu_{hi}^I A_{hi}(t) + (1 - \theta_{hi}^I) \gamma_{hi}^I I_{hi}(t) \\ - \gamma_{hi}^I A_{hi}(t) - \mu_{hi}^I A_{hi}(t) \right\}, \end{cases}$$

$$A_{hi}(t) - A_{hi}(0) = \begin{cases} ^{AB}I_0^\alpha \left\{ \gamma_{hi}^A A_{hi}(t) - (\mu_{hi}^A + \gamma_{hi}^A) R_{hi}(t) \right\}, \end{cases}$$

$$R_{hi}(t) - R_{hi}(0) = \begin{cases} ^{AB}I_0^\alpha \left\{ \gamma_{hi}^R A_{hi}(t) - \mu_{hi}^R A_{hi}(t) \right\}, \end{cases}$$

$$S_v(t) - S_v(0) = \begin{cases} ^{AB}I_0^\alpha \left\{ \alpha_v A_v - \frac{\beta_{hv}^v S_v(t) (I_{hv}(t) + \sigma_{hv}^v A_{hv})}{N_{hv}(t)} - (1 - \epsilon_h) \beta_{hv}^v S_v(t) (I_{hv}(t) + \sigma_{hv}^v A_{hv}) \right\} - \mu_{hv}^v S_v(t), \end{cases}$$

$$E_v(t) - E_v(0) = \begin{cases} ^{AB}I_0^\alpha \left\{ \beta_{hv}^v S_v(t) (I_{hv}(t) + \sigma_{hv}^v A_{hv}) + (1 - \epsilon_h) \beta_{hv}^v S_v(t) (I_{hv}(t) + \sigma_{hv}^v A_{hv}) \right\} - \mu_{hv}^v + \gamma_{hv}^v \right\} E_v(t), \end{cases}$$

$$I_v(t) - I_v(0) = \begin{cases} ^{AB}I_0^\alpha \left\{ \gamma_{hv}^I E_v(t) - \mu_{hv}^I I_v(t) \right\}. \end{cases}$$
Which implies that, for \( k = 1, 2, 3, \ldots, 13 \) we have:

\[
\begin{align*}
S_{hi}(t) &= S_{hi}(0) + \frac{(1 - \alpha_n)}{M(\alpha)} \left( F_k(t, S_{hi}(t)) + \frac{\alpha_n}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t F_k(t, S_{hi}(t)) \, dr \right), \\
E_{hi}(t) &= E_{hi}(0) + \frac{(1 - \alpha_n)}{M(\alpha)} \left( F_k(t, E_{hi}(t)) + \frac{\alpha_n}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t F_k(t, E_{hi}(t)) \, dr \right), \\
I_{hi}(t) &= I_{hi}(0) + \frac{(1 - \alpha_n)}{M(\alpha)} \left( F_k(t, I_{hi}(t)) + \frac{\alpha_n}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t F_k(t, I_{hi}(t)) \, dr \right), \\
R_{hi}(t) &= R_{hi}(0) + \frac{(1 - \alpha_n)}{M(\alpha)} \left( F_k(t, R_{hi}(t)) + \frac{\alpha_n}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t F_k(t, R_{hi}(t)) \, dr \right), \\
A_{hi}(t) &= A_{hi}(0) + \frac{(1 - \alpha_n)}{M(\alpha)} \left( F_k(t, A_{hi}(t)) + \frac{\alpha_n}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t F_k(t, A_{hi}(t)) \, dr \right), \\
S_{c}(t) &= S_{c}(0) + \frac{(1 - \alpha_n)}{M(\alpha)} \left( F_k(t, S_{c}(t)) + \frac{\alpha_n}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t F_k(t, S_{c}(t)) \, dr \right), \\
E_{c}(t) &= E_{c}(0) + \frac{(1 - \alpha_n)}{M(\alpha)} \left( F_k(t, E_{c}(t)) + \frac{\alpha_n}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t F_k(t, E_{c}(t)) \, dr \right), \\
I_{c}(t) &= I_{c}(0) + \frac{(1 - \alpha_n)}{M(\alpha)} \left( F_k(t, I_{c}(t)) + \frac{\alpha_n}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t F_k(t, I_{c}(t)) \, dr \right).
\end{align*}
\]

(2.7)

Where:

\[
\begin{align*}
F_k(t, S_{hi}(t)) &= \frac{\alpha_n}{M(\alpha)} \left( \frac{\beta^0_{S} S_k(t) I_{hi}(t) - \mu^0_{S} S_{hi}(t) + \rho^0_{S} A_{hi}(t) + \gamma^0_{S} E_{hi}(t)}{N_{hi}} \right) \\
F_k(t, E_{hi}(t)) &= \frac{\alpha_n}{M(\alpha)} \left( \frac{\beta^0_{E} E_k(t) + \rho^0_{E} S_{hi}(t)}{N_{hi}} - \frac{\eta^0_{E} I_{hi}(t)}{N_{hi}} \right) \\
F_k(t, I_{hi}(t)) &= \frac{\alpha_n}{M(\alpha)} \left( \frac{\rho^0_{I} I_{hi}(t)}{N_{hi}} - \frac{\eta^0_{I} E_{hi}(t)}{N_{hi}} \right) \\
F_k(t, A_{hi}(t)) &= \frac{\alpha_n}{M(\alpha)} \left( \frac{\beta^0_{A} A_k(t) + \rho^0_{A} S_{hi}(t)}{N_{hi}} - \frac{\eta^0_{A} I_{hi}(t)}{N_{hi}} \right) \\
F_k(t, S_{c}(t)) &= \frac{\alpha_n}{M(\alpha)} \left( \frac{\beta^0_{S} S_k(t) I_{c}(t) + \sigma^0_{S} A_{c}(t)}{N_{hi}} \right) \\
F_k(t, E_{c}(t)) &= \frac{\alpha_n}{M(\alpha)} \left( \frac{\beta^0_{E} E_k(t) + \sigma^0_{E} A_{c}(t)}{N_{hi}} \right) \\
F_k(t, I_{c}(t)) &= \frac{\alpha_n}{M(\alpha)} \left( \frac{\rho^0_{I} I_{c}(t)}{N_{hi}} \right).
\end{align*}
\]

(2.8)

The kernels \( N_i \), with \( 0 \leq Q_k < 1, i = 1, 2, \ldots, 13 \), satisfy the Lipschitz condition in equation (2.8) if and only if \( S_{hi}(t), E_{hi}(t), I_{hi}(t), R_{hi}(t), A_{hi}(t), S_{c}(t), E_{c}(t), \) and \( I_{c}(t) \), with \( i = 1, 2 \) have an upper bound. In general, suppose \( S_{hi}(t) \) and \( S_{h1}(t) \) are two functions, we have:

\[
||F_k(t, S_{hi}(t)) - F_k(t, S_{h1}(t))|| = \left| \frac{\alpha_n}{M(\alpha)} \left( \frac{\beta^0_{S} S_k(t) I_{hi}(t) - \mu^0_{S} S_{hi}(t) + \rho^0_{S} A_{hi}(t) + \gamma^0_{S} E_{hi}(t)}{N_{hi}} \right) \right|
\]

(2.9)

The kernels \( N_i \), with \( 0 \leq Q_k < 1, i = 1, 2, \ldots, 13 \), satisfy the Lipschitz condition in equation (2.8) if and only if \( S_{hi}(t), E_{hi}(t), I_{hi}(t), R_{hi}(t), A_{hi}(t), S_{c}(t), E_{c}(t), \) and \( I_{c}(t) \), with \( i = 1, 2 \) have an upper bound. In general, suppose \( S_{hi}(t) \) and \( S_{h1}(t) \) are two functions, we have:

\[
||F_k(t, S_{hi}(t)) - F_k(t, S_{h1}(t))|| \leq Q_k ||S_{hi}(t) - S_{h1}(t)||
\]

(2.10)

Using the same techniques as in (2.9), we get:

\[
||F_k(t, E_{hi}(t)) - F_k(t, E_{h1}(t))|| \leq Q_k ||E_{hi}(t) - E_{h1}(t)||
\]

(2.11)
We have the following:

In what follows, we state and prove the following theorem based on the results in (2.15).

\[
|S_r|^k = \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} S_r(t, E_{r,n-1}(t)) = \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha - 1} F_\tau(r, E_{r,n-1}(\tau)) \, d\tau.
\]

\[
|E_r|^k = \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} E_r(t, E_{r,n-1}(t)) + \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha - 1} F_\tau(r, E_{r,n-1}(\tau)) \, d\tau.
\]

\[
|I_r|^k = \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} I_r(t, I_{r,n-1}(t)) + \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha - 1} F_\tau(r, I_{r,n-1}(\tau)) \, d\tau.
\]

\[
|A_r|^k = \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} A_r(t, A_{r,n-1}(t)) + \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha - 1} F_\tau(r, A_{r,n-1}(\tau)) \, d\tau.
\]

\[
|R_r|^k = \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} R_r(t, R_{r,n-1}(t)) + \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha - 1} F_\tau(r, R_{r,n-1}(\tau)) \, d\tau.
\]

\[
|S_e|^k = \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} S_e(t, E_{e,n-1}(t)) + \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha - 1} F_\tau(r, E_{e,n-1}(\tau)) \, d\tau.
\]

\[
|E_e|^k = \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} E_e(t, E_{e,n-1}(t)) + \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha - 1} F_\tau(r, E_{e,n-1}(\tau)) \, d\tau.
\]

\[
|I_e|^k = \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} I_e(t, I_{e,n-1}(t)) + \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha - 1} F_\tau(r, I_{e,n-1}(\tau)) \, d\tau.
\]

Suppose \( \Psi_k, k = 1, 2, \ldots.13 \) be the difference between successive components in (2.12) and (2.13). We have the following:

\[
\Psi_n^k = S_{h,n}(t) - S_{h,n-1}(t) = \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} (F_h(t, S_{h,n-1}(t)) - F_h(t, S_{h,n-2}(t)))
\]

\[
+ \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha - 1} (F_\tau(r, S_{h,n-1}(\tau)) - F_\tau(r, S_{h,n-2}(\tau))) \, d\tau,
\]

\[
\Psi_n^k = E_{h,n}(t) - E_{h,n-1}(t) = \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} (F_h(t, E_{h,n-1}(t)) - F_h(t, E_{h,n-2}(t)))
\]

\[
+ \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha - 1} (F_\tau(r, E_{h,n-1}(\tau)) - F_\tau(r, E_{h,n-2}(\tau))) \, d\tau,
\]

\[
\Psi_n^k = I_{h,n}(t) - I_{h,n-1}(t) = \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} (F_h(t, I_{h,n-1}(t)) - F_h(t, I_{h,n-2}(t)))
\]

\[
+ \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha - 1} (F_\tau(r, I_{h,n-1}(\tau)) - F_\tau(r, I_{h,n-2}(\tau))) \, d\tau,
\]

\[
\Psi_n^k = A_{h,n}(t) - A_{h,n-1}(t) = \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} (F_h(t, A_{h,n-1}(t)) - F_h(t, A_{h,n-2}(t)))
\]

\[
+ \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha - 1} (F_\tau(r, A_{h,n-1}(\tau)) - F_\tau(r, A_{h,n-2}(\tau))) \, d\tau,
\]

\[
\Psi_n^k = R_{h,n}(t) - R_{h,n-1}(t) = \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} (F_h(t, R_{h,n-1}(t)) - F_h(t, R_{h,n-2}(t)))
\]

\[
+ \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha - 1} (F_\tau(r, R_{h,n-1}(\tau)) - F_\tau(r, R_{h,n-2}(\tau))) \, d\tau,
\]

\[
\Psi_n^k = S_{k,n}(t) - S_{k,n-1}(t) = \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} (F_k(t, S_{k,n-1}(t)) - F_k(t, S_{k,n-2}(t)))
\]

\[
+ \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha - 1} (F_\tau(r, S_{k,n-1}(\tau)) - F_\tau(r, S_{k,n-2}(\tau))) \, d\tau,
\]

\[
\Psi_n^k = E_{k,n}(t) - E_{k,n-1}(t) = \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} (F_k(t, E_{k,n-1}(t)) - F_k(t, E_{k,n-2}(t)))
\]

\[
+ \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha - 1} (F_\tau(r, E_{k,n-1}(\tau)) - F_\tau(r, E_{k,n-2}(\tau))) \, d\tau,
\]

\[
\Psi_n^k = I_{k,n}(t) - I_{k,n-1}(t) = \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} (F_k(t, I_{k,n-1}(t)) - F_k(t, I_{k,n-2}(t)))
\]

\[
+ \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha - 1} (F_\tau(r, I_{k,n-1}(\tau)) - F_\tau(r, I_{k,n-2}(\tau))) \, d\tau.
\]

Considering that \( S_{h,n}(t) = \sum_{r=1}^n \Psi_r^k(t), E_{h,n}(t) = \sum_{r=1}^n \Psi_r^k(t), I_{h,n}(t) = \sum_{r=1}^n \Psi_r^k(t), A_{h,n}(t) = \sum_{r=1}^n \Psi_r^k(t), R_{h,n}(t) = \sum_{r=1}^n \Psi_r^k(t), S_{k,n}(t) = \sum_{r=1}^n \Psi_r^k(t), E_{k,n}(t) = \sum_{r=1}^n \Psi_r^k(t), I_{k,n}(t) = \sum_{r=1}^n \Psi_r^k(t). \)

Taking the norm on both sides of the equation and using equations (2.14) and (2.10), we have:

\[
\|\Psi_n^k(t)\| = \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} Q_n \|Q_{n-1}^k(t)\| + \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha - 1} \|Q_{n-1}^k(t)\| \, d\tau.
\]

In what follows, we state and prove the following theorem based on the results in (2.15).

**Theorem 3.** The model system (2.1) has a unique solution for \( t \in [0, T] \) if the condition below satisfies.
the triangular inequality in (2.17), for any 

\[ q_{Aq} \] 

Therefore, the sequence in (2.17) exist, and satisfy the Lipschitz condition, and using (2.16), we have:

\[
\begin{align*}
||Q_n^k(0)|| & \leq ||S_{hi,n}(0)|| \left( \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} Q_k + \frac{1}{M(\alpha)} \Gamma(\alpha) r^{\alpha} \right)^n, \\
||Q_n^k(0)|| & \leq ||E_{hi,n}(0)|| \left( \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} Q_k + \frac{1}{M(\alpha)} \Gamma(\alpha) r^{\alpha} \right)^n, \\
||Q_n^k(0)|| & \leq ||I_{hi,n}(0)|| \left( \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} Q_k + \frac{1}{M(\alpha)} \Gamma(\alpha) r^{\alpha} \right)^n, \\
||Q_n^k(0)|| & \leq ||A_{hi,n}(0)|| \left( \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} Q_k + \frac{1}{M(\alpha)} \Gamma(\alpha) r^{\alpha} \right)^n, \\
||Q_n^k(0)|| & \leq ||R_{hi,n}(0)|| \left( \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} Q_k + \frac{1}{M(\alpha)} \Gamma(\alpha) r^{\alpha} \right)^n, \\
||Q_n^k(0)|| & \leq ||S_{v,n}(0)|| \left( \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} Q_k + \frac{1}{M(\alpha)} \Gamma(\alpha) r^{\alpha} \right)^n, \\
||Q_n^k(0)|| & \leq ||E_{v,n}(0)|| \left( \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} Q_k + \frac{1}{M(\alpha)} \Gamma(\alpha) r^{\alpha} \right)^n, \\
||Q_n^k(0)|| & \leq ||I_{v,n}(0)|| \left( \frac{1 - \alpha}{M(\alpha)} Q_k + \frac{1}{M(\alpha)} \Gamma(\alpha) r^{\alpha} \right)^n.
\end{align*}
\]

Therefore, the sequence in (2.17) exist, and \( ||Q_n^k|| \to 0 \) as \( n \to \infty \), \( k = 1, 2, \ldots, 13 \). In addition, using the triangular inequality in (2.17), for any \( s \) we have:

\[
\begin{align*}
||S_{hi,n+s} - S_{hi,n}|| & \leq \sum_{r=n+1}^{s+n} \frac{q_{k}}{1 - q_{k}}, \\
||E_{hi,n+s} - E_{hi,n}|| & \leq \sum_{r=n+1}^{s+n} \frac{q_{k}}{1 - q_{k}}, \\
||I_{hi,n+s} - I_{hi,n}|| & \leq \sum_{r=n+1}^{s+n} \frac{q_{k}}{1 - q_{k}}, \\
||A_{hi,n+s} - A_{hi,n}|| & \leq \sum_{r=n+1}^{s+n} \frac{q_{k}}{1 - q_{k}}, \\
||R_{hi,n+s} - R_{hi,n}|| & \leq \sum_{r=n+1}^{s+n} \frac{q_{k}}{1 - q_{k}}, \\
||S_{v,n+s} - S_{v,n}|| & \leq \sum_{r=n+1}^{s+n} \frac{q_{k}}{1 - q_{k}}, \\
||E_{v,n+s} - E_{v,n}|| & \leq \sum_{r=n+1}^{s+n} \frac{q_{k}}{1 - q_{k}}, \\
||I_{v,n+s} - I_{v,n}|| & \leq \sum_{r=n+1}^{s+n} \frac{q_{k}}{1 - q_{k}}.
\end{align*}
\]

Where \( q_k, k = 1, 2, \ldots, 13 \) are the terms inside the brackets in (2.17). Thus, \( S_{hi}(t), \ E_{hi}(t), \ I_{hi}(t), \ A_{hi}(t), \ R_{hi}(t), \ S_v(t), \ E_v(t) \) and \( I_v(t) \), \( i = 1, 2 \) are the Cauchy sequences in \( B \). Therefore, one can note that as \( n \to \infty \) in (2.13), the limit of these sequences is the unique solution of the model system (2.1). This completes the proofs of unique solution of the system (2.1).

2.5 Euler approximation scheme of model (2.1) using Atangana-Baleanu-Caputo derivative sense

Here, we discuss the an efficient of numerical scheme called Euler fractional approximation method for proposed model (2.1) in the sense of Atangana-Baleanu-Caputo fractional derivatives as used in
The numerical approximation scheme (2.21) is conditionally stable

Theorem 4.

is given by the following theorem:

Proof.

Let \( \tilde{z} \) get the following:

In what follows, we represent equation (2.19) for \( S_{h_{i+1}} \) to gain insight into the behavior of the solution for fractional-order equations.

3 Numerical Simulations

In this section, we use the MATLAB programming language to perform the numerical simulation of the model system (2.1) to gain insight into the behavior of the solution for fractional-order systems.
derivatives. We utilized the fractional Adam-Bashforth-Moulton scheme to simulate the model (2.1) as illustrated below;

Consider the nonlinear differential equation:

\[ {}_c^\alpha D_t^\alpha \Phi(t) = f(t, \Phi(t)), 0 \leq t \leq T \] (3.1)

With the initial conditions:

\[ \Phi^p(t) = \Phi^p_0, \quad p = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, [q] - 1 \] (3.2)

Now, with operating by the fractional integral operator on the equation (3.1), we can obtain on the solution \( \Phi(t) \) by solving the following equation:

\[ \Phi^\alpha(t) = |\alpha|^{-1} \sum_{p=0}^{\lfloor |\alpha| \rfloor - 1} \Phi^p_0 p! t^p + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\alpha-1} f(\tau, \Phi(\tau)) d\tau \] (3.3)

Diethelm [45] used the predictor-corrector scheme based on the Adam-Bashforth-Moulton algorithm to solve the equation 3.1. setting \( h = \frac{T}{N}, t_n = nh \) and \( n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, N \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \). Therefore we can discretize the equation (3.1) as follows:

\[ \Phi^\alpha_h(t_{n+1}) = |\alpha|^{-1} \sum_{p=0}^{\lfloor |\alpha| \rfloor - 1} \Phi^p_0 p! t^p_{n+1} + \frac{h^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha + 2)} \sum_{m=0}^{n} a_{m,n+1} f(t_m, \Phi_h(t_m)) + \frac{h^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha + 2)} f(t_{n+1}, \Phi^\alpha_h(t_{n+1})) \] (3.4)

where Where by \( t_m = mh \) with some fixed \( h \) and:

\[ a_{m,n+1} = \begin{cases} 
(n+1-m)(n+\alpha), & m = 0, \\
(n-m+2)\alpha+1 + (n-m)^{\alpha+1} - 2(n-m+1)^{\alpha+1}, & 1 \leq m \leq n, \\
1, & if \quad m = n + 1.
\end{cases} \]

and the predicted value :

\[ \Phi^p_{n+1} = |\alpha|^{-1} \sum_{p=0}^{\lfloor |\alpha| \rfloor - 1} \Phi^p_0 p! t^p_{n+1} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \sum_{m=0}^{n} b_{m,n+1} f(t_m, \Phi_h(t_m)) \] (3.5)

With

\[ b_{m,n+1} = \frac{h^\alpha}{\alpha} \left((n+1-m)^{\alpha} - (n-m)^{\alpha}\right) \] (3.6)

The error estimate is

\[ \max_{0 \leq m \leq k} |\Phi(t_m) - \Phi_h(t_m)| = O(h^p) \] (3.7)

with \( k \in \mathbb{N} \) and \( p = \min(2, n + \alpha) \)

### 3.1 Application of Adam-Bashforth-Moulton Scheme to the proposed model

In this section, we utilize the Adam-Bashforth-Moulton method to numerically solve the nonlinear fractional-order model (2.1). In the view to the generalized Adam-Bashforth-Moulton scheme, the
proposed model (2.1) has the following form:

\[
\begin{align*}
S_{hi}(t_{n+1}) &= S^0_{hi} + \frac{h^n}{\Gamma(\alpha + 2)} f_{S_{hi}}(t_{n+1}, S^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), E^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), P^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), A^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), R^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), I^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), A^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), A^n_{hi}(t_{n+1})), \\
R_{hi}(t_{n+1}) &= R^0_{hi} + \frac{h^n}{\Gamma(\alpha + 2)} f_{R_{hi}}(t_{n+1}, S^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), E^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), P^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), A^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), R^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), I^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), A^n_{hi}(t_{n+1})), \\
E_{hi}(t_{n+1}) &= E^0_{hi} + \frac{h^n}{\Gamma(\alpha + 2)} f_{E_{hi}}(t_{n+1}, S^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), E^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), P^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), A^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), R^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), I^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), A^n_{hi}(t_{n+1})), \\
I_{hi}(t_{n+1}) &= I^0_{hi} + \frac{h^n}{\Gamma(\alpha + 2)} f_{I_{hi}}(t_{n+1}, S^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), E^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), P^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), A^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), R^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), I^n_{hi}(t_{n+1}), A^n_{hi}(t_{n+1})).
\end{align*}
\]
Where

\[
S'_h(t+1) = S_h + \frac{1}{\Gamma \alpha} \sum_{m=0}^{n} b_{m,n+1} f_{S_h}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m))
\]

\[
E'_h(t+1) = E'_h + \frac{1}{\Gamma \alpha} \sum_{m=0}^{n} b_{m,n+1} f_{E_h}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m))
\]

\[
P'_h(t+1) = P'_h + \frac{1}{\Gamma \alpha} \sum_{m=0}^{n} b_{m,n+1} f_{P_h}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m))
\]

\[
A'_h(t+1) = A'_h + \frac{1}{\Gamma \alpha} \sum_{m=0}^{n} b_{m,n+1} f_{A_h}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m))
\]

\[
R'_h(t+1) = R'_h + \frac{1}{\Gamma \alpha} \sum_{m=0}^{n} b_{m,n+1} f_{R_h}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m))
\]

\[
S'_v(t+1) = S'_v + \frac{1}{\Gamma \alpha} \sum_{m=0}^{n} b_{m,n+1} f_{S_v}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m))
\]

\[
E'_v(t+1) = E'_v + \frac{1}{\Gamma \alpha} \sum_{m=0}^{n} b_{m,n+1} f_{E_v}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m))
\]

\[
P'_v(t+1) = P'_v + \frac{1}{\Gamma \alpha} \sum_{m=0}^{n} b_{m,n+1} f_{P_v}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m))
\]

\[
S'_v(t+1) = S'_v + \frac{1}{\Gamma \alpha} \sum_{m=0}^{n} b_{m,n+1} f_{S_v}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m))
\]

In what follows we have:

\[
\begin{align*}
ABC D'_h S'_h(t) &= f_{S_h}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m), S_v(t_m), E_v(t_m), I_v(t_m)) \\
ABC D'_h E'_h(t) &= f_{E_h}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m), S_v(t_m), E_v(t_m), I_v(t_m)) \\
ABC D'_h I'_h(t) &= f_{I_h}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m), S_v(t_m), E_v(t_m), I_v(t_m)) \\
ABC D'_h A'_h(t) &= f_{A_h}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m), S_v(t_m), E_v(t_m), I_v(t_m)) \\
ABC D'_h R'_h(t) &= f_{R_h}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m), S_v(t_m), E_v(t_m), I_v(t_m))
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
ABC D'_v S'_v(t) &= f_{S_v}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m), S_v(t_m), E_v(t_m), I_v(t_m)) \\
ABC D'_v E'_v(t) &= f_{E_v}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m), S_v(t_m), E_v(t_m), I_v(t_m)) \\
ABC D'_v I'_v(t) &= f_{I_v}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m), S_v(t_m), E_v(t_m), I_v(t_m))
\end{align*}
\]

Additionally, the quantities

\[
\begin{align*}
&\begin{align*}
&f_{S_h}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m), S'_h(t_m), E'_h(t_m), I'_h(t_m)) \\
&f_{E_h}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m), S'_h(t_m), E'_h(t_m), I'_h(t_m)) \\
&f_{I_h}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m), S'_h(t_m), E'_h(t_m), I'_h(t_m)) \\
&f_{A_h}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m), S'_h(t_m), E'_h(t_m), I'_h(t_m)) \\
&f_{R_h}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m), S'_h(t_m), E'_h(t_m), I'_h(t_m)) \\
&f_{S_v}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m), S'_h(t_m), E'_h(t_m), I'_h(t_m)) \\
&f_{E_v}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m), S'_h(t_m), E'_h(t_m), I'_h(t_m)) \\
&f_{I_v}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m), S'_h(t_m), E'_h(t_m), I'_h(t_m)) \\
&f_{A_v}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m), S'_h(t_m), E'_h(t_m), I'_h(t_m)) \\
&f_{R_v}(t_m, S_h(t_m), E_{hi}(t_m), I_{hi}(t_m), A_{hi}(t_m), R_{hi}(t_m), S'_h(t_m), E'_h(t_m), I'_h(t_m)) \\
&f_{S'_h}(t_m, S'_h(t_m), E'_h(t_m), I'_h(t_m), A'_h(t_m), R'_h(t_m), S'_v(t_m), E'_v(t_m), I'_v(t_m)) \\
&f_{E'_h}(t_m, S'_h(t_m), E'_h(t_m), I'_h(t_m), A'_h(t_m), R'_h(t_m), S'_v(t_m), E'_v(t_m), I'_v(t_m)) \\
&f_{I'_h}(t_m, S'_h(t_m), E'_h(t_m), I'_h(t_m), A'_h(t_m), R'_h(t_m), S'_v(t_m), E'_v(t_m), I'_v(t_m)) \\
&f_{A'_h}(t_m, S'_h(t_m), E'_h(t_m), I'_h(t_m), A'_h(t_m), R'_h(t_m), S'_v(t_m), E'_v(t_m), I'_v(t_m)) \\
&f_{R'_h}(t_m, S'_h(t_m), E'_h(t_m), I'_h(t_m), A'_h(t_m), R'_h(t_m), S'_v(t_m), E'_v(t_m), I'_v(t_m)) \\
&f_{S'_v}(t_m, S'_h(t_m), E'_h(t_m), I'_h(t_m), A'_h(t_m), R'_h(t_m), S'_v(t_m), E'_v(t_m), I'_v(t_m)) \end{align*}
\end{align*}
\]
3.2 Sensitivity analysis of the reproduction number

The results from model system (2.1) have shown that the basic reproduction number is an important threshold parameter for persistence and extinction of cholera disease in the population. Most of the parameters in this study have been drawn from the literature as presented in Table 1 and some are estimated. Therefore, it is important to perform the sensitivity analysis to demonstrate the influence of each parameter in the magnitude of basic reproduction number $R_0$.

Definition 3. (See, [15]) The normalized sensitivity index of $R_0$ which depends on differentiably of parameter, $\zeta$ is defined as follows:

$$\Phi_\zeta^{R_0} = \frac{\partial R_0}{\partial \zeta} \times \frac{\zeta}{R_0} \quad (3.12)$$

The implication of the sensitivity analysis is that the model parameters whose sensitivity index is positive increase the magnitude of $R_0$ whenever they are increased and those with a negative index decrease the $R_0$ whenever they are increased. In what follows that, using (3.12), the value of normalized sensitivity index for each parameter used in the model (2.1) is summarized in Table 2.

### Table 1. Description of parameters used in the model system (2.1)

| Symbol | Description | Value | Units |
|--------|-------------|-------|-------|
| $\Lambda_h$ | New recruitment of human population | 0.033 | Day$^{-1}$ |
| $\Lambda_v$ | New recruitment of vector population | 1000 | Day$^{-1}$ |
| $p_{h1}$ | proportion of human movement from high to low risk areas | 0.00002 | Day$^{-1}$ |
| $p_{v1}$ | proportion of human movement from low to high risk areas | 0.0001 | Day$^{-1}$ |
| $\mu_h$ | Human population birth/natural death rate | 0.0056 | Day$^{-1}$ |
| $\mu_v$ | Vector population birth/mortality rate of | 0.033 | Day$^{-1}$ |
| $\gamma_v$ | Rate at which temporary immune humans lose immunity | $\gamma_v = 0.03$ | Day$^{-1}$ |
| $\delta_h$ | Disease mortality rate for humans | 0.0009 | Day$^{-1}$ |
| $\gamma_e$ | Rate at which exposed mosquito become infectious | 0.091 | Day$^{-1}$ |
| $\gamma_i$ | Rate at which exposed individuals become infectious | 0.1 | Day$^{-1}$ |
| $\epsilon_h$ | Reduction factor of disease infection in low risk areas | fitted |
| $\sigma_h$ | Incubation rate of human population | $\frac{1}{21}$ | Day$^{-1}$ |
| $\sigma_v$ | Incubation rate of animal population | $\frac{1}{25}$ | Day$^{-1}$ |
| $\epsilon_v$ | Incubation rate of vector population | $\frac{1}{120}$ | Day$^{-1}$ |
| $\gamma_1$ | Animal recovery rate | $\frac{1}{12}$ | Day$^{-1}$ |
| $\rho_h$ | Progression rate individuals from asymptotic to infection class | 0.03 | Day$^{-1}$ |
| $\rho_v$ | Treatment rate of infected humans | fitted |
| $\beta_h$ | Infection rate for mosquito-to-susceptible human population | 0.092 | Day$^{-1}$ |
| $\beta_v$ | Infection rate for human-to-susceptible mosquito population | 0.03 | Day$^{-1}$ |
| $\alpha_h$ | Progress rate of individuals from exposed to infected class | fitted |

### Table 2. Sensitivity analysis of parameters for the model system (2.1)

| Parameter | $\Lambda_h$ | $\Lambda_v$ | $p_{h1}$ | $p_{v1}$ | $\mu_h$ | $\mu_v$ | $\gamma_v$ | $\delta_h$ | $\gamma_e$ | $\gamma_i$ | $\epsilon_h$ | $\sigma_h$ | $\sigma_v$ | $\epsilon_v$ | $\gamma_1$ | $\rho_h$ | $\rho_v$ | $\beta_h$ | $\beta_v$ | $\alpha_h$ |
|----------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Index    | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ | $\Phi_\zeta^{R_0}$ |

From the results in Fig. 1, it was noted that model parameters $\Lambda, \beta_h, \beta_v, \sigma, \gamma_v$ and $\alpha_h$ have the positive influence on the $R_0$, that is, whenever they are increased, the magnitude of $R_0$ increases. For instance, an increase in $\beta_h$ by 30% will lead to an increase in the magnitude of the $R_0$ by 53.48%. Model parameters with negative index values have a negative influence on $R_0$. For example, an increase in vector mortality rate by $\mu_v$ by 33% will lead to a decrease on magnitude of $R_0$ by 39.26%.
Numerical results in Fig. 2. (a) shows the disease transmission rate from infected mosquitoes to susceptible humans modeled by parameter $\beta_h$ on $R_0$. From the results we note that increase on the disease transmission rate from infected mosquito to susceptible human increases the size of $R_0$. In particular, whenever the transmission rate of disease from mosquitoes to humans in the population is greater than 10% the disease persists in the community. Fig. 2 (b) demonstrates the effect of disease transmission rate from infected humans to susceptible mosquitoes. Overall we observe...
that whenever the transmission rate of disease from humans to mosquitoes is greater than 25% the disease can not be eliminated in the population. Simulations in Fig. 3 (a) depicts the effects of varying new recruitment on susceptible mosquitoes $\beta_v$ on $R_0$.

![Fig. 3. Effects of varying (a) new recruitment of susceptible mosquitoes $\beta_v$ on $R_0$ (b) progression rate of asymptotically humans to infectious class $\rho_h$ on $R_0$](image)

The results shows that increase in the new recruitment of susceptible mosquitoes increase the magnitude of $R_0$. In particular, we can note that whenever $\Lambda_v$ is greater than 50% the disease persists in the community. Fig. 2 (b) shows the effect of progression rate of asymptotically humans to infectious class. Overall we can note that whenever the $\rho_h$ is greater than 60% the disease remain endemic in the community. Numerical illustrations in Fig. 4 (a) shows the effect of varying reduction factor on the disease transmission in low risk area (modeled by the parameter $\epsilon_h$) on $R_0$. From the results we note that increase on the reduction factor decreases the size of $R_0$. In particular, whenever $\epsilon_h$ is greater than 50% the disease dies out in the population. Fig. 2. (b) shows the effect of varying the new recruitment of susceptible humans (modeled by the parameter $\beta_h$) on $R_0$. Overall we can note that whenever the $\Lambda_h$ is greater than 20% the disease does not persist in the population. Fig. 5 shows the contour plot.
3.3 Parameter estimations using weekly reports of malaria cases in Zimbabwe

In this section, we use the real data of Malaria cases reported in Zimbabwe to numerically solve the model system (2.1) and estimate the parameters ($\epsilon_h, \theta_h, \alpha_h$) that minimize the deviation of real data from prediction of model system (2.1). Fitting the model using real data and parameter estimation in the fractional order models is an integral part in the disease modeling. Therefore, in this study we use both the least squares and Nelder mead algorithm methods [7] to fit and estimate the parameters ($\epsilon_h, \theta_h, \alpha_h$) of the proposed model (2.1). The real data used in this study are weekly reported cases in Zimbabwe as presented in Table 3, and the commutative new infections predicted by the model (2.1) is obtained using the equation (3.13):

$$\mathcal{D}_t^q C(t) = \frac{\beta_h S_h(t) I_v(t)}{N_h(t)}$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.13)

We use the following function to compute the best fitting:

$$F : \mathbb{R}^3(\epsilon_h, \theta_h, \alpha_h) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}(\epsilon_h, \theta_h, \alpha_h)$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.14)

where $\epsilon_h, \theta_h, \alpha_h$ are variables such that:

1. For a given ($\epsilon_h, \theta_h, \alpha_h$), solve numerically the model differential equations (2.1) to obtain a solution $\hat{Y}_h(t) = (\hat{S}_h, \hat{E}_h, \hat{I}_h, \hat{A}_h, \hat{R}_h, \hat{S}_v, \hat{E}_v, \hat{I}_v)$ which is an approximation of the reported Malaria cases $Y(t)$.

2. Set $t_0 = 1$ (the fitting process starts in week 1) and for $t = 2, 3, ..., 52$, corresponding to weeks in which data are available, evaluate the computed numerical solution for $I_h(t)$; that is, $\hat{I}_h(1), \hat{I}_h(2), \hat{I}_h(3), ..., \hat{I}_h(52)$.

3. Compute the root mean square (RMSE) of the difference between $\hat{I}_h(1), \hat{I}_h(2), ..., \hat{I}_h(52)$ and
observed cases. This function $F$ returns the root-mean-square error (RMSE) where

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{52} (I_h(k) - \hat{I}_h(k))^2},$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.15)

(4) Determine a global minimum for the RMSE using Nelder-Mead algorithm. The function $F$ takes values in $\mathbb{R}^3$ and returns a positive real number. Using the formula (3.15), we computed the RMSE and was found to be 2.6571. This shows that the proposed model has deviations from observed real data. On performing the fitting process we assumed the following initial conditions $S_h(0) = 100$, $E_h(0) = 90$, $I_h(0) = 60$, $R_h(0) = 20$, $A_h(0) = 20$, $S_v(0) = 800$, $E_v(0) = 100$, $I_v(0) = 100$, $R_v(0) = 90$, $A_v(0) = 10$, $S_v(0) = 115$, $E_v(0) = 50$ and $I_v(0) = 36$ and the model parameters are in Table 1.

Table 3. Commutative detected of malaria cases for 52 weeks in 2014 reported in Zimbabwe

| week | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Cases| 1381 | 1939 | 2567 | 2672 | 2516 | 2714 | 2529 | 1767 | 1677 | 2157 | 2102 |
| Week | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| Cases| 1782 | 2466 | 3194 | 1801 | 2396 | 2592 | 3184 | 2139 | 2576 | 2936 | 2091 | 3365 |
| Week | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| Cases| 3957 | 3737 | 4820 | 3622 | 3742 | 3027 | 2938 | 4750 | 4238 | 4508 | 5204 | 4302 |
| Week | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 |
| Cases| 3945 | 3723 | 4938 | 4008 | 4062 | 5130 | 4670 | 4640 | 3914 | 4051 | 668 | 2228 |
| Week | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 |
| Cases| 2638 | 2603 | 2409 | 2409 |

Fig. 6. Estimation of the fractional-order model with $\alpha = 0.514$ with RMSE=2.6557 with $R_0 = 3.6899$

Fig. 6. shows commutative detected cases of malaria as reported in Zimbabwe. We used the 52 weekly reports of malaria cases to fit in the model system (2.1). From the results we can note for
the first 30 weeks estimates from fractional-order model deviates from the reported cases of real data and thereafter estimates significantly better forecasts of the disease for the 35 to 52 weeks. Overall we conclude that in a long range interaction of vectors and hosts fractional order model present better forecasts of dynamics of malaria disease in the population.

![Graphical representation of residuals against time for malaria cases in Zimbabwe for the model system (2.1)](c)

Fig. 7. shows the graphical representation of residuals of the model system (2.1) for 52 weekly reports of malaria cases reported in Zimbabwe. Overall we can conclude that the residuals did not follow any particular path (exhibited random pattern) which shows that the fractional-order model (2.1) present better forecasts to the reported real data of malaria cases in Zimbabwe. This result is more reliable and realistic which is inline to that in [48] published.

### 3.4 Simulation of the model to support the analytical results

In this section, we simulated the model (2.1) at $\alpha \in (0,1]$ to support the analytical results. We first simulate the model at $R_0 < 1$, followed by simulation at $R_0 > 1$ to show the behavior of dynamical solution in a long-range of interaction between humans and mosquitoes. Numerical simulation in Fig. 8. shows the convergence of model solutions to the disease-free equilibrium with different derivative orders. The solution were obtained upon setting $\theta_h = 0.4$, $\sigma_h = 0.05$, $\epsilon_h = 0.4$, $\Lambda_{h1} = \Lambda_{h2} = 0.00001$, $\rho = 0.005$, $\Lambda_v = 0.001$. giving $R_0 = 0.0013$. Overall, we can note that as the order of derivative approaches unit the time taken by the solution to converge to the disease-free equilibrium increases.

Numerical simulation in Fig. 9 shows the dynamical solutions of infected humans and mosquitoes for $R_0 = 3.6899$. Overall we can observe that in a long range interaction of humans and mosquitoes, the solution profiles are associated with periodic oscillations. The implication of results is that inclusion of asymptotic individuals in the population destabilize the solution of model system leads to periodic outbreaks of malaria disease in the population. Additionally, we can note that whenever the derivative order $\alpha$ is reduced from 1, the memory effect of the system increases, as a result the number of infected mosquitoes and humans increase over time.
Fig. 8. Dynamical solutions of model system (2.1) with different order derivatives
Fig. 9. Dynamical solutions of model system (2.1) with different order derivatives.
The solutions were obtained upon setting
\[\theta_h = 0.4, \quad \sigma_h = 0.05, \quad \epsilon_h = 0.4, \quad \Lambda_{h1} = \Lambda_{h2} = 0.00001, \quad \rho = 0.005, \quad \text{and} \quad \Lambda_v = 0.001\] giving
\[R_0 = 3.6899.\]
4 Conclusions

In this study we proposed and analyzed a new fractional-order derivative model of malaria disease transmission using Atangana-Baleanu in Caputo sense. In the model analysis we computed the basic reproduction number $R_0$ and showed that whenever $R_0 < 1$ the disease dies out in the population and persists whenever $R_0 > 1$. We proved the existence and give the criteria for uniqueness of the model solution using Lipschitz condition and Banach fixed point theorem. In numerical simulations, we used the nonlinear least square method to perform the parameters estimation and fit the model with real data of malaria disease reported in Zimbabwe. The results showed that the model fits well with reported malaria cases and more relevant to those published inline[56]. We performed the sensitivity analysis of the model parameters to determine the correlation between the model parameters and $R_0$. Overall, we noted that parameters $\Lambda_v$, $\beta_h$, $\beta_v$, $\sigma$, $\gamma_u$, $\gamma_v$ and $\alpha_h$ have a strongly correlation to the threshold quantity $R_0$. Finally, we used the Adam-Bashforth-Moulton scheme to simulate the model. Overall, we noted that whenever the derivative order $\alpha$ is approaches 1, the memory effects of infected vectors and humans increase as a results that the number of oscillations increases overtime. The findings in this study is more useful in health authorities specifically in developing countries where malaria disease is still endemic in most areas. In future, this model can be extended and include the human and vector migrations and assess their effects on spread of malaria disease in the population.

Acknowledgment

We would like to thank the anonymous referees and the editors for their invaluable time used to handle the manuscript.

Competing Interests

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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