

Testing the Multisectoral Approach Framework and tools for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases with a focus on the collaboration with the WASH sector : from the theory to the field.

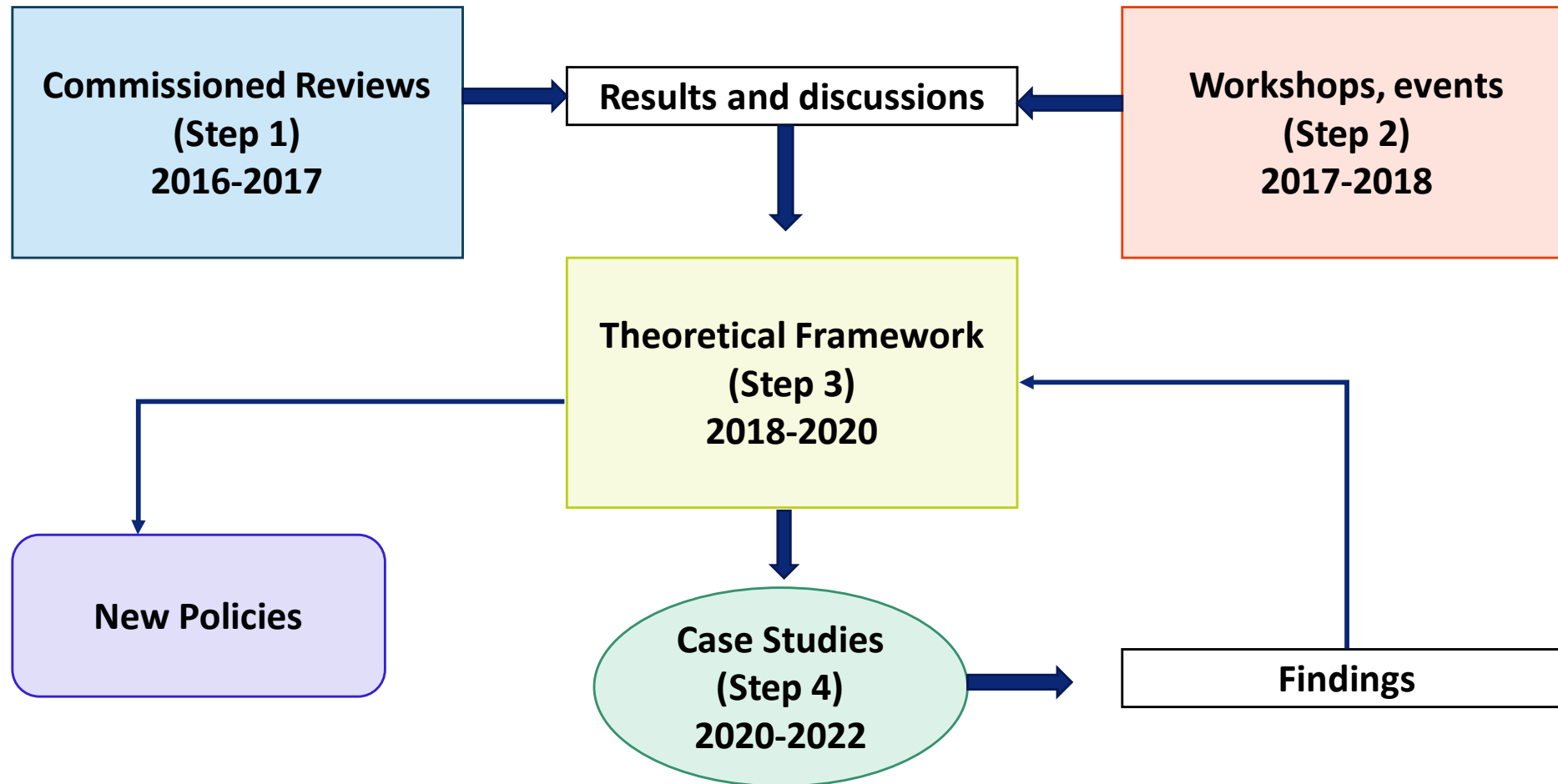


Water, Sanitation and Urbanization working together in Brazil

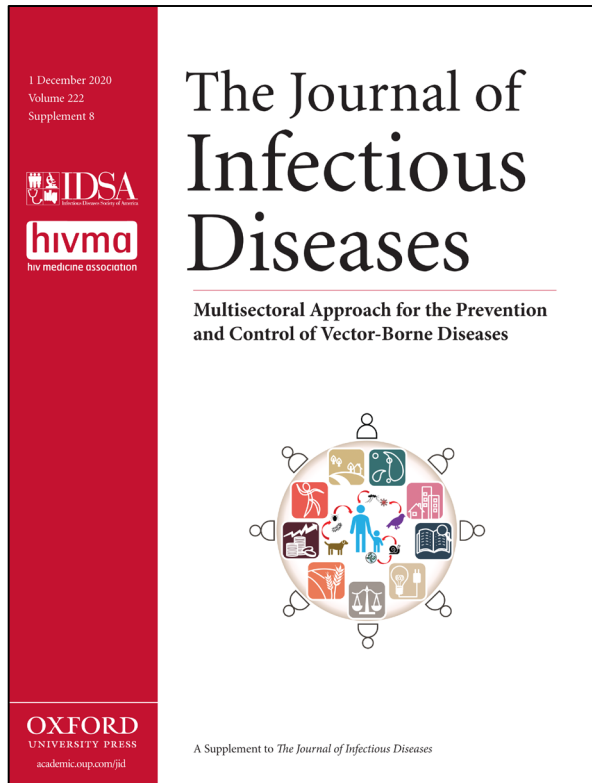
Florence Fouque IMP/TDR/WHO

RBM Multi-sectoral Working Group virtual event, 28-30 June 2021

TDR activities on Multi-Sectoral Approaches (MSA) for Prevention and Control of VBDs

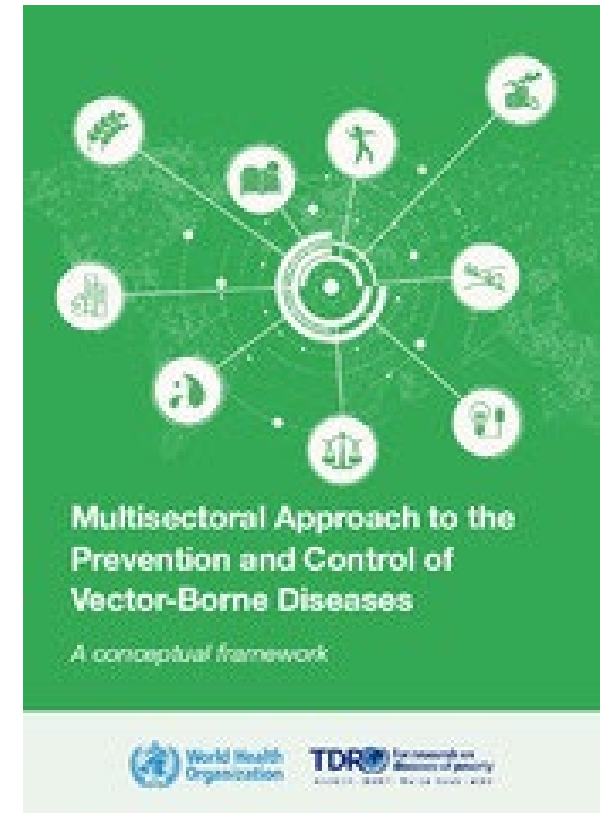


Findings and Publications from activities on MSA



Findings from the 6 commissioned reviews published into a Supplement of the journal of Infectious diseases
https://academic.oup.com/jid/issue/222/Supplement_8

Theoretical Framework and tools for developing and implementing a multisectoral approach
<https://tdr.who.int/publications/i/item/2020-04-24-multisectoral-approach-for-the-prevention-and-control-of-vector-borne-diseases>



New activities in collaboration with the WHO WASH Group for a focus on the WASH sector

Work Package 1 - Deliverable 1

Update of the TDR MSA Framework with WASH Chapter

Work Package 1 - Deliverable 2 - Development of training packages

Work Package 1 - Deliverable 3 - Case studies of multisectoral approaches for VBDs prevention and control

Work Package 2: Strengthening health systems to better address infectious diseases of poverty in general and VBDs in particular, through improved WASH in health care facilities.



Work Package 1 - Deliverable 3 - Case studies of multisectoral approaches for VBDs prevention and control



Build countries capacity on multisectoral actions through

- a) support to selected countries in the development of research for implementation of multi-sectoral activities to prevent and control WASH-related infectious diseases with a focus on VBDs
- b) conduct regional training workshops convened by WHO regional and country offices and with partners
- c) online courses and/or platforms (webinars and others).

A pilot multisectoral intervention for controlling malaria vectors, involving Agriculture, Environment and WaSH sectors, in selected costal and Sahelian west African countries (PI: Nafomon Sogoba, Mali).

General objective

Address residual malaria challenges using a holistic multisectoral approach (MSA), bringing together partners from different sectors and communities.

Specific objectives

Reduce malaria vector densities associated with changes to the landscape (e.g., rice and vegetable intensification), and riverbeds. **Reduce agropesticides utilization** for low insecticide resistance selection in malaria vectors.

Map out available WASH facilities and practices at health care units in selected villages.

Establish a multisectoral advisory task force.



Improving Access to Vector Control products among communities at risk of malaria in Cambodia & Vietnam (Pi: Ngo Duc Thang, Vietnam)

Research Objectives

- To assess the potential to **improve the targeting of subsidized LLHINs and LLINs distributed by public partners**
- To assess the potential to **improve access to WHO-PQ LLHIN products manufactured within Asia Pacific but not yet distributed or sold in Cambodia or Viet Nam**
- To address this need, research to inform plans for private-public partnership, **within the broader multisectoral approach** largely recommended to better control persisting malaria, including working with the WASH sector.



Zika, Dengue and Chikungunya: multisectoral approach for developing solutions applicable in public health (PI: Marcos Obara)

Research Objectives

- To analyze the sanitation conditions in two different areas of Estrutural City (Brazilia) including waste selective collection and quality of water.
- To improve the entomological surveillance of urban mosquitoes in relation with breeding sites.
- 3. To carry out a qualitative research and health education with the population of Estrutural City to understand their needs and knowledge about sanitation



Establishment of a multisectoral strategy in order to prevent transmission of Aedes - borne diseases in the city of Manta, a coastal region of Ecuador (PI: Diego Morales)

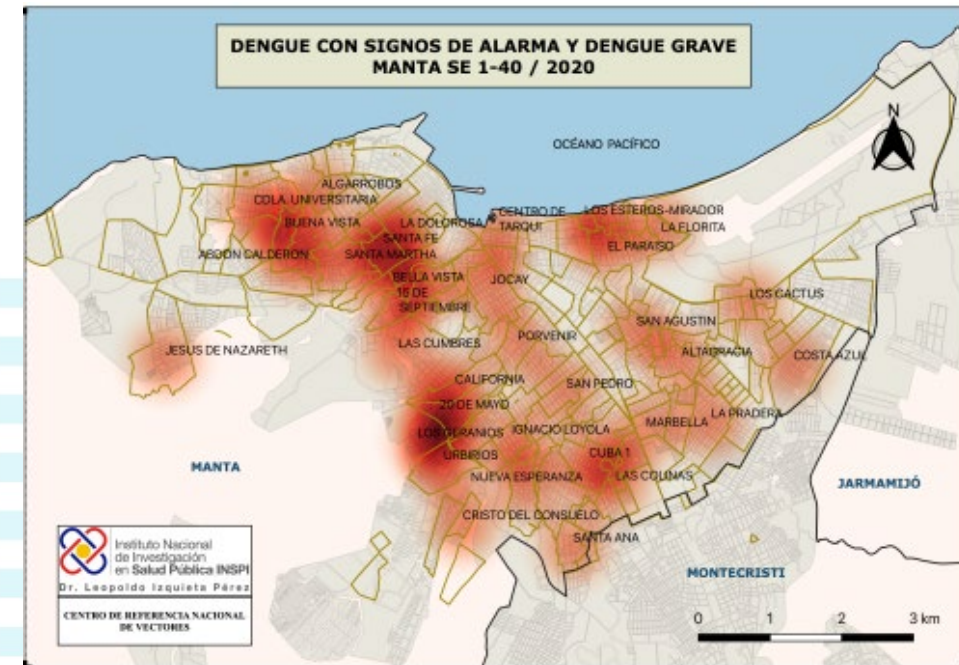
Objectives of the Project

The creation of a multisectoral consortium will promote the participatory planning response activities, including entomological surveillance, chemical vector control, risk mapping, social communication, local authorities and private sector to address water supply, solid waste management, and other environmental and social determinants

Establish a multisectoral working group that provides a detailed description of comprehensive approaches to environmental health issues and vector surveillance and control strategies

Identify current and improve the comprehensive management of waste, water and health in an area of high vulnerability in the city of Manta, in order to reduce the risk of transmission of Aedes-Borne diseases

Promote community participation and social empowerment in the prevention of Aedes-borne diseases through educommunication strategies aimed at the citizens, health committee and the Manta residents



Ghamal Consortium: multisectoral approach to risk mitigation and control of arboviral diseases with the water, sanitation and hygiene (wash) sector in Ghana and Mali (PI: Samuel Dadzie, Ghana)

Research questions and objectives

Q: What **gaps and strength** exist in the two partner countries with regards to the implementation of multisectoral approaches in relation to risk mitigation for Aedes-borne diseases?.

I: We will carry out stakeholder engagement through workshops and carry out a **Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis on the use MSA in the WASH and health sector** in both countries.

Q: How can we use the information that would lead to the development of a framework for the use of MSA mitigating the risk of Aedes-borne diseases?

I: We will **work with all the identified stakeholders within the WASH and health sector to bridge the gap and strengthen the existing opportunities, through a MSA approach.**

Q: **How does behavior** (water usage and storage practices etc) of communities, and the design of WASH infrastructure impact on Aedes breeding in communities where they are being implemented?

I: **We will deploy the modified WASH infrastructure and determine the impact on Aedes breeding in the communities?**

THANK YOU VERY MUCH
FOR YOUR ATTENTION

We will be back to present the results of the Case Studies and how the findings are feeding the multisectoral approach learning and deployment



First NIPD-TDR-WSH Joint workshop on MSA against VBDs, held virtually June 2021, attendance of about 150 participants and 20 countries)