



# The Role of non-health sector in Vector Control

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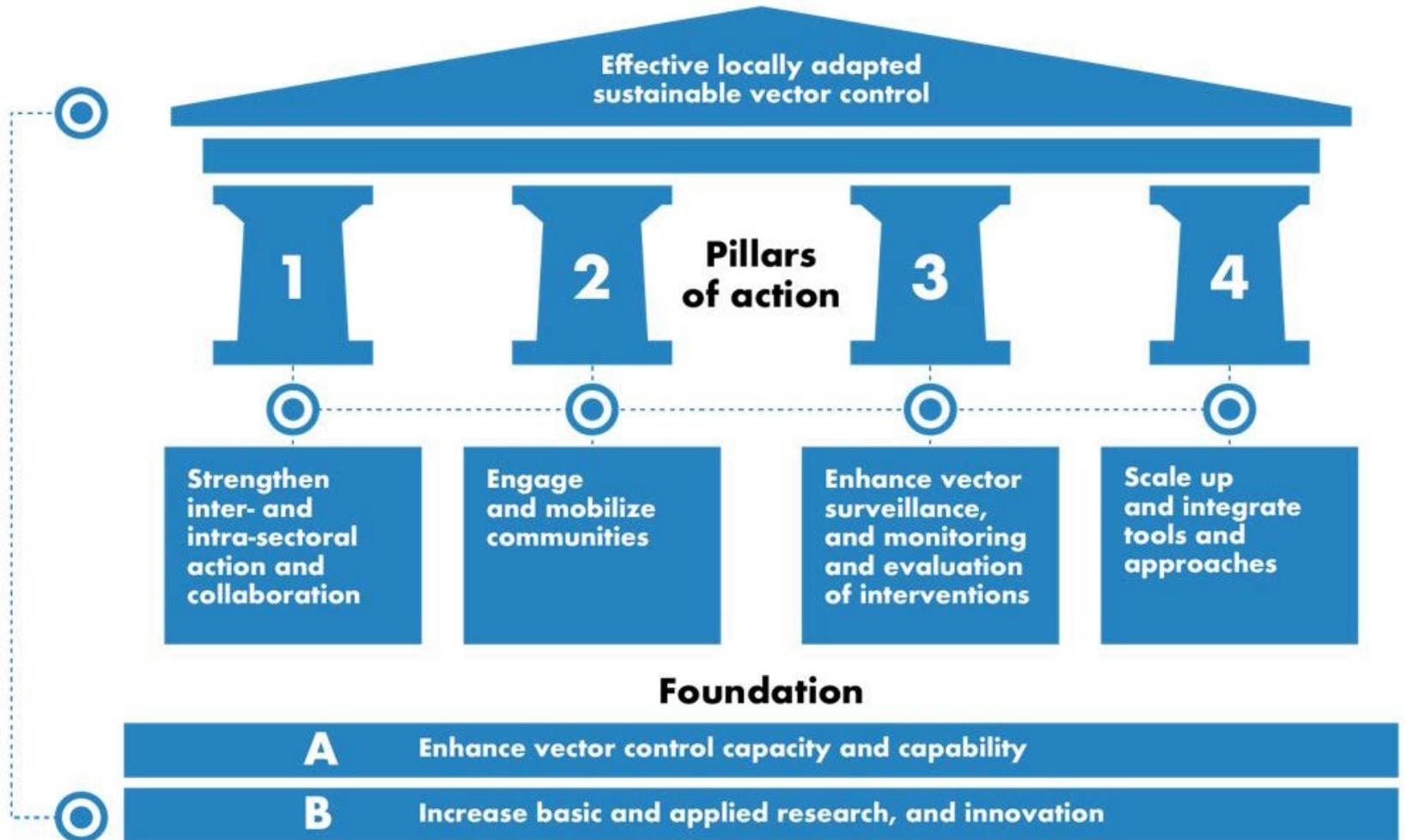
# OUTLINE

## - GVCR

- NTD roadmap
- Linkage with SDGs
- Examples of non-health sector in vector control
- How can it work –lessons learnt
- Way forward
- What can we do

## Enabling factors

- Country leadership
- Advocacy, resource mobilization and partner coordination
- Regulatory, policy & normative support



# Sustain the gains, accelerate progress in NTDs: 2030 Roadmap

## Neglected Tropical Diseases affect the world's poorest communities

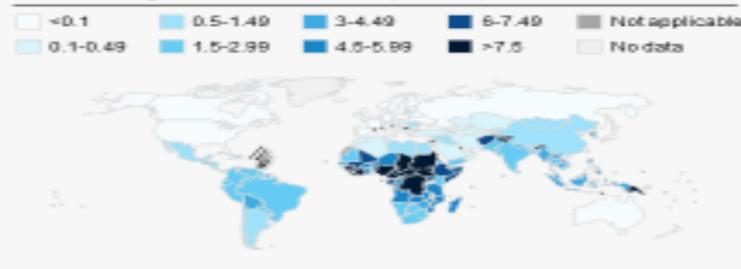
NTDs are

**20** varied diseases caused by parasites, bacteria, fungi, viruses, and toxins with a range of transmission pathways. All of them have **devastating health and economic impacts** on the most impoverished communities.

### NTDs covered by 2030 roadmap

- Buruli ulcer
- Chagas disease
- Dengue and Chikungunya
- Dracunculiasis (guinea-worm disease)
- Echinococcosis
- Foodborne trematodiasis
- Human African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness)
- Leishmaniasis
- Leprosy (Hansen's disease)
- Lymphatic filariasis
- Mycetozoa, chromoblastomycosis and other deep mycoses
- Onchocerciasis (river blindness)
- Rabies
- Scabies and other ectoparasitoses
- Schistosomiasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Snakebite envenoming
- Tetanus
- Trachoma
- Yaws (Endemic treponematoses)

### NTD burden per million inhabitants, DALYs<sup>2</sup>, 2016



## The roadmap sets ambitious but realistic global targets for 2030

Across all NTDs ...



Countries eliminating at least 1 NTD – up from 38 in 2019



**90%**

fewer people requiring interventions against NTDs

... and for specific diseases, of which:

**2** Targeted for eradication

**3** Targeted for elimination as a public health problem

**7** Targeted for elimination of transmission

**8** Targeted for control

## Actions in three areas are needed to implement the strategy and reach the targets

### Programmatic progress

Ramp up the efforts against the individual NTDs in technical progress, strategy, and service delivery

### Cross-cutting approaches

Increase integration among NTDs, mainstreaming into national health systems, coordination with other sectors and strengthening of country capacity and global support

### Operating model and culture

Increase country ownership at national and subnational levels, clarify stakeholder roles and align organizational setups

## Cross-cutting approaches

Shift towards cross-cutting approaches will play a critical role in reaching the 2030 targets which would otherwise be unattainable. Four cross-cutting approaches will be necessary



### Integrating ...

... across NTDs: common delivery platforms combining efforts across multiple diseases



### Mainstreaming ...

... within national health systems: improving the quality of NTD management in the context of UHC



### Coordinating ...

... among ecosystem stakeholders: working with other sectors within and beyond health on NTD-relevant interventions



### Strengthening Health Systems ...

... in-country foundational systems: improving capacity to deliver interventions on the ground, e.g. supply chain, M&E  
... global and regional resources & expertise: expanding overall support for NTD programmes, e.g. advocacy, funding

## All stakeholders have a role in achieving the targets; for example:



Countries have strong NTD programme ownership, provide domestic finance and drive adoption of cross-cutting approaches



Funders and pharma companies support countries, help to fill the gaps



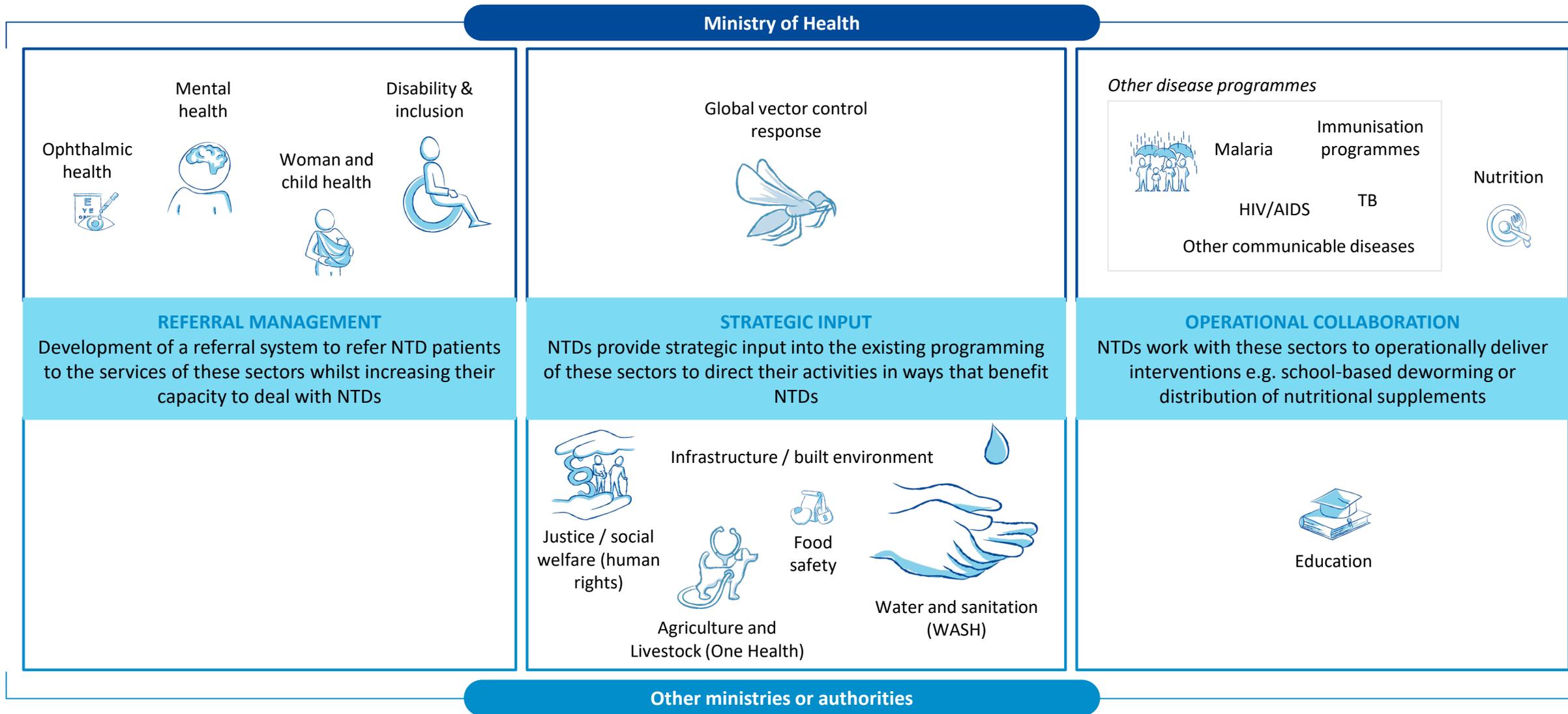
Implementation partners support the shift towards cross-cutting approaches



Research and development community advances technical progress

# Different forms of coordination

Size of icon is proportional to number of relevant NTDs



- Coordination with the **Ministry of Finance**, the **Ministry of Interior / local governments**, and the **Ministry of Communications and Information** is critical across all diseases
- Coordination with **migration and refugee authorities** is required for NTDs that are endemic in settlements for refugees / internally displaced persons

# Other Ministries or authorities

## Activities conducted by other ministries or authorities that are relevant for NTDs

### Water and sanitation (WASH)



- **Providing access to improved water sources** (that are protected from outside contamination)
- **Hygienic conditions for case management** e.g. wound washing (rabies), self-care practices and morbidity management (e.g. personal hygiene and wound care for LF, leprosy, yaws), surgical procedures e.g. hydrocele and trichiasis surgeries
- **Sanitation – access to facilities and safe management of fecal waste** to prevent transmission e.g. of STH, Taeniasis, FBTs
- **Promoting hygiene practices** e.g. hand- and face-washing, prevention of open defecation, food hygiene, filtering water from open water bodies before drinking
- **Proper storage and disposal/drainage of water to reduce vector habitats**

### Agriculture, environment, livestock, wildlife (One Health)



- **Understanding animal reservoirs and zoonotic transmission**
- **Treating animals to prevent transmission**
  - **Vaccinations** e.g. mass dog vaccinations (rabies), pig and sheep vaccinations (taeniasis, cystic echinococcosis)
  - **Medical treatments** e.g. deworming for pigs (Taeniasis), dogs (cystic echinococcosis), foxes (alveolar echinococcosis)
- **Animal husbandry and management** e.g. dog tethering (dracunculiasis), keeping domestic animals and livestock away from human dwellings (mycetoma), preventing pig contact with human faeces (Taeniasis)

### Education



- **School-based mass drug administration<sup>1</sup>** against childhood diseases like STH, schistosomiasis, yaws
- **Awareness on practices to prevent NTDs** embedded in national curricula e.g. hygiene practices and preventing mosquito breeding sites

### Justice / social welfare (human rights)



- **Preventing structural discrimination** surrounding NTDs associated with high levels of stigma (HAT, leprosy, CL, LF, neurocysticercosis) e.g. abolishing discriminatory laws
- **Promoting inclusive access** to resources and facilities, health and social services, education and employment opportunities
- **Conducting anti-stigma interventions** e.g. community dialogues, engaging local leaders to share anti-stigma messages

### Infrastructure and the built environment

- **Housing improvements** to minimise available mosquito habitats, including safe storage of water, sanitation, window screening, constructing drains that do not provide breeding sites for mosquitoes, and ensuring air flow to prevent vector entry and help keep houses cool

### Food safety



- **Food safety practices and regulations**, including:
  - For households and food handlers e.g. properly washing and cooking food before consumption, ensuring food quality
  - For farmers and livestock keepers e.g. safe disposal of offal during slaughtering (echinococcoses)

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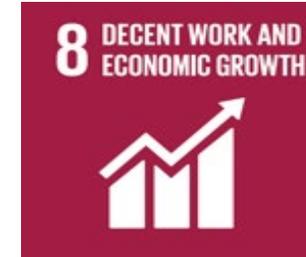
<sup>1</sup> School is one avenue for delivering MDA for school-aged children, however efforts should be made to ensure school-aged children not in school also receive MDA

# Interaction between NTDs and SDGs

Progress on other SDGs can facilitate achievement of the NTD goal



Successful interventions against NTDs can contribute to various other SDGs



SDGs require strong global partnerships



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



# Interagency Dengue Task Force – Eg Singapore

- People:



- Private:



- Public:



Town Councils

**Mission:**

to coordinate nationwide dengue control efforts, such that activities carried out in a sector such as urban development and management of water resources, do not compromise source reduction and vector control efforts.



# Multi-prong Approach to Stakeholder Engagement

## *Wolbachia-based dengue control in Singapore*

A systematic and comprehensive community engagement strategy combining science and customised communications to address public sentiments, political views and ethical complexities



**EDUCATION**  
(consistent, clear & accessible)



**CONSULTATION**  
(open & collaborative)



**INVOLVEMENT**  
(science-based learning journeys)



**FEEDBACK**  
(transparent, responsive & consultative)

## Other Examples

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Rotarian's Against Malaria (S. Pacific)

PNG

Solomon Islands – 3H grant

Philippine Shell Foundation Inc. (PR to GFATM)

Supported ELF

Got more CSR support from mobile network

Bangladesh (Dhaka) - dengue

**Documentation needed.**

# How does it work

- Political support
- Approved Work plan
- Clear roles and responsibilities
- Funding allocated or identified incentives schemes
- Coordination among partners / individuals
- Capacity building across sectors
- Monitoring and evaluation with feed back and corrective action
- Regular communication (trust)

## Way Forward

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- a. Field implementation and documentation
  - a. Urban environment
  - b. International Health Regulations (points of entry)
  - c. Tourism
  - d. Mining
  
- b. One Health approach
  
- c. Global Vector Control Response (IVM)
  
- d. Universal Health Coverage
  - focus on prevention
  
- e. Climate Change and its mitigation

# KIGALI SUMMIT 25 JUNE 2020 –

## First-ever Global Summit on Malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases

- An opportunity to garner all stakeholders in malaria, NTDs and beyond.
- Need a special session on Global Vector Control Response with special focus on role of all sectors (multi-sectoral coordination)
- RBM-GMP-NTD can organize a side event at this summit.



Thank you

