IVM update

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A rational decision-making process
for
the optimal use of resources
for vector control
Its goal to make a significant contribution to
the prevention and control of vector-borne diseases.
Some vectors are responsible for multi diseases, and some interventions are effective against several vectors.
Guidance on national policy development for IVM

- Concept
  - Global Strategic Framework
  - Position Statement on IVM
  - WHA Resolution
  - Regional Resolution (EMRO, AMRO, SEAR)
- National Policy

Country implementation
1) Institutional arrangement
2) Regulatory framework
3) Decision making-criteria and skills
Example of a process for selecting and combining methods for IVM
(Handbook for Integrated Vector Management 2012)

- **Disease**
  - Disease A
    - Potential methods
      - 1
      - 2
    - Selected methods
      - 1
      - 3
      - 5
    - IVM intervention
      - (1+3+5+6) + 2
  - Disease B
    - Potential methods
      - 3
      - 4
      - 5
    - Selected methods
      - 3
      - 5
    - IVM intervention
      - (1+3+5+6) + 2
  - Disease C
    - Potential methods
      - 6
    - Selected methods
      - 6
    - IVM intervention
      - (1+3+5+6) + 2

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Principle method

Supplementary method
Decision-making criteria for IVM

Example (1) Malaria + LF (Anopheles)

Disease
Malaria
LF

Vector species
Anopheles

Available methods
ITN
IRS
Space-spraying
Larval Control

- Principle method
- Supplementary method
Decision-making criteria for IVM

Example (2) Malaria + LF (Culex)

Disease
- Malaria
- LF

Vector species
- Anopheles
- Culex

Available methods
- ITN
- IRS
- Space-spraying
- Larval Control

Principle method
Supplementary method
Disease Programmes:
LF and MALARIA
Overlapping distribution of Malaria and LF

Geographical distribution of LF

Geographical coverage of LLINs in GMP

Countries implementing with 100% geographical coverage
Countries completed 5 or more rounds with 100% geographical coverage
Ongoing interventions
Interventions not started
Stopped interventions achieving MF rate less than 1%
Not required interventions, MF rate less than 1%
Start and Scale up

Implementation of specific strategy for elimination of Lymphatic filariasis in Loa loa co-endemic areas

LF endemic countries

Loa loa co-endemic areas
VC-LF-MAL
Joint WHO Statement

1) Institutional arrangement
   ● Agreement of GPELF and GMP on the concept of IVM

2) Regulatory framework
   ● Global policy for VC for VBDs -LF and Mal-through IVM 5 key elements

3) Decision-making criteria and skills
   ● GPELF: strategic plan
   ● GMP: ITN, IRS action plan
Statement (1)

- GMP and GPELF have similar targets, goals and strategies, and both have the same beneficiaries.

- All vector control programme strategies should be supported by the IVM concept. Vector control in a multi-disease approach through IVM is recommended for malaria and LF under the following conditions:
  - overlapping geographical distribution of malaria and LF
  - equivalent vector control interventions (insecticide-treated nets, indoor residual spraying, larval control)
As part of multi-disease integrated strategies, WHO Member States should strengthen the use of IVM.

Donors, partners, international organizations, and the private sector also are encouraged to support the use of IVM by the vector control programmes.
KEY PUBLICATIONS

- Handbook for IVM.
- Guidance for policy development on IVM
- Core structure of curriculum for IVM
- Monitoring and Evaluation for IVM (under development)
- Case studies (in progress).
CAPACITY BUILDING

- IVM workshop in SEAR
- IVM workshops planned for 2012
Thank you