RBM Partnership
To End Malaria

7 February 2023

Work stream updates

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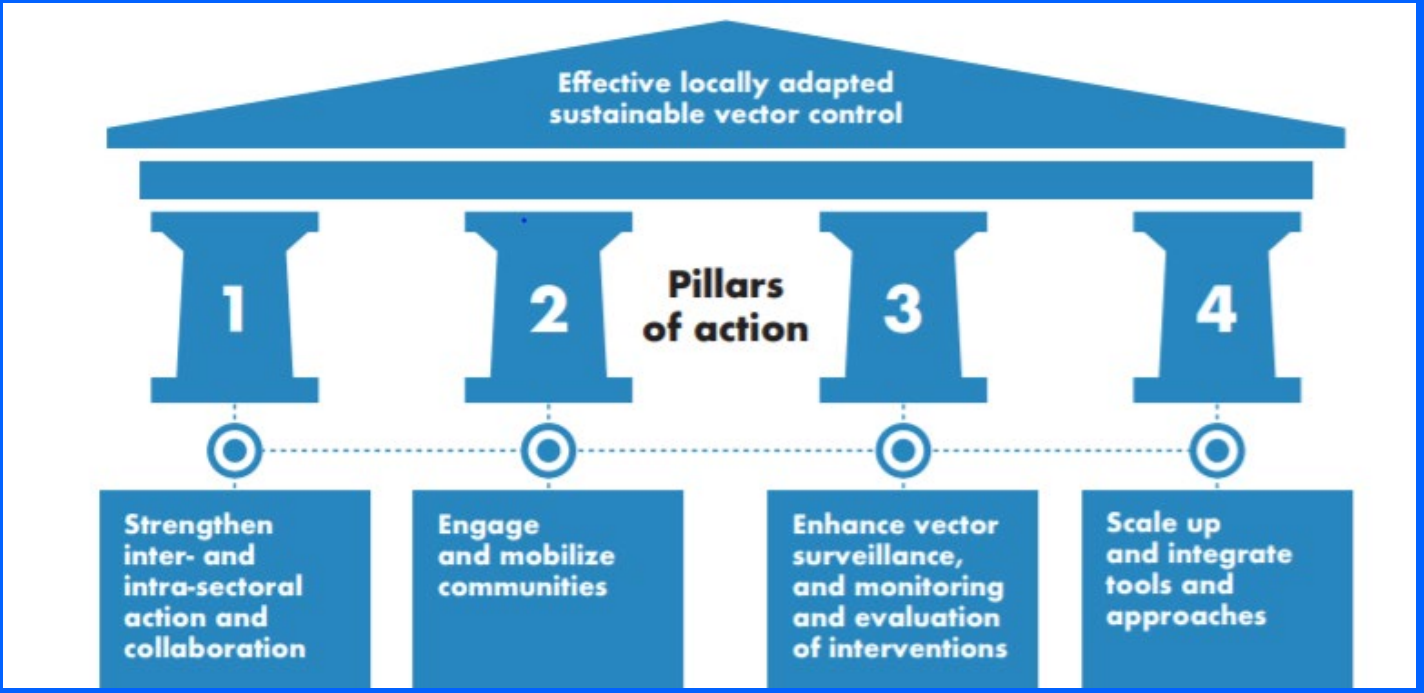
The Global Vector Control Response 2017-2030

- Reducing the burden and threat of vector-borne diseases that affect humans
- Effective locally adapted sustainable vector control



Workstream 3: Implementing the Global Vector Control Response

Co-leads: Chadwick Sikaala, Elimination 8, csikaala@sadce8.org
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Task Team 1

- Integrated Vector Management
- Leads: Jo Lines & Charles Mbogo

Task Team 2

- Capacity and collaboration
- Leads: Tanya Russell & Nelson Cuamba

Task Team 3

- *Anopheles stephensi* response
- Leads: Melissa Yoshimizu, Sarah Zohdy & Susanta Ghosh

Task Team 4

- Vector Control in Humanitarian Emergencies
- Leads: Dana McLaughlin & Joe Lewinski

Key characteristics of IVM (according to WHO)

1. Integrated approach	**Addresses several diseases using vector control tools, often in combination and synergistically.** **Uses chemical and non-chemical vector control methods.**
2. Evidence-based decision making	Strategies are adapted to local vector ecology and epidemiology and are guided by operational research, surveillance and monitoring and evaluation.
3. Intra- and inter-sectoral collaboration	Collaboration within the health sector and with other sectors.
4. Advocacy, social mobilisation and legislation	Principles of IVM promoted and integrated into policies. Community engagement and empowerment to increase sustainability.
5. Capacity building	Availability of infrastructure, financial and human resources at central and local level. Establish training programmes, career structures etc.

What is integrated vector management (IVM)?

Evidence-based, adaptive and multi-sectoral approach to vector control

Proven tools selected based on local vector and disease situation

Adapted based on vector surveillance and monitoring & evaluation

Tools from within and outside the health sector

IVM

The IVM task team has identified the impact of agriculture on malaria transmission dynamics

Key Theme: Impact of agriculture on mosquito vectors – with an initial focus on rice

Capacity and Collaboration

The goal of WS3 ‘Capacity and collaboration’ is to highlight both gaps and opportunities to advocate to the broader community to support;

Key Theme: Capacity collaboration between Research institutions/Academia and NMCPs

Capacity and Collaboration

Activity	Output
Identify case studies where research institutions/academia have productive relationships with NMCPs to enhance best practice vector control and entomological surveillance	Review challenges faced by NMCPS and recommend best practices /Case studies for adoption/adaptation
Landscape exercise to identify which regions/organisations have the capacity to utilise molecular tools to support local VC programs	Data base in collaboration with existing platforms/linkages e.g GVH, TDR and others

Anopheles stephensi response

What has been done so far?

- **Task Team meetings: 22 Dec 2021, April 2022**
- **Task Team leads now identified**

Observations from last meetings on *Anopheles stephensi* and conclusions for VCWG ways to support

Agreed – April 2022, Status: Feb 2023

Need identified from prior meetings	Status/Next steps
1. Increase visibility of capacity building efforts already underway by other organisations (e.g. WHO, PMI etc)	Approach made to VectorHub as existing platform to support this. Ongoing.
2. Identify research gaps and support broader visibility of research groups working on this topic.	MESA Track deep dive completed
3. Identify tools/approaches which are relevant to tackling *An. stephensi*. Obtain insights from Asian countries dealing with this problem; share across VCWG Membership.	Byelaw documents shared. Case studies on India experience being gathered (LSTM / WHO effort).

Observations from last meetings on *Anopheles stephensi* and conclusions for VCWG ways to support

Agreed – April 2022, Status Feb 2023

Need identified from prior meetings	Status/Next Steps
4. Encourage higher level political motivation to recognize the urgency and mobilise alternative funding sources beyond malaria vector control. Engage other sectors beyond health and VC – develop a VCWG led consensus statement	Joint VCWG/MSWG Consensus Statement developed
5. Explore funding opportunities in combination with broader urban malaria threat and *Aedes* control.	Considered as out of scope of VCWG. To be discussed with other RBM functions.
6. Explore what learnings there may be from other bodies dealing with invasive species in other fields (e.g. weeds, mammals and other insects).	Co-Chairs contacted FAO. Matt Thomas gave presentation. Ongoing.

Vector control in humanitarian emergencies

- New task team building on previous discussions at VCWG meeting
- Implementation through established Roundtable series on Reducing Malaria in IDPs and Refugees led by Dana McLaughlin & Joe Lewinski

16:05 – 16:20