Some Outcomes in 2012: IVM Project

Work Stream on Entomology & IVM
Vector Control Working Group
Geneva, 28-30 Jan 2013
Strategic Approach

Global Level focus

- Facilitating strategic partnerships to mobilize joint action on evidence generation, capacity strengthening, and advocacy and communication

Country Level focus

- Development of appropriate policy/institutional frameworks in disease endemic countries
- Strengthening competencies/capacities
  - Human resource strengthening
  - Support critical infrastructure
  - Generation/management/utilization of local disease data
- Improving efficiencies and sustainability of programs
- Reorienting national vector-borne disease control programming & management philosophies for IVM
Annex 3. The Accra Strategy (provisional strategy)

Statement recommended by the meeting on the implementation strategy for lymphatic filariasis elimination programmes in countries where loiasis is co-endemic

The following points are to be added to the WHO preventive chemotherapy manual, section “Co-administration of Mectizan and ALB in areas where Loa loa is co-endemic”:

Where Loa loa infection is present and onchocerciasis is non-endemic or hypo-endemic (that is, less than 20% of nodule prevalence), mass drug administration could be implemented with albendazole alone (400 mg) twice per year.

In addition to preventive chemotherapy, integrated vector management should be implemented to accelerate interruption of lymphatic filariasis transmission. Since all areas infected with Loa loa are also endemic for malaria, and given that lymphatic filariasis and malaria in these areas share the same vector species, human populations should receive universal coverage with malaria vector control interventions targeting the vectors of both lymphatic filariasis and malaria.¹

¹ For further information on vector control for lymphatic filariasis, see Manual on practical entomology in lymphatic filariasis [in preparation].

This newly recommended strategy complements the current WHO guidelines on preventive chemotherapy² and guidelines published by the African Programme for Onchocerciasis Control.⁶
Entomology training videos (Spanish, Portuguese, English) on:

- Mosquito life cycle and diagnostic characteristics
- Collection of mosquito larvae and pupae
- Hand collection of adult mosquitoes
- Cone assays for testing residual efficacy of insecticides on wall surfaces
- Cone assays for testing residual efficacy of insecticides on LLINs
- WHO tube test for insecticide susceptibility
- Distribution and installation of LLINs

Entomology Training Manual

- English, Spanish, Portuguese, French
- Complement entomology training DVDs
- Available in PDF, Hard copy and online
Amazon Malaria Initiative

7 countries in S. America & 5 countries in Central America

- Preparatory workshop (May 2012, Ecuador)
  - 13 country participants + CDC, PAHO, regional experts
  - VCNA procedures & Planning for country-led assessments

- VCNAs: Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname

- AMI VC Partners Meeting (August, 2012, Washington DC)
  - Development of a 3-year joint AMI vector control work plan
Institutional and technical capacity strengthening

Scope of problem(s) limiting the achievement of vector control objectives

Identify root causes of constraints

- Are we realizing our goals in reducing burdens?
  - If not, why not?
  - What can be done?
  - What will it require?
  - How can it be accomplished (plan of action)
Institutional and technical capacity strengthening

Strengthening national policies and strategies

Vector Control Needs Assessment (VCNA)

Policies & Strategies

J Williams VCWG/RBM 2-1
Institutional and technical capacity strengthening

Ento-Tech training
Burundi, DRC, Guinea, Liberia

- Support to ento-monitoring
  Burundi, DRC, Guinea, Rwanda, Zimbabwe

- Insectary construction

- Ento-equipment & supplies
Institutional and technical capacity strengthening

Range of support (e.g.)

**Rwanda (3 years)**
- National vector control (LLINs, IVM
- Conducted VCNA
- Developed National IVM Policy and Strategy
- Insectary and animal house
- Training (entomology, vector control management; Advance laboratory, District management)
- Procured of ento-equipment (basic, advance)
- Supported national malaria review
- Supported participate in international scientific fora (ASTHM, WHO)
- supported sentinel based ento-surveillance system
- Supported Intercountry visits (DRC, Burundi)
- Supported funding proposal development
- Mentoring

**Burundi (2 years)**
- Entomology technicians training
- Procured equipment & supplies
- Construction of new insectary & animal house
- Developed National policy and strategic plan on IVM
- Developed national IRS strategy

**Zimbabwe (8 months)**
- Procured supplies & equipment
- Reestablished insectary
- Supported countrywide vector susceptibility study (1st in 2 decades)
- Facilitated CDC support to PCR-based evaluation of resistance
- Supported wall bioassay evaluation on IRS insecticides