

Updates on malaria entomology and vector control



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Roll Back Malaria Vector Control Working Group Meeting

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Global **Malaria** Programme



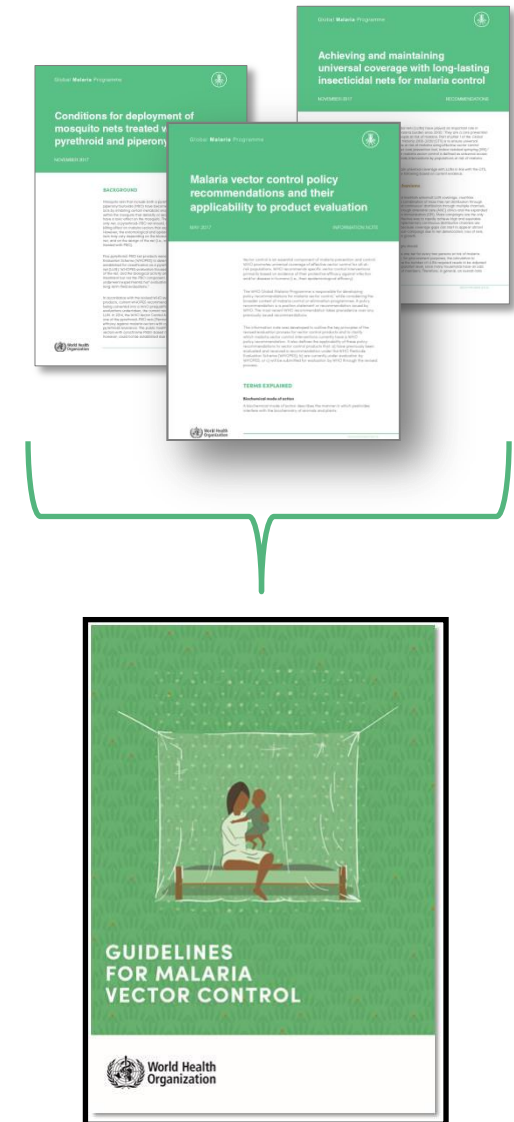
**World Health
Organization**

Guidelines for malaria vector control



Aim to:

1. Clearly articulate the evidence-based on which guidance is based
 2. Facilitate the uptake of WHO guidance by consolidating a large number of existing guidance documents
 3. Serve as the main communication channel for new/ revised WHO policy recommendations on malaria vector control
- Includes simple decision-tables to link IR data with selection of vector control interventions
 - Publication in Feb 2019, incl. webinars





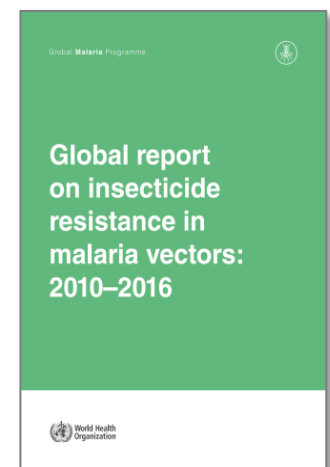
Malaria surveillance, monitoring and evaluation: a reference manual

- Published March 2018
- Chapter 5: Entomological surveillance and vector control monitoring and evaluation
 - Focused on data for decision-making
 - Priorities by transmission setting (including sampling methods and analytical techniques)



Global report on insecticide resistance in malaria vectors: 2010-2016

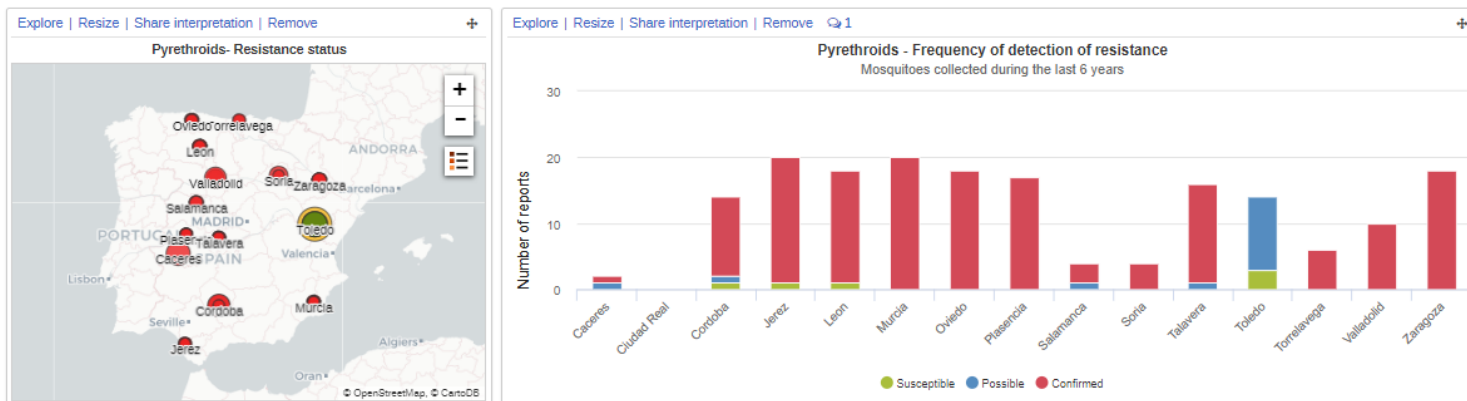
- Published May 2018
- Summarizes status and trends in insecticide resistance over 7 years





DHIS-2 module on entomology and vector control

- Purpose:
 - Support countries to effectively collate, manage and interpret entomology and vector control data
 - Support countries to report data to WHO
- Status: Work on-going. Insecticide resistance (IR) module finished.
- Roll-out: GMP to pilot IR section in selected countries in 2019



Example dashboard content

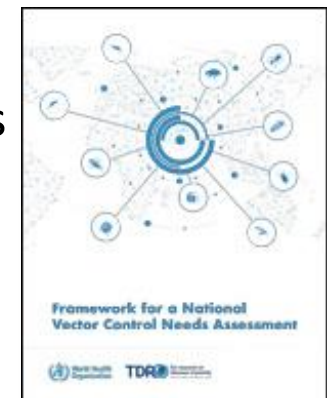
Global Vector Control Response 2017-2030



- Adopted on 31 May 2017 at 70th WHA
- WHO Joint Action Group (JAG) for GVCR formed
- Website: <http://www.who.int/vector-control/en/>

Progress:

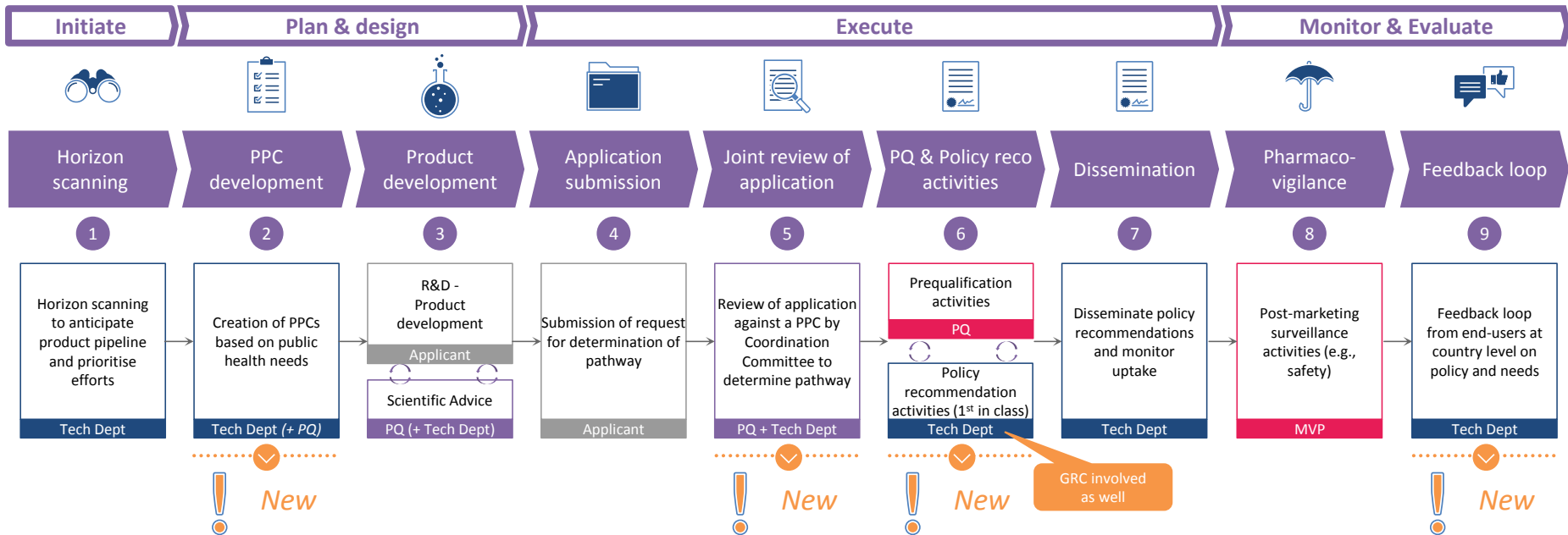
- Africa: Regional framework developed; NSPs revised in Botswana and Uganda. Swaziland, S. Africa & Namibia planned.
- Americas: Regional plan of action finalised
- Eastern Mediterranean: Regional action plan developed; VCNAs conducted/updated in Iraq, Iran, Morocco, Sudan and Yemen
- Europe: Technical consultation on Vector-borne diseases prevention and control conducted
- South-East Asia: Advanced draft of strategic action plan developed; undergoing expert review
- GMS: sub-regional vector control assessment completed





- **Malaria Threats Map Application**
 - Monthly data updates
 - Phase II development - including mobile compatibility & country reports
- **Expanding guidance for elimination settings**
 - Evidence Review Group on assessing malariogenic potential held Q4 2018. Meeting report being finalized
- **Assessing the potential threat of *An. stephensi* spreading to new areas**
 - Technical consultation scheduled for June 2019
- **Handbook on practical entomology in malaria**
 - Technical consultation envisaged in late 2019

New Initiatives: Evolution of policy-making process





New Initiatives: High Burden to High Impact




High burden to high impact
A targeted malaria response

advance copy



 World Health Organization

 RBM Partnership To End Malaria

4 KEY ELEMENTS

There is no standing still with malaria. Continuing with the status quo will take us further off track in the fight against this deadly disease. Key elements of the new “High burden to high impact” response include:



Political will to reduce malaria deaths

The approach calls on high burden countries and global partners to translate their stated political commitment into resources and tangible actions that will save more lives. Ownership of the challenge lies in the hands of governments most affected by malaria. Grassroots initiatives that empower people to protect themselves from malaria, like the *Zero Malaria Starts with Me* campaign, can help foster an environment of accountability and action.

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Strategic information to drive impact

We are moving away from a ‘one-size-fits-all’ approach to malaria. Through the more strategic use of data, countries can pinpoint where to deploy the most effective malaria control tools for maximum impact. They can also use data to optimize the way tools are delivered to those in need through, for example, improved primary health care, by community health workers and other conduits of delivery.

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Better guidance, policies and strategies

WHO will draw on the best evidence to establish global guidance that can be adapted by high burden countries for a range of local settings. This guidance will be continually updated and refined based on country experience and the development of new tools.

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A coordinated national malaria response

Key to success is a more coordinated health sector response complemented by other sectors, such as environment, education and agriculture. Aligning partners behind this country-led approach will ensure that scarce resources are used as efficiently as possible.



To receive regular updates on WHO's vector control work:

WHO Vector Control Updates : www.who.int/vector-control

GMP Newsletter: http://www.who.int/malaria/news/sign_up_form/en/

Global **Malaria** Programme



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