Updates on malaria entomology and vector control

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Roll Back Malaria Vector Control Working Group Meeting
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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/](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
On-going & New Work, 2019

- **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

1. Horizon scanning to anticipate product pipeline and prioritise efforts
   - Horizon scanning

2. Creation of PPCs based on public health needs
   - PPC development

3. R&D - Product development
   - Product development

4. Submission of request for determination of pathway
   - Application submission

5. Review of application against a PPC by Coordination Committee to determine pathway
   - Joint review of application

6. Prequalification activities
   - PQ & Policy reco activities

7. Disseminate policy recommendations and monitor uptake
   - Dissemination

8. Post-marketing surveillance activities (e.g., safety)
   - Pharmacovigilance

9. Feedback loop from end-users at country level on policy and needs
   - Feedback loop

New Initiatives:

- Horizon scanning
- Creation of PPCs
- Prequalification activities
- Dissemination
- Feedback loop

New Initiatives: Evolution of policy-making process
New Initiatives: High Burden to High Impact

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:

1. **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.

2. **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.

3. **Better guidance, policies and strategies**
   - WHO will draw on the best evidence to establish global guidance that can be adopted 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.

4. **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