

# Regional Workshop / Training on Integrated Vector Management (IVM)



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Regional Adviser

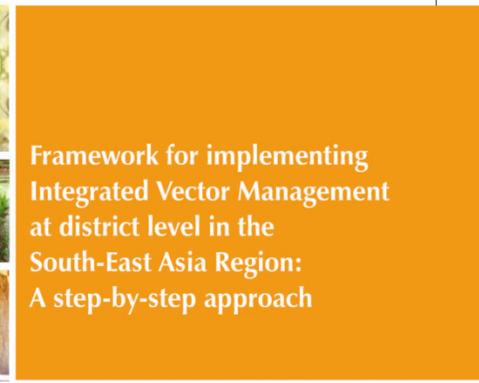
Vector Borne and Neglected Tropical Disease Control

# IVM in SEA Region

- Since the development of the Global malaria control strategy, three Regional Consultations have specially discussed vector control needs in the South East Asia (SEA) region:
  - 1995 : An inter country workshop in Bangalore, India that recommended policies and action plans for planning and implementation of vector control for malaria
  - 1998 : A Regional consultation in Bangkok, Thailand on disease vector surveillance and control at ports and airports
  - 1999 : An inter-country consultation meeting in Myanmar to discuss alternative approaches to vector control
  - **2006 : Upon issuance of new IVM strategy by WHO in 2004, the SEARO developed a document on “Regional framework for an Integrated Vector Management Strategy for SEA Region” in 2005 and organised a Regional workshop at Puducherry, India to promote the implementation of IVM in the SEA Region.**

# IVM in SEA Region (Contd)

- 2006: The revised Malaria Control Strategy for SEA Region (2006 -2010) which was endorsed by at the 2007 Regional Committee Meeting includes IVM as an important component.
- 2008: A frame work for implementing IVM at district level in the SEA Region: a step-by-step approach was brought out for implementation of IVM at grass root level



# IVM in SEA Region (Contd)

- 2008: SEAR and WPR worked together and developed a bi-regional dengue strategic plan (2008 – 2015) which was endorsed by 61st Session of the Regional Committee Meeting of the World Health Organization's **South-East Asia Region**. The strategy has six components with IVM as the second component.

This Asia – pacific strategy has been implemented by member countries in the region

- IVM has also been included as one of the strategy in the Regional Integrated NTD control plan of SEA Region (2012-2016)

# IVM in SEA Region (Contd)

- To implement and further scale up IVM in member countries, a Regional workshop of Programme managers and vector control officers was organised in September 2010 at Chiangmai, Thailand



# IVM in SEA Region (Contd)

**The meeting made five important recommendations agreed by the Programme Managers**



# IVM in SEA Region (Contd)

## Recommendations of the Regional meeting held in September 2010 at Chiangmai:

- Member states to develop institutional arrangements and implementation plan for IVM including M&E component, and legislation wherever applicable. A National IVM policy framework and public health pesticide management policy should be developed.
- Member States to strengthen capacity for medical entomology for implementation of IVM. **WHO should coordinate and harmonize training programs (including curriculum) for medical entomologists / vector control personnel at the regional level.**
- Member States to establish a mechanism for advocacy and inter-sectoral collaboration for development of an effective IVM package.
- Member States to create and consolidate cost-effective evidence based IVM approaches through operational research.
- WHO to provide support to Member States in strengthening capacity for sound management of public health pesticides and promote inter-country collaboration and sharing of expertise on IVM.

# IVM in SEA Region (Contd)

- A six – weeks course curriculum has been developed in collaboration with the Vector Control Research Centre (VCRC), Pondicherry (WHO CC)
- A two – weeks short course on IVM has been developed by SEARO/ WHO HQ / VCRC, Pondicherry (WHOCC) and the first course was organised from 19<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2011 at VCRC

# IVM Training in VCRC, Ponducherry (October 19 – 31, 2011)



# IVM Training in VCRC, Ponducherry (October 19 – 31, 2011)

- This training was conducted for the first time in SEA Region
- The modules were designed for short (two weeks) course, targeting different levels in planning and implementation of IVM
- There were 22 participants from 10 countries of the SE Asian region
- There were representations from national/regional programme organizations as well as national institutes. This included 3 biologists, 10 entomologists, 3 Environmental Health specialists, 2 medical professionals and 4 public health personnel.

# **IVM Training in VCRC, Ponducherry (October 19 – 31, 2011)**

❖ The training programme was based on six learning modules:

- Basics on vectors of human diseases
- Policy and institutional framework
- Planning and implementation
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Advocacy and communication
- Organization and management

# **IVM Training in VCRC, Ponducherry (October 19 – 31, 2011)**

- **These six modules cover 23 Learning units**
- **The module on basics of vectors of human diseases has four units and is concerned with the orienting the participants to the basic skills that are required to be imparted to other sectors and community**
- **This part includes four aspects that are considered of key importance for those involved in an IVM strategy:**
  - **to identify vectors**
  - **to understand their life cycle**
  - **to explore vector breeding sites,**
  - **to understand the role of the vector in transmitting disease.**

# **IVM Training in VCRC, Ponducherry (October 19 – 31, 2011)**

- The learning units under the second module on Policy and institutional arrangement provide methods for analysis of the:
  - root problems experienced in the
  - national system of vector control,
  - assessment of the policy environment
  - examination of the institutional arrangements.

# **IVM Training in VCRC, Ponducherry (October 19 – 31, 2011)**

- The third module on Planning and implementation deals with:
  - epidemiological assessment
  - stratification
  - vector assessment
  - local determinants of disease
  - selection of vector control methods
  - needs and resources
  - implementation strategy.

# **IVM Training in VCRC, Ponducherry (October 19 – 31, 2011)**

- Monitoring and evaluation are essential tools in managing a programme because they bring to light a programme's achievements and effects.
- The achievements and effects of IVM are not limited to the actual interventions but also include the management aspects of IVM.
- Indicators of programme implementation and impact, methods of evaluation and vector surveillance were covered in the fourth module on Monitoring and Evaluation.

## **IVM Training in VCRC, Ponducherry (October 19 – 31, 2011)**

- A strong case was made for IVM by pointing out the existing problems and evidences on the benefits of the individual components of IVM, taking either country situation as a whole or a region/area within the country.
- In view of using such information to advocate IVM issues related to advocacy to policy makers, communication strategies and community empowerment were covered in the fifth module.

# **IVM Training in VCRC, Ponducherry (October 19 – 31, 2011)**

- **The next module on Organization and management is considered to be important for the training for the effective implementation of IVM. IVM is a management approach, involving the integration of multiple vector control methods, multiple diseases, and multiple partners to attain its objectives and goals through an efficient and safe use of resources.**
- **Therefore, this module concentrated on the organizational aspects of management, integration within the health sector, partnership with other sectors and mobilization of resources.**
- **The basic concepts of sound management of public health pesticides were also reviewed.**

# IVM Training in VCRC, Ponducherry (October 19 – 31, 2011)

- The course was conducted throughout as a problem solving approach with participatory and interactive exercises to learning.



# IVM Training in VCRC, Ponducherry (October 19 – 31, 2011)

**Country exercise: Exercises using data from the country were given priority to enable the participants to apply and analyse their own data and identify the gaps and shortcoming and methods of improvement in data generation. Sixteen such exercises were carried out with a final outcome of draft country plan for IVM.**



# IVM Training in VCRC, Ponducherry (October 19 – 31, 2011)

- **GROUP WORK:** Throughout this course the participants had the opportunity to work in small groups as multidisciplinary teams. A moderator and rapporteur were chosen by each working group to lead discussions on particular subjects and to take notes, respectively. The sessions provided good opportunities for the participants to give their opinions, develop their ideas and learn from each another.



# IVM Training in VCRC, Ponducherry (October 19 – 31, 2011)

- **Field visits:** Participants were also given an opportunity to visit an area to carry out vector assessment. Various vector assessment methods were skilled to the participants during this exercise.



# IVM Training in VCRC, Pondicherry (October 19 – 31, 2011)

- Visit to Farmers' Field School: Participants were given an opportunity to visit a Farmers' Field School and participate in the event of launching IPVM in a village.



# IVM Training in VCRC, Pondicherry (October 19 – 31, 2011)

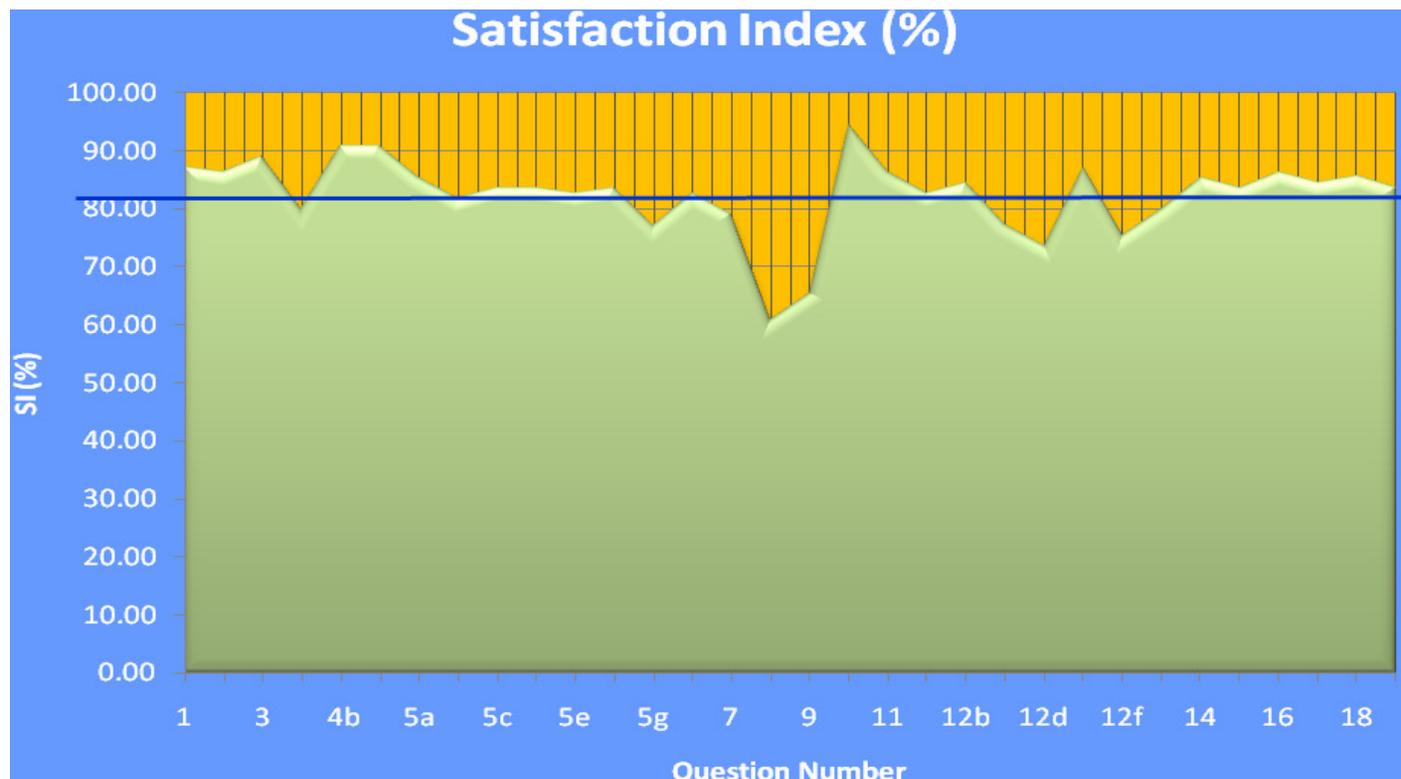
In the evenings cultural programmes were organised by the participants on any theme of VBDs

(Role play by the participants depicting JE transmission cycle )



# IVM Training in VCRC, Ponducherry (October 19 – 31, 2011)

**EVALUATION OF THE COURSE BY THE PARTICIPANTS: At the end the course was evaluated by participants and pre test and post test were compared**



# WHAT NEXT ?

- A second course of IVM with 2 to 3 weeks duration
- Implementation of national IVM plans
- A two years Master degree course in Medical Entomology with IVM as a strong component at Vector Control Research Centre, Pondicherry )WHO CC) under Pondicherry University from 2012 ( 8 to 10 students only)
- A similar course at the National Institute of Malaria Research, New

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Thank you!

