IVM and Entomological monitoring

1. Reorientation of the program
2. Capacity building and career pathway
3. Decision making process and Inter Sectoral Actions
4. IVM in Emergency management

Discussion/Conclusions

1. **Reorientation of the program**
   - How to define IVM for a broad audience? Some definitions…
     - Multiple methods against a single disease; Single/multiple methods against multiple diseases
     - Utilization of integrated approach, evidence based decision making, building capacity.
     - “rational decision making process for the optimal use of resources for vector control”
     - Platform to tap resources available across programmes to strengthen VBD control

Discussion/Conclusions

2. **Capacity building and career pathways**
   - IVM as a platform for best use of limited resources for vector control
   - Need for ongoing training and capacity building, in particular public health entomology
   - Need to ensure transition is made from training to long term stability of programmes

3. **Decision making process and Inter Sectoral Actions**
   - IVM Toolkit: practical guide to IVM (design, implementation, M&E)
     - beyond text and web-based presentation of information (eg. simulations, gaming)
     - need for evidence base to support IVM in different settings (eg crisis and disaster situations)
   - MDAST and tools for combined vector control and disease management
   - Lymphatic filiariasis and malaria

Discussion/Conclusions

4. IVM in Emergency management

- Malaria in South Sudan (LLIN, larviciding, IRS) and Leishmaniasis in Syria (LLINs, IRS, LLICs, and waste removal)
- Epidemiology changes in crisis situations, and a stronger evidence base is needed to support decision making in these settings
- Need to integrate the tools used and distributed for disaster relief with VBD control, eg using insecticide treated tarpolines, tents, clothing.
  - Limited avenues for crisis procurement, and tools need WHO stamp of approval, prior to use.
  - Need for non-pyrethroid based tools to be made available for use in crisis situations
  - Nets fail in disaster situations due to low durabiliy in poor housing conditions, misuse (excessive washing), and high fall off rates/low acceptability and use by individual in crisis

Discussion/Conclusions

5. Networking and experiences of PAMCA
   - Next meeting Tanzania

6. Moving forward
   - Priority areas
     - Need to work across diseases, but keep malaria a priority.
     - How to convince donors of importance of IVM, need to work across diseases
       - Building the evidence base (case studies, etc)
       - Emphasizing collateral benefits for vector control for malaria
   - Better capacity on mosquito identification in Africa, taxonomy
   - Tools: microbial larvicides, curtains, xenobiotics,
   - AQSIQ china and IHR/WHO , real-time taxonomic tool for vector identification.