Gains in malaria control are threatened by significant challenges, including the emergence of insecticide resistance (e.g. Africa) and growing recognition of outdoor transmission, beyond the reach of the traditional focus on the house with indoor residual spraying and treated mosquito nets. As control efforts scale up and transmission suppression succeeds, national programs are faced with transitioning local malaria eco-epidemiologies, which require ongoing refinement of program management and operational/intervention regimes, as well as capacities to assembly evaluate and utilize local data. Constricting financial resources and a shortage of public health professionals are compounding these problems.

The reorientation of national control programmes towards IVM provides an opportunity to systematically and effectively tackle these problems and improve the efficacy, cost-effectiveness, ecological soundness and sustainability of programmes. Although WHO has formally recognized IVM as the desired strategic approach for the control of malaria vectors, there remains an urgent need for specific guidelines and implementation and evaluation tools to assist countries to transition fully to IVM.

**What to do part of statement:**
- ✓ committed ourselves to develop the guides, manuals and evaluation tools
- ✓ what about partnership & pool resources of membership/constituency?
  - o Share resources/expertise?
  - o Modus operandi?

A dearth of entomological monitoring capacities particularly constrains adequate ongoing assessment of the local effectiveness of interventions.
DETAILING DISCUSSION POINTS

What can WE do about this?

A. Guidelines and implementation manuals
   - IVM handbook, Policy document (ongoing WHO-moderated Global IVM Stakeholders)
   - M & E for IVM
   - Harmonized IVM training tools
   - Basic manual on critical entomological indicators for vector control, monitoring regimes (frequencies and utility of results for programming –what do they mean?)

B. Capacity strengthening [also think on how?]
   - Creating critical mass of entomology technicians
   - Support establishment/upgrading of insectaries & ento-labs
   - Support establishment of ento-monitoring schemes

C. Orienting national policies and strategies
   - VCNAs & IVM strategy development (2011 target - 6 countries?)

D. Gathering evidence on IVM implementation: generating/disseminating experiences/lessons

Strategic approaches

- Partnerships focused on facilitating country level and regional action [how, target?]
- Strengthening regional centers of excellence [how, with what]
- IVM information portal (IVMproject.net) [under development by RTI via WHO-moderated Global IVM stakeholders]

What Priorities to select for action under the VCWG workstream?

Annual workplan for Workstream (include timelines and who does what)