The Role of non-health sector in Vector Control

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OUTLINE

- GVCR
- NTD roadmap
- Linkage with SDGs
- Examples of non-health sector in vector control
- How can it work –lessons learnt
- Way forward
- What can we do
Enabling factors

- Country leadership
- Advocacy, resource mobilization and partner coordination
- Regulatory, policy & normative support
Sustain the gains, accelerate progress in NTDs: 2030 Roadmap

Neglected Tropical Diseases affect the world’s poorest communities

NTDs are 20
diseases caused by parasites, bacteria, fungi, viruses, and toxins with a range of transmission pathways. All of them have devastating health and economic impacts on the most impoverished communities.

NTDs covered by 2030 roadmap
- Snail fever
- Onchocerciasis
- Dengue and chikungunya
- River blindness
- Chagas disease
- Schistosomiasis
- Trypanosomiasis
- Leishmaniasis
- Lymphatic filariasis
- Malaria and other deep mosquito-borne diseases
- Blinding trachoma
- Trachoma
- River blindness
- Buruli ulcer
- Soil-transmitted helminths
- Filariasis
- Snake bites
- Leishmaniasis
- Leprosy
- Anthrax

NGO burden per million inhabitants, DALYs*, 2018
- <0.5
- 0.5-1.4
- 1.5-3.4
- 3.5-6.4
- >6.5
- Not applicable

The roadmap sets ambitious but realistic global targets for 2030

Across all NTDs...
- 100 countries with at least one program - up from 3 in 2012
- 90% of people requiring interventions against NTDs

... and for specific diseases, of which:
- 2 targeted for eradication
- 3 targeted for elimination as a public health problem
- 7 targeted for elimination of transmission
- 8 targeted for control

Cross-cutting approaches
Shift towards cross-cutting approaches will play a critical role in reaching the 2030 targets which would otherwise be unattainable. Four cross-cutting approaches will be necessary

- Integrating ...
- ... to ensure NTDs’ common delivery platform combining efforts across multiple diseases
- Coordinating ...
- ... among ecosystem stakeholders working with other sectors within and beyond health on NTD-relevant interventions

Actions in three areas are needed to implement the strategy and reach the targets

Programmatic progress
Ramp up the efforts against the individual NTDs in technical progress, strategy, and service delivery

Cross-cutting approaches
Increase integration among NTDs, mainstreaming into national health systems, coordination with other sectors and strengthening of country capacity and global support

Operating model and culture
Increase country ownership at national and subnational levels, clarify stakeholder roles and align organizational setups

All stakeholders have a role
In achieving the targets; for example:

- Countries have strong NTD programme ownership, provide domestic finance and other adoption or cross-cutting approaches
- Funders and pharmaceutical companies support countries, help fill the gaps
- Implementation partners support the shift towards cross-cutting approaches
- Research and development community advances technical progress

*DALY stands for Disability-Adjusted Life Years.
Different forms of coordination

**Ministry of Health**

- **REFERRAL MANAGEMENT**
  Development of a referral system to refer NTD patients to the services of these sectors whilst increasing their capacity to deal with NTDs

- **STRATEGIC INPUT**
  NTDs provide strategic input into the existing programming of these sectors to direct their activities in ways that benefit NTDs

- **OPERATIONAL COLLABORATION**
  NTDs work with these sectors to operationally deliver interventions e.g. school-based deworming or distribution of nutritional supplements

**Other disease programmes**

- Malaria
- Immunisation programmes
- TB
- HIV/AIDS
- Other communicable diseases

**Other ministries or authorities**

- Coordination with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Interior / local governments, and the Ministry of Communications and Information is critical across all diseases
- Coordination with migration and refugee authorities is required for NTDs that are endemic in settlements for refugees / internally displaced persons
Other Ministries or authorities

Activities conducted by other ministries or authorities that are relevant for NTDs

Water and sanitation (WASH)
- **Providing access to improved water sources** (that are protected from outside contamination)
- **Hygienic conditions for case management** e.g. wound washing (rabies), self-care practices and morbidity management (e.g. personal hygiene and wound care for LF, leprosy, yaws), surgical procedures e.g. hydrocele and trichiasis surgeries
- **Sanitation – access to facilities and safe management of fecal waste** to prevent transmission e.g. of STH, Taeniasis, FBTs
- **Promoting hygiene practices** e.g. hand- and face-washing, prevention of open defecation, food hygiene, filtering water from open water bodies before drinking
- **Proper storage and disposal/drainage of water** to reduce vector habitats

Agriculture, environment, livestock, wildlife (One Health)
- **Understanding animal reservoirs and zoonotic transmission**
- **Treating animals to prevent transmission**
  - **Vaccinations** e.g. mass dog vaccinations (rabies), pig and sheep vaccinations (taeniasis, cystic echinococcosis)
  - **Medical treatments** e.g. deworming for pigs (Taeniasis), dogs (cystic echinococcosis), foxes (alveolar echinococcosis)
- **Animal husbandry and management** e.g. dog tethering (dracunculiasis), keeping domestic animals and livestock away from human dwellings (mycetoma), preventing pig contact with human faeces (Taeniasis)

Justice / social welfare (human rights)
- **Preventing structural discrimination** surrounding NTDs associated with high levels of stigma (HAT, leprosy, CL, LF, neurocysticercosis) e.g. abolishing discriminatory laws
- **Promoting inclusive access** to resources and facilities, health and social services, education and employment opportunities
- **Conducting anti-stigma interventions** e.g. community dialogues, engaging local leaders to share anti-stigma messages

Education
- **School-based mass drug administration**¹ against childhood diseases like STH, schistosomiasis, yaws
- **Awareness on practices to prevent NTDs** embedded in national curricula e.g. hygiene practices and preventing mosquito breeding sites

Infrastructure and the built environment
- **Housing improvements** to minimise available mosquito habitats, including safe storage of water, sanitation, window screening, constructing drains that do not provide breeding sites for mosquitoes, and ensuring air flow to prevent vector entry and help keep houses cool

Food safety
- **Food safety practices and regulations**, including:
  - For households and food handlers e.g. properly washing and cooking food before consumption, ensuring food quality
  - For farmers and livestock keepers e.g. safe disposal of offal during slaughtering (echinococcoses)

¹ School is one avenue for delivering MDA for school-aged children, however efforts should be made to ensure school-aged children not in school also receive MDA
Interaction between NTDs and SDGs

Progress on other SDGs can facilitate achievement of the NTD goal

Successful interventions against NTDs can contribute to various other SDGs

SDGs require strong global partnerships
Interagency Dengue Task Force – Eg Singapore

- **People:**

- **Private:**

- **Public:**

Town Councils

**Mission:**

to coordinate nationwide dengue control efforts, such that activities carried out in a sector such as urban development and management of water resources, do not compromise source reduction and vector control efforts.
Multi-prong Approach to Stakeholder Engagement

**Wolbachia-based dengue control in Singapore**

A systematic and comprehensive community engagement strategy combining science and customised communications to address public sentiments, political views and ethical complexities.

- **EDUCATION**
  (consistent, clear & accessible)

- **CONSULTATION**
  (open & collaborative)

- **INVOLVEMENT**
  (science-based learning journeys)

- **FEEDBACK**
  (transparent, responsive & consultative)
Other Examples

Rotarian's Against Malaria (S. Pacific)
   PNG
   Solomon Islands – 3H grant

Philippine Shell Foundation Inc. (PR to GFATM)
   Supported ELF
   Got more CSR support from mobile network

Bangladesh (Dhaka) - dengue

Documentation needed.
How does it work

- Political support
- Approved Work plan
- Clear roles and responsibilities
- Funding allocated or identified incentives schemes
- Coordination among partners / individuals
- Capacity building across sectors
- Monitoring and evaluation with feedback and corrective action
- Regular communication (trust)
Way Forward

a. Field implementation and documentation
   a. Urban environment
   b. International Health Regulations (points of entry)
   c. Tourism
   d. Mining

b. One Health approach

c. Global Vector Control Response (IVM)

d. Universal Health Coverage
   - focus on prevention

e. Climate Change and its mitigation
KIGALI SUMMIT  25 JUNE 2020 –
First-ever Global Summit on Malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases

• An opportunity to garner all stakeholders in malaria, NTDs and beyond.

• Need a special session on Global Vector Control Response with special focus on role of all sectors (multi-sectoral coordination)

• RBM-GMP-NTD can organize a side event at this summit.
Thank you