Draft global vector control response at a glance

Vision: A world free of human suffering from vector-borne diseases.

Aim: Reduce the burden and threat of vector-borne diseases through effective locally-adaptive and sustainable vector control.

Goals:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>Milestones 2020</th>
<th>Milestones 2025</th>
<th>Milestones 2030</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reduce mortality due to vector-borne diseases globally compared to 2016</td>
<td>At least 30%</td>
<td>At least 50%</td>
<td>At least 75%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prevent global epidemics of vector-borne diseases</td>
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<td>All countries</td>
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Rationale:

- Major vector-borne diseases account for an estimated 17% of the global burden of all infectious diseases, and disproportionately affect poor populations.
- These diseases impede economic development through direct medical costs and indirect costs such as loss of productivity and tourism.
- Social, demographic and environmental factors have caused increases in many vector-borne diseases in recent years, with major outbreaks of dengue, malaria, chikungunya, yellow fever and Zika virus disease since 2014.
- Most vector-borne diseases are preventable by vector control if well implemented. Strong political commitment and massive investments have led to major reductions in malaria, onchocerciasis and Chagas disease.
- The full impact of vector control has yet to be achieved owing to inadequate delivery of interventions and limited investments resulting from a dire lack of public health entomology capacity, poor coordination within and between sectors, weak or non-existent monitoring systems and few proven interventions.
- Flexible vector control delivery and monitoring systems that support approaches tailored to local contexts are urgently needed along with new tools and approaches. This will necessitate re-alignment of national programmes as well as enhanced capacity and funding.
Enabling factors: (1) Country leadership, (2) Advocacy, resource mobilization and partner coordination, (3) Regulatory, policy and normative support.

Priority activities for 2017-2022:

- National and regional vector control strategic plans developed/adapted to align with draft *global vector control response*
  1. National inter-ministerial task force for multi-sectoral engagement in vector control established and functioning
  2. National vector control needs assessment conducted or updated
  3. National entomological surveillance systems strengthened and integrated with health information systems to guide vector control
  4. National targets for protection of at-risk populations with appropriate vector control aligned across vector-borne diseases
  5. National plan for effective community mobilization and sustained ownership developed
  6. National entomology and vector control workforce established and maintained to meet identified requirements across all relevant sectors
  7. National and regional institutional networks to support training/education in public health entomology established and functioning
  8. Relevant staff from Ministries of Health and/or their supporting institutions trained in public health entomology
  9. National and regional registries of appropriate experts to support entomological surveillance and vector control established and up-to-date
  10. National agenda for basic and applied research on entomology and vector control established and/or progress reviewed