

# Strategic planning for vector surveillance and control in Pacific Island Countries and areas

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### Why is strategic planning important?

- A tool to ensure the people and resources are available to respond to outbreaks
- Outlines measurable goals, guides decision making, and informs day-to-day operational planning
- Ensures readiness to act





### **Examples of national plans**



Guam Division of Environmental Health, Department of Public Health and Social Services

Version 1





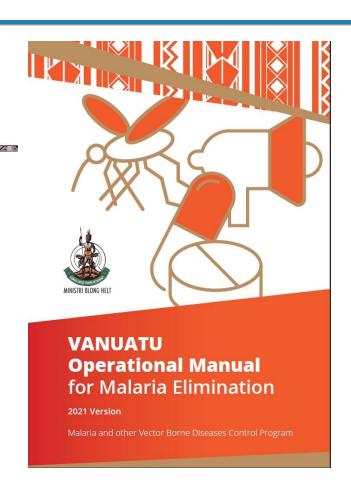




#### NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES MULTISECTORAL ACTION PLAN



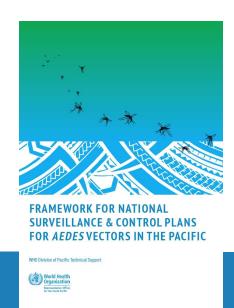
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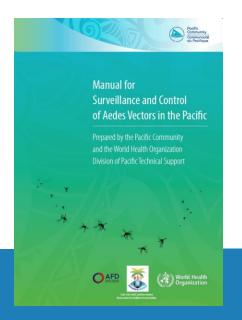




### Support for developing Aedes control plans

- Technical advice through WHO in-country offices
- PacMOSSI regional support: WHO, JCU, SPC and others
- New guidance documents for the Pacific







### Support for developing Aedes control plans



FRAMEWORK FOR NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE & CONTROL PLANS FOR AEDES VECTORS IN THE PACIFIC

WHO Division of Pacific Technical Support

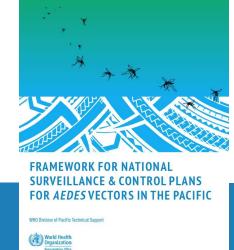




### Aedes control plans: guiding principles

- Tailor the planning process to each individual country
- Ensure plans can be adapted if disease situations change

Emphasise preventative (proactive) activities such as routine vector surveillance and control



FRAMEWORK FOR NATIONAL AEDES VECTOR SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL PLANS IN THE PACIFIC

Figure 4. Overview of steps in strategic planning

1 ORGANIZE

#### STEP 1 Organize and prepare the planning process

Seek ministry or departmental approval to develop an Aedes VSCP. Establish an Aedes VSCP steering committee and technical working groups (comprising management representatives in the ministry or department, technical officers from the vectorior of programme, implementing partners and others).

The steering committee should develop a road map for developing a strategic plan according to the following steps

2 CONDUCT

#### STEP 2 Conduct a situation analysis

Review arbovirus epidemiology, entomology and stratification.

Review any analyses or programme reviews, including recommendations

Review the policy and management framework. Assess progress towards national, regional and

global targets.

Analyse the programme's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

Estimate the burden of arboviral diseases, ideally at least every 3 years.

Document lessons learnt from previous or current Aedes vector control programmes. 3

# STEP 3 Develop a strategic plan for Aedes vector surveillance and control

vision, goals and objectives.

Define the strategies and targets for the strategic plan.

Define the desired outcomes and impacts. Identify data required for monitoring programme progress, such as entomological surveillance indicators and data on coverage, access and use of vector control interventions.

STEP 4

# STEP 4 Develop an implementation plan for Aedes vector surveillance and control

Define activities for each strategic objective, the people responsible and the time frame.

Define implementation arrangements, i.e. a budget and resource mobilization plan. Identify any action

Identify any action necessary for implementation, such as coordination

#### procurement and supply management, financial resource management and risk management.

Outline any quality assurance methods and coordination mechanisms that will be used to inform or evaluate programme progress, e.g. monitoring of insecticide resistance status, talking to health staff or community leaders, household surveys, supervisory visits and review of health information and surveillance systems.

Consider any gaps in resources or knowledge, and priority actions to address these. 5 DEVELOP

### STEP 5 Develop an annual work plan for programme activities

Outline a plan for proposed annual activities to be conducted, who will be

#### and the timeframe for each.

Outline the annual budget necessary to support all vector surveillance and control activities e.g. quantities and cost of vector control supplies, insectary or equipment maintenance, staff trainings or any technical support required. 6 FINALIZE

#### STEP 6 Finalize and adapt the VSCP

Collate all the components developed through steps 2-5 into a complete VSCP draft. Share a draft of the Aedes VSCP with relevant stakeholders.

Brief senior management and heads of partner agencies.

Incorporate all relevant feedback into the final version, and consider organizing a stakeholder meeting to endorse the strategy. 7 DISSEMINATE

# STEP 7 Disseminate the strategic plan and mobilize resources

Produce and share a summary of the plan with partners and stakeholders.

Plan a launch event to promote the strategy and seek the support of senior management, partners and stakeholders who will assist in delivering the plan, e.g. ministry of health, ministry of finance, development partners

Distribute the full final version to all stakeholders and interested parties, and plan follow-up meetings to discuss resource mobilization as necessary.

Adapted from WHO Regional Office for Africa (2018)

General steps in developing or updating a strategic plan for any health programme, covering either several diseases (e.g. all vector-borne diseases) or a single group of diseases, such as *Aedes*-borne diseases.



STEP 1
Organize and
prepare the
planning
process

- Seek departmental approval to develop an Aedes control plan
- Establish a steering committee or technical working group to develop the plan
- Organise the general steps and process to be undertaken





- Review local epidemiology and entomology data
- Consult any program reviews or local/global recommendations to be implemented
- Document program strengths and/or challenges to be considered

### **Example: situation analysis**

Species			status distribution habitat		raphical habitat		Adult resting behaviour	
Aedes aegypti	Dengue virus (primary vector)	Wallis Is- land only; north-eastern section, coastal to inland (see example in Annex 3)	Mainly artificial containers, few natural containers; confined to peri-domestic areas	Tends to feed more commonly indoors and peri-domestic settings e.g., veranda	Dark, shady surfaces below 1.5m, inside and immediate- ly outside houses			
Aedes polynesiensis	Wuchereria bancrofti (primary vector), dengue virus (secondary vector)'.	Countrywide, coastal to inland (Wallis, Futuna, and Alofi islands)	Artificial and natural containers; peri-domestic and wild envi- ronments	Typically feeds outdoors during daytime	Mainly outdoors on shady vegetation			

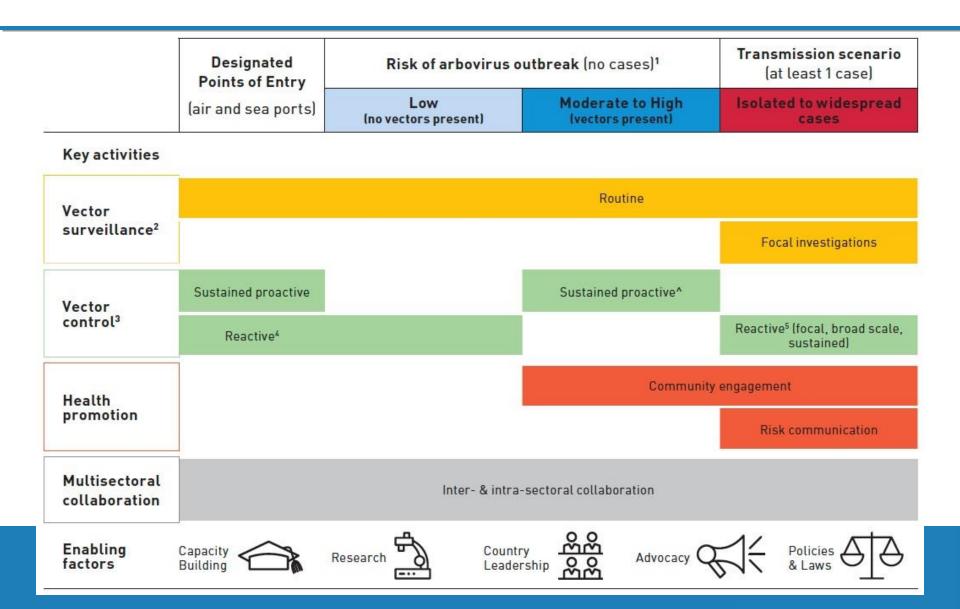


STEP 3
Develop a
strategic
plan for
Aedes vector
surveillance
and control

- State the program vision, goals and objectives
- Define the strategies that will be used to achieve the objectives
- Consider how the strategies will be monitored and assessed for success



### Key elements of Aedes control





STEP 4
Develop an implementation plan for Aedes vector surveillance and control

- Define activities to be conducted under each strategic objective
- Outline the implementation arrangements i.e. which activities will be done by who, where and when.
- Outline how the activities will be coordinated, resources required, gaps to be addressed



### Example: Aedes surveillance

#### Risk of arbovirus outbreak

		Low	Moderate	High
*	Adult occurrence	Once or twice a year	Quarterly/seasonally	
**	Adult density			Monthly/quarterly
	Resting location			
	Resistance frequency			Annually
*8	Key larval habitats		Annually	
	Aquatic habitat availability			

### Example: Aedes vector control

Vector control Routinely intervention <sup>a</sup>		During outbreaks	Pesticide used	Target vectors			
Larval source reduction (e.g. community clean-up)	Areas A, B, C, D, E, F	Areas C, D, E		Ae. aegypti and Ae. albopictus			
Larviciding	Areas A, B, C, D	Areas C, D, E	Temephos and B. thuringiensis israelensis	Ae. aegypti and Ae. albopictus			
Targeted indoor residual spraying			Bendiocarb	Ae. aegypti			
Targeted outdoor residual spraying	-2	Area E	λ-Cyhalothrin	Ae. albopictus			
Issuance of bednets to febrile patients	_	Area C	Deltamethrin	Ae. aegypti			
Issuance of repellents to febrile patients	->	Area E	Diethyltoluamide	Ae. albopictus			





STEP 5
Develop an
annual work plan
for programme
activities

- Outline a plan for proposed annual activities, who will be responsible, and the timeframe for each
- Outline the annual budget necessary to support vector surveillance and control activities



### Aedes control: annual work plan

Task	Activity	Responsible	Month											
		body	J	F	М	A	М	J	J	A	S	0	N	D
Preventive T-IRS in selected high-risk areas	Recruit additional operational staff as required	MoH, VBDCP		х	Х	X								
	Plan and conduct technical training workshops	MoH, VBDCP			X	X	X							
	Mobilize equipment, insecticides, data management system and other resources	MoH, VBDCP			X	X	X	X						
	Spray targeted houses	MoH, VBDCP					Х	X	X	Х	X			
Community engagement in targeted areas	Identify and consult key stakeholder representatives from target districts	MoH, VBDCP				X	Х	Х	Χ	Х	X			
	Hold information and consultative meetings with communities	MoH, VBDCP, stakehold- ers					X	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	Х
	Implement and monitor agreed engagement plans with communities	MoH, VBDCP, community stakehold- ers						x	X	X	X	х	x	x



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Objectives.

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DEVELOP

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**Aedes vector** 

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#### National Aedes-borne disease control plan

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STEP 7
Disseminate
the strategic
plan and
mobilize
resources

- Share and review draft with senior management & relevant stakeholders
- Consider stakeholder meeting and/or launch event to promote the plan
- Put the plan into action!

### Aedes control plans: let's do it!

I look forward to working with you!







