Framework for a National Vector Control Needs Assessment

World Health Organization

TDR For research on diseases of poverty
UNICEF • UNDP • World Bank • WHO

Framework for a National Vector Control Needs Assessment

World Health Organization

TDR For research on diseases of poverty
UNICEF • UNDP • World Bank • WHO

Suggested citation. Framework for a National Vector Control Needs Assessment. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2017. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) data. CIP data are available at http://apps.who.int/iris.

Designed by ACW, London

WHO/HTM/GVCR/2017.02

Contents

Acknowledgements iii

Preface iv

Abbreviations and acronyms v

1. Introduction 1

1.1. Background 1
1.2 Objectives 2
1.3 Scope and outline of the Framework 2
1.4 Intended users of the Framework 3
1.5 Methods 3
1.5.1 Situation analysis 3
1.5.2 Needs assessment 4
1.6 Data collection and usage 4

2. Assessment dimensions 5

2.1 Overview 5
2.2 Vector-borne disease situation 6
2.3 Policy framework for vector control 6
2.4 Structural framework for vector surveillance and control 8
2.5 Basic/applied research and innovation 8
2.6 Capacity and capability 9
2.7 Intrasectoral and intersectoral collaboration 11
2.8 Engaging and mobilizing communities 12
2.9 Vector surveillance, and the monitoring and evaluation of interventions 13
2.10 Scale-up and integration of tools/approaches 15

3. Assessment Procedures 16
3.1 Procedures for assessment 16
3.2 Preparatory phase 17
3.2.1 Role of the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee 17
3.2.2 Screening and scoping 18
3.2.3 Drawing up terms of reference 18
3.2.4 Identifying and selecting assessor(s) 18
3.2.5 Adapting the VCNA questionnaire tool and considering other methodologies 18
3.3 Needs assessment 19
3.3.1 Situation analysis 19
3.3.2 Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee review of the situation analysis report 19
3.3.3 Determining needs and opportunities 19
3.3.4 Appraisal of assessment by the national Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee 19
3.4 Programme realignment phase 20
Annex 1: Vector Control Needs Assessment Questionnaire 21
References 37

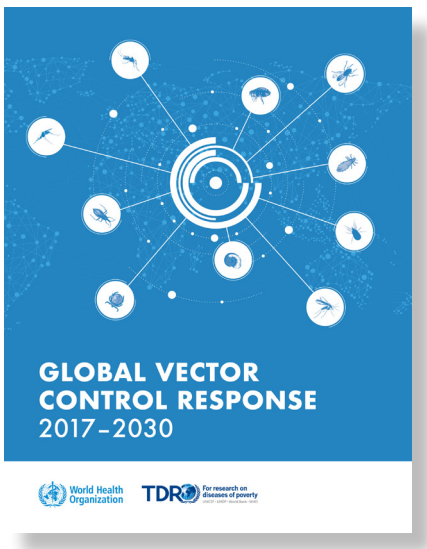
Acknowledgements

This document was prepared using as a foundation the following documents: i) Guidelines for vector control needs assessment. Harare, Zimbabwe: WHO Regional Office for Africa; 2003, ii) Methodology to carry out vector control needs assessment. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2008, iii) Guidelines for vector control needs assessment. Cairo, Egypt: WHO Regional Office for Eastern Mediterranean Region; 2009, iv) Rosensweig F, Williams J. Guidelines for assessing the management and organizational capacity of national malaria control programs. Bethesda, MD: Health Systems 20/20 Project, ABT Associates Inc; 2008, and v) Dengela D. Tool to assess entomological monitoring, environmental compliance, and vector control capacity for the prevention and control of Zika and other arboviruses. Bethesda, MD: USAID Health Finance and Governance Project; 2016.

The initial draft and earlier revised versions were prepared by Anne Wilson. The World Health Organization (WHO) Malaria Vector Control Technical Expert Group provided inputs on an early draft. The following additional individuals are acknowledged for their valuable contributions to this document: Rabindra Abeyasinghe, Birkinesh Ameneshewa, Hoda Atta, Caroline Barwa, Haroldo Bezerra, Anna Drexler, Florence Fouque, Tessa Knox, Jan Kolaczinski, Abraham Mnzava, Martha Quinones, Emmanuel Temu, Xiaoming Wang and Raman Velayudhan.

Preface

The need has never been greater for a comprehensive approach to vector control. The recent unprecedented global spread of dengue and chikungunya viruses and the outbreaks of Zika virus disease and yellow fever in 2015–2016 have highlighted the challenges faced by countries. Most VBDs can be prevented through vector control, but only if it is implemented effectively. This is, however, hampered by numerous challenges that include: lack of capacity and capability (human, infrastructural and institutional) in country programmes; lack of a comprehensive national strategy for vector control and the necessary legal framework; a limited toolbox of interventions; lack of community involvement; and ongoing environmental and social changes that result in the proliferation and geographic expansion of vectors.



In 2016, Member States called upon the World Health Organization (WHO) to provide strategic guidance on a comprehensive approach to vector control in order to improve the control and prevention of VBDs. WHO developed the *Global vector control response 2017–2030* (GVCR) through a fast-tracked process that included broad consultation with Member States and other technical experts. The GVCR received strong support at the World Health Assembly in May 2016, with the adoption of a dedicated resolution entitled *Global vector control response: an integrated approach for the control of vector-borne diseases* (WHA 70.16).

The GVCR provides strategic guidance to countries and development partners on how to strengthen vector control as a fundamental approach to preventing VBDs and responding to outbreaks. To tackle all VBDs and engage across all relevant sectors, vector control programmes need to be realigned and enhanced to improve action and coordination. To this end, one of the priority activities outlined in the GVCR is for countries to conduct or update the vector control needs assessment. Such an assessment should describe the current situation with respect to VBDs, outline the vector control measures being implemented, identify challenges or constraints to optimal implementation, and determine resource needs. This information can then be utilized to develop or update countries' vector control