

# GLOBAL VECTOR CONTROL RESPONSE Progress in planning and implementation









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Global vector control response: progress in planning and implementation

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### Contents

Acknowledgements iv			
Executive summaryv			
1.	Back	ground1	
2.	Progr	Progress in implementation	
	2.1	Progress at WHO headquarters	
	2.2	Regional and national progress9	
	2.3	Progress by region	
3.	Priority actions		
4.	Conclusions, challenges and the way forward25		
Annex: Recently published documents related to vector control			

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### **Executive summary**

During almost 3 years of activity, all three levels of the Organization joined in addressing the ambitious, long-term strategy of the Global Vector Control Response (GVCR). This document reports on one of the first scheduled milestones towards the progress report for the Seventy-fifth World Health Assembly in 2022, providing an overview of the progress achieved and what remains to be done.

In the two years that followed the World Health Assembly resolution establishing the GVCR, the Response was welcomed in all regions; five of six regions approved their own strategic action plans in line with GVCR, according to regional priorities. After this initial acceptance, establishment of central coordination and raising and allocating resources for GVCR activities, the pace of progress must be increased.

Vector control needs assessments have been conducted in 10 countries, and meetings and training courses to build capacity have been held in all six regions. These included enhancing vector surveillance (including introduction of District Health Information Software (DHIS2) modules), integrated vector management, monitoring and management of resistance to insecticides, pesticide management and preparation of normative and training material. Large regional workshops were held in Bangladesh (35 participants), Croatia (24 participants), Cuba (150 participants), Fiji (25 participants), Morocco (19 participants), Nepal (18 participants), Singapore (> 50 participants from four WHO regions) and Yemen (27 participants). A 6-week intensive course in entomology and vector surveillance was held for 15 participants in Honduras.

Regions and countries have identified several priorities for the biennium 2020–2021, which include assessments in additional countries, building national

capacity for vector control and entomology, strengthening pesticide management, strengthening national research and establishing inter-ministerial task forces for multi-sectoral action. Other priorities in regional plans are advocacy for resource mobilization, promotion of cross-border collaboration and integration of surveillance systems; however, many of these priorities remain unfunded.

The priorities for WHO headquarters include maintaining coordinated support for regions and countries, providing technical support as required and financial support when possible and monitoring progress in GVCR implementation. WHO plans to improve the collection and integration of data from regions and countries to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of progress in GVCR and to analyse the impact of activities.

Increased funding is required to support national activities and dedicated human resources at all levels.

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