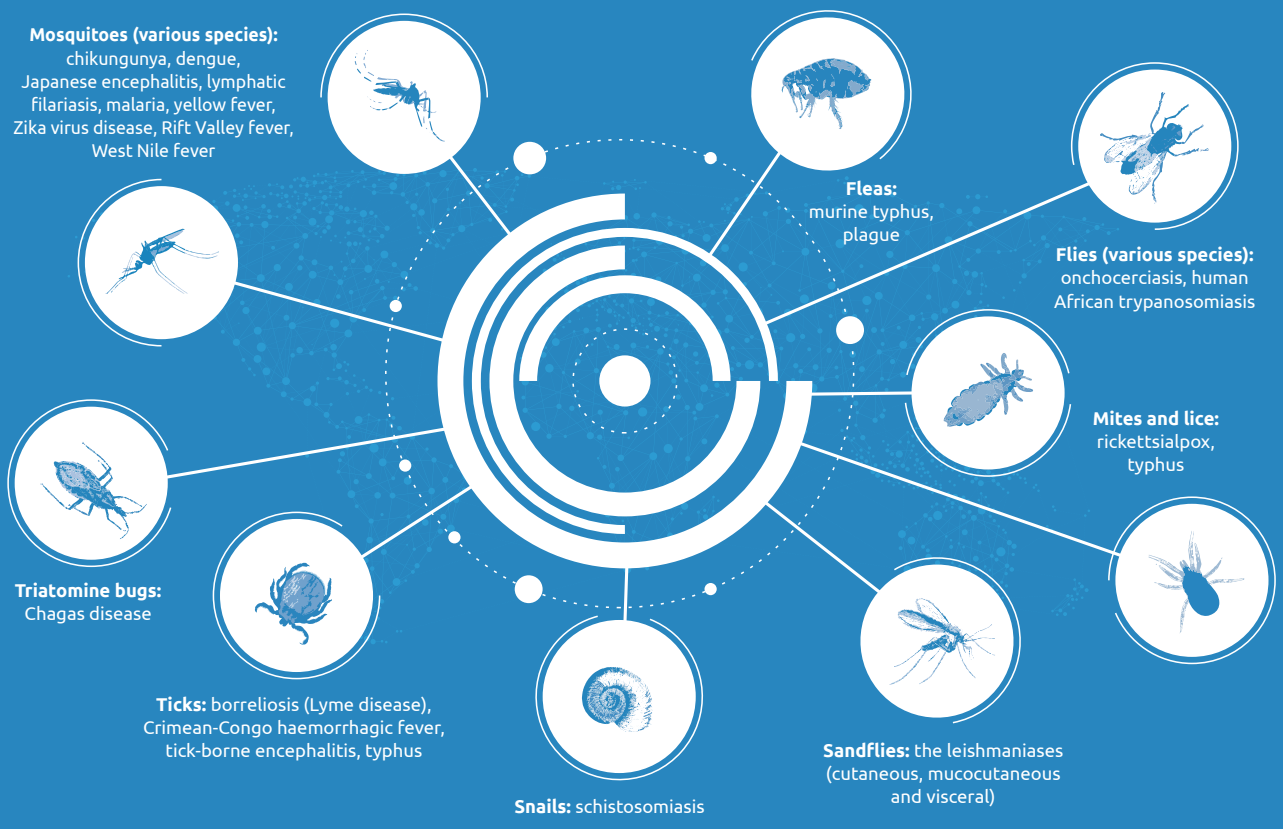
GLOBAL VECTOR CONTROL RESPONSE 2017–2030

A strategic approach to tackle vector-borne diseases

Mosquitoes, flies, bugs and other vectors transmit viruses, parasites and bacteria that infect millions of people globally. They cause many diseases, including malaria, dengue, leishmaniases, Chagas disease and Zika virus disease.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a new strategy to strengthen vector control worldwide. Member States welcomed this integrated approach at the 2017 World Health Assembly and adopted a resolution to support the strategy.

VECTORS CAN CAUSE NUMEROUS DISEASES IN HUMANS



Rapid unplanned urbanization, changing land use patterns and increased international travel and trade bring humans into more frequent contact with vectors, while climate and other environmental changes fuel their spread worldwide.

In recent years, vector-borne diseases have moved into new territory: many diseases once limited to tropical and subtropical zones are now increasingly seen in temperate areas. Vector-borne diseases cause ongoing disease or outbreaks in all WHO regions.

RISK

80% of the world's population is at risk of one or more vector-borne disease

BURDEN

17% of the global burden of communicable diseases is due to vector-borne diseases

MORTALITY

Over 700 000 deaths are caused by vector-borne diseases annually

World Health Organization

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

AMBITIOUS TARGETS

The strategy aims to reduce the burden and threat of vector-borne diseases through **effective locally adapted sustainable vector control.** Success will depend on the ability of countries to re-align and strengthen their vector control and surveillance programmes with necessary staff and financial resources. National strategic plans need to be revised and country-specific targets defined.

THE GLOBAL VECTOR CONTROL RESPONSE 2017-2030
Reducing the burden and threat of vector-borne diseases that affect humans

	Milestones 2020	Milestones 2025	Targets 2030
Reduce mortality due to vector-borne diseases globally relative to 2016	By at least **30%**	By at least **50%**	By at least **75%**
Reduce case incidence due to vector-borne diseases globally relative to 2016	By at least **25%**	By at least **45%**	By at least **60%**
Prevent epidemics of vector-borne diseases*		In all countries without transmission in 2016	In all countries

*Rapid detection and curtailment of outbreaks to prevent spread beyond the country.

KEY TO REDUCING POVERTY

Vector-borne diseases thrive in conditions of poverty and exact their heaviest toll on the poorest people. In addition to making more than half a billion people sick and causing hundreds of thousands of deaths each year, they impede development by interfering with education and the capacity to work. In many countries, these diseases have a significant impact on economic opportunities, such as tourism.

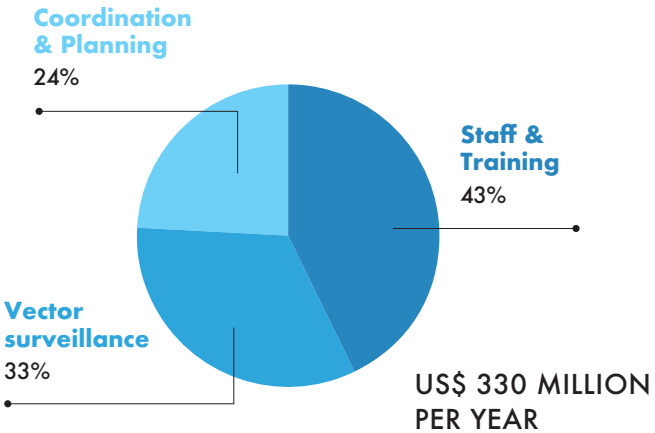
The **Global vector control response 2017–2030** outlines a broad approach aligned with the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.** Implementation will contribute directly to achieving Goals 1, 3, 6, 11, 13 and 17.

INVESTMENT FOR THE FUTURE

Shifting the focus to integrated and locally adapted vector control will save money.

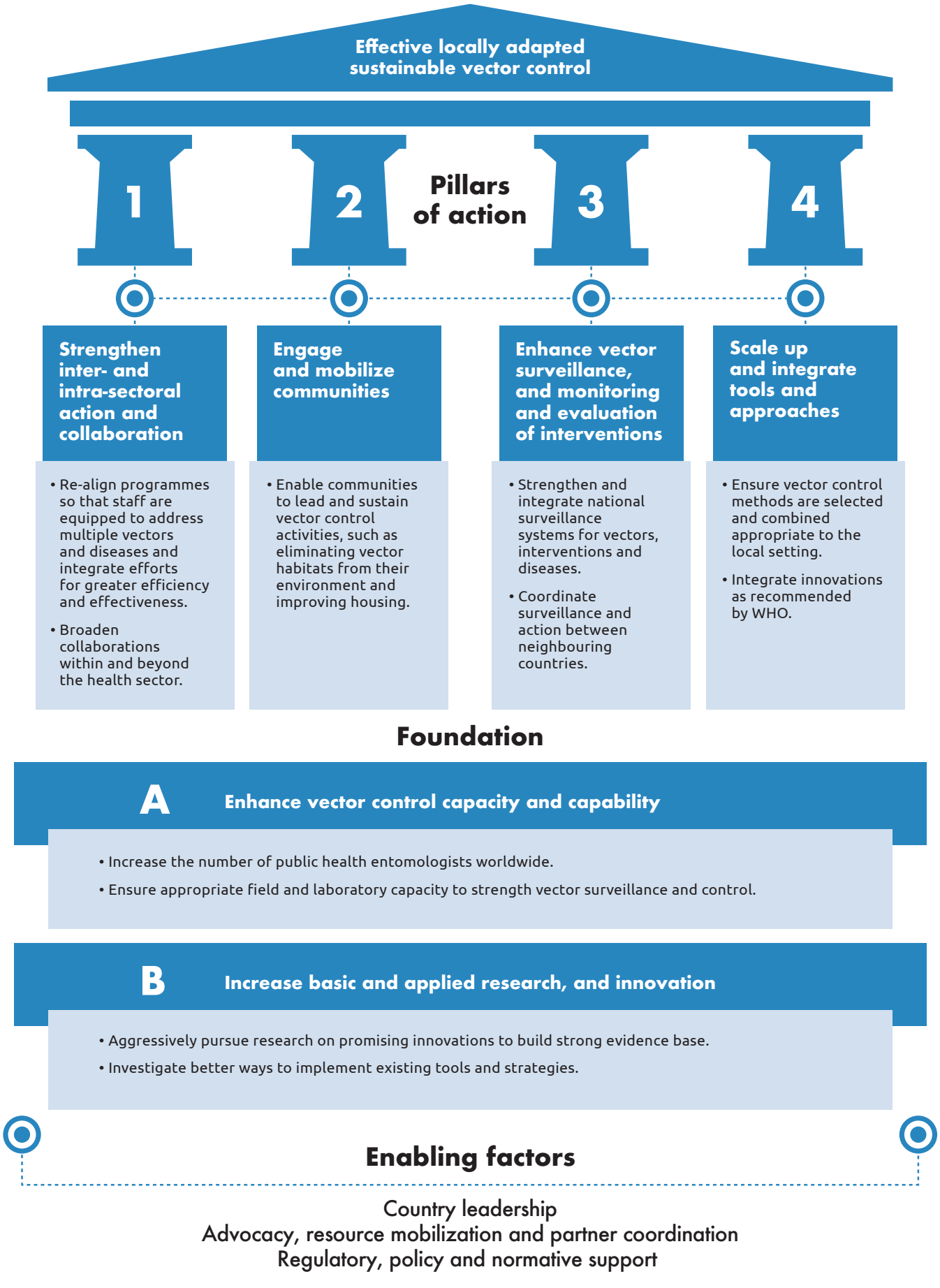
The global price tag of the strategy is US$ 330 million annually – or about 5 cents per person at-risk each year. This includes the cost of strengthening workforce, coordination and surveillance capacity.

This represents less than 10% of what is currently spent each year on vector control interventions to combat malaria, dengue and Chagas disease alone.



A GAME-CHANGING APPROACH

Key priority actions are outlined that will increase capacity, improve surveillance and better coordinate and integrate action across sectors and diseases.



WHAT IS COMPREHENSIVE VECTOR CONTROL?

For most vector-borne diseases, prevention by targeting vectors is the first and best approach. Millions of people have already benefitted from vector control, with major reductions in malaria, Chagas disease and onchocerciasis. But vector control has not been used to its full potential or sustained for maximum impact on other diseases. A comprehensive approach is required that enables:

INCREASED CAPACITY

BETTER COORDINATION

IMPROVED SURVEILLANCE

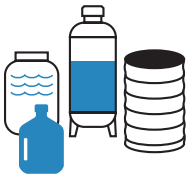
INTEGRATED ACTION

Effective proven vector control approaches include:

INSECTICIDE-TREATED BED NETS deployed on a mass scale

COMMUNITY-WIDE SPRAYING of insecticides inside houses on surfaces where vectors rest

USE OF LONG CLOTHING AND TOPICAL REPELLENTS for personal protection



COVERING, EMPTYING AND CLEANING OF CONTAINERS used for domestic water storage

ELIMINATION OF OLD TYRES AND CONTAINERS by good solid waste management/clean

Promising new approaches on the horizon include:

RELEASE OF MODIFIED, TRANSGENIC OR STERILE VECTORS to suppress or replace wild populations

SPATIAL REPELLENTS to stop vector entry into households and other areas

VECTOR TRAPS AND TARGETS with or without toxic baits for control/ surveillance