

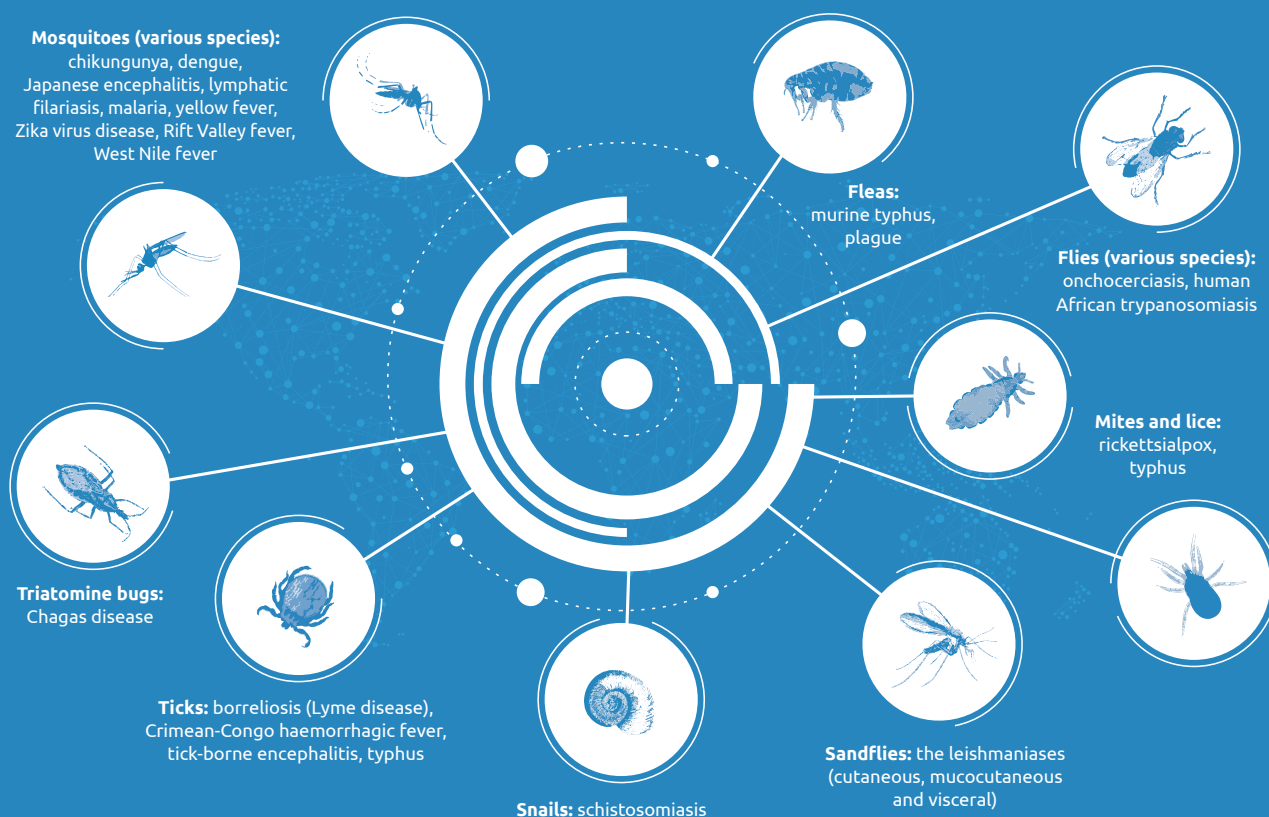
GLOBAL VECTOR CONTROL RESPONSE 2017–2030

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

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.

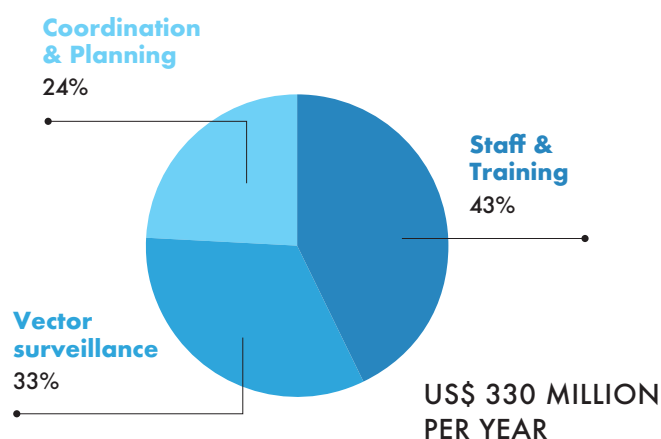


INVESTMENT FOR THE FUTURE

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

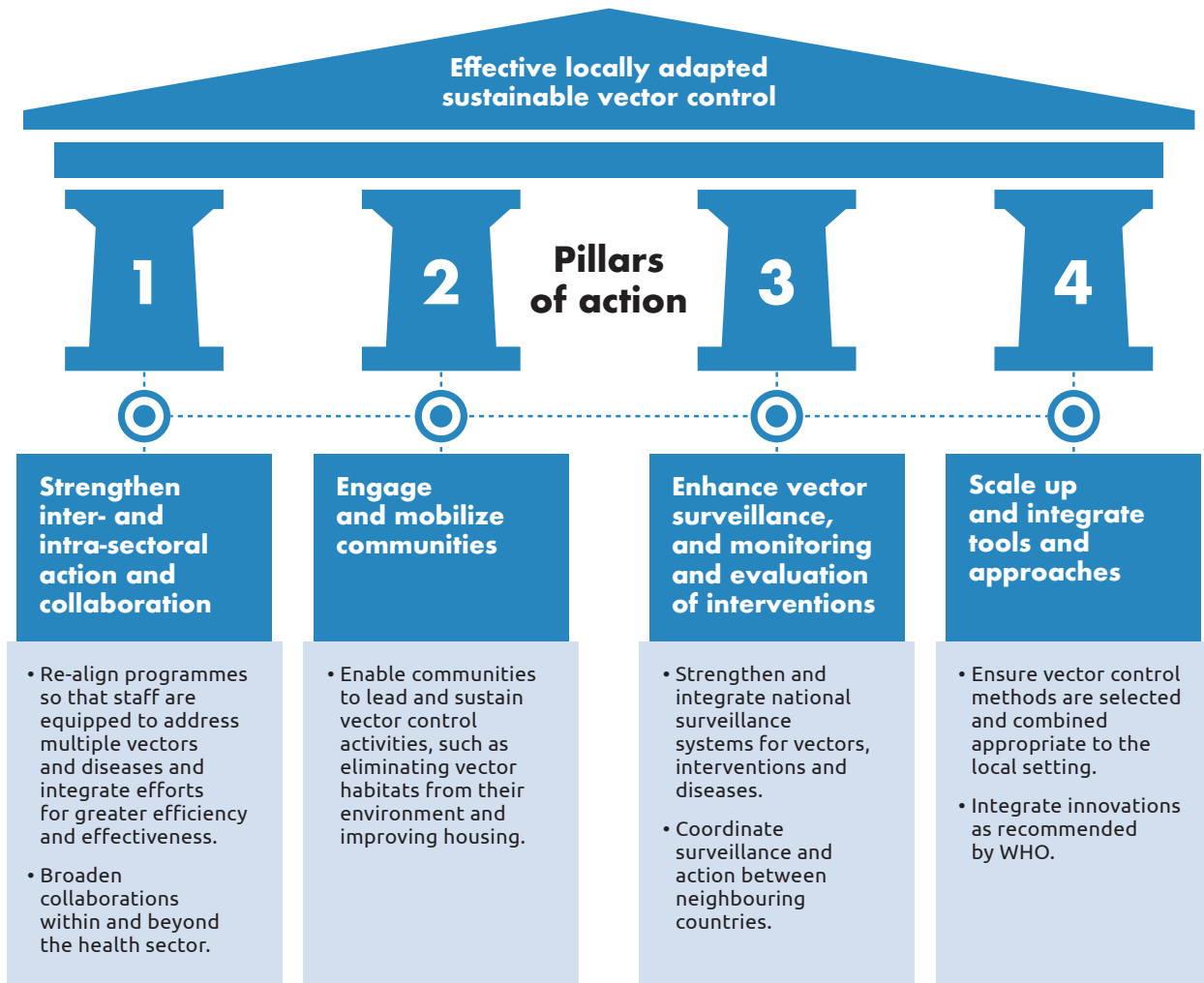
The global price tag of the strategy is US\$ 330 million annually – or about 5 cents per person at-risk each year. This includes the cost of strengthening workforce, coordination and surveillance capacity.

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.



Foundation

A Enhance vector control capacity and capability

- Increase the number of public health entomologists worldwide.
- Ensure appropriate field and laboratory capacity to strength vector surveillance and control.

B Increase basic and applied research, and innovation

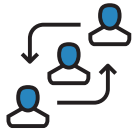
- Aggressively pursue research on promising innovations to build strong evidence base.
- Investigate better ways to implement existing tools and strategies.

Enabling factors

Country leadership
 Advocacy, resource mobilization and partner coordination
 Regulatory, policy and normative support

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



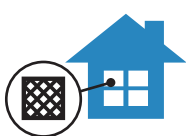
COMMUNITY-WIDE SPRAYING
of insecticides inside houses on surfaces where vectors rest

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
up campaigns by local communities



HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS
by installing window screens,
plastering walls or changing
from thatch roofs

DRAINAGE OR TREATMENT
OF STAGNANT WATER with chemical
or biological larvicides



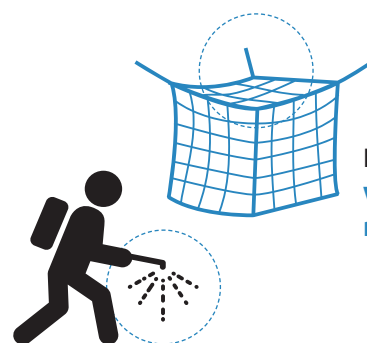
Promising new approaches on the horizon include:

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



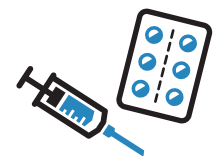
VECTOR TRAPS AND TARGETS
with or without toxic baits
for control/ surveillance

SPATIAL REPELLENTS
to stop vector entry
into households and
other areas



NEW INSECTICIDES
with different
modes of action

MORE EFFECTIVE COMBINATION
of vector control with medicines
and vaccines



FOR MORE INFORMATION
www.who.int/vector-control

READ THE FULL GLOBAL VECTOR CONTROL RESPONSE AT
www.who.int/vector-control/publications/global-control-response/