

TDR Training Workshop on multisectoral approaches to the prevention and control of vector-borne diseases Saly, Senegal, September 11-14, 2023 Qingxia Zhong, PhD
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Outline



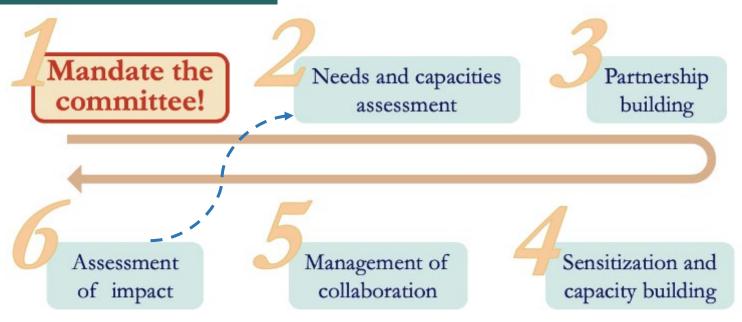
- Coordination pathway
- Roles of non-governmental sectors and bodies



- NGOs and international organizations
- Private sector
- Community
- Other key considerations (Financing, legislation, synergy with existing initiatives)



No new committee or structure should be created if similar mechanism exists from other programmes!









- Prioritized VBDs
- Links with sectors' activities
- Most vulnerable communities
- Public perception and practice
- Existing programmes
- Strengths and weaknesses



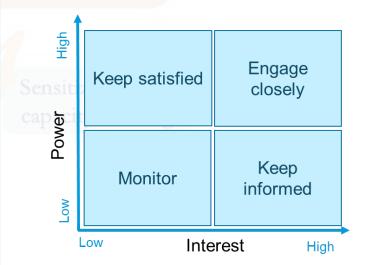
Mandate the

Needs and capacities

Partnership
building

World Health Organization

- Stakeholder analysis (who, what, compatibility, interest, resources...)
- Stakeholder engagement plan with stakeholder specific approach
- Advocacy and reaching out
- Build common vision
- Joint planning
- Written agreement





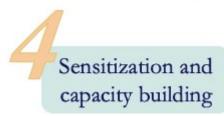
Mandate the committee!

Needs and capacities assessment

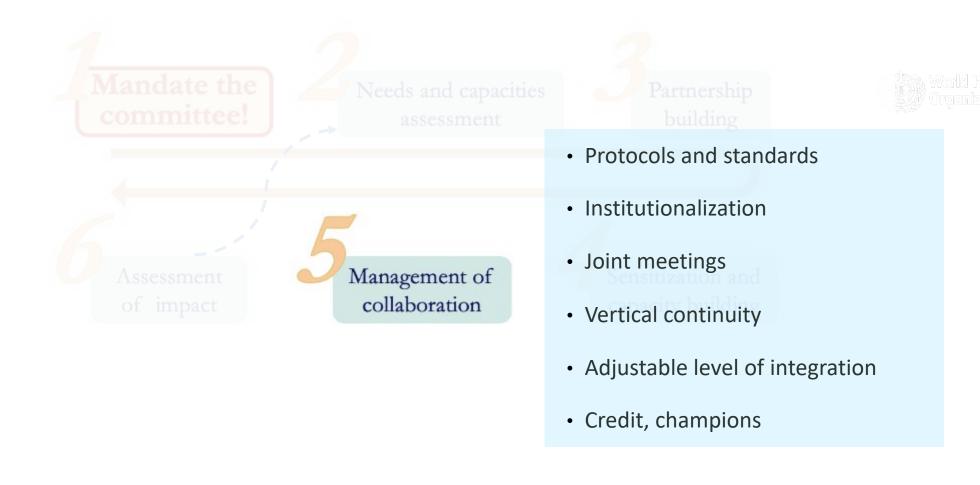




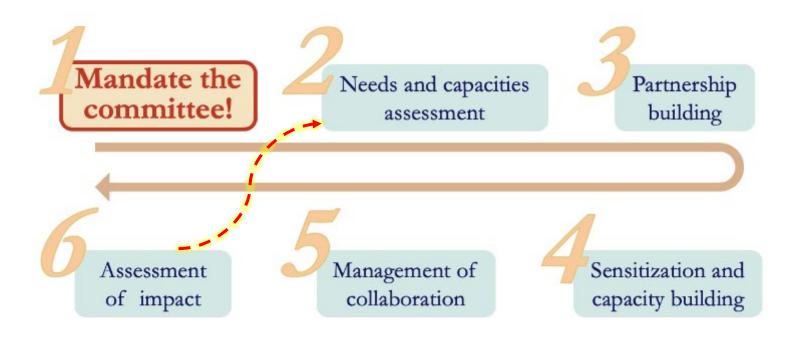
- Target all relevant stakeholders
- Address knowledge gaps
- Develop communication and training materials
- Capacity building to work together

















Type of indicator	Examples of indicators
Input	No. of sectoral staff joining the coordination committee, amount of resource from the stakeholder allocated to the dengue programme, letter of endorsement from the government
Process	No. of joint meetings, no. of non-health sectors involved, level of government officials, institutionalization mechanism
Output	No. of joint training programmes, no. of ministries having conducted dengue impact assessments, non-health sectors' policies reviewed
Outcome	No. of houses covered in an integrated surveillance programme, availability of test kits, Breteau index, population having improved understanding of dengue
Impact	Disease incidence and prevalence, size of benefited population

How to enhance coordination and commitment





- Engage early
- Sharing, dynamic leadership



- Cultural appropriateness
- Identify incentives: co-benefit, social responsibility, potential to mobilize resources, contribute while not doing more
- Sensitization and capacity building
- Official agreement and institutionalization of collaboration
- Earmark funds
- Media exposure
- Facilitate information sharing, openness, feedback
- Cultivate champions.

Roles of non-governmental and international organizations



- **NGOs**
- Multilateral organizations
- **UN** agencies
- Funding agencies







- Leadership
- Policy dialogue
- Capacity building
- Operational research
- Financial, technical, and logistic support
- Service delivery
- Community mobilisation
- Partnership and networking



















Roles of private sector



Product and service providers for VBD prevention and control

Private clinics, laboratories, private health practitioners, pharmaceutical companies, drug dispensaries, insecticide and chemical industry for vector control

Private entities with capacity and resources required for VBD control

Private banks, water and waste management companies, business consulting and project management companies

Private entities affected by VBDs

Large corporations and companies operating in VBD-affected areas or whose businesses are vulnerable to VBDs, such as agriculture, mining, and infrastructure development

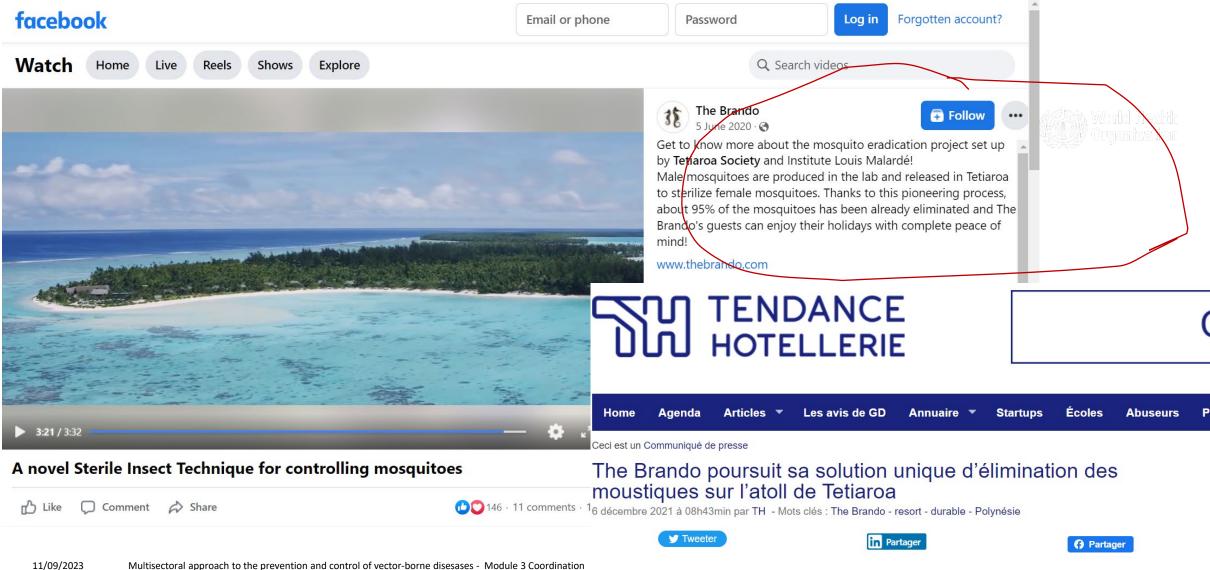
Other private entities

Donors, private business coalitions (Social responsibility)

- Health care service
- Distribution of vector control and medical supplies
- Environmental managment services
- Monitor potential vector breeding sites at own work premises
- Health surveillance of employees, including migrant workers
- Market incentives for developing new drugs and low-cost tools for VBD prevention and control
- Financial support
- Project management

Roles of private sector





Roles of community







Founder



Leader



Participant

- Ensure contextual design of programmes and interventions
- Build local partnerships
- Assist in service delivery and contribute to the VBD workforce
- Promote the ownership of activities
- Promote behaviour change
- Make sure no one is left behind

Other key considerations



Financing

- Earmark funds for MSA coordination from each sector and central government
- Coordination committee should be funded by the central government rather than international funds
- Domestic funding fosters country ownership and accountability
- Raise more funds, increase efficiency and sustainability

Legislation

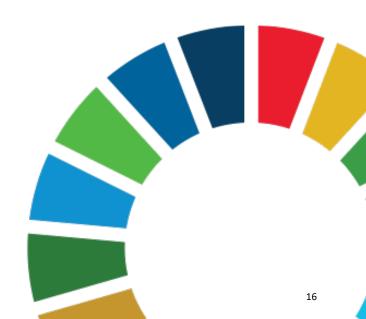
- Review of policies in all relevant sectors
- Infrastructural vs interventional
- Health in all polices (Transparency, sustainability, participation, collaboration, accountability, legitimacy.)

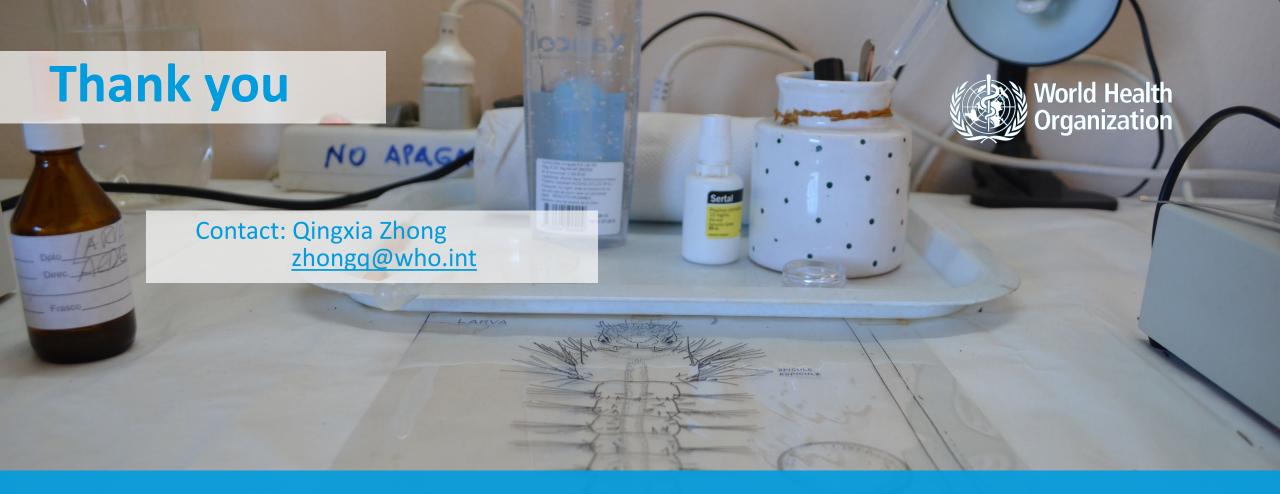
Synergy with...

World Health Organization

- Existing institutional structure and multisectoral collaboration mechanisms within the country
 - MSA for other health or non-health programmes (COVID-19, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, tobacco control...)
 - IVM
- National and local health and development plans
- Global multinational and multisectoral effort
 - HELI: National Environmental Health Action Plans
 - Libreville Declaration
 - SDGs
 - One Health







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