

Global vector control response

Draft resolution

1. Following the consideration by the Executive Board at its 140th session in January 2017, the Secretariat completed consultations with Member States on a draft resolution on global vector control response.

ACTION BY THE HEALTH ASSEMBLY

2. The Health Assembly is invited to consider the following draft resolution:

The Seventieth World Health Assembly,

PP1. Having considered the report on global vector control response;¹

PP2. Appreciating the work of the Secretariat in developing through broad consultation with Member States and members of the global health community a comprehensive global vector control response 2017–2030,² which served as the basis for the report;¹

PP3. Acutely aware of the burden and threat of vector-borne diseases to individuals, families and societies throughout the world, and the influence of social, demographic and environmental factors including climate change and increasing vector resistance to insecticides;

PP4. Recognizing the need for a comprehensive approach to vector control that will enable the setting and achievement of disease-specific national and global goals and contribute to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals;

PP5. Deeply concerned by the current limited capacity and capability for vector control globally, and in particular the acute shortage in public health and development programmes of personnel with skills in public health entomology,

¹ Document A70/26 Rev.1.

² The full draft document can be accessed at <http://www.who.int/malaria/global-vector-control-response> (accessed 15 May 2017).

OP1. WELCOMES the goals, milestones, targets and priority activities contained in the global vector control response 2017–2030¹ as summarized in the report;²

OP2. URGES Member States:³

(1) to develop or adapt existing national vector control strategies and operational plans to align them with WHO technical guidance on vector control, including the guidance summarized in the report;²

(2) to build and sustain, as appropriate, adequate human-resource (including public health entomology), infrastructural and institutional capacity and capability at all levels of government and across all relevant sectors, based on a vector control needs assessment;

(3) to promote basic research on vectors and their transmission of pathogens, and applied research on vector control tools, technologies and approaches to evaluate their impact on disease, socioeconomic development and human populations, and to assess how to integrate them with vaccines medicines and other interventions;

(4) to promote collaboration consistent with the One Health approach for vector and disease control across all levels and sectors of government including municipality and local administrative structures, and with engagement and mobilization of communities through organized stakeholder groups;

(5) to strengthen national and subnational capacity, as appropriate, for vector surveillance and intervention monitoring, including for vector pesticide resistance, and to integrate them with public health surveillance systems;

(6) to strengthen and engage in cross-border and regional collaboration by means that include networks in line with the International Health Regulations (2005) in order to build adequate capacity for prevention, surveillance, control and response for vector-borne diseases;

(7) to collaborate with international, regional, national and local partners from relevant sectors to support and contribute to the implementation of WHO's technical guidance on vector control, including sustainable preventive measures such as provision of safe water, environmental sanitation and better housing;

OP3. REQUESTS the Director-General:

(1) to continue to develop and disseminate normative guidance, policy advice and implementation guidance that provides support to Member States³ to reduce the burden and threat of vector-borne diseases, including to strengthen human-resources capacity and capability for effective locally adapted sustainable and ethically sensitive vector control;

¹ See <http://www.who.int/malaria/global-vector-control-response> (accessed 15 May 2017).

² Document A70/26 Rev.1.

³ And, where applicable, regional economic integration organizations.

- (2) to continue to promote research on vector-borne disease systems and development of innovative tools, technologies and approaches and to support the generation of evidence on their safety, efficacy and impact on disease, socioeconomic development, human populations and the natural environment;
- (3) to assess the ethical aspects and issues associated with vector control implementation including social determinants of health in order to develop mitigating strategies and solutions to tackle health inequities;
- (4) to disseminate widely and update as appropriate technical guidance on vector control for all relevant vector-borne diseases, especially as new evidence becomes available for improved and novel products, tools, technologies and approaches;
- (5) to strengthen the capacities and capabilities of the Secretariat at the global, regional and country levels and ensure that all relevant parts of the Organization across all three levels are actively engaged to lead a coordinated global effort that includes collaboration with other organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental agencies for better implementation of vector control;
- (6) to develop, in consultation with Member States and through regional committees as appropriate, regional action plans aligned with WHO technical guidance on vector control including the priority activities as described in the report;¹
- (7) to monitor the implementation and impact of the global vector control response 2017–2030, and report on progress made towards the milestones and targets at the Seventy-fifth, Eightieth and Eighty-fifth World Health Assemblies.

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¹ Document A70/26 Rev.1.