

# RESOLUTION

OF THE  
WHO REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

SEA/RC71/R4

## INTENSIFYING ACTIVITIES TOWARDS CONTROL OF DENGUE AND ELIMINATION OF MALARIA IN THE SOUTH-EAST ASIA REGION

The Regional Committee,

RECOGNIZING that malaria and dengue are two diseases that pose a continuing threat to public health in the SEA Region and challenge our Member States in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals,

ACKNOWLEDGING the existing political engagement for malaria elimination efforts, reflected in the commitment of the Ministers of Health to achieve a malaria-free South-East Asia Region by 2030; the launch and roll-out of the National Framework for Malaria Elimination 2016–2030; and the National Strategic Plan 2017–2022 in India; intensified subnational malaria elimination efforts in Indonesia; and the implementation of the cross-border Strategy for Malaria Elimination in the Greater Mekong Subregion (2015–2030),

ACKNOWLEDGING that maintaining the malaria-free status achieved by some Member States in the Region and supporting the elimination programmes embarked upon by some Member States require effective strategies to be implemented by all Member States,

RECALLING the Dhaka Declaration on Vector-borne Diseases in 2014 and realizing that advocacy should be directed towards adequate resource mobilization and adoption of appropriate and timely vector control measures, with special attention to dengue,

NOTING that the *Aedes* mosquito transmitting dengue is also responsible for transmission of other diseases such as chikungunya and Zika virus, and that adopting a

holistic and integrated vector control approach in line with the Global Vector Control Response (GVCR) will have benefits on multiple diseases transmitted by the same vector,

1. URGES Member States:

- (a) to translate political commitment into action on the ground, elevating the priority given to malaria elimination and dengue control through advocacy efforts, support at the grassroots level, as reflected in advocacy plans and through the empowered national multisectoral task forces or similar bodies;
- (b) to generate strategic malaria- and dengue-related health and non-health data (including case-based data with geo-mapping), and use this data to drive both national and subnational planning and implementation;
- (c) to prioritize local responses, through the adoption of subnational frameworks for the control of dengue and elimination of malaria that are aligned with national strategic plans, recognizing the fact that progress is often achieved with ownership by provinces and districts;
- (d) to mobilize essential resources for malaria elimination and dengue control, informed by a needs assessment at both national and subnational levels;
- (e) to operationalize cross-border collaboration on malaria elimination, using data visualization platforms, to facilitate complementary action in response to active, cross-border transmission, and through developing an action plan with measurable indicators that includes mapping of population mobility, exchange of data and information on malaria cases, drug and vector resistance, and strengthened district programmes through linking district-to-district plans and country-to-country plans, facilitated by WHO;
- (f) to participate, as needed, in regional public procurement, regional stockpiles or regulatory cooperative mechanisms (such as the South-East Asia Regulatory Network) to secure adequate, quality-assured supplies of diagnostics, treatments and vector control commodities for malaria elimination and dengue control; and

2. REQUESTS the Regional Director:

- (a) to support building joint efforts among Member States for planning and implementing evidence-based strategies;

- (b) to support Member States in providing information on best practices for the elimination of malaria and control of dengue through providing a repository of case studies on what works and also what doesn't;
- (c) to provide support to Member States in adopting evidence-based integrated vector control strategies that will make efficient use of available resources;
- (d) to support Member States in creating data-sharing platforms relevant to cases and vectors, mapping of mobility and migration, disease risk assessment and drug resistance, that will enable timely cross-border action to be taken; and
- (e) to harmonize reporting on progress in implementing this resolution in line with SEA/RC70(1).

Eighth session, 7 September 2018