

Intersectoral Collaboration In Outbreak Management

7th August 2023



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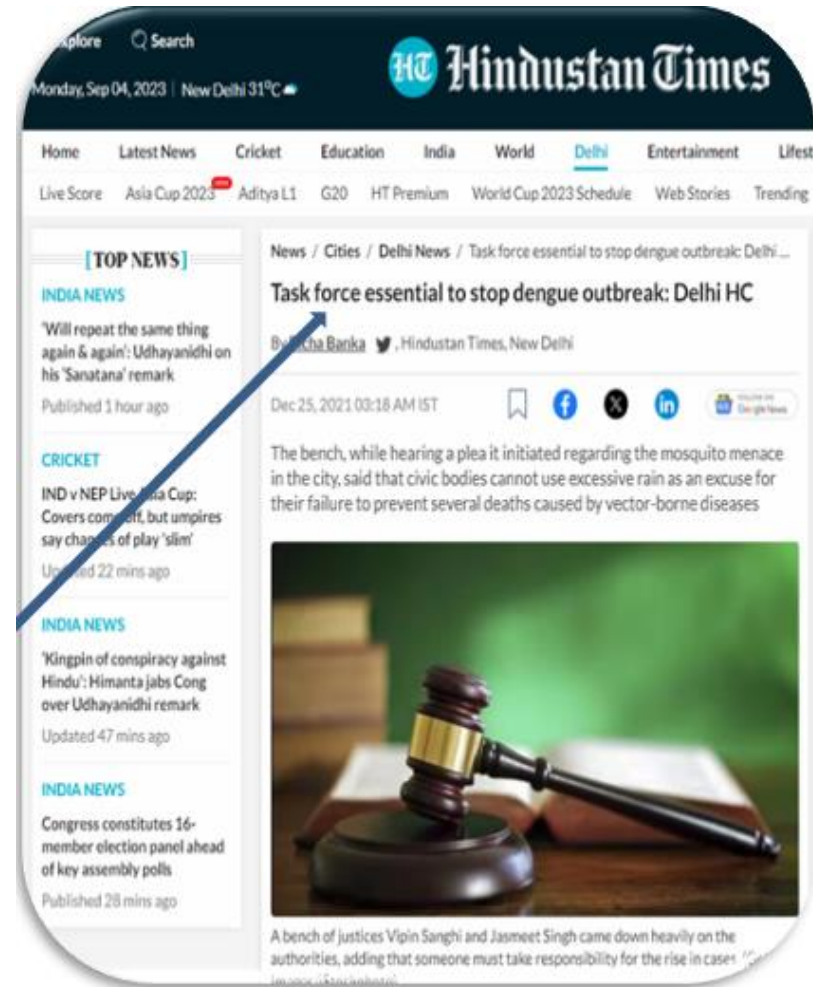
Emerging Problem of Denque

- Population migration.
- Population pressure leading to development of satellite towns
- Haphazard and unplanned growth of towns resulting in “urban slum” with poor civic amenities
- Restricted water supply leading to faulty water storage practices
- Excessive use of Plastics & disposables
- Improper solid waste management
- Lack of support from community members

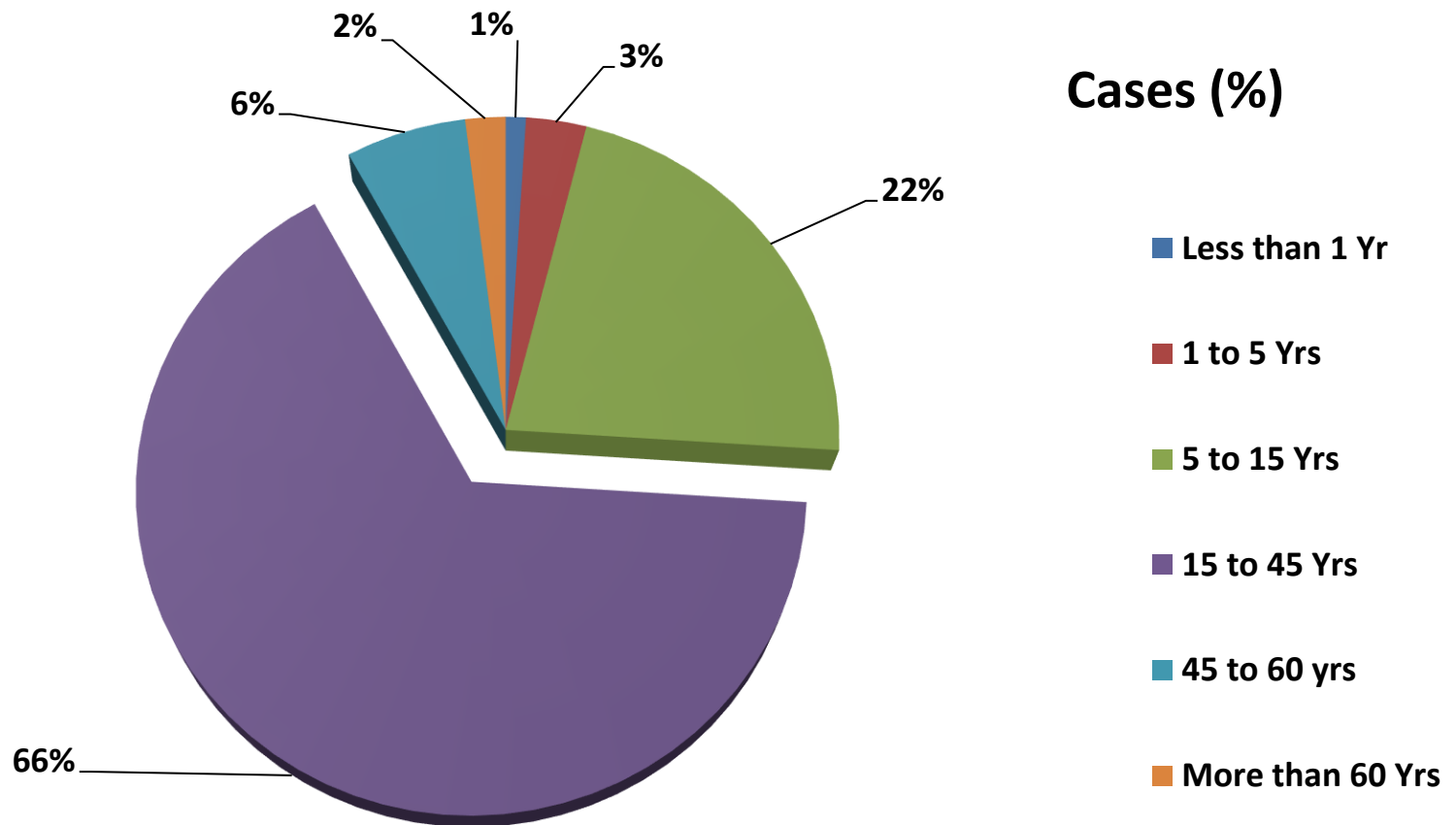


Why Intersectoral Collaboration?

- Alma Ata Declaration: Need to align all sectors together with health sector
- Vector Borne Diseases are multi-causal in nature with factors beyond purview of health sector alone
- Need to build partnership with actors in the health and non health sectors and work in integrated way
- No definitive list of partners and number may vary.
- Strong coordination decreases morbidity and mortality & gives economic and social benefits



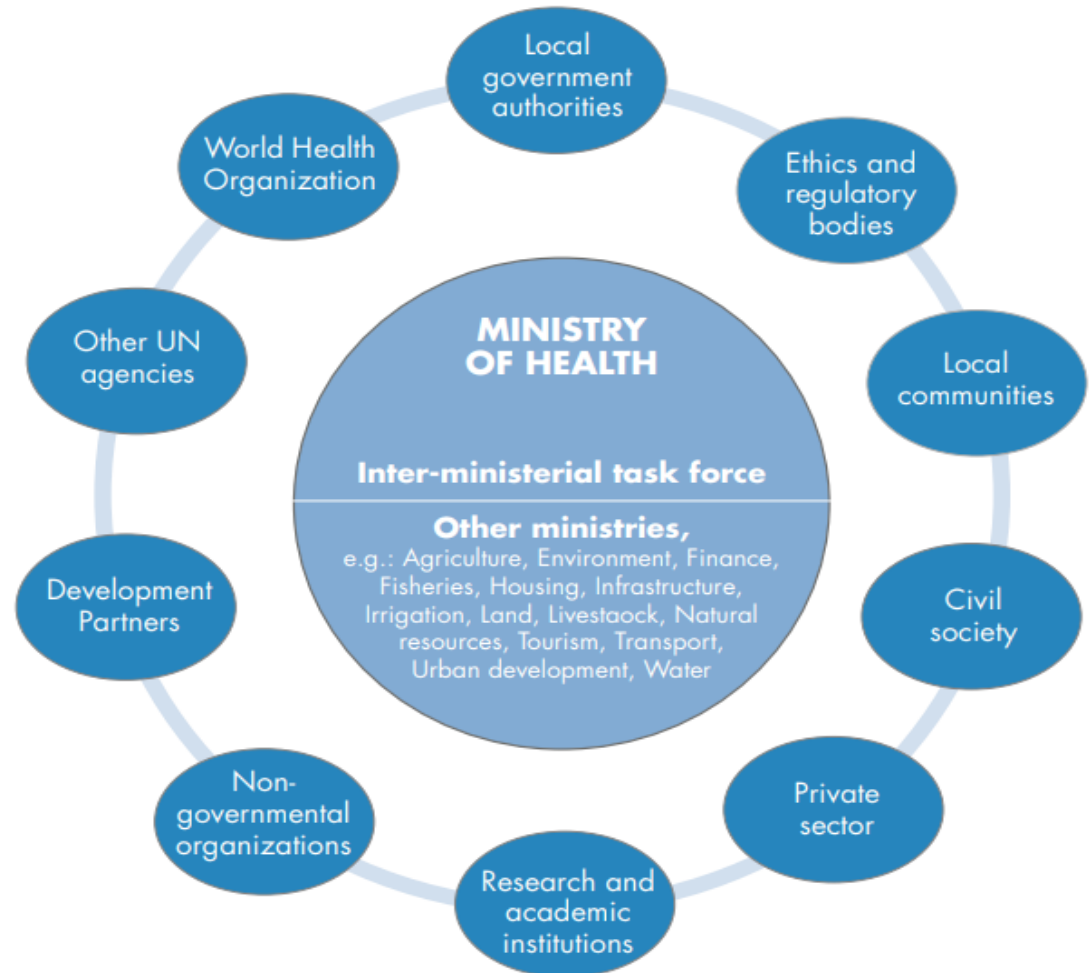
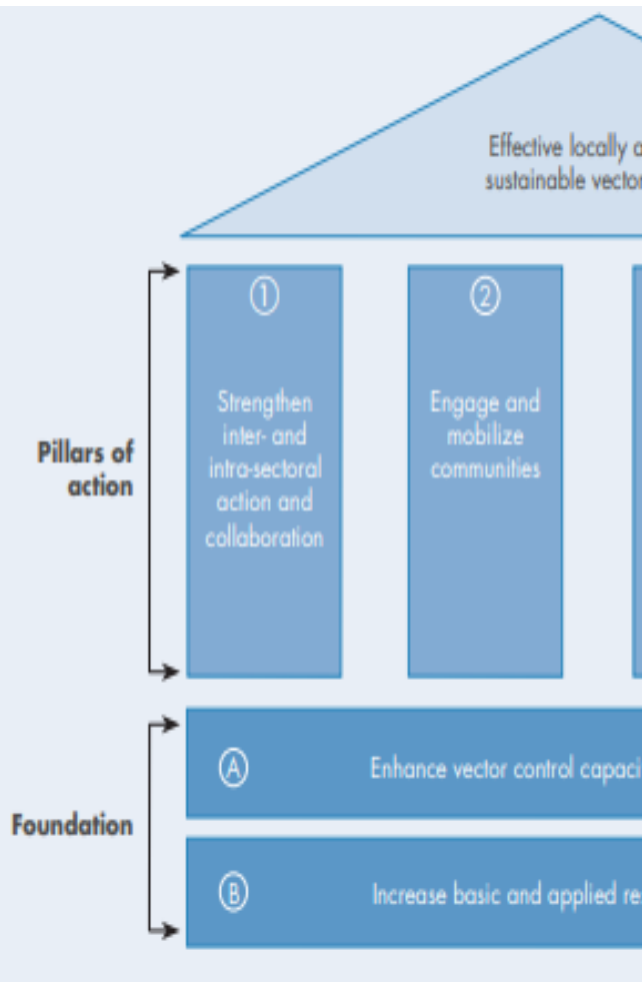
Age wise distribution of Dengue cases(%) in Delhi



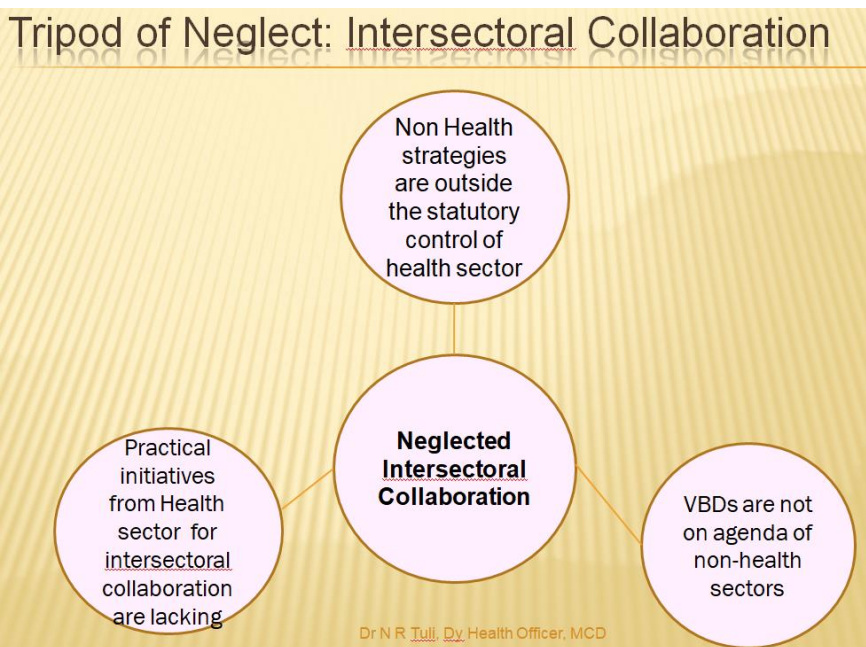
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Global Vector Control Response

National inter-ministerial task force for multisectoral engagement in vector control established and functioning



Challenges !



- Lack of perceived significance of stakeholder's role
- Partners not explained the objectives Roles & Responsibilities
- Partners do not perceive that disease burden due to lack of their support
- Lack of Political/administrative will leading to ineffective planning process
- Official hurdles in involving multiple stakeholders from the government *f*
- Discomfort with others entering one's domain which is looked as interference *f*
- Difficulty in involving stakeholders at senior levels

Steps for effective collaboration

- Mobilize political class & senior bureaucrat
- Define problem and inform, motivate to get commitment of all partners.
- Define roles and responsibilities of partners
- Build bridges between sectors through effective leadership.
- Use systematic approach based on scientific evidence and on experiences
- Conduct joint workshop & shared goal setting *f*
- Ensure sufficient resources i.e. dedicated time, qualified personnel and funding
- You may initiate a Pilot project



3rd ZONAL TASK FORCE MEETING FOR PREVENTION & CONTROL OF VECTOR BORNE DISEASES

8th August 2023

**Org by Public Health Department, Central Zone,
Municipal Corporation of Delhi**



List of Major Stakeholder

- Health & Family Welfare
- Housing & Urban development
- Home affairs
- Local Self Government
- Ministry of water
- Human resource Development
- Environment & Forest
- Ministry of Transport
- Railways
- Information and Broadcasting
- Fisheries
- Health research

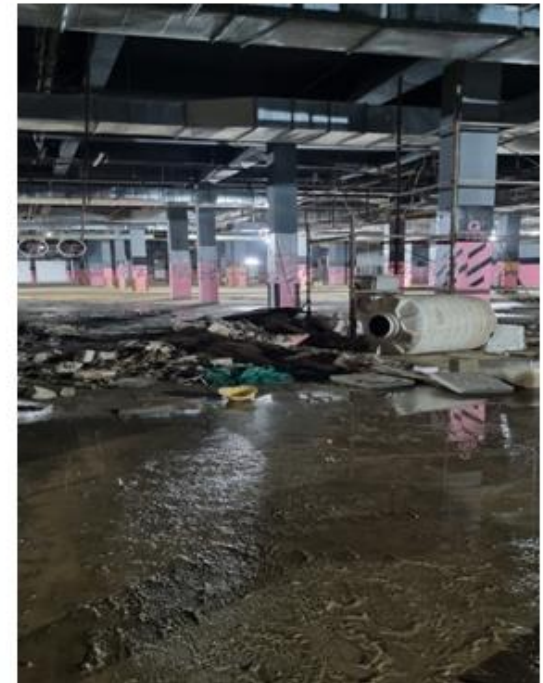
1. Engineering Department,
2. Horticulture Department
3. Education Department
4. Irrigation and Flood Control
5. Public Works Department
6. Water Department
7. Police
8. Railways
9. Hospitals
10. District Administrator

Challenging sites: Waste to wonders



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Challenging sites: Construction sites



Challenging sites: Workshops & dumps



Challenging Sites: Police Stations



Challenging sites : Bus Depots



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Challenging sites: Fire Stations



Challenging sites: Parks and Nurseries



Challenging site : Floods



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Challenging sites: Schools



Challenging sites: Drains



Challenging sites: Buildings designs



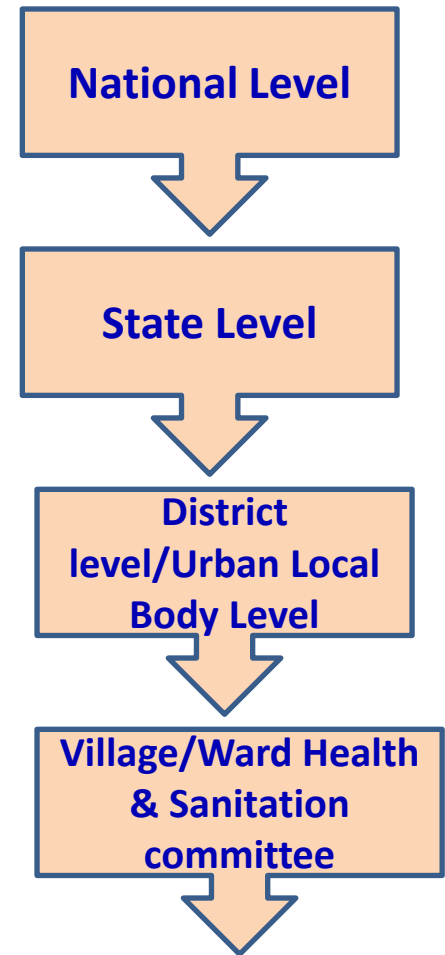
Way forward

1. Intra-sectoral collaboration requires strong political commitment
2. National vector control programmes an integral part of national development plans
3. Roles and responsibilities to be component of their departmental action plan
4. Need for situational analysis of the available capacity and identification of potential stakeholders
5. After analysis transform policy action through inter-ministerial task force to oversight, coordinate and strengthen vector control.
6. The core decision-making members from high-level officers.
7. Policy needs to be framed to give legal sanctity so that stakeholder are responsible
8. Monitoring at all vertical levels, i.e. Centre, State, District, villages and Municipalities in urban areas.



Operationalising Collaboration

- National Task force
- State Task Force
- District Task force
- Village level Health and sanitation committee
- Terms of reference
- Identification of specific areas of collaboration and resource sharing
- Replicate Best Practices
- Partners must be involved from Planning, implementation and evaluation



[illegible][illegible]

Status of Drain

Previous



Current



Pilot Project on Breeding Free IGNOU: Collaborative Project

Concept: Model of involvement of Stake holders i.e. University

GOAL: To Prevent Indigenous Transmission of Vector Borne Diseases in IGNOU Campus



Project on Breeding Free HIMSR: Collaborative Project

Concept: Model of involvement of Stake holders i.e. Medical College & University

GOAL: To Prevent Indigenous Transmission of Vector Borne Diseases in HIMSR Campus



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Project on Breeding Hospital: Collaborative Project

Concept: Model of involvement of Stake holders i.e. Hospital



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Project on Breeding Hospital: Collaborative Project

Concept: Model of involvement of Stake holders i.e. Hospital



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Project on Breeding Free Jamia University: Collaborative Project

Concept: Model of involvement of Stake holders i.e. University

GOAL: To Prevent Indigenous Transmission of Vector Borne Diseases in Jamia University Campus



Awareness and Vector Control at Places of Community Gathering



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Civil Military Cooperation



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Dengue is Everybody's concern



Thanks

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