WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

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SEMINAR ON THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES IN WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS EM/Sem.VBC/13.4

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Introduction to Planning

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The discussion on planning starts with a review of the prevention and control measures classified by types of measures, whether environmental management, chemical or biological and how each of these is applied against mosquitoes, snails and fly vectors of various diseases. This and the discussions that will follow each presentation will bring the participants' knowledge up to date on these measures and will permit them to visualize how they could be best utilized in the context of general project planning.

The planning of prevention and control measures in water resources development projects can be discussed in several different ways as shown in the following table:

Phases of execution	Types of measures	Transmitting vectors	Project components
Planning	Environmental	Mosquitoes	Reservoir
Design and construction	Chemical	Snails	rrigation system
Operation and	Biological	Flies	Communities

Any of the four column headings can be chosen as a point of departure for the discussion of the other three. Thus we could discuss the prevention and control of each transmitting agent by each of the types of measures applicable to each of the components of the project at each of the phases of execution of the project.

For the discussion of the subject we have chosen the order presented in the table, that is, taking the different phases of execution of the project as a basis for discussing activities to be carried out by applying diversetypes of control measures for the prevention and control for each of the disease transmitting vectors in the various components of the project.

This will give a chronological sequence to the discussion and will reduce repetition, as these are measures common to reservoir and irrigation systems and to mosquitoes and snails. Besides, the activities involved in each phase of execution are more dinstinctly differentiated and thus planners, designers, constructors and operators will find it easier for reference.

In the planning phase we are particularly concerned with the acquisition of information and collection and review of data through the available documents and reports complemented by studies, surveys and investigations, and the analysis of this information to identify the environmental elements, including man, that will be affected, predict the changes in these elements and evaluate the importance of the adverse effects that these changes will produce. Much of this information will serve as basic data for follow-up evaluation of the progress achieved.

In the design and construction phases we are particularly concerned with the planning and designing of features that should be included in the proposed works, the discussion and advisory assistance to project planners and designers so that recommended modifications and additions are taken into account in their plans, and with supervisory vigilance so that the approved changes in design are actually carried out during the construction.

In the operation and maintenance phase we are particularly concerned with the planning of long-term and routine activities to be carried out under the responsibility of the managing staff of the project, with the supervision to ensure that through proper operation and maintenance no adverse health conditions are created, and with the planning and execution of complimentary preventive and control measures against vectors and intermediate hosts. Regular evaluation of progress achieved and the related adjunct of operation plans are integral features of this phase.