

## **Arboviral Surveillance and Control Capacity Survey**

The World Health Organisation (WHO) in partnership with WHO Regional Offices is conducting a baseline survey to get an overview of country capacities for arboviral diseases surveillance (epidemiological and entomological) and control in member states. Survey responses will be compiled and analysed, and a report will be generated to identify common gaps, and can serve as a baseline survey for guiding planning activities for arboviral diseases surveillance and control at country, regional, and global scale.

## **Instructions**

The survey will cover the following sections:

- Surveillance
- Case Management
- Vector Control
- Community Sensitization
- Outbreak Preparedness
- Arboviral disease surveillance data
- Staffing

It is recommended that you have the following available to complete the survey:

- documents for upload including:
  - o descriptions of the arboviral surveillance system
  - o arboviral disease preparedness plans
  - o guidelines for arboviral disease surveillance
  - o surveillance data reports for human and non-human arbovirus surveillance
  - o clinical management guidelines
- human case data for arboviral diseases reportable in your country from 2015-2020.

Please complete the survey to the best of your ability and knowledge by 31 May, 2021. You can complete the survey in multiple sittings. For completion of the survey online we recommend to save your responses after filling in the first page of the questionnaire by clicking "Resume later" at the lower left corner and provide with your username, password, email and click "save". Then, click "Next" to continue, your next responses will be automatically saved if you exit before you reach the end of the survey. To resume with the survey, just click on the "Resume" link sent to your email address. After you finish the last

question and are ready to submit the survey, just click "Submit" at the lower right corner to complete the survey.

We encourage you to collaborate with your colleagues and partners to complete portions of the survey that may relate to others within your national health department/ministry of health. If you are unable to answer any of the questions, you can skip those questions and leave them unanswered or choose "Don't know". We estimate the survey will take a total of 3-4 hours to complete.

For any questions, please contact Dr Ingrid Rabe (<a href="mailto:rabei@who.int">rabei@who.int</a>) or Dr Diana Rojas Alvarez (<a href="mailto:drojas@who.int">drojas@who.int</a>).

	Section I: Respondent details
1	Country:
2	Respondent/person to be contacted for clarification, if needed (last name, first name, e-mail address)
3	Professional title and affiliation
4	Date (DD/MM/YYYY):
	Section II: Arboviral disease surveillance system
5	Which arboviruses have circulated in your country at any time since the year 2000? This refers only to arboviruses with autochthonous i.e., local mosquito-borne transmission.
	☐ Chikungunya virus ☐ Dengue viruses ☐ Yellow fever virus ☐ Zika virus ☐ Other (please specify):
6	Do you have any written arbovirus surveillance and control plan(s)/guideline(s) for your country?
	O Yes, we have arbovirus-specific plans(s) or guidelines(s) O Yes. We do not have arbovirus-specific guidelines, but arboviruses are included within general surveillance guidelines.  If so, please specify guidelines:
	O No (if checked, please proceed to question 6)
6b	For which of the following arboviruses do you have written surveillance and control plans for your country? These may be viruses known to be circulating or plans for possible introduction. Please choose all that apply:
	☐ Chikungunya virus ☐ Dengue virus ☐ Yellow fever virus ☐ Zika virus ☐ Other, please specify:
6c	If you answered "Yes" to question 5, please attach surveillance and control plan(s) or protocol(s), or guideline(s) when submitting this survey.
7	Is there a specific national programme for arboviral diseases surveillance or is it integrated in another programme?  Please select the appropriate answer:

	☐ Specific programme ☐ Integrated in another programme			
	If so, please specify:			
	☐ No programme			
8	For which level of the health all relevant levels)	structure are indi	vidual and aggregated	data available? (select
	Healthcare level	Individual	level data	Aggregated data
	Primary health care		<b>_</b>	
	District		<b>-</b>	
	Regional		]	
	National	С	]	
9	What are the tools used for reapply.	ecording case data	a for surveillance purp	oses? Select all that
	N	lational level	State/provincial level	District level
	Paper-based			
	Electronic Mixed methods			
10		ded to the stoff	مانيم ميناها ماليمين	dianan augusillanan
10	What training has been providata?	ded to the starr w	orking with arbovirus	disease surveillance
	<ul> <li>□ One-time basic training of and/or geographic inform</li> <li>□ Repeated/continuing basic</li> <li>□ One-time advanced train SAS, Tableau, etc.) and One-time advanced training STATA, R, SAS, etc.) and One-time advanced training SAS, Tableau, etc.) and One-time advanced training SAS, etc.) and One-tim</li></ul>	nation systems (Gic training on data ing on statistical s GIS ning on advance s	IS) a capture, analysis, and software for data analy	l/or GIS sis (e.g. STATA, R,
11	For which of the following as	rboviral disease c	ases is reporting mand	atory in your country?
		Mandatory reporting of all suspect cases	Mandatory reporting of confirmed case only	Not reportable
	Chikungunya virus disease			
	Dengue virus disease			
	Yellow fever			
	Zika virus disease (non- congenital)			
	Zika virus disease (congenital)			

	Other:				
11b	Please attach documer this survey.	nt(s) containing surve	illance case definitions	s when submitting	
12	In the last 2 years, did y human cases of arbovira		ational epidemiological	surveillance for	
	☐ Yes ☐ No ( <b>if no, please pro</b> ☐ Don't know ( <b>if you o</b>	-	roceed to question 13)		
12b	How often was the surv Please choose one of the		nducted?		
	☐ Ongoing ☐ Once a year ☐ Every 3 months ☐ Every 6 months ☐ Others Please specify				
12c	What type of human art	oviral disease surveill	ance was conducted?		
	O Primarily active O Primarily passive O Combination of active and passive				
12d	If available, please attach the most recent human arboviral disease surveillance report(s) when submitting this survey.				
13	Does your country prov of arboviral diseases?	ide <b>regular training s</b>	essions for healthcare v	workers on notification	n
	☐ Yes. If so, please des	cribe:			-
14	What do the arboviral d success and b) barriers/d				
	success and of carriers	annienges to meet man			
	Section III: Arbovirus	laboratory capacity			
15	Is arbovirus diagnostic lyour country? (Please so outbreak periods, respec	elect the applicable opt			
		All suspect cases tested	Subset of suspect cases tested	No suspect cases tested	
	Outbreak periods				
	Non-outbreak periods				

15b	What is the average percentage of suspected cases your country gets lab-confirmed?							
	Please enter your answer here:							
	□ Routinely:% in a year							
		□ During outbreaks:% per identified cluster						
16	In the last t	In the last two years, were the positive cases of arboviruses confirmed by a national reference laboratory?						
					e specify then tions. Please s		m	
16b	In the even send sampl					type and se	rotype arboviru	ises, do you
	O Yes. Ple	ase specif	fy where: _					
	O No							
17	Overall, wh Please tick			ies) is(are)	available in	your count	ry?	
		Antigen testing	IgM antibody testing	IgG antibody testing	Neutralizing antibody testing	Virus isolation	RT-PCR or other nucleic acid amplification test	Viral gene/ Genome Sequencing
	CHIKV							
	DENV							
	ZIKV				П			
	YFV							
	Other							П
18							perform adequate each checked in	
	Resource							
			,	nate numb	er of			
	☐ Additio							
	☐ Additio	onal lab ec	quipment,	reagents, e	etc			
	☐ Other o	capacity no	eeds					
19	• •		•		on humans, i. select all that		g of prevailing	
	☐ Yes, vi	a virus iso a RT-PCF	₹					
			id nucleic	testing				
	_	lease spec	•					
	-	gical testir	-					
	n so, p	lease spec	шу					
	No (if no,	No (if no, please proceed to question 20)						

19b	Which samples do you use for virological surveillance?
	☐ Samples from <b>suspected arboviral diseases</b> routinely notified ☐ Samples routinely collected from patients with <b>fever of unknown origin</b> ☐ Other type of samples (please specify):
19c	For which viruses do you perform virological surveillance? (check all that apply)
	☐ Chikungunya virus ☐ Dengue viruses ☐ Yellow fever virus ☐ Zika virus ☐ Other (specify):
19d	Does your country provide <b>regular training sessions</b> for healthcare workers on arboviruses virological surveillance?
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
20	What do the arboviral disease surveillance staff perceive as factors contributing to the a) success and b) barriers/challenges with respect to laboratory testing for arboviral infections?
	Section IV: Management of arboviral disease cases
21	Does your country have clinical guidelines for healthcare workers on diagnosis and clinical management of cases and severe cases of <i>Aedes</i> -borne arboviral diseases?
	☐ Yes ☐ No
21b	Please attach the clinical guidelines for arboviral disease management when submitting this survey or provide electronic link(s).
22	Are <b>severe</b> cases of arboviral diseases managed in a special area (part of the hospital, isolation beds)?
	☐ Yes ☐ No If so, where are severe patients sent to?
22	□ Don't know
23	☐ Don't know  How many hospital beds are available per 100,000 population?
23	
	How many hospital beds are available per 100,000 population?  Does your country provide <b>regular training sessions</b> for healthcare workers on clinical

	Section V- Routine Vector Surveillance and Control
26	Is there a disease programme, agency, or service in charge of arbovirus vector surveillance in your country?
	☐ Yes. If so, please specify: ☐ No ☐ Don't know
27	Which institution/department is in charge of reporting entomologic surveillance data to the national ministry of health/health department? (Check all that apply)
	<ul> <li>☐ State/provincial health agencies</li> <li>☐ Other national agency</li> <li>☐ City/country health departments</li> <li>☐ Local mosquito control districts or similar organisations</li> <li>☐ Universities or academic institutions</li> <li>☐ Private companies</li> <li>☐ Other – please specify</li> </ul>
28	For the last 2 years, did your country conduct <b>entomologic surveillance</b> for arboviral infections in mosquito vectors?
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
28b	If yes to question 28, please attach report(s) when submitting this survey.
28c	If yes to question 31, is it country wide programmes or restricted to specific locations?
	<ul> <li>□ Country wide</li> <li>□ Restricted to specific locations</li> <li>Please describe which locations:</li> </ul>
28d	How many sentinel vector surveillance sites do you have ?
28e	How often was the surveillance conducted? Please choose one of the following:
	☐ Once a year ☐ Every three months ☐ Every six months ☐ Others (Please specify)
29	Do you conduct adult mosquito surveillance?
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
30	Do you conduct larval/pupal mosquito surveillance?
	☐ Yes ☐ No
31	Are trapped mosquitoes identified to species?
	□ Yes

	□ No □ Don't know
32	Does your country either calculate <b>minimum infection rates</b> ( <b>MIR</b> ) for at least dengue/chikungunya/Zika/yellow fever with your mosquito data or receive such data from other agencies? Please choose only one of the following:
	<ul> <li>☐ Yes, our agency makes the MIR estimations</li> <li>☐ Yes, the MIR are estimated by another institution. If so, please specify:</li> <li>☐ No</li> <li>☐ Don't know</li> </ul>
33	Which laboratories perform testing for arboviruses on mosquito pools collected in your country in the last two years? (check all that apply)
	<ul> <li>□ National public health laboratory</li> <li>□ State public health laboratory</li> <li>□ Local health department laboratory</li> <li>□ University or academic institution</li> <li>□ Local MCD (if different from county health dep't)</li> <li>□ Mosquito surveillance done, but no testing done on mosquito pools</li> <li>□ Not applicable (no mosquito surveillance done)</li> <li>□ Other</li> </ul>
34	Is there a record of <i>Aedes aegypti</i> or <i>Aedes albopictus</i> being found in your country in the past 5 years?
	<ul> <li>☐ Yes, only Aedes aegypti</li> <li>☐ Yes, only Aedes albopictus</li> <li>☐ Yes, both Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus</li> <li>☐ None found in the country at this time</li> </ul>
	Unknown within the country at this time
34b	Please describe the potential public health threat from <i>Aedes aegypti</i> in your country. Please choose only one of the following:
	□ Aedes aegypti populations are abundant and arbovirus(es) is (are) circulating □ Aedes aegypti populations are spreading and pose a significant public health threat □ Aedes aegypti populations are restricted to few sites and do not yet pose a significant threat □ Aedes aegypti populations are stable in select areas and pose a significant threat □ Aedes aegypti mosquitoes are only occasionally found and do not pose a significant public health threat □ Other (Please specify):
34c	Please describe the potential public health threat from <i>Aedes albopictus</i> in your country. Please choose only one of the following:
	□ Aedes albopictus populations are abundant and arbovirus(es) is (are) circulating □ Aedes albopictus populations are spreading and pose a significant public health threat □ Aedes albopictus populations are restricted to few sites and do not yet pose a significant threat □ Aedes albopictus populations are stable in select areas and pose a significant threat □ Aedes albopictus mosquitoes are only occasionally found and do not pose a significant public health threat □ Other

	Please specify
35	For the last two years, did your country conduct <b>adulticiding</b> , including space spraying, and/or <b>larviciding activities</b> in local jurisdictions (either using government staff and resources, or subcontracting to a different entity to do so)? Please choose only one of the following:
	□ Adulticiding (insecticide application against adult mosquitoes)   □ Larviciding   □ Insect growth regulators   □ Wolbachia   □ Sterile insect release   □ None   □ Other (please specify)
35b	If no to question 39, would your country have conducted or financially supported adulticiding/larviciding or source reduction activities in the last two years if sufficient funding were available?
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
35c	If yes to question 39, which insecticides (adulticides) and/or larvicides (brand and product name) were used?
36	Does your country provide <b>regular training sessions</b> for vector control and surveillance staff?
	☐ Yes, for both ☐ Yes, only for vector surveillance ☐ Yes, only for vector control ☐ No ☐ Don't know
37	For the last two years, did your country have a plan for mosquito-borne disease control that includes a threshold (e.g. level of vector mosquito abundance or minimum infection rate) that would result in a recommendation for mosquito adulticiding/other mosquito reduction measures?
	<ul> <li>☐ Yes – have a threshold that does not require concurrent human cases</li> <li>☐ Yes – have a threshold that requires concurrent human cases</li> <li>☐ No – have a plan but there is no specific threshold</li> <li>☐ No – do not have a formal plan that includes adulticiding to control mosquito-borne diseases</li> </ul>
37b	If you answer yes to question 41, which indicators are used as threshold(s)?
	<ul> <li>□ Concurrent human cases</li> <li>□ Minimum infection rate</li> <li>□ Vector density</li> <li>□ Breteau Index</li> </ul>

	☐ House Index
	☐ Container Index
	□ Other:
38	Overall, are data on any of the following arboviral outbreak risk factors routinely collected and analysed? (Select all that apply)
	☐ House Index
	☐ Breteau Index
	☐ Container Index
	☐ Temperatures
	□ Rainfall
	☐ Migration of a non-immune population
	□ None
	Other (places specify):
	Other (please specify):
39	Is there a surveillance system in place for monitoring <i>Aedes</i> resistance to the insecticide(s) used?
	□Yes
	□ No
	□ Don't know
40	What do the vector surveillance staff perceive as factors contributing to the a) success and b) barriers/challenges with respect to vector surveillance and control in the country
	Section VI: Animal surveillance
41	During the last 2 years, did your country conduct national epidemiological surveillance for arboviral disease in animals (e.g., epizootic surveillance for yellow fever in endemic areas)?
	□ Yes
	□ No (if no, please proceed to question 10)
	☐ Don't know (if you do not know, please proceed to question 10)
41b	How often was the animal surveillance conducted?
	☐ Once a year
	□ Every trimester
	□ Every semester
	☐ Others (Please specify)
41c	What type of surveillance was conducted in animals (zoonotic reservoirs)?
110	what type of sarvemance was conducted in animals (20000012 reservoirs).
	☐ Primarily active (e.g., active searching for infected animals, whether asymptomatic,
	diseased, or dead animals)
	Drimarily passive (a.g. incidental reporting of animal deaths)
	☐ Primarily passive (e.g., incidental reporting of animal deaths)

41d	Please submit a report on this surveillance together with the completed survey		
42	Does your country (or do local jurisdictions within the country) conduct <b>sentinel animal surveillance</b> or epizootic surveillance, e.g., in non-human primates, for yellow fever or for other arboviruses?  Please choose only one of the following:		
	☐ Yes ☐ No (if no, please proceed to question 11) ☐ Don't know (if you do not know, please proceed to question 11)		
42b	For which viruses is sentinel surveillance conducted and in which animal species?		
	Arbovirus name Sentinel animal species  1		
42c	Please submit reports on sentinel animal surveillance together with the completed survey		
	Section VII: Community sensitization and participation		
43	Does your country have a community outreach program that also covers arboviral diseases?		
	□ Yes □ No		
43b	Which departments or programs are in charge of <b>the community outreach program</b> in your country as it pertains to arboviral diseases?		
43c	What is the <b>geographical coverage</b> of the outreach program in your country?		
	☐ Countrywide ☐ Only selected areas (please specify where):		
	☐ No outreach programme		
43d	Is the community outreach/social mobilization program sufficiently <b>funded to cover staff</b> time, prevention and outreach activities as needed?		
	□ Yes □ No		
	□ Don't know		
43e	Which resources would help ensure adequate capacity?		
	<ul> <li>□ Educational materials for the public</li> <li>□ Educational and reference materials for health care providers</li> <li>□ Educational and reference materials for local health departments</li> <li>□ Additional staff</li> <li>□ Staff training</li> </ul>		

	☐ Additional r	resources (Please spec	cify)		
44	transmission riadulticiding/ins	nal arboviral disease sk and/or possible ve secticiding, commun boviral diseases in la	ector-control ac ity mobilization	tivities (e.g. larvicion and participation,	ling,
		Issued by national public health agency	Issued by state/local health agencies	No risk in the past two years	No notifications even though risk was present
	During outbreaks				
	Non- outbreak periods				
44b		were issued, which nobilisation and acce			community intry? (Check all that
	☐ Public service ☐ Passive district ☐ Active district ☐ Town, commod Posting infour Good Door-to-dood ☐ Participation	es to electronic and posses to electronic and posses to electronic and posses to enhance a contract of the community, or neighborhormation on the home a outlets (Facebook, or outreach in selected in community clear of messages into all lose specify):	n television or ronal brochures nal brochures ood meetings a page of your a Twitter, etc) d locations n-ups	gency's website	
45		ntry provide regular to nobilisation and acce			
	☐ Yes If yes, please splease	-			
46		ommunity outreach st llenges with respect t			g to the a) success and
	Section VIII-	Preparedness for an	boviral outbre	eaks/epidemics	
47	Is there either a committee for		tbreak response	e committee in your	country, or a steering
	☐ Yes ☐ No				
48	•	ntry have a <b>continge</b> ding outbreaks of <i>ar</i>			rvices during an
	□ Yes				
48b		the contingency pla	n document to	gether with the co	mpleted survey

49	Are there defined or established criteria for declaring an outbreak of arboviral disease outbreak in your country?
	☐ Yes. If so, please briefly describe the criteria or reference the document in which those
	are stated:
	□ No
	□ Don't know
50	Do you have established collaborations with national/regional research institutions /
	<b>international agencies</b> that are planned to be activated in case of arboviral outbreak?
	☐ Yes. If so, please specify institution(s)/agency(ies):
51	☐ Don't know  What <b>vector control interventions</b> are deployed in case of an emergency?
31	what vector control interventions are deproyed in case of all emergency?
52	For the last 2 years, which of the following government levels had an <b>emergency fund</b> or a
32	specified emergency funding mechanism for arbovirus outbreak response?
	□ National level
	☐ State/Local level
	□ None
53	Does your country provide <b>regular training sessions</b> for staff/committee in charge of
	preparedness for arboviral outbreaks/epidemics?
	□ Yes
	□No
54	What do the arboviral disease surveillance/clinical staff perceive as factors contributing to
	the a) success and b) barriers/challenges with respect to preparedness of arboviral diseases
	epidemics in your country

	<u> </u>												
	Section IX: Arbovirus surveillance data												
55	Please provide total number of cases and deaths for the following arboviral diseases from 2015 to 2020 (if available).												
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
	Dengue												
	Chikungunya												
	Zika												
	Yellow fever												
	West Nile												
	Other:												
56	Please provide cas	se numbers o	of mosquito-	transmitted	locally acqu	uired Aedes	-borne arbo	virus infect	ions by case	classificati	on for 2020	and if not a	vailable, then
	Please provide case numbers of mosquito-transmitted locally acquired <i>Aedes</i> -borne arbovirus infections by case classification for 2020 and if not available, ther for 2019												
	Virus			Suspec	et cases	Pro	bable cases	C	onfirmed ca	ses	Deaths		
	Chikungunya												
	Dengue												
	Yellow Fever Zika												
	Other:												
	Other.												
57	Do arbovirus surv	eillance staf	f have any p	erceived re	asons for in	creasing tre	ends in arbov	viral diseas	e incidence:				
	☐ Climate change	Climate change (as evidenced by changes in meteorological data)											
	☐ Construction activities												

☐ Population migration (within the country or between countries)
☐ Increased availability of peri-domestic water-bearing containers suitable for mosquito egg deposition
□ Other:

	Section XII: Surveillance staffing							
58	During 2019 (prior to the Covid-19 pandemic), indicate below the number of arbovirus							
	surveillance staff at the national level. Surveillance staff include those who are responsible							
	for human disease surveillance, mosquito (entomological) surveillance, and animal							
	surveillance, e.g., monitoring of non-human primates for yellow fever in endemic regions.							
	As the categories below are mutually exclusive, please place each staff person in only one							
	column.							
	Clinicians Epidemiolog Laboratoria Entomologis Support							
		Cimetans			C			
			ists	ns	ts/ vector	staff		
					control	(administrat		
					specialists	ion;		
						logistics;		
						other)		
	N. 1 0					other)		
	Number of							
	full-time							
	equivalents							
	(FTE)							
59	Indicate below	how many tot	al FTE staff ne	rsons are neede	ed at the nation	al level in vou	r	
	country to achi	•				•		
	surveillance.	teve full epider	morogy und idi	solutory cupue	to conduct	aroovirus		
	*Full epidemic	ology and lahor	atory capacity	are defined as:				
	i) ability to cor					al disease case		
	with laboratory						,	
	authority/minis				•	ational nearth		
	ii) regularly re							
						introduced Ae	dec	
			iii) ability to test by IgM/other? for all locally transmitted and likely to be introduced Aedes-					
	borne arboviruses on any serum specimen submitted to national or subnational lab on a suspected case of arboviral disease; and							
				ubilitied to hat	ional of subhat	ionai iab on a		
	suspected case	of arboviral di	sease; and				naa	
	suspected case iv) having an e	of arboviral di environmental s	sease; and surveillance sy	stem that inclu	des Aedes mos	quito surveillaı		
	suspected case iv) having an e to monitor vec	of arboviral di environmental s tor activity who	sease; and surveillance system appropriate	stem that including all parts of t	des Aedes mos he country in v	quito surveillar which there is th		
	suspected case iv) having an e	of arboviral di environmental s tor activity who uman outbreak	sease; and surveillance sy en appropriate s of arboviral d	stem that including all parts of the lisease based on	des Aedes mos he country in v n past experien	quito surveillar which there is the		
	suspected case iv) having an e to monitor vec	of arboviral di environmental s tor activity who	sease; and surveillance system appropriate s of arboviral depth Epidemiolo	stem that including all parts of the lisease based on Laboratori	des Aedes mos he country in v n past experien Entomolog	quito surveillar which there is the ce.  Support		
	suspected case iv) having an e to monitor vec	of arboviral di environmental s tor activity who uman outbreak	sease; and surveillance sy en appropriate s of arboviral d	stem that including all parts of the lisease based on	des Aedes mos he country in v n past experien Entomolog ists/ vector	quito surveillar which there is the ce.  Support staff		
	suspected case iv) having an e to monitor vec	of arboviral di environmental s tor activity who uman outbreak	sease; and surveillance system appropriate s of arboviral depth Epidemiolo	stem that including all parts of the lisease based on Laboratori	des Aedes mos he country in v n past experien Entomolog ists/ vector control	quito surveillar which there is the ce. Support staff (administr		
	suspected case iv) having an e to monitor vec	of arboviral di environmental s tor activity who uman outbreak	sease; and surveillance system appropriate s of arboviral depth Epidemiolo	stem that including all parts of the lisease based on Laboratori	des Aedes mos he country in v n past experien Entomolog ists/ vector	quito surveillar which there is the ce. Support staff (administr ation;		
	suspected case iv) having an e to monitor vec	of arboviral di environmental s tor activity who uman outbreak	sease; and surveillance system appropriate s of arboviral depth Epidemiolo	stem that including all parts of the lisease based on Laboratori	des Aedes mos he country in v n past experien Entomolog ists/ vector control	quito surveillar which there is the ce.  Support staff (administration; logistics;		
	suspected case iv) having an e to monitor vec potential for hu	of arboviral di environmental s tor activity who uman outbreak	sease; and surveillance system appropriate s of arboviral depth Epidemiolo	stem that including all parts of the lisease based on Laboratori	des Aedes mos he country in v n past experien Entomolog ists/ vector control	quito surveillar which there is the ce. Support staff (administr ation;		
	suspected case iv) having an e to monitor vec potential for hu  Percentage	of arboviral di environmental s tor activity who uman outbreak	sease; and surveillance system appropriate s of arboviral depth Epidemiolo	stem that including all parts of the lisease based on Laboratori	des Aedes mos he country in v n past experien Entomolog ists/ vector control	quito surveillar which there is the ce.  Support staff (administration; logistics;		
	suspected case iv) having an e to monitor vec potential for he  Percentage of full-time	of arboviral di environmental s tor activity who uman outbreak	sease; and surveillance system appropriate s of arboviral depth Epidemiolo	stem that including all parts of the lisease based on Laboratori	des Aedes mos he country in v n past experien Entomolog ists/ vector control	quito surveillar which there is the ce.  Support staff (administration; logistics;		
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62	The national health authority/ministry of health has access to expertise in arbovirus epidemiology (Check all that apply)
	☐ Within the ministry of health
	☐ Through other national agency with regulatory authority
	☐ Through academic institution(s)
	□ Does not have access
	Does not have access
	□ Other:
63	The national health authority/ministry of health has access to expertise in arbovirus laboratory diagnosis (Check all that apply)
	☐ Within the ministry of health (e.g. public health laboratory scientists)
	☐ Through other national agency with regulatory authority
	☐ Through academic institution(s)
	□ Does not have access
	Does not have access
	C Oth on
	□ Other:
64	The national health authority/ministry of health has access to expertise in
	entomology (Check all that apply)
	□ within the ministry of health
	through other national agency with regulatory authority
	through academic institution(s)
	does not have access
	□ Others
65	Optional comments to explain responses to any of Questions 61-64.
	optional comments to explain responses to any of Questions of oil
66	If you have any other comments to add regarding the surveillance and control of
	arboviruses in your country, including whether arboviruses other than those
	transmitted by <i>Aedes</i> mosquitoes are of higher priority, please do so in the text field
	below.
	below.
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## **Definitions of terms:**

Surveillance staff: include those who are involved in human disease surveillance, mosquito

(entomological) surveillance, and animal surveillance, e.g., monitoring of non-human primates for yellow fever.

<u>Full time equivalent (FTE):</u> Equivalent of the work that would be done at full-time capacity by a single individual. For example, a staff member employed in full time work position but only devoting 50% of their time to arbovirus surveillance would be a 0.5 FTE.

You have reached the end of the survey, many thanks for your participation!

As mentioned in the introduction, we will use your information to better inform guidance for prevention, detection, and control of arboviral diseases in your region and globally.

## Definitions:

**Active surveillance** is defined as having dedicated systems and staff that routinely and with effort survey for cases of disease or detection of vectors and associated pathogens by the public health department.

**Passive surveillance** is defined as having a reporting system where physicians, laboratories, mosquito control districts, academic institutions or others routinely report cases of disease or detection of vectors and associated pathogens to the public health department.