

Review of: "The Imperative of a Comprehensive One Health Approach for Mosquito-Borne Disease Control in Indonesia"

Shannon L. Ladeau

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This is a good review in support of general principles of a One Health approach for confronting mosquito-borne disease. The synthesis is accurate, but recommendations are a bit general and could be applied to any location - and such general recommendations can fall a bit flat if there are no perceived resources or opportunities to leverage for making changes. It could be a more powerful prescription for Indonesia, as the title indicates, with a bit more specific detail about which current practices/investments could be most impacted by a shift towards a One Health framework. What was the reasoning or intent for the series of vector-control programmes listed in the introductory paragraphs - are each of these not potentially part of a One Health approach? When listed together, is the point that they represent a haphazard trial-and-error approach in response to ongoing emergencies? More generally, what are the current organizational, labor, and budgetary resource investments in Indonesia, and how much are decisions being made in response to outbreaks versus from a strategic planning perspective? If vector control operates on a budget entirely independent of public health or sanitation budgets and there is no platform for identifying overlapping 'issues' in space or time across these entities, then that is a clear opportunity for positive change with a shift guided by One Health principles. These ideas are all here - but adding some more descriptive and quantitative specifics would make this a more powerful and convincing statement.

For example, some quantification or a visual showing how mosquito-borne disease persists across Indonesia and/or in specific locations over time, with the noted occurrence of specific response efforts/programmes, would help to shape the discussion of how One Health principles could "strengthen long-term sustainability and resilience in combating mosquito-borne diseases". Defining how resources are currently used to put out fires after human outbreaks and showing that it has not been effective at changing outbreak trajectories or limiting reemergence is important for supporting the statement that "there is still a gap ... which is one of the triggers for the increase in cases, deaths, and predictive rates related to mosquito-borne disease sources throughout Indonesia".