

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

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**Potential competing interests:** No potential competing interests to declare.

The article discusses the significance of an inclusive approach to the management of mosquito-borne diseases and emphasizes the factors that need to be considered for the implementation of the "one health" concept in vector control. However, the article lacks a description of the study site, which includes a brief description of Indonesia, its climate, and the context of mosquito-borne diseases. From a methodological point of view, the authors must describe the methods of data collection and processing and the study's duration.

The manuscript does not contain much information specific to Indonesia. After presenting the "one health" concept, the authors should demonstrate whether there is collaboration between all three sectors or only two sectors in the management of mosquito-borne diseases in Indonesia. Also, to address the interdependence of human, animal, and environmental health, the authors must present the inadequacies of interdependence in Indonesia and how they translate. They should give examples of successful interdependencies achieved in other countries and what they consist of.

Regarding community engagement, the authors should describe the health education strategy applied in Indonesia, including its limitations. They should also elaborate on how personalized health education strategies overcome inadequacies in the current system and lead to the active participation of the population.

For intersectoral collaboration and policy implementation, the authors must show whether there is an interdisciplinary collaboration framework with well-defined and functional specifications. They need to answer whether there is a framework for sharing information and data and whether it is accessible to all stakeholders. They should also describe how the gap observed between institutions translates into decision making and implementation.

Lastly, regarding the surveillance system in Indonesia, the authors claim that the surveillance system in Indonesia is not optimized in terms of the availability of field personnel, alerting of extraordinary events, and early detection. They must give the consequences in terms of responsiveness or the scale and seriousness of the notified events.