

# Social Impact Analysis

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# Social Impact Analysis - questionnaires

The core conception of the questionnaires was centred on the following relevant directions:

- knowledge and perception about the current regulatory framework;
- past and present actions in mosquitos control and their impact in terms of quality assessment, efficiency and efficacy;

# **Social Impact Analysis - questionnaires**

- the impact over the tourism sector, the economy and the public health of the mosquitos and the mosquito borne diseases;
- current expenditure and the readiness to contribute by supporting a national monitoring and control system;
- the perception about the supporting pillars of the above mentioned system and their share of contribution.

# **Social Impact Analysis - institutional interview guidelines**

The institutional interview guidelines were aiming to capture the views and the perception about:

- the readiness and the current institutional fast-response capacity for crisis situations in case of MDB outbreaks and the place/position of a monitoring and control system linked to the past and present strategic relevant initiatives;
- the overall impact of MDBs on medium and long term over tourism, economy and public health;

# **Social Impact Analysis - institutional interview guidelines**

- the type of partnership required to support a monitoring and control system;
- priority ranking of the eventual structural adjustments to participate in the system;
- a general assessment of the system's impact and benefits in terms of visibility, public expenditure for public health and systems' efficiency and efficacy

# Social Impact Analysis - Municipalities

- more than 1/3 of the municipalities indicated no interventions in mosquito control at all
- the dominant identified and stated methods were in order: actions against both adults and larvae (over 50% of the municipalities) followed by car held devices producing smoke or fog (30% of the municipalities)
- the effectiveness and the efficacy of the treatments seems to be controlled in 70% of the municipalities

# Social Impact Analysis - Municipalities

- with one exceptions, all municipalities identified the mosquito control as necessary. Even that municipality would definitely change opinion in case of mosquito carried diseases and consider the control actions as a must
- all municipalities without any exception would support the early warning system. With the same complete majority all municipalities indicated that an independent and objective control service to check the quality and the effectiveness and efficacy of the interventions in mosquito control is necessary

# **Social Impact Analysis - Municipalities**

- over 60% of the municipalities would not support financially a monitoring and control system while the rest of 40% advanced no figure or pointed to amounts from 300 to 5000 Euro.
- **One interesting aspect is represented by the fact that municipalities indicating no interest in mosquito control to earlier questions are expressing willingness to financially support the monitoring and control system**



# Social Impact Analysis - Municipalities

- Although there is no doubt that tourists would be annoyed or chased away by mosquitos as observed from the complete majority of the provided answers the link with the 60% of municipalities not willing to financially participate in supporting the monitoring and control system indicates an interest totally opposite to the one mentioned by the citizens from these municipalities

# Social Impact Analysis - Institutional interview

- the answers reflect rather the current reaction capacity of the system than the readiness of the system in terms of improving framework (regulative included)
- the views of the respondents indicate a fairly moderate position, most ratings being around the average 5/10 (4,9 calculated)
- little over 25% of the respondents granted estimations under the calculated average while 15% were rating using superior marks (8/10, or even 10).
- the overall picture illustrated by these answers indicates sufficient room for improvement

## Social Impact Analysis - Institutional interview

- A significant higher rating is given to the place and the importance of an effective system in monitoring and controlling the mosquitos and the diseases they carry.
- the general average of the respondents is of 6,5/10 points with over 25% of the respondents granting the maximum of importance

## Social Impact Analysis - Institutional interview

- 50% of the respondent institutions can identify a clear concern of the governmental institutions for the impact of the diseases spread by mosquitoes. However, regardless the perception and the visibility of the central institutions' actions and initiatives the large majority can identify an important and significant impact of these diseases over the ***income from tourism*** and the ***increase of the public expenditure for public health***

## Social Impact Analysis - Institutional interview

- with regard to the type of system including the stakeholders, the financing and the management, 75% of the answers indicate the orientation towards a **completely public system**, organized, financed and controlled by the state.
- the rest of the respondent institutions opted for a public-private partnership controlled by the state
- no answer at all for the third option: **a completely private system financed** and organized from community financial sources or from citizens

# **Social Impact Analysis - Institutional interview**

The specific measures to be undertaken within the frame of the Ministry/Agency/Institution in preparation for an effective monitoring and control system for mosquitos indicate:

- technical procedures,
- knowledge upgrade for the staff,
- specific communication means and links with the media,
- securing the materials required in interventions, increase of the budget (with the meaning of harmonization with the new requirements and needs),
- organizational and institutional harmonization.

# **Social Impact Analysis - Institutional interview**

At the level of the entire public system:

- continuous monitoring and communication,
- active involvement of all relevant actors,
- information materials,
- education programs and inserts into existing programs,
- a higher role of the public services at community level

# **Social Impact Analysis - Institutional interview**

The most important adjustments as seen by the respondent institutions indicate the highest ratings for:

- The overall (institutional) capacity development;
- Institutional adjustments/change;
- Defining and securing the core conditions for the system's operability;
- Structural changes/adjustments, and
- Adjustments of the regulative framework.



## **Social Impact Analysis - Institutional interview**

The institutional benefits are highly positive in the returned answers and ratings.

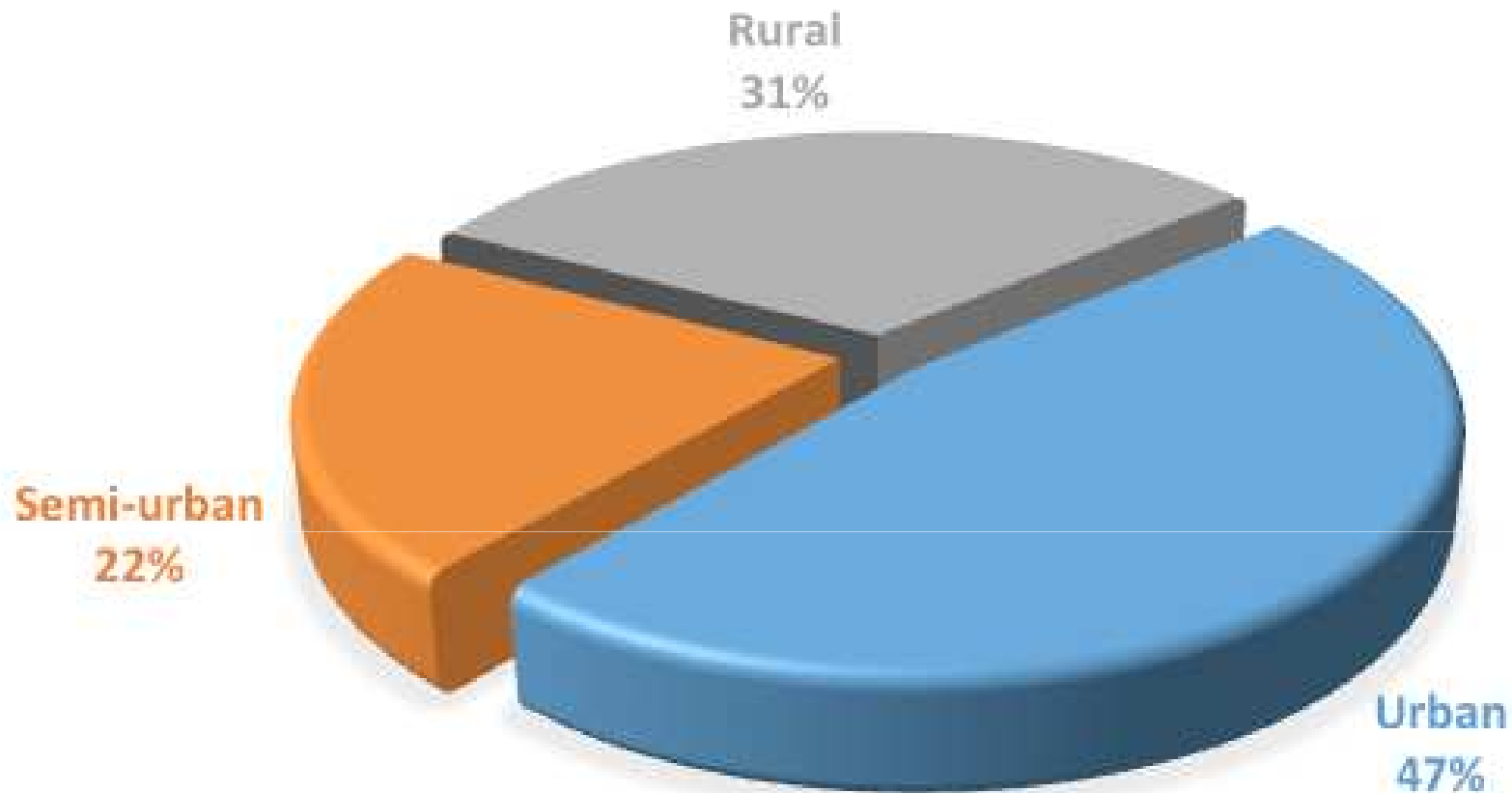
Most respondents (85%) considered highly significant the gain of public image and recognition in health care services, an effective and successful protection and the reduction of public expenditure for healthcare and especially for risk situations

## Social Impact Analysis - Citizens

The total number of respondents on the collected questionnaires within the category Citizens amounts **1032 persons** with a proportional distribution to the residence types (urban, semi-urban and rural), profession (DR-PhD, MR-MSc., NKV-No qualification, SSS-Secondary education and VSS-BSc) and age categories.

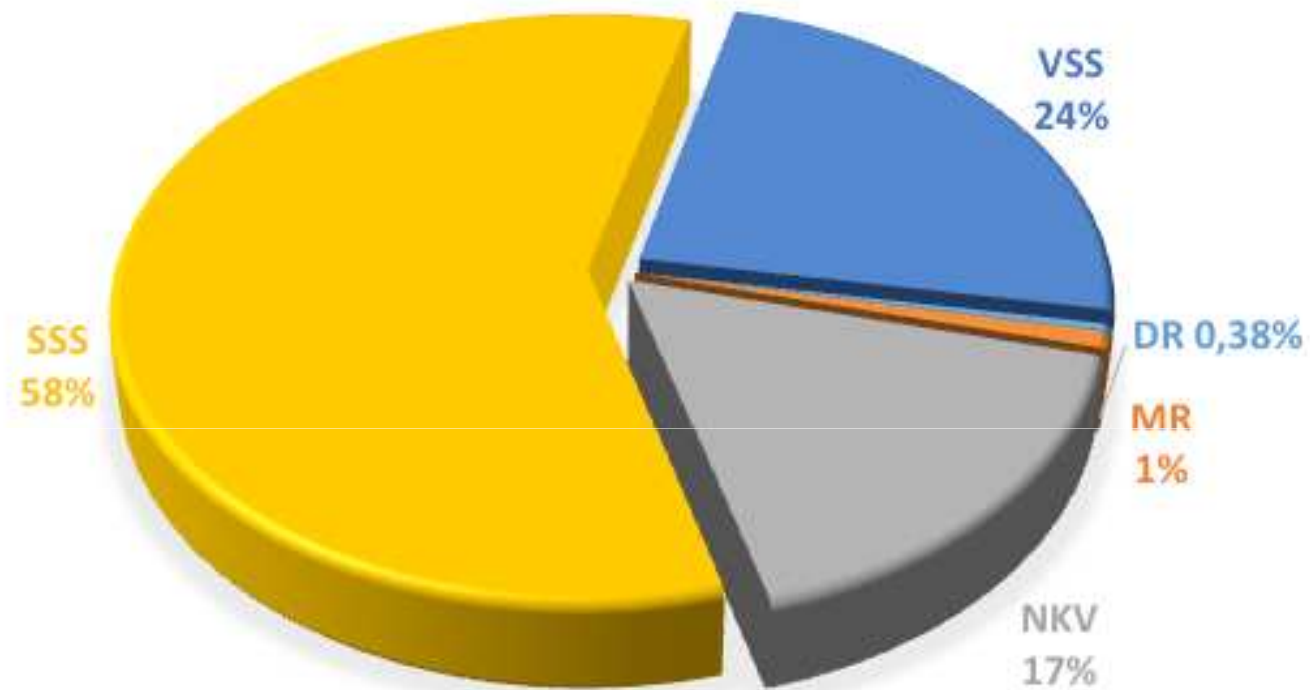
# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (sample)

## RESIDENCE ENVIRONMENT OF THE RESPONDENTS

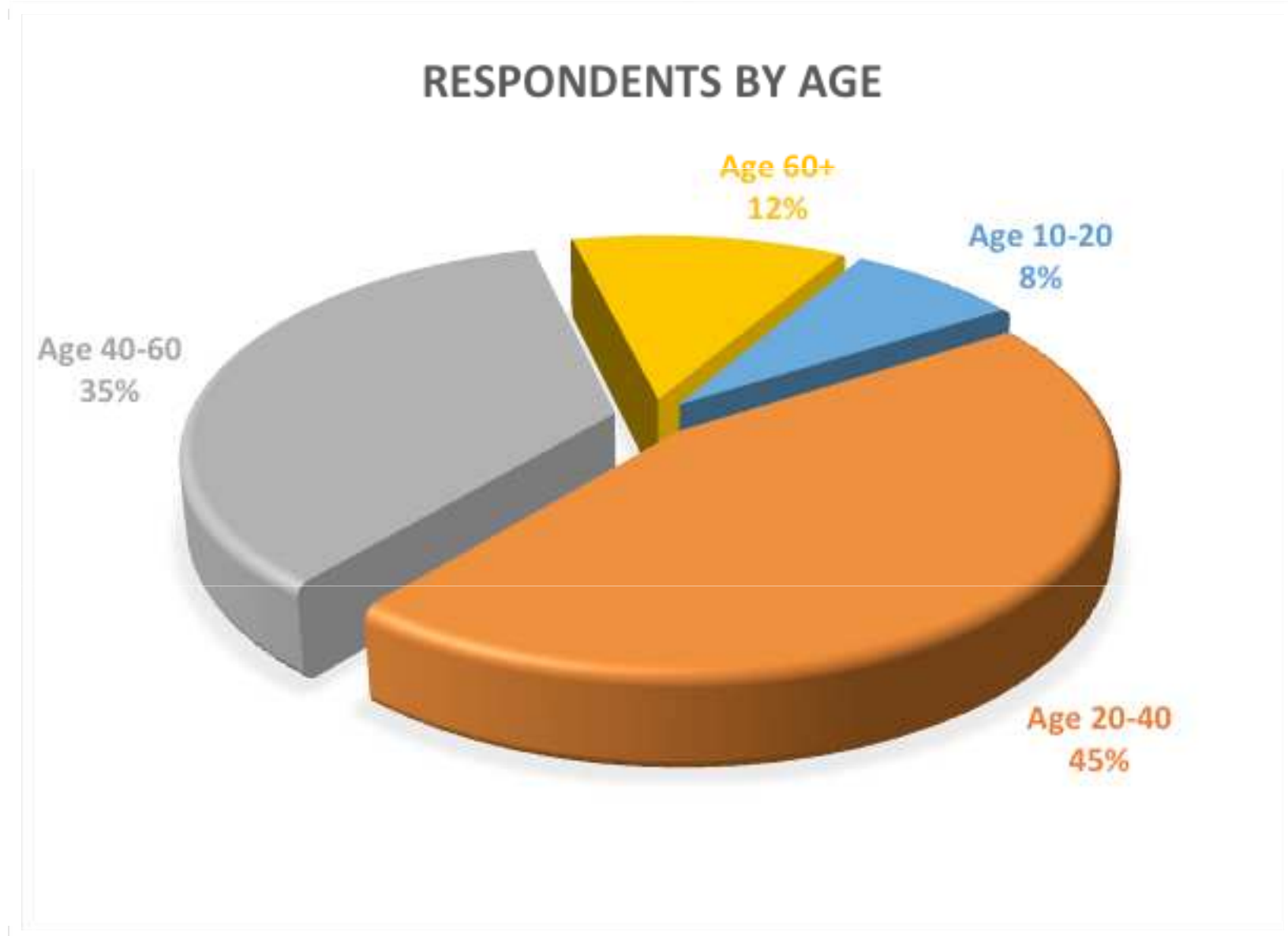


# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (sample)

## PROFESSIONAL PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

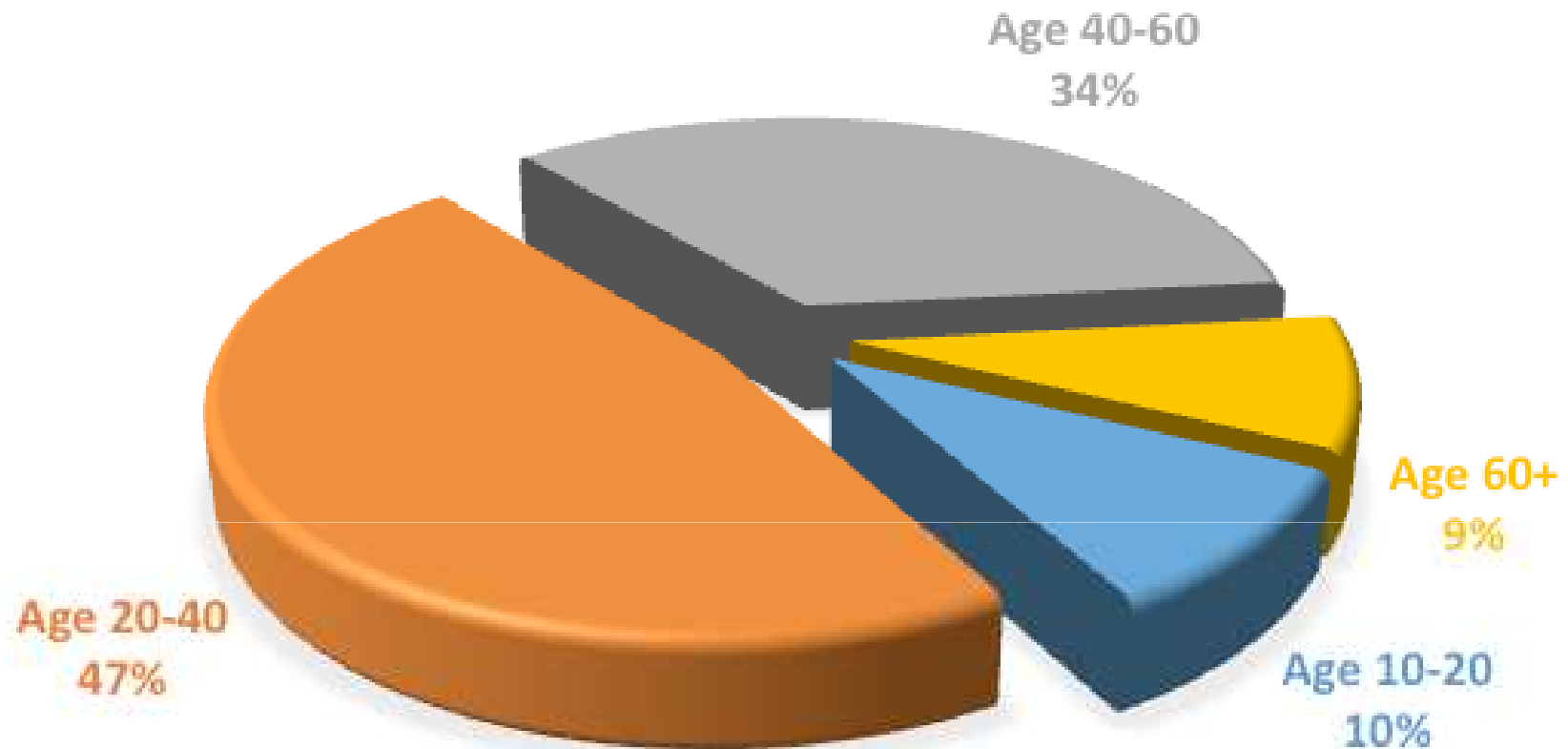


# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (sample)



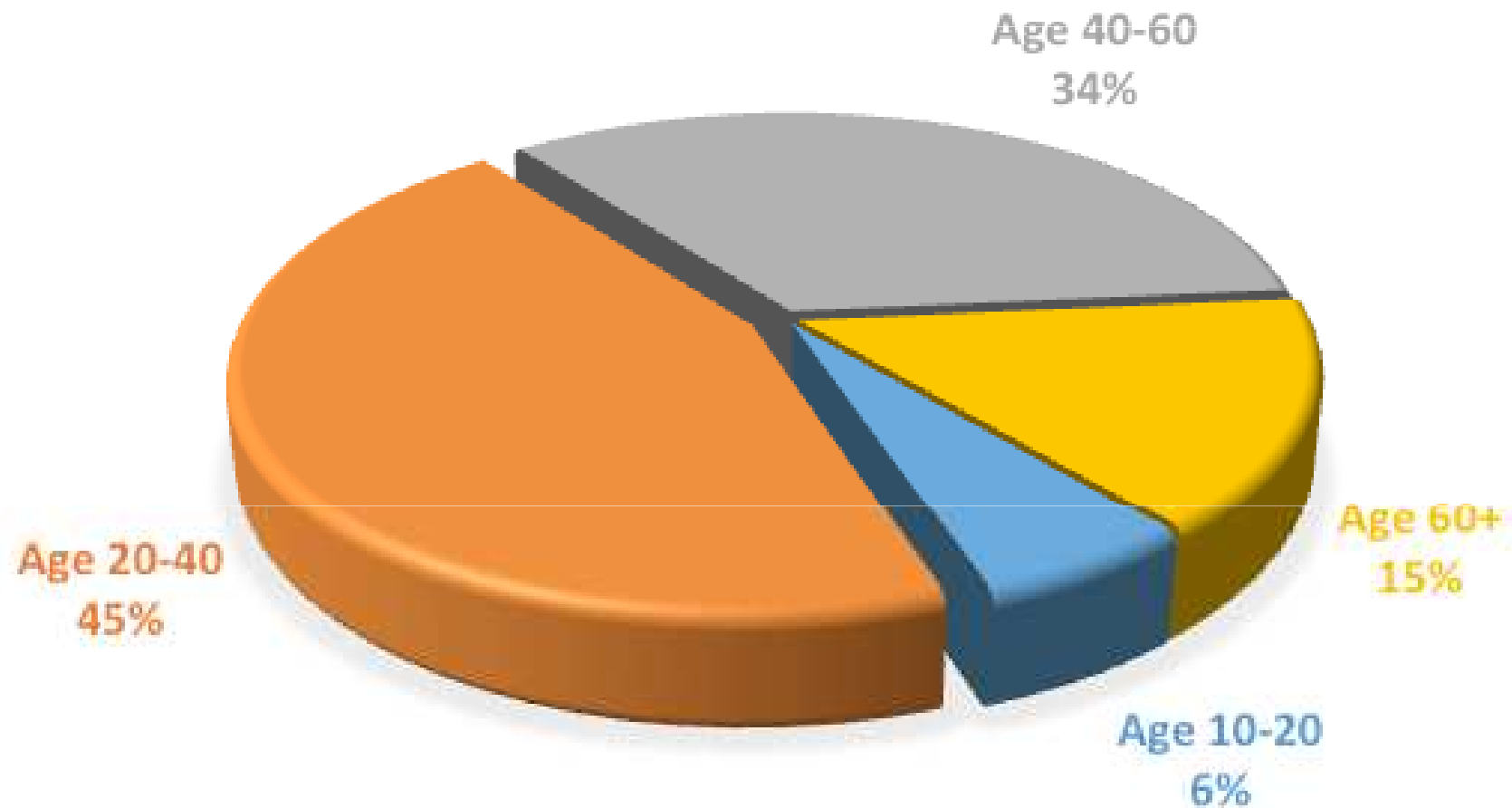
# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (sample)

## AGE OF THE URBAN RESPONDENTS



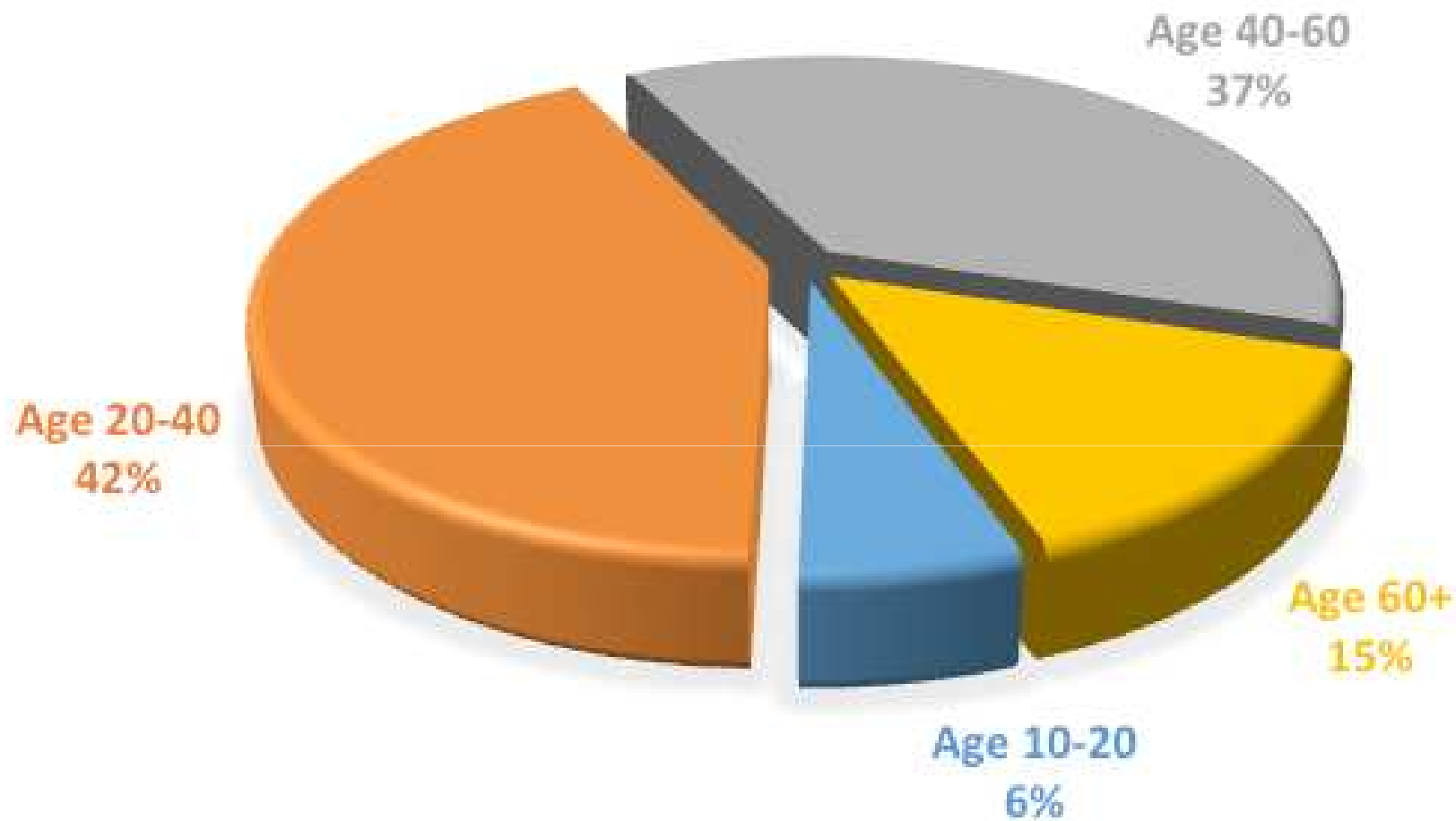
# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (sample)

## AGE OF THE SEMIURBAN RESPONDENTS



# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (sample)

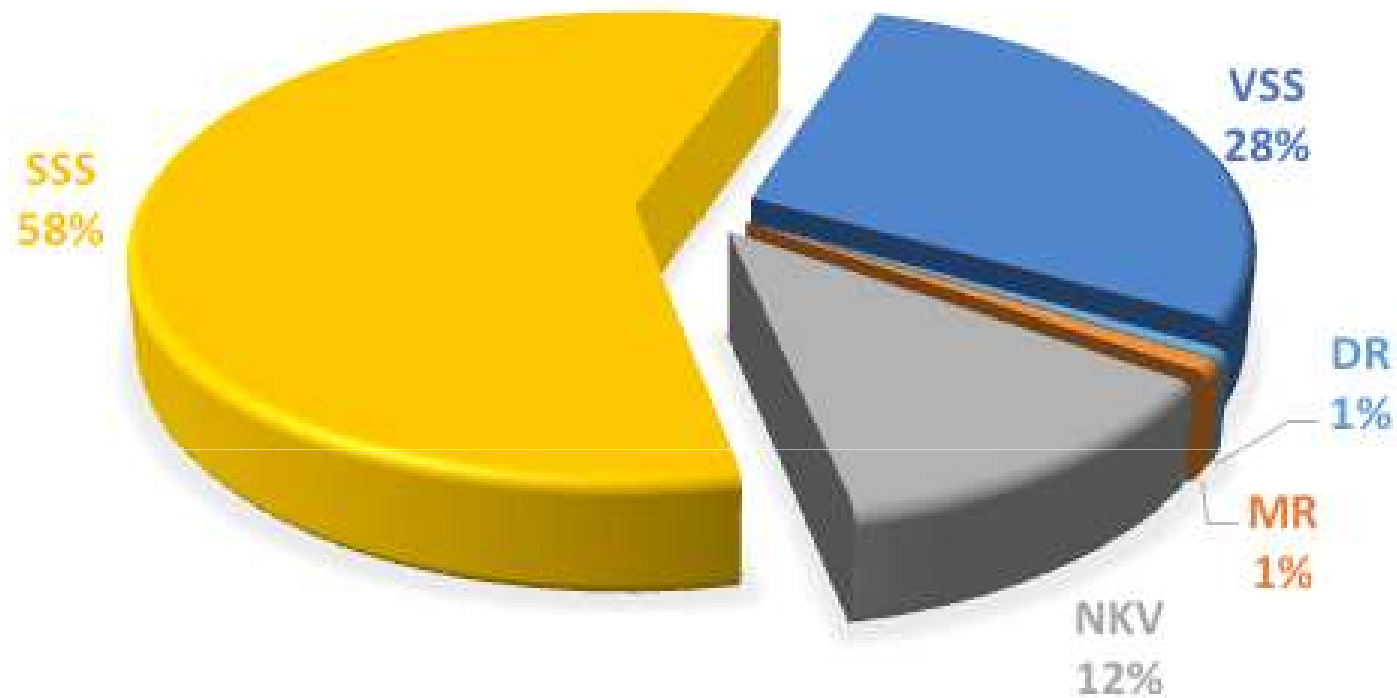
## AGE OF THE RURAL RESPONDENTS





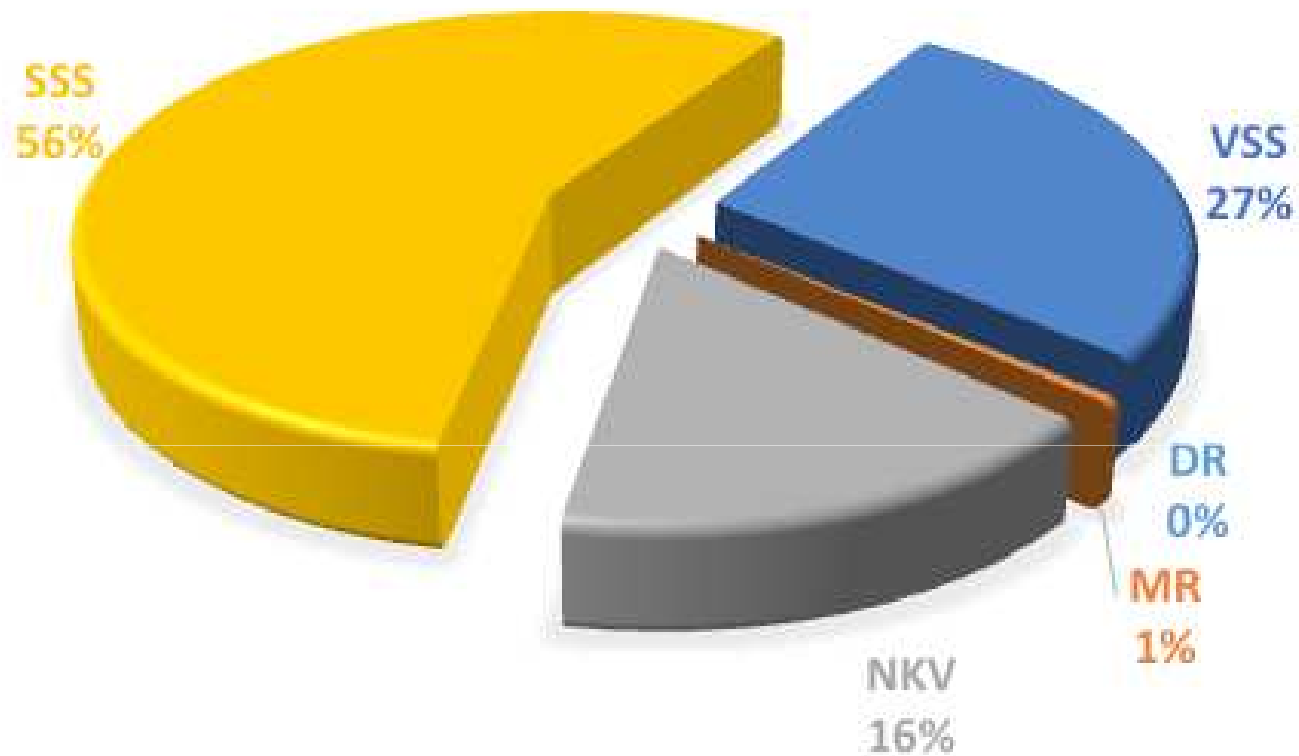
# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (sample)

## PROFESSION OF THE URBAN RESPONDENTS



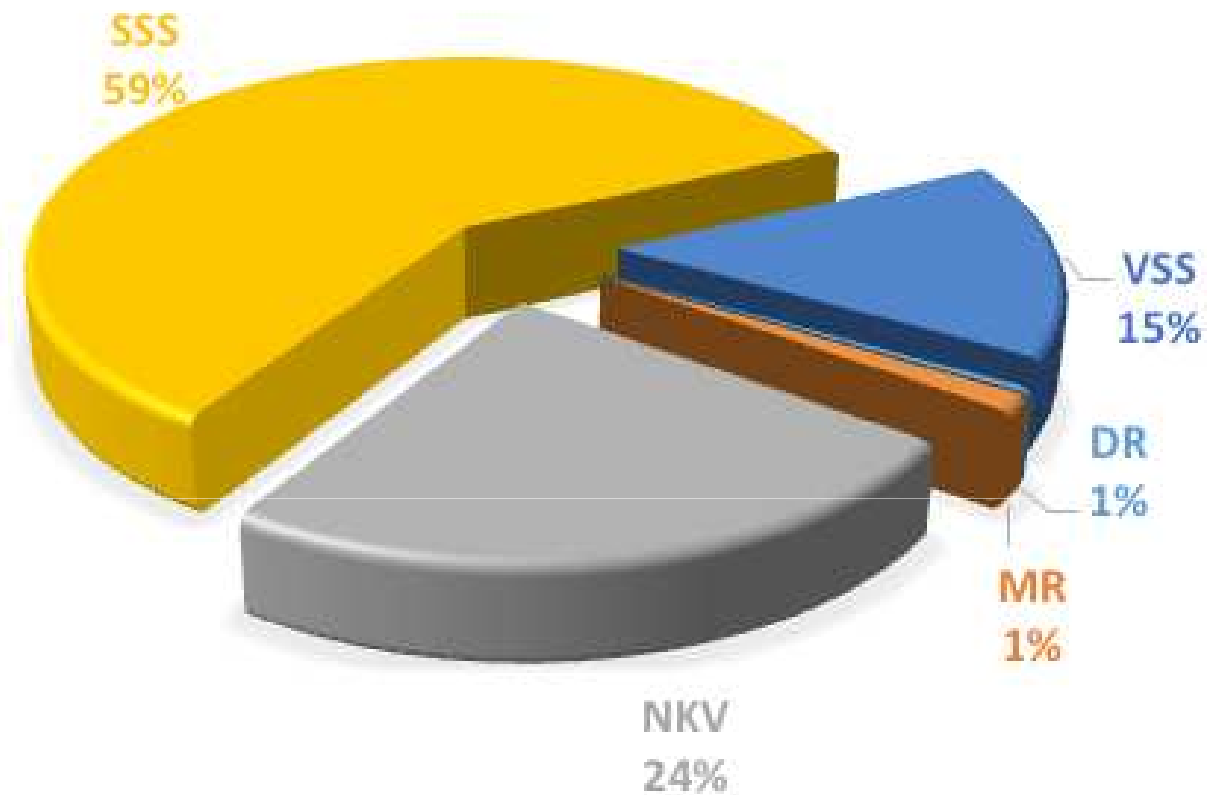
# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (sample)

## PROFESSION OF THE SEMIURBAN RESPONDENTS



# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (sample)

## PROFESSION OF THE RURAL RESPONDENTS



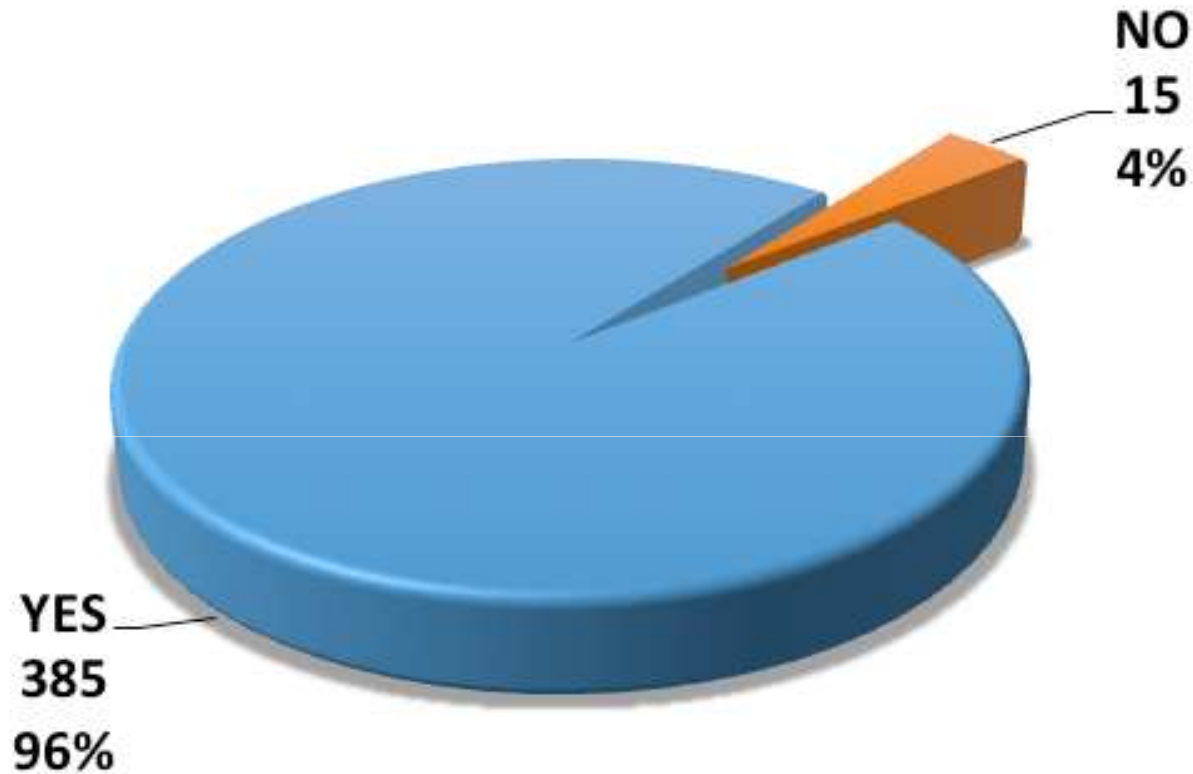
# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (answers)

Is mosquito control regulated by the law?



# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (answers)

Need for more precise legislation concerning control of mosquitoes and MBD



# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (answers)

## The necessity of a mosquito control system



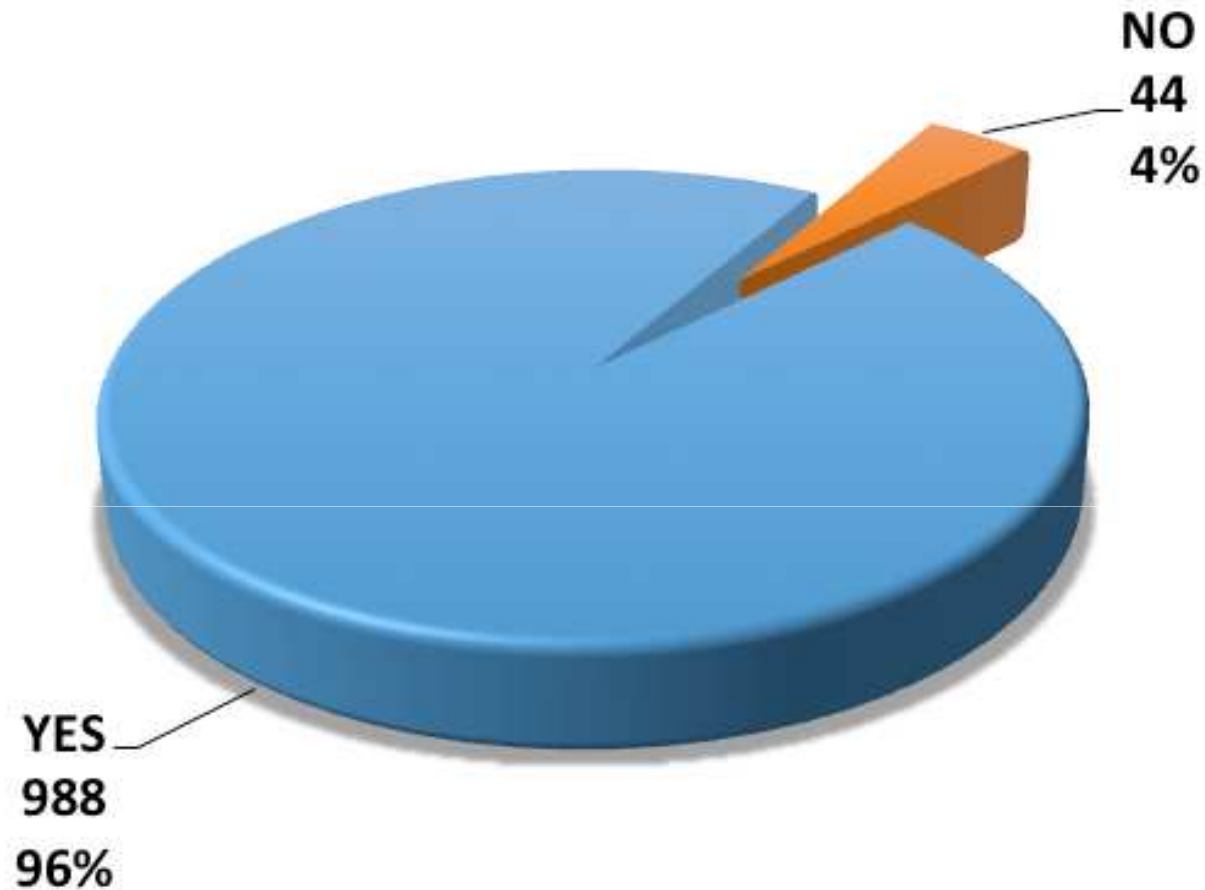
# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (answers)

## SUPPORTING AN EARLY WARRNING SYSTEM



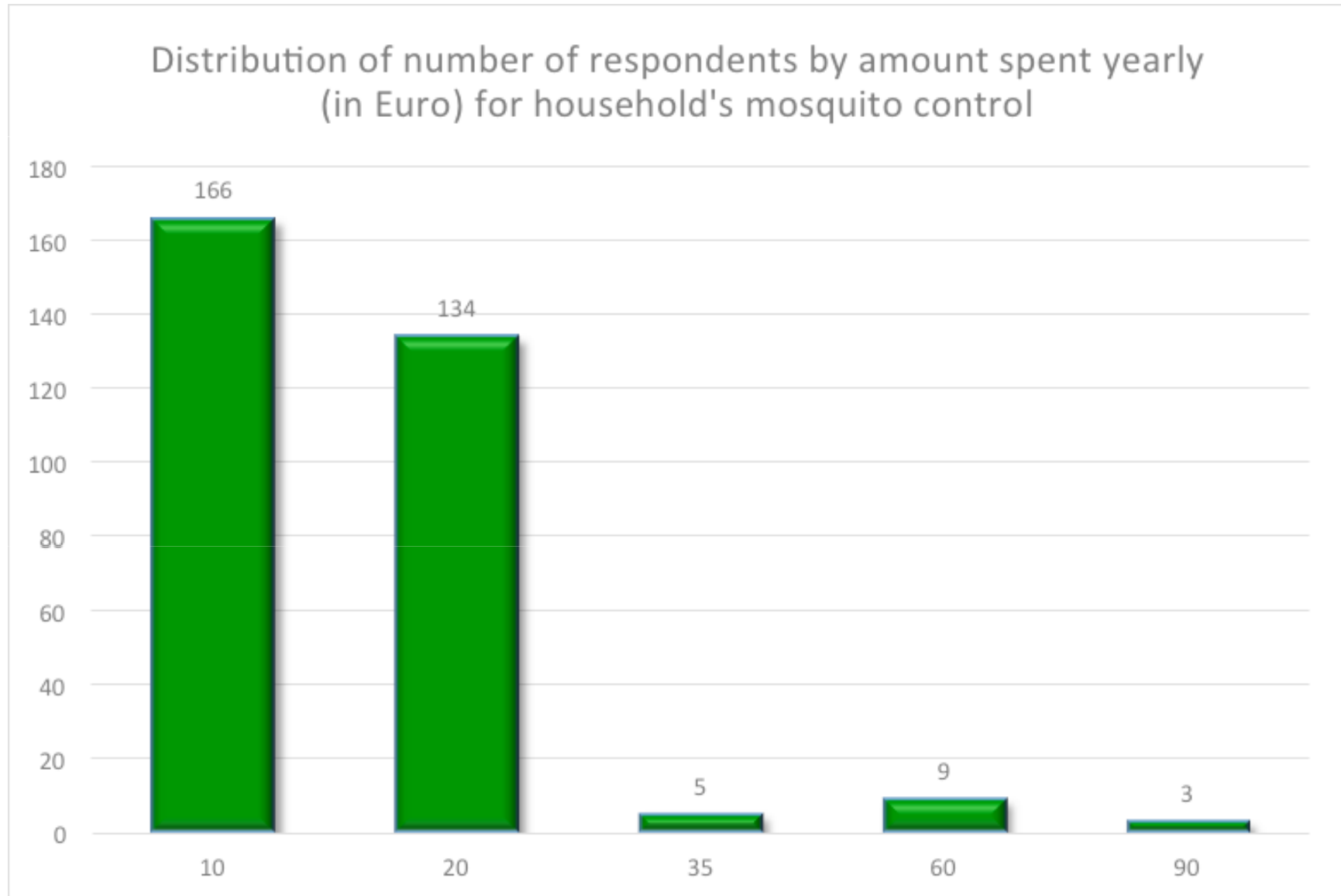
# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (answers)

## NECESSITY OF AN INDEPENDENT CONTROL CHECK





# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (answers)



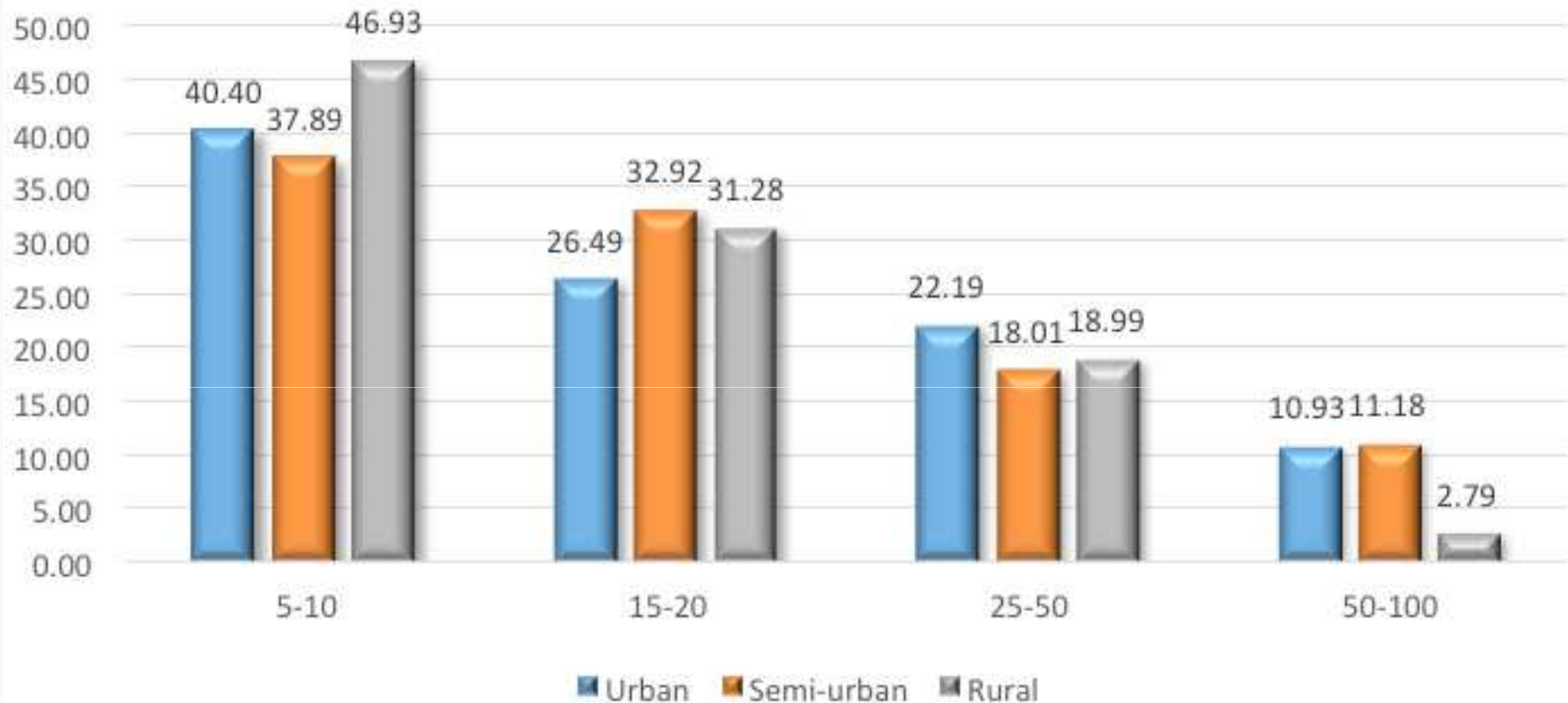
# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (answers)

## Own yearly expenditure in household mosquito control

Amount in Euro	1-5	1-10	10-20	20-50	50-100
Number of respondents	99	102	355	264	57

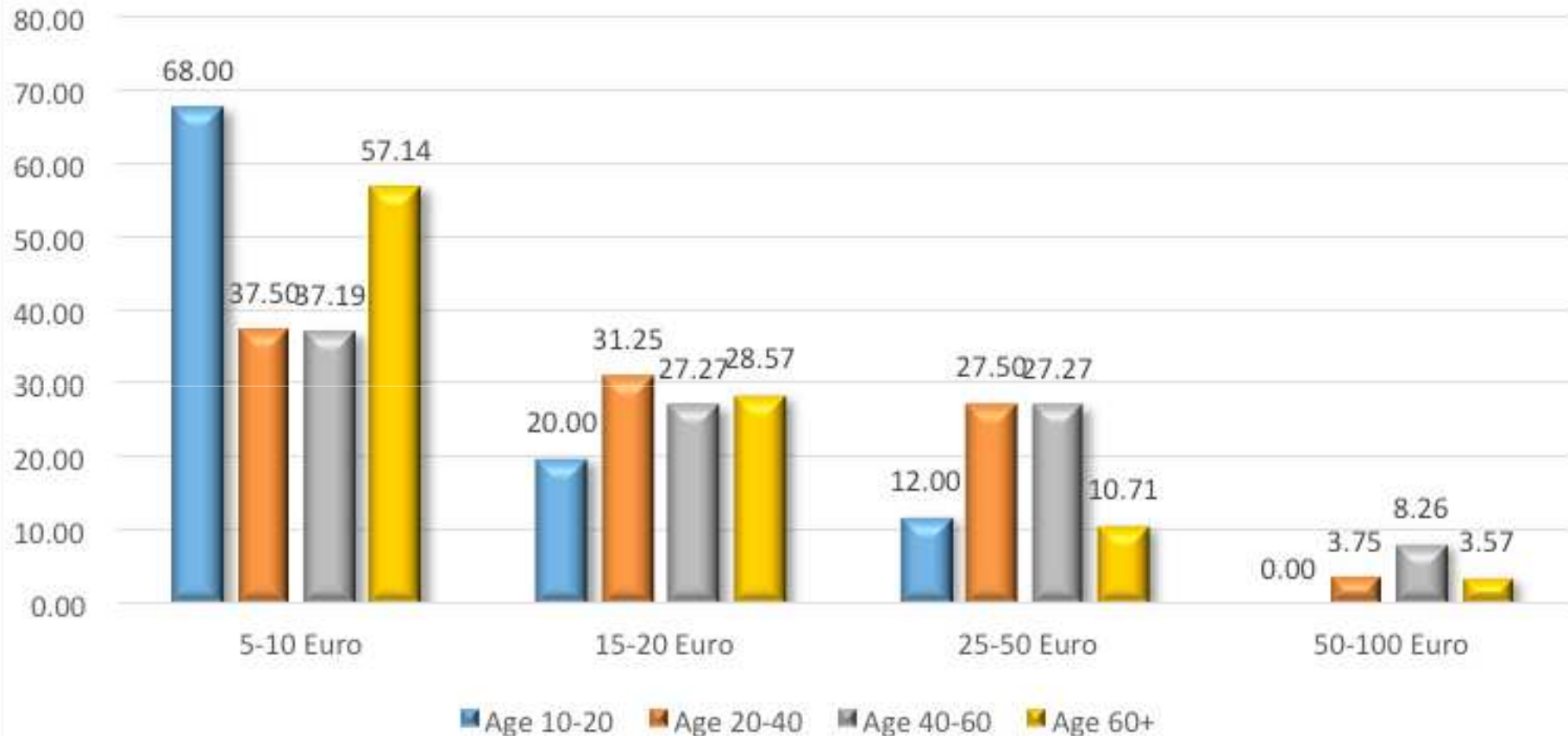
# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (answers)

Distribution of amounts spent for extra mosquito control at household level by residence environment



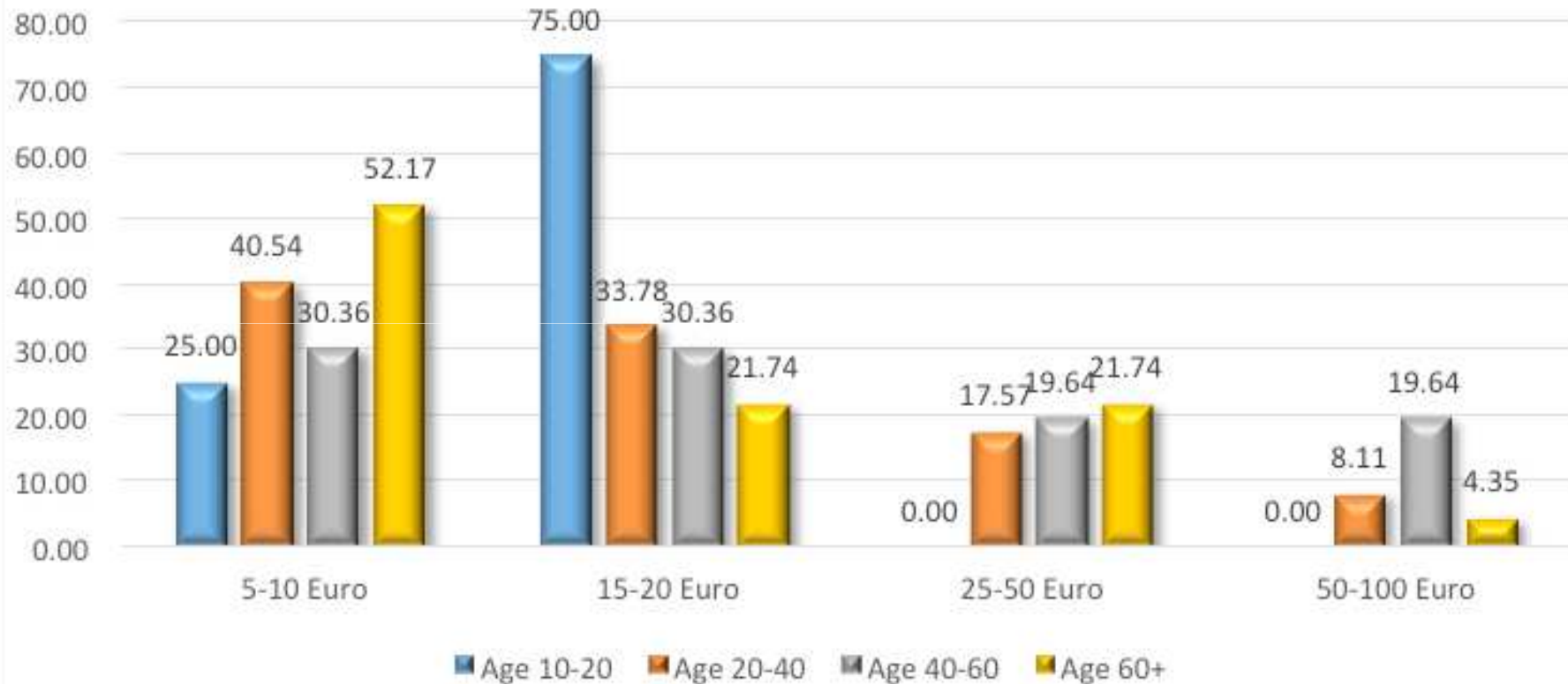
# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (answers)

Distribution of amounts spent for extra mosquito control at household level in urban by age classes



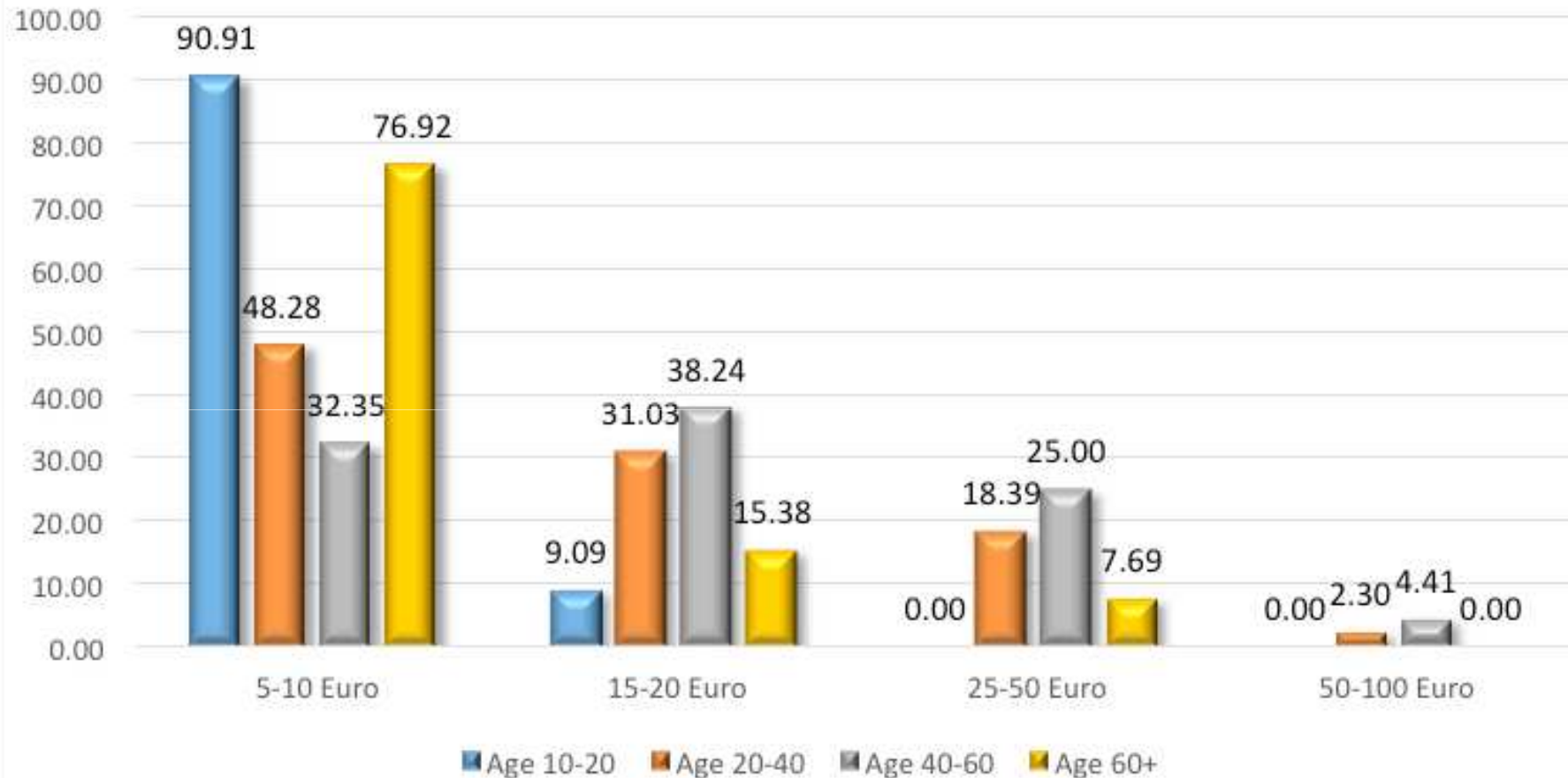
# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (answers)

Distribution of amounts spent for extra mosquito control at household level in semi-urban by age classes



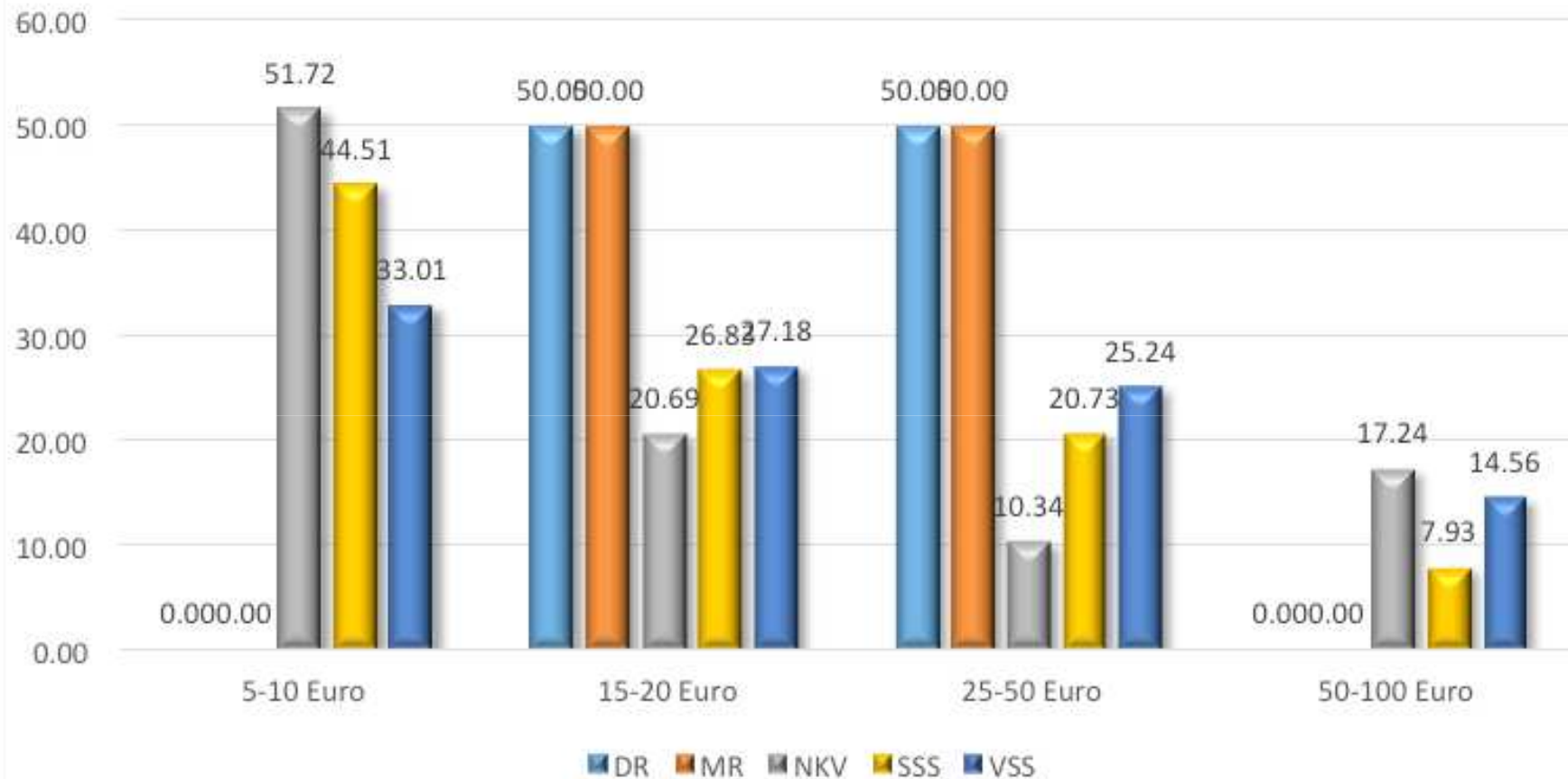
# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (answers)

Distribution of amounts spent for extra mosquito control at household level in rural by age classes



# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (answers)

Distribution of amounts spent for extra mosquito control at household level in urban by profession



# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (answers)

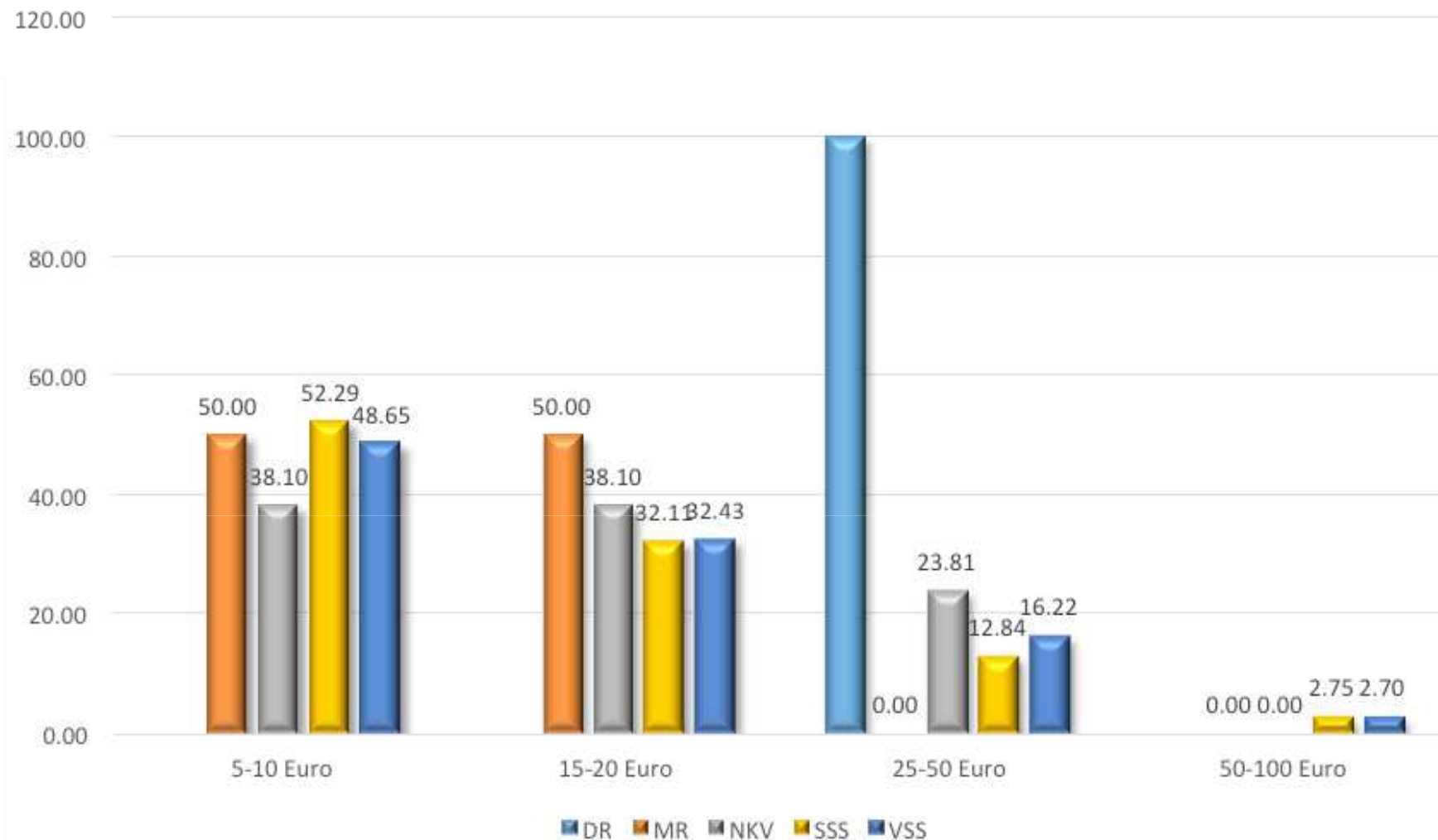
Distribution of amounts spent for extra mosquito control at household level in semi-urban by profession





# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (answers)

Distribution of amounts spent for extra mosquito control at household level in rural by profession



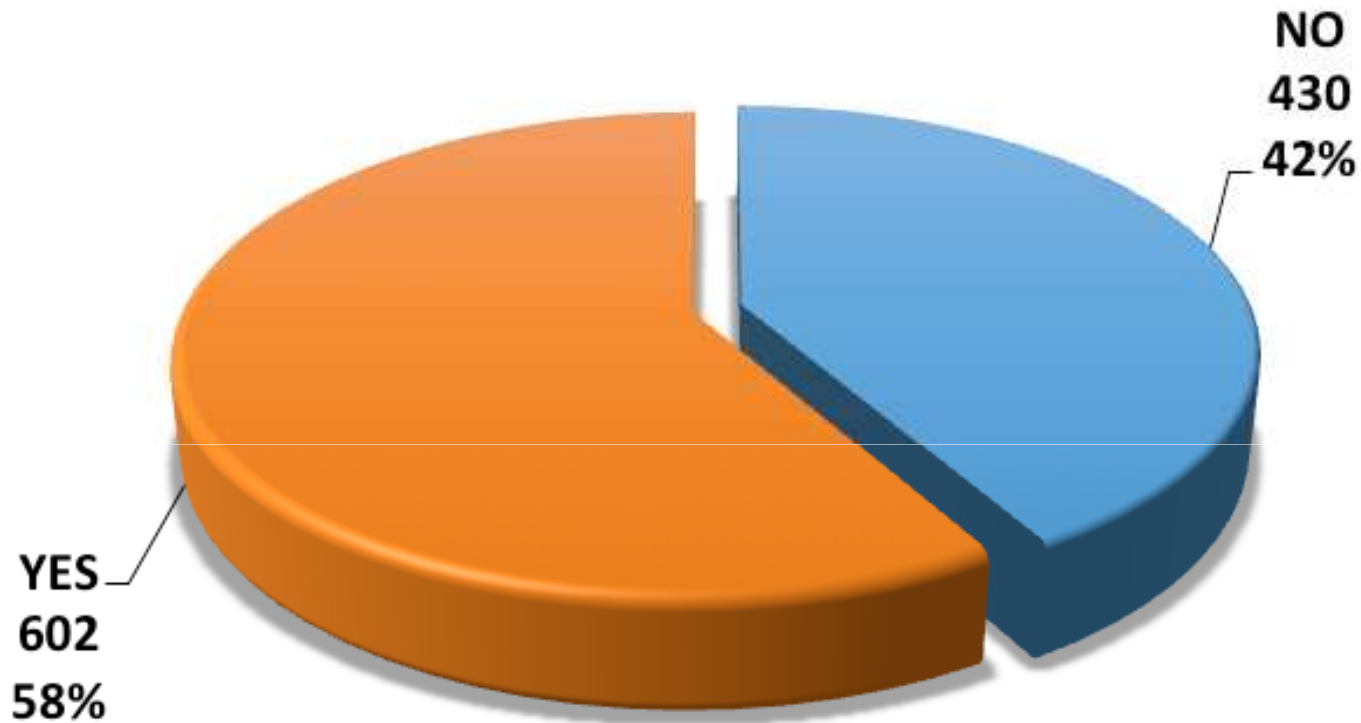
# **Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (answers)**

The general average for the entire sample including only the positive respondents with annual expenditure in any amount for **private mosquito control at their household level amounts 21,09 Euro/year.**

It is important to mention that regardless the professional background or the residence environment and even the age category although most respondents place in the first expenditure category (5-10 Euro/year) the **general average exceeds two times this level!**

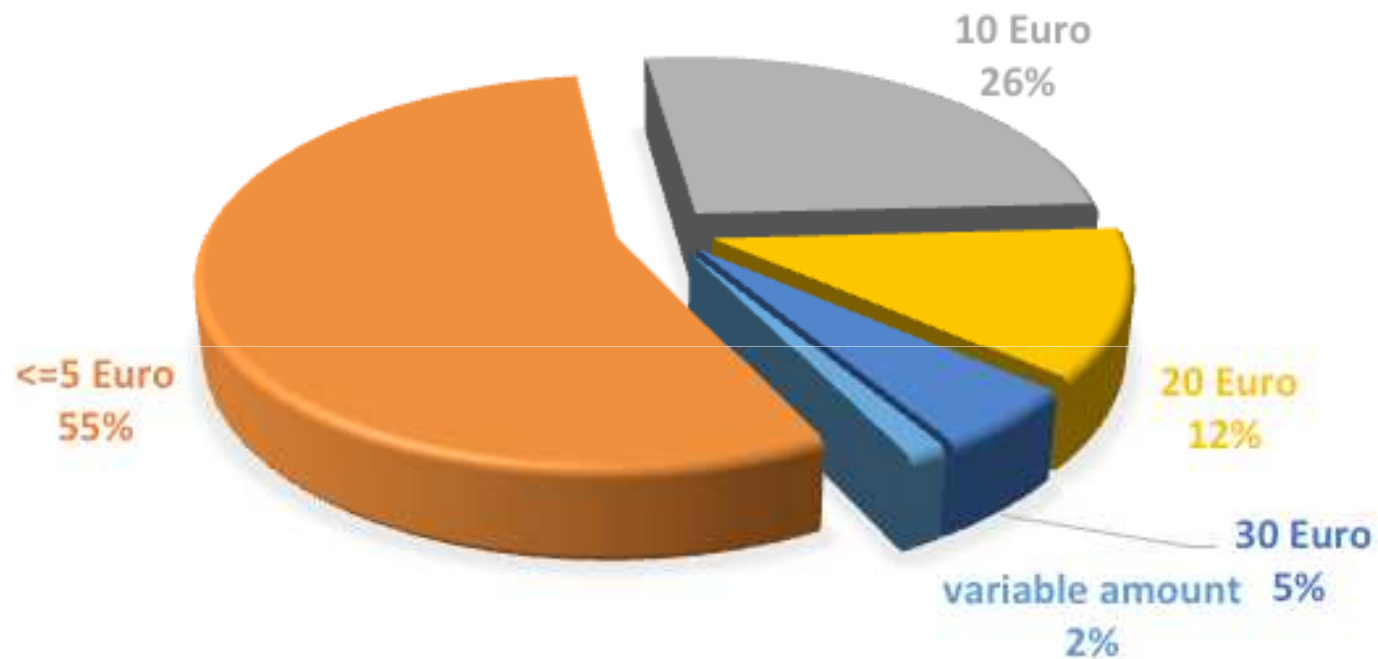
# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (answers)

## FINANCIALLY SUPPORTING A NATIONAL MONITORING AND CONTROL SYSTEM



# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (answers)

## SHARES OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE NATIONAL MONITORING AND CONTROL SYSTEM

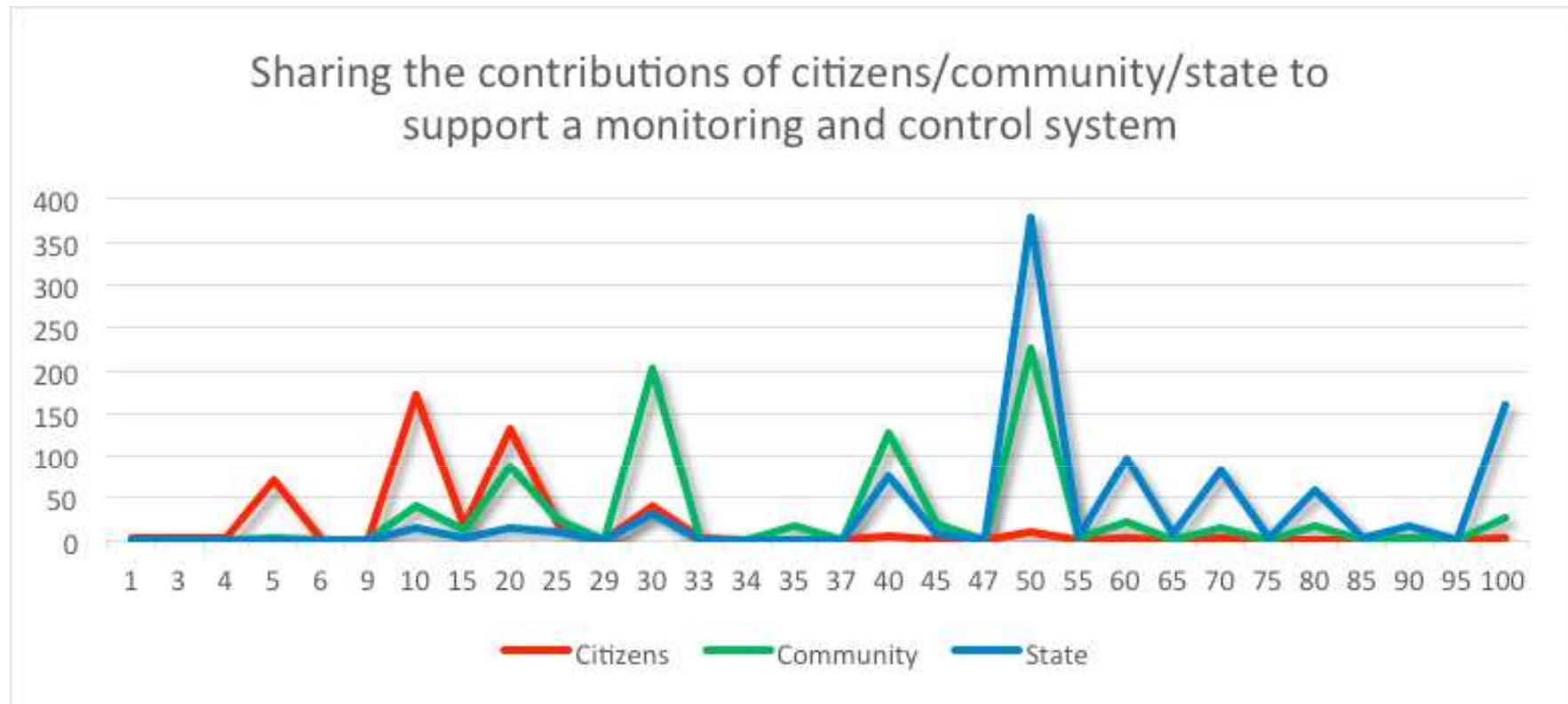


# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (answers)

Sharing the contributions of citizens/community/state to support a monitoring and control system

<i>Percentage</i>	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-100
Citizens	<b>74</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>41</b>	5	10	1	1	0	2
Community	6	56	<b>114</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>230</b>	24	16	18	31
State	1	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>182</b>

# Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (answers)



# **Social Impact Analysis - Citizens (answers)**

The dominant pattern points to:

- 0-20% citizens,
- 30-50% community and
- 50% state

which seems to be an aware fairness distribution