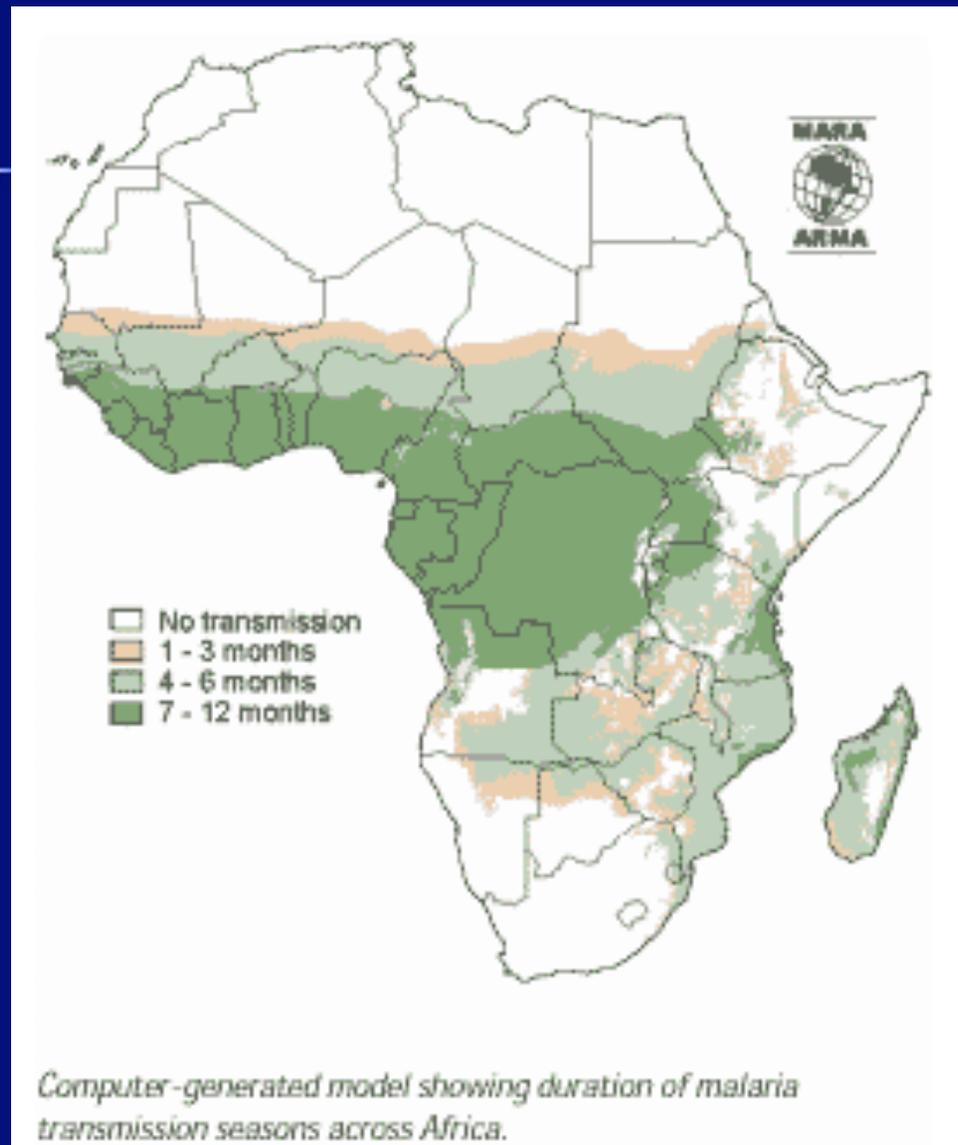


President's Malaria Initiative

Progress after Nine months of
Implementation and Lessons
Learned

Malaria in Africa



- Africa accounts for 80-90% of all malaria deaths worldwide.

- 80-90% of those deaths occur in children under age five years.

Proven Prevention and Treatment Tools

- Insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs) and Long-Lasting Insecticide-treated nets (LLINs).
- Indoor residual spraying
- Intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) for pregnant women.
- Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

...President's Malaria Initiative

- On 30 June, 2005, President Bush announced a new five-year, \$1.2 billion initiative to rapidly scale-up malaria control interventions in high burden countries in Africa.
- Interagency initiative led by USAID with HHS/CDC as key partner
- Challenged other donors to increase their funding.

Goal and Targets

Goal: Reduce malaria-related mortality by 50% in target countries.



Goal and Targets



Targets: Achieve 85% coverage of vulnerable groups with:

- combination treatment (ACTs);
- Prevention interventions including indoor residual spraying and insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs);
- intermittent preventive treatment (IPT).

Funding Levels (Additive) and Coverage

Year	Funding Level	Coverage
2006	\$30 million	3 countries
2007	\$135 million	7 countries
2008	\$300 million	~15 countries
2009	\$300 million	~15 countries
2010	\$500 million	~15 countries
TOTAL	\$1,265 million	

Country Selection Criteria

- High burden of malaria;
- Political will and commitment on part of host government to control malaria;
- Willingness to partner with U.S. government;
- National malaria control policies and practices consistent with those recommended by WHO.

Countries Selected



1st Year:
Angola
Tanzania
Uganda

- 2nd year countries: Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, and Senegal

Strategy and Approach

- Support for an integrated approach to malaria control and strengthening national capacity;
- Commitment to work closely with host government and consistent with national malaria control plan;
- Close coordination with international and in-country partners to ensure efforts are complementary.

What will the Initiative Fund?

- Comprehensive approach
- Indoor Residual Spraying
- Commodities:
 - ACTs, SP, drugs for severe malaria
 - ITNs, especially long-lasting ITNs
 - Equipment and supplies for IRS
- Strengthening national malaria control capabilities
- Monitoring and evaluation.



Issue: Monitoring and Evaluation

- Initiative will include a rigorous monitoring and evaluation system to measure and report on inputs, outcomes, and impact;
- Will require a high level of financial tracking and accountability;
- Will work with other partners to ensure that M&E efforts within each country are complementary.

PMI has Moved Quickly

- Within 6 weeks of the President's announcement, PMI fielded assessment teams
- Within 6 months, high impact activities launched in all three first year countries, benefiting over 1 million persons.
- In the first nine months of implementation, the PMI supported activities benefiting over five million persons

IRS Campaigns in all first year countries

- Southern Angola, Kabale district in Uganda, and Zanzibar
- Over 2 million benefiting
- Over 85% acceptance rates
- Building capacity: Uganda and Angola MOH hiring new entomologists for future spraying programs

Country Highlights

Uganda

- LLINs distributed in Northern Uganda; through health centers; private sector
- IRS in Kabale (488,000 benefiting)
- 298,000 doses of ACTs procured for community-based distribution in North
- Net retreatment benefiting 900,000

Angola

- Spraying in southern Angola (590,000 from PMI)
- Support for subsidized ITNs in urban areas
- Mass ITN distribution in association with measles campaign (813,000 total distributed)
- \$860,000 worth of ACTs procured with expected delivery in October/November; also, support for GFATM-funded ACTs

Tanzania

- 130,000 LLINs distributed in Zanzibar
- IRS in Zanzibar
- Larviciding in Dar es Salaam
- Over \$650,000 of ACTs procured and delivered, enough to treat 380,000 cases of malaria
- \$350,000 worth of severe malaria drugs ordered

Early Impact in First Nine Months

- ITN household coverage expected to increase from near zero in Angola to over 30%
- Assessment of malaria cases at health facilities in Unguja and Pemba islands showed a 23% decline from last year following LLIN distribution and IRS

Challenges

- Poor pharmaceutical management, health management information, and supervisory systems
- Delivery of ACTs beyond health facilities, in communities, private drug stores and pharmacies
- Diagnosis
- Dealing with epidemic prone areas
- How to build capacities of the National Malaria Control Programs

Lessons and Final Thoughts

- Role of NGOs in scale-up, especially ITN programs
- One/two punch -- combination of LLINs and IRS
- Building capacity through successful program implementation
- The PMI is a management initiative
- The importance of supply chain management

Lessons and Final Thoughts

- Demonstrating that nation-wide implementation of the proven malaria interventions are possible
- Establishing “moral imperative” to achieve and maintain high coverage rates