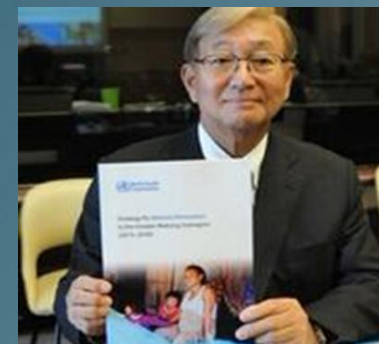




Updates of the Greater Mekong Subregion Elimination Strategy

Dr. Walter KAZADI MULOMBO

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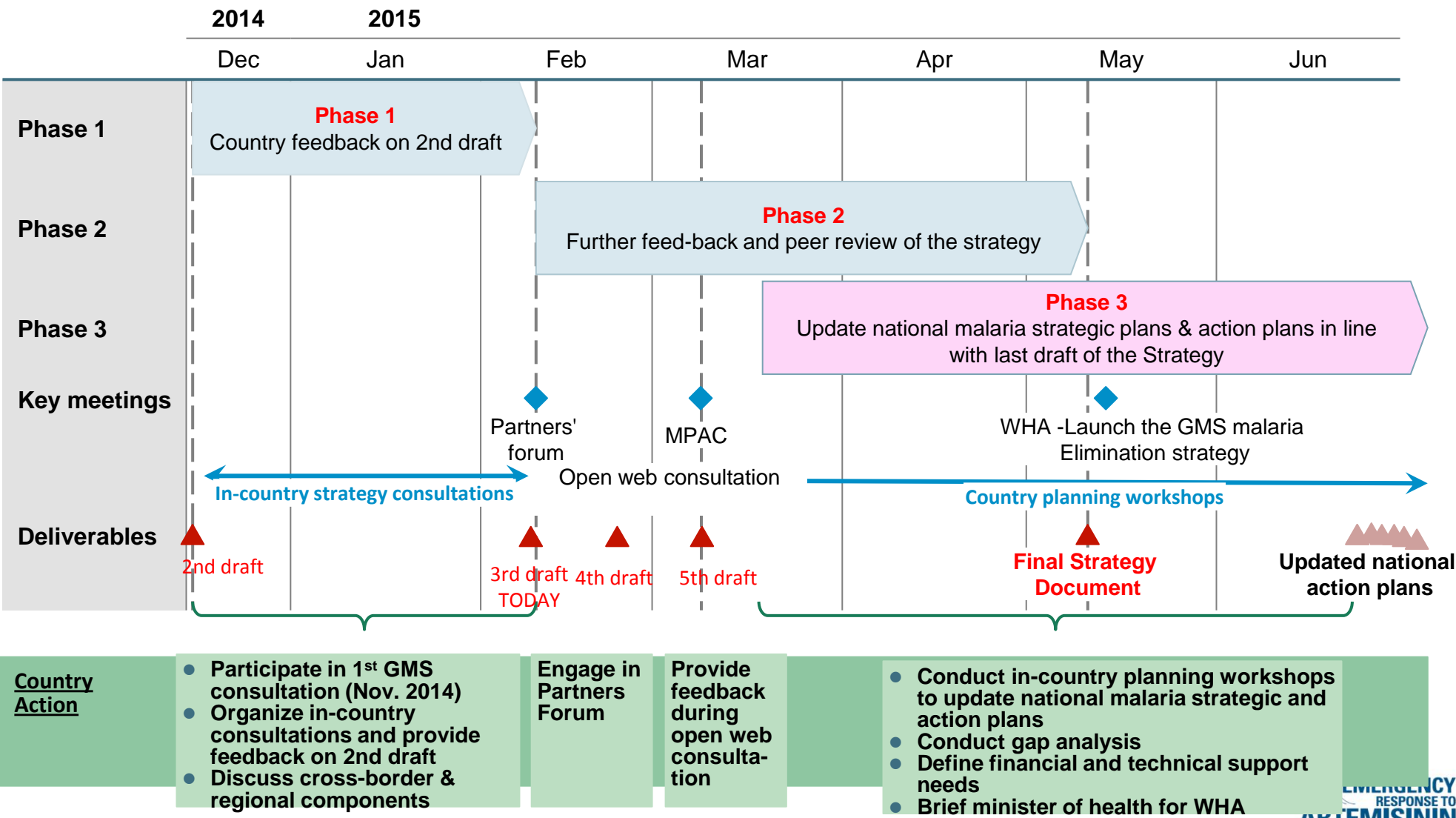


Malaria Policy Advisory Committee (MPAC), Geneva, September 17 2015

Outline

- **Introduction:** Process, Goals, Objectives, milestones, targets and main interventions
- **Progress with the strategy roll out:** Development/adaptation of national malaria elimination strategies in line with the “Strategy for malaria elimination in the GMS 2015 – 2030”, Governance, Training, SME and other regional functions
- **Tracking progress:** The scorecard indicators and trend analysis for selected indicators
- **Looking ahead:** Refocussing the regional coordination
- **Feedback from MPAC:** Orientations on our future work

The GMS Malaria Elimination Strategy – Finalisation and Roll-out



The GMS Malaria Elimination Strategy



Strategy for **Malaria Elimination**
in the Greater Mekong Subregion
(2015–2030)



Vision:

- A GMS free of malaria and the continual threat posed by antimalarial drug resistance

Goals:

- The ultimate goal of this regional strategy is to eliminate malaria by 2030 in all GMS countries and, considering the urgency of action against multidrug resistance in the GMS, to eliminate *P. falciparum* by 2025.
- In areas and countries where malaria transmission has been interrupted, the goal is to maintain the malaria-free status and prevent reintroduction of malaria.

Objectives

- To interrupt transmission of *P. falciparum* in areas of multidrug resistance, including ACT resistance, by no later than 2020, and in all areas of the GMS by 2025
- To reduce malaria in all high-transmission areas to less than 1 case per 1000 population at risk and initiate elimination phase activities by 2020
- To prevent re introduction of malaria in areas where transmission has been interrupted

Prioritization

- **Regional level priorities:**

- Urgently and aggressively interrupt transmission in areas with multidrug resistance in the border areas between Cambodia and Thailand;
- Reduce transmission in the high transmission areas in Myanmar;
- Control malaria in areas of resurgence.

- **Country level priorities:**

- Eliminate malaria in areas of multidrug resistance;
- Flatten the epidemiological landscape by reducing transmission in areas of high transmission;
- Local analysis may identify additional priorities such as measures targeting certain mobile populations.

The prioritization does not mean that efforts to eliminate malaria in low transmission areas should be put on hold

Strategic Interventions

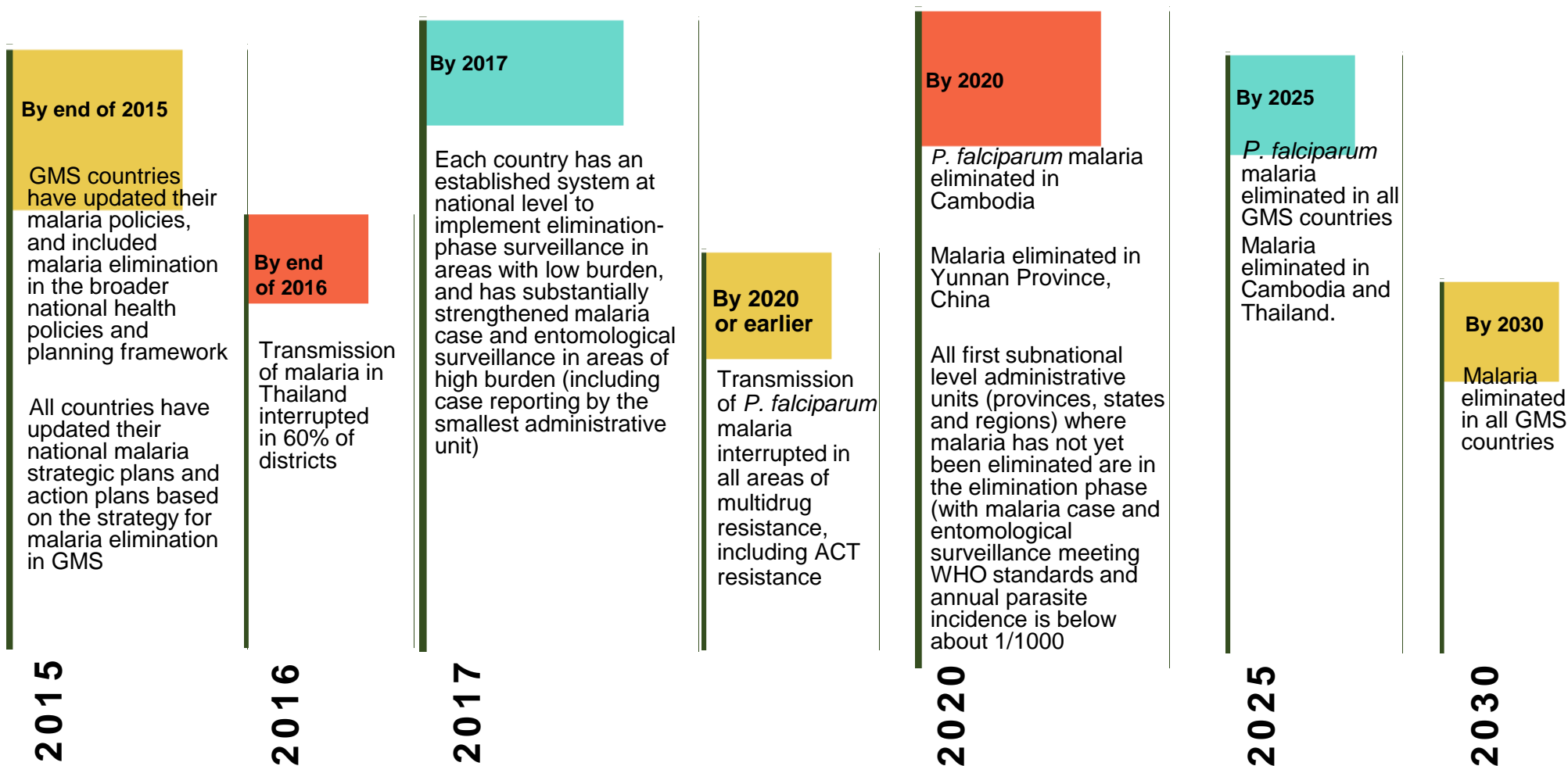
- **Case detection and management**
 - Universal access to quality diagnostics and treatment in public, private sector and in the community
 - Detection of asymptomatic carriers
 - ACTs, Primaquine for both *P. falciparum* (single dose) and *P. vivax* (anti-relapse therapy)
- **Disease prevention**
 - Vector control
 - Drug based approaches
- **Malaria case and entomological surveillance**
 - Mandatory notification
 - Case based malaria surveillance;
 - Case, foci investigation and response
 - Entomological surveillance
 - Outbreak detection and response
 - Vigilance

Interventions are to be customized to prevailing local conditions

Governance Needed in the GMS

- Ensuring engagement and buy-in of appropriate partners
- Shared oversight of implementation of the agreed strategy
- Optimal use of available resources - prioritization
- Tracking of achievements and identification of bottlenecks and “failures”
- Review together regularly a common set of milestones/indicators -> reallocate resources if necessary
- This is needed at REGIONAL and COUNTRY level

GMS Malaria Elimination Milestones and Targets



National Level Coordination & Governance

Country	Status	Issues
1 Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Malaria Elimination Committee to be reinvigorated Planning Donor conference once Action Plan fully costed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding to reactivate National and provincial task forces established during ARCE project
2 China PR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi sectoral High level National Malaria Elimination Committee since 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund raising for common areas/cross border coordination activities
3 Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions under way through Dept. for Control of Com. Diseases (DCDC) to establish National Malaria Elimination Considering Donor conference in Oct 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring malaria elimination agenda is high on the political agenda
4 Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi sectoral High level National Malaria Elimination Committee not yet in place Plans are to complete NSP prior to establishment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to generate, maintain momentum for elimination Timing for setting up the committee
5 Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National High level malaria elimination committee set up (chaired by Deputy PM - March 2015) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific issue reported
6 Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Multi Sectoral Steering Committee established chaired by Deputy Minister for Health and convened by PM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific issue reported

Review of Malaria Stratification

Country	Status	Issues
1 Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latest update in 2014 • Next plan for update? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific issue reported
2 China PR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Done annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific issue reported
3 Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passive Case Detection Survey conducted using 2012 – 2014 data (report being finalized) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representativeness given current HIS issues
4 Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latest exercise in 2012 – 13 in 180 townships out of 330 target townships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representativeness • Guidelines for micro-stratification under review
5 Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Done annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific issue reported
6 Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated in December 2014 (next update due in 4 – 5 years) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific issue reported

Malaria Elimination Strategies and Action Plans

Country	Status	Issues
1 Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current NSP up to 2025 Revision to Action Framework 2016 – 2020 Initiated since May 2015 Completion due September 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Micro-planning and costing time consuming and need WHO support
2 China PR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed in 2010, period 2010 – 2020 Operational plan 2015 – 2020 (now completed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty in assessing transmission risks in certain counties and in border areas with GMS countries
3 Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial update in April 2014 (MOH endorsed October for CN GF NFM); period 2016 - 2020 Further revisions since May 2015 and July 2015 (alignment with GMS Strategy) - completion Sept. 2015 followed by OP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating M&E plan Surveillance and MIS Programmatic and management capabilities High level advocacy & Fund raising
4 Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Started June 2015, period 2016 – 2020 National consultation on NSP, September with launching due November 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National consultation workshop overdue (Disaster and Emergency Relief Operations due to flooding)
5 Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current NSP, 2011 – 2016; GMS Strategy and MPR to inform New NSP 2016 – 2020 under development Completion Q4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current NSP loose in term of elimination strategies and approaches
6 Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current NSP up to 2030 endorsed by PM Fully costed AP 2015 – 2020 (Jan 2015) OP being updated post GMS Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific issue reported

GMS Malaria Elimination Country Strategies: Goals, Objectives and Milestones

Year	Elimination goals and objectives in approved national plans	Goals, objectives and priorities identified at Phnom Penh workshop	Proposed milestones based on all goals and objectives
2015-16		Priority of Cambodia-Thai border area (5 provinces in each country) and Myanmar-Thai border area	
2016	Thailand: Eliminate malaria in 60% of districts		Cambodia: All areas in elimination phase
2019			Thailand: All areas in elimination phase
2020	Cambodia: Eliminate Pf China: Eliminate malaria Lao PDR: Eliminate malaria in 6 provinces in the north Thailand: Eliminate malaria in 80% of districts Viet Nam: Eliminate malaria in 40 of 63 provinces	Myanmar: enter elimination phase	
2024	Thailand: Eliminate malaria		
2025	Cambodia: Eliminate malaria		Lao PDR: All areas in elimination phase Viet Nam: All areas in elimination phase
2030		Lao PDR: Eliminate malaria Myanmar: Eliminate malaria Viet Nam: Eliminate malaria	

GMS Regional Level Functions - Snapshot

Domain	Status	Issues
1 Training and technical collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GMS Malaria elimination training Chiang Mai (started) Malaria elimination programmers' training course, 12 – 18 Oct 15 in PR China GMS elimination operation manual started 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonization of guidelines for malaria elimination across the GMS Cascading at country level
2 Cross border collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft MMPs Strategy developed Ongoing initiatives: Lao, THA, KHM X-border initiative (Champasak, Ubon and Steung Treng) China – MMR X border malaria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding and political support
3 Product quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings of NRAs and training being organized through ERAR Hub, ASEAN, APLMA New Drug Policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonization and alignment across Governments and Partners
4 High priority research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority research agenda defined (December 2013 through ERAR) and several research projects going on Regional Research Coordination group established (November 2014) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring ongoing research responds to country needs Capacity strengthening for OR Translation: Evidence – Policy- Practice
5 Surveillance, M& E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERAR Score card SME capacity assessment done Draft SME Strategy for elimination Regional Data Sharing Platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation of SME Frameworks Based on Regional Guidance
6 Governance and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO ERAR Hub coordinating discussions on a possible model in consultation with APLMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How take forward the model and ensure buy in by all Stakeholders

Tracking Progress – Strategic Information, Planning and Management

Scorecard indicators

S/No.	Indicator
1	Malaria funding (USD) available for malaria program activities
2	Artesunate monotherapy ban in place and implemented
3	Number of planned drug efficacy studies implemented using WHO latest protocol
4	Number of studies of insecticide efficacy (resistance) completed according to WHO protocol
5	Completeness of reporting by due date
6	Percentage of suspected malaria cases that have had a diagnostic test
7	Percentage of the population at risk potentially covered by nets distributed.
8	Percentage of health facilities without stock-outs of first-line antimalarial medicines and diagnostics, during the past 12 months (by month)
9	Proportion of confirmed malaria cases that received appropriate antimalarial treatment by specie according to national policy
10	Number of people in the at risk population groups especially mobile and migrant populations reached with specific malaria interventions.
11	Availability of drug quality control and regulatory mechanisms
12	Number of confirmed malaria cases by species
13	Number of in-patient malaria deaths (or) Number of parasitological diagnosed malaria deaths
14	Percentage of administrative units in a country with an TPR <5%, API <1/1,000, interruption of local transmission compared with baseline year data (ERAR is 2013)

Routine surveillance data submission by country (as of 28 Aug 2014)

Country	Jan_14	Feb_14	Mar_14	Apr_14	May_14	Jun_14	Jul_14	Aug_14	Sep_14	Oct_14	Nov_14	Dec_14
Cambodia												
China (Yunnan)												
Lao PDR												
Myanmar												
Thailand												
Vietnam												



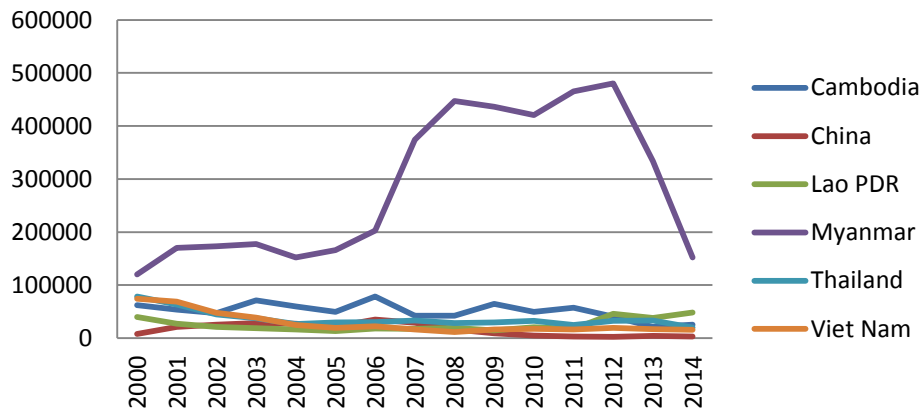
Routine surveillance data submission by country (as of 14 Sept 2015)

Country	Jan_15	Feb_15	Mar_15	Apr_15	May_15	Jun_15	Jul_15	Aug_15	Sep_15	Oct_15	Nov_15	Dec_15
Cambodia												
China (Yunnan)												
Lao PDR												
Myanmar												
*Thailand												
Vietnam												

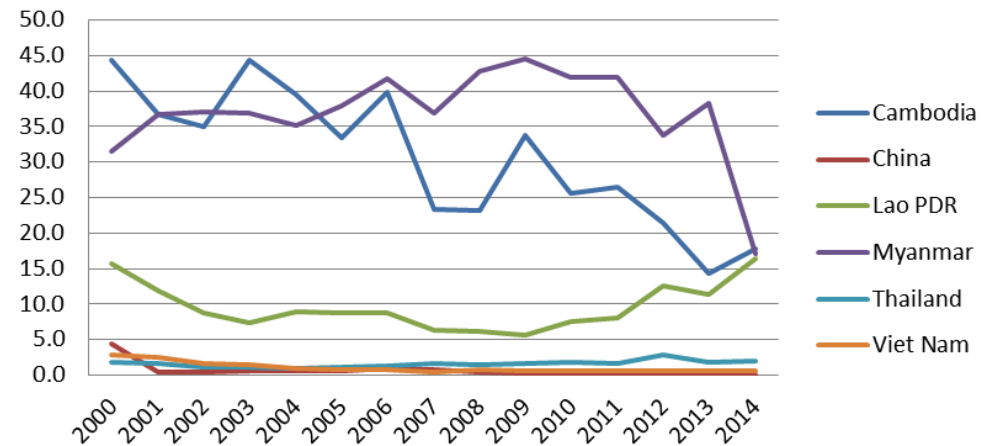
Malaria Trends in the GMS, 2000–2014



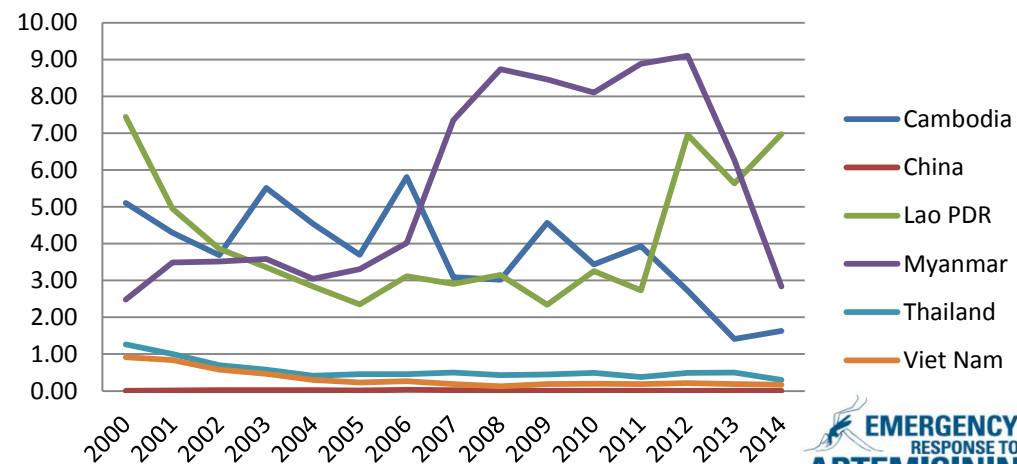
Confirmed cases (Mic+RDT)



Test Positivity Rate (TPR)

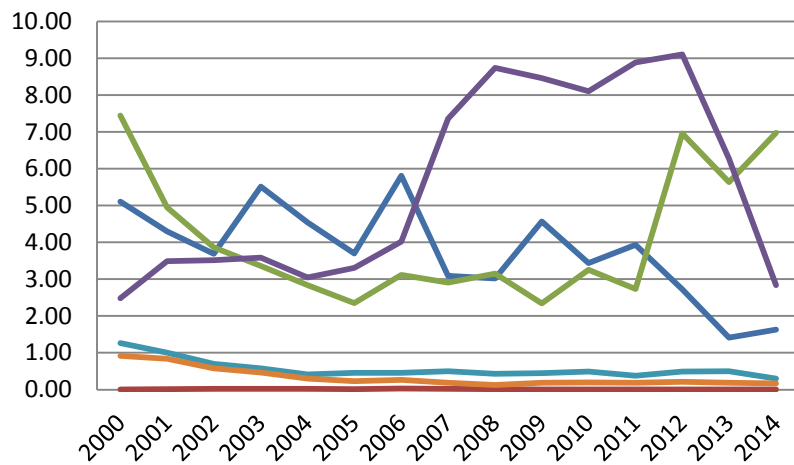


Annual Parasite Incidence (API)

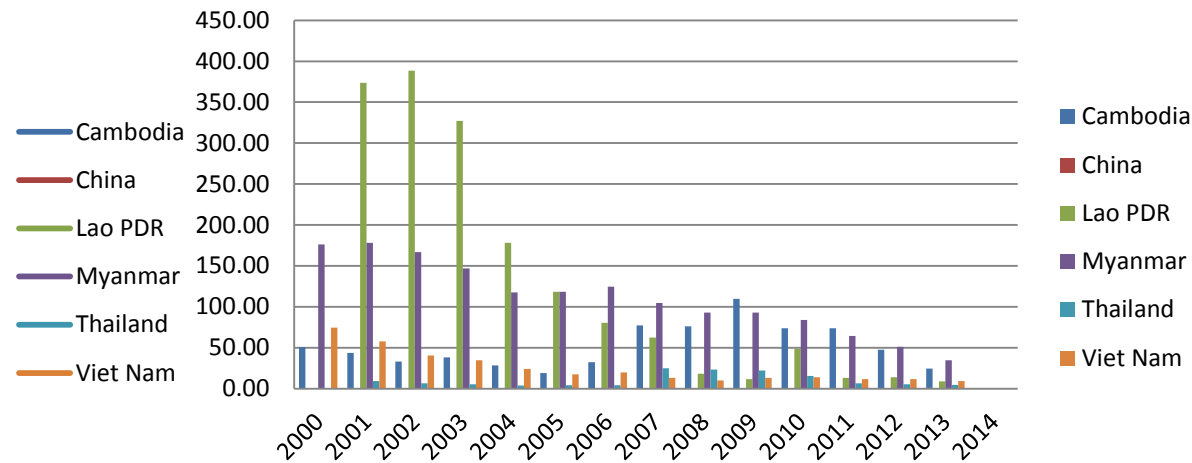


Malaria Trends in the GMS , 2000–2014 (2)

Malaria Admissions



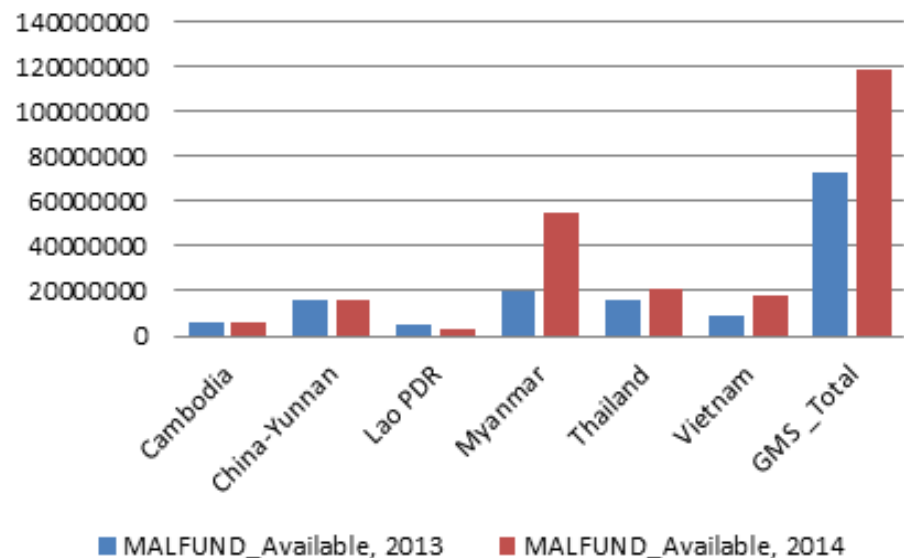
Malaria deaths



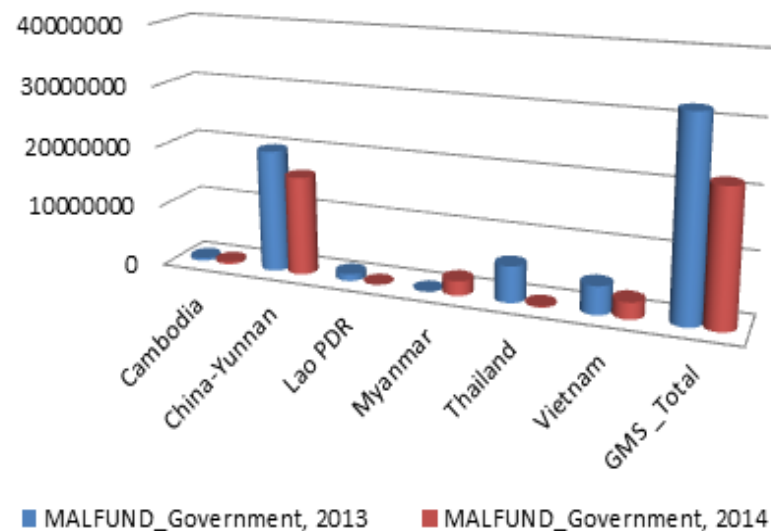
Good case management has resulted in dramatic reduction of malaria related deaths across the Sub Region

Selected ERAR Scorecard Indicators, WHO ERAR, 2015

Malaria fund available, 2013 vs. 2014

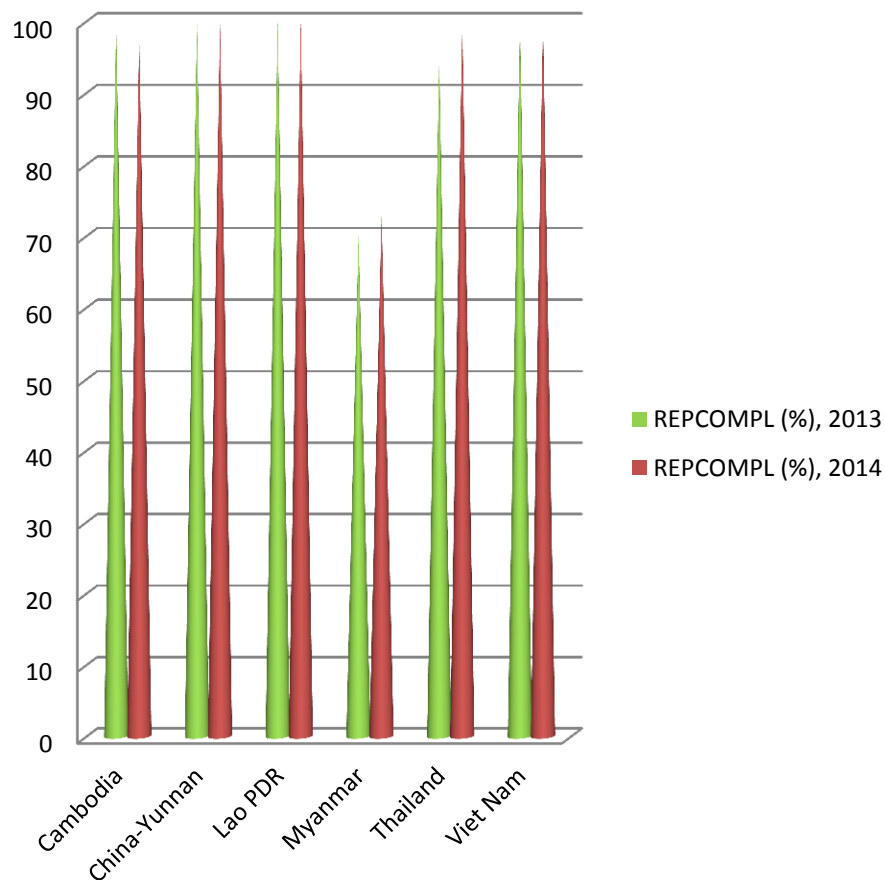


Government funding for malaria, 2013 vs. 2014

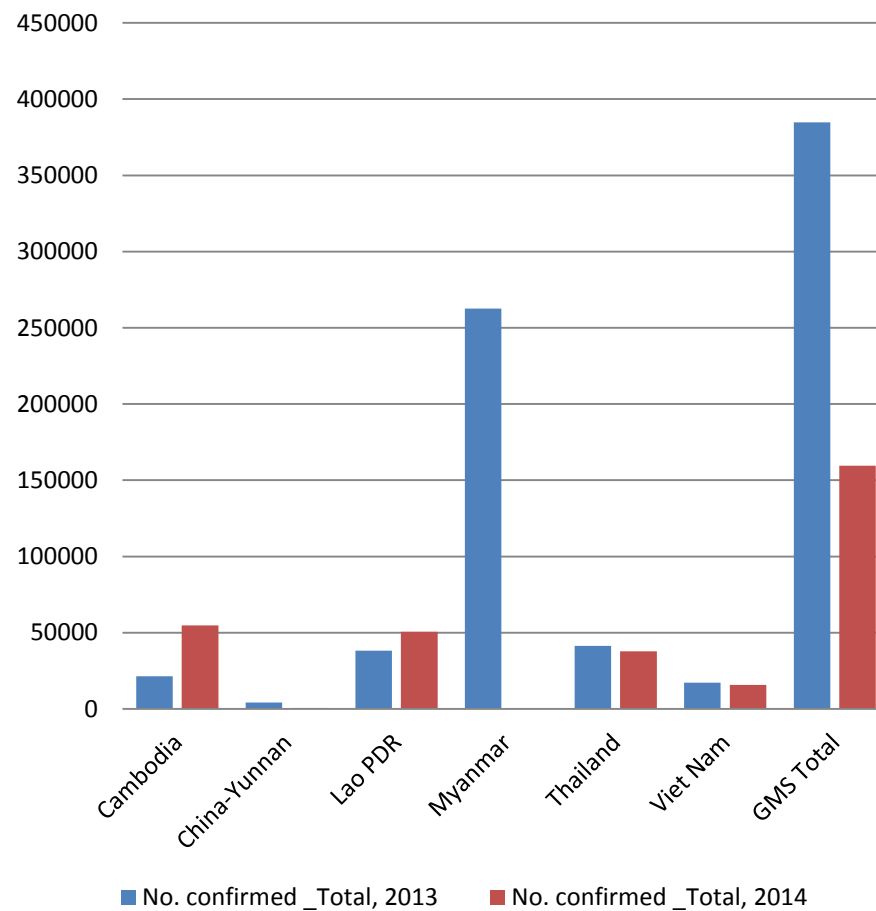


Selected ERAR Scorecard Indicators, WHO ERAR, 2015

Completeness of Reporting (%), 2013 vs. 2014



No. confirmed _Total, 2013 vs. 2014

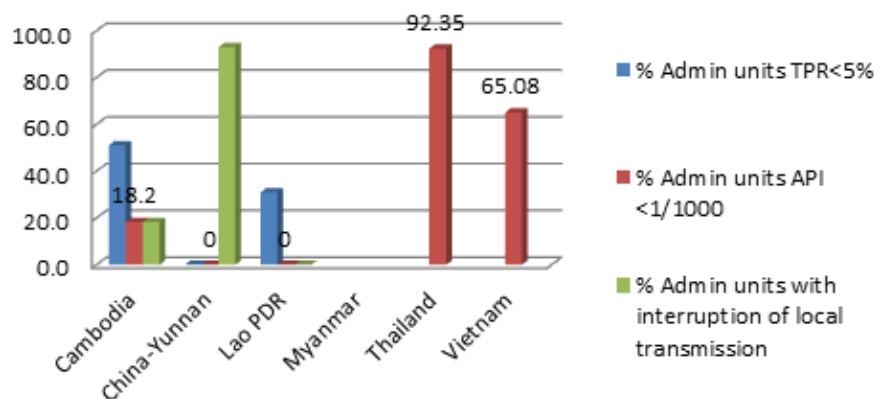


Selected ERAR Scorecard Indicators, WHO ERAR, 2015

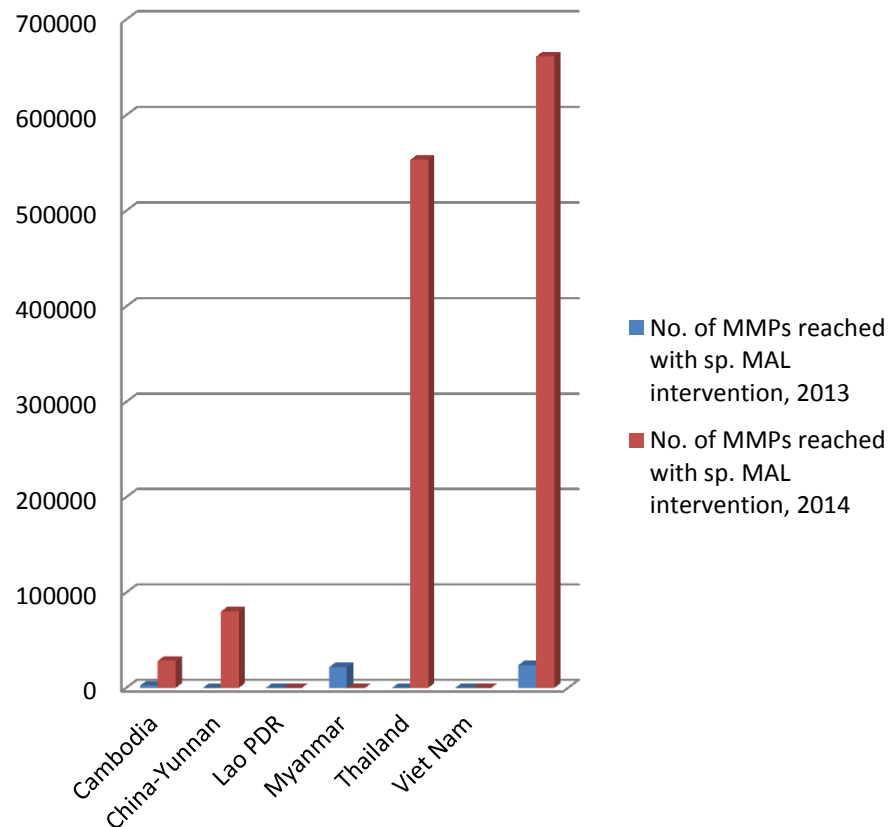
Drug Efficacy Studies conducted, 2013 vs. 2014



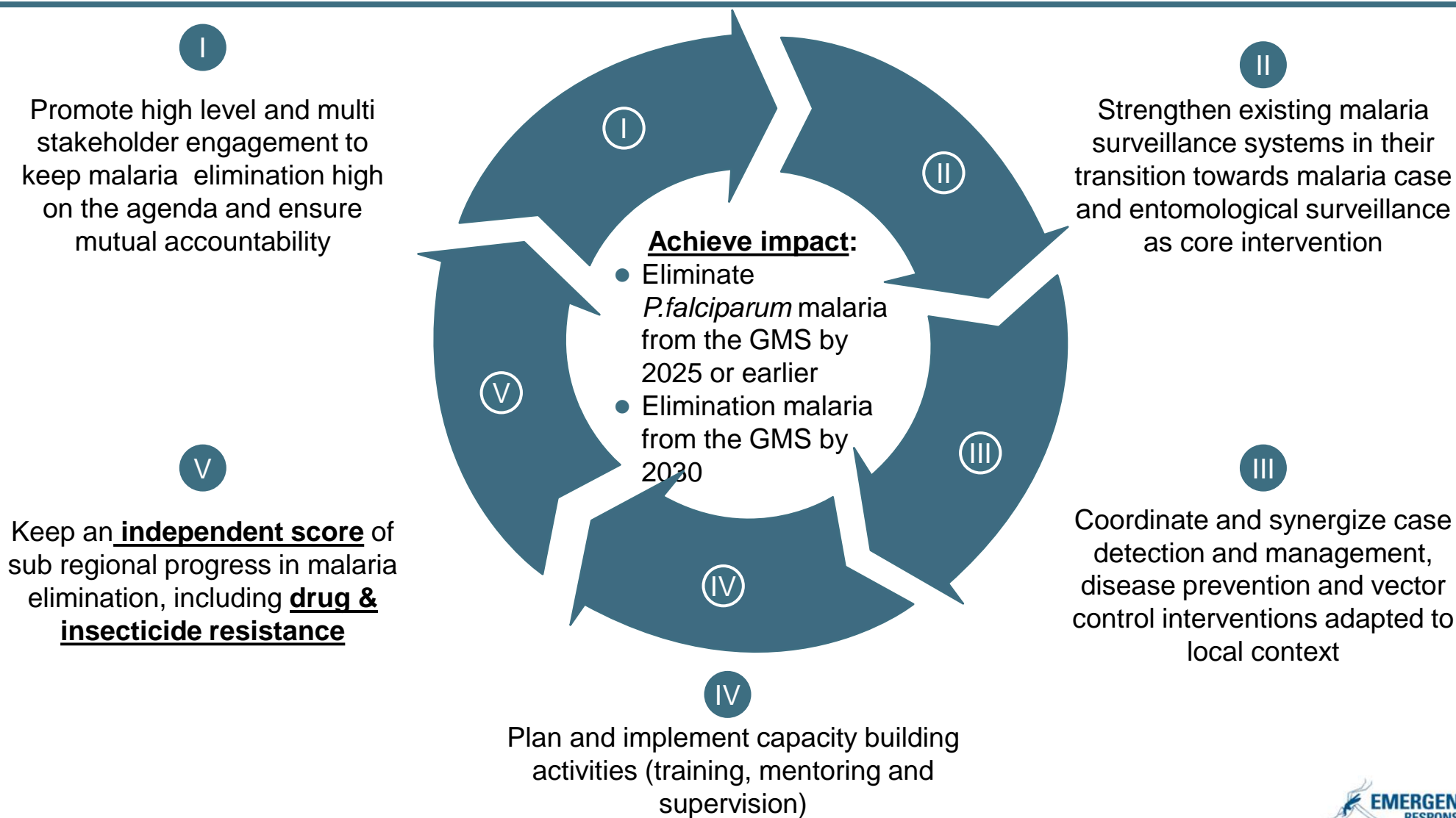
% administrative units in a country with TPR <5%, API <1/1000, or no local transmission, 2014



No. of MMPs reached with sp. MAL intervention, 2013 vs. 2014



Looking Ahead: Transformation from the ERAR into GMS Malaria Elimination Hub



Acknowledgment: Governments, Partners, Stakeholders and Donors

