

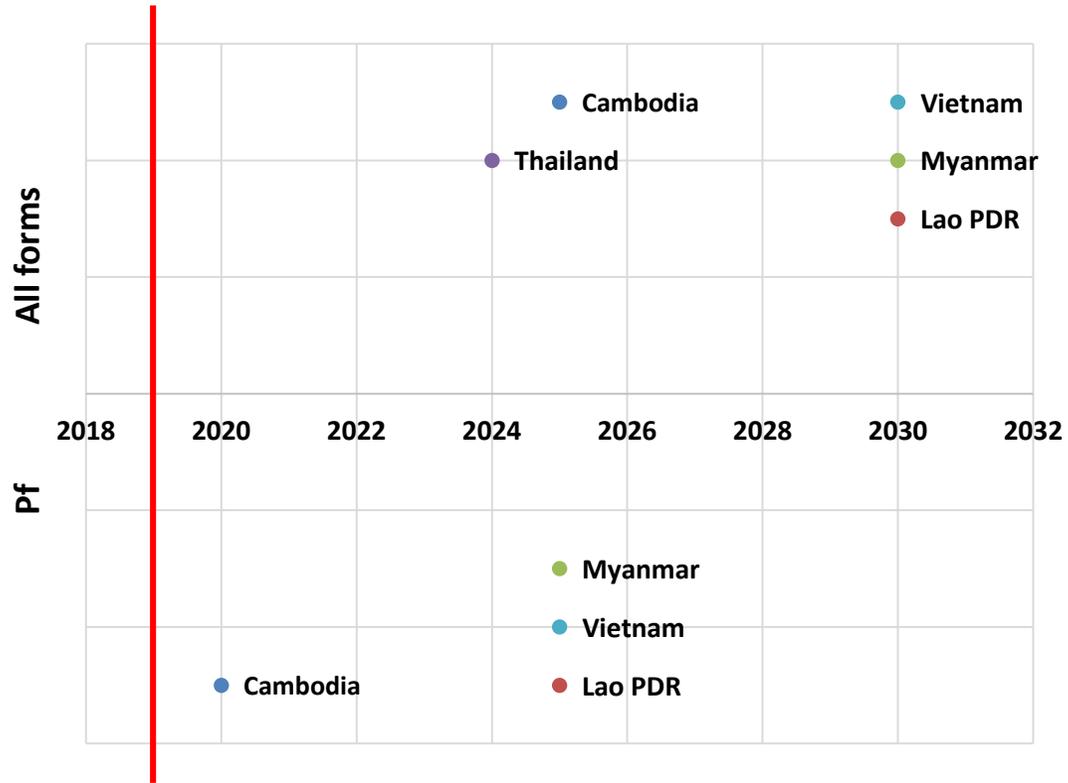


# Malaria Elimination in GMS Countries: Progress, Challenges, Role of CSOs

Capacity Development & Mentorship Training  
Bangkok, Thailand  
30 July 2019

 **UNOPS**

## Malaria elimination targets by RAI2E countries

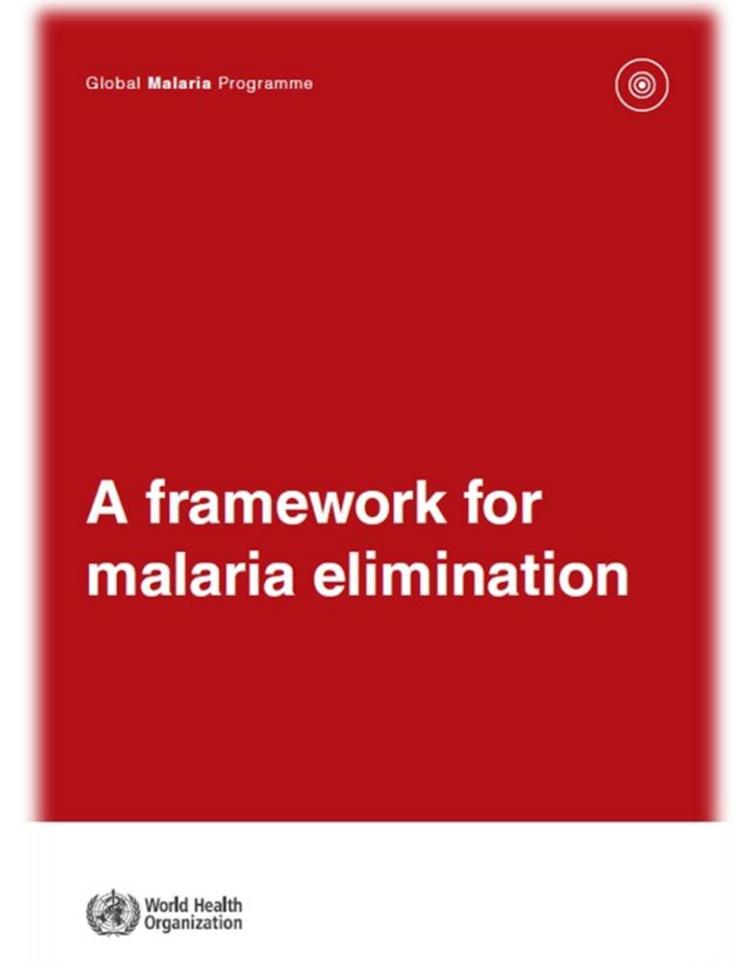


## Global targets and milestones

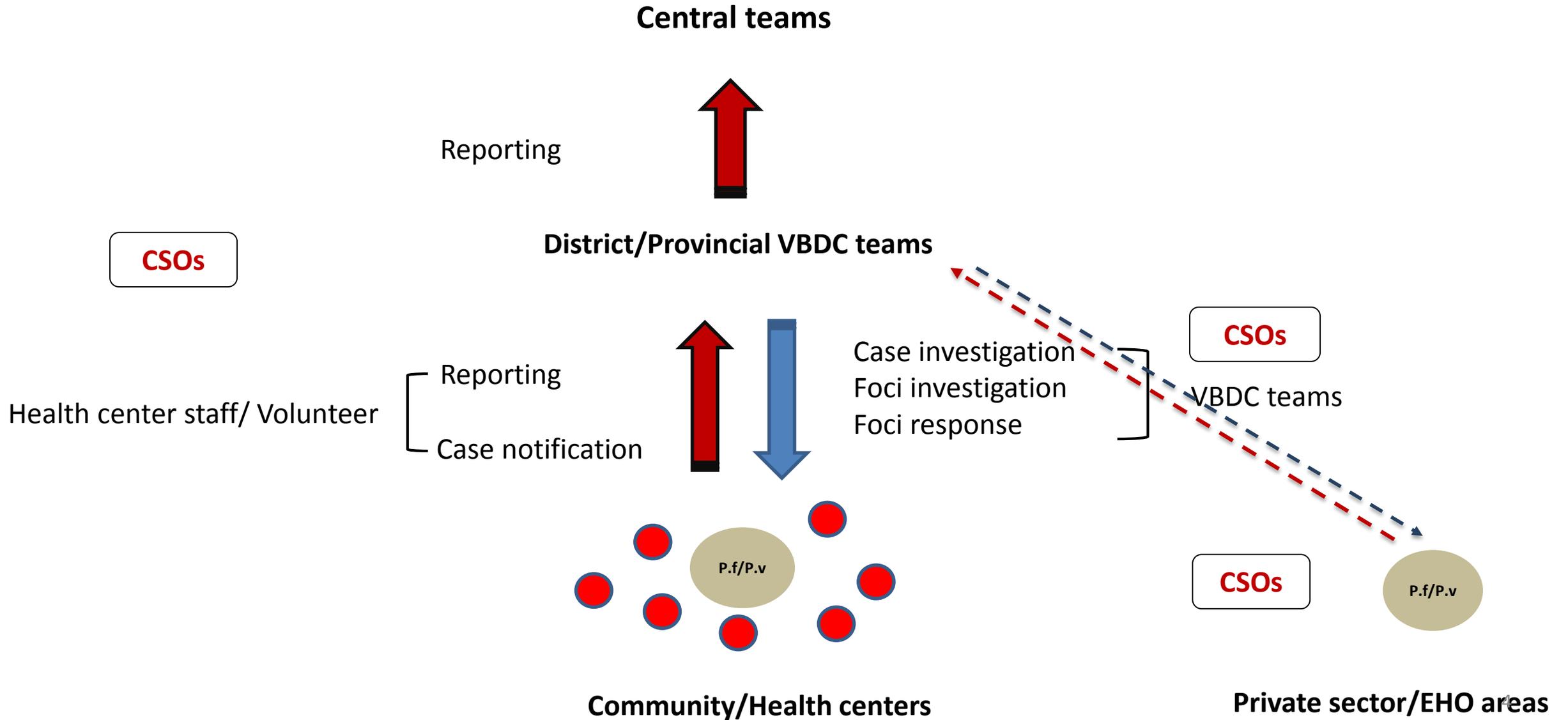
Goals	Milestones		Targets
	2020	2025	2030
Reduce malaria mortality rates globally compared with 2015	≥40%	≥75%	≥90%
Reduce malaria case incidence globally compared with 2015	≥40%	≥75%	≥90%
Eliminate malaria from countries in which malaria was transmitted in 2015	At least 10 countries	At least 20 countries	At least 35 countries
Prevent re-establishment of malaria in all countries that are malaria free	Re-establishment prevented		

# WHO framework for malaria elimination

- 📍 Addresses all malaria-endemic countries;
- 📍 The continuum of malaria transmission from very high to very low;
- 📍 Describes critical requirements to achieve and maintain elimination;
- 📍 Health systems requirements and programmatic aspects for elimination are emphasized;
- 📍 Role of information systems and surveillance as an intervention;
- 📍 Two elements- 1) certification and 2) new role of verification;
- 📍 Acceleration and the speed of change;
- 📍 RDTs and light microscopy are both recommended for malaria diagnosis;
- 📍 Foci classification has been simplified;
- 📍 Updated strategies;
- 📍 Process for certification of malaria elimination is simplified;
- 📍 Minimum threshold of possible re-establishment of transmission.



# Malaria elimination activities



## Global Fund indicators for malaria elimination

Level	Indicator
Impact	Number of active foci of malaria
Coverage	Percentage of confirmed cases fully investigated and classified
Coverage	Percentage of malaria foci fully investigated and classified

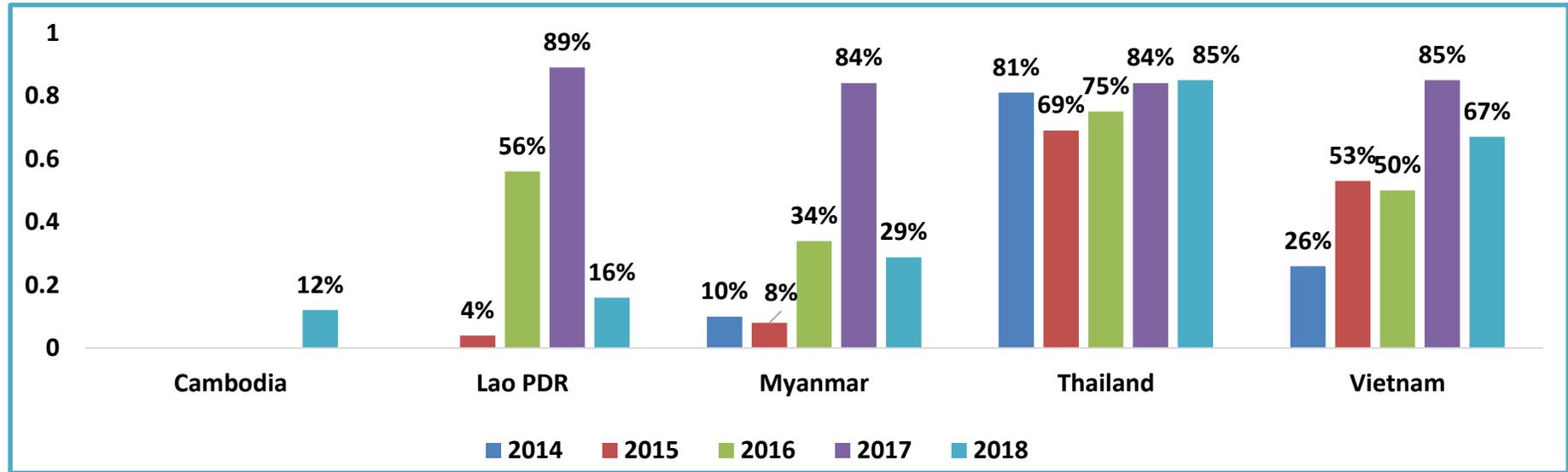
## What have been budgeted under RAI2E for elimination?

- 📍 Bed nets distribution to areas surrounding the foci;
- 📍 Trainings related to malaria elimination;
- 📍 1-3-7 (CIFIFR) activities;
- 📍 Equipment support for reporting;
- 📍 Printing of forms;
- 📍 IEC/BCC activities for elimination;
- 📍 TES studies;
- 📍 Cross-border activities;
- 📍 Evaluation of activities related to malaria elimination.

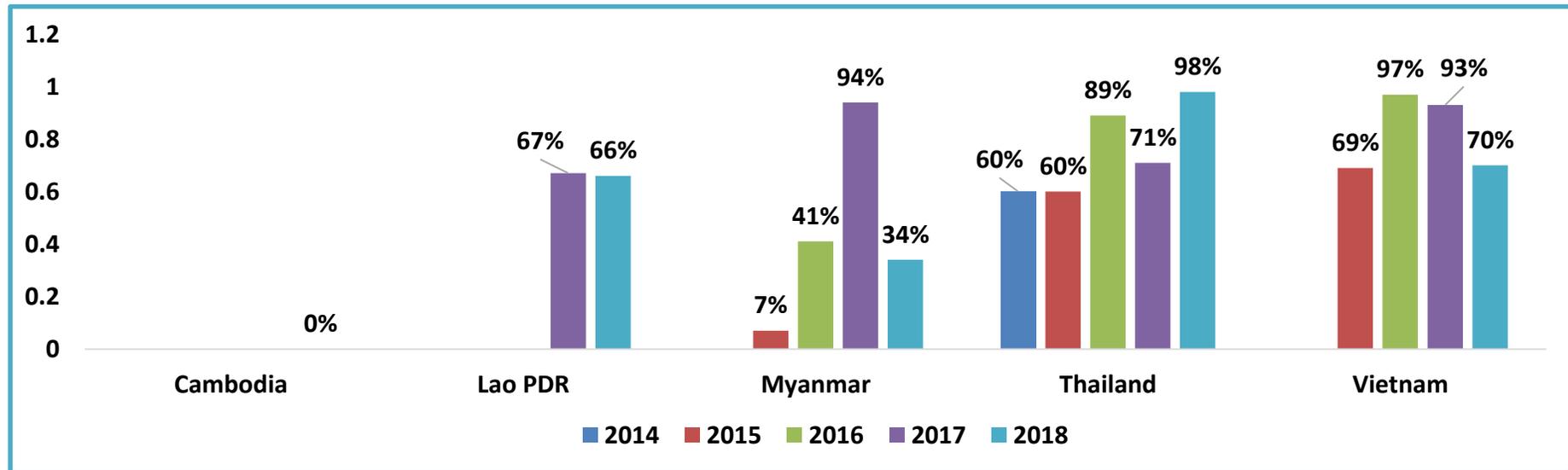


# Progress: Case Investigation and Foci Investigation

% of confirmed cases fully investigated and classified



% of malaria foci fully investigated and classified



# Progress of 1-3-7 activities in Cambodia

## Investigation and Reactive Case Detection - 2018 Jul - Dec

Place	PF + Mix	Referred	Investigated	Percentage	L1	L2	L3	L4	Imported	Incomplete	Reactive Case Detection	Percentage
<b>All Provinces</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>64%</b>
Banteay Meanchey	5	0	2	40%	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	100%
Battambang	50	0	22	44%	0	1	0	20	1	0	0	0%
Kampong Chhnang	128	0	16	13%	4	4	2	6	0	0	7	88%
Kampong Thom	173	0	9	5%	2	0	4	3	0	0	0	0%
Pailin	3	0	2	67%	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	100%
Siemreap	95	0	1	1%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	100%

Saturday, July 6, 2019 6:07 PM

Malaria Information System

## Investigation and Reactive Case Detection - 2019 Jan - Jun

Place	PF + Mix	Referred	Investigated	Percentage	L1	L2	L3	L4	Imported	Incomplete	Reactive Case Detection	Percentage
<b>All Provinces</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100%</b>
Banteay Meanchey	2	0	1	50%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	100%
Battambang	13	0	13	100%	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	100%
Kampong Chhnang	31	0	30	97%	3	7	2	18	0	0	10	100%
Kampong Thom	10	1	6	67%	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	100%
Pailin	2	1	1	100%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	100%
Siemreap	9	1	8	100%	0	0	1	6	0	1	0	100%

Saturday, July 6, 2019 5:57 PM

Malaria Information System

# Challenges

## Operational challenges

- 📍 Staff overwhelmed with various tasks and they cannot prioritize on activities related to elimination.
- 📍 Cases from hard to reach areas, areas with ongoing conflicts and disasters are left to tackle.
- 📍 Cases from private sector have not fully captured in the system yet.
- 📍 Cases are notified late due to inaccessibility.
- 📍 SoPs/manuals/tools for reporting for elimination activities could not finalize on time.
- 📍 Trainings on malaria elimination do not provide clear-cut messages as to who should do what in terms of CIFIFR. Hence, field level staff do not fully understand the activities. Cases are notified late as a result.
- 📍 Data collection and reporting tools are too complicated.
- 📍 Analysis and feedback mechanism is not optimum.

## Others

- 📍 Funding for malaria elimination beyond 2020.
- 📍 Engagement of different sectors for malaria elimination.
- 📍 Development of drug resistance.

## Findings from IMP mission that are related to malaria elimination

*Clear guidance on realistic, context-specific, approaches to case- and foci- investigation is needed*

- 📍 Investigation of all cases by a higher level than malaria post or HC may not be feasible nor cost-effective in some contexts. Higher level should do the analysis and case classification by reviewing the information collected at the point of treatment.
- 📍 Foci investigation must be conducted by the higher level team who will make the foci classification.
- 📍 Overall insufficient emphasis is on analysis and response.
- 📍 In most of the RAI2E countries persistent transmission is focused in a small number of geographically limited areas or population groups that produce high case numbers each year. Better understanding is needed of why certain localized areas produce higher case numbers year after year, including but not limited to human behaviour patterns.

# Findings from IMP mission that are related to malaria elimination (Contd.,)

## *Surveillance is improving but not adequate for elimination*

- 📍 Paper-based systems, some with many forms to be filled, are still providing multiple opportunities for error and producing data discrepancies.
- 📍 There is insufficient analysis of data at all levels.



## *Multi-drug resistance remains a major threat*

- 📍 Delayed change in treatment regime in the face of high levels of treatment failure continues to be a serious challenge.
- 📍 Supply issues are jeopardizing gains made and progress to elimination; efforts to address them have been slow to produce solutions.



# Role of CSOs in malaria elimination



Case notification



Support NPs in CIFIR



Reporting



Engagement of other sectors  
for mandatory case  
notification



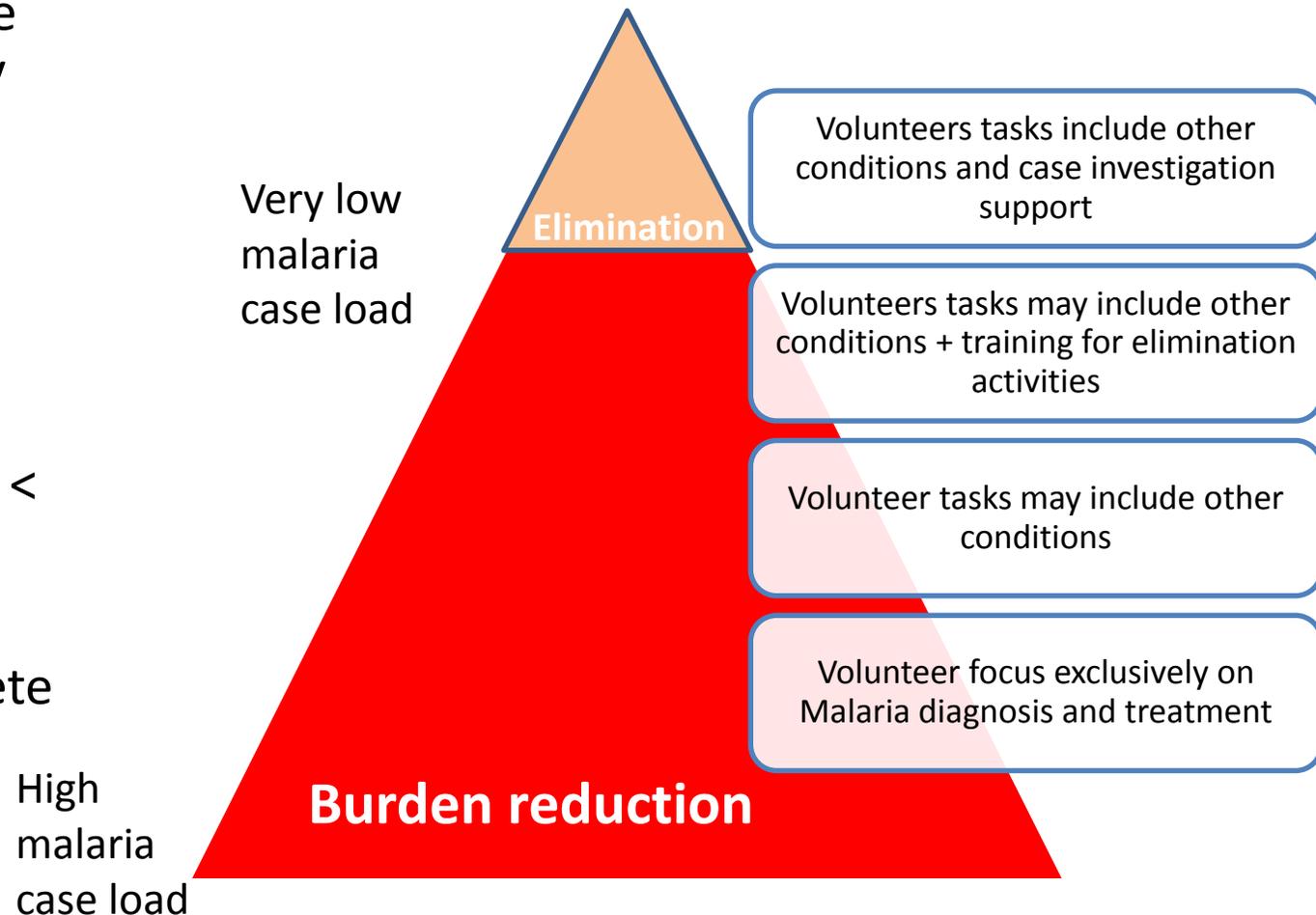
Awareness raising within  
community



Evaluation of elimination  
activities

# Associating volunteers' tasks with malaria case load

- 'One size fits all' approach in the design of integrated CMW/CMV tasks is not ideal.
- They should be tailored to the local disease burden.
- Volunteers tasks could progress from malaria treatment to elimination activities (when API < 1/1000).
- Integration should cover other common diseases where concrete service can be provided.



**THANK YOU**

