

PMI Malaria Vector Control Policy and Strategy Updates - 2023

**RBM 18th VCWG Annual Meeting,
Accra, Ghana
February 6, 2023**

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OUTLINE

- **PMI and USAID Guidance**
- **Key Challenges**
- **Opportunities**

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PMI STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2021-2026

VISION:

A world free of malaria within our generation

GOALS:

Prevent malaria cases, reduce malaria deaths and illness, and eliminate malaria in PMI partner countries

OBJECTIVES:

1. Reduce deaths by 33% from 2015 level
2. Reduce illness by 40% from 2015 level
3. Accelerate towards elimination in 10 countries and eliminate in ≥ 1 country

FOCUS 1

Reach the unreached with effective interventions

FOCUS 2

Strengthen community health systems to defeat malaria

FOCUS 3

Keep malaria services resilient against shocks including COVID-19

FOCUS 4

Invest locally in partners and governments to lead

FOCUS 5

Lead and innovate to end malaria faster

USAID Priorities



“If we truly want to make aid inclusive, local voices need to be at the center of everything we do.”

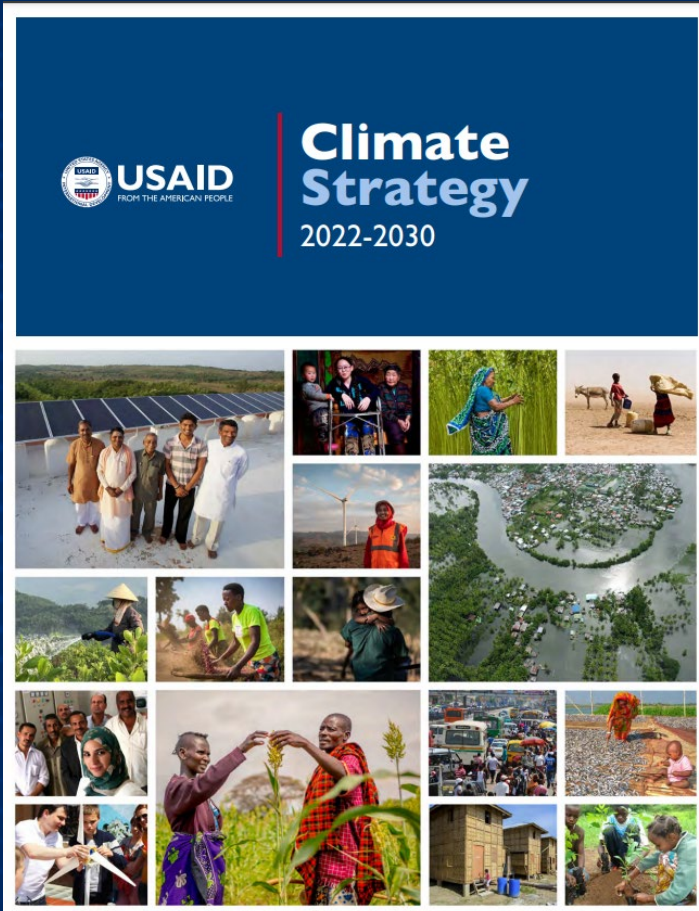
-ADMINISTRATOR SAMANTHA POWER

Localization

- By FY 2025, USAID will provide >1/4 of program funds directly to local partners
- By 2030, local communities will lead 50% of programming to set priorities, codesign projects, drive implementation, or evaluate the impact of programs

Climate

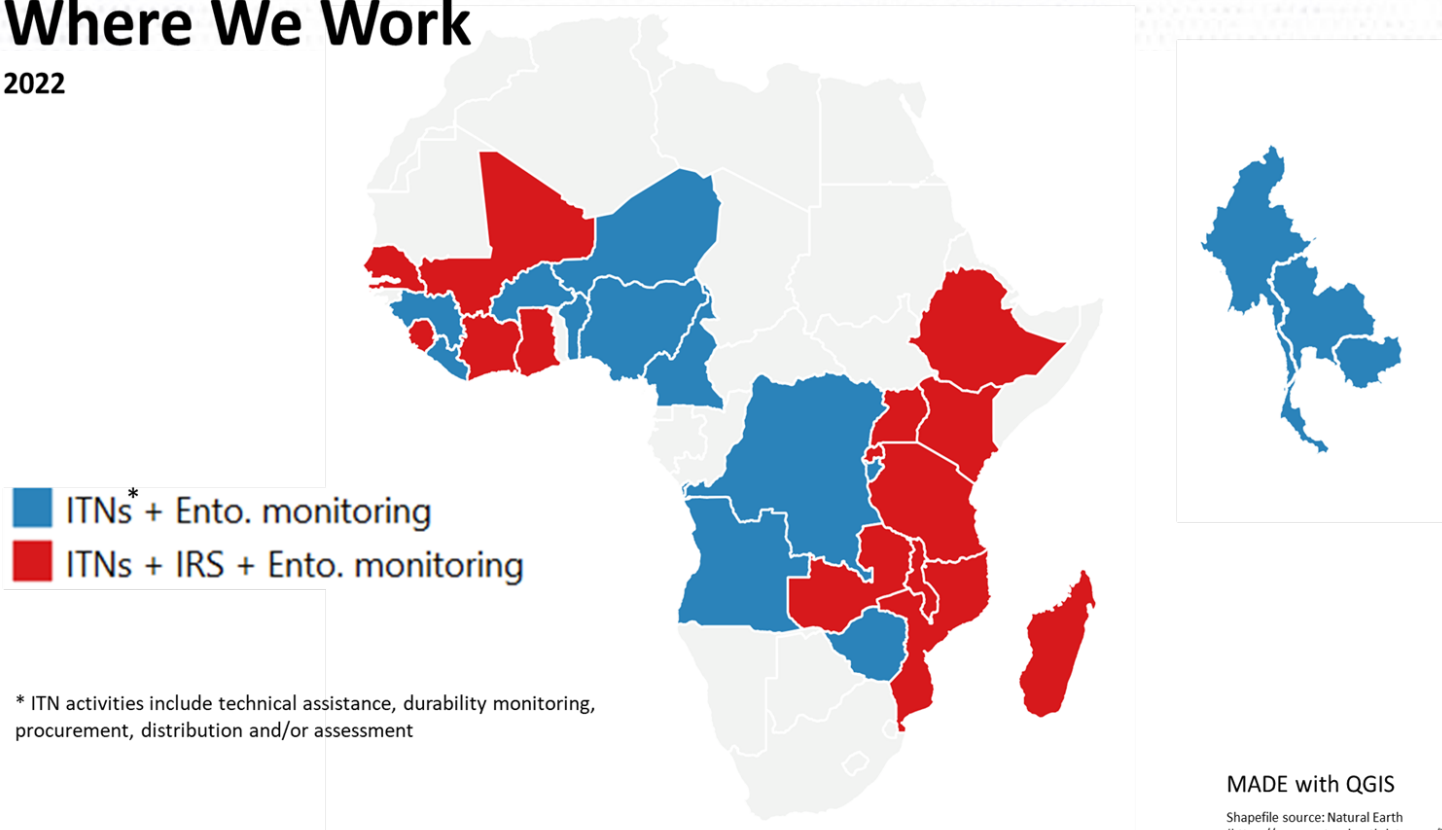
- Locally Led Development
- Equity and Inclusion
- Private Sector Engagement
- Nature-Based Solutions
- Evidence, Technology, and Innovation



PMI GUIDANCE - VECTOR CONTROL

Where We Work

2022



- Evidence-informed deployment of traditional and new vector control tools to achieve universal coverage with at least one intervention
- May entail sub-national stratification of interventions
- Operational Research/Program Evaluations for new tools and/or approaches (e.g, partial IRS, housing modification)

ENTOMOLOGICAL MONITORING

262

INSECTICIDE
RESISTANCE

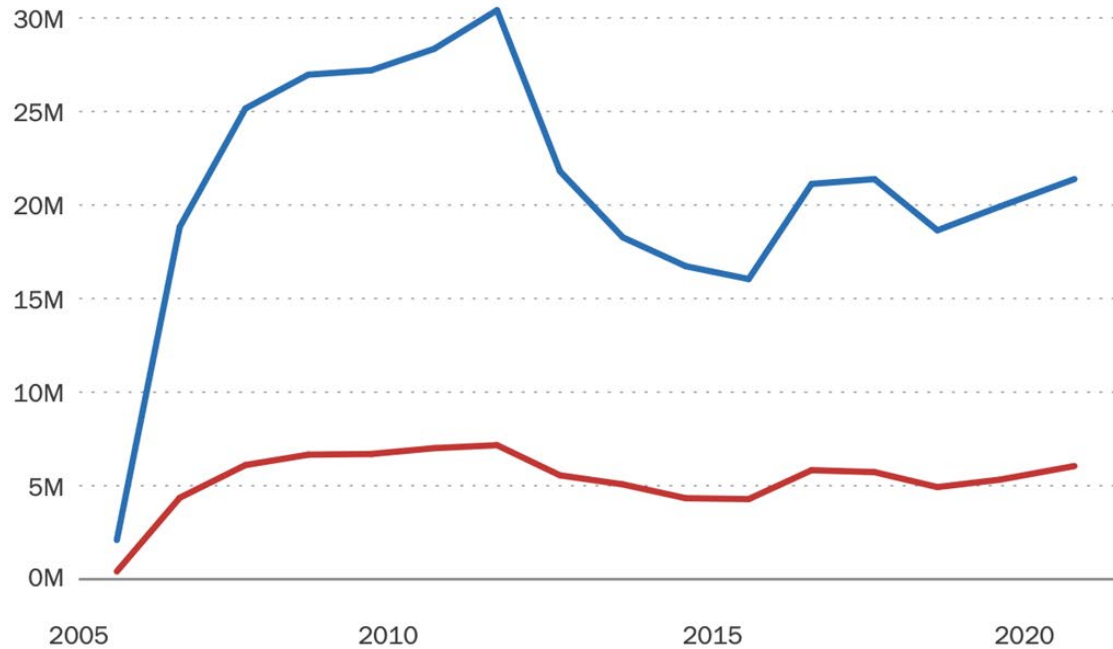


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MOSQUITO
BEHAVIOR

- Human behavior observation (HBO) data
- Community-based mosquito collectors
- Collaborate with local partners: >75 local institutions

IRS



ALL YEARS
ANNUAL



Residents
Protected



Houses
Sprayed

FY 2021

5,470,411 houses sprayed

21,235,024 residents protected

33,086 personnel trained

- PMI piloted two new clothianidin-based products (2GARD and Klypson) in 2022
- PMI supporting partial IRS study
- PMI support TA assistance for countries implementing reactive IRS

ITNs

- In FY 2022, of all the nets provided by PMI, 53% were PBO and almost 10% were dual AI
- PMI supporting ongoing durability monitoring activities, but pausing new monitoring until WHO PQT ITN Guideline and Post-Market module available
- Impact evaluations underway
- PMI can support country efforts to incorporate the use of digital tools

ALL YEARS
CUMULATIVE

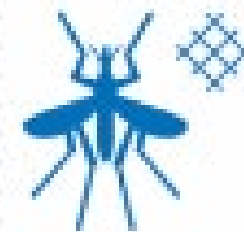


450,219,829
ITNs
Procured



421,843,333
ITNs
Delivered

In FY 2021, Delivered



45.7m
mosquito
nets

Anopheles stephensi

- PMI's *Anopheles stephensi* Task Force generated general guidance on surveillance and control
- Vigilance in morphological and molecular identification of anomalous *Anopheles* is encouraged for early detection
- If *An. stephensi* is detected, PMI funding may be used to implement larviciding with entomological monitoring without OR/PE approval, using WHO PQT approved larvicides
- Appropriate environmental compliance approvals are required prior to larviciding implementation



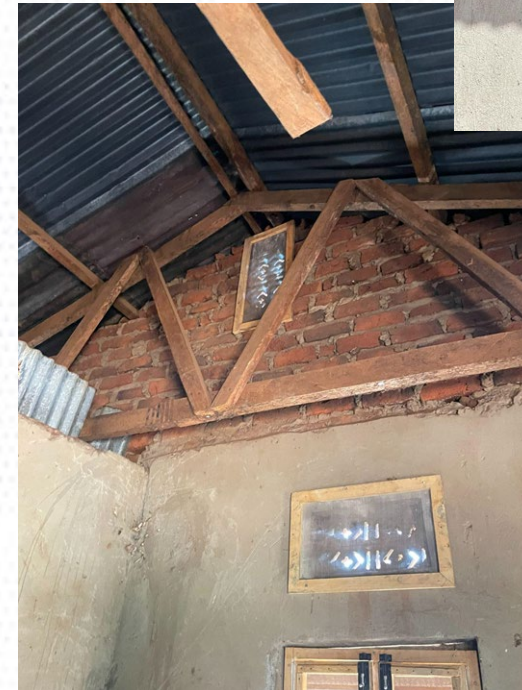
Other Vector Control

- Larval Source Management (LSM)
 - In elimination settings or areas where *An. stephensi* has been detected
- Topical Repellents for Elimination Settings
 - In elimination settings and as part of a larger package of interventions for high-risk, mobile population
- Housing Screening
 - PE of pilot implementation of house modifications using untreated screening



Current OR/PE Investments

- Impact of housing modifications combined with PBO ITNs on the malaria burden in Uganda
- Impact of partial indoor residual spraying on malaria burden in Mozambique
- Can PBO ITNs be an effective vector control tool in Ethiopia
- Impact of PBO ITN and IRS co-deployment in Sierra Leone
- Evaluating the feasibility and impact of larval source management in aquatic agriculture in regions with high malaria burden in Madagascar



Challenges

- Limited funding envelope leads to difficult vector control decisions
- Growing resistance to clothianidin and other new insecticides for IRS and ITNs
- New threats to malaria control (*An. stephensi*, climate change, etc.)

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Opportunities

- Transitioning vector control decision-making and implementation to local partners
- Decentralized approaches to entomological monitoring (e.g., community-based)
- Refining estimates of malaria transmission risk by better defining vector-human interactions
- Ensuring strategic deployment of integrated vector control interventions subnationally
- Data analytics and visualization platform and harmonization with WHO DHIS2 modules
- Partner coordination to drive accountability, quality, innovation

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Questions?

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