PMI Malaria Vector Control Policy and Strategy Updates - 2025

RBM 19th VCWG Annual Meeting, Kigali, Rwanda
April 15, 2024
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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 FOCUS 2 FOCUS 3 FOCUS 4 FOCUS 5 Reach the Strengthen Keep malaria Invest locally in Lead and unreached with community services resilient partners and innovate to end effective **health systems** to against shocks governments to malaria faster interventions defeat malaria including COVIDlead 19

PMI Vector Control Priorities

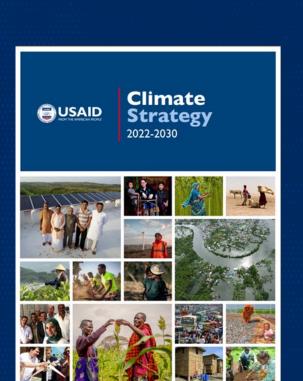
- Localization
- Question -driven surveillance
- Emerging resistance
- New tools







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

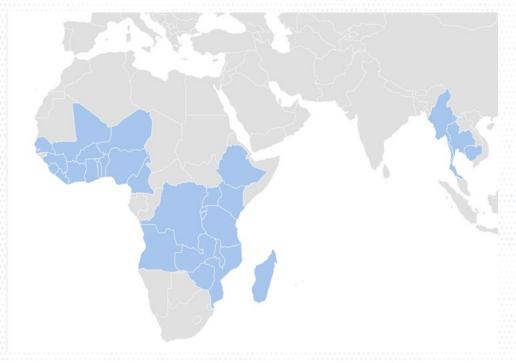
Localization

 Local partnerships, local leadership in programming priorities, codesigning projects, driving implementation and impact evaluations

Climate

- Locally led development
- Equity and Inclusion
- Private Sector Engagement
- Nature-Based Solutions
- Evidence, Technology, and Innovation

Where we work



- 30 partner countries
 - o Togo, Gambia, Burundi in 2023
- Evidence-informed deployment of traditional and new vector control tools
- May entail sub-national stratification of interventions
- Operational Research/Program
 Evaluations for new tools and/or approaches

PMI Entomology and Vector Control

PMI Evolve (supported 20 countries in 2023)







33.7 K
PEOPLE TRAINED
in VECTOR CONTROL
40% female



469
PEOPLE TRAINED
in ENTOMOLOGY
28% female



- Hundreds of entomological sites
- IRS, ITN, LSM activities
- Training programs and capacity strengthening

Localization Strategies

- A strategic, intentional shift towards country-led, sustainable vector control programs
- Capacity strengthening and localization are current priorities for central mechanism, ultimately transitioning to local ownership

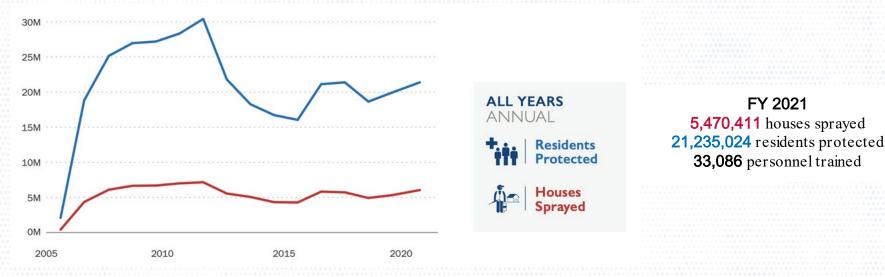


Entomological Monitoring Updates

- Question-drive surveillance
 - ESPT tool use
- Local institutions leading
- Decentralized entomological surveillance
- Strengthening systems through malaria vector surveillance (IVM)
- Human-vector integration for decision making
- Molecular capacity strengthening



IRS Updates - New Insecticides and Approaches



- In 2023 and 2024 PMI implementing IRS using broflanilide-based products in Madagascar, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone and Ghana and launching susceptibility testing
- Entomological data guiding control- Example: Ghana IRS in animal shelters

ITN Updates

- In FY 2023, the number of ITNs procured by PMI
 Dual AI: 8, 231,343(18%)
 PBO: 31,705,978 (68%)

 - Single pyrethroid: 6,928,723 (15%)
- Countries encouraged to explore continuous distribution to sustain effective coverage
- Durability monitoring ongoing and generating data on dual AI and PBO in various settings
- ITN decisions supported by insecticide susceptibility and entomological surveillance data
- PMI can support country efforts to incorporate the use of digital tools





450,219,829



421,843,333

In FY 2022, Delivered



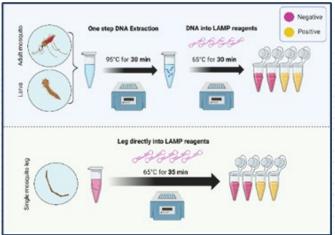
50.7m mosquito nets (ITNs)

TO PROTECT: 101.4m people

Anopheles stephensi Updates

- Policy for LSM response utilizing PMI funding
- Generated data and action plan to guide enhanced surveillance and control
- Dissemination of reference specimens and protocols molecular identification
- OR support to Dire Dawa University to determine effectiveness and cost effectiveness of LSM for *An.* stephensi
- Convening US government and global partners to shift to action, leveraging and coordinating support





Other Vector Control Guidance Updates

- Larval Source Management (LSM)
 - In elimination settings
 - O Where An. stephenshias been detected
 - O Aquatic agriculture (rice fields) where entomological data supports and larval habitats readily identified



- In elimination settings and for high-risk, mobile population
- Housing Modification
 - OR study in Uganda using house screening and eave tubes







Recent OR/PE Investments

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



Current OR/PE Investments

- Effectiveness of LSM for An. stephenson malaria epidemiology
 Ethiopia
- IRS withdrawal- Mozambique
- ITN accelerometer as tool to measure use- Cameroon
- Entomological and epi impact of case management and vector control in daaras- Senegal





Challenges

- Limited funding envelope and tool availability leads to difficult vector control decisions
- Emerging resistance to clothianidin and chlorfenapyr threatens ITN and IRS strategies
- New threats to malaria vector control (*An. stephenși* climate, 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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