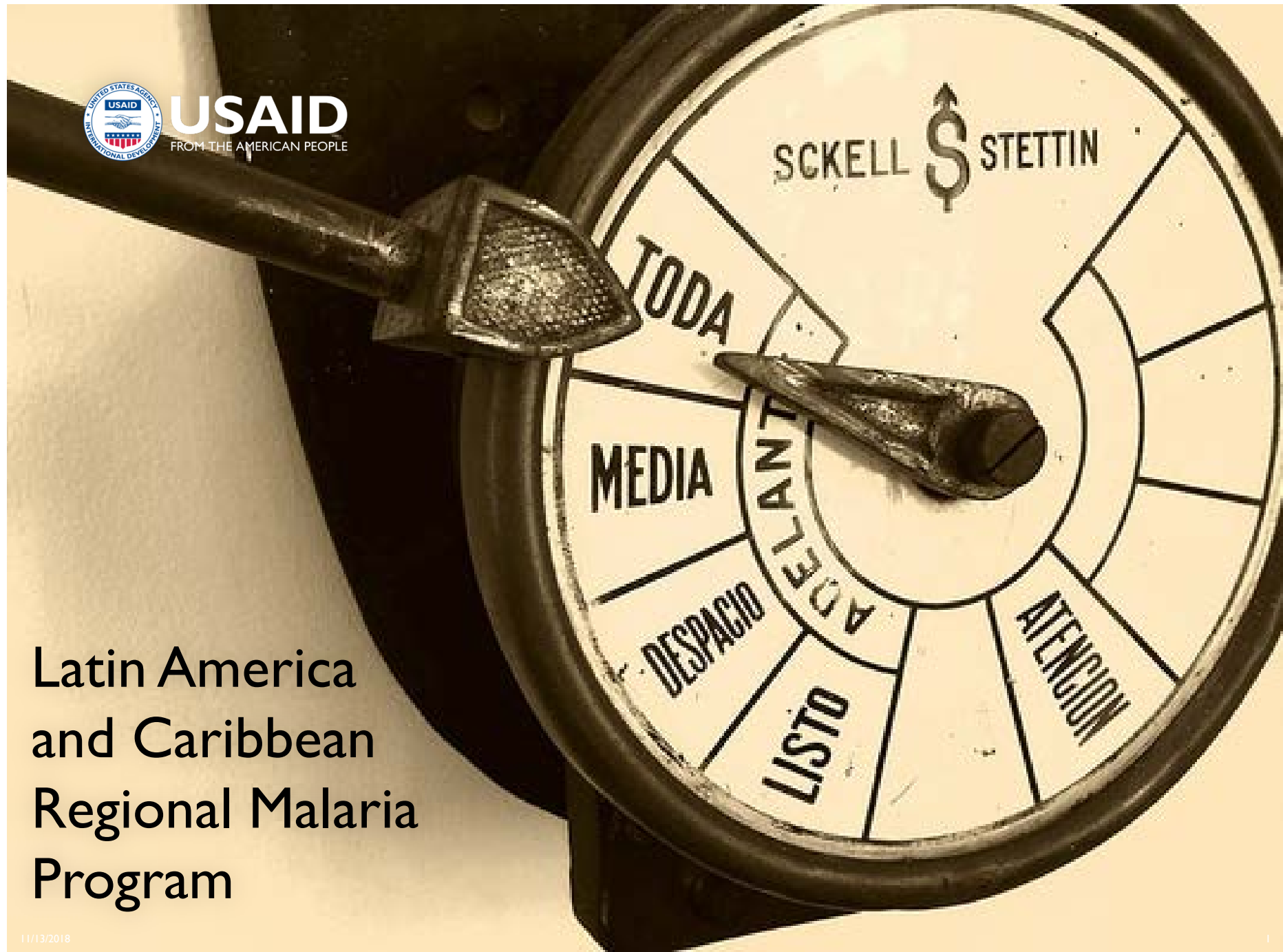




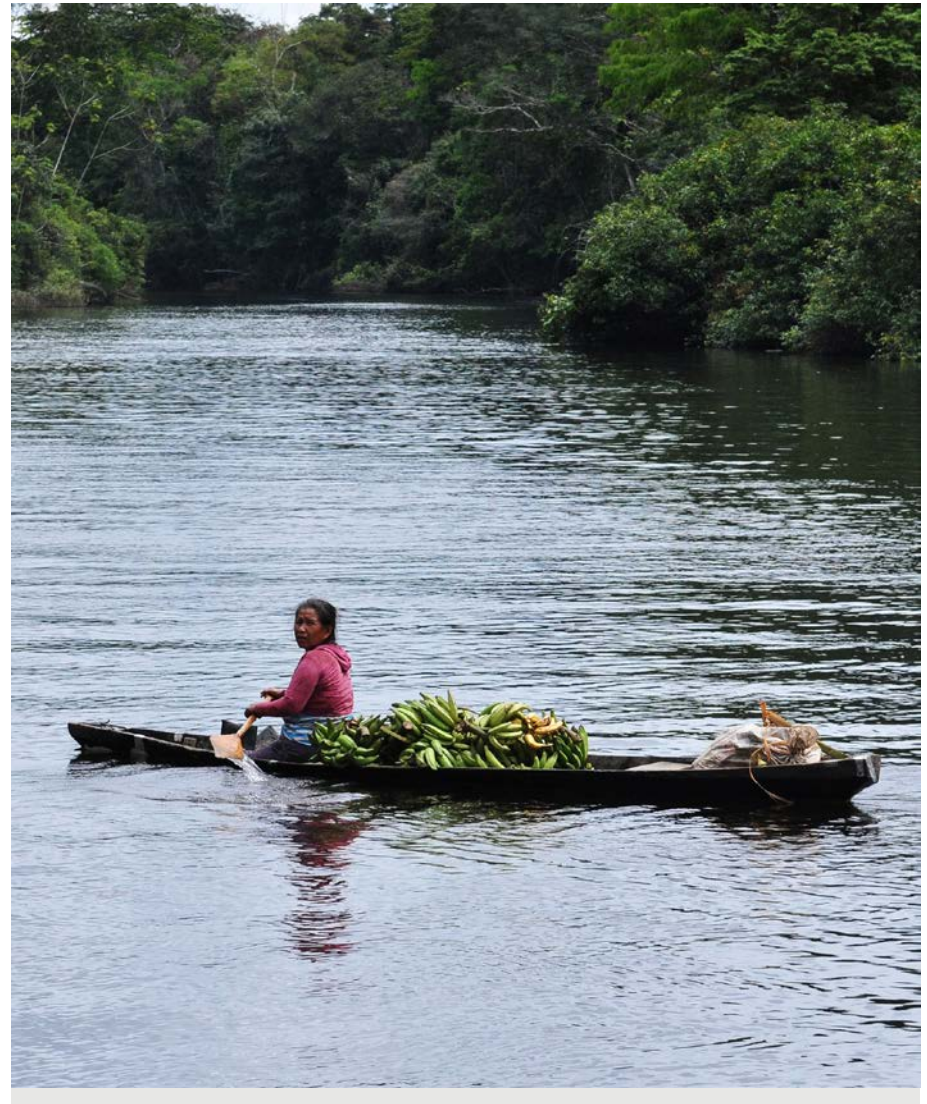
**USAID**  
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# Latin America and Caribbean Regional Malaria Program

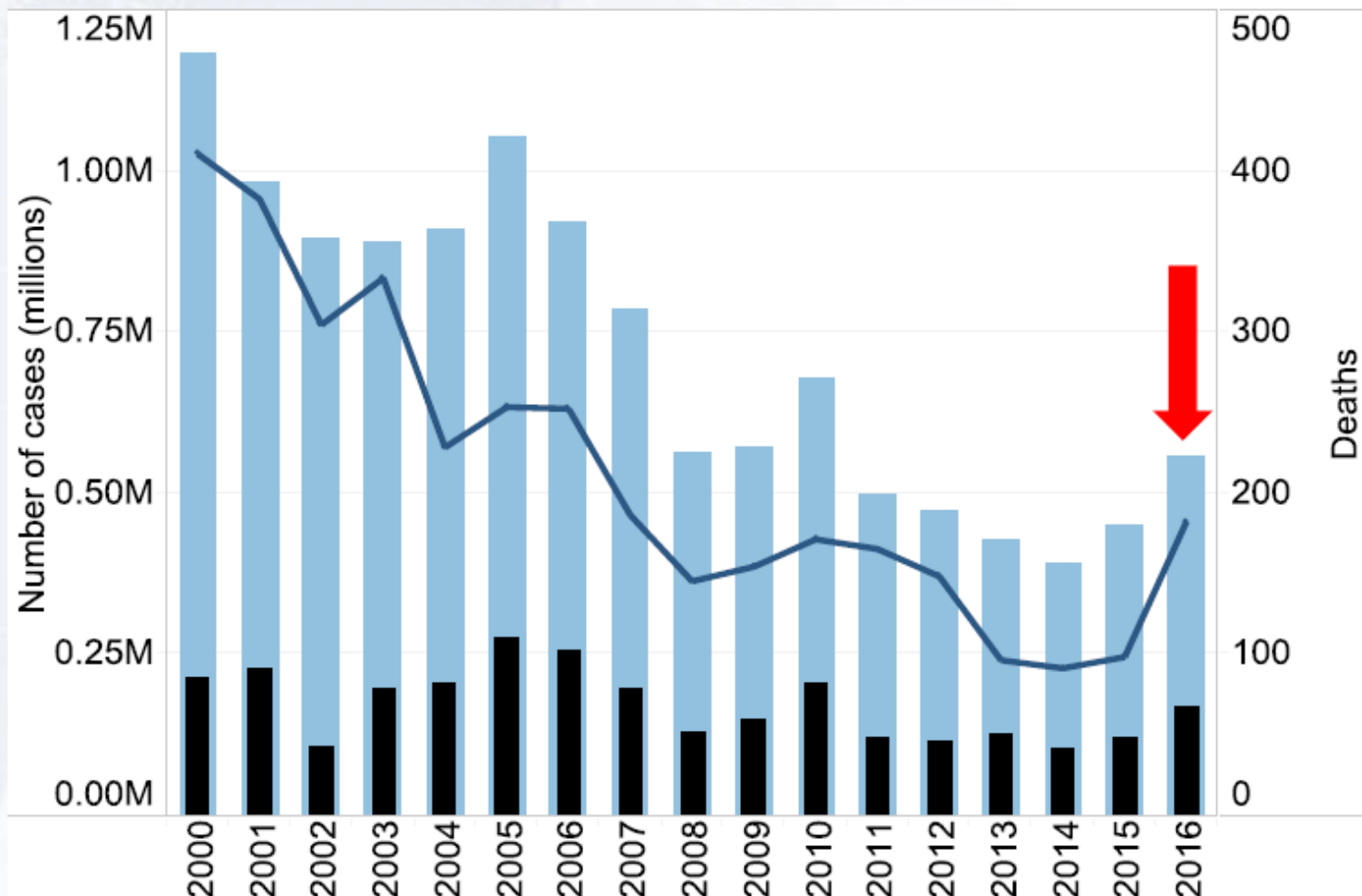


# Why Invest in Malaria in LAC:

- Potential for antimalarial resistance
- Opportunity to support and learn from country-led and regional elimination efforts
- Malaria transmission reflects the health inequities across the region as it is primarily focalized in underserved and hard-to-reach populations.



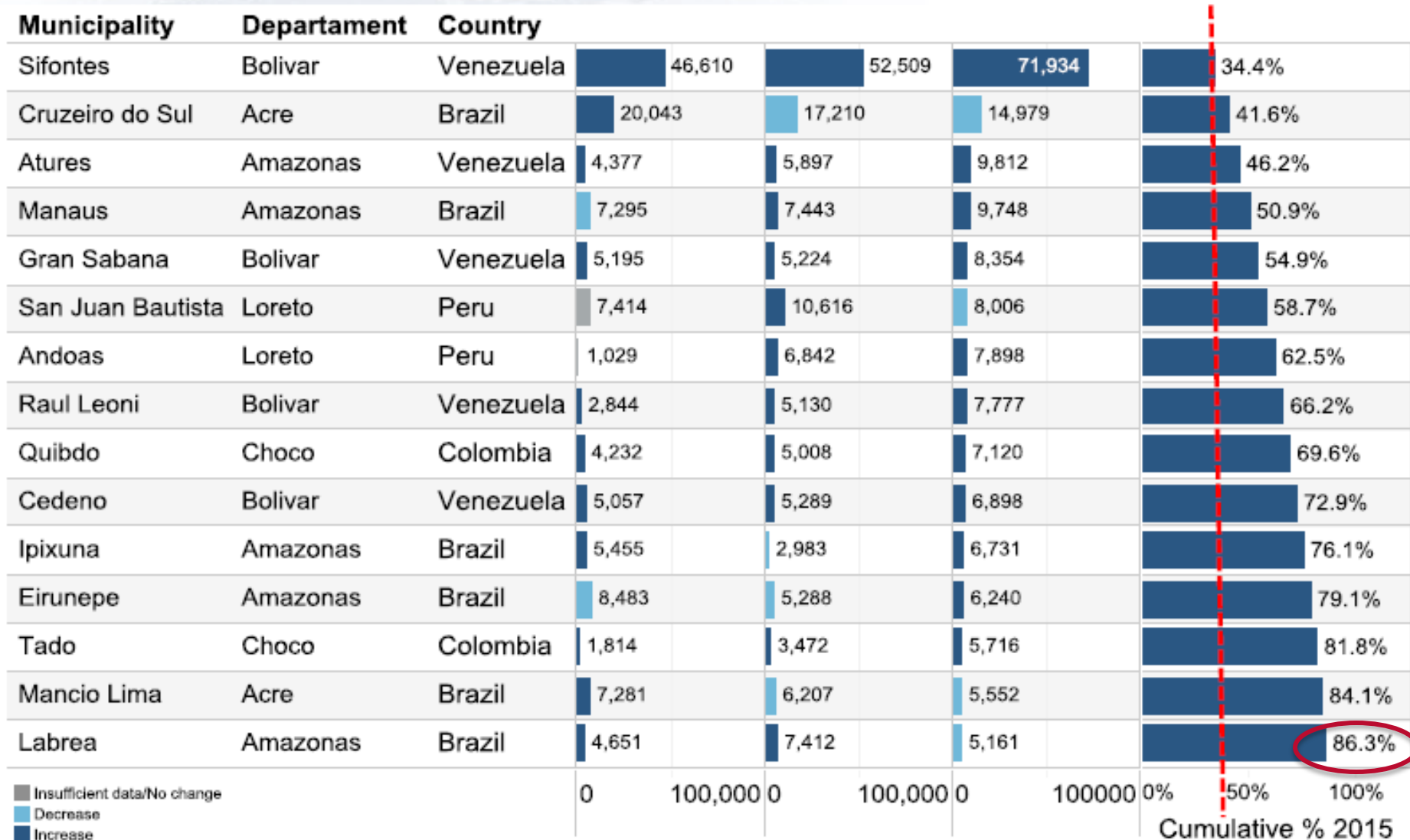
# Morbidity and mortality due to malaria in the Region of the Americas, 2000-2016\*



\*Only preliminary data available for 2016.

- Deaths
- P. falciparum and mixed
- Confirmed Cases

# Top 15 municipalities with the highest number of malaria cases in the Region of the Americas, 2013-2015



"..." indicates unavailable data.

\*Sao Gabriel da Cachoeira

# LAC Regional Malaria Program

- Approximately \$3-5m per year
- The LAC Malaria program is part of USAID's regional health programming that aims to help countries on the journey to self-reliance in order to sustain and advance regional gains by
  - 1) supporting the scale-up of proven development approaches across countries;
  - 2) attacking regional problems that defy isolated bilateral interventions; and
  - 3) disseminating best practices and programmatic approaches

# How we invest

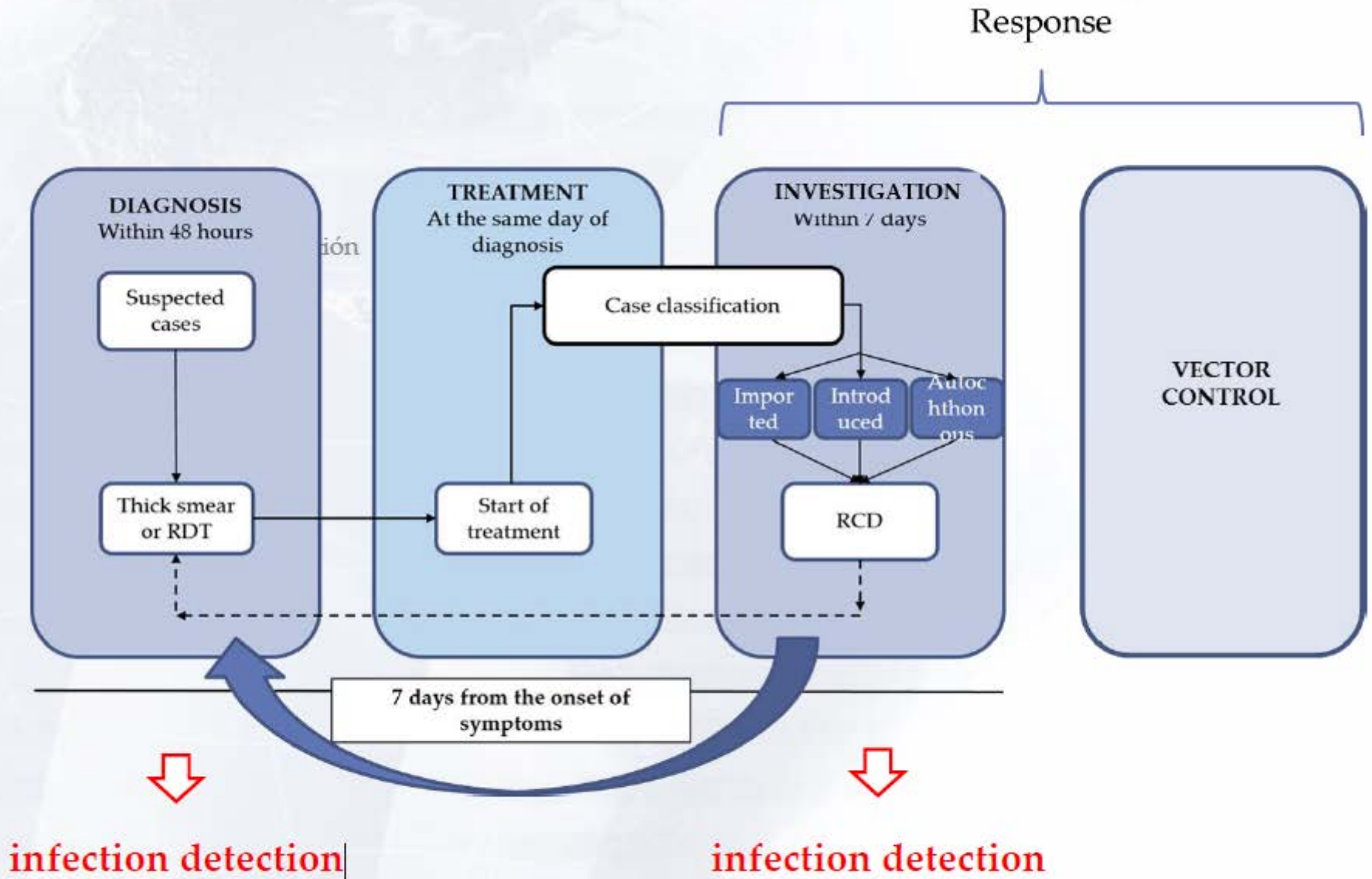
- Longstanding support to the region with an emphasis on country driven efforts, South-South collaboration, and sustainability
- Key Partners: Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and CDC
- LAC undertook a programmatic review in 2016 to define areas where USAID is best placed to assist
- Goal: support countries in LAC to tailor their approaches for diagnosis, treatment, vector control and surveillance with the aim of accelerating progress towards elimination.



## Primary Focus: Tailoring Interventions to Elimination

1. Analysis of the epidemiology of malaria to determine the most effective set of interventions for each setting, while taking into account the local contexts,
2. Development of evidence necessary for the informed selection of approaches, including systems for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness, and
3. Strengthening capacity to implement the selected approaches/activities

# Diagnose - Treat - Investigate and Response





# Micro-planning and Micro-stratification in Foci

- Operational objective is to implement a local “model” for *Diagnosis – Treatment-Investigation and Response*
- Based on the epidemiological concept of the focus and the concept of “micro-areas” (for planning operations based on access to diagnosis.)
- Methodology:
  1. Study micro-epidemiology
  2. Assess local contextual factors
  3. Generate a hypothesis
  4. Develop a micro-plan for each micro-area

# Expanding Access to Diagnosis and Treatment

- Introduce and expand the use of RDTs
- Expand passive case detection networks
- Social behavior change communication support to Guyana in rolling out the use of RDTs and treatment by volunteers in mining and logging camps in the hinterlands



# Ensuring Quality Testing and Treatment



- Maintain/improve the quality of microscopy
- Provide guidance on selection and quality control of RDTs
- Support regional forecasting and procurement of key commodities and provide an emergency supply
- Therapeutic efficacy studies and molecular monitoring for resistance to antimalarials

# Strengthening Vector Control

- Strengthen and improve utilization of entomological and insecticide resistance monitoring systems
- Develop evidence to inform guidance on the use of LLINs and IRS in LAC (*An. albimanus* and *An. darlingi*)
- Prioritizing countries with:
  - high levels of transmission and
  - significant investments in vector control for malaria



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