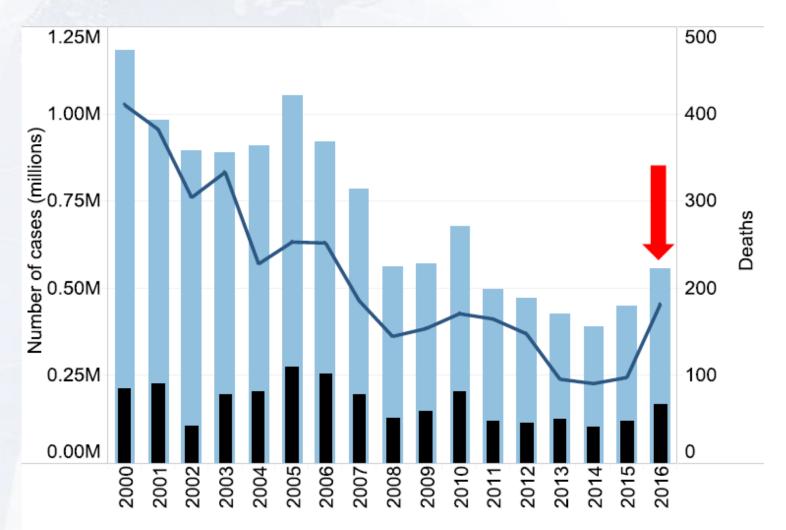


Why Invest in Malaria in LAC:

- 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

Municipality	Departament	Country										
Sifontes	Bolivar	Venezuela		46,610		52,509		71,934		34.4%		
Cruzeiro do Sul	Acre	Brazil	20,043		17,210		14,979			41.6%	41.6%	
Atures	Amazonas	Venezuela	4,377 5,		5,897	9,812			46.2%		6	
Manaus	Amazonas	Brazil	7,295	7,295 7,443			9,748			50.9%		
Gran Sabana	Bolivar	Venezuela	5,195		5,224		8,354			54.9%		
San Juan Bautista	Loreto	Peru	7,414		10,616		8,006			58.7%		
Andoas	Loreto	Peru	1,029		6,842		7,898			62	2.5%	
Raul Leoni	Bolivar	Venezuela	2,844		5,130		7,777			6	6.2%	
Quibdo	Choco	Colombia	4,232		5,008		7,120				69.6%	
Cedeno	Bolivar	Venezuela	5,057		5,289		6,898				72.9%	
Ipixuna	Amazonas	Brazil	5,455		2,983		6,731				76.1%	
Eirunepe	Amazonas	Brazil	8,483		5,288		6,240				79.1%	
Tado	Choco	Colombia	1,814		3,472		5,716				81.8%	
Mancio Lima	Acre	Brazil	7,281		6,207		5,552				84.1%	
Labrea	Amazonas	Brazil	4,651		7,412		5,161			(86.3%	
Insufficient data/No change Decrease Increase			0	100,000	0	100,000	0	100000		50% nulative	100% % 2015	

[&]quot;..." 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
 - I) 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

- I. 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

11/13/2018

Diagnose - Treat - Investigate and Response

Response TREATMENT INVESTIGATION DIAGNOSIS At the same day of Within / days Within 48 hours diagnosis ión Suspected Case classification cases VECTOR Autoc Introd CONTROL Impor hthon ted uced Thick smear Start of RCD or RDT treatment 7 days from the onset of symptoms

infection detection

infection detection





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:
 - 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

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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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