Towards elimination of Malaria in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam

December 2023

Key Programme Achievements

- **32.1 million +**
  Long lasting insecticidal nets distributed

- **32,000**
  Community volunteers trained

- **2.4 million**
  People treated for malaria

- **56.3 million +**
  People tested for malaria

Total Grants by Country (2014-2023)

- **Myanmar**
  228.4 millions

- **Cambodia**
  103 millions

- **Lao PDR**
  30.7 millions

- **Thailand**
  56.6 millions

- **Vietnam**
  78.6 millions

Regional Component

- **83.5 millions**

Total

- **580.8 millions**

Principal Recipient for the Global Fund

UNOPS Asia Regional Health Cluster

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Growing resistance to artemisinins (and its partner drugs) in the Greater Mekong Sub-region represents an immediate and serious threat to malaria control and elimination efforts globally.

Recognizing the need for an accelerated and well-coordinated regional approach to this emergency and following the lead of other partner efforts in the region (including the Emergency Response to Artemisinin Resistance framework developed by WHO), the Global Fund allocated $107.4 million, the Regional Artemisinin-resistance Initiative (RAI) grant, for the period 2014-2017, to cover 5 GMS countries, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam.

UNOPS was selected as the Regional Principal Recipient for the RAI grant, implemented in collaboration with existing Global Fund partners at country level and under the strategic oversight of the RAI Regional Steering Committee.

RAI2E is a continuation and extension of the RAI programme: a US$ 246 million regional grant to accelerate elimination of P. falciparum malaria in the GMS over a three-year period (2018–2020).

UNOPS-PR is working with a network of local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international organizations to implement the program RAI2E supports increased malaria service coverage for remote populations in border areas and other at-risk populations, as well as case management through health volunteers and strengthening of national surveillance systems.

The Global Fund and the RAI-Regional Steering Committee (RSC) have acknowledged that continued support to eliminate malaria in these five countries, remains critical in light of the on-going threat of multi-drug resistance in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS). Following that decision, the RAI is being expanded for the next three years (2021-2023), as a third phase, the RAI3-Elimination (RAI3E) with the grant approval value of US$ 230.5 million.

There are currently five Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT) Regimens recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) to effectively treat malaria. This map shows the number of ACTs with high failure rates due to drug resistance by country.