RAI4E: Towards elimination of Malaria in the Greater Mekong Subregion

January 2024

Key Programme Achievements

- **32.1 Million +** Long lasting insecticidal nets distributed
- **31,000+** volunteers trained and malaria posts established
- **2.5 million** People treated for malaria
- **56.3 million +** People tested for malaria

Sisomphang, Volunteer Malaria Worker, conducting malaria rapid diagnostic tests in Thongkalong village, Paksong district, Lao PDR. Photo: Bart Verweij

Principal Recipient for the Global Fund
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www.unops.org
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Total Grants by Country (2024-2026)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount (US$ millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>48.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Component</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>146.3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Total grants by country (US$ millions)
Growing resistance to artemisinin (and its partner drugs) in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) represents an immediate and serious threat to malaria control and elimination efforts globally. To tackle this threat, UNOPS Asia Regional Health Cluster (ARHC), as the Regional Principal Recipient, has been making special efforts to escalate progress towards the elimination of malaria transmission and prevention of the spread of drug-resistant malaria with key partners in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam in the period 2014–2026.

As the Regional Principal Recipient, UNOPS ARHC has managed US$560.1 million for 2014-2023 to accelerate the elimination of Plasmodium falciparum (Pf) malaria in the five GMS countries. The RAI was expanded for three years (2024–2026) under the fourth phase, the RAI4-Elimination (RAI4E), with a grant approval value of US$146.3 million. The total grant value of the RAI grant from 2014 to 2026 is US$706.4 million.

The RAI grant 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 the strengthening of national surveillance systems. The RAI4E is designed to eliminate malaria by 2030 in all GMS countries and accelerate progress toward targets related to the elimination of Plasmodium falciparum (Pf) and Plasmodium vivax (Pv) malaria including drug-resistant Pf.

The RAI4E funding is split across five country components and one regional component which includes three packages and one sub-package that funds cross-border areas.

The RAI grant funding has been used to purchase key malaria commodities, including vector control, diagnostics and quality-assured drugs; develop surveillance systems, support case management by community health workers, and build resilient and sustainable health and community systems.

A resident from Xiengwang village, Lao PDR with long-lasting insecticidal bed net that she received through LLIN distribution campaign. Photo: Bart Verweij