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

Total Grants by Country (2024-2026)

Total grants by country (US$ millions)

Myanmar
44.3 millions

Cambodia
30.6 millions

Lao PDR
16.4 millions

Thailand
15.4 millions

Vietnam
14.5 millions

Regional Component
25 millions

Total
146.3 millions

Key Programme Achievements

35.1 million
Long lasting insecticidal nets distributed

27,000+
volunteers trained and malaria posts established

2.78 million
People treated for malaria

66.2 million+
People tested for malaria

UNOPS

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RAI4E: Towards elimination of Malaria in the Greater Mekong Subregion

April 2025

Regional Artemisinin-resistance Initiative (2014-2026)

2014 — 2026

$706.4 Million

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*.

RAI4E – Towards Elimination of Malaria (2024 – 2026)

Grant Value:
USD 146.3 Million

Duration:
2024-2026

Programme Coverage: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Target Population: Population at risk of malaria in the areas of programme implementation, high-risk groups, including migrant workers, minorities and communities in remote, high-risk villages.

Goal and Objectives: The GMS envisions and aims to eliminate all species of malaria by 2030 and eliminate *Pf* malaria by 2023. All GMS countries have national malaria elimination plans, united by the Strategy for Elimination in the GMS (2015–2030).

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