



U Myo San, MHAA-trained integrated community malaria volunteer, performs a malaria rapid diagnostic test for Thidar Aung, Malaria Programme Associate, UN-OPS-PR, during a field monitoring visit to Samee 2-Quarter village, Paletwa, Chin State. Photo: UNOPS

## Key Programme Achievements



**28.5 million +**

Long lasting insecticidal  
nets distributed



**35,577**

volunteers trained and  
malaria posts established



**2.3 million**

People treated  
for malaria



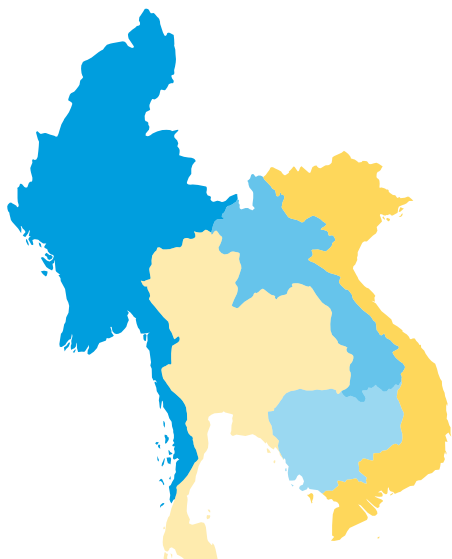
**46.9 million +**

People tested  
for malaria



**Towards elimination  
of Malaria in Cambodia,  
Lao PDR, Myanmar,  
Thailand and Vietnam**  
May 2022

## 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**



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[www.unops.org](http://www.unops.org)

[www.pr-myanmar.org](http://www.pr-myanmar.org)

[www.raifund.org](http://www.raifund.org)

[www.team-gms.org](http://www.team-gms.org)

Total grants by country (US\$ millions)

## Regional Artemisinin-resistance Initiative (RAI) and RAI2E

2014



\$353.4 Million

2020

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.

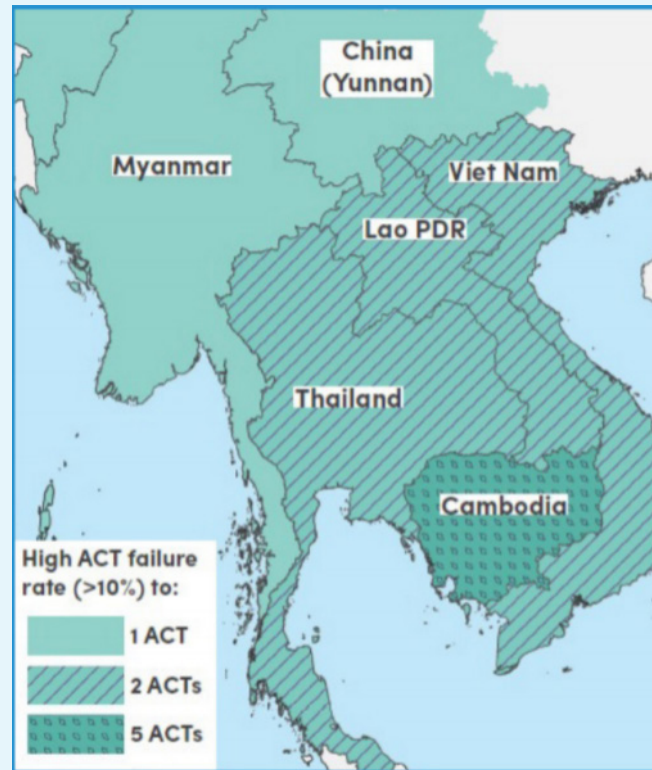
Recognizing the need for an accelerated and well-coordinated regional approach to this emergency and following the lead of other partner efforts in the region (including the Emergency Response to Artemisinin Resistance framework developed by WHO), the Global Fund allocated \$107.4 million, the Regional 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 programme. 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.

## Numbers of ACTs Failing in the Greater Mekong Sub-region



Source: WHO Status Report, Artemisinin resistance and artemisinin-based combination therapy efficacy, August 2018

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.

## RAI3E – Towards Elimination of Malaria (2021 – 2023)

2021



\$230.5 Million

2023

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.



A resident from Pazunmyaung village, Nyaung Lay Pin Township with long-lasting insecticidal bed net that she received through LLIN mass distribution campaign. Photo: UNOPS