Report from the Global Malaria Programme

Malaria Policy Advisory Committee

Geneva, Switzerland

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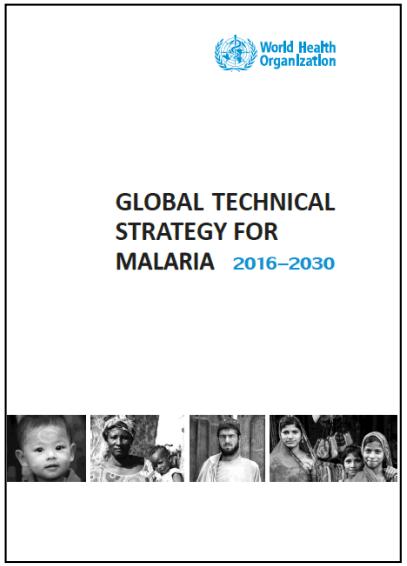
17 October 2018

Global **Malaria** Programme

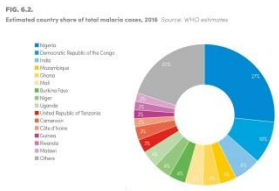
World Health Organization

The global targets

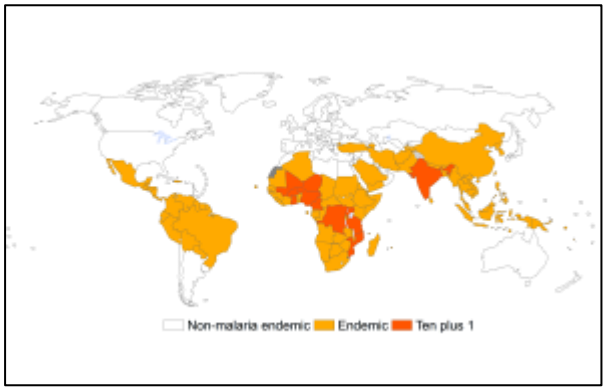
Vision: A world free of malaria			
Goals	**Milestones**		**Targets**
	2020	**2025**	**2030**
1. Reduce malaria mortality rates globally compared with 2015	**≥40%**	**≥75%**	**≥90%**
2. Reduce malaria case incidence globally compared with 2015	**≥40%**	**≥75%**	**≥90%**
3. Eliminate malaria from countries in which malaria was transmitted in 2015	**At least 10 countries**	**At least 20 countries**	**At least 35 countries**
4. Prevent re-establishment of malaria in all countries that are malaria-free	**Re-establishment prevented**	**Re-establishment prevented**	**Re-establishment prevented**



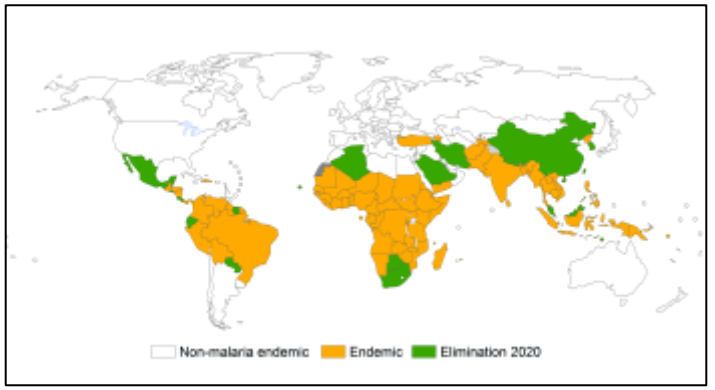
The world increasingly divided into 2 distinct groups



High burden countries

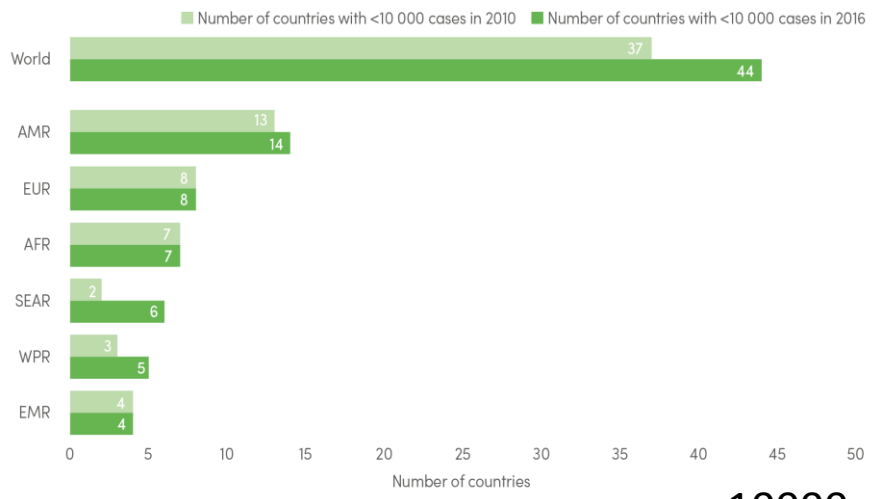


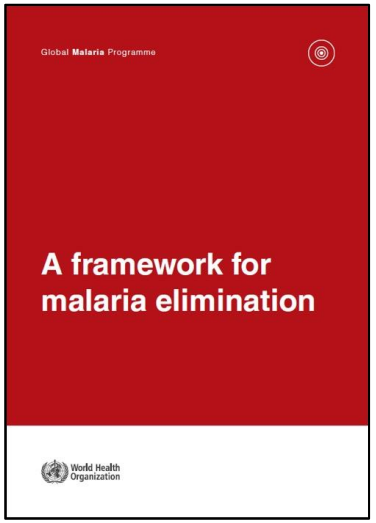
Countries close to elimination

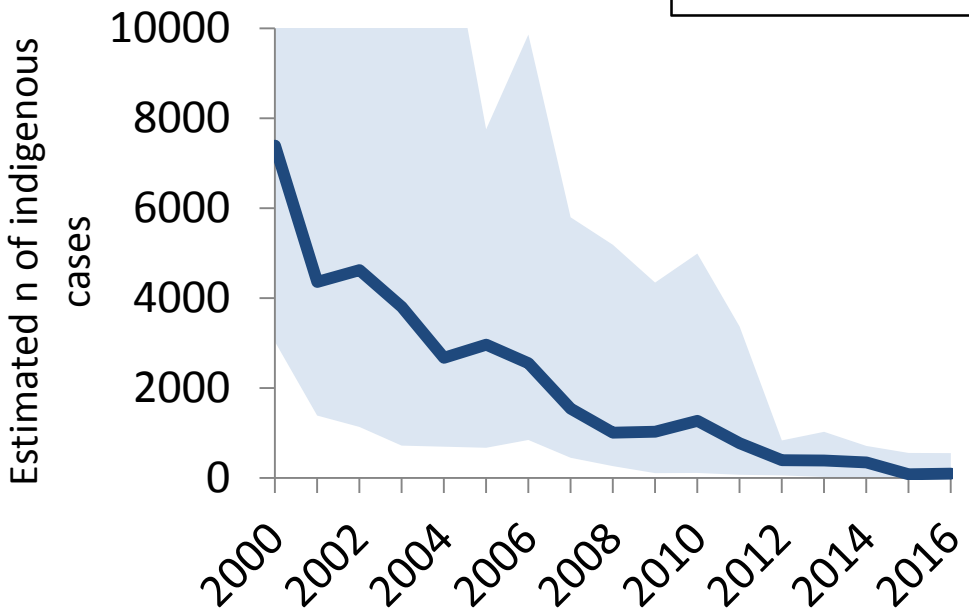


We are likely to meet the GTS 2020 elimination targets but **not** the morbidity and mortality targets

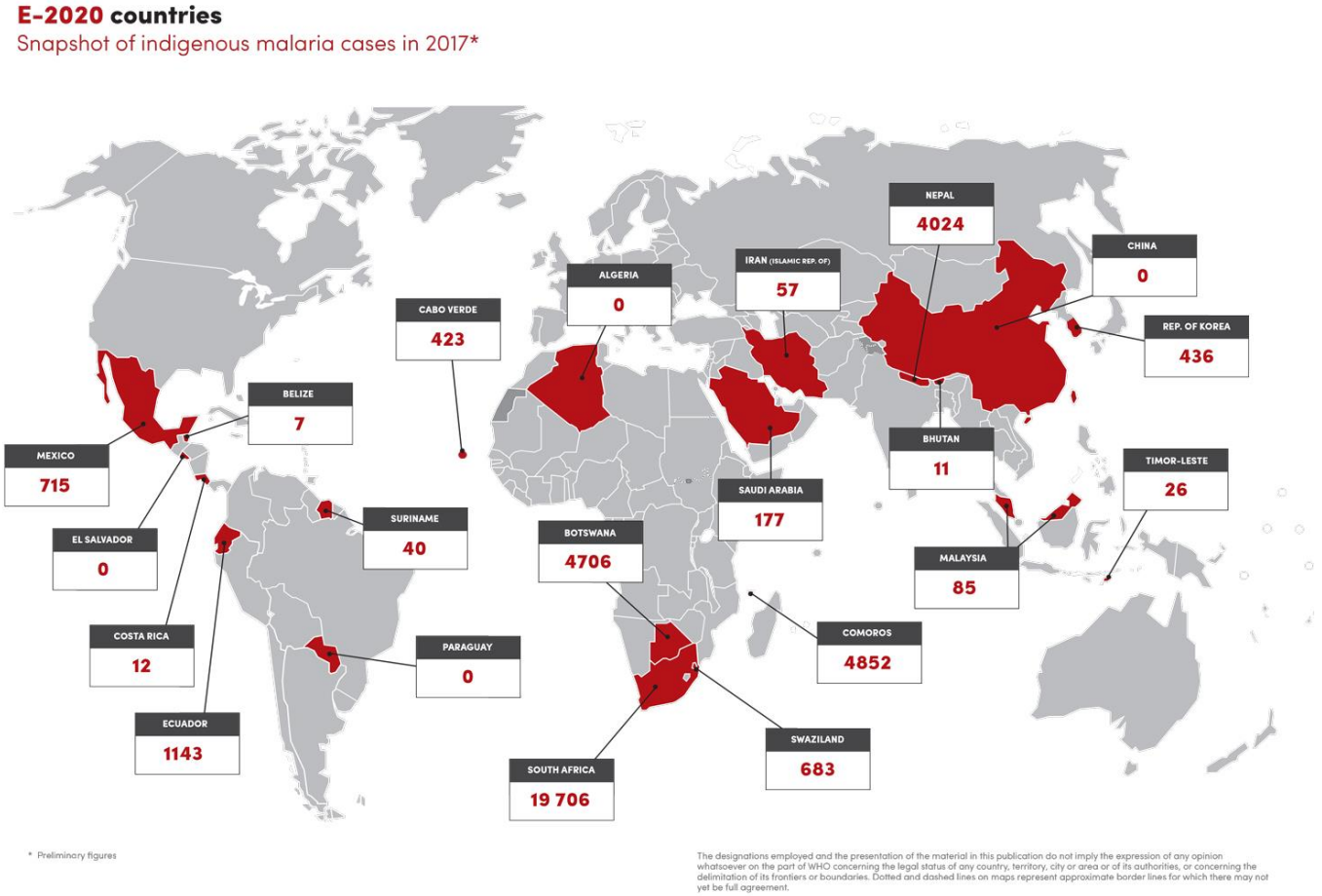
Countries approaching elimination







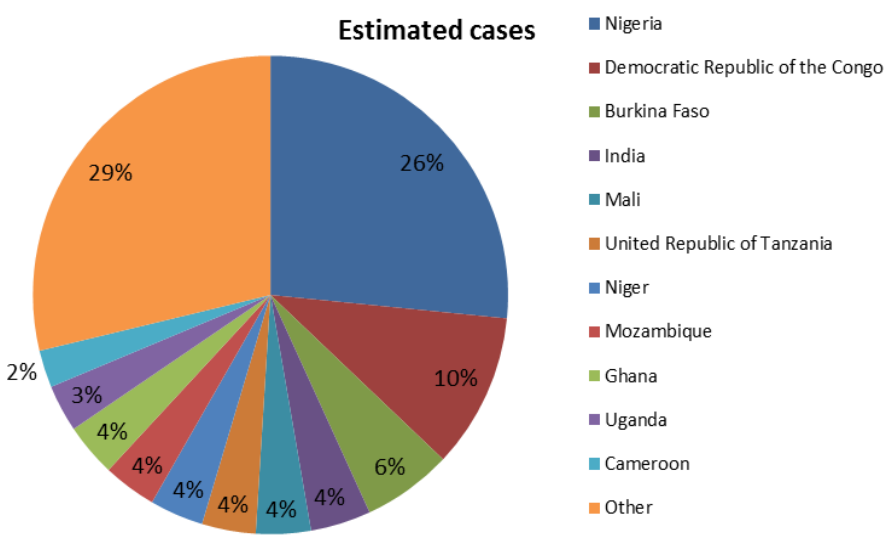
Getting to zero by 2020

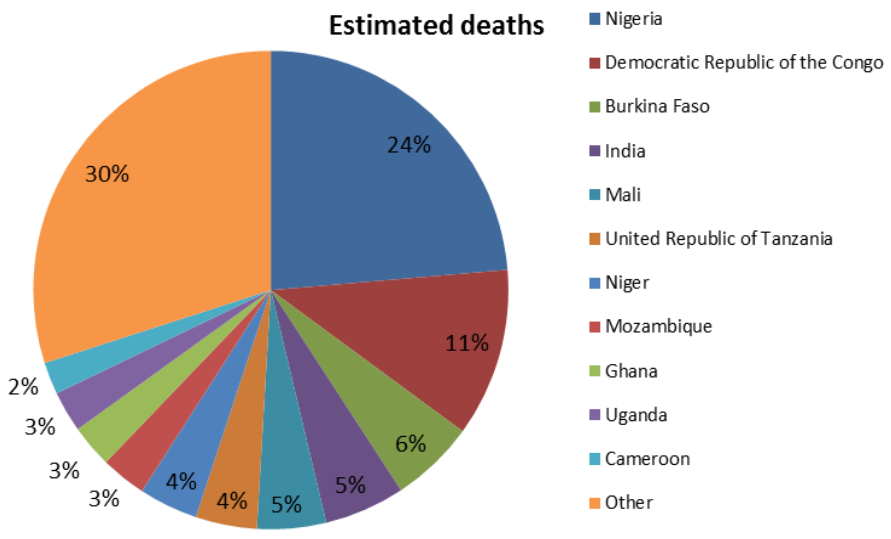


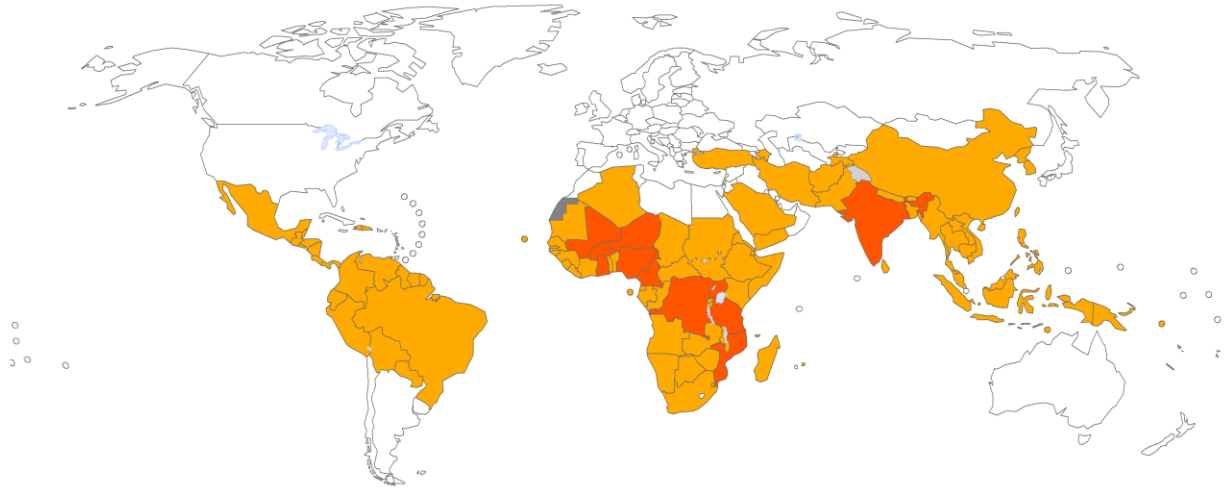
Malaria Elimination Certification Panel
Malaria Elimination Oversight Committee

Paraguay certified malaria free

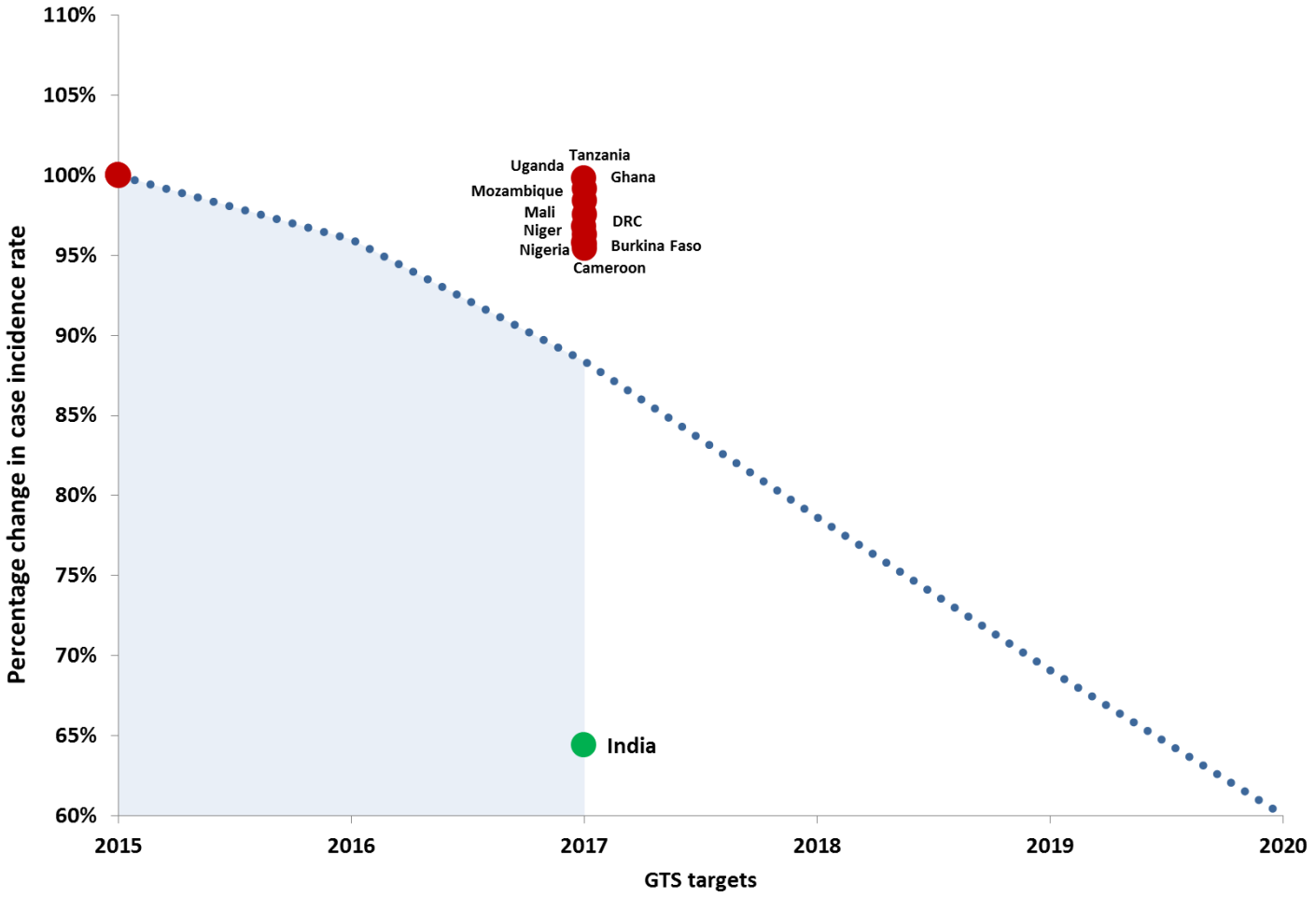
11 countries contribute to 71% of cases and 70% of deaths globally





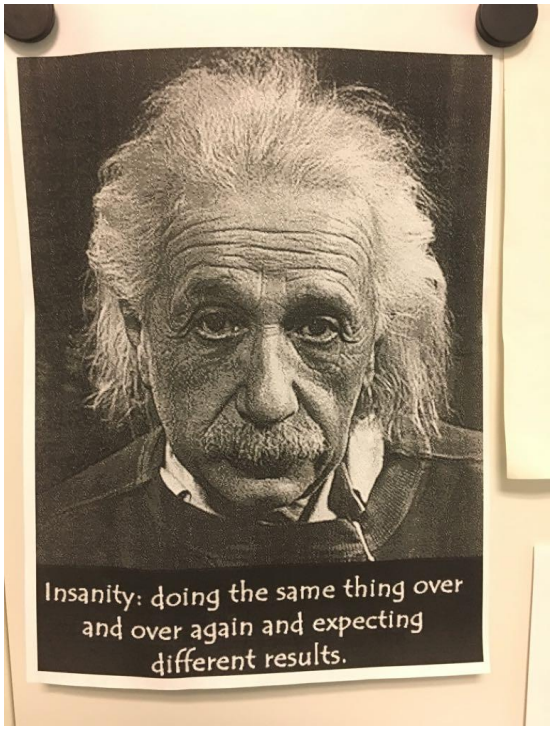


Not on track to meet the 2020 targets



How to respond to the challenge ?

- No new transformative tools to reach the field in the next 5 years
- Population growth
- Likely worsening of biological threats
- *Status quo* is not an option



A problem to be solved, not simply a task to be performed

An urgent and credible response

Four key mutually reinforcing response elements

Best global guidance

Political commitment

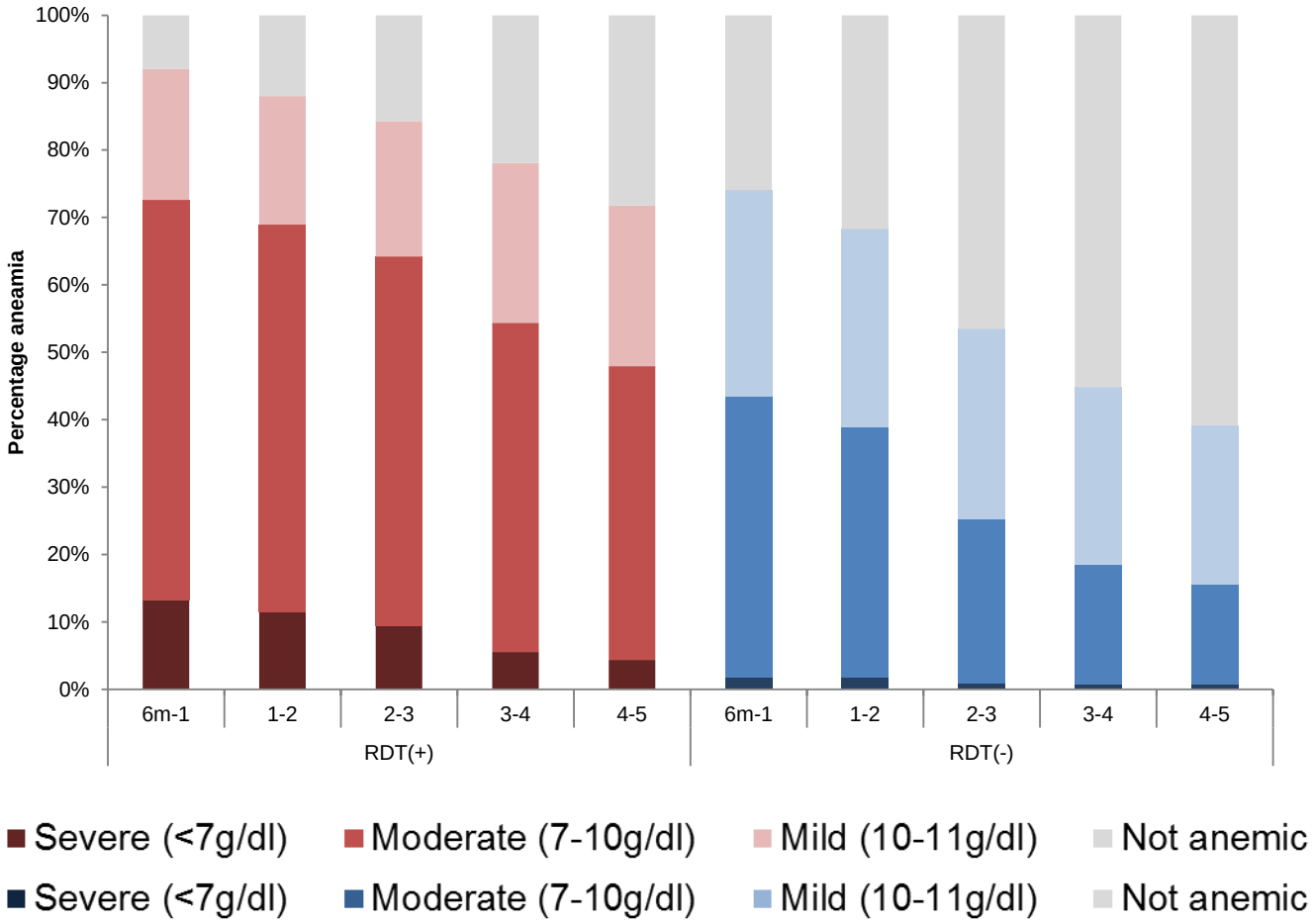
Impact

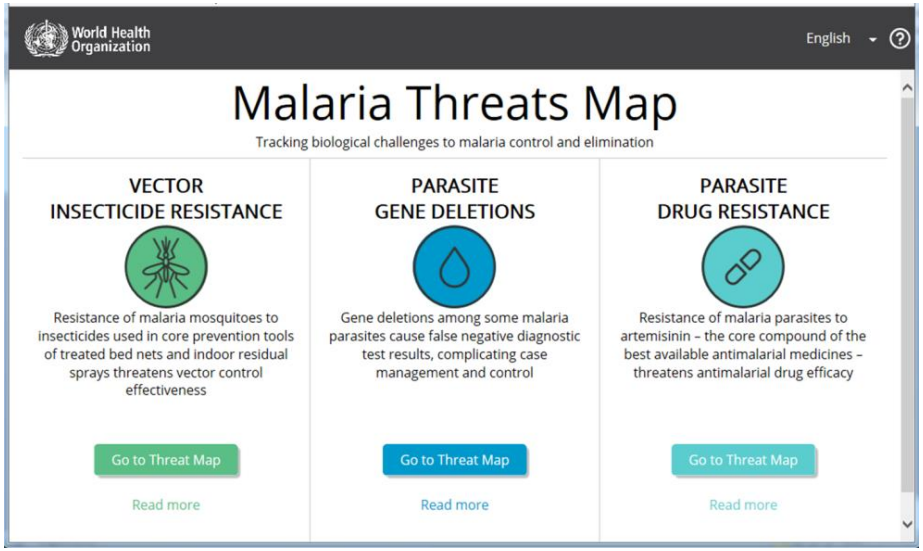
Strategic use of information

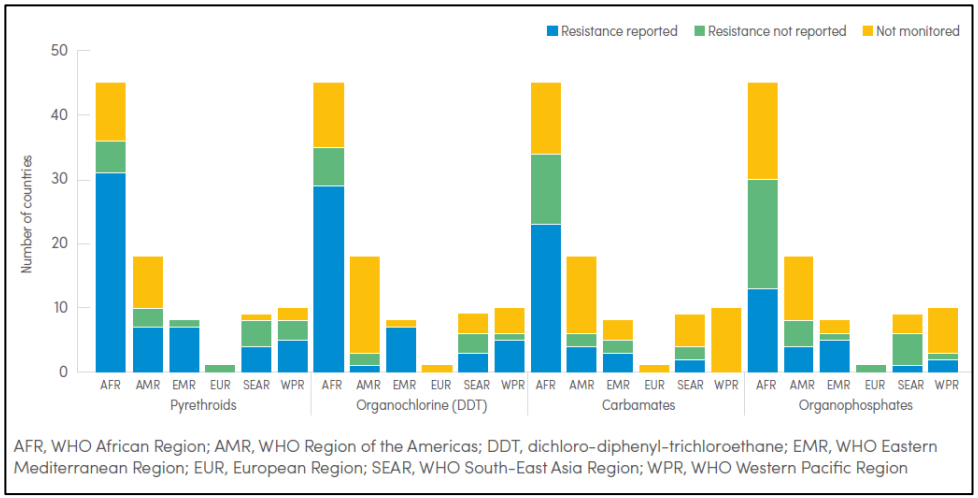
Coordinated response

Data to guide action: prevalence of anaemia

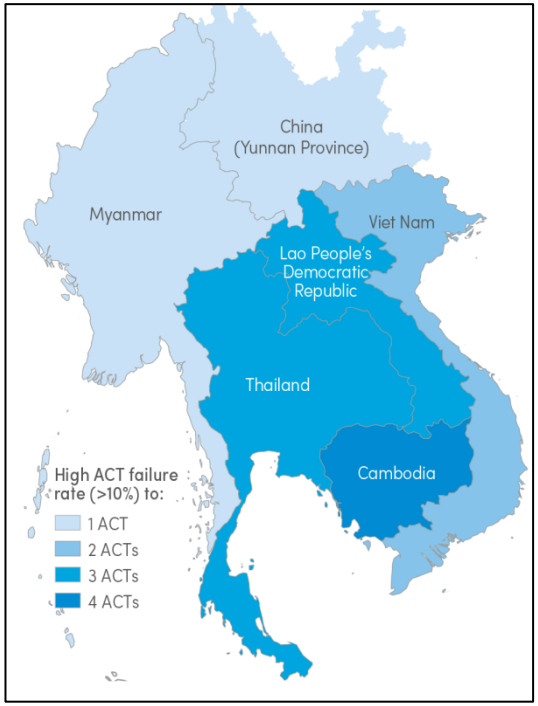
The forgotten consequence of malaria infection, and a likely cause of significant mortality



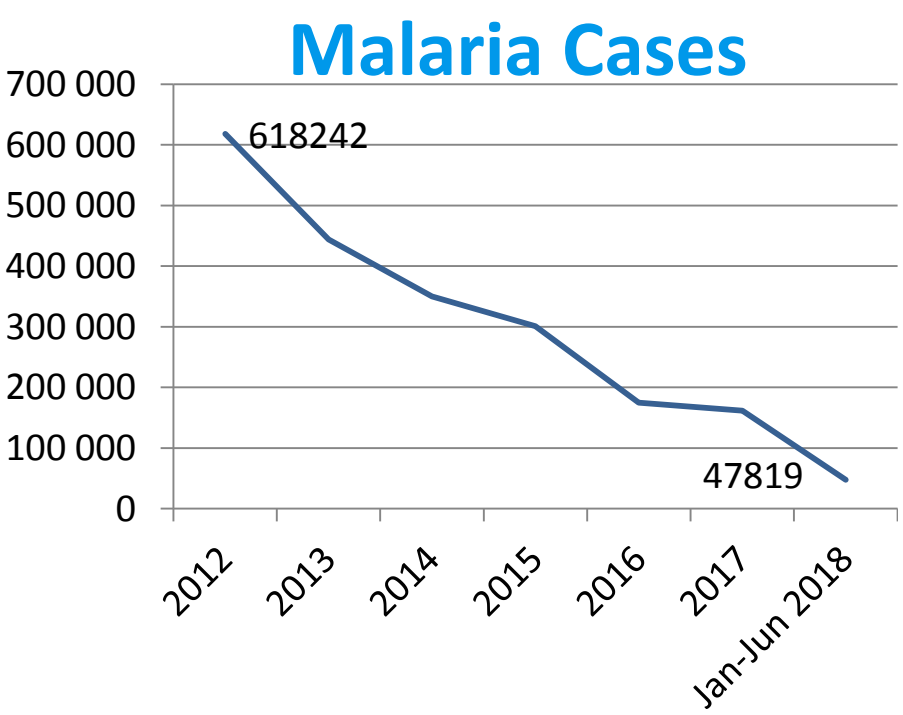


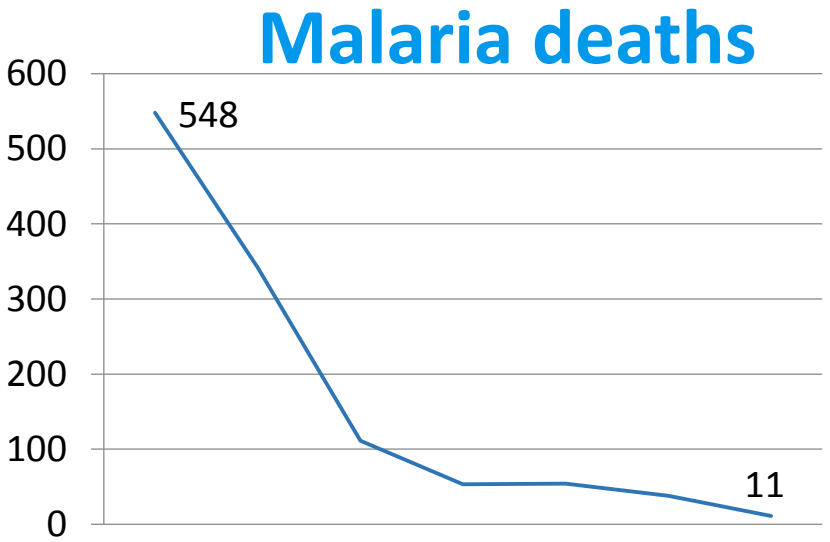


AFR, WHO African Region; AMR, WHO Region of the Americas; DDT, dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane; EMR, WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region; EUR, European Region; SEAR, WHO South-East Asia Region; WPR, WHO Western Pacific Region



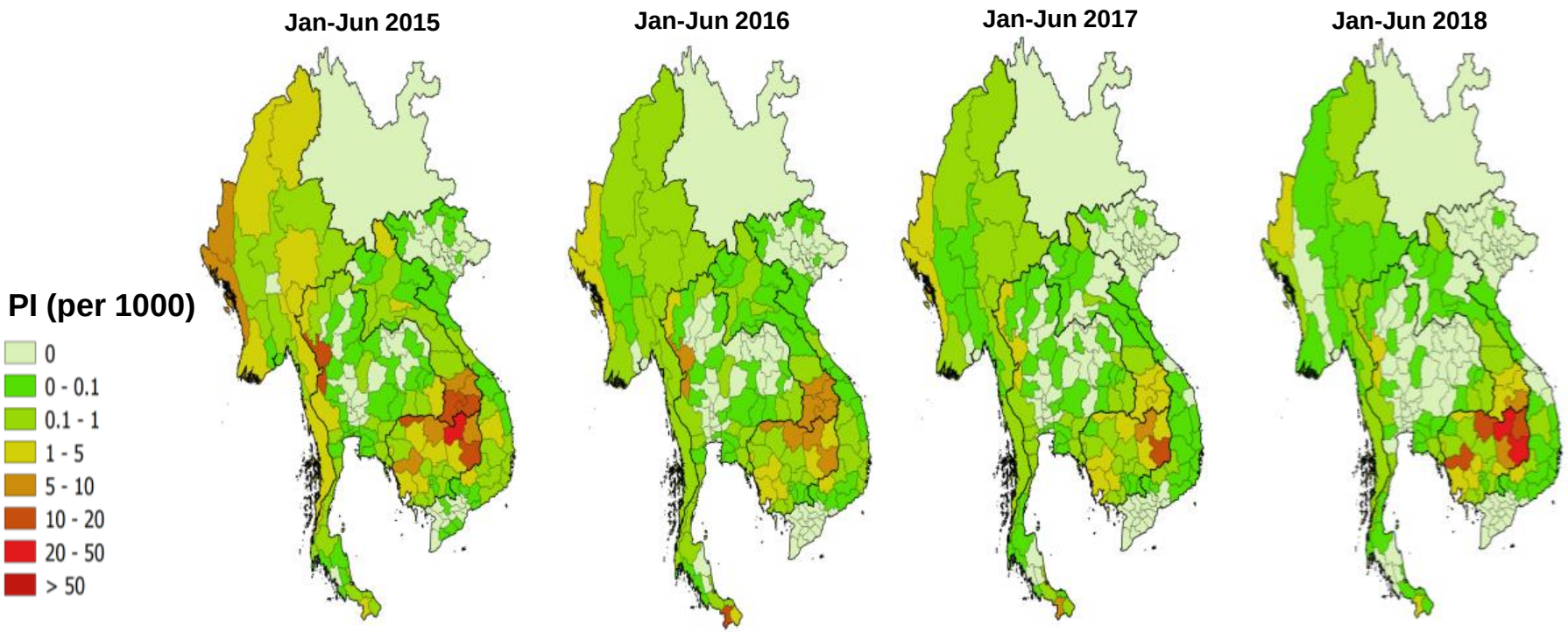
Progress: Significant case reduction in GMS





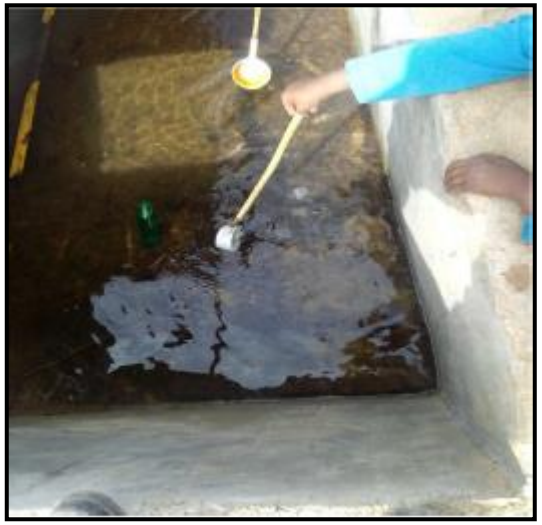
Progress: Cases are concentrated in a few provinces

Parasite Incidence (PI) by province



An. stephensi in Africa

- *An. stephensi* reported from Djibouti in 2014 and Ethiopia 2018
- Also reported in Sri Lanka in 2017
- ERG planned in early 2019 to:
  - Facilitate an exchange between researchers, national programme staff and other experts in the field
  - Assess current evidence base and potential threat to malaria control in Africa
  - Discuss additional research needs
  - Discuss routine surveillance approaches
  - Discuss appropriate control activities
  - Provide recommendations on these areas to WHO



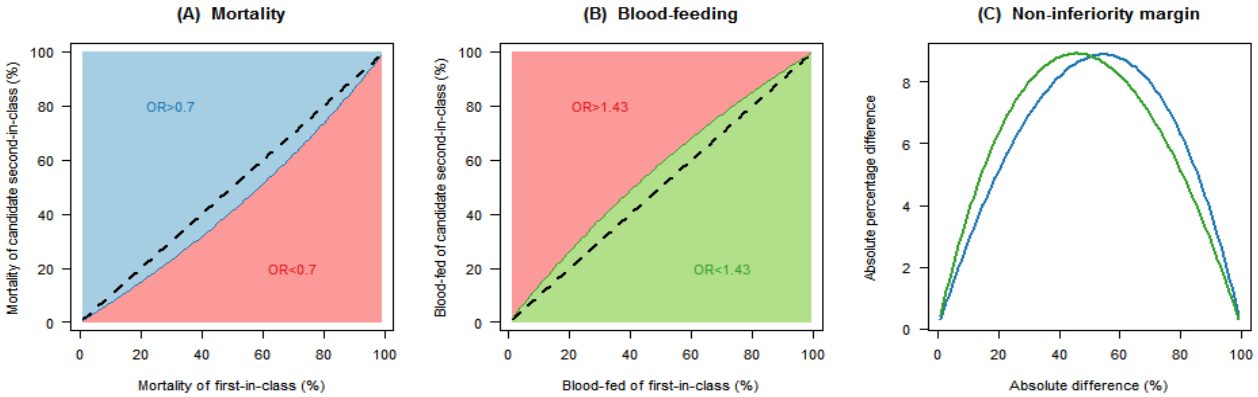
Collection of larvae from water reservoirs. Kebri Dehar, Ethiopia. From Carter et al. 2018, Acta Tropica 188, 180-186

Key activities since last MPAC

- ERGs and meetings
- Documents published

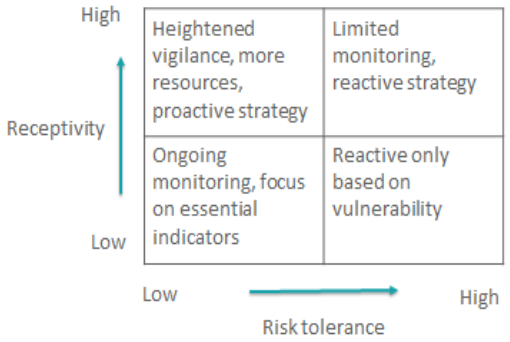
ERG on determining non-inferiority of 2nd in class products

- Meeting held 5-6 July
- Advanced draft study protocol to be posted for consultation in October 2018
- GMP to send notice of intent to all mosquito net manufacturers
- BMGF plans to fund non-inferiority studies on currently listed pyrethroid-PBO nets
- Studies likely to take place in 2019
- GMP will reconvene ERG when study data available to determine suitability of non-inferiority to assess second-in-class products for extension of policy recommendation

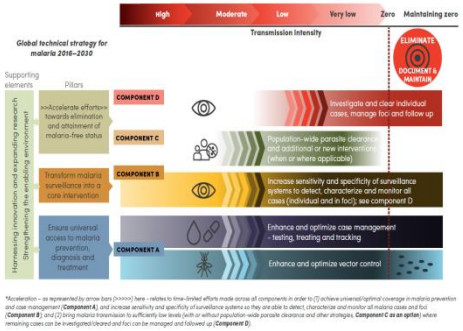


ERG on Assessment of Malariogenic Potential

- Meeting held 2-4 October
- Reviewed empirical data, model outpu
  approach taken in Bhutan, Malaysia ar
- Group indicated need for:
  - Revision of definition of ‘receptivity’ to include vectorial capacity, susceptibility of human population and strength of health system (including interventions)
  - Shift from use of ‘vulnerability’ to ‘importation risk’
  - Clear definition of ‘malariogenic potential’ as: receptivity x importation risk
  - Comparison of methods for quantifying receptivity (historical data; entomological indicators; R0/R methods) using country data in order to validate

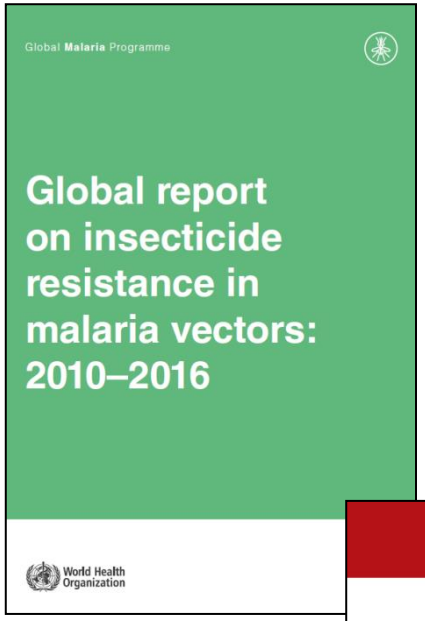


ERG on mass drug administration for malaria

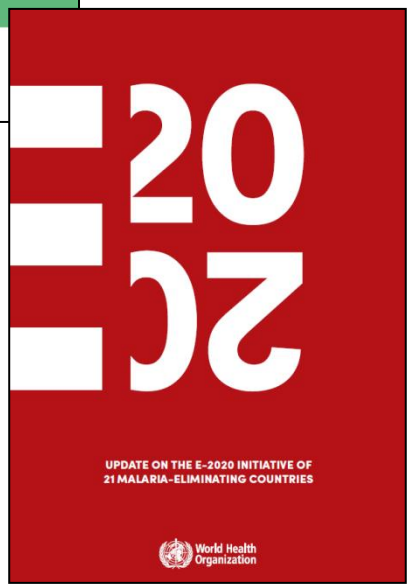


- Meeting held on 11-13 September 2018, jointly supported by PDT, ELI and DER units
- Objectives of the ERG :
  - To determine the effectiveness of MDA combined with other core interventions in reducing malaria incidence and prevalence of falciparum and vivax malaria in areas of low, moderate and high transmission, with particular attention to the effects of vector control, case management and intensified surveillance on the effectiveness of MDA, and determinants of sustained post-MDA reduction in malaria transmission;
  - To review new evidence on MDA impact in areas of low to very low transmission in relation to current WHO recommendations on MDA for interrupting falciparum malaria transmission in areas approaching elimination and reducing the spread of multi-drug resistance in the Greater Mekong Subregion.

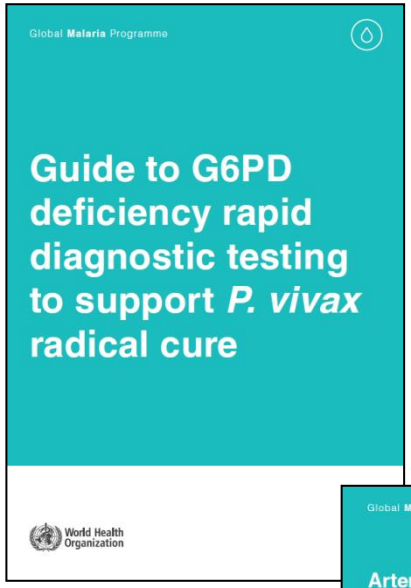
Key activities since last MPAC – Documents



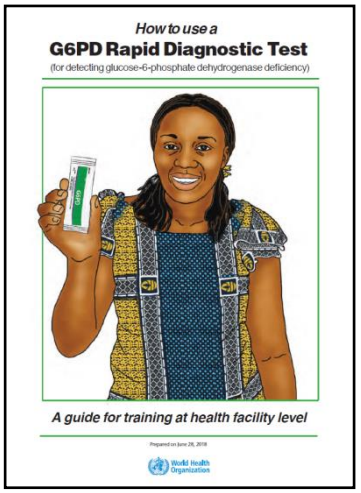
May 2018

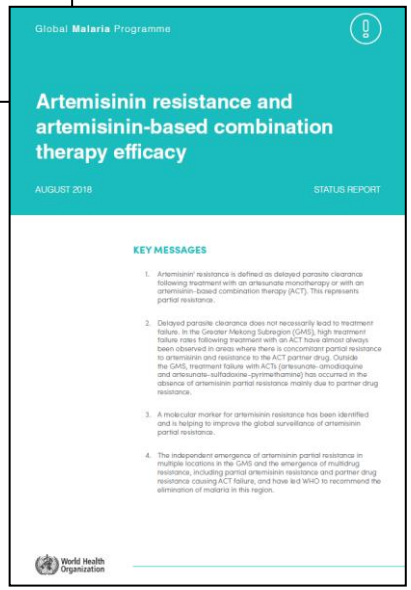


June 2018



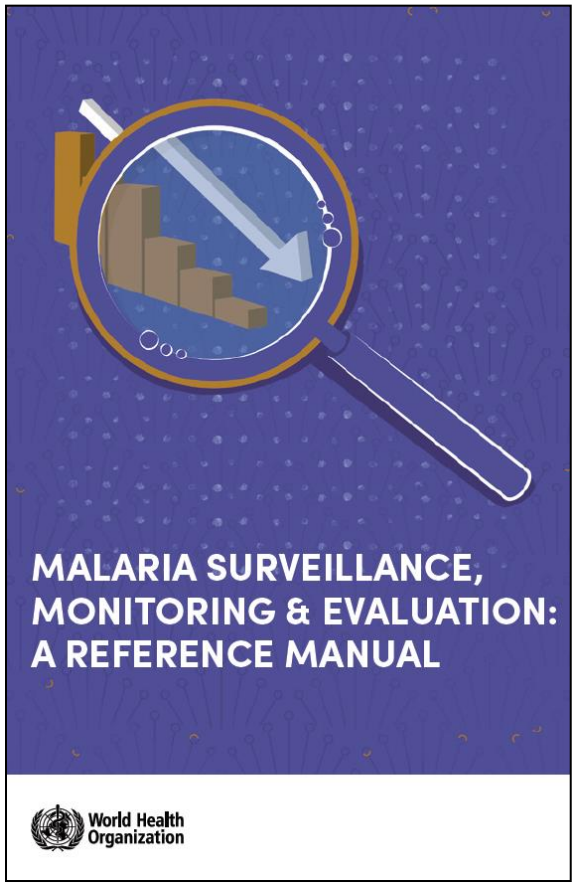
July 2018

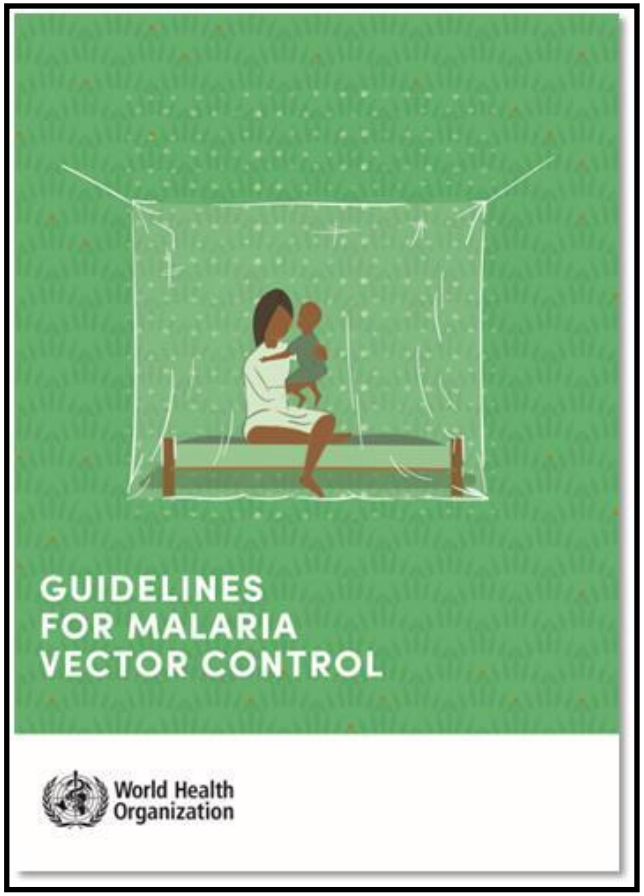




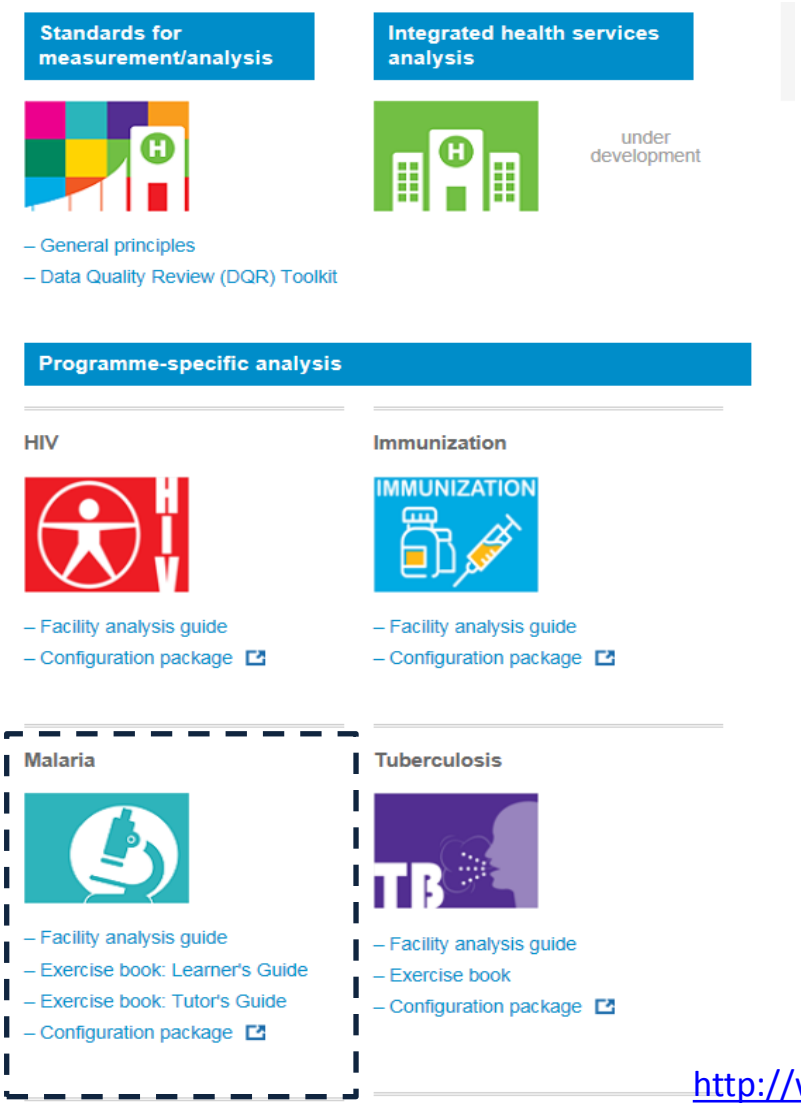
Aug 2018

New Guidance





Surveillance data standards, modules and curriculum



A WHO cross department collaboration

Products include standards, curricula, exercises and DHIS2 modules and dashboards

GMP targeting roll out in 20 countries

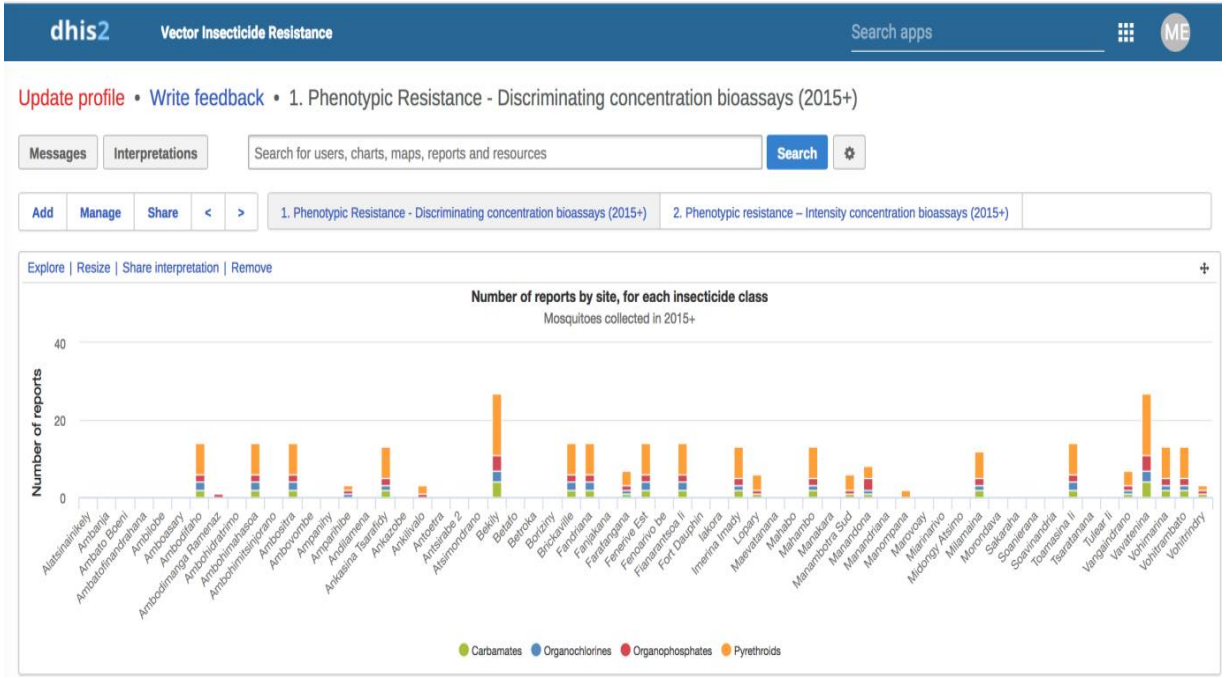
http://www.who.int/healthinfo/tools_data_analysis_routine_facility/en/

DHIS 2 Entomological Module

AIM: improve the collection and use of entomological data at national and global levels.

- Insecticide Resistance Module finalised.
- Pilot in 2-3 countries scheduled for 2018 Q4
- Transition to online collection of IR data for WMR 2018
- Modules for other entomological indicators under development

Dashboards



Data entry forms

Test details

Type of test*	Select or search from the list
Insecticide class tested	Select or search from the list
Insecticide and concentration tested*	Select or search from the list
Other insecticide/concentration – Add only if not in the above dropdown list	
Time at which mortality observed*	Select or search from the list

Vector species

Species tested*	Select or search from the list
Other species tested – Add only if not in the above dropdown list	
Year when mosquitoes collected* (year start, e.g. 2012)	
Stage tested (and origin)	Select or search from the list
Species used in controls	Select or search from the list
Other control species test – Add only if not in the above dropdown list	

Test results (discriminating concentration bioassays)

	Exposed (insecticide)	Control (neither insecticide nor synergist)
Total number of mosquitoes tested (n)		
Total number of mosquitoes dead (n)		
Average mortality (%)		
Average mortality adjusted for control* (%)	0	
Resistance frequency* (%)	100	

Test outcome

Resistance status*	Confirmed

Global **Malaria** Programme

World Health Organization

Key activities since last MPAC – GMP Policy making

Three key actions to improve the upstream process

Key actions

Formalise policy pathways

Shorten time to policy

Standardise key internal processes

Areas of work

1. Process Steps (incl. evaluation)
2. Review Standards
3. TPPs/PPCs

Within GMP's remit in coordination with overall transformation work

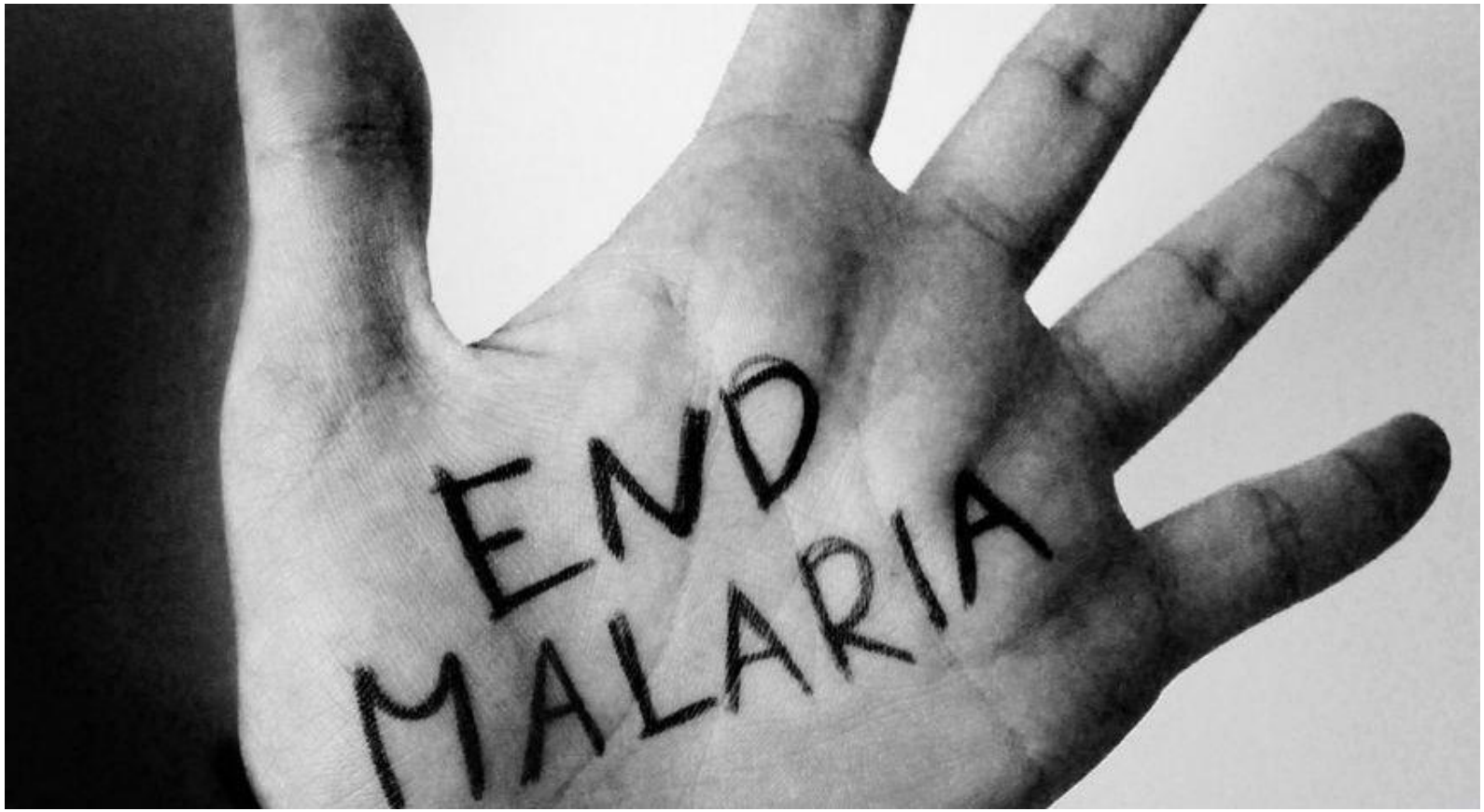
4. Parallel Process
5. Update Cycle / Quality Assurance

Requiring broader alignment within WHO

6. Review of Evidence
7. Assessment of Safety Signals

Outside of GMP's remit

Thank you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