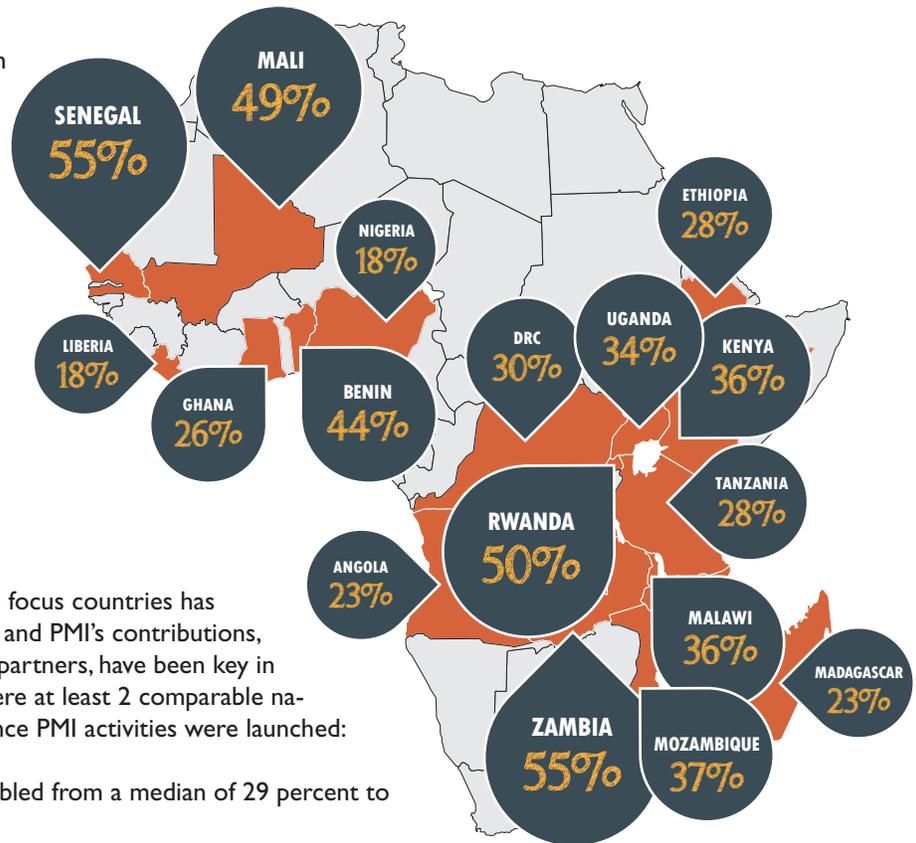


- The next 6-year strategy for 2015–2020, launched at the White House in early 2015, has a long-term vision of a world without malaria. The U.S. Government’s goal under the PMI Strategy 2015–2020 is to work with PMI-supported countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. The objectives are to: (1) reduce malaria mortality by one-third from 2015 levels in PMI-supported countries, achieving a greater than 80 percent reduction from PMI’s original 2000 baseline levels; (2) reduce malaria morbidity in PMI-supported countries by 40 percent from 2015 levels; and (3) assist at least five PMI-supported countries to meet the WHO criteria for national or sub-national pre-elimination.

Reductions in All-Cause Mortality Rates of Children Under Five



Note: All 17 PMI focus countries included in this figure have at least 2 data points from nationwide household surveys that measured all-cause mortality in children under five years of age.

Progress after 9 Years of Implementation

The coverage of malaria control interventions in PMI focus countries has improved significantly since the start of the Initiative, and PMI’s contributions, together with those of host governments and other partners, have been key in achieving these results. In the 19 focus countries where at least 2 comparable nationwide household surveys have been conducted since PMI activities were launched:

- Household ownership of at least 1 ITN doubled from a median of 29 percent to 60 percent.
- Usage of an ITN the night before the survey increased from a median of 18 percent to 46 percent among children under five years of age.
- Usage of an ITN the night before the survey more than doubled from a median of 17 percent to 41 percent among pregnant women.

In all 17 focus countries where intermittent preventative treatment for pregnant women (IPTp) is national policy and where at least 2 comparable nationwide household surveys have been conducted since PMI activities were launched:

- The proportion of pregnant women who received 2 or more doses of IPTp for the prevention of malaria increased from a median of 13 percent to 25 percent.

Saving Children’s Lives

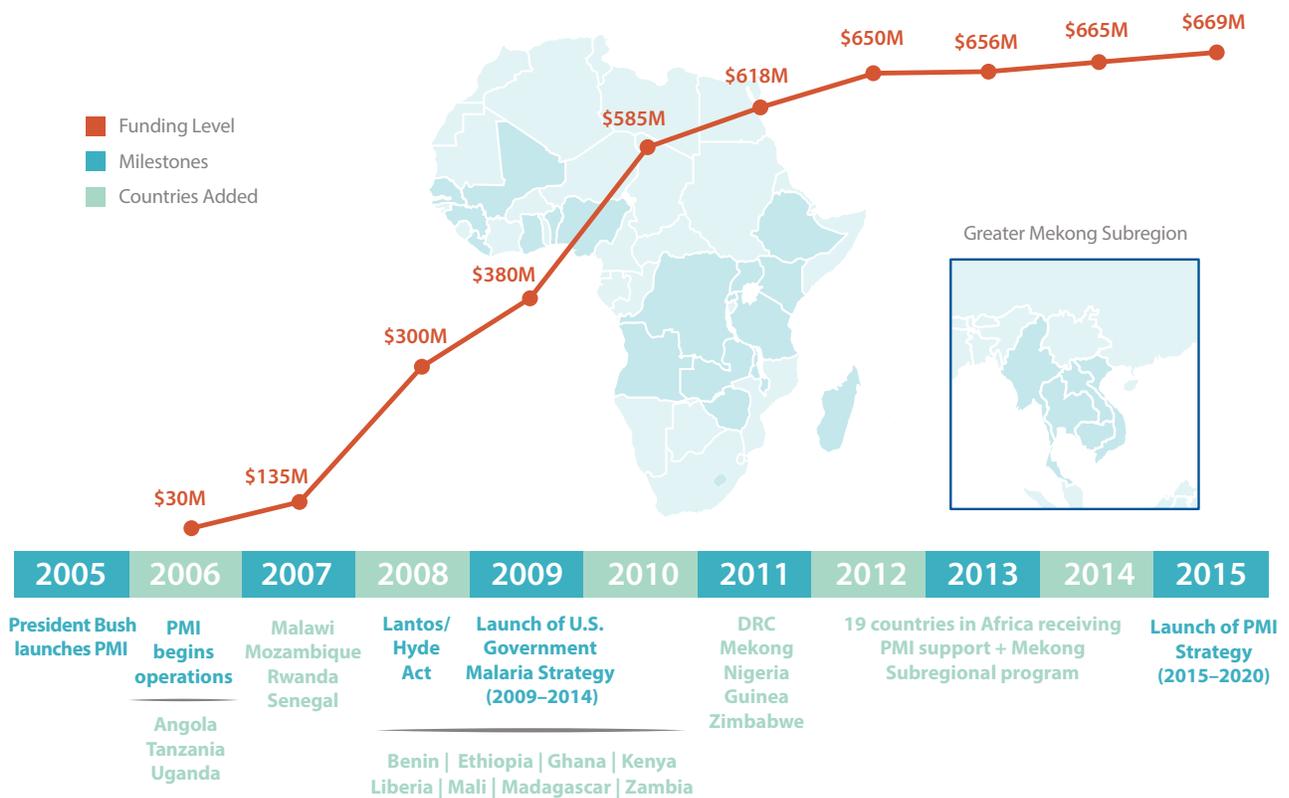
Although declines in all-cause under-five mortality are not exclusively due to malaria interventions, there is growing evidence that the scale-up of malaria prevention and treatment measures across sub-Saharan Africa is playing a major role in these unprecedented reductions. In 17 focus countries, all-cause mortality rates among children under five years of age have significantly decreased. These declines range from 18 percent (in both Liberia and Nigeria) to 55 percent (in both Senegal and Zambia) (see figure, above).

U.S. Government Leadership in the Fight against Malaria

- PMI is led by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented together with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
- PMI now includes 19 focus countries in sub-Saharan Africa (Angola, Benin, Democratic Republic of the Congo [DRC], Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) and programs in the Greater Mekong Subregion in Southeast Asia (Burma, Cambodia, and Thailand).

- PMI works with national malaria control programs (NMCPs) in coordination with other national and international partners, including the Roll Back Malaria Partnership; the Global Fund; UNICEF; the Global Malaria Program of the World Health Organization; the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID); foundations including the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and UN Foundation, and nonprofit organizations, faith-based organizations, community groups, academia, and the private sector.
- PMI collaborates with other U.S. Government agencies, including the U.S. Peace Corps, the U.S. Department of Defense, and the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), to integrate activities to maximize health sector investments and reduce duplication.
- PMI places a high priority on health systems strengthening. Investments include: building health worker capacity, strengthening supply chains that deliver stable supplies of essential commodities, and supporting health management information systems that record, monitor, and evaluate health impact.

The President's Malaria Initiative from 2005 to 2015



PRESIDENT'S MALARIA INITIATIVE

