

# CDC and the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative



## The U.S. President's Malaria Initiative

The U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) is a U.S. Government initiative established in 2005 to decrease malaria deaths by scaling up proven interventions in sub-Saharan Africa, where malaria exacts its worst toll. Initially targeting 15 countries, PMI has now expanded to 19 sub-Saharan Africa countries and the Greater Mekong Subregion, where resistance to the most effective malaria treatment drugs has already appeared. PMI's goals are ambitious: Cut malaria illnesses and deaths by half in 70 percent of at-risk populations in sub-Saharan Africa, i.e., approximately 450 million residents.

CDC and the U.S. Agency for International Development jointly implement this initiative; it is led by the U.S. Global Malaria Coordinator. PMI is one part of CDC's global malaria portfolio, which also spans policy development, program guidance and support, scientific research, and monitoring and evaluating progress toward global malaria goals.



*As part of a PMI operational research study led by CDC, health workers test children with fever for malaria in a busy clinic in Luanda, the capital of Angola.*

## CDC's Contributions to PMI

**Scientific leadership.** For more than 60 years, CDC has provided scientific leadership in public health efforts to fight malaria, increasing global understanding and capacity to prevent death and illness from malaria, especially among those most vulnerable to this disease – pregnant women and children. CDC has also helped develop and evaluate four key global malaria interventions supported by PMI:

- Long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)
- Rapid tests to diagnose malaria and artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs) to treat malaria patients
- Intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant women (IPTp)
- Indoor residual house spraying (IRS)

**NMCP collaboration.** With PMI, CDC continues its long history of collaboration with National Malaria Control Programs (NMCPs) to help build their technical leadership and capacity to implement effective prevention and control, particularly in the following areas:

- Design and implementation of monitoring & evaluation plans
- Surveillance systems to track progress
- Operational research to improve implementation
- Case management (including diagnostics) strengthening
- Entomology/vector control
- Laboratory support for ensuring quality nets, drugs, and diagnostics

Center for Global Health  
Division of Parasitic Diseases and Malaria



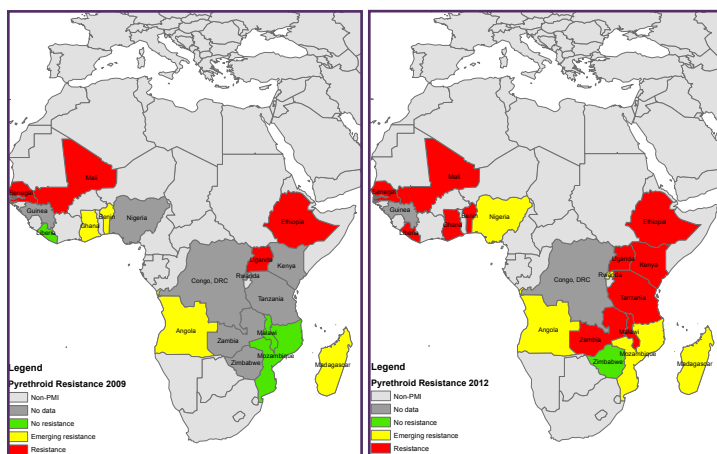
## PMI Helps Scale Up Malaria Control Interventions

In the last decade, increased funding by many donors and partners supporting malaria prevention and control efforts have led to a massive scale-up of malaria interventions.

In FY 2012 alone, PMI:

- protected more than 30 million residents by spraying more than 7 million houses with insecticides
- procured more than 21 million long-lasting ITNs
- procured more than 72 million ACT treatments and more than 28 million rapid diagnostic tests
- procured more than 4 million sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine treatments for intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant women.

PMI has also supported training thousands of health workers in IPTp, treatment with ACTs, and laboratory diagnosis. PMI has also supported strengthening pharmaceutical management, laboratory diagnosis, insecticide and drug resistance surveillance, and monitoring and evaluation.



*ITNs and IRS rely partially or completely on insecticides to prevent malaria transmission, and PMI monitors mosquitoes' resistance to these insecticides to ensure that they remain effective at killing malaria-infected mosquitoes. This resistance information guides the insecticide choice for IRS and the strategy for its use. In the maps to the left, mosquitoes in some sites in countries colored red have shown resistance to pyrethroids, the only class of insecticide that can be used in ITNs and a frequent choice for IRS.*

## CDC's Congressional Mandate in Support of PMI

CDC is charged by U.S. Congress (through the Lantos-Hyde Act, 2008) to take a leading role in strategic information (monitoring and evaluation, surveillance, operations research)—advising the U.S. Malaria Coordinator on priorities for these activities and being a key implementer. To ensure that limited resources are being used wisely, CDC helps countries and the U.S. Government target appropriate malaria prevention and treatment efforts and understand the impact of PMI efforts.

## Evidence of Malaria Intervention Impact

More people than ever have access to life-saving malaria interventions, and WHO's World Malaria Report 2012 reports that globally more than a million lives have been saved. The number of people becoming sick or dying from malaria has decreased by 25% globally and by 33% in sub-Saharan Africa.

Twelve of the 15 original PMI target countries with data from two or more nationwide surveys conducted since PMI began show declines in deaths of children under five years of age.

The declines range from 16 percent in Malawi to 50 percent in Rwanda. A careful examination of these declines in all-cause mortality in both mainland Tanzania and Malawi found strong evidence that malaria interventions played a major role in these decreases in deaths. PMI is in the midst of conducting other extensive impact evaluations in target countries.

## PMI at Work in Target Countries

PMI efforts in each country are coordinated by two PMI resident advisors (one CDC advisor and one USAID advisor), who are supported by other in-country staff and by country teams at headquarters (CDC/Atlanta and USAID/Washington). These teams work with host country governments to support the implementation of the national malaria control programs' plans. The PMI teams develop annual malaria operational plans; participate in national malaria partner coordination mechanisms; and design, implement, monitor, and evaluate program activities.

## Partnership Is Key

PMI works in partnership with host country governments in Africa and supports and builds on their national malaria control program plans. CDC, USAID, and other U.S. Government agencies work with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria; Roll Back Malaria; U.K. Department for International Development; UNICEF; the World Bank; the World Health Organization; bilateral donors; and other organizations in supporting host countries' malaria control efforts. PMI also works with nongovernmental organizations, including faith-based and community groups, academia, and the private sector. With these partnerships, PMI helps identify and fill programmatic and resource gaps to reduce illness and deaths caused by malaria.

For more information on PMI, see

[www.pmi.gov](http://www.pmi.gov).

For more

information on CDC's malaria program, see

[www.cdc.gov/malaria](http://www.cdc.gov/malaria)

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