

## BURMA



### The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI)

Malaria prevention and control is a major U.S. foreign assistance objective, and PMI's strategy fully aligns with the U.S. Government's vision of ending preventable child and maternal deaths and ending extreme poverty. Under the PMI Strategy for 2015–2020, the U.S. Government's goal 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.

PMI support extends to the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), which is made up of five countries: Burma, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand, and Vietnam.

### Regional and Country Context

Burma has made impressive progress in malaria control during the past 5 years: an 80 percent reduction in the number of confirmed malaria cases has been registered from 2011 to 2016 (from 567,452 to 110,146 respectively) and a 96 percent reduction in the number of deaths attributable to malaria has been reported in the same period (from 581 to 21 respectively). Yet the malaria burden in Burma remains the highest among the six countries of the GMS, and an early warning sign of artemisinin resistance – delayed parasite clearance – has been reported in several parts of the country.

Despite this, the annual monitoring of the therapeutic efficacy of first- and second-line recommended artemisinin-based combination therapies (artemether-lumefantrine and dihydroartemisinin-piperaquine) has shown that both are still fully efficacious with an adequate clinical and parasitological response above 95 percent. *P. falciparum*, accounting for 60 percent of all cases, and *P. vivax* are the major parasite species, and there are 10 malaria-transmitting mosquito species. Analysis of the age and the sex distribution of malaria cases shows that the majority of cases occur in adult males, reflecting the risk associated with occupations such as mining, rubber tapping, construction, and forest-related activities.

The ultimate goal of Burma's National Strategic Plan for Intensifying Malaria Control and Accelerating Progress Towards Malaria Elimination (2016–2020) is to eliminate *P. falciparum* malaria by 2025 and all forms of malaria by 2030. PMI supports this strategy and is funding: community-based malaria prevention and treatment services in more than 1,500 villages and working sites; capacity building (particularly for epidemiology and entomology); efficacy monitoring of antimalarial drugs; strengthening of the malaria surveillance system; procurement of long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets, diagnostics and anti-malarial drugs; quality assurance for malaria diagnosis; and supply chain system strengthening.

### AT A GLANCE

Population (2017):  
**53.4 million<sup>1</sup>**

Population at risk of malaria  
(2016): **60%<sup>2</sup>**

Malaria incidence/1,000  
population at risk (2015): **11.8<sup>3</sup>**

Confirmed malaria cases (2016):  
**110,146<sup>2</sup>**

In-patient malaria deaths  
(2016): **21<sup>2</sup>**

Artemisinin resistance status:  
**Confirmed**

1 World Bank, Population Estimates & Projections, 2017

2 World Health Organization (WHO), World Malaria Report 2017

3 WHO, World Health Statistics 2017

### Progress to Date

Although some of the standard indicators adopted in the GMS differ from those in Africa, several indicators, such as those measuring insecticide-treated net (ITN) ownership and use, remain applicable. The following table provides information on the major indicators used by PMI to measure progress in malaria prevention and treatment activities in Burma.

Burma Malaria Indicators	MARC 2012 <sup>1</sup>	CAP-Malaria 2013 <sup>2</sup>	Global Fund Implementing Partners 2013/2014	CAP-Malaria 2013/2014	MIS 2015 <sup>3</sup>	DHS 2015/2016
Malaria prevalence by microscopy	0.5%	-	-	-	-	-
Proportion of households with at least one mosquito net	97%	82%	2013: 99% 2014: 97%	-	100%	97%
Proportion of households with at least one ITN	35%	38%	2013: 68%	2013: 98% 2014: 97%	19%	27%
Proportion of persons who slept under an ITN the previous night	16%	21%	2013: 86% 2014: 63%	2013: 61% 2014: 82%	25%	16%
Proportion of children under five years old who slept under an ITN the previous night	19%	-	2013: 59% 2014: 45%	-	16%	19%
Proportion of pregnant women who slept under an ITN the previous night	20%	-	2013: 57% 2014: 42%	-	17%	18%

1 MARC – Myanmar (Burma) Artemisinin Containment Network. Survey conducted in project areas along Thai-Burma border.

2 CAP – Malaria survey conducted in Tanintharyi Region, and in Rakhine and Kayin States.

3 MIS – Malaria Indicator Survey

## PMI Contributions Summary

Burma has received PMI funding since FY 2011. With support from PMI and its partners, malaria control interventions are being implemented, and vital commodities are being distributed to vulnerable populations. The following table shows PMI contributions for fiscal year 2017 and cumulatively across the key intervention areas.

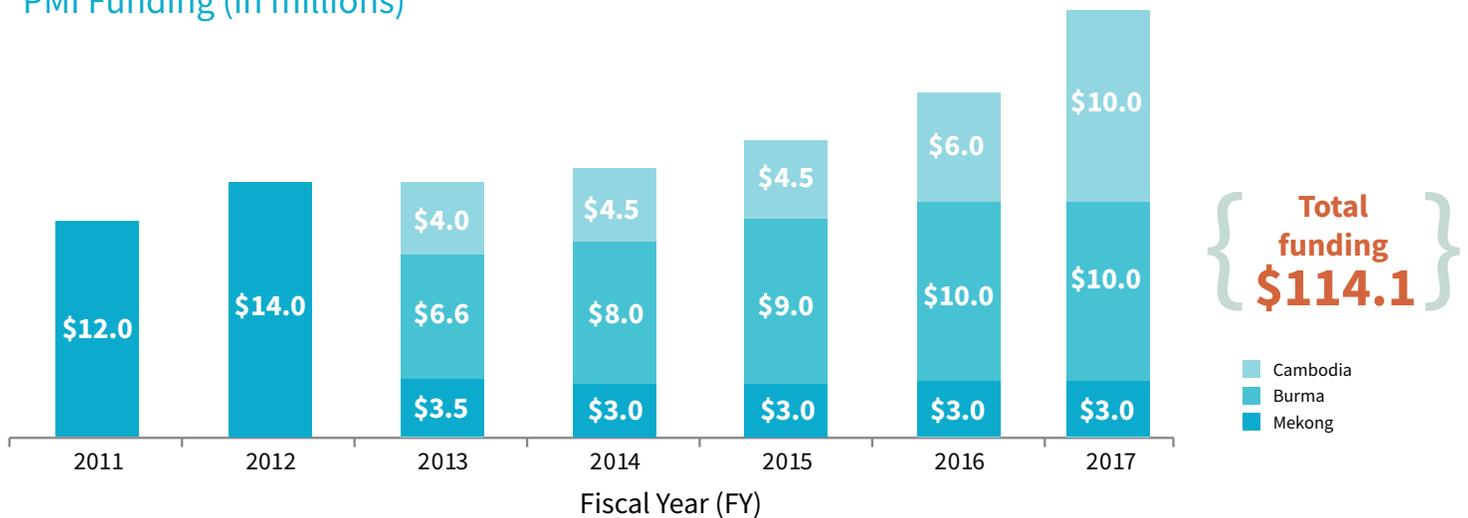
		PMI CONTRIBUTIONS <sup>1</sup>	FY 2017	CUMULATIVE
Insecticide-treated Nets		ITNs procured	300,000	1,193,500
		ITNs distributed	181,445	1,269,554
Rapid Diagnostic Tests		RDTs procured	0	581,800
		RDTs distributed	276,775	879,550 <sup>2</sup>
Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy		ACTs procured	0	48,870
		ACTs distributed	19,717	71,160 <sup>2</sup>
Health Workers		Health workers trained in treatment with ACTs	634	n/a <sup>3</sup>
		Health workers trained in malaria diagnosis	634	n/a <sup>3</sup>

1 The data reported in this table are up-to-date as of September 30, 2017. Please refer to Appendix 2 of the [PMI Annual Report](#) for year-by-year breakouts of PMI contributions.

2 This is the fourth year that Burma is reporting separately from Mekong. ACTs and RDTs distributed exceed the number procured because distributed quantities include some that were reported as procured for the Mekong in previous years.

3 A cumulative count of individual health workers trained is not provided since some health workers were trained on more than one occasion.

## PMI Funding (in millions)



For details on FY 2018 PMI activities in Burma, please see the [Burma Malaria Operational Plan](#).



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