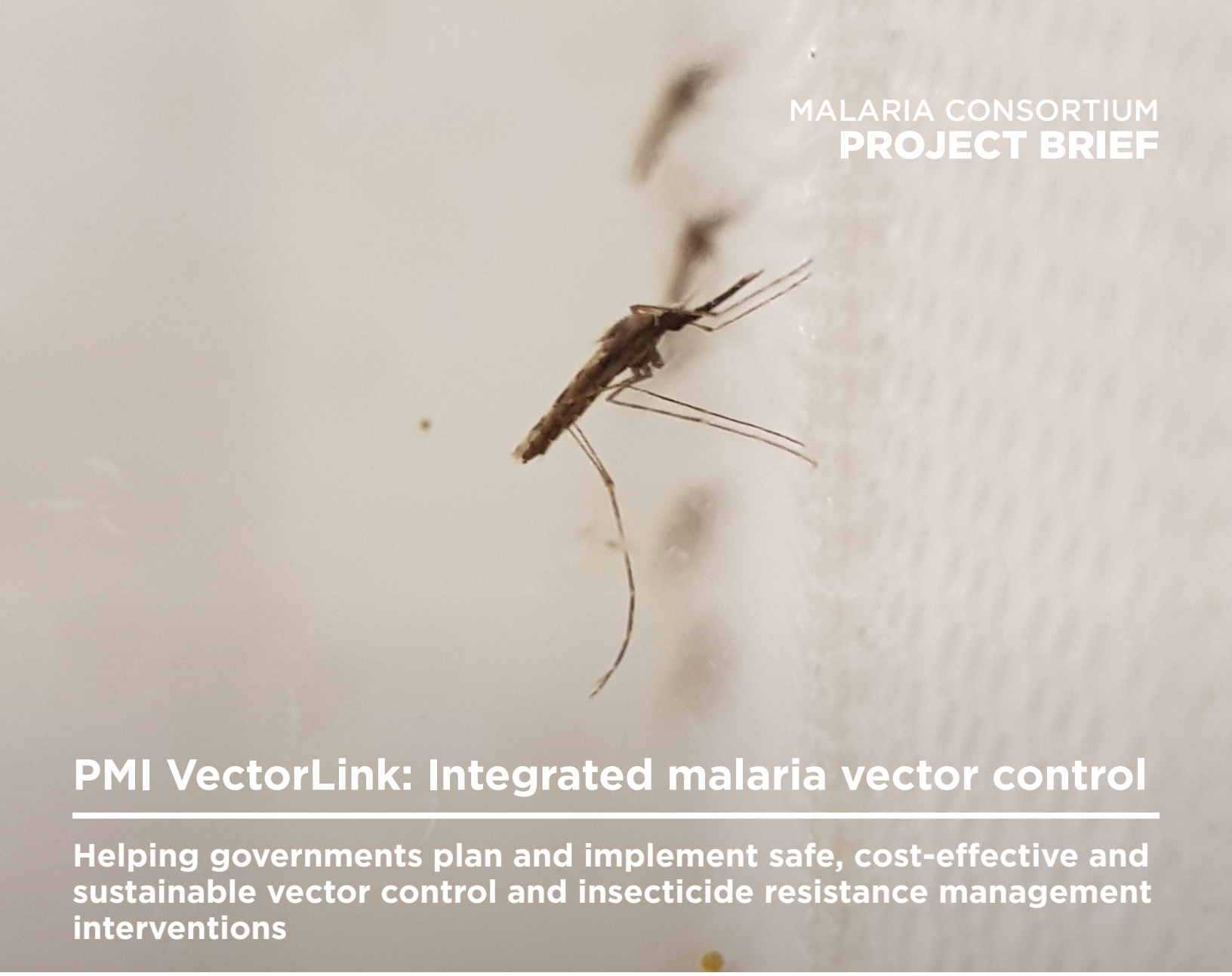

MALARIA CONSORTIUM
PROJECT BRIEF

PMI VectorLink: Integrated malaria vector control

Helping governments plan and implement safe, cost-effective and sustainable vector control and insecticide resistance management interventions

Background

Malaria control interventions have averted hundreds of millions of clinical cases worldwide over the past two decades. It is generally believed that vector control measures — targeting the mosquitoes capable of transmitting malaria parasites — have contributed the majority of these averted cases.

However, resistance to pyrethroids — the insecticide class used in long lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) — is now widespread in major malaria vectors. Furthermore, coverage of indoor residual spraying (IRS) has decreased as insecticide resistance required a switch to more expensive chemicals.

Therefore, evidence-based implementation of locally appropriate vector control tools is more essential than ever to sustain the gains achieved so far in the control of this deadly disease and the progress towards national and global elimination targets.

Countries

Malawi

Kenya

Tanzania

Other U.S. President's Malaria Initiative-supported countries

Donor

USAID/PMI

Length of project

September 2017 – September 2022

Partners

The PMI VectorLink Project is led by Abt Associates in partnership with Population Services International and PATH along with the support of Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Malaria Consortium, Innovative Vector Control Consortium, McKinsey & Company, Inc., EnCompass LLC, BAO Systems LLC, Digital Globe, and Dimagi, Inc.

Project outline and objectives

PMI VectorLink is a five-year project that was launched in September 2017 and is being implemented in 24 sub-Saharan African countries and Cambodia. Its goal is to equip countries with cost-effective and proven malaria vector control tools that are appropriate to each country's context and sustainable. In so doing, the project seeks to contribute to reducing the global malaria burden.

Malaria Consortium's role is to provide technical assistance that will help governments develop integrated vector control strategies (IVCS) and insecticide resistance management (IRM) plans. Our support will ensure these are based on epidemiological and entomological indicators, current LLIN and IRS coverage data, available resources for vector control and new tools. The IRM plans will articulate multi-year strategies, including the deployment of a rotational strategy for IRS and decisions on which districts will receive new tools, such as piperonyl butoxide LLINs and other next-generation nets.

Activities

Malaria Consortium's activities include:

- developing a generic IVCS framework for malaria control, which consists of detailed guidelines and templates to capture the information needed to systematically develop various sections of a national strategic plan
- field-testing the framework in selected countries to develop evidence-based IVCS plans
- supporting countries to develop their national IRM plans.

Outcomes

The project activities will enhance evidence-based deployment of cost-effective interventions that optimally impact malaria morbidity and mortality. Moreover, the IRM plans will help prevent or delay insecticide resistance in major vectors through systematic resistance monitoring and management activities.

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UK Registered Charity No: 1099776

Contact: Dr Tarekegn Abeku info@malariaconsortium.org

Cover image: The malaria vector *Anopheles coluzzii*. Credit: M. Kristan

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