



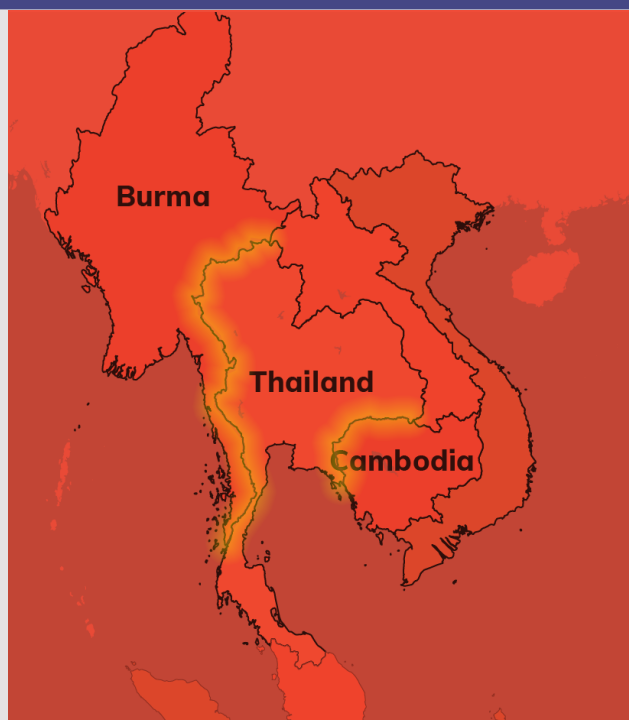
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GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION

In the Greater Mekong Subregion, PMI partners with Cambodia, Burma and Thailand. Since 2011, PMI's support used data and data-sharing to help countries accelerate progress through stronger surveillance across borders and better targeting of malaria hotspots. Countries in this region made remarkable and steady progress, even in the face of increasing drug resistance, reporting a 90% decrease in malaria cases between 2000-2019.

COMBATting DRUG RESISTANCE ACROSS BORDERS

Malaria transmission in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) was largely confined to the border areas between Burma, Cambodia and Thailand. PMI's partnership with these countries focused on improving routine reporting of malaria control information and integration of this information into the regional network of disease surveillance. This cross-border cooperation became a model for significantly reducing malaria transmission in the region and delaying the spread of artemisinin-resistant malaria to other parts of the world.



↓ 90%

Decline in **malaria cases**
between 2000 and 2019.

With support from PMI, starting in 2015, Cambodia successfully piloted and then scaled up the simplified **1-3-7 surveillance model** critical to its success in achieving **zero malaria cases**.

The approach targets reporting of confirmed cases within one day, investigation of specific cases within three days, and targeted control measures to prevent further transmission within seven days.



Day 3
Case Investigation



Day 7 Case response



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With support from PMI, I'm proud to say that Cambodia is on track to eliminate Plasmodium Falciparum by 2023 and Plasmodium Vivax by 2025... together we will stamp out the remaining embers of malaria.

– **Dr. Boukheng Thavrin**,
DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CAMBODIA'S NATIONAL
CENTER FOR PARASITOLOGY ENTOMOLOGY
AND MALARIA CONTROL