



Malaria control programme in Vietnam 2008

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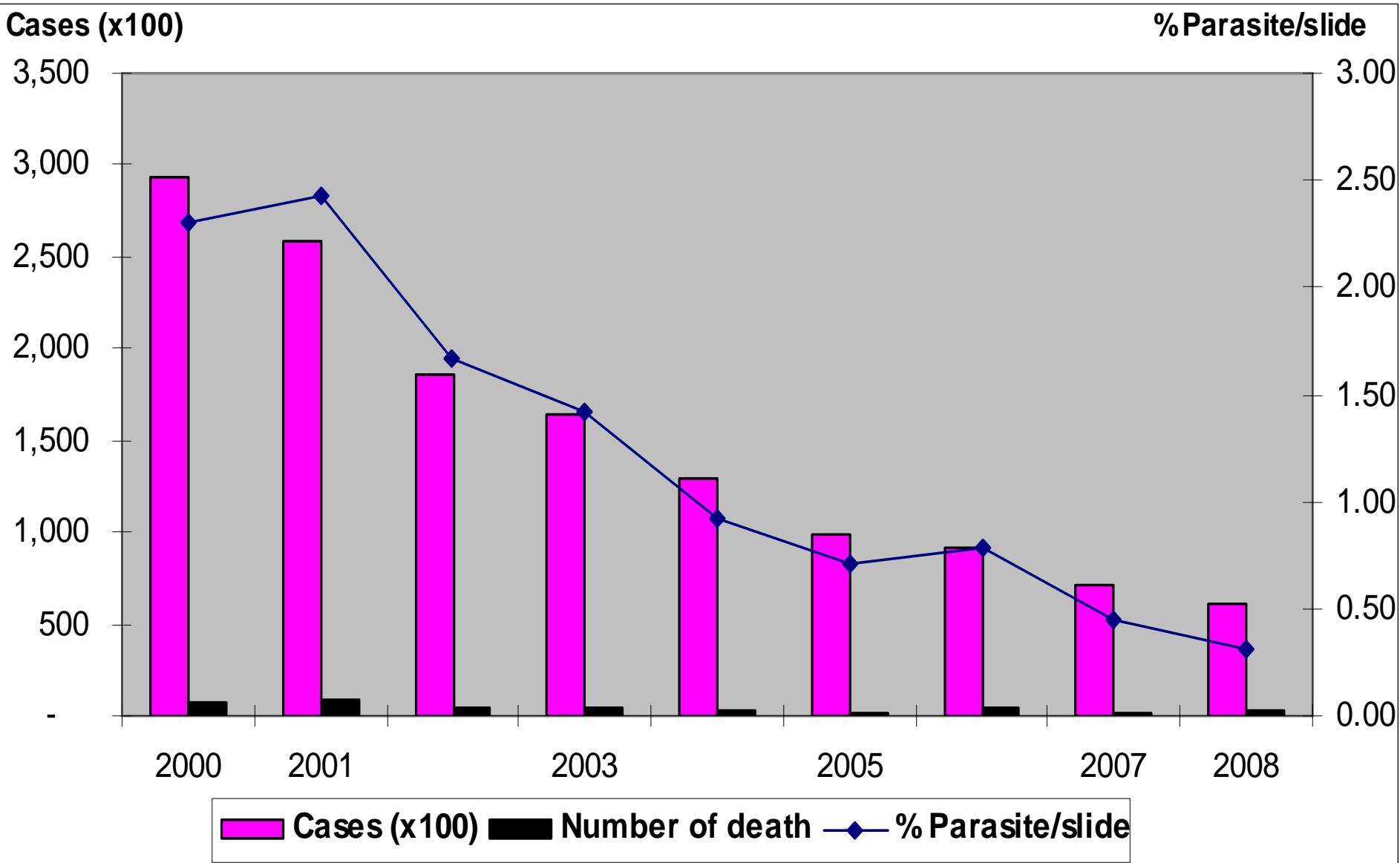
I. Overview of Malaria situation

- 25.2/86.7 millions of people are living in the malaria endemic areas (29% total pop.).
- **The principal vectors:**
An. minimus, An. dirus, An. epiroticus
- **Malaria parasite species:**
 - + *P. falciparum*: 78.4% (82.4% in the Centre and South; 30.6% in the North).
 - + *P. vivax*: 20.6%
 - + *mix (P.f + P.v)*: 1%

Main malaria indicators in 2005 - 2008

Indicators	2005	2006	2007	2008
No. of malaria cases	99 275	91 635	70 910	60 426
Morbidity rate/1,000	1.19	1.08	0.83	0.70
No. of positive cases	19 496	22 637	16 389	11 355
No. of deaths	18	41	20	25
Mortality rate/100,000	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.03
No. of outbreaks	5	1	1	1
No. of Pop. protected	11,891,39 7	11,282,51 2	11,749,65 7	10,239,652
No. of Pop. Treated by insecticides by antimalarial drugs	1,600,000	866,104	688,782	508,373

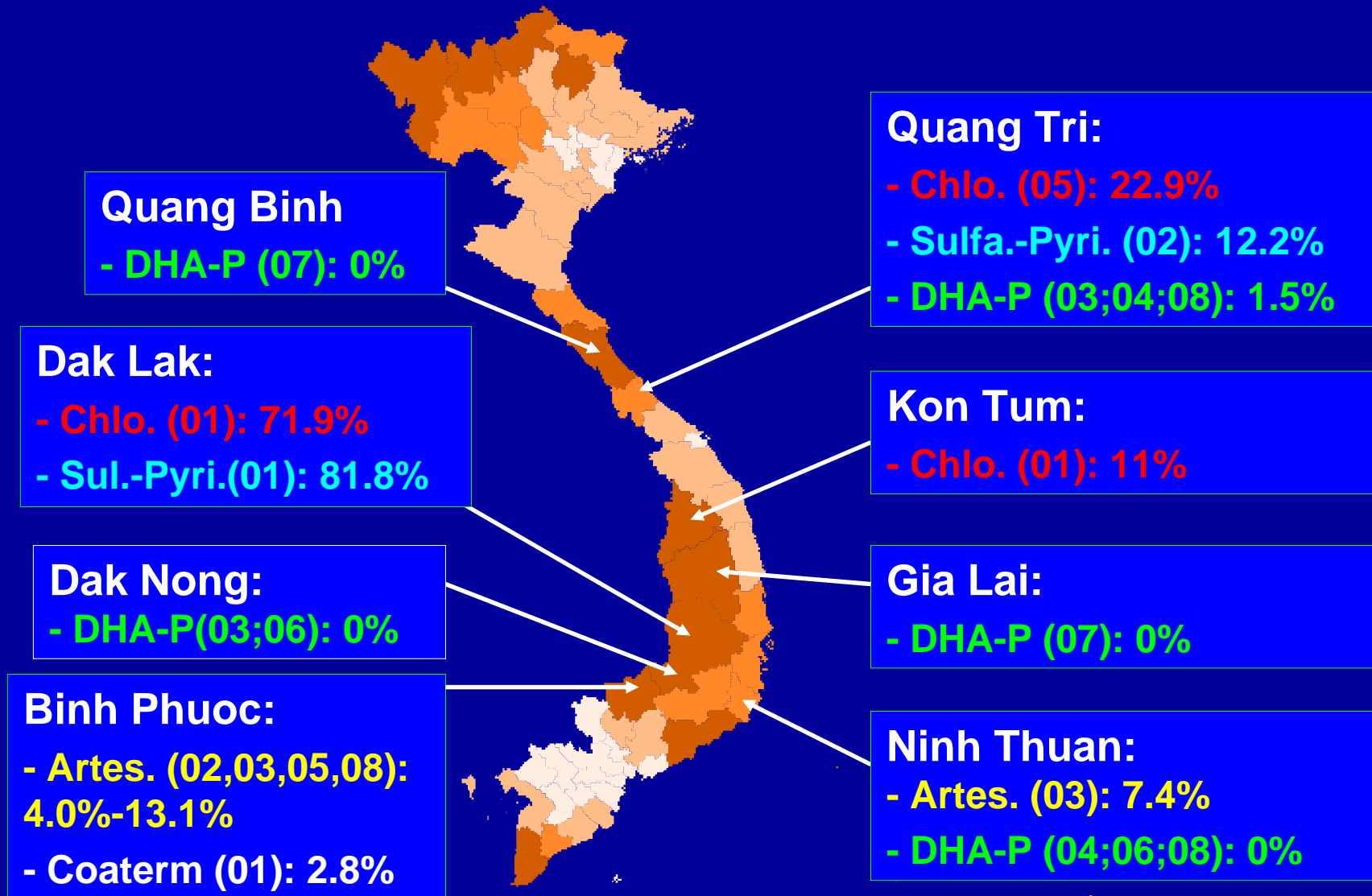
Malaria situation from 2000 - 2008



Problems

- 1. Big population are living in the endemic areas (29% total pop).**
- 2. The coverage and quality of malaria control activities in the malaria endemic areas is limited.**
- 3. Malaria indicators in some areas are still high.**
- 4. The quality of diagnose activities of village health workers & microscopist is limited .**
- 5. People going to and staying over night in the forests.**

6. Drug resistance of *P.fal* 2001 -2007 (invivo test).



6. Drug resistance of *P.vivax*.

Year	Study site	Drug	No. patient	Late Para. Failure	Late Clinical Failure	Early Treat. Failure	Total failure
05	Binh Phuoc	Chloroquin	45	0	0	0	0
06	Ninh Thuan	Chloroquin	51	2 (4%)	0	0	2 (4%)
07	Quang Binh Gia Lai	Chloroquin	14	0	0	0	0
08	Binh Phuoc	Chloroquin	26	0	0	0	0
08	Ninh Thuan Dak Nong	Chloroquin	21	0	0	0	0

II. plan for malaria control 2009

2.1. objectives

1) General objectives:

- **Continue to roll back malaria in the high endemic areas and the high risk groups .**
- **Develop and strengthen the sustainable factors for malaria control.**

2) Specific objectives: compered with 2008

- **Reduce morbidity by 5% (< 0.7/1,000 pop.).**
- **Reduce mortality by 5% (< 0.03/100,000 pop.).**
- **No big malaria outbreaks.**

3) Main malaria indicators in 2009

- **Protect 10,6 million people by vector control:**
 - + **By bednet treated: 9. 0 million people**
 - + **Indoor spraying: 1.6 million people**
- **Provide 811,000 doses of anti-malaria drug**
- **No. of Blood slides: 2 500 000 slides**
- **Provide 200 000 bednets to the target population.**

Main solutions FOR MALARIA CONTROL 2009

- 1. Continue the investments and technical guidance for rolling back malaria in the malaria “hot spots“, high endemic areas and high risk groups .**
- 2. Improve the quality of malaria epidemiological surveillance and control of malaria vectors.**
- 3. Improve the quality of supervision and**
- 4. Improve the quality of malaria diagnosis and treatment.**
- 5. Strengthen scientific researches, IEC and international cooperation.**
- 6. Strengthen the socialization of malaria control.**
- 7. Develop scientific researches and international cooperation.**

III. THE ROUND 3 GFATM PROJECT

Title

"To consolidate and sustain the achievements of the last decade and to decisively roll back malaria in the remaining high risk areas" .

Duration: 5 years (1/1/2005 - 31/12/2009)

Coverage: 23 highly endemic provinces (141 districts; 1,818 Communes; 17,228 Villages).

Total budget for 5 years: 22,787,909 USD.

***Year 2009, Activities and budget consolidated in the round 7 GFATM project, effective 1 January 2009.**

Indicators of the Project in 2008

Indicators	2006	2008	Reduce
23 provinces:			
- No of Mal. cases	64,455	37,465	41.9%
- Mobidity/1,000	2.65	1.49	43.8%
- No of slides (+)	20,932	10,022	52.1%
- No of death	28	19	32.1%
-	0.11	0.08	27.3%
Mortality/100.000	0	0	0
- No of out break			

Impact and outcome of the project in 2008

Indicators	Target	Achieve
1. Morbidity/1.000 pop.	< 1.7	1.49
2. Proportion of parasite/1,000 pop.	< 0.57	0.40
3. Proportion of <i>P.fal</i>/1,000 pop.	< 0.44	0.33
4. Mortality/100,000 pop.	< 0.04	0.08
5. Proportion of population sleeping under ITN (survey)	≥ 85%	85.3%
6. Proportion of people in the target areas who can recall at least 2 malaria messages.	≥ 87%	89.4%

IV. THE ROUND 7 GFATM PROJECT

1. Title:

Intensify community-based malaria control targeting key risk groups, and enhance the functionality and sustainability of Viet Nam's malaria control efforts. .

2. Duration: 5 years (01/2009 - 12/2013).

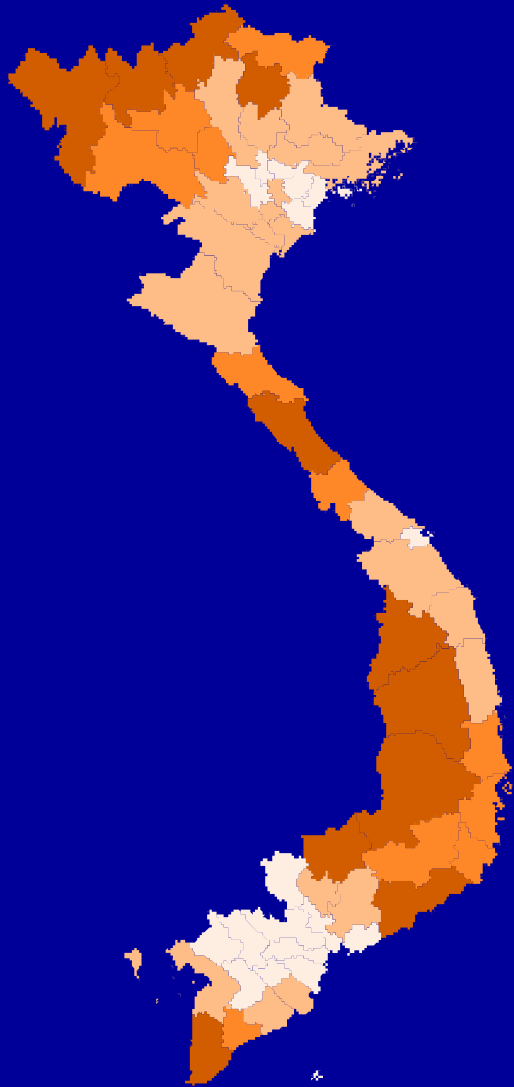
3. Coverage: the project will be implemented in 29 highly endemic provinces (152 districts; 1,848 Communes; 9,459, 523 pop).

4. Total budget for 5 years: 29,977,899 USD

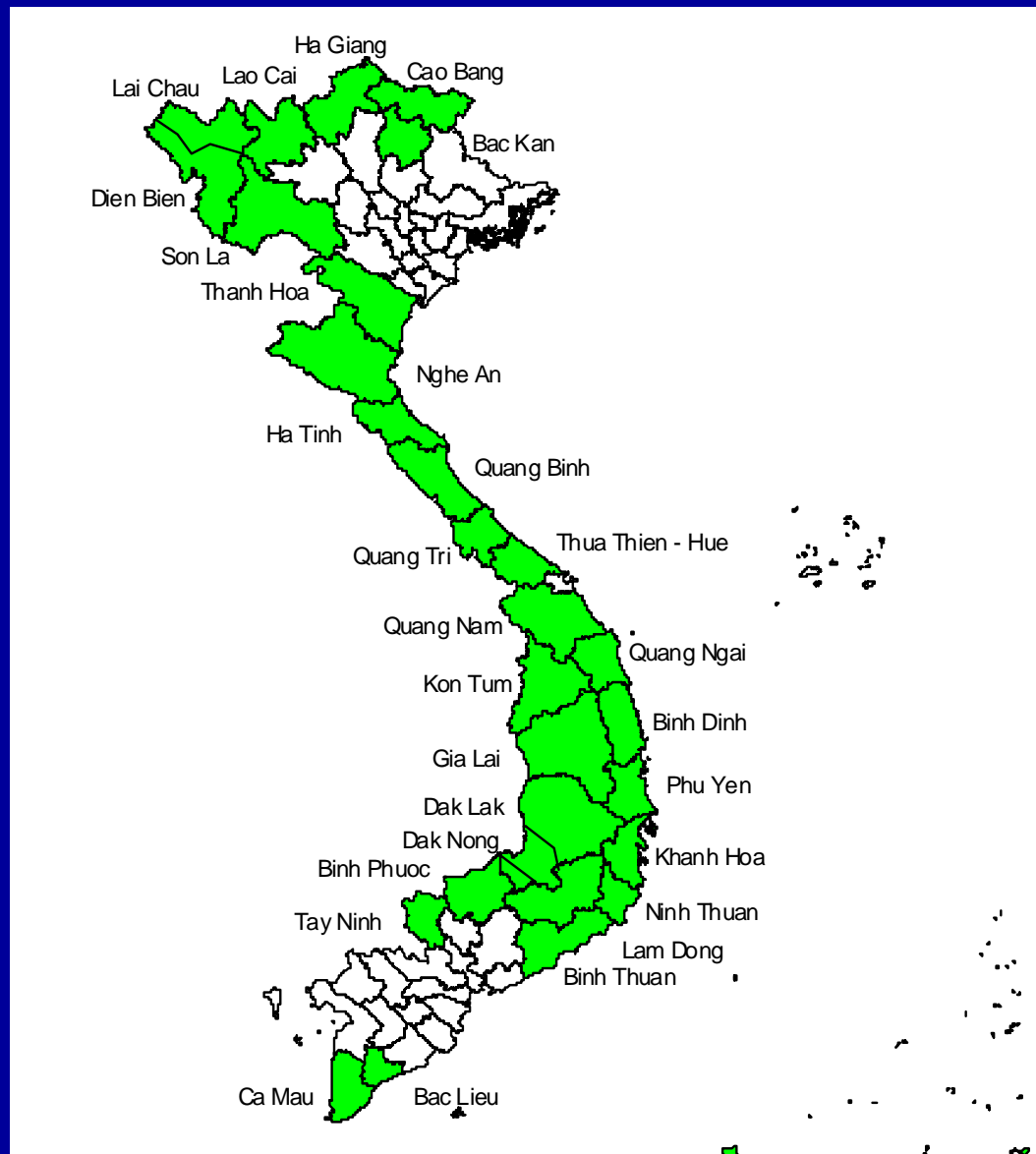
5. Objectives:

- 1) To improve access to and utilization of effective malaria prevention measures.**
- 2) To improve access to and utilization of effective diagnosis and treatment for malaria.**
- 3) To strengthen malaria surveillance and epidemic response**
- 4) To enhance the functionality of the national malaria control effort**

Epi. stratification



29 project provinces



V. Other activities

5.1. In 2009, Vietnam will participate in the First Learning Way for National Strategy Applications (NSA) to the Global Fund for funding (1 of 7 countries are invited to submit the NSA for Malaria).

5.2. Also in 2009, NIMPE & IMPEs take part in the National Dengue Control Program, cooperate with other Institutes to monitor the insecticide resistant mosquitoes and provide guidance for dengue vector control.

5.3. ACT Malaria Training 2008-2009.

- 4 staff participated in the malaria microscopy and quality assurance held in the Philippines.**
- 4 staff participated in the Workshop on Vector control Management held in Cambodia.**
- 3 staff attended the MMFO course in Thailand.**

**Thank you for your
attention**

