ERAR Regional Hub Overview, objectives and priorities
Background for the ERAR Project

Joint assessment
- A Joint Assessment of the Response to Artemisinin Resistance in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) was conducted from November 2011 – January 2012;
- The joint assessment concluded:
  - that a good, if delayed, start has been made to addressing artemisinin resistance in the GMS;
  - it found that the approach outlined GPARC and several associated national level strategies and plans is appropriate;
  - However, it did conclude that "not enough is yet being done, with enough intensity, coverage and quality.

Following the release of the joint assessment:
- WHO developed the Emergency response to artemisinin resistance in the Greater Mekong Sub region “a regional framework for action 2013-2015”
- April 2013, ERAR Framework launched in Phnom Penh
Emergency response to artemisinin resistance
Regional framework

- Framework proposes 15 priority actions focused on 4 areas

1. **Full coverage of quality interventions in priority areas**
   - Includes working with health and non-health sectors to reach high-risk populations

2. **Tighter coordination and management of field operations**
   - Includes increasing monitoring of staff performance and supportive supervision

3. **Better information for resistance containment**
   - Includes fast tracking priority research and refining tools for containment and elimination

4. **Strengthen regional oversight and support**
   - Includes support to improve cross-border coordination
Overview of the ERAR Project
Objectives

WHO received funding for the ERAR project for coordination of the emergency response from the BMGF and Australian Government, with the following objectives:

1. Strengthen leadership, coordination and oversight mechanism
2. Maintain and expand drug efficacy surveillance networks and accelerate priority research
3. Improve access for migrant and mobile populations to quality services
4. Facilitate the full implementation of the Myanmar Artemisinin Resistance Containment (MARC) framework
5. Strengthen the response to artemisinin resistance in Viet Nam
6. Limit the availability of oral artemisinin-based monotherapy, substandard and counterfeit antimalarial medicine while improving quality of artemisinin-based combination therapies
ERAR and other
New initiatives for containment of artemisinin resistance

- WHO project for the coordination of the emergency response to artemisinin resistance (ERAR project)
  - Providing technical support and support coordination of all activities at regional and national level;
  - Support field activities for containment in Viet Nam.

- Funding from Global Fund for activities in 5 countries. (2014-16)

- Possible funding for country specific activities
Organogram of the Coordination of the GMS Emergency Response to Artemisinin Resistance

- **Forum of Interested Parties on the Emergency Response to Artemisinin Resistance**
  - Convenor: GMP/HQ

- **Technical and Management Committee on the GMS Emergency Response to Artemisinin Resistance**
  - Chair: GMP/HQ

- **WHO GMS Coordinator of Emergency Response to AR**

- **GMS Emergency Response to Artemisinin Resistance Operations at Country Level**

- **WHO/SEARO**
- **WHO/WPRO**
- **MPAC**
- **GMP/HQ**
- **WRs of 6 GMS countries**
- **TEG**
Establishment of ERAR Coordination Team

Staff providing regional support

Regional hub, Cambodia
- Coordinator, Emergency response to art. resistance
- Technical officer, M&E
- Technical officer, Adv. & communication
- Assistant

WHO China
- Medical officer, Communicable diseases
- National officer, Malaria

WHO Thailand
- Technical officer, Migrant & Mobile populations

WHO GMP, Geneva
- Medical officer, TES and research
- Technical officer, Reporting and surveillance

Staff providing country specific support

WHO Cambodia
- Malaria Medical officer
- Medical officer, M&E
- National officer, Malaria

WHO Laos
- Malaria medical officer
- National officer, Malaria

WHO Viet Nam
- Malaria medical officer
- National Officer, Malaria
- National officer, Containment activities

WHO Myanmar
- Malaria Medical officer
- Containment coordinator
- National Officer, M&E
- National Officer, MARC
ERAR Website launched in Jan 2014

www.who.int/malaria/areas/greater_mekong/

Malaria

Emergency response to artemisinin resistance in the Greater Mekong subregion

In April 2013, WHO launched an emergency response to artemisinin resistance in the Greater Mekong subregion. A new framework of action, covering 2013-2015, was developed, proposing an immediate and coordinated scale-up of malaria interventions and containment efforts in Cambodia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam. A dedicated regional hub was set up in the WHO Country Office in Cambodia, with a network of technical officers placed in WHO Country Offices in affected countries. This website section brings together all information related to the work of the Regional hub.

Information about our work

Background on the Emergency response to artemisinin resistance in the Greater Mekong subregion

This project seeks to strengthen the regional response to artemisinin resistance by coordinating action across countries, strengthening technical leadership and catalyzing resource mobilization.

Activities for the monitoring and containment of artemisinin resistance

The Monitoring and Containment of Artemisinin Resistance (MCARP) is a multi-country, multi-stakeholder, regional initiative that is working to address artemisinin resistance in the Greater Mekong subregion.

World Malaria Report 2013

The World Malaria Report 2013 contains the latest available data on malaria policies and interventions in 99 countries with ongoing transmission.

- Read the full report
- Country profiles 2013