Malaria kills more than 400,000 people every year, and millions more fall sick from this vector-borne disease. Young children and pregnant women are among the most vulnerable. Despite malaria’s crippling effects on people’s health, education, and employment, the world has seen major reductions in morbidity and mortality from malaria in the past decade. The majority of those gains have been in Africa and are primarily due to investments in vector control interventions by the U.S. President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI), the Global Fund, and country governments.

Since 2006, PMI has protected millions of people in Africa from malaria through the deployment of insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs) and indoor residual spraying (IRS); which kills the mosquitoes that transmit malaria by spraying insecticide on the walls, ceilings and other indoor resting places of those mosquitoes. In September 2017, the United States continued its commitment to tackling this deadly disease, launching the five-year PMI VectorLink Project.

Working across 24 countries in sub-Saharan Africa as well as Cambodia, the PMI VectorLink Project is equipping countries to plan and implement safe, cost-effective, and sustainable IRS, ITN, and other life-saving malaria vector control interventions with the overall goal of reducing the burden of malaria.

Specifically, the PMI VectorLink Project will build the capacity of country governments to use epidemiological, entomological, and coverage data to support the optimal deployment of vector control tools within each country context while promoting gender equity in all facets of
planning and implementation. The project’s data and experience with new and existing vector control tools will inform global malaria best practices, guidelines and policies. The project will also implement and support social behavior change communication and mobilization activities to increase acceptance of vector control interventions.

The PMI VectorLink Project is being 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.

WHERE WE WORK

For more information, visit www.pmivectorlink.org or www.pmi.gov.