



# **ERAR Regional Hub Overview, objectives and priorities**

**Sydney, Australia  
March 2014**

# Background for the ERAR Project

## Joint assessment

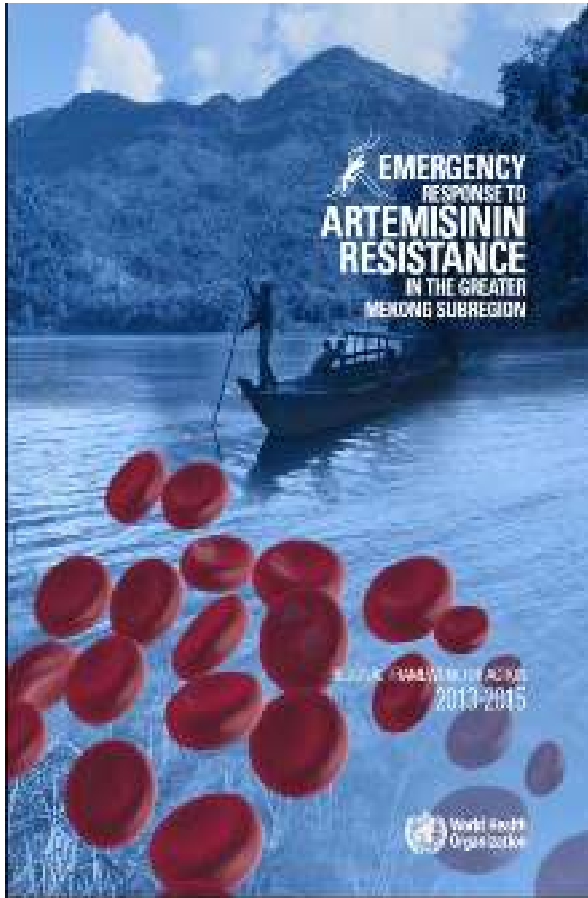
- A Joint Assessment of the Response to Artemisinin Resistance in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) was conducted from November 2011 – January 2012;
- The joint assessment concluded:
  - that a good, if delayed, start has been made to addressing artemisinin resistance in the GMS;
  - it found that 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.
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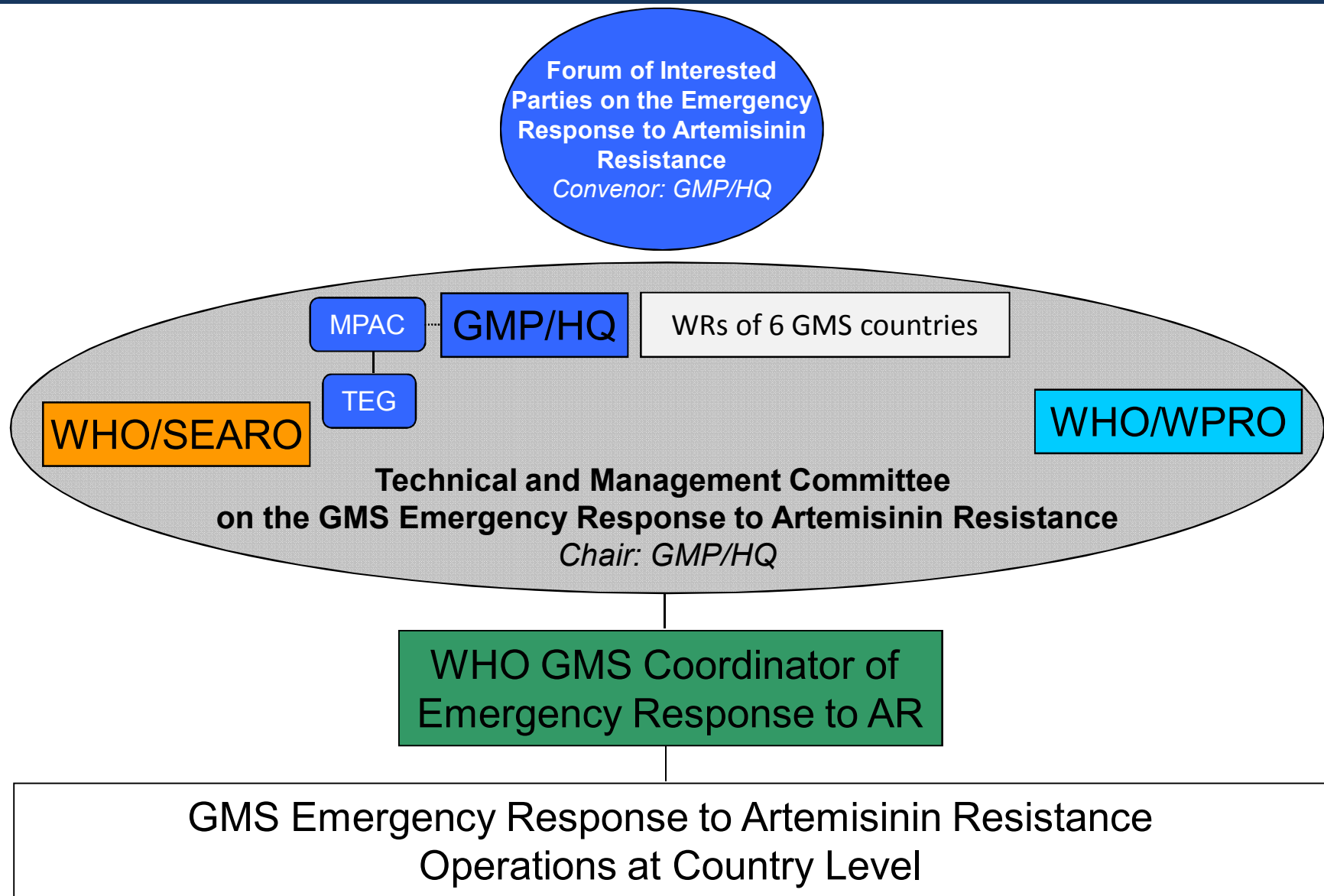
**Global Fund  
Regional  
Artemisinin  
Initiative (RAI)**

- **Funding from Global Fund for activities in 5 countries.  
(2014-16)**
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**Other funding  
including Asian  
Development Bank  
fund**

- **Possible funding for country specific activities**

# Organogram of the Coordination of the GMS Emergency Response to Artemisinin Resistance



# 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 Thailand

Technical officer, Migrant & Mobile populations

Technical officer, TES

### WPRO, Manila

Medical officer, TES and research

### WHO China

Technical officer, Pharmaceuticals

### WHO GMP, Geneva

Technical officer, Reporting and surveillance

## Staff providing country specific support

### WHO China

Medical officer, Communicable diseases

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 Cambodia

Malaria Medical officer

Medical officer, M&E

National officer, Malaria

### 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/](http://www.who.int/malaria/areas/greater_mekong/)

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#### Emergency response to artemisinin resistance in the Greater Mekong subregion



Sarah Hoibak

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 projects 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

#### 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](#)





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