



KEY Organisational: Evolution of national malaria programme, NMCP and national policy, strategic plans and major contextual factors Vector control: LLINs, IRS, environmental and larval control

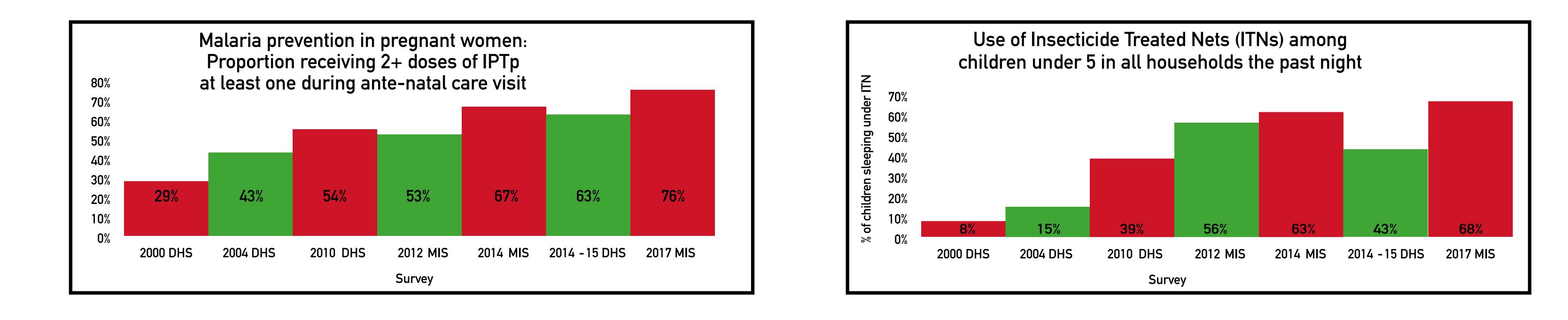
A history of malaria control in Malawi

Case management: First-line drug treatments, diagnosis, drug resistance, drug trials, chemoprevention

Surveillance, monitoring, evaluation and operational research: Surveys, evaluation and operational research

2000 2001 2002 2005 2006

		1999: Roll Back Malaria global strategy for scale-up of malaria control activities adopted	Malawi signed Abuja Declaration to provide a minimum coverage of 60% protection to vulnerable populations by 2005 and halve malaria burden by 2010	National Malaria Strategy 2001-2005 launched	NMCP develops guidelines for ITN distribution and use	National Malaria Strategy 2005-2010 launched		ITN policy changed to focus on LLIN distribution and scaling coverage	NMCP conducts Mid-term Programme Review
	note (ITNe) to	1998: Blantyre Insecticide Treated Net Project (BITNet) launched for social marketing of ITNs, selling more than 90,000 nets			NMCP launches annual ITN re-treatment campaigns		Integration of free long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) into routine Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) piloted in Mwanza and Phalombe Small scale IRS with pyrethroids conducted in Ntchisi NMCP distributes 660,000 ITNs to extremely poor households	2007-2009: NMCP launches first IRS pilot in Nkhotakota using lambdacyhalothrin slow-release capsule suspension, protecting 500,000 people	First mass LLIN campaign launched, distributing 1.1 million nets in total Routine LLIN distribution through EPI facilities went to scale
		 1998: Blantyre Integrated Malaria Initiative (BIMI) launched to improve demand and use of intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy (IPTp) and ITNs, and improve management of paediatric fever and amaemia Multiple studies in Salima, Machinga and Blantyre indicate diminishing clinical and parasitological efficacy of SP NMCP adopts integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) strategy 				lower clinical and parasitological	NMCP changes drug policy, replacing SP with AL as the first-line treatment, amodiaquine (AQ) + artesunate (AS) as second- line, and quinine for severe malaria and special cases, SP is retained for IPTp, and artemisinin-based combination therapy for febrile children under age of 5		IMCI unit rolls out integrated community case management (iCCM) to 4,000 hard-to-reach villages protecting an estimated 10% of population
1996: Second DHS conducted	d		Third DHS conducte	d	Ministry of Health (MoH) launches an integrated routine Health Information Management System (HMIS) across the country		Malaria Alert Centre (MAC) establishes sentinel sites for entomological indices monitoring Second MICS conducted	National Malaria Monitoring and Evaluation Plan 2007 – 2011 launched	



2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2010

