



Private Sector Involvement in Malaria Control and Elimination

Joint ATM Country Dialogues for
NSPs (2021-2025) and
GF Concept Notes (2021-2023)

14th November, 2019 | Yangon

What's the private sector and who are they?

- Wide and extremely heterogeneous/diverse sector
- Include any facility, outlet or individual that provides health services, and is not managed by a government

Manufacturer

Private
Practitioners

Traditional
healers/
Vendors

Private
Companies

Medical
Insurance

Drug/ Equip/
Supplies
Distributors

Hospitals/
Clinics

General
Retailers

CSO/EHO
health
facilities

Medical
technology
firms

Wholesalers/
Retailers

Laboratories
/ Diagnostics

Pharmacies/
Drug stores

Faith-based
health
facilities

Medical
tourism

Why engage the private health care sector?

- Private health care sector is a major provider of treatment for malaria and for non-malaria fever in malaria-endemic countries
- A dominant source of antimalarial medicines
(Technical brief, Malaria Case Management in the Private Sector, GF, 2019)
- More than half (54%) of those who fell ill in the preceding 30 days seeking care from private providers
(A new hope: from neglect of the health sector to aspirations for UHC in Myanmar, Alex Ergo 2019)
- 65% of malaria care in Myanmar received in private sector
(Engaging the private sector in malaria surveillance: a review of strategies and recommendations for elimination settings, Bennett et al, Malar J 2017)

What are the achievements of private health sector in 2018?



- **Case Management:** PSI and MMA trained private providers conducted 262,097 malaria tests, and detected 4,769 cases in 2018



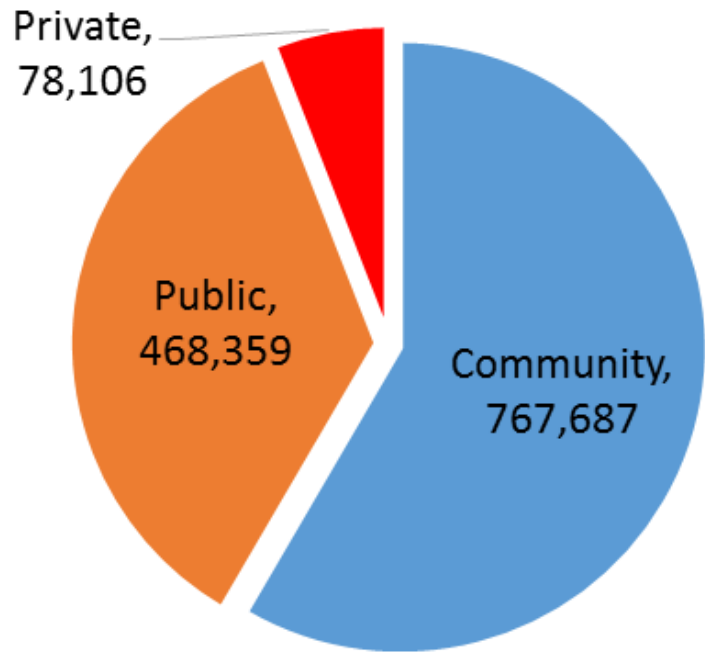
- **Removal of oAMTs from the market:** the availability of oAMT has reduced from 67% in 2012 to 3% in 2018
the availability of QAACT has increased from 4% in 2012 to 66% in 2018



- **Surveillance:** As of 2018, General Practitioners notified 462 cases to NMCP with an SMS notification system

How Private Providers' contributed to National Caseload under GF (Jan-Jun 2019)

Test



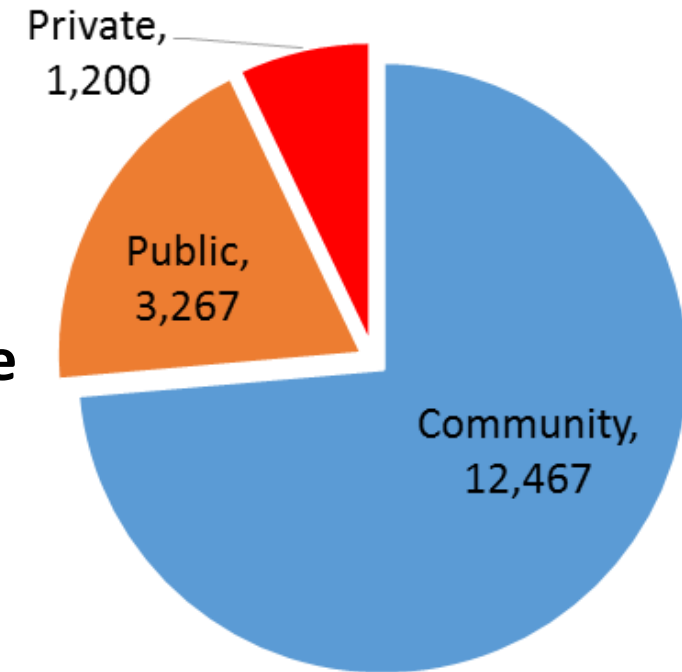
Proportion of total/ national tests reported by GF Private Providers

6%

Suspected cases tested (total/ national)

1,314,152

Positive



Proportion of total/ national positives reported by GF Private Providers

7%

Confirmed positive cases (total/ national)

16,934

What are the proposed priorities in NSP (2021-2025)

1. Immediately augment intensive approaches in the 12 *highest burden Townships*
2. Establish a 'special force', vertical in nature, to work in collaboration with formal and informal sector *forest-goers* to deploy proven and promising new tools
3. Continue strengthening the *surveillance system* for Townships entering the elimination and prevention of re-establishment phases.
4. Include malaria as a *notifiable disease* into the existing public health law and enhance this law enforcement in all elimination Townships.
5. Implement a radical shift in entomological focus from control mode to elimination mode and move from routine *entomology* in favour of epidemiology-led entomology for problem solving.
6. Ensure safe radical cure of *Plasmodium vivax*.

What are the objectives in GF Technical Brief on Malaria Case Management in Private Sector?

1. Ensure only *good-quality antimalarial medicines* are available from private providers
2. Ensure only *good-quality diagnostic testing* is available from private providers
3. Increase *availability and affordability of quality-assured antimalarials*
4. Increase *availability and affordability of quality-assured diagnostic services*
5. Improve *case management* by private providers
6. Increase *consumer knowledge and awareness* of appropriate treatment seeking, diagnosis, medicine choice and adherence
7. Improve *malaria surveillance* in the private sector

What are the roles of Private Sector in Malaria?

Transmission reduction areas: Vector control, early diagnosis and effective treatment with regular reporting to NMCP (especially in highest burden townships)

Good-quality diagnostic testing and antimalarial medicines are available from private providers

Increase availability and affordability of quality-assured antimalarials

Elimination areas: Continue to follow national guidelines and involved in elimination activities, which to be guided by the public health sector

Prevention of re-introduction areas: Continue the interventions and Improve malaria surveillance in the private sector

How public and private sectors engage together?

- Toward building effective public–private partnerships for scaling up health services, increasing coverage and improving quality of care
- Guidance and standards for provider qualification and facilities
- Accreditation and formally recognize facilities or providers who adhere to established quality standards
- Social Franchising to enhance health service delivery by linking existing private health care providers in a network to provide service with a common brand
- M2030 Defeating Malaria Together brings businesses, consumers and health organizations in a unique partnership to eliminate malaria in Asia by 2030
<https://m2030.org/>

**Effective engagement
of Private Sector is
critical to achieve
Malaria Elimination**

THANK YOU



World Café

- Table (1): How will private sector (GP) contribute in the implementation of NSP? *(Facilitator – Dr Hein Pyae Aung, MMA)*

- Table (2): How will private sector (Corporate sector-health) contribute in the implementation of NSP? *(Facilitators – Dr Aye Mon Mon Kyaw and Dr Kyawt Mon Win, NMCP)*

- Table (3): What are the expectations and challenges of engaging the private sectors in the implementation of NSP? *(Facilitators – Dr Phone Si Hein, PSI)*

Time slot: 40 minutes per table

