

# APLMA LEADERS' DASHBOARD

2022



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# BACKGROUND



A critical part of the Asia Pacific Leaders Malaria Elimination Roadmap ('the Roadmap') endorsed in 2015 was the decision to develop a mechanism to track progress and achievements in malaria control and elimination across Asia and the Pacific.

The APLMA Leaders' Dashboard is the mechanism to help countries track progress towards the 2030 goal. It highlights bottlenecks, encourages prompt action, serves as a key advocacy tool to demonstrate progress in the region, and leverages Governments' and partners continued support for financing malaria elimination.

The Dashboard offers clear milestones for each of the Roadmap's six priority actions.

The first section of the Leaders' Dashboard (Progress towards elimination) is focused on basic indicators to track the disease. These indicators, taken from the *WHO World Malaria Report 2022*, are designed to give a simple snapshot of the current malaria situation each of our counties, and collectively as a region.




The second section of the Leaders' Dashboard (Roadmap Priority Areas 1-6) has key policy milestones that are color-coded according to the countries' own plans:

-  **Green:** countries that have already reached or exceeded the milestone.
-  **Yellow:** countries that are in the process of moving towards the milestone according to the countries planned implementation date.

In 2022, APLMA underwent consultation with national programmes and experts to refine three existing milestones to better reflect the progress made towards the elimination goal. This includes focus on:

- Formal system for sub national malaria elimination certification exists or processes in place to actively prepare for national certification from WHO.
- Post-marketing quality surveillance of malaria commodities conducted routinely in both public and private sectors.
- Specific strategies to address the importation of malaria implemented for elimination and / or prevention of reintroduction.

The Technical Annex to the Dashboard offers a more detailed breakdown of technical parameters and epidemiology of malaria elimination in each country, based on the *WHO World Malaria Report 2022* and data from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GF). Each parameter is color-coded:

-  **Green:** On track/Yes
-  **Yellow:** Progress but more effort needed
-  **Red:** Not on track/ No

The Dashboard is updated annually and the APLMA Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) will provide an official forum to review progress along the Dashboard milestones.

**An interactive version of the Dashboard, allowing users to navigate the data by indicators and countries, is available online at [dashboard.aplma.org](https://dashboard.aplma.org).**

Progress Towards Elimination

1  
Unite national efforts and regional action

Country	Indigenous malaria deaths 2021	Indigenous malaria cases 2021	Administrative units free of malaria (%)	Functional elimination task force (or equivalent) in place	System for sub national elimination certification in place or active preparations for national certification from WHO
Afghanistan	0	▼ 86,263	19		No date set
Bangladesh	9	▲ 7,288	84	2023	2023
Bhutan	0	9	95		2025
Cambodia	0	▼ 4,382	92		
China	0	0	100		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0	2,357	0	No date set	No date set
India	90	▼ 161,753	17		
Indonesia	▲ 48	▲ 304,579	72		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	3,897	38		
Malaysia	0	0	100		2023
Myanmar	11	▲ 79,000	0		2023
Nepal	1	32	40		No date set
Pakistan	▼ 0	▲ 399,097	0	2023	2024
Papua New Guinea	▲ 201	▼ 651,963	0	2024	No date set
Philippines	3	▼ 4,262	99		
Republic of Korea	0	274	82		
Solomon Islands	▲ 9	▲ 84,139	10	2023	No date set
Sri Lanka	0	0	100		
Thailand	0	2,426	88		
Timor-Leste	0	0	100		
Vanuatu	0	312	17		
Viet Nam	0	377	67		

▲ ▼ = Significant change since previous year  
<sup>1</sup> Nationally, India is in malaria control mode; malaria to be notifiable disease as states move to malaria elimination mode and as of March 2023, 33 states have made it notifiable.

2 Map, prevent, test and treat the disease everywhere		3 Ensure high quality malaria tests, medicines, nets and insecticides	4 Improve targeting and efficiency to get the most impact	5 Mobilize domestic financing and leverage external support	6 Innovate for elimination
Case reporting from all providers	Legislation in place to make malaria a notifiable disease within 24-48 hrs	Post-marketing quality surveillance of malaria commodities conducted routinely	Strategies to address the importation of malaria implemented for elimination and / or POR	Elimination financing sustainability plan developed	Innovative tools/ approaches supported or implemented
	No date set	No date set	No date set	No date set	
★		2024		2023	No date set
				2023	★
		No date set			★
		No date set	No date set		
★	No date set <sup>1</sup>				
		2023			★
		No date set	No date set	No date set	★
					★
★	★	2023	2023		2023
★	★				
	2024	2023	2024	No date set	★
★	2025		No date set	No date set	No date set
	★			★	★
		No date set			★
No date set	No date set	No date set	No date set	No date set	★
		No date set			
		No date set			★
				No date set	★
					★

Progress Towards Elimination				1 Unite national efforts and regional action	
Country	Indigenous malaria deaths 2021	Indigenous malaria cases 2021	Administrative units free of malaria (%)	Functional elimination task force (or equivalent) in place	System for sub national elimination certification in place or active preparations for national certification from WHO
Malaria-Free					
China	0	0	100		
Sri Lanka	0	0	100		
Targeting Elimination By 2025					
Bhutan	0	9	95		2025
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0	2,357	0	No date set	No date set
Malaysia	0	0	100		2023
Nepal	1	32	40		No date set
Republic of Korea	0	274	82		
Thailand	0	2,426	88		
Timor-Leste	0	0	100		
Vanuatu	0	312	17		
Targeting Elimination By 2030					
Afghanistan	0	▼ 86,263	19		No date set
Bangladesh	9	▲ 7,288	84	2023	2023
Cambodia	0	▼ 4,382	92		
India	90	▼ 161,753	17		
Indonesia	▲ 48	▲ 304,579	72		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	3,897	38		
Myanmar	11	▲ 79,000	0		No date set
Pakistan	▼ 0	▲ 399,097	0	2023	2024
Papua New Guinea	▲ 201	▼ 651,963	0	2024	No date set
Philippines	3	▼ 4,262	99		
Solomon Islands	▲ 9	▲ 84,139	10	2023	No date set
Viet Nam	0	377	67		

▲ ▼ = Significant change since previous year  
<sup>1</sup> Nationally, India is in malaria control mode; malaria to be notifiable disease as states move to malaria elimination mode and as of March 2023, 33 states have made it notifiable.

BY STATUS

2 Map, prevent, test and treat the disease everywhere		3 Ensure high quality malaria tests, medicines, nets and insecticides	4 Improve targeting and efficiency to get the most impact	5 Mobilize domestic financing and leverage external support	6 Innovate for elimination
Case reporting from all providers	Legislation in place to make malaria a notifiable disease within 24-48 hrs	Post-marketing quality surveillance of malaria commodities conducted routinely	Strategies to address the importation of malaria implemented for elimination and / or POR	Elimination financing sustainability plan developed	Innovative tools/ approaches supported or implemented
				2023	★
		No date set	No date set		
					★
★	★				
		No date set			★
		No date set			
		No date set			★
				No date set	★
	No date set	No date set	No date set	No date set	
★		2024		2023	No date set
		No date set			★
★	No date set <sup>1</sup>				
		2023			★
		No date set	No date set	No date set	★
★	★	2023	2023		2023
	2024	2023	2024	No date set	★
★	2025		No date set	No date set	No date set
	★			★	★
No date set	No date set	No date set	No date set	No date set	★
					★

APLMA Dashboard:

“Progress towards elimination” indicator descriptions

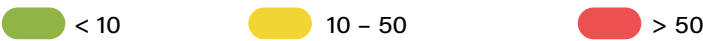
The first section of the Dashboard is focused on basic indicators to track the disease. These indicators are designed to give a simple snapshot of the current malaria situation each of our counties, and collectively as a region. A more complete picture of the malaria situation for each country can be found in the Technical Annex.

1. Indigenous malaria deaths 2021

All confirmed malaria deaths reported in the country minus imported deaths for countries with case investigation (i.e. cases not proven to be imported by case investigation are assumed indigenous).

Source: World Malaria Report 2022 (WMR 2022) Annex 4-J

Scoring: WHO (originally for African Leaders’ Malaria Alliance [ALMA])

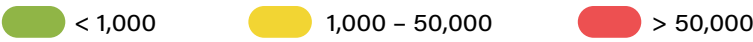


2. Indigenous malaria cases 2021

All confirmed malaria cases reported in the country minus imported cases for countries with case investigation (i.e. cases not proven to be imported by case investigation are assumed indigenous).

Source: WMR 2022 Annex 4-I.

Scoring: WHO (originally for ALMA)



3. Administrative units free of malaria (%)

The percentage of administrative units that did not report indigenous cases of malaria in the last reporting year (2022 for country reported figures and 2017 for data taken from WMR for DPRK and Myanmar).

Source: Country Programs (2022 data) / WMR Country Profiles (2017 data for DPRK and Myanmar)

Scoring: APLMA



TECHNICAL ANNEX





TECHNICAL ANNEX

	Status	Epidemiology									
		WHO Estimates	Country Reported Data								
	Country programme status	Achieving GTS milestone to reduce malaria incidence by 40% in 2021 (vs 2015)	WHO estimated indigenous malaria cases	Confirmed malaria cases	Indigenous malaria deaths	Indigenous malaria cases	Confirmed Pf cases	Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 population	Test positivity rate (Slide/RDT)	Suspected malaria cases tested with RDT or microscopy (%)	Confirmed malaria cases investigated (%)
Afghanistan	Moving to Elimination		193,232	▼ 86,263	0	▼ 86,263	▲ 4,169	2.2	9.4	▲ 100	0
Bangladesh	Moving to Elimination		8,974	▲ 7,294	9	▲ 7,288	5,335	0.0	0.5	100	0
Bhutan	E2025		9	23	0	9	2	0.0	0.1	100	100
Cambodia	Moving to Elimination		19,064	▼ 4,382	0	▼ 4,382	359	0.3	0.5	100	12
China	Malaria Free		0		0	0	0	0.0		100	100
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	E2025		2,357	2,357	0	2,357	0	0.1	5.2	100	55
India	Moving to Elimination		4,265,027	▼ 161,753	90	▼ 161,753	▼ 101,566	0.1	0.1	100	0
Indonesia	Moving to Elimination		811,636	▲ 304,607	▲ 48	▲ 304,579	▲ 184,617	1.1	14.9	96	4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Moving to Elimination		6,403	3,926	1	3,897	1,361	0.5	0.6	100	5
Malaysia	E2025		0	113	0	0	0	0.0	0.7	100	100
Myanmar	Moving to Elimination		292,857	▲ 79,001	11	▲ 79,000	15,137	1.5	4.0	100	5
Nepal	E2025		106	373	1	32	3	0.0	0.2	100	100
Pakistan	Moving to Elimination		505,620	▲ 399,097	▼ 0	▲ 399,097	▲ 97,928	1.7	5.1	100	0
Papua New Guinea	Moving to Elimination		1,237,112	▼ 651,963	▲ 201	▼ 651,963	▼ 478,637	▼ 65.5	▼ 47.6	93	0
Philippines	Moving to Elimination		10,609	▼ 4,297	3	▼ 4,262	▼ 3,532	0.0	1.9	100	3
Republic of Korea	E2025		274	294	0	274	0	0.0		▲ 100	100
Solomon Islands	Moving to Elimination		151,437	▲ 84,139	▲ 9	▲ 84,139	▲ 27,000	▲ 118.9	▲ 40.5	▼ 82	0
Sri Lanka	Malaria Free		0	25	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	100	100
Thailand	E2025		2,219	3,279	0	2,426	62	0.1	0.5	100	95
Timor-Leste	E2025		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	100	100
Vanuatu	E2025		576	322	0	312	0	1.0	1.3	100	68
Viet Nam	Moving to Elimination		453	467	0	377	142	0.0	0.0	▼ 81	100
Data Source	WHO	WMR 2022 Regional Profiles	WMR 2022 Annex 4-F	WMR 2022 Annex 4-G / 4-I	WMR 2022 Annex 4-J	WMR 2022 Annex 4-I	WMR 2022 Annex 4-I (indigenous for countries with case investigation)	WMR 2022 Regional Profiles	WMR 2022 Annex 4-H	WMR 2022 Annex 4-H	WHO (data from 2020)

▲ ▼ = Significant change since previous year

ALPHABETICAL

Vector Control	Resistance			Financial	Policy						
					Surveillance			Treatment			
Population at high risk potentially protected by ITN / IRS (%)	Therapeutic efficacy monitoring undertaken for Pf and results shared (2020/21)	Multidrug resistance identified	Insecticide susceptibility monitored (2019-21) and reported to WHO	Malaria programme financing funded by domestic sources (%)	Malaria is a notifiable disease (<48hrs)	Case reporting from private sector mandatory	Foci and case investigation undertaken	Treatment of Pf with primaquine	Treatment of Pv with primaquine	Quality assurance oversight by reference laboratory	
77			4	0							Afghanistan
100			2	70							Bangladesh
100			0	21							Bhutan
▲ 53			2	6							Cambodia
			4	100							China
▼ 4			0	82							Democratic People's Republic of Korea
▲ 77			4	64							India
39			3	54							Indonesia
58			2	20							Lao People's Democratic Republic
96			1	100							Malaysia
100			3	100							Myanmar
▼ 45			3	75							Nepal
11			4	20							Pakistan
90			1	0							Papua New Guinea
▼ 35			3	53							Philippines
			0	100							Republic of Korea
100			1	18							Solomon Islands
			4								Sri Lanka
46			2	27							Thailand
100			1	98							Timor-Leste
76			0	5							Vanuatu
47			1	33							Viet Nam
WMR 2022 Annex 4-D, 4-G	WHO (Yellow ongoing)	WHO (Red multidrug resistance identified / Yellow artemisinin resistance only)	WHO (No. of insecticide classes with mosquito resistance confirmed since 2010)	WMR 2022 Annex 4-C	WHO	WHO	WHO (yellow - case investigation only)	WMR 2022 Annex 4-A (yellow - not implemented / no data)	WMR 2022 Annex 4-A (yellow - not implemented / no data)	WHO	Data Source

● On track/Yes ● Progress but more effort needed ● Not on track/ No ● Not applicable ○ No data

TECHNICAL ANNEX

	Status	Epidemiology									
		WHO Estimates	Country Reported Data								
	Country programme status	Achieving GTS milestone to reduce malaria incidence by 40% in 2021 (vs 2015)	WHO estimated indigenous malaria cases	Confirmed malaria cases	Indigenous malaria deaths	Indigenous malaria cases	Confirmed Pf cases	Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 population	Test positivity rate (Slide/RDT)	Suspected malaria cases tested with RDT or microscopy (%)	Confirmed malaria cases investigated (%)
China	Malaria Free		0		0	0	0	0.0		100	100
Sri Lanka	Malaria Free		0	25	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	100	100
Bhutan	E2025		9	23	0	9	2	0.0	0.1	100	100
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	E2025		2,357	2,357	0	2,357	0	0.1	5.2	100	55
Malaysia	E2025		0	113	0	0	0	0.0	0.7	100	100
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Data Source	WHO	WMR 2022 Regional Profiles	WMR 2022 Annex 4-F	WMR 2022 Annex 4-G / 4-I	WMR 2022 Annex 4-J	WMR 2022 Annex 4-I	WMR 2022 Annex 4-I (indigenous for countries with case investigation)	WMR 2022 Regional Profiles	WMR 2022 Annex 4-H	WMR 2022 Annex 4-H	WHO (data from 2020)

▲ ▼ = Significant change since previous year

BY STATUS

Vector Control	Resistance			Financial	Policy						
					Surveillance			Treatment			
Population at high risk potentially protected by ITN / IRS (%)	Therapeutic efficacy monitoring undertaken for Pf and results shared (2020/21)	Multidrug resistance identified	Insecticide susceptibility monitored (2019-21) and reported to WHO	Malaria programme financing funded by domestic sources (%)	Malaria is a notifiable disease (<48hrs)	Case reporting from private sector mandatory	Foci and case investigation undertaken	Treatment of Pf with primaquine	Treatment of Pv with primaquine	Quality assurance oversight by reference laboratory	
			4	100							China
			4								Sri Lanka
100			0	21							Bhutan
▼ 4			0	82							Democratic People's Republic of Korea
96			1	100							Malaysia
▼ 45			3	75							Nepal
			0	100							Republic of Korea
46			2	27							Thailand
100			1	98							Timor-Leste
76			0	5							Vanuatu
77			4	0							Afghanistan
100			2	70							Bangladesh
▲ 53			2	6							Cambodia
▲ 77			4	64							India
39			3	54							Indonesia
58			2	20							Lao People's Democratic Republic
100			3	100							Myanmar
11			4	20							Pakistan
90			1	0							Papua New Guinea
▼ 35			3	53							Philippines
100			1	18							Solomon Islands
47			1	33							Viet Nam
WMR 2022 Annex 4-D, 4-G	WHO (Yellow ongoing)	WHO (Red multidrug resistance identified / Yellow artemisinin resistance only)	WHO (No. of Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance confirmed since 2010)	WMR 2022 Annex 4-C	WHO	WHO	WHO (yellow - case investigation only)	WMR 2022 Annex 4-A (yellow - not implemented / no data)	WMR 2022 Annex 4-A (yellow - not implemented / no data)	WHO	Data Source

● On track/Yes ● Progress but more effort needed ● Not on track/ No ● Not applicable ○ No data

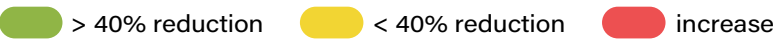
# Technical Annex Indicator Descriptions

## 1. Achieving Global Technical Strategy for Malaria (GTS) milestone to reduce malaria incidence by 40% in 2021 (vs 2015)

Best available indicator with near term predictions for all APLMA countries based on the GTS milestones. Going forward this indicator will be replaced by the GTS indicator of 90% reduction by 2030. There are currently no published “on track / off track” indicators for all APLMA countries estimating progress towards elimination in 2030.

Source: WMR 2022 Regional Profiles

Scoring: WHO

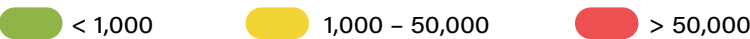


## 2. WHO estimated indigenous malaria cases

WHO does a country by country estimate of indigenous malaria cases based on modeling and country reported data which for high burden countries is often very different from the cases reported by the countries own surveillance system.

Source: WMR 2022 Annex 4-F

Scoring: WHO (originally for ALMA)

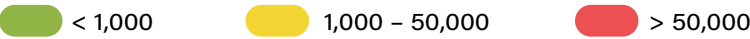


## 3. Confirmed malaria cases

All confirmed malaria cases reported in the country.

Source: WMR 2022 Annex 4-G showing reported cases by place of care. For some countries there is a need to make adjustments where private sector and community cases were also included in the public sector column.

Scoring: WHO (originally for ALMA)

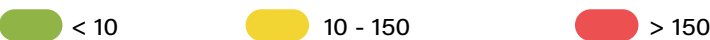


## 4. Indigenous malaria deaths

All confirmed indigenous (for countries with case investigation) malaria deaths reported in the country.

Source: WMR 2022 Annex 4-J

Scoring: WHO

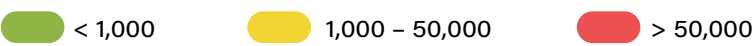


## 5. Indigenous malaria cases

All confirmed malaria cases reported in the country minus imported cases for countries with case investigation (i.e. cases not proven to be imported by case investigation are assumed indigenous). For countries with very low percentage of cases investigated (indicator 10) this indicator will be very close to indicator 2 (Confirmed malaria cases).

Source: WMR 2022 Annex 4-I.

Scoring: WHO (originally for ALMA)

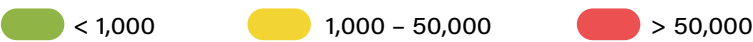


## 6. Confirmed Plasmodium falciparum (Pf) cases

Confirmed Pf cases reported in the country (indigenous for countries with case investigation).

Source: WMR 2022 Annex 4-I

Scoring: WHO (originally for ALMA)

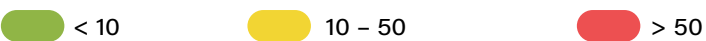


## 7. Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 population

Number of reported confirmed malaria cases per 1000 population at risk (uses UN populations).

Source: WMR 2022 Regional Profiles

Scoring: WHO (originally for ALMA)

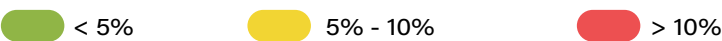


## 8. Test positivity rate (Slide/RDT)

Percentage of Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) / Slide that are positive.

Source: WMR 2022 Annex 4-H

Scoring: WHO (originally for ALMA)








**9. Suspected malaria cases tested with RDT or microscopy (%)**

WHO does a calculation of suspected cases and compares this with the number of tests.

**Source:** WMR 2022 Annex 4-H

**Scoring:** WHO (originally for ALMA)




 > 80%     40% - 80%     < 40%

**10. Confirmed malaria cases investigated (%)**

Number of cases investigated as a percentage of total cases reported. Some countries, including those who are not in elimination stage, have yet to implement case investigation. For those, it is assumed that zero cases are investigated (red).

**Source:** WHO (2020 data)

**Scoring:** APLMA




 > 80%     40% - 80%     < 40%

**11. Population at high risk potentially protected by Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) / Indoor Residual Spray (IRS) (%)**

Estimate of number of high risk people protected by ITN or IRS.

**Source:** WMR 2022 Annexes 4-D & 4-G

**Scoring:** APLMA




 > 80%     40% - 80%     < 40%

**12. Therapeutic efficacy monitoring undertaken for Pf and results shared (2020/2021)**

Has the country undertaken Therapeutic Efficacy Studies for Pf in the latest two years and the results shared with WHO. This indicator is not relevant for countries with no or very low numbers of Pf.

**Source:** WHO Global Malaria Program (GMP)

**Scoring:** WHO




 Yes     Ongoing     No

**13. Multidrug resistance identified**

Does the country have confirmed multidrug resistance?

**Source:** WHO Global Malaria Program (GMP)

**Scoring:** WHO




 No     Artemisinin resistance only     Yes

**14. Insecticide susceptibility monitored (2019-21) and reported to WHO**

Does the country undertake insecticide susceptibility monitoring?

**Source:** WHO Global Malaria Program (GMP)

**Scoring:** APLMA

 3 years     1 or 2 years     None

In addition to the color coding the number of classes with mosquito resistance confirmed since 2010 is shown as a number

**15. Malaria program financing funded by domestic sources (%)**

Percentage of malaria program financing from national government

**Source:** WMR 2022 Annex 4-C

**Scoring:** No scoring at present – for information only

**16. Malaria is a notifiable disease (<48hrs)**

Does the country mandate by law that each individual case of malaria must be reported within 24-48hrs.

**Source:** WMR 2022 country report policy section

**Scoring:** APLMA

 Yes     No

### 17. Case reporting from private sector mandatory

Does the country require private sector facilities to report all cases of malaria?

Source: WHO

Scoring: APLMA

☐ Yes ☐ No

### 18. Foci and case investigation undertaken

Does the country have policies to undertake case and foci investigation?

Source: WHO

Scoring: APLMA

☐ Yes ☐ Case investigation only ☐ No

### 19. Treatment of Plasmodium falciparum (Pf) with primaquine

Does the country have a policy to use a Single low dose of primaquine with ACT to reduce transmissibility of Pf.

Source: WMR 2022 Annex 4-A

Scoring: APLMA

☐ Yes ☐ Not implemented / no supporting data ☐ No

### 20. Treatment of Plasmodium Vivax (Pv) with primaquine

Does the country have a policy to use Primaquine is used for radical treatment of Pv cases?

Source: WMR 2022 Annex 4-A

Scoring: APLMA

☐ Yes ☐ Not implemented / no supporting data ☐ No

### 21. Quality assurance oversight by reference laboratory

Does the country have diagnostic quality assurance oversight by a reference laboratory?

Source: WHO

Scoring: APLMA

☐ Yes ☐ No

# 2022 APLMA LEADERS' DASHBOARD

The APLMA Leaders' Dashboard is the mechanism to help countries track progress towards the 2030 goal. It highlights bottlenecks, encourages prompt action, serves as a key advocacy tool to demonstrate progress in the region, and leverages governments' and partners continued support for financing malaria elimination.

For more information, please visit [www.aplma.org](http://www.aplma.org)





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