



APLMA LEADERS' DASHBOARD 2019

CONTENT

BACKGROUND	1
APLMA Leaders' Dashboard 2019	2
Technical Annex 2019	7

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 2019, are designed to give a simple snapshot of the current malaria situation in each of the countries, 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.

The Dashboard will be revised over time, as progress is made. Milestones will require greater specificity as we get closer to the 2030 goal and countries implement each of the agreed actions.

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 2019 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 APLMA Secretariat works closely with countries and partners, including the WHO and the GF, to implement the Dashboard process. This includes the revision and refinement of the proposed milestones, and making sure these are technically sound, aligned with the latest guidance from WHO, achievable and directly link to the Roadmap.

The milestone data will be updated annually and the APLMA Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) will continue to provide an official forum for countries to review progress of the Dashboard milestones before it is published via the APLMA website.

An interactive version of the Dashboard, allowing users to navigate the data by indicators and countries, is available online at www.dashboard.aplma.org.

APLMA LEADERS' DASHBOARD 2019

ALPHABETICAL

Progress Towards Elimination				1 Unite national efforts and regional action	
Country	Indigenous malaria deaths 2018	Indigenous malaria cases 2018	Administrative units free of malaria (%)	Functional elimination task force (or equivalent) in place	Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted
Afghanistan	▼ 1	▲ 323,885	0		
Bangladesh	▼ 7	▼ 10,482	80	2021	
Bhutan	0	6	95	★	
Cambodia	0	▼ 62,582	48	★	
China	0	0	100		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0	3,698	27	No date set	
India	▼ 96	▼ 429,928	0		
Indonesia	▼ 34	▼ 223,208	58		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6	▼ 8,913	33	2020	
Malaysia	0	0	100		
Myanmar	▼ 19	▼ 74,392	0	★	
Nepal	0	619	37	2020	
Pakistan	▼ 102	▼ 374,510	3	2020	★
Papua New Guinea	▼ 216	▲ 516,202	0	2020	2021
Philippines	1	4,562	99		
Republic of Korea	0	501	82		
Solomon Islands	▼ 7	▲ 59,191	10	2021	2021
Sri Lanka	0	0	100		
Thailand	▼ 8	▼ 5,132	85		
Timor-Leste	0	0	100	2020	
Vanuatu	0	632	17	2020	
Viet Nam	1	4,813	40	2020	

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	Formal quality monitoring system implemented to ensure the quality of antimalarial commodities and other priority products	Targeting interventions based on up to date malaria risk stratification	Elimination financing sustainability plan developed	Innovative tools / approaches supported or implemented
2020	2022	2020			
2021				2023	No date set
				No date set	★
	2020 ²				
No date set ¹	No date set ¹				
	★			2021	
2020	No date set			2020	2020
2020	2020				
	2020	No date set		2020	No date set
No date set	No date set		2021	2020	2020
	2020			No date set	
No date set	2022		2022	2021	No date set
★				2021	
	★	2022		No date set	★
★				★	★

▲▼ = Significant change since previous year

¹ Nationally, India is in malaria control phase; malaria is to be made notifiable disease as states move into elimination phase. As of April 2020, 27 states have made it notifiable.

² Pf cases are notifiable and this will be amended to all malaria cases in 2020

● ON TRACK ● PROGRESS BUT MORE EFFORT NEEDED ● NOT ON TRACK ★ ACHIEVED IN 2019

Progress Towards Elimination				1 Unite national efforts and regional action	
Country	Indigenous malaria deaths 2018	Indigenous malaria cases 2018	Administrative units free of malaria (%)	Functional elimination task force (or equivalent) in place	Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted
Malaria-Free					
Sri Lanka	0	0	100		
Targeting Elimination By 2020					
Bhutan	0	6	95	★	
China	0	0	100		
Malaysia	0	0	100		
Nepal	0	619	37	2020	
Republic of Korea	0	501	82		
Timor-Leste	0	0	100	2020	
Targeting Elimination By 2030					
Afghanistan	▼ 1	▲ 323,885	0		
Bangladesh	▼ 7	▼ 10,482	80	2021	
Cambodia	0	▼ 62,582	48	★	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0	3,698	27	No date set	
India	▼ 96	▼ 429,928	0		
Indonesia	▼ 34	▼ 223,208	58		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6	▼ 8,913	33	2020	
Myanmar	▼ 19	▼ 74,392	0	★	
Pakistan	▼ 102	▼ 374,510	3	2020	★
Papua New Guinea	▼ 216	▲ 516,202	0	2020	2021
Philippines	1	4,562	99		
Solomon Islands	▼ 7	▲ 59,191	10	2021	2021
Thailand	▼ 8	▼ 5,132	85		
Vanuatu	0	632	17	2020	
Viet Nam	1	4,813	40	2020	

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	Formal quality monitoring system implemented to ensure the quality of antimalarial commodities and other priority products	Targeting interventions based on up to date malaria risk stratification	Elimination financing sustainability plan developed	Innovative tools / approaches supported or implemented
				No date set	★
2020	2020				
★				2021	
2020	2022		2020		
2021				2023	No date set
	2020 ²				
No date set ¹	No date set ¹				
	★			2021	
2020	No date set			2020	2020
	2020	No date set		2020	No date set
No date set	No date set		2021	2020	2020
	2020			No date set	
No date set	2022		2022	2021	No date set
	★	2022		No date set	★
★				★	★

▲ ▼ = Significant change since previous year
¹ Nationally, India is in malaria control phase; malaria is to be made notifiable disease as states move into elimination phase. As of April 2020, 27 states have made it notifiable.
² Pf cases are notifiable and this will be amended to all malaria cases in 2020.

APLMA LEADERS' DASHBOARD 2019: '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 countries, 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 2018

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 2019 (WMR 2019) Annex 3-J

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

● < 10 ● 10 – 50 ● > 50

2. INDIGENOUS MALARIA CASES 2018

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 2019 Annex 3-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. Imported cases taken from Annex WMR 2018 Annex 3-H.

Scoring: WHO (originally for ALMA)

● < 1,000 ● 1,000 – 50,000 ● > 50,000

3. ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS FREE OF MALARIA (%)

The percentage of administrative units that did not report indigenous cases of malaria in the last reporting year (2019 for country reported figures and 2017 for data taken from WMR for DPRK, Myanmar, Pakistan)

Source: Country Programs (2019 data) / WMR Country Profiles (2017 data for DPRK, Myanmar, Pakistan)

Scoring: APLMA suggested

● ≥ 60% ● < 60%

TECHNICAL ANNEX

Country	Status	Epidemiology										
		WHO Estimates		Country Reported Data								
		On track in 2018 for GTS milestone to reduce malaria incidence by 40% by 2020 (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		831,091	▲ 323,885	▼ 1		6,910	▼ 4.7	▲ 28.5	▲ 95	0	
Bangladesh	Moving to Elimination		12,021	▼ 10,523	▼ 7	▼ 10,482	▼ 1,639	0.0	1.4	100	5	
Bhutan	E2020		6	54	0	6	1	0.1	0.0	100	100	
Cambodia	Moving to Elimination		272,272	▼ 62,582	0		▼ 11,605	2.6	25.4	100	0	
China	E2020		0	2,513	0	0	0	0.0	0.1	100	100	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Moving to Elimination		3,698	3,698	0	3,698	0	0.1	0.5	100	56	
India	Moving to Elimination		6,737,000	▼ 429,928	▼ 96		▼ 207,198	0.3	0.3	100	0	
Indonesia	Moving to Elimination		1,034,866	▼ 223,208	▼ 34	223,197	▼ 117,804	0.8	▼ 15.1	100	5	
Lao People's Democratic republic	Moving to Elimination		15,437	▼ 8,913	6	8,913	4,836	▼ 1.3	3.1	100	1	
Malaysia	E2020		0	485	0	0	0	0.0	0.4	100	100	
Myanmar	Moving to Elimination		108,815	▼ 74,392	▼ 19	▼ 74,392	▼ 39,040	1.4	2.4	100	2	
Nepal	E2020		3,588	1,158	0	619	52	0.0	0.5	99	▼ 89	
Pakistan	Moving to Elimination		705,532	▼ 374,510	▼ 102		▼ 60,321	1.8	5.7	▲ 92	0	
Papua New Guinea	Moving to Elimination		1,587,573	▲ 516,202	▼ 216		▲ 376,476	▲ 60.0	47.4	72	0	
Philippines	Moving to Elimination		10,947	4,641	1	4,562	▼ 1,396	0.0	0.6	99	10	
Republic of Korea	E2020		501	576	0	501	0	0.0		100	100	
Solomon Islands	Moving to Elimination		86,343	▲ 59,191	▼ 7		▲ 24,112	▲ 90.7	25.6	95	0	
Sri Lanka	Malaria Free		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	100	100	
Thailand	Moving to Elimination		4,782	▼ 6,750	▼ 8	▼ 5,132	481	0.1	0.6	100	87	
Timor-Leste	E2020		0	8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	100	100	
Vanuatu	Moving to Elimination		1,167	644	0	632	49	▼ 2.2	2.4	100	2	
Viet Nam	Moving to Elimination		5,794	4,813	1	4,813	3,049	0.1	0.3	100	▲ 72	
Data Source	WHO	WMR 2019 Regional Profiles	WMR 2019 Annex 3-F	WMR 2019 Annex 3-G	WMR 2019 Annex 3-J	WMR 2019 (total imported for countries with case investigation)	WMR 2019 Annex 3-I (indigenous for countries with case investigation)	WHO	WMR 2019 Annex 3-H	WMR 2019 Annex 3-I / Annex 3-I	WHO	Data Source

▲ ▼ = Significant change from previous year

Vector Control	Resistance			Financial	Surveillance				Treatment		Quality assurance oversight by reference laboratory	
	Therapeutic efficacy monitoring undertaken for Pf and results shared (2018/19)	Multidrug resistance identified	Insecticide susceptibility monitored (2016-18) and reported to WHO		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			
72			4	11								Afghanistan
100			2	41								Bangladesh
100			0	59								Bhutan
100			2	22								Cambodia
100			4	100 *								China
▼ 76			0	68								Democratic People's Republic of Korea
▼ 46			4	92								India
84			2	43								Indonesia
75				28								Lao People's Democratic republic
100			1	100 *								Malaysia
100			3	14								Myanmar
100			3	48								Nepal
20			4	56								Pakistan
92				55								Papua New Guinea
83				72								Philippines
				100 *								Republic of Korea
100			1	51								Solomon Islands
100			4	86								Sri Lanka
100			2	69								Thailand
100			1	38								Timor-Leste
100			0	35 *								Vanuatu
▲ 64			1	38								Viet Nam
WMR 2019 Annex 3-D / WMR 2019 App	GMP database (Yellow ongoing)	GMP database (Red multidrug resistance identified / Yellow artemisinin resistance only)	WHO (No. of Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance confirmed since 2010)	Global Fund Data for 2019 (* non GF countries WMR 2019 Annex 3-C)	WHO	WHO	WMR 2019 (yellow - case investigation only)	WMR 2019 Annex 3-A	WMR 2019 Annex 3-A	WHO	Data Source	

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

Country	Status	Epidemiology									
		WHO Estimates		Country Reported							
		On track in 2018 for GTS milestone to reduce malaria incidence by 40% by 2020 (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 (%)
Sri Lanka	Malaria Free		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	100	100
Bhutan	E2020		6	54	0	6	1	0.1	0.0	100	100
China	E2020		0	2,513	0	0	0	0.0	0.1	100	100
Malaysia	E2020		0	485	0	0	0	0.0	0.4	100	100
Nepal	E2020		3,588	1,158	0	619	52	0.0	0.5	99	89
Republic of Korea	E2020		501	576	0	501	0	0.0		100	100
Timor-Leste	E2020		0	8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	100	100
Afghanistan	Moving to Elimination		831,091	▲ 323,885	▼ 1		6,910	▼ 4.7	▲ 28.5	▲ 95	0
Bangladesh	Moving to Elimination		12,021	▼ 10,523	▼ 7	▼ 10,482	▼ 1,639	0.0	1.4	100	5
Cambodia	Moving to Elimination		272,272	▼ 62,582	0		▼ 11,605	2.6	25.4	100	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Moving to Elimination		3,698	3,698	0	3,698	0	0.1	0.5	100	56
India	Moving to Elimination		6,737,000	▼ 429,928	▼ 96		▼ 207,198	0.3	0.3	100	0
Indonesia	Moving to Elimination		1,034,866	▼ 223,208	▼ 34	223,197	▼ 117,804	0.8	▼ 15.1	100	5
Lao People's Democratic republic	Moving to Elimination		15,437	▼ 8,913	6	8,913	4,836	▼ 1.3	3.1	100	1
Myanmar	Moving to Elimination		108,815	▼ 74,392	▼ 19	▼ 74,392	▼ 39,040	1.4	2.4	100	2
Pakistan	Moving to Elimination		705,532	▼ 374,510	▼ 102		▼ 60,321	1.8	5.7	▲ 92	0
Papua New Guinea	Moving to Elimination		1,587,573	▲ 516,202	▼ 216		▲ 376,476	▲ 60.0	47.4	72	0
Philippines	Moving to Elimination		10,947	4,641	1	4,562	▼ 1,396	0.0	0.6	99	10
Solomon Islands	Moving to Elimination		86,343	▲ 59,191	▼ 7		▲ 24,112	▲ 90.7	25.6	95	0
Thailand	Moving to Elimination		4,782	▼ 6,750	▼ 8	▼ 5,132	481	0.1	0.6	100	87
Vanuatu	Moving to Elimination		1,167	644	0	632	49	▼ 2.2	2.4	100	2
Viet Nam	Moving to Elimination		5,794	4,813	1	4,813	3,049	0.1	0.3	100	▲ 72
Data Source	WHO	WMR 2019 Regional Profiles	WMR 2019 Annex 3-F	WMR 2019 Annex 3-G	WMR 2019 Annex 3-J	WMR 2019 (total - imported for countries with case investigation)	WMR 2019 Annex 3-I (indigenous for countries with case investigation)	WHO	WMR 2019 Annex 3-H	WMR 2019 Annex 3-I / Annex 3-I	WHO

▲ ▼ = Significant change from previous year

Country	Vector Control	Resistance			Financial	Policy					Data Source	
		Therapeutic efficacy monitoring undertaken for Pf and results shared (2018/19)	Multidrug resistance identified	Insecticide susceptibility monitored (2016-18) and reported to WHO		Malaria is a notifiable disease	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
Sri Lanka	100			4	86							Sri Lanka
Bhutan	100			0	59							Bhutan
China	100			4	100 *							China
Malaysia	100			1	100 *							Malaysia
Nepal	100			3	48							Nepal
Republic of Korea				100 *								Republic of Korea
Timor-Leste	100			1	38							Timor-Leste
Afghanistan	72			4	11							Afghanistan
Bangladesh	100			2	41							Bangladesh
Cambodia	100			2	22							Cambodia
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	▼ 76			0	68							Democratic People's Republic of Korea
India	▼ 46			4	92							India
Indonesia	84			2	43							Indonesia
Lao People's Democratic republic	75				28							Lao People's Democratic republic
Myanmar	100			3	14							Myanmar
Pakistan	20			4	56							Pakistan
Papua New Guinea	92				55							Papua New Guinea
Philippines	83				72							Philippines
Solomon Islands	100			1	51							Solomon Islands
Thailand	100			2	69							Thailand
Vanuatu	100			0	35 *							Vanuatu
Viet Nam	▲ 64			1	38							Viet Nam
Data Source	WMR 2019 Annex 3-D / WMR 2019 App	GMP database (Yellow ongoing)	GMP database (Red multidrug resistance identified / Yellow artemisinin resistance only)	WHO (No. of Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance confirmed since 2010)	Global Fund Data for 2019 (* non GF countries WMR 2019 Annex 3-C)	WHO	WHO	WHO (yellow - case investigation only)	WMR 2019 Annex 3-A	WMR 2019 Annex 3-A	WHO	Data Source

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

TECHNICAL ANNEX INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS

1. ON TRACK IN 2018 TO ACHIEVE GLOBAL TECHNICAL STRATEGY FOR MALARIA (GTS) MILESTONE TO REDUCE MALARIA INCIDENCE BY 40% BY 2020 (VS 2015)

Best available indicator with near term predictions for all APLMA countries based on the GTS milestones. It is expected that 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 2019 Regional Profiles

Scoring: WHO

● $\geq 40\%$ reduction ● $< 40\%$ reduction ● increase

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 2019 Annex 3-F

Scoring: WHO (originally for ALMA)

● $< 1,000$ ● 1,000 – 50,000 ● $> 50,000$

3. CONFIRMED MALARIA CASES

All confirmed malaria cases reported in the country.

Source: WMR 2019 Annex 3-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)

● $< 1,000$ ● 1,000 – 50,000 ● $> 50,000$

4. INDIGENOUS MALARIA DEATHS

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

Source: WMR 2019 Annex 3-J

Scoring: WHO

● < 10 ● 10 - 150 ● > 150

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 2019 Annex 3-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. Imported cases taken from WMR 2019 Annex 3-H.

Scoring: WHO (originally for ALMA)

● $< 1,000$ ● 1,000 – 50,000 ● $> 50,000$

6. CONFIRMED PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM (Pf) CASES

Confirmed Pf cases reported in the country (indigenous for countries with case investigation). Only cases from health facilities are counted as currently the WMR does not provide a species breakdown for cases from community or private sector reporting .

Source: WMR 2019 Annex 3-I showing reported cases by species.

Scoring: WHO (originally for ALMA)

● $< 1,000$ ● 1,000 – 50,000 ● $> 50,000$

7. CONFIRMED MALARIA CASES PER 1000 POPULATION

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

Source: WHO

Scoring: WHO (originally for ALMA)

● < 10 ● 10 - 50 ● > 50

8. TEST POSITIVITY RATE (SLIDE/RDT)

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

Source: WMR 2019 Annex 3-H

Scoring: WHO (originally for ALMA)

● $< 5\%$ ● 5% - 10% ● $> 10\%$

9. SUSPECTED MALARIA CASES TESTED WITH RDT OR MICROSCOPY (%)

WHO does a calculation of suspected cases which is compared with the number of tests

Source: WMR 2019 Annex 3-H / Annex 3-I

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

Scoring: APLMA suggested

● > 80% ● 40% - 80% ● < 40%

11. POPULATION AT HIGH RISK POTENTIALLY PROTECTED BY INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (ITN) / INDOOR RESIDUAL SPRAY (IRS)(%)

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

Source: WMR 2019 Annex 3-D / WMR 2019 App

Scoring: APLMA suggested

● > 80% ● 40% - 80% ● < 40%

12. THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY MONITORING UNDERTAKEN FOR Pf AND RESULTS SHARED (2018/2019)

Has the country undertaken Therapeutic Efficacy Studies (TES) 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) database

Scoring: WHO

● Yes ● Ongoing ● No

13. MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE IDENTIFIED

Does the country have confirmed multidrug resistance?

Source: WHO Global Malaria Program (GMP) database

Scoring: WHO

● No ● Artemisinin resistance only ● Yes

14. INSECTICIDE SUSCEPTIBILITY MONITORED (2016-18) AND REPORTED TO WHO

Does the country undertake insecticide susceptibility monitoring?

Source: WHO Global Malaria Program (GMP)

Scoring: APLMA suggested

● 3 years ● 1 or 2 years ● None

In addition to the color coding the number of classes with mosquito resistant 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: Global Fund to Fight Aids Tuberculosis and Malaria (non GF countries, China, Malaysia, Republic of Korea and Vanuatu, WMR 2019 Annex 3-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: WHO

Scoring: APLMA suggested

● 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 suggested

Yes No

18. FOCI AND CASE INVESTIGATION UNDERTAKEN

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

Source:WMR 2019

Scoring:APLMA suggested

Yes Case investigation only No

19. TREATMENT OF *PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM* (PF) WITH PRIMAQUINE

Does the country have a policy to use a single dose of primaquine as gametocidal medicine for Pf.

Source:WMR 2019 Annex 3-A

Scoring:APLMA suggested

Yes No

20. TREATMENT OF *PLASMODIUM VIVAX* (Pv) WITH PRIMAQUINE

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

Source:WMR 2019 Annex 3-A

Scoring: APLMA suggested

Yes No

21. QUALITY ASSURANCE OVERSIGHT BY REFERENCE LABORATORY

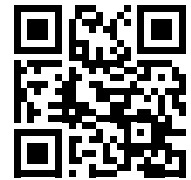
Does the country have diagnostic quality assurance oversight by a reference laboratory?

Source:WHO

Scoring:APLMA suggested

Yes No

United^{we} defeat malaria in Asia and the Pacific



Scan to visit
the online 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.