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 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.

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](http://www.dashboard.aplma.org).
### Progress Towards Elimination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Indigenous malaria deaths 2018</th>
<th>Indigenous malaria cases 2018</th>
<th>Administrative units free of malaria (%)</th>
<th>Functional elimination task force (or equivalent) in place</th>
<th>Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>▼ 1</td>
<td>▲ 323,885</td>
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<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>▼ 10,482</td>
<td>83</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
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<td>95</td>
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<tr>
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<td>▼ 62,982</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>●</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic People’s Republic of Korea</td>
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<tr>
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<td>▼ 429,928</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>▼ 34</td>
<td>▼ 223,208</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</td>
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<td>33</td>
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<td>●</td>
</tr>
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<td>●</td>
</tr>
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<td>37</td>
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<tr>
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<td>▼ 374,510</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
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<td>▲ 516,202</td>
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<td>●</td>
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<td></td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>▼ 7</td>
<td>▲ 59,191</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2021, 2021</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>▼ 8</td>
<td>▼ 5,132</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,813</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- ▲ ▲ = Significant change since previous year
- ▲ ▼ = Significant change since previous year
- ▲ ▲ ▲ = Significant change since previous year
- ▲ ▼ ▼ = Significant change since previous year
- ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ = Significant change since previous year
- ▲ ▼ ▼ ▼ = Significant change since previous year
- ▲ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ = Significant change since previous year
- ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ = Significant change since previous year
- ▲ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ = Significant change since previous year

### ALPHABETICAL

1. **Afghanistan**
   - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 323,885
   - Administrative units free of malaria: 0%
   - Functional elimination task force in place: 2021
   - Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted: ●

2. **Bangladesh**
   - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 10,482
   - Administrative units free of malaria: 83%
   - Functional elimination task force in place: ●

3. **Bhutan**
   - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 6
   - Administrative units free of malaria: 95%
   - Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted: ●

4. **Cambodia**
   - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 62,982
   - Administrative units free of malaria: 48%
   - Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted: ●

5. **China**
   - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 0
   - Administrative units free of malaria: 100%
   - Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted: ●

6. **Democratic People’s Republic of Korea**
   - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 3,698
   - Administrative units free of malaria: 27%
   - Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted: No date set

7. **India**
   - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 429,928
   - Administrative units free of malaria: 0%
   - Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted: ●

8. **Indonesia**
   - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 223,208
   - Administrative units free of malaria: 58%
   - Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted: ●

9. **Lao People’s Democratic Republic**
   - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 8,913
   - Administrative units free of malaria: 33%
   - Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted: 2020

10. **Malaysia**
    - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 0
    - Administrative units free of malaria: 100%
    - Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted: ●

11. **Myanmar**
    - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 74,392
    - Administrative units free of malaria: 0%
    - Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted: ●

12. **Nepal**
    - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 619
    - Administrative units free of malaria: 37%
    - Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted: 2020

13. **Pakistan**
    - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 374,510
    - Administrative units free of malaria: 3%
    - Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted: 2020

14. **Papua New Guinea**
    - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 516,202
    - Administrative units free of malaria: 0%
    - Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted: 2020, 2021

15. **Philippines**
    - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 4,562
    - Administrative units free of malaria: 99%

16. **Republic of Korea**
    - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 501
    - Administrative units free of malaria: 82%

17. **Solomon Islands**
    - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 59,191
    - Administrative units free of malaria: 10%
    - Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted: 2021

18. **Sri Lanka**
    - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 0
    - Administrative units free of malaria: 100%

19. **Thailand**
    - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 5,132
    - Administrative units free of malaria: 85%

20. **Timor-Leste**
    - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 0
    - Administrative units free of malaria: 100%
    - Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted: 2020

21. **Vanuatu**
    - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 632
    - Administrative units free of malaria: 17%
    - Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted: 2020

22. **Viet Nam**
    - Indigenous malaria cases 2018: 4,813
    - Administrative units free of malaria: 49%
    - Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted: 2020

**Notes:**
- ▲ ▲ = Significant change since previous year
- ▲ ▼ = Significant change since previous year
- ▲ ▲ ▲ = Significant change since previous year
- ▲ ▼ ▼ = Significant change since previous year
- ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ = Significant change since previous year
- ▲ ▼ ▼ ▼ = Significant change since previous year
- ▲ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ = Significant change since previous year
- ▲ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ = Significant change since previous year
## Progress Towards Elimination

### Malaria-Free
- **Viet Nam**
- **Vanuatu**
- **Solomon Islands**
- **Papua New Guinea**
- **Thailand**
- **Cambodia**
- **Bangladesh**
- **Afghanistan**

### Targeting Elimination By 2020
- **Bhutan**
- **China**
- **Malaysia**
- **Nepal**
- **Timor-Leste**

### Targeting Elimination By 2030
- **Afghanistan**
- **Bangladesh**
- **Cambodia**
- **Democratic People’s Republic of Korea**
- **India**
- **Indonesia**
- **Lao People’s Democratic Republic**
- **Myanmar**
- **Pakistan**
- **Papua New Guinea**
- **Philippines**
- **Solomon Islands**
- **Thailand**
- **Vanuatu**
- **Viet Nam**

### On Track
- India: 2021
- Indonesia: 2020
- Timor-Leste: 2020

### Progress But More Effort Needed
- Sri Lanka: No date set
- Bangladesh: No date set
- Cambodia: 2020
- Democratic People’s Republic of Korea: No date set
- Laos: 2020
- Myanmar: 2022
- Pakistan: 2020
- Papua New Guinea: No date set
- Philippines: No date set
- Solomon Islands: 2020
- Thailand: No date set
- Vanuatu: 2022
- Viet Nam: No date set

### Achieved in 2019
- Sri Lanka: 2020
- Bangladesh: 2020
- Cambodia: 2021
- Democratic People’s Republic of Korea: 2020
- Laos: 2022
- Myanmar: 2022
- Pakistan: 2022
- Papua New Guinea: 2020
- Philippines: 2020
- Solomon Islands: 2021
- Thailand: 2021
- Vanuatu: 2021
- Viet Nam: 2021

### Not On Track
- Sri Lanka: No date set
- Bangladesh: No date set
- Cambodia: No date set
- Democratic People’s Republic of Korea: No date set
- Laos: No date set
- Myanmar: No date set
- Pakistan: No date set
- Papua New Guinea: No date set
- Philippines: No date set
- Solomon Islands: No date set
- Thailand: No date set
- Vanuatu: No date set
- Viet Nam: No date set

### Key Achievements
- **Unite national efforts and regional action**
  - Countries that have achieved this milestone include Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Laos, Myanmar, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Vanuatu, and Viet Nam.

### Challenges
- **Map, prevent, test and treat the disease everywhere**
  - Countries with ongoing challenges include Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Vanuatu, and Viet Nam.

### Legislative and Policy Measures
- **Ensure high quality malaria tests, medicines, nets and insecticides**
  - Countries that have implemented this include Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Vanuatu, and Viet Nam.

### Operational Tools
- **Targeting interventions based on up to date malaria risk stratification**
  - Countries that have implemented this include Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Vanuatu, and Viet Nam.

### Financial Sustainability
- **Elimination financing sustainability plan developed**
  - Countries that have developed this include Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Vanuatu, and Viet Nam.

### Notes:
- Some countries have marked **significant change since previous year**.
- **PF cases are notifiable** and this will be amended to all malaria cases in 2020.
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 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).

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 Bhutan, DPRK, Myanmar, Pakistan)

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

- ≥ 60%
- < 60%
### Epidemiology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country program status</th>
<th>WHO Estimates</th>
<th>Population at high risk potentially protected by ITN / IRS (%)</th>
<th>Vector Control</th>
<th>Resistance</th>
<th>Financial</th>
<th>Surveillance</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Algeria</td>
<td>731,061,957</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>41</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
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<td>6%</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>59</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
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<td>3.0</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<td>Myanmar</td>
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<td>19%</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<td>3,586,1,158</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>100</td>
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</tr>
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<td>705,332,374</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>10,941,4,641</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>86,343,59,191</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>201,06,138</td>
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<td>4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4,785,7,535</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
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<tr>
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<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>1,187,644,632</td>
<td>22%</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>5,794,4,813</td>
<td>3,049%</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Source**: WHO, IHR 2019 Regional Profiles, WMR 2019 Country Profiles.
# TECHNICAL ANNEX

## BY STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Vector Control Population at risk</th>
<th>Resistance</th>
<th>Financial</th>
<th>Surveillance</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>On track</td>
<td>Therapeutic efficacy monitored (2015-16) not reported to WHO</td>
<td>Insufficient malaria cases identified (2015-16) not reported to WHO</td>
<td>Materials program financing by relevant funding sources (%)</td>
<td>Case reporting from private sector monitory</td>
<td>Treatment of PF with primaquine</td>
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<tr>
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<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Country Reported

#### Vector Control

- **Population at risk:**
  - **Sri Lanka:**
    - **On track in 2015 for GTS initiative to reduce malaria by 2020 (vs 2015):**
      - 831,091
      - 922,851
      - 7,107
      - 6,910
      - 47
      - 28.5
      - 99
      - 0
    - **WHO Estimates:**
      - 831,091
      - 922,851
      - 7,107
      - 6,910
      - 47
      - 28.5
      - 99
      - 0
  - **Bhutan:**
    - ** WHO Estimates:**
      - 12,021
      - 10,523
      - 7
      - 10,482
      - 1,630
      - 0
      - 1.4
      - 100
      - 5
  - **Cambodia:**
    - ** WHO Estimates:**
      - 373,371
      - 83,563
      - 0
      - 21,653
      - 26
      - 25.4
      - 100
      - 0
  - **Democratic People’s Republic of Korea:**
    - ** WHO Estimates:**
      - 3,698
      - 3,698
      - 0
      - 3,698
      - 0
      - 0
      - 0.5
      - 100
      - 15
  - **India:**
    - ** WHO Estimates:**
      - 3,737,005
      - 429,565
      - 96
      - 207,199
      - 0.3
      - 0.3
      - 100
      - 5
  - **Indonesia:**
    - ** WHO Estimates:**
      - 1,034,813
      - 223,569
      - 36
      - 223,197
      - 157,834
      - 0.8
      - 15.1
      - 100
      - 0
  - **Lao People’s Democratic republic:**
    - ** WHO Estimates:**
      - 15,437
      - 8,913
      - 0
      - 8,913
      - 4,830
      - 1.3
      - 3.1
      - 100
      - 15
  - **Myanmar:**
    - ** WHO Estimates:**
      - 108,815
      - 74,365
      - 15
      - 74,365
      - 30,041
      - 1.4
      - 2.4
      - 100
      - 2
  - **Pakistan:**
    - ** WHO Estimates:**
      - 705,533
      - 374,565
      - 105
      - 90,533
      - 1.8
      - 1.7
      - 89
      - 1
  - **Papua New Guinea:**
    - ** WHO Estimates:**
      - 1,587,573
      - 516,202
      - 216
      - 376,478
      - 80
      - 47.4
      - 72
      - 0
  - **Philippines:**
    - ** WHO Estimates:**
      - 10,871
      - 4,861
      - 12
      - 4,861
      - 1,366
      - 0.6
      - 0.5
      - 99
      - 15
  - **Solomon Islands:**
    - ** WHO Estimates:**
      - 86,370
      - 59,197
      - 17
      - 59,197
      - 24,112
      - 0.7
      - 28.5
      - 99
      - 5
  - **Thailand:**
    - ** WHO Estimates:**
      - 4,782
      - 6,799
      - 8
      - 5,132
      - 481
      - 0.1
      - 0.6
      - 100
      - 89
  - **Vanuatu:**
    - ** WHO Estimates:**
      - 1,161
      - 641
      - 12
      - 641
      - 196
      - 1.2
      - 2.4
      - 100
      - 2
  - **Viet Nam:**
    - ** WHO Estimates:**
      - 5,794
      - 4,813
      - 12
      - 4,813
      - 3,040
      - 0.7
      - 0.3
      - 100
      - 72

### Data Source

- **WHR:** World Malaria Report
- **WMR:** WHO Malaria Weekly Report
- **DWH:** Dengue Weekly Report
- **DS:** Dengue Surveillance Information System

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**Notes:**

- ▲: Significant change from previous year
- ▼: Significant decrease from previous year
- ▲▲: Significant increase from previous year
- ▼▼: Significant decrease from previous year
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

- ≥ 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
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.