

APLMA LEADERS' DASHBOARD

Tracking Progress Towards
Malaria Elimination



2021

CONTENT

Background	3
APLMA Leaders' Dashboard 2021	4
Technical Annex 2021	9



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 2021, are designed to give a simple snapshot of the current malaria situation each of our 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 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 2021 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 shared during high level meetings 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.

Progress Towards Elimination

1
Unite national efforts and regional action

Country	Indigenous malaria deaths 2020	Indigenous malaria cases 2020	Administrative units free of malaria (%)	Functional elimination task force (or equivalent) in place	Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted
Afghanistan	0	▼ 105,295	6		
Bangladesh	9	▼ 6,128	83	2022	
Bhutan	0	22	95		
Cambodia	0	▼ 9,234	92		
China	0	0	100		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0	1,819	27	No date set	
India	▲ 93	▼ 186,532	17		
Indonesia	▼ 32	▲ 253,955	68		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	▼ 3,494	33	★	
Malaysia	0	0	100		
Myanmar	10	▲ 58,825	0		
Nepal	0	73	48	★	
Pakistan	80	▼ 371,828	0	2022	
Papua New Guinea	▲ 188	▲ 750,254	0	2022	2022
Philippines	▼ 3	6,094	99		
Republic of Korea	0	356	82		
Solomon Islands	▼ 3	▲ 77,637	10	2022	2022
Sri Lanka	0	0	100		
Thailand	▼ 3	▼ 3,009	88		
Timor-Leste	0	3	100	★	
Vanuatu	0	493	33		
Viet Nam	0	▼ 1,376	57	★	

▲ ▼ = 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 2021, 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	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
	2022	2022			
2022				2023	No date set
				2022	
				★	
No date set ¹	No date set ¹				
				No date set	
2022	2022			★	2022
2022	2022				
	2022			2022	No date set
No date set	No date set		2022	2022	2022
	2022			2022	
No date set	2022		2022	2022	No date set
		2022		No date set	

● On track ● Progress but more effort needed ● Not on track ★ Achieved in 2021

Progress Towards Elimination

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Unite national efforts and regional action

Country	Indigenous malaria deaths 2020	Indigenous malaria cases 2020	Administrative units free of malaria (%)	Functional elimination task force (or equivalent) in place	Costed malaria elimination plan in place and adopted
Malaria-Free					
China	0	0	100		
Sri Lanka	0	0	100		
Targeting Elimination By 2025					
Bhutan	0	22	95		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0	1,819	27	No date set	
Malaysia	0	0	100		
Nepal	0	73	48	★	
Republic of Korea	0	356	82		
Thailand	▼ 3	▼ 3,009	88		
Timor-Leste	0	3	100	★	
Vanuatu	0	493	33		
Targeting Elimination By 2030					
Afghanistan	0	▼ 105,295	6		
Bangladesh	9	▼ 6,128	83	2022	
Cambodia	0	▼ 9,234	92		
India	▲ 93	▼ 186,532	17		
Indonesia	▼ 32	▲ 253,955	68		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	▼ 3,494	33	★	
Myanmar	10	▲ 58,825	0		
Pakistan	80	▼ 371,828	0	2022	
Papua New Guinea	▲ 188	▲ 750,254	0	2022	2022
Philippines	▼ 3	6,094	99		
Solomon Islands	▼ 3	▲ 77,637	10	2022	2022
Viet Nam	0	▼ 1,376	57	★	

▲ ▼ = Significant change since previous year

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				2022	
2022	2022				
		2022		No date set	
	2022	2022			
2022				2023	No date set
				★	
No date set ¹	No date set ¹				
				No date set	
2022	2022			★	2022
	2022			2022	No date set
No date set	No date set		2022	2022	2022
	2022			2022	
No date set	2022		2022	2022	No date set

● On track ● Progress but more effort needed ● Not on track ★ Achieved in 2021

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 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 2020

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 2021 (WMR 2021) Annex 5-J

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




 < 10  10 – 50  > 50

2. Indigenous malaria cases 2020

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 2021 Annex 5-I.

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 (2021 for country reported figures and 2017 for data taken from WMR for DPRK and Myanmar).

Source: Country Programs (2021 data) / WMR Country Profiles (2017 data for DPRK and Myanmar)

Scoring: APLMA

 > 60%  < 60%

TECHNICAL ANNEX

TECHNICAL ANNEX

Country	Status	Epidemiology									
		WHO Estimates		Country Reported Data							
		Country program status	On track in 2019 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 (%)
Afghanistan	Moving to Elimination		253,158	▼ 105,295	0	▼ 105,295	2,979	▼ 2.7	12.5	▼ 89	0
Bangladesh	Moving to Elimination		7,545	▼ 6,130	9	▼ 6,128	▼ 4,883	0.0	0.4	100	0
Bhutan	E2025		22	54	0	22	0	0.0	0.2	100	100
Cambodia	Moving to Elimination		69,136	▼ 9,234	0	▼ 9,234	▼ 936	▼ 0.6	1.3	100	12
China	Malaria Free		0	▼ 1,051	0	0	0	0.0	0.1	100	100
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	E2025		1,819	1,819	0	▼ 1,819	0	0.1	0.5	100	55
India	Moving to Elimination		4,148,253	▼ 186,532	▲ 93	▼ 186,532	▼ 119,087	0.1	0.2	100	0
Indonesia	Moving to Elimination		784,854	▲ 254,055	▼ 32	▲ 253,955	▲ 166,955	0.9	13.5	97	4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Moving to Elimination		5,674	▼ 3,498	0	▼ 3,494	1,612	▼ 0.5	0.6	100	5
Malaysia	E2025		0	231	0	0	0	0.0	0.3	100	100
Myanmar	Moving to Elimination		82,434	▲ 58,836	10	▲ 58,825	▼ 15,191	1.1	1.6	100	5
Nepal	E2025		245	430	0	73	5	0.0	0.3	100	100
Pakistan	Moving to Elimination		542,960	▼ 371,828	80	▼ 371,828	▼ 78,751	1.7	5.2	100	0
Papua New Guinea	Moving to Elimination		1,470,120	▲ 750,254	▲ 188	▲ 750,254	▲ 561,654	▲ 83.9	53.3	▼ 89	0
Philippines	Moving to Elimination		43,023	6,120	▼ 3	6,094	5,322	▼ 0.1	2.6	100	3
Republic of Korea	E2025		356	386	0	356	0	0.0		▼ 89	100
Solomon Islands	Moving to Elimination		114,019	▲ 77,637	▼ 3	▲ 77,637	25,566	▲ 113.0	▲ 34.2	95	0
Sri Lanka	Malaria Free		0	30	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	100	100
Thailand	E2025		3,007	▼ 3,940	▼ 3	▼ 3,009	171	0.0	0.5	100	95
Timor-Leste	E2025		4	14	0	3	3	0.0	0.0	100	100
Vanuatu	E2025		910	507	0	493	38	1.6	1.7	▲ 100	▲ 68
Viet Nam	Moving to Elimination		1,657	▼ 1,422	0	▼ 1,376	803	0.0	0.1	100	100
Data Source	WHO	WMR 2021 Regional Profiles	WMR 2021 Annex 5-F	WMR 2021 Annex 5-G	WMR 2021 Annex 5-J	WMR 2021 Annex 5-I (indigenous for countries with case investigation)	WHO	WMR 2021 Annex 5-H	WMR 2021 Annex 5-H	WHO	Data Source

▲ ▼ = Significant change since previous year

ALPHABETICAL

Country	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 (2018-20) and reported to WHO	Malaria program 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				
Afghanistan	70			4	13												Afghanistan	
Bangladesh	100			2	8													Bangladesh
Bhutan	100				60													Bhutan
Cambodia	▼ 36			2	10													Cambodia
China				4	100 *													China
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	▲ 94			0	98													Democratic People's Republic of Korea
India	67			4	94													India
Indonesia	41			3	66													Indonesia
Lao People's Democratic Republic	59				22													Lao People's Democratic Republic
Malaysia	100			1	100 *													Malaysia
Myanmar	100			3	29													Myanmar
Nepal	▼ 68			3	68													Nepal
Pakistan	19			4	66													Pakistan
Papua New Guinea	97			1	31													Papua New Guinea
Philippines	▲ 59				61													Philippines
Republic of Korea					100*													Republic of Korea
Solomon Islands	100			1	85													Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka				4	87													Sri Lanka
Thailand	▼ 51			2	50													Thailand
Timor-Leste	100			1	21													Timor-Leste
Vanuatu	▼ 73			0	21 *													Vanuatu
Viet Nam	▼ 41				55													Viet Nam
Data Source	WMR 2021 Annex 5-D / WMR 2021 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 2020 (* non GF countries WMR 2021 Annex 5-C)	WHO	WHO	WMR 2021 (yellow - case investigation only)	WMR 2021 Annex 5-A	WMR 2021 Annex 5-A	WHO	Data Source						

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

TECHNICAL ANNEX

BY STATUS

Country	Status	Epidemiology									
		WHO Estimates		Country Reported Data							
		Country program status	On track in 2019 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 (%)
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Sri Lanka	Malaria Free		0	30	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	100	100
Bhutan	E2025		22	54	0	22	0	0.0	0.2	100	100
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	E2025		1,819	1,819	0	1,819	0	0.1	0.5	100	55
Malaysia	E2025		0	231	0	0	0	0.0	0.3	100	100
Nepal	E2025		245	430	0	73	5	0.0	0.3	100	100
Republic of Korea	E2025		356	386	0	356	0	0.0	▼ 89	100	100
Thailand	E2025		3,007	▼ 3,940	▼ 3	▼ 3,009	171	0.0	0.5	100	95
Timor-Leste	E2025		4	14	0	3	3	0.0	0.0	100	100
Vanuatu	E2025		910	507	0	493	38	1.6	1.7	▲ 100	▲ 68
Afghanistan	Moving to Elimination		253,158	▼ 105,295	0	▼ 105,295	2,979	▼ 2.7	12.5	▼ 89	0
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Lao People's Democratic Republic	Moving to Elimination		5,674	▼ 3,498	0	▼ 3,494	1,612	▼ 0.5	0.6	100	5
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Viet Nam	Moving to Elimination		1,657	▼ 1,422	0	▼ 1,376	803	0.0	0.1	100	100
Data Source	WHO	WMR 2021 Regional Profiles	WMR 2021 Annex 5-F	WMR 2021 Annex 5-G	WMR 2021 Annex 5-J	WMR 2021 Annex 5-I (indigenous for countries with case investigation)	WHO	WMR 2021 Annex 5-H	WMR 2021 Annex 5-H	WHO	Data Source

Country	Vector Control	Resistance		Financial	Policy							
		Therapeutic efficacy monitoring undertaken for Pf and results shared (2019/20)	Multidrug resistance identified		Insecticide susceptibility monitored (2018-20) and reported to WHO	Surveillance		Treatment		Quality assurance oversight by reference laboratory		
						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	
China				4	100 *							China
Sri Lanka				4	87							Sri Lanka
Bhutan	100				60							Bhutan
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	▲ 94			0	98							Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Malaysia	100			1	100 *							Malaysia
Nepal	▼ 68			3	68							Nepal
Republic of Korea					100 *							Republic of Korea
Thailand	▼ 51			2	50							Thailand
Timor-Leste	100			1	21							Timor-Leste
Vanuatu	▼ 73			0	21 *							Vanuatu
Afghanistan	70			4	13							Afghanistan
Bangladesh	100			2	8							Bangladesh
Cambodia	▼ 36			2	10							Cambodia
India	67			4	94							India
Indonesia	41			3	66							Indonesia
Lao People's Democratic Republic	59				22							Lao People's Democratic Republic
Myanmar	100			3	29							Myanmar
Pakistan	19			4	66							Pakistan
Papua New Guinea	97			1	31							Papua New Guinea
Philippines	▼ 59				61							Philippines
Solomon Islands	100			1	85							Solomon Islands
Viet Nam	▼ 41				55							Viet Nam
Data Source	WMR 2021 Annex 5-D / WMR 2021 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 2020 (* non GF countries WMR 2021 Annex 5-C)	WHO	WHO	WHO (yellow - case investigation only)	WMR 2021 Annex 5-A	WMR 2021 Annex 5-A	WHO	Data Source

▲ ▼ = Significant change since previous year

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

Technical Annex Indicator Descriptions

1. Achieved 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. 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 2021 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 2021 Annex 5-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 2021 Annex 5-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 2021 Annex 5-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 2021 Annex 5-I.

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).

Source: WMR 2021 Annex 5-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 2021 Annex 5-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 and compares this with the number of tests.

Source: WMR 2021 Annex 5-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

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 2021 Annex 5-D / WMR 2021 App

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) 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 (2018-20) and reported to WHO

Does the country undertake insecticide susceptibility monitoring?

Source: WHO Global Malaria Program (GMP) database

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: Global Fund to Fight Aids Tuberculosis and Malaria (non-GF countries, China, Malaysia, Republic of Korea and Vanuatu, WMR 2021 Annex 5-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 24-48 hrs.

Source: WMR 2021 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: WMR 2021

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 2021 Annex 5-A

Scoring: APLMA

Yes 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 2021 Annex 5-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

Yes No

2021 APLMA LEADERS' DASHBOARD

The 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



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