

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO.345  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 4<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 2019  
WORLD MALARIA REPORT**

**\*345. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:**

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the World Malaria Report, India has made significant progress in reduction of malaria cases to bring it down by 24 per cent in 2016-17 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the death cases due to malaria have also come down from 194 in 2017 to 29 in 2018 till September and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified the vulnerable districts where malaria cases are mostly reported;

(d) if so, whether the Government has chalked out a plan to concentrate on those districts for reduction of malaria in these States in particular and in the country in general; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)**

(a) to (e) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO.345\* FOR 4<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 2019**

(a) Yes. World Malaria Report (WMR) 2018, published by WHO, has reported a significant drop in the estimated malaria cases in India by 3 million fewer cases in 2017 as compared to 2016 which is a decrease of 24% in 2017 as compared to 2016. This achievement is primarily due to intensified efforts, including improved surveillance, early diagnosis and complete treatment, distribution of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs), uninterrupted logistic supply and by strengthening of monitoring and supervision etc.

(b) Deaths due to malaria as reported by the States have come down from 194 in 2017 to 54 in 2018 till September.

(c) Yes. The entire country has been categorised based on the endemicity of malaria – number of malaria cases reported per 1000 population (API- annual parasite incidence) as follows (status at end of 2017) :

Category of districts	Definition	Number
Category 0	Districts/units historically considered to be without local transmission and reporting no case for last 3 years.	106
Category 1	Districts/units having API less than 1 per 1000 population.	470
Category 2	Districts/units having API 1 and above, but less than 2 per 1000 population.	68
Category 3	Districts/units having API 2 and above per 1000 population.	34

(d) and (e) Yes. The National Framework for Malaria Elimination (NFME) was launched on 11 February 2016 .The document lays out the vision, mission, broad principles and practices to achieve the target of malaria elimination by 2030. In sync with NFME (2016-2030), the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for the period 2017-22 has been developed in which focus is on district-based planning, implementation and monitoring. Strategies laid down are as follows:

- Early diagnosis and complete treatment
- Case based surveillance and rapid response
- Integrated Vector Management
  - Indoor Residual Spray (IRS)
  - Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs)/ Insecticide-treated Nets (ITNs)
  - Larval Source Management (LSM)
- Epidemic Preparedness and Early Response
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Advocacy, Coordination and Partnerships
- Behavior Change Communication (BCC) and Community Mobilization
- Programme Planning and Management
- Certification of malaria elimination at State/district levels