



MALARIA FACTSHEET

GLOBAL MALARIA INCIDENCES

Malaria Cases: 214 million

Malaria-related Deaths: 438,000

Malaria-related Deaths (Children): 306,000

It is estimated that approximately 3.2 billion people globally remain at risk of malaria. In 2015 alone, there were an estimated 214 million new cases of malaria and 438,000 deaths. Most malaria cases occur in the WHO African Region (88%), followed by the WHO South-East Asia Region (10%) and the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region (2%). Similarly, it is estimated that in 2015 most deaths (90%) were in the WHO African Region, followed by the WHO South-East Asia Region (7%) and the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region (2%). The number of malaria related deaths amongst children under the age of 5 years is estimated to be 306,000 in 2015. Malaria remains a major killer of children, taking the life of one child every 2 minutes.

SOUTH EAST ASIA MALARIA INCIDENCES

(Bangladesh, Bhutan, Democratic, People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste)

Malaria Cases: 1.6 million

Malaria-related Deaths: 812

South-East Asia Region accounted for 10% of malaria cases and 7% deaths in 2015. About 1.3 billion people are at some risk of malaria in 10 countries, with about 231 million at high risk. The number of malaria cases reported in the region was 1.6 million in 2014. Just three countries accounted for 96% of cases in 2014: India (70%), Indonesia (16%) and Myanmar (10%). Funding for malaria control in the region was US\$ 187 million in 2014. Funding is lowest in countries with the largest populations at risk, including India and Indonesia. This may be because of the challenge of providing adequate financing for such large populations.

MALARIA INCIDENCES IN INDIA

Malaria Cases: 1.1 million

Malaria-related Deaths: 561

India contributed around 70% (1.1 million) of malaria cases and 70% (561) of malaria deaths in SEAR countries. Around 91% of India's population is at risk of malaria out of which 14% (181 million) is at high risk (> 1 case per 1000 population) and 997 million is at low risk (0-1 case per 1000 population). Only 9% (116 million) of India's population lives in Malaria free areas. *P. falciparum* accounts for 66% of all malaria cases in India, the rest being caused by *P. vivax*.



MALARIA INCIDENCES IN MADHYA PRADESH

In India, malaria is not uniformly distributed and M.P. is 3rd highly malarious state in the country after Odisha and Chhattisgarh. The overall trend in the state showed a steady declining trend (API, 1.22 in 2009 to 1.02 in 2014). Over 5000 villages are having more than 1 API and *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* are equally prevalent. The Annual Blood Examination Rate is more than 10 in all these years.

Mandla, a tribal forested district is characterized by perennial transmission of malaria. The two highly efficient vectors i.e. *Anopheles culicifacies* and *An. fluviatilis* are commonly prevalent throughout the year. The epidemiological data from 2009 onwards showed an increasing trend in malaria and *P. falciparum*. The proportion of *P. falciparum* increased from 49% in 2009 to 87% in 2014. The Annual Blood Examination Rate of Mandla is almost the double of state's average.

Sources: WHO Report 2015 & NVBDCP
