

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

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 406
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06/02/2024**

INCREASE IN MALARIA CASES

406: SHRI VAIKO:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India accounted for 66 per cent of malaria cases in Southeast Asia region, as per the report of WHO;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of schemes being implemented by Government for eradication of malaria cases and the amount spent in the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the efforts made by Government in expanding access to insecticide-treated nets and medicines to help prevent malaria among young children and pregnant women in the country; and

(e) whether any special drive with increased allocation of funds would be launched to bring down the cases?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL)**

(a) & (b) As per information received from Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the World Malaria Report 2023 has two types of figures: estimated and reported.

(i) Estimated cases: As per the estimates, India accounted for 65.3% of the estimated malaria cases in the Southeast Asia Region in 2022. The estimations in malaria cases are made by adjusting the number of reported malaria cases for completeness of reporting, the likelihood that cases were parasite-positive, and the extent of health service use.

(ii) Reported Cases: India contributed to 21.8% of the reported cases in the region (1,76,522 out of 8,08,683 reported cases) in the year 2022. For the reported cases, India showed a steep decline in malaria cases from 2015 onwards with 85% reduction in reported cases after the launch of the National Framework for Malaria Elimination in 2016.

(c) The National Center for Vector Borne Diseases Control (NCVBDC) administers an umbrella programme, namely, National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP) for prevention and control of vector borne diseases including Malaria. The amount spent by the States and UTs for malaria during the 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 are

Rs. 8489.14 lakh Rs. 293.72 lakh and Rs. 14587.77 lakh respectively.

(d) For prevention and control of malaria, the entire population at risk including pregnant women and children in sub-centres with API>1 (Annual Parasite Incidence of more than one case per thousand population) have been covered with appropriate vector control intervention including Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs). Malaria diagnostics and Drugs have been made available free of cost to all the health facilities across the country.

(e) Sufficient funds under NHM has been provided to the states for effective implementation of activities under NVBDCP.
