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

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 268 TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 9TH AUGUST, 2024

ERADICATION OF MALARIA

*268 SHRI RAJA A:

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

- (a) whether as per the report of WHO, India accounted for 66 percent of malaria cases in South East Asia region, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of schemes being implemented by the Ministry for eradication of malaria cases with the amount spent thereon during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) the efforts made by the Ministry in expanding access to insecticide-treated nets and medicines to help prevent malaria among young children and pregnant women in the country; and
- (d) whether any special drive with increased allocation of funds would be launched to bring down the cases in the country, if so, the details thereof?

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

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 268 FOR 9TH AUGUST, 2024

- (a) As per World Malaria Report (WMR) 2023, India accounted for 66% malaria cases in 2022 in South East Asia Region (SEAR). However, as per the National Centre Vector Borne Diseases Control (NCVBDC) Annual report 2022, a total of 1,76,522 malaria cases were reported in India which comes to approximately 8.89% of the estimated burden in South East Asia Region (SEAR). Accordingly, Government of India has written a letter to World Health Organisation(WHO) stating that India has well organised surveillence system in which data is collected from States/UTs.
- (b) 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 detailed activities implemented under the scheme for elimination of Malaria are as under:
- i. Disease Management involving early case detection with active, passive and sentinel surveillance followed by complete and effective treatment, strengthening of referral services, epidemic preparedness and rapid response.
- ii. Integrated Vector Management, including Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS), in selected high risk areas, Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) in high malaria endemic areas, use of larvivorous fish, anti-larval measures in urban areas including bio-larvicides and minor environmental engineering and source reduction for prevention of breeding.
- iii. Supportive interventions aiming at Behaviour Change Communication (BCC), Inter-Sectoral Convergence and Human Resource Development through capacity building.

The amount spent by the States and UTs on National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) including Malaria during 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 are Rs. 31,003.55 lakh, Rs. 37,318.07 lakh and Rs. 43,020.28 lakh respectively, under National Health Mission(NHM).

- (c) For prevention and control of malaria, the entire population at risk including pregnant women and children in sub-centers 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 medicines for the treatment have been made available free of cost to all including young children and pregnant women at the health facilities across the country.
- (d) Sufficient funds under National Health Mission (NHM) have been provided to the States/UTs for effective implementation of activities under NVBDCP. Also, since April 2024, Intensified Malaria Elimination Project-3 is implemented with GFATM support in 12 states [7 North-Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur & Tripura), Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh] covering 159 districts, for the period 2024-27.
