



# GLOBAL FUND **MALARIA** PROGRAM

# FACTSHEET

# **NEPAL**

2021-2023

## PROGRAM SNAPSHOT

### VISION

Malaria free Nepal by 2025

### GOAL

Reduce the indigenous malaria cases to zero by 2022 and sustain zero cases and zero malaria mortality thereafter.

### OBJECTIVE

- To ensure equitable access to quality assured diagnosis and treatment in health facilities as per the federal structure and implement effective preventive measures to achieve malaria elimination.

**BUDGET:** USD 4,156,410

## MALARIA EPIDEMIC SITUATION, 2021

- 3,800 estimated cases
- 61% of the population is malaria-free

Source: National Malaria Programme

## 2021-2023 TARGETS

- Bring inpatient malaria deaths and number of active foci of malaria to zero per year
- Decrease confirmed malaria cases by 25 % in 2022 and by 31 % in 2023.
- Reduce malaria test positivity rate by 50 % in 2023 as compared to 2020.
- Increase population, especially children under five and pregnant women, sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITN)
- Increase population with access to an ITN within their household
- Increase annual blood examination rate

## TARGET POPULATIONS

- General population
- Migrant populations
- Population living in outbreak areas
- Pregnant women

## GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

All 77 districts of Nepal

## OVERVIEW

Nepal aims to accelerate efforts to interrupt local malaria transmission and end indigenous malaria to zero case by 2022. The national vision is to achieve malaria elimination by 2025. There is a persistent concern that large scale, mobile, seasonal migrant movement to and from neighboring malaria endemic countries may lead to re-introduction and importation of malaria in receptive areas in the country. As countries move towards elimination, imported infections become increasingly significant, as they often represent the majority of cases and can sustain transmission, cause resurgences, and lead to mortality.

## KEY INTERVENTIONS

1. Case management through universal access to treatment, integrated community management of malaria and private sector engagement.
2. Provide follow up of confirmed malaria cases to ensure treatment adherence according to National Malaria Treatment Protocol (NMTP)
3. Strengthen health management information systems, M&E, and program management
4. Surveillance through active case detection, case and foci investigation and response
5. Vector control through long-lasting insecticidal nets, indoor residual spraying, entomological monitoring
6. Conduct therapeutic drug efficacy surveillance

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS & INNOVATIONS

### January 2021 - June 2022

- Conducted a longitudinal entomological study in areas with high receptivity and vulnerability to inform program design modifications and inform strategic decision making.
- Developed a geographically tailored integrated vector management (IVM) strategy at the national level to further reduce and interrupt malaria transmission and eliminate malaria foci in Nepal.
- Developed the Malaria Disease Information System, to trigger case investigations & response based on real-time data.
- Conducted the annual malaria risk stratification down to the local administrative unit based on risk of transmission and elimination foci for informed decision making to target interventions.
- Strengthened surveillance and social behavior change activities among the border-crossing population along the official border-crossing points with India.
- Collaborated with large military hospitals in Nepal to conduct therapeutic efficacy study among Nepalese peacekeeping returnees from Africa.
- Enhanced case notification alerts and enabled health care workers at local health facilities to conduct case investigation within three days.
- Implemented private sector plan based on the National Malaria Private Sector Engagement Guidelines 2020, including multi-method assessment of malaria service provision and surveillance in private health facilities in urban and semi-urban locations.
- Tested 166,326 suspected malaria cases at public health facilities, 38,247 at the community level and 90,980 at private health facilities in 2021
- Provided first-line antimalarial treatment to all confirmed malaria cases at all sites in the country
- Fully investigated and classified 97% of confirmed malaria cases and every malaria foci (100%) between 2021 and 2022
- Distributed 48,328 long-lasting insecticidal nets to targeted risk groups through continuous distribution
- Trained Village Malaria Workers and Female Community Health Volunteers to conduct community management of malaria; launched volunteers in 45 high-risk wards and will expand to 155 wards in 2022, including malaria testing with COVID-19 testing in at the community level