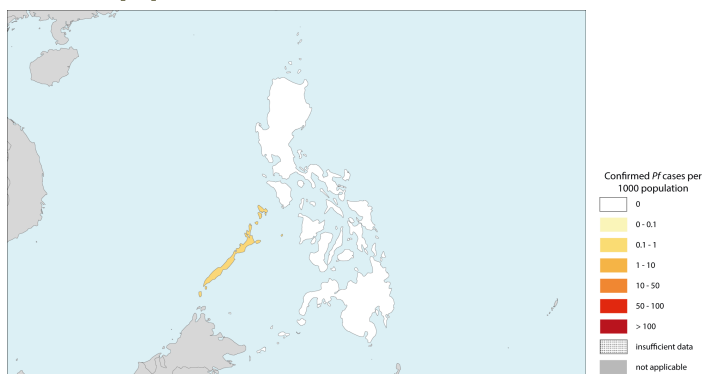


# Philippines

Western Pacific Region



## I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2023	%
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	7.8M	7
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	58.9M	51
Malaria free (0 cases)	48.2M	42
Total	114.9M	

Reported cases and deaths		
Presumed and confirmed cases	6248	
Reported indigenous confirmed cases:	6193	
Confirmed cases from public sector:	435	
Confirmed cases from private sector:	128	
Confirmed cases at community level:	5685	
Confirmed cases in combined health sectors:	-	
Indigenous deaths:	8	

Parasites and vectors	
Major plasmodium species (indigenous cases):	<i>P. falciparum</i> : 85 (%)*, <i>P. vivax</i> : 15 (%)
Major anopheles species:	<i>An. flavirostris</i> , <i>An. maculatus</i> s.L., <i>An. litoralis</i> , <i>An. balabacensis</i> , <i>An. mangyanus</i>
*includes mixed infections and other species of Plasmodium	

Estimates	
Estimated cases:	15.5K [10.9K, 20.8K]
Estimated deaths:	33 [14, 61]

## II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2006
	ITN distributed by mass campaign	Yes*	2000
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	-
	DDT is used for IRS	No	-
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	No	-
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	NA	-
Diagnosis	Malaria diagnosis using RDT is free of charge in the public sector	Yes*	2009
	Malaria diagnosis using microscopy is free of charge in the public sector	Yes*	2004
	Malaria diagnosis is free in the private sector	Yes	2004
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2009
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	never allowed	-
	Single low dose of primaquine (0.75 mg base/kg) with ACT to reduce transmissibility of <i>P. falciparum</i>	Yes	2012
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	Yes	2017
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-
Surveillance	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	Yes*	2014
	System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists	Yes	2009
	Malaria is a notifiable disease	Yes	-
	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	2009
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	Yes	2009
	Mass screening is undertaken	Yes	2015
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	Yes*	2019
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases routinely admitted	Yes*	2019
	Case investigation undertaken	Yes	2000
	Foci investigation undertaken	Yes	2000
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	2014

Yes\* = Policy adopted, but not implemented in 2023

Disc = Discontinued

Earliest year that policy is adopted was adjusted based on the earliest year that the WHO policy was recommended

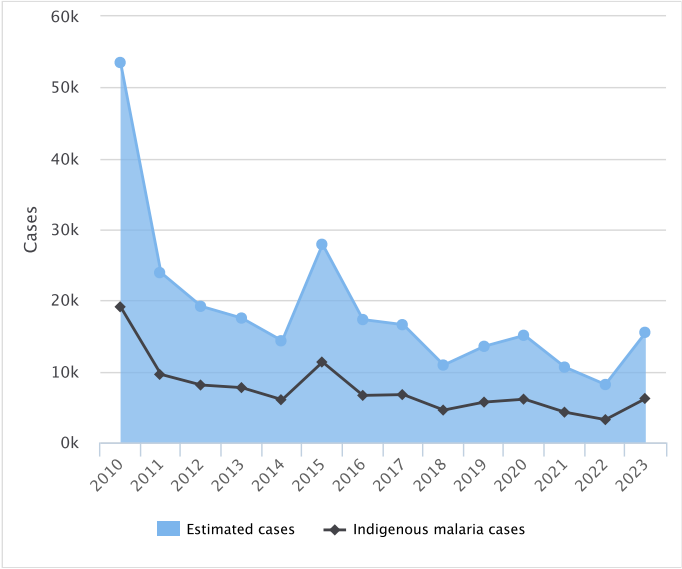
Antimalaria treatment policy						Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria						NA	-
First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>						AL+PQ	2009
Second-line treatment <i>P. falciparum</i>						AS-PYR	2023
Treatment of severe malaria						AS	2009
Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>						AL+PQ	2017
Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>						0.25 mg/Kg (14 days)	
Type of RDT used (public)						Pf + Pv specific (Combo)	
Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)							
Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
AL	2015-2018	0	0.65	1.3	28 days	2	<i>P. falciparum</i>
CQ	2016-2016	0	0	0	28 days	1	<i>P. vivax</i>
Resistance status by insecticide class (2018-2023) and use of class for malaria vector control (2023)							
Insecticide class				(%) sites <sup>1</sup>	Vectors <sup>2</sup>		Used <sup>3</sup>
Carbamates							No
Neonicotinoids							No
Organophosphates							No
Pyrethroids							Yes

<sup>1</sup>Percent of sites for which resistance is confirmed and total number of sites that reported data

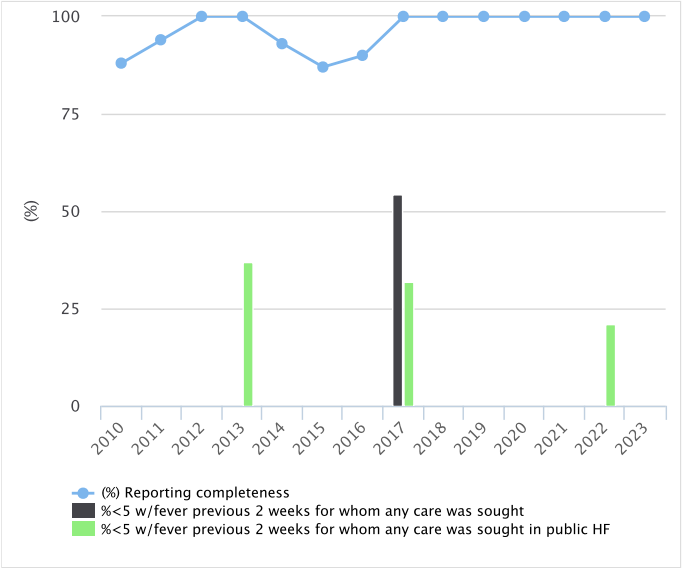
<sup>2</sup>Vectors reported to exhibit resistance to insecticide class

<sup>3</sup>Class reported as used for malaria control in 2023 (note: if data were not available, data from the previous year were used)

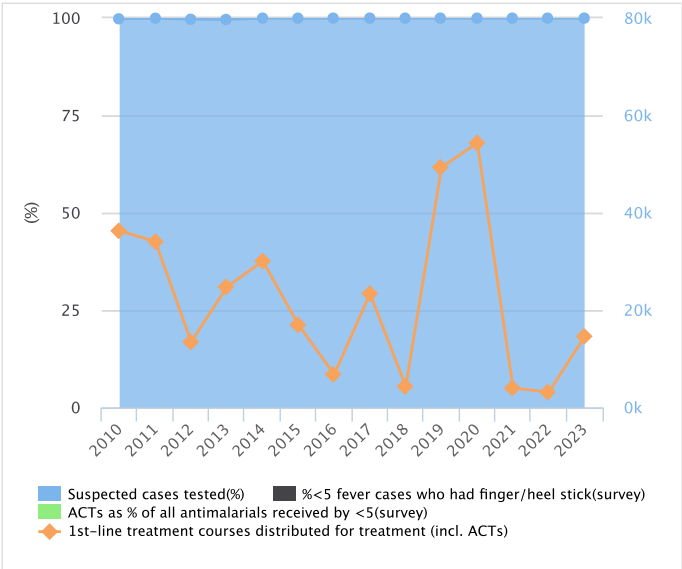
III. Estimated and reported cases



Treatment seeking and reporting completeness

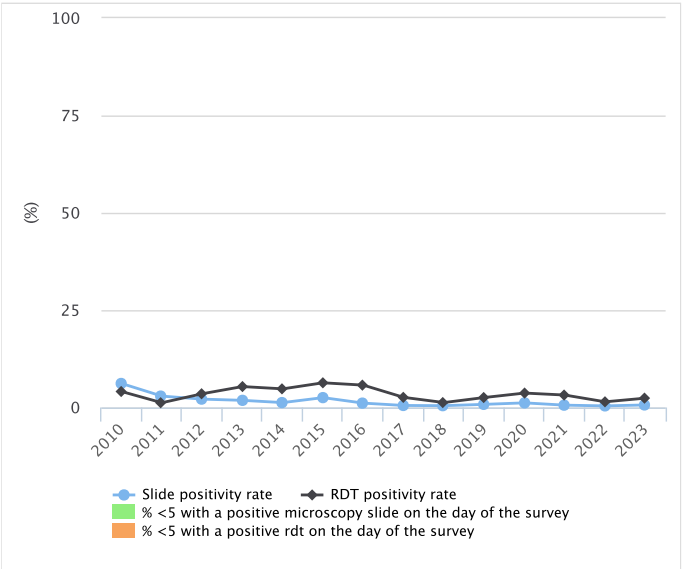


IV. Cases tested and treated

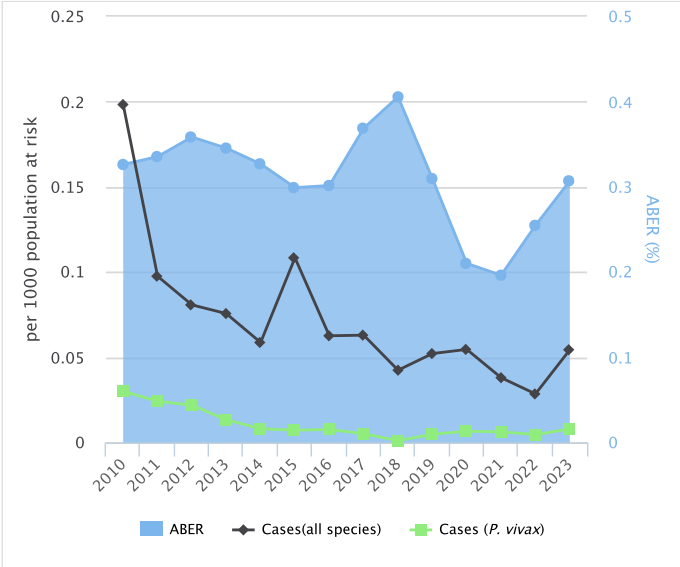


Source: 2013,2017,2022

Test positivity

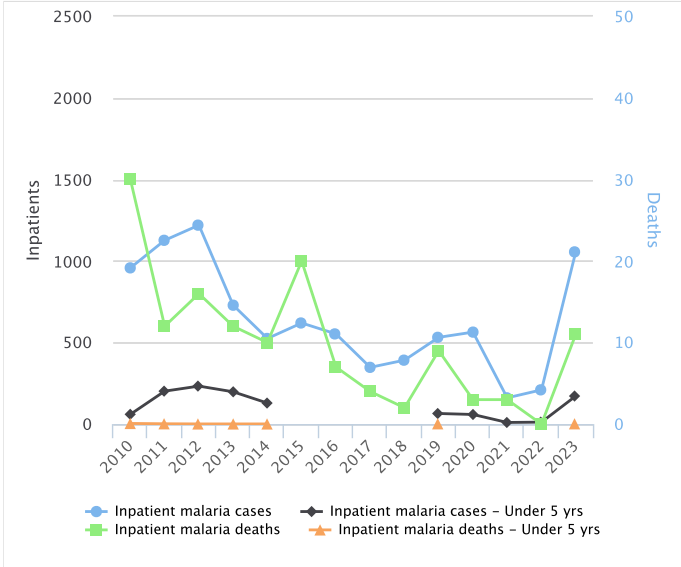


V. Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 population at risk and ABER

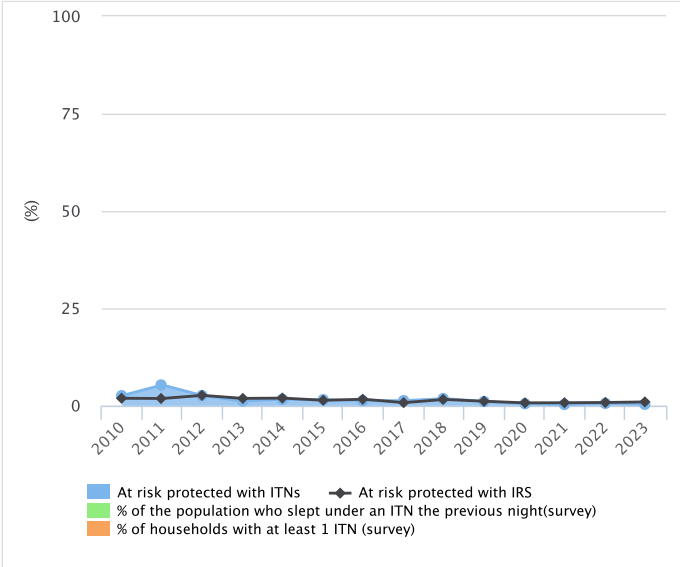


ABER=smeas examined in a year X100 / Total population. Includes cases that are imported and introduced

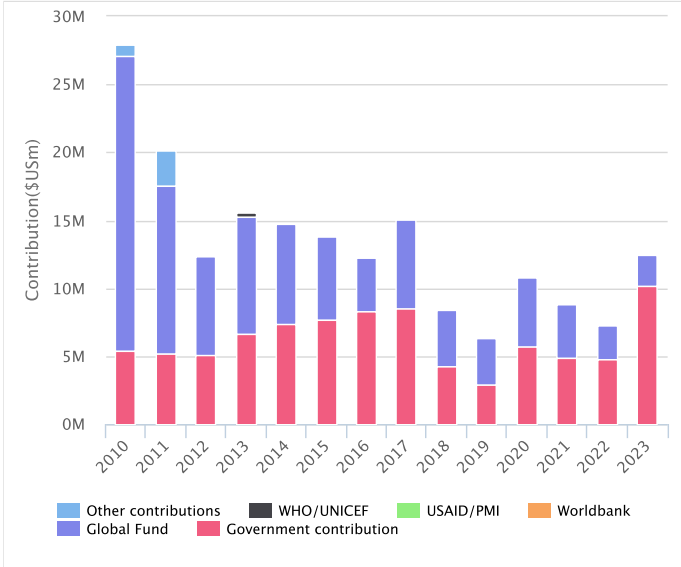
Malaria inpatients and deaths



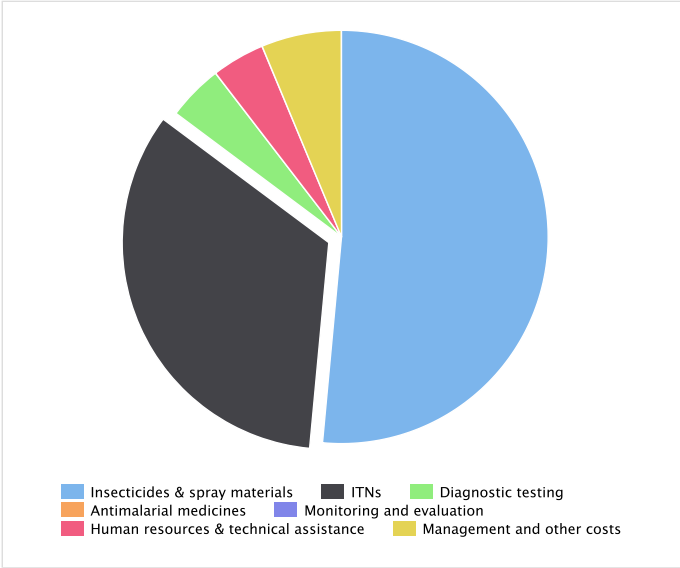
V. Coverage of ITN and IRS



Sources of financing



VI. Government expenditure by intervention in 2023



Footnotes  
(est.) : WHO estimates based on the survey

Country profiles are generated automatically based on data reported by countries. They are available for all current malaria endemic countries and territories asked to report to the Global Malaria Programme annually. Country profiles are based on data validated by the countries as of 14 November 2024.  
Further information on the methods used to estimate malaria cases and an explanation for the gap between estimated and reported confirmed indigenous cases is provided [mpac-april2018-ero-report-malaria-burden-session6.pdf \(who.int\)](#)