In Oct–Dec 2023, Greater Mekong subregion (GMS) countries reported 23,444 malaria cases.

**Cambodia**
Cambodia reported 276 cases, a 70% decrease compared to the same time period in 2022. *P. falciparum* + mixed cases and *P. vivax* constituted 1% and 94% of cases, respectively.

**China (Yunnan Province)**
Yunnan reported 69 cases. Among those, no indigenous cases were reported. *P. falciparum* + mixed cases and *P. vivax* constituted 0% and 100% of cases, respectively.

**Lao People's Democratic Republic**
Lao People's Democratic Republic reported 172 cases, a 42% decrease compared to the same time period in 2022. *P. falciparum* + mixed cases and *P. vivax* constituted 19% and 81% of cases respectively.

**Myanmar**
Myanmar reported 20,243 cases of which 15% were *P. falciparum* + mixed cases and 85% were *P. vivax*. It should be noted that only partial data was available for Myanmar during this period.

**Thailand**
Thailand reported 2,593 cases, a 6% increase compared to the same time period in 2022. *P. falciparum* + mixed cases and *P. vivax* constituted 4% and 93% of cases, respectively.

**Viet Nam**
Viet Nam reported 91 cases, 22% decrease compared to the same time period in 2022. *P. falciparum* + mixed cases and *P. vivax* constituted 36% and 33% of cases, respectively.
Changes in P. vivax cases in the GMS from Oct–Dec 2022 compared to Oct–Dec 2023

Number of cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Oct-Dec 2022</th>
<th>% change in cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>10,095</td>
<td>-69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>-92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>-6692</td>
<td>-68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>-13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-Dec 2023</td>
<td>3266</td>
<td>-68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Changes in P. falciparum + mixed cases in the GMS from Oct–Dec 2022 compared to Oct–Dec 2023

Number of cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Oct-Dec 2022</th>
<th>% change in cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>31,163</td>
<td>-569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>-569</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>-96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>-10,623</td>
<td>-68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>-129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-Dec 2023</td>
<td>19,991</td>
<td>-68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regional map of *P. falciparum* + mixed cases by district (Oct–Dec 2023)*

Data from Viet Nam is at the provincial level.

Subnational administrative boundaries for Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam: https://data.humdata.org/. Licensed under the CC BY 4.0 international licence. WHO has adapted the maps by colouring the shapefiles to show country data. Subnational administrative boundaries for Cambodia: Department of planning and health information of the Ministry of Health.
Regional map of P. vivax cases by district (Oct–Dec 2023)*

Number of P. vivax cases

0
1 - 50
51 - 100
101 - 200
201 - 500
501 - 1000
1001 - 2000
2001 - 5000
No data

* Data from Viet Nam is at the provincial level.

Subnational administrative boundaries for Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam: https://data.humdata.org/. Licensed under the CC BY 4.0 international licence. WHO has adapted the maps by colouring the shapefiles to show country data. Subnational administrative boundaries for Cambodia: Department of planning and health information of the Ministry of Health.
Number of P. falciparum + mixed cases
by month and country (2021–2023)*

Cambodia

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Myanmar

Thailand

Viet Nam

*Data from 2023 - covers January - December
Number of P. vivax cases by month by country* (2021–2023)

Cambodia

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Myanmar

Thailand

Viet Nam

*Data from 2023 covers January - December
Monthly test positivity rate (TPR) by country* (2021–2023)

Cambodia

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Myanmar

Thailand

Viet Nam

*TPR is calculated as number of confirmed cases divided by number of tested cases (including rapid diagnostic tests and microscopy) per month per country.

*Data from 2023 covers January - December
Efficacy of antimalaria drugs against P. falciparum in the GMS, 2018–2023

Efficacy of antimalaria drugs against P. vivax in the GMS, 2018–2023
P. falciparum molecular markers detected in Cambodia, 2018–2023

K13 (n = 895), Pfmdr1 (n = 897), Pfpm2 (n = 814)

K13: P. falciparum Kelch13; Pfmdr1: P. falciparum multidrug resistance 1; Pfpm2: P. falciparum plasmepsin 2.
CNV: copy number of variation.
n: number of recruited patients.

P. falciparum molecular markers detected in Lao People's Democratic Republic, 2018–2023

K13 (n = 226), Pfmdr1 (n = 214), Pfpm2 (n = 214)

K13: P. falciparum Kelch13; Pfmdr1: P. falciparum multidrug resistance 1; Pfpm2: P. falciparum plasmepsin 2.
CNV: copy number of variation.
n: number of recruited patients.
K13: *P. falciparum* Kelch13; *Pfmdr1*: *P. falciparum* multidrug resistance 1; *Pfpm2*: *P. falciparum* plasmepsin 2.

CNV: copy number of variation.

n: number of recruited patients.

K13 (n = 620), *Pfmdr1* (n = 619), *Pfpm2* (n = 619)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Suspected cases tested</th>
<th>Confirmed cases</th>
<th>P. falciparum cases</th>
<th>P. vivax cases</th>
<th>Mixed cases</th>
<th>Other cases</th>
<th>Imported cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>67 505</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>7 239</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9 11 10 9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</td>
<td>56 675</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>172 343</td>
<td>6 171</td>
<td>1 453</td>
<td>4 660</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>44 414</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>5 4</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>70 290</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9 7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Mixed cases include cases identified with more than one Plasmodium species. Other cases refer to P. malariae, P. ovale, P. knowlesi and unknown cases. Data in the table includes microscopy and rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs).
2. Numbers of cases includes data from two systems: the malaria information system (MIS) and the health information system (HIS).
3. Numbers of cases for China refers to imported and relapse cases in 19 border counties of Yunnan Province. No indigenous cases were reported since 2017.
4. Data on imported cases is currently not available for Myanmar.
5. Malaria deaths from Thailand are officially reported annually.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Suspected cases tested</th>
<th>Confirmed cases</th>
<th>P. falciparum cases</th>
<th>P. vivax cases</th>
<th>Mixed cases</th>
<th>Other cases</th>
<th>Imported cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>3 482</td>
<td>3 735</td>
<td>5 343</td>
<td>6 534</td>
<td>8 496</td>
<td>8 237</td>
<td>10 564</td>
<td>11 458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>52 974</td>
<td>48 158</td>
<td>62 973</td>
<td>66 092</td>
<td>72 886</td>
<td>77 560</td>
<td>84 570</td>
<td>81 074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao People’s Democratic</td>
<td>216 306</td>
<td>215 887</td>
<td>220 754</td>
<td>215 382</td>
<td>242 765</td>
<td>292 327</td>
<td>301 784</td>
<td>275 994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>58 261</td>
<td>55 951</td>
<td>59 587</td>
<td>49 688</td>
<td>83 843</td>
<td>111 085</td>
<td>98 436</td>
<td>78 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>864</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>1 106</td>
<td>2 497</td>
<td>3 102</td>
<td>2 716</td>
<td>1 548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>66 774</td>
<td>91 933</td>
<td>104 852</td>
<td>109 512</td>
<td>116 439</td>
<td>113 947</td>
<td>115 107</td>
<td>115 463</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Mixed cases include cases identified with more than one *Plasmodium* species. Other cases refer to *P. malariae*, *P. ovale*, *P. knowlesi* and unknown cases. Data in the table includes microscopy and rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs).

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4 The monthly data for 2023 reported under Myanmar is not final and may be subject to change. Data on imported cases is currently not available for Myanmar.

5 Malaria deaths from Thailand are officially reported annually.
The Mekong Malaria Elimination (MME) programme is an initiative aimed at supporting the countries in the Greater Mekong subregion towards the goal of malaria elimination by 2030. The World Health Organization (WHO) has compiled data for this publication based on reports from the countries in the Greater Mekong subregion. The data presented in this publication are based on available data as of May 2024.

Data sources: Reported cases include cases reported from all sources of public health facilities, community health workers and the private sector.

Map sources: The shapefiles used for creating the maps are provided by OCHA under the CC BY 4.0 licence. WHO has adapted the maps by colouring the shapefiles to show country data. Maps for Cambodia are used with permission of the Department of planning and health information of the Ministry of Health. The boundaries, names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

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