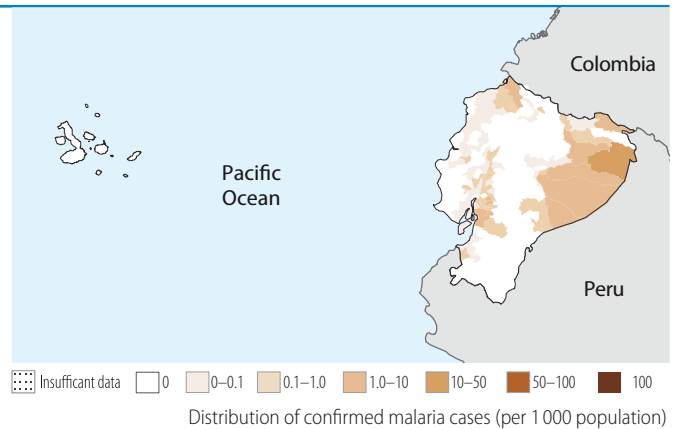


Phase: Control. Impact: >75% decrease in case incidence 2000–2011.



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2010	%
High transmission (≥ 1 case per 1000 population)	220 000	2
Low transmission (0–1 cases per 1000 population)	8 650 000	59
Malaria-free (0 cases)	5 790 000	39
Total	14 660 000	

Parasites and vectors

Major plasmodium species: *P. falciparum* (24%), *P. vivax* (76%)
 Major anopheles species: *An. albimanus*, *punctimacula*, *pseudopunctipennis*, *neivai*

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	WHO-recommended policies/strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted
ITN/LLIN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2004
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	No	–
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2005
	DDT is used for IRS	No	–
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	N/A	–
Case management	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	1956
	RDTs used at community level	Yes	2006
	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2006
	Pre-referral treatment with recommended medicines	No	–
	Oral artemisinin-based monotherapies are not registered	Yes	–

Antimalaria policy	Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	–	–
First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AS+SP	2004
For treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AL	2004
Treatment of severe malaria	QN	2004
Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	CQ+PQ	2004

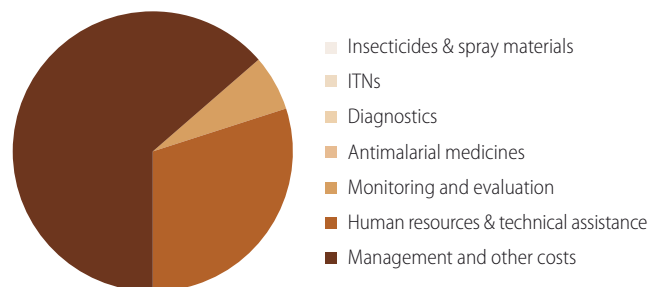
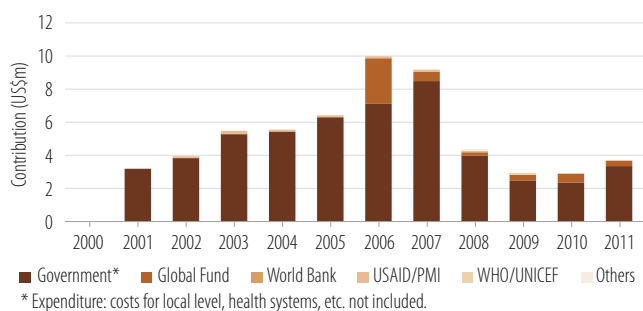
Therapeutic efficacy tests (therapeutic or parasitological failure, %)

Medicine	Year	No. of studies	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up
AS+SP	2003–2004	2	0	0	0	28 days

III. Financing

Government and external financing

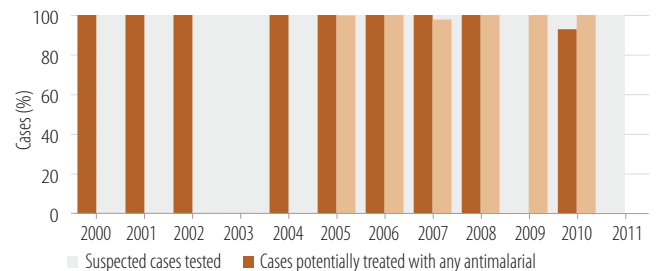
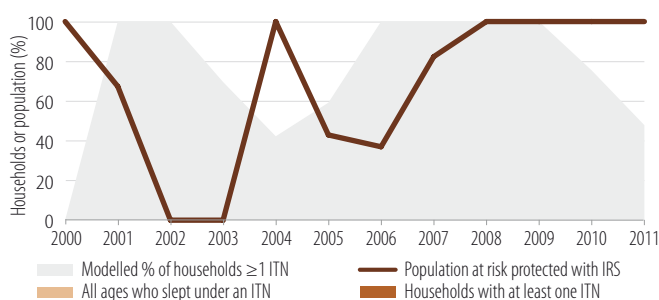
Expenditure by intervention in 2010



IV. Coverage

Coverage of ITN and IRS

Cases tested and ACT delivered: Programme data (public sector)



V. Impact

Malaria test positivity rate and ABER

Microscopically confirmed cases and deaths

