

I. Epidemiological profile

Population	2013	%
High transmission (> 1 case per 1000 population)	6 660 000	44
Low transmission (0–1 cases per 1000 population)	1 360 000	9
Malaria-free (0 cases)	7 110 000	47
Total	15 130 000	

Parasites and vectors

Major plasmodium species: *P. falciparum* (55%), *P. vivax* (45%)
 Major anopheles species: *An. dirus*, *An. minimus*, *An. maculatus*, *An. sudaicus*

Programme phase: Control

Reported confirmed cases: 21 309
 Reported deaths: 12

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2000
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2000
IRS	IRS is recommended	No	–
	DDT is authorized for IRS	No	–
Larval control	Use of larval control recommended	No	–
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	N/A	–
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2000
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2000
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2000
	Artemisinin-based monotherapies withdrawn	Yes	2011
	Single dose of primaquine is used as gametocidal medicine for <i>P. falciparum</i>	No	–
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	Yes	2013
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	Yes	2012
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	–
System for monitoring of adverse reactions to antimalarials exists	Yes	2010	

Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	2010
	ACD of febrile cases at community level (pro-active)	No	–
	Mass screening is undertaken	Yes	2010
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	No	–
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases routinely admitted	No	–

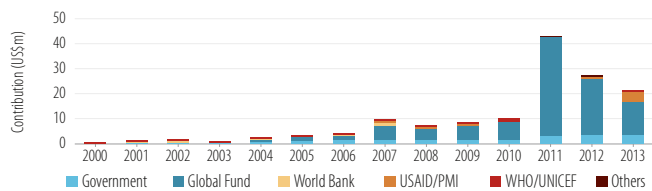
Antimalarial treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	–	–
First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AS+MQ; DHA-PPQ+PQ	2000
Treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	QN+T	2000
Treatment of severe malaria	AM; QN	–
Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	DHA-PPQ	2011
Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	0.25 mg/kg (14 days)	
Type of RDT used	<i>Pf</i> + <i>Pv</i> specific (Combo)	

Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)

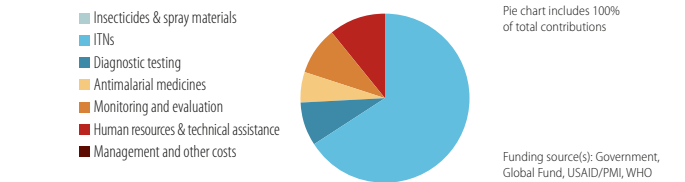
Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
AS+MQ	2005–2011	0	3.15	19.4	42 days	14	<i>P. falciparum</i>
DHA-PPQ	2008–2014	0	5.9	37.5	42 days	21	<i>P. falciparum</i>
DHA-PPQ	2010–2014	0	0	3.3	28 days	6	<i>P. vivax</i>

III. Financing

Sources of financing

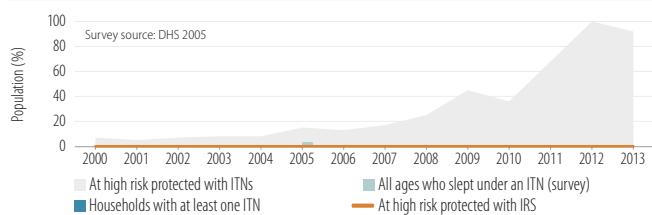


Financing by intervention in 2013

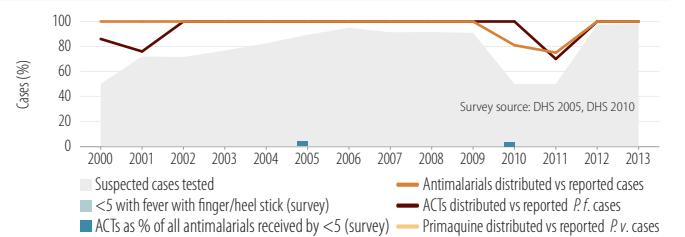


IV. Coverage

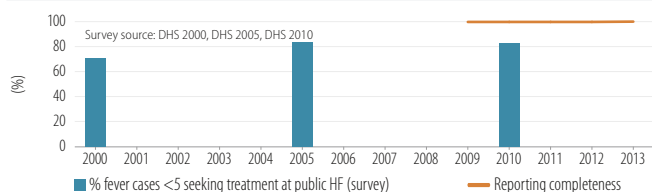
ITN and IRS coverage



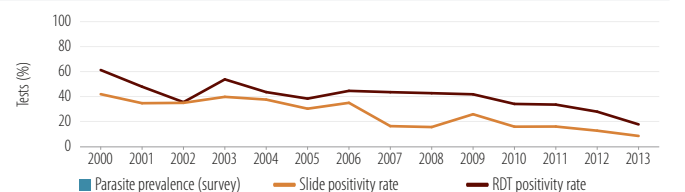
Cases tested and treated in public sector



Cases tracked

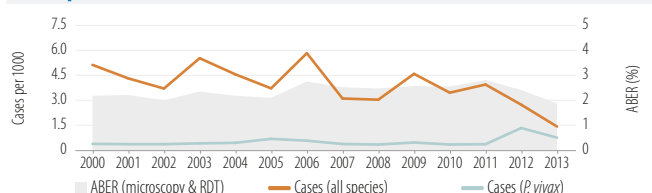


Test positivity

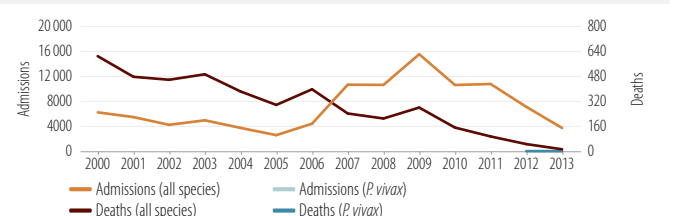


V. Impact

Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



Malaria admissions and deaths



Impact: Increase in case incidence 2000–2015