

I. Epidemiological profile

Population	2014	%
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	9 160 000	67
Low transmission (0–1 cases per 1000 population)	4 290 000	32
Malaria free (0 cases)	149 000	1
Total	13 600 000	

Parasites and vectors

Major plasmodium species: *P. falciparum* (100%), *P. vivax* (0%)
 Major anopheles species: *An. arabiensis*, *An. funestus*, *An. pharoensis*, *An. nili*
 Programme phase: Control

Reported confirmed cases: 914 032 Estimated cases, 2013: [710 000–3 300 000]
 Reported deaths: 1720 Estimated deaths, 2013: [3300–11 000]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Adopted
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2010
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	No	–
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	–
	DDT is authorized for IRS	No	–
Larval control	Use of larval control recommended	No	–
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2004
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	–
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	–
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	–
	Sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies	Is banned	2012
	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>	No	–
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	–
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	–
	System for monitoring of adverse reactions to antimalarials exists	Yes	–
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	–	–
	ACD of febrile cases at community level (pro-active)	No	–
	Mass screening is undertaken	–	–
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	Yes	–
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases routinely admitted	–	–

Antimalaria treatment policy

	Medicine	Adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	AL; AS+AQ	–
First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AL; AS+AQ	–
Treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	QN	–
Treatment of severe malaria	AS, QN	2014
Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	–	–
Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	–	–
Type of RDT used	–	<i>P. f.</i> only.

Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)

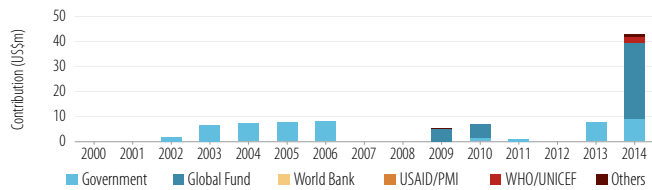
Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
AS+AQ	2009–2011	0	0	1.8	28 days	3	<i>P. falciparum</i>

Insecticide susceptibility bioassays (reported resistance to at least one insecticide for any vector at any locality)

Year	Pyrethroid	DDT	Carbamate	Organophosphate	Species/complex tested
2011–2014	Yes	Yes	No	No	<i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>

III. Financing

Sources of financing

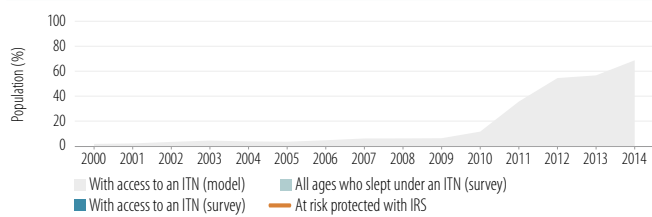


Financing by intervention in 2014

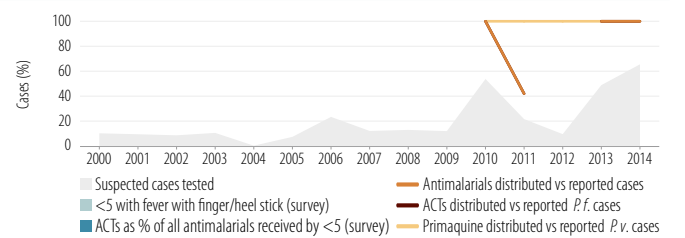
No data reported for 2014

IV. Coverage

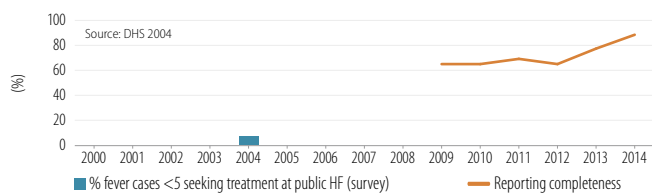
ITN and IRS coverage



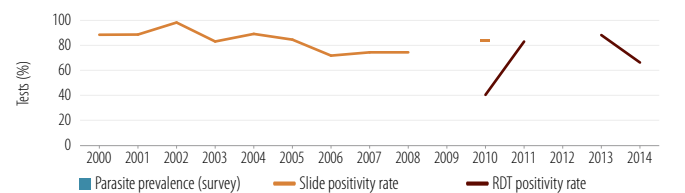
Cases tested and treated in public sector



Cases tracked

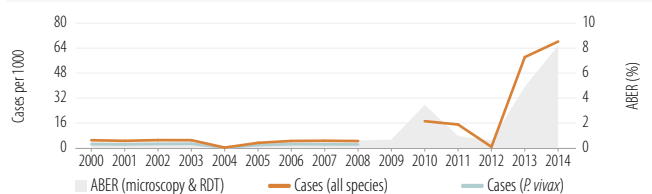


Test positivity

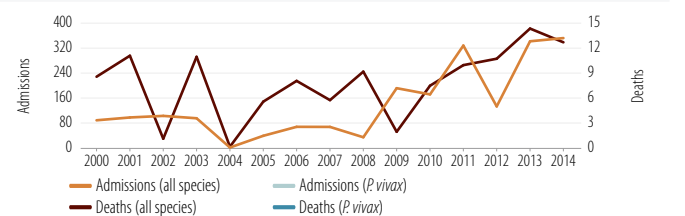


V. Impact

Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



Malaria admissions and deaths



Impact: Insufficiently consistent data to assess trends