

I. Epidemiological profile

Population	2014	%
Number of active foci	1	
Number of people living within active foci	59 100	26
Number of people living in malaria free areas	169 000	74
Total	228 100	

Parasites and vectors			
Major plasmodium species: <i>P. falciparum</i> (100%), <i>P. vivax</i> (0%)			
Major anopheles species: <i>An. funestus</i> , <i>An. gambiae</i>			
Programme phase: Elimination			
Total confirmed cases, 2014:	15	Total deaths, 2014:	0
Indigenous cases, 2014:	1	Indigenous deaths, 2014:	0
Introduced cases, 2014:			

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	Yes	2010
IRS	IRS is recommended	-	-
	DDT is authorized for IRS	No	-
Larval control	Use of larval control recommended	Yes	-
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	No	-
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	No	-
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	-
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	-	-
	Sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies	Never allowed	-
	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	-
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	Yes	-
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	Yes	-
	System for monitoring of adverse reactions to antimalarials exists	Yes	-
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	-
	ACD of febrile cases at community level (pro-active)	No	-
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	Yes	-
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases routinely admitted	Yes	-
	Foci and case investigation undertaken	Yes	-
Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	-	

Antimalarial treatment policy		Medicine	Adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria		-	-
First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>		AL	-
Treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>		QN	-
Treatment of severe malaria		-	-
Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>		CQ+PQ	-
Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>		-	-

Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)							
Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Insecticide susceptibility bioassays (reported resistance to at least one insecticide for any vector at any locality)					
Year	Pyrethroid	DDT	Carbamate	Organophosphate	Species/complex tested
2010-2011	No	No	No	Yes	<i>An. gambiae</i> s.s

III. Financing

Sources of financing

Financing by intervention in 2014

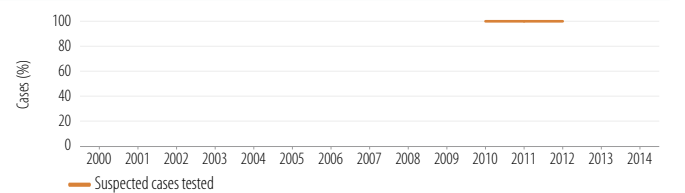
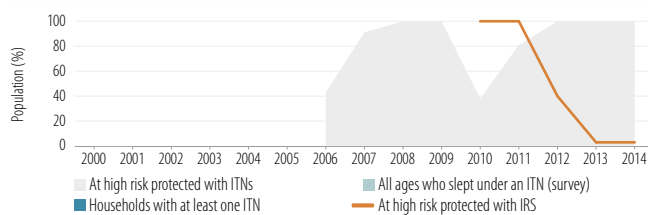
No data reported for 2014

No data reported for 2014

IV. Coverage

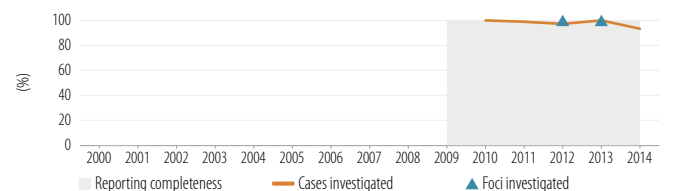
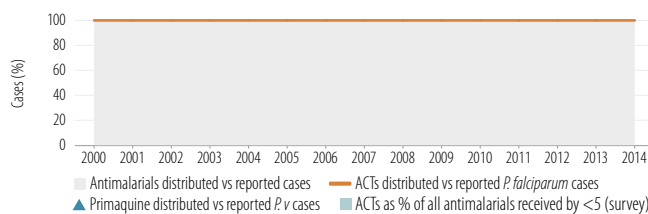
ITN and IRS coverage

Cases tested



Cases treated

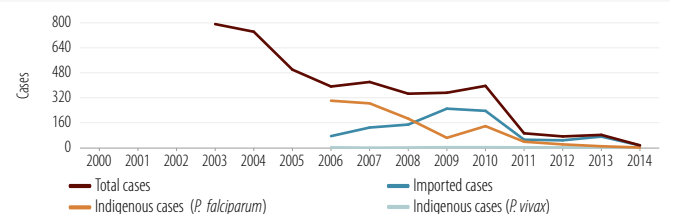
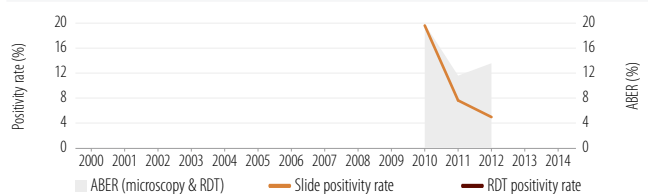
Cases tracked



V. Impact

Malaria test positivity rate and ABER

Number of malaria cases



Impact: On track for >75% decrease in incidence 2000-2015