



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2012	%
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	10 800 000	100
Low transmission (0–1 cases per 1000 population)	0	0
Malaria-free (0 cases)	0	0
Total	10 800 000	

Parasites and vectors	
Major plasmodium species:	<i>P. falciparum</i> (95%), <i>P. vivax</i> (5%)
Major anopheles species:	<i>An. gambiae</i> , <i>arabiensis</i> , <i>funestus</i> , <i>nili</i>
Programme phase: Control	

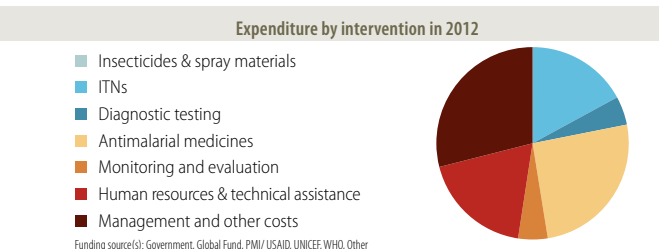
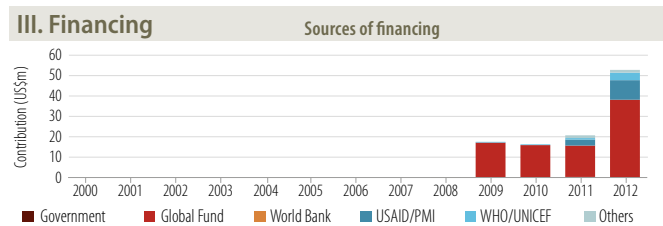
II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2008
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2008
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2006
	DDT is used for IRS	–	–
Larval control	Use of larval control	No	–
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2006
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	No	–
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2005
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2006
	Artemisinin-based monotherapies withdrawn	Yes	2012
	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) 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 reaction to antimalarials exists	No	–

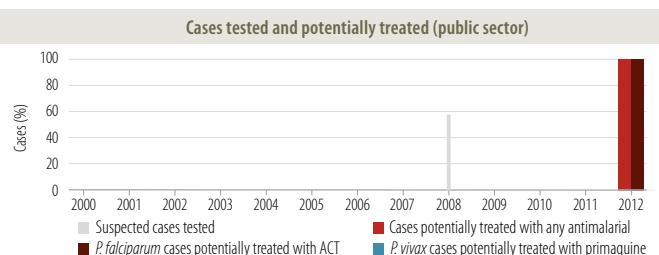
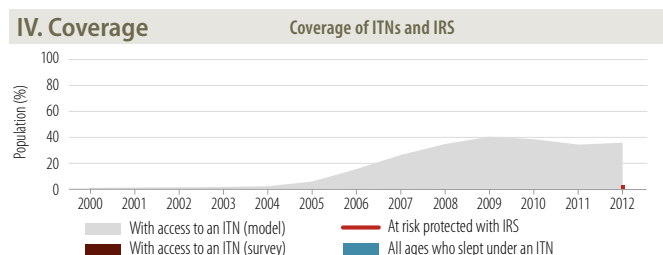
Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	No	–
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	No	–
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	–
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	No	–
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases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

Antimalarial treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted					
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	AS+AQ	2006					
First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AS+AQ	2006					
For treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AL	2006					
Treatment of severe malaria	AM; AS; QN	2004					
Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	AS+AQ+PQ	–					
Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>							
Type of RDT used		–					
Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)							
Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species

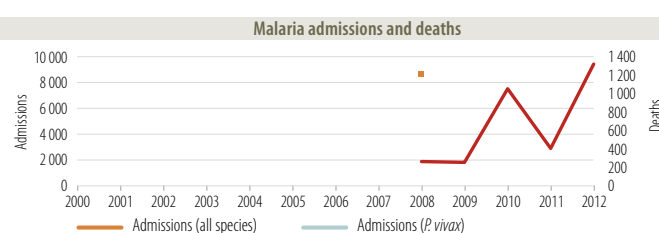
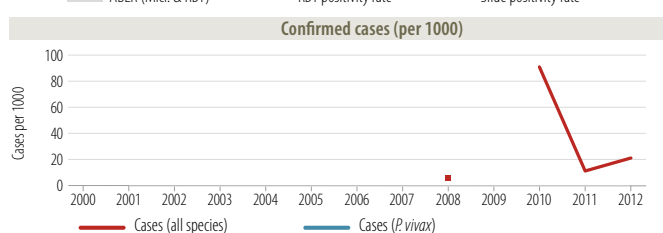
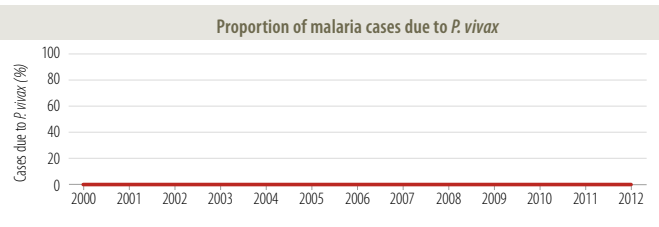
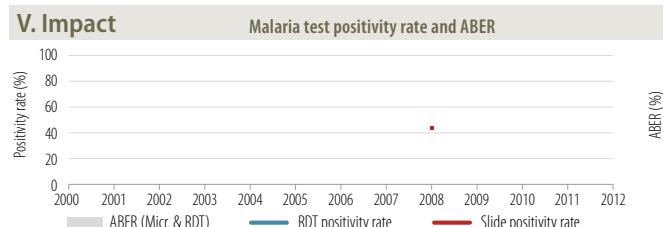
III. Financing



IV. Coverage



V. Impact



Impact: Insufficiently consistent data to assess trends

* In May 2013 South Sudan was reassigned to the WHO African Region (WHA resolution 66.21 http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA66/A66_R21-en.pdf). Nonetheless, since most data in this report precede 2013, South Sudan is placed in Eastern Mediterranean Region