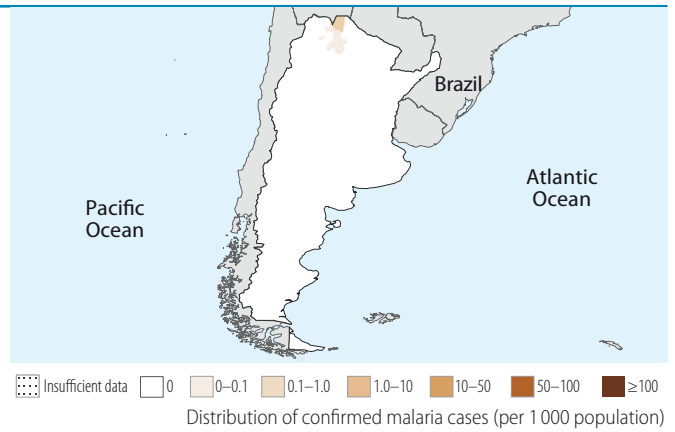


**Phase: Pre-elimination.** Impact: >75% decrease in case incidence 2000–2011.



## I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2011	%
High transmission ( $\geq 1$ case per 1000 population)	0	0
Low transmission (0-1 cases per 1000 population)	204 000	0
Malaria-free (0 cases)	40 600 000	100
Total	40 804 000	

### Parasites and vectors

Major plasmodium species: *P. vivax* (100%)  
 Major anopheles species: *An. pseudopunctipennis*, *darlingi*

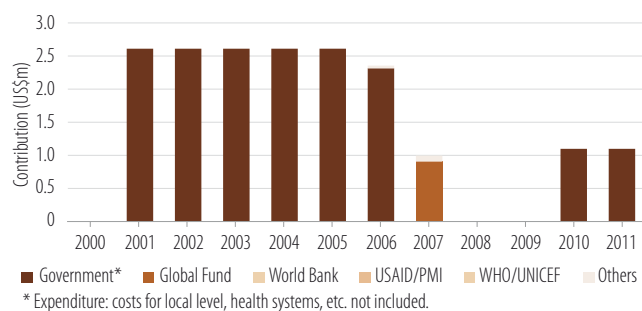
## II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	WHO-recommended policies/strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted
ITN/LLIN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	No	–
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	No	–
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	–
	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	–
	RDTs used at community level	No	–
	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	–
	Pre-referral treatment with recommended medicines	–	–
	Oral artemisinin-based monotherapies are not registered	–	–

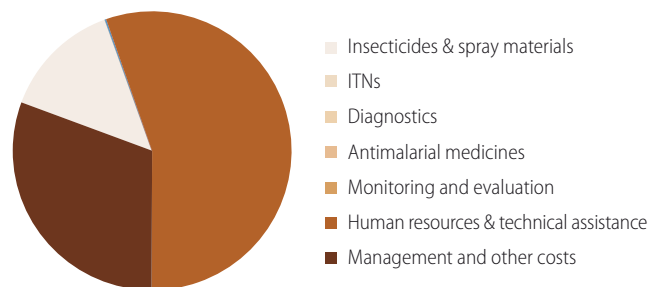
Antimalaria policy	Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	–	–
First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	–	–
For treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	–	–
Treatment of severe malaria	–	–
Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	CQ+PQ	–

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

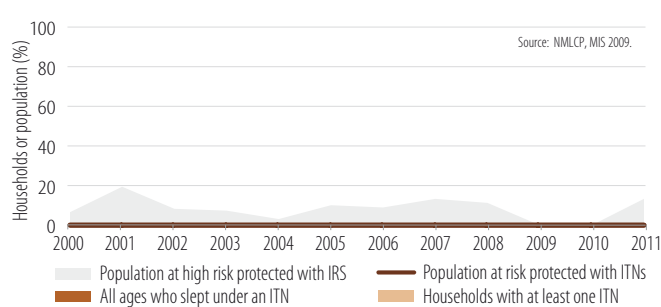
## III. Financing



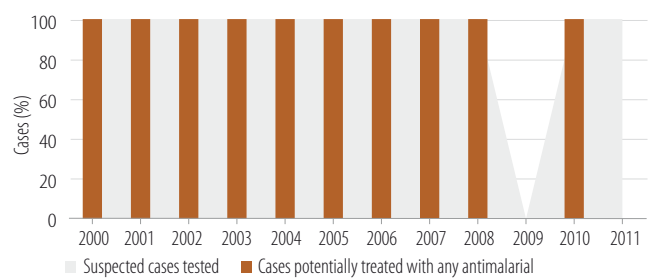
### Expenditure by intervention in 2011



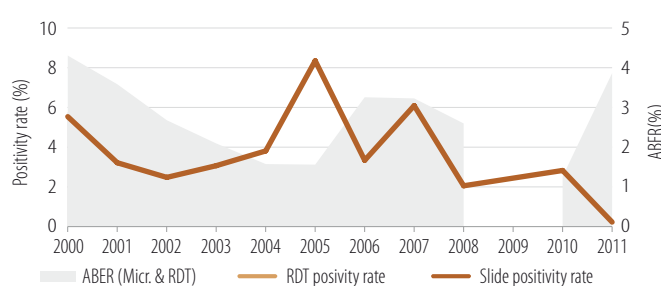
## IV. Coverage



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



## V. Impact



### Microscopically confirmed cases and deaths

