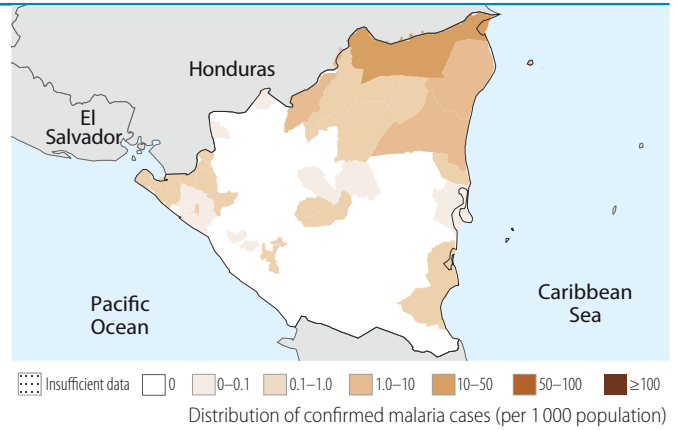


Phase: Control. Impact: >75% decrease in case incidence 2000–2011.



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2010	%
High transmission (≥ 1 case per 1000 population)	76 300	1
Low transmission (0–1 cases per 1000 population)	2 870 000	49
Malaria-free (0 cases)	2 920 000	50
Total	5 866 300	

Parasites and vectors

Major plasmodium species: *P. falciparum* (16%), *P. vivax* (84%)
 Major anopheles species: *An. albimanus*, *pseudopunctipennis*

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	WHO-recommended policies/strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted
ITN/LLIN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2004
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2004
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	1959
	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	Yes	–
	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	–
	Pre-referral treatment with recommended medicines	No	–
	Oral artemisinin-based monotherapies are not registered	No	–

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

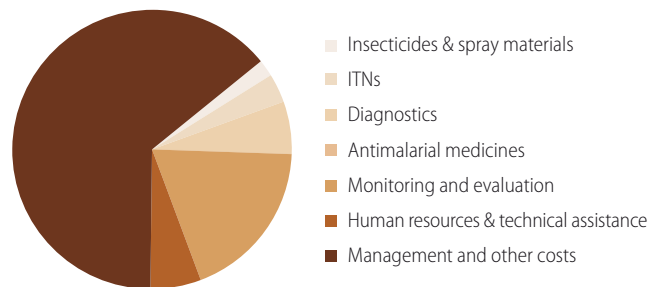
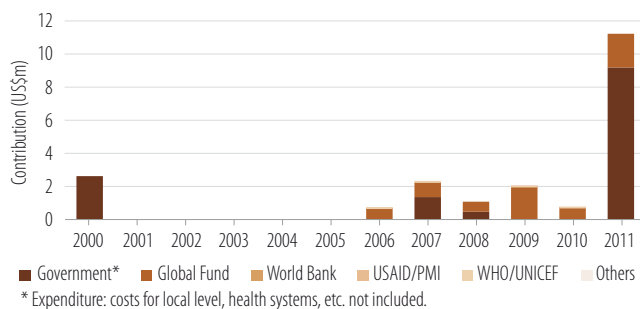
Therapeutic efficacy tests (therapeutic or parasitological failure, %)

Medicine	Year	No. of studies	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up
CQ	2005–2006	1	0	0	0	28 days

III. Financing

Government and external financing

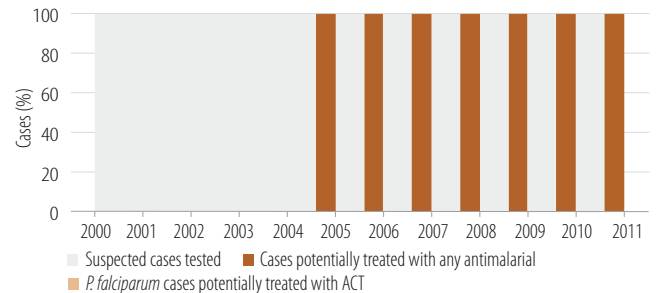
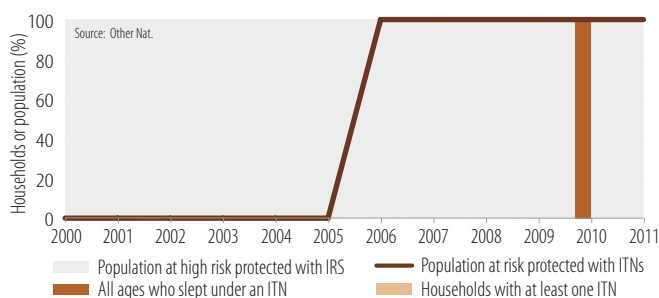
Expenditure by intervention in 2010



IV. Coverage

Coverage of ITN and IRS

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



V. Impact

Malaria test positivity rate and ABER

Microscopically confirmed cases and deaths

