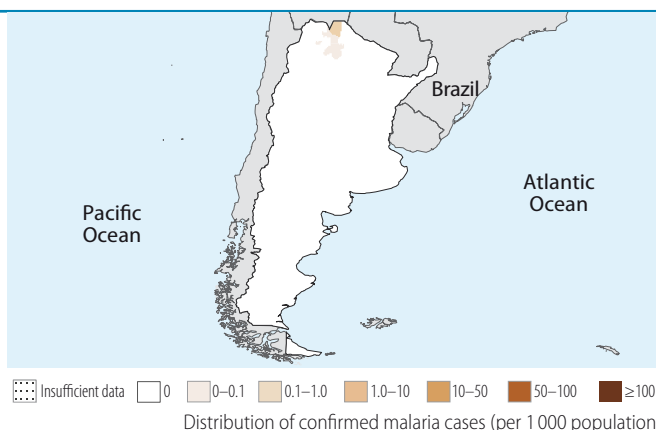


Phase: Pre-elimination. Impact: >75% decrease in case incidence 2000–2011.



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2011	%
High transmission (≥ 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

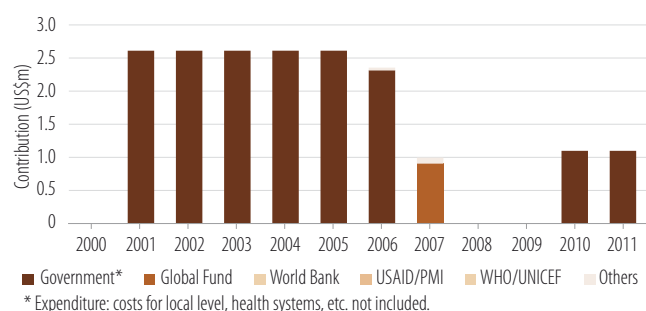
Intervention	WHO-recommended policies/strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted
ITN/LLIN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	No	–
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	No	–
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	–
	DDT is used for IRS	No	–
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	N/A	–
Case management	Patients 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	–

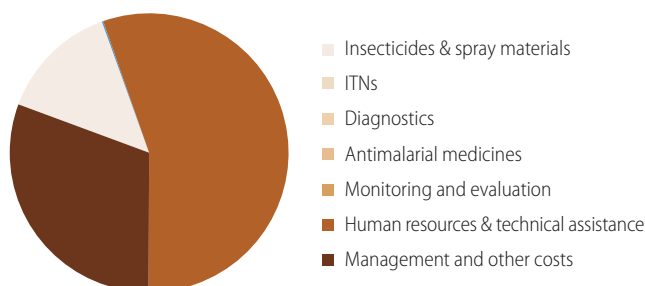
Therapeutic efficacy tests (therapeutic or parasitological failure, %)

Medicine	Year	No. of studies	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up

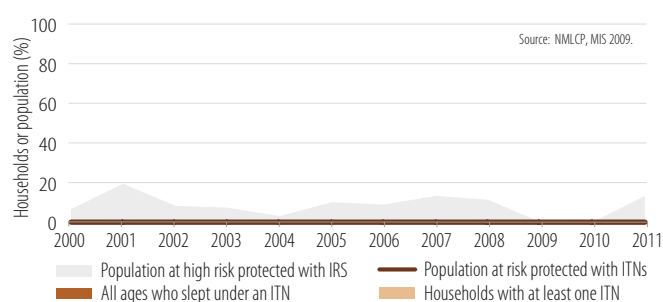
III. Financing Government and external financing



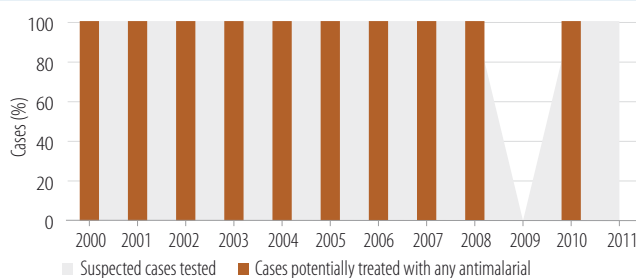
Expenditure by intervention in 2011



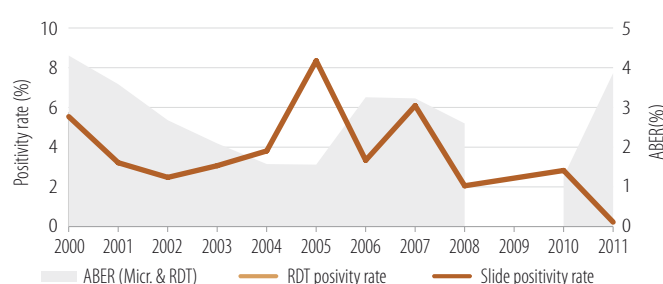
IV. Coverage Coverage of ITN and IRS



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



V. Impact Malaria test positivity rate and ABER



Microscopically confirmed cases and deaths

