



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2012	%
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	272 000 000	22
Low transmission (0–1 cases per 1000 population)	829 000 000	67
Malaria-free (0 cases)	136 000 000	11
Total	1 237 000 000	

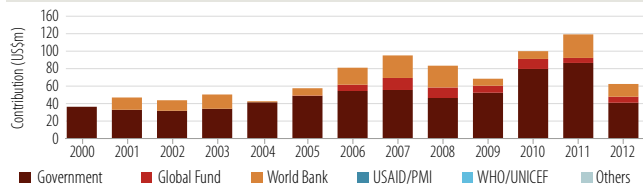
Parasites and vectors	
Major plasmodium species:	<i>P. falciparum</i> (50%), <i>P. vivax</i> (50%)
Major anopheles species:	<i>An. culicifacies</i> , <i>fluviatilis</i> , <i>stephensi</i> , <i>minimus</i> , <i>dirus</i> , <i>annularis</i>
Programme phase: Control	

II. Intervention policies and strategies

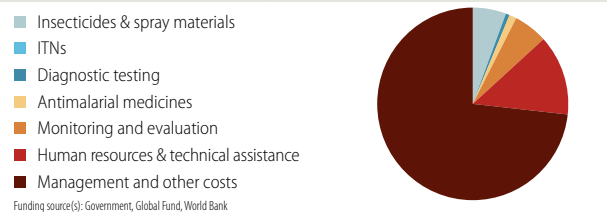
Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2001
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2001
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	1953
	DDT is used for IRS	Yes	1953
Larval control	Use of larval control	Yes	–
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	N/A	–
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	1958
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	1953
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2008
	Artemisinin-based monotherapies withdrawn	Yes	–
	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for <i>P. falciparum</i>	Yes	–
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	Yes	–
	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	Yes	–

Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted				
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	–				
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	Yes	–				
	Mass screening is undertaken	Yes	–				
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	No	–				
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases routinely admitted	No	–				
Antimalaria treatment policy			Year adopted				
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	AS+SP+PQ		–				
First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AS+SP+PQ		2004				
For treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	QN+D; QN+T		2004				
Treatment of severe malaria	AM; AS; QN		2004				
Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	CQ+PQ(14d)		2004				
Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>			–				
Type of RDT used			<i>Pf</i> only				
Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)							
Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species

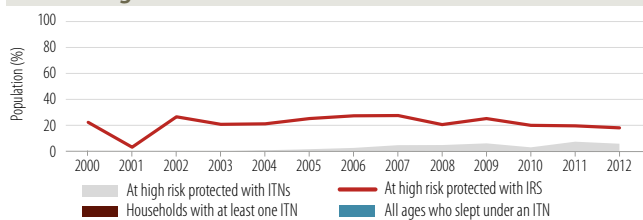
III. Financing



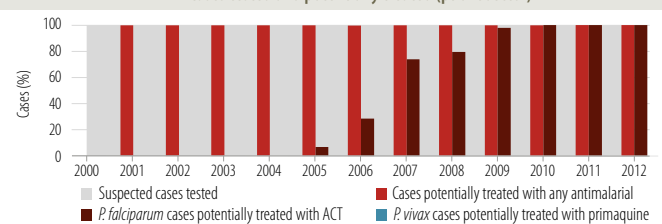
Expenditure by intervention in 2012



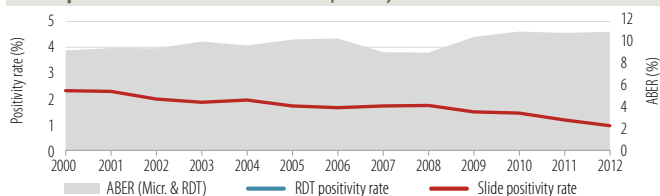
IV. Coverage



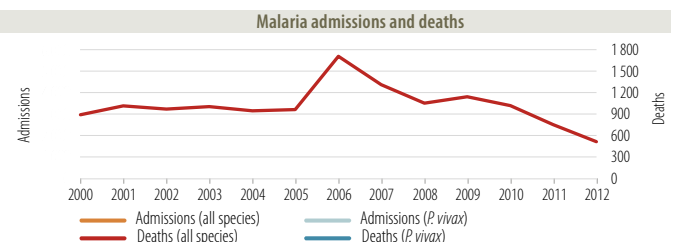
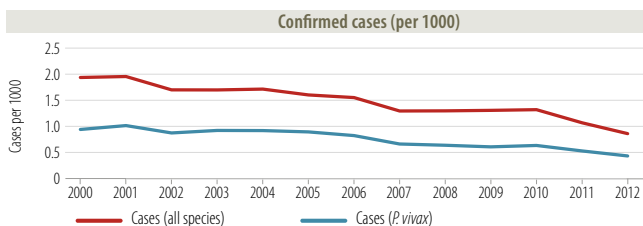
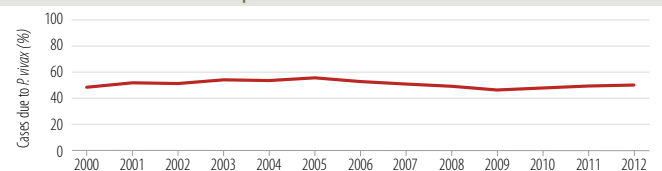
Cases tested and potentially treated (public sector)



V. Impact



Proportion of malaria cases due to *P. vivax*



Impact: 50%–75% decrease in incidence projected 2000–2015