

I. Epidemiological profile

Population	2014	%
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	11 300 000	100
Low transmission (0-1 cases per 1000 population)	0	0
Malaria free (0 cases)	0	0
Total	11 300 000	

Parasites and vectors

Major plasmodium species: *P. falciparum* (100%), *P. vivax* (0%)
 Major anopheles species: *An. gambiae*, *An. funestus*, *An. arabiensis*
 Programme phase: Control

Reported confirmed cases: 1 610 812 Estimated cases, 2013: [1 100 000-1 700 000]
 Reported confirmed cases at community level: 109 092
 Reported deaths: 496 Estimated deaths, 2013: [400-4600]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Adopted
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2004
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2009
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2009
	DDT is authorized for IRS	No	-
Larval control	Use of larval control recommended	No	-
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	No	-
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2009
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	No	-
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	No	-
	Sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies	Never allowed	0
	Single dose of primaquine 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 reactions to antimalarials exists	No	-
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	No	-
	ACD of febrile cases at community level (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	-

Antimalaria treatment policy

Medicine	Adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	AL 2005
First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AL 2005
Treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	QN 2005
Treatment of severe malaria	AS; QN 2012
Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	-
Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	-
Type of RDT used	<i>P. f</i> + all species (Combo).

Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)

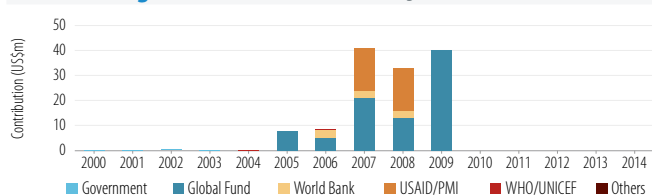
Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
AL	2006-2009	0	1.3	4.5	28 days	3	<i>P. falciparum</i>

Insecticide susceptibility bioassays (reported resistance to at least one insecticide for any vector at any locality)

Year	Pyrethroid	DDT	Carbamate	Organophosphate	Species/complex tested
2010-2015	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	<i>An. chrysti</i> , <i>An. coustani</i> , <i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.

III. Financing

Sources of financing

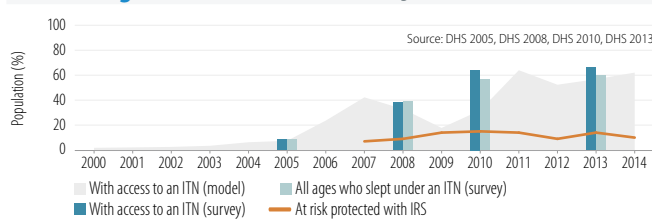


Financing by intervention in 2014

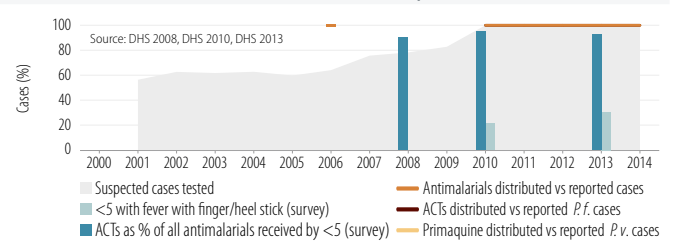
No data reported for 2014

IV. Coverage

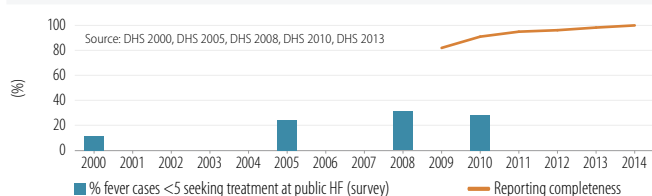
ITN and IRS coverage



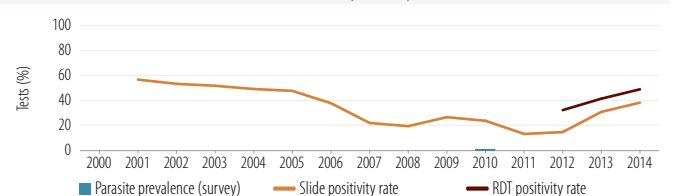
Cases tested and treated in public sector



Cases tracked

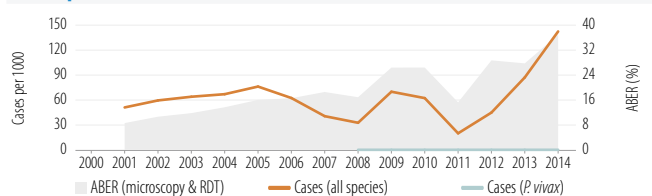


Test positivity

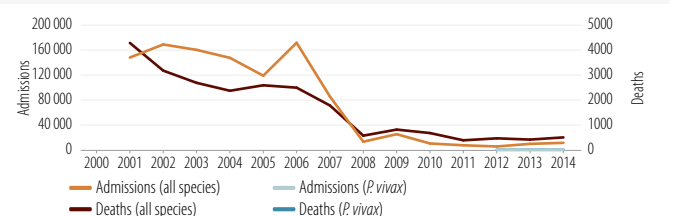


V. Impact

Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



Malaria admissions and deaths



Impact: On track for >75% decrease in incidence 2000-2015