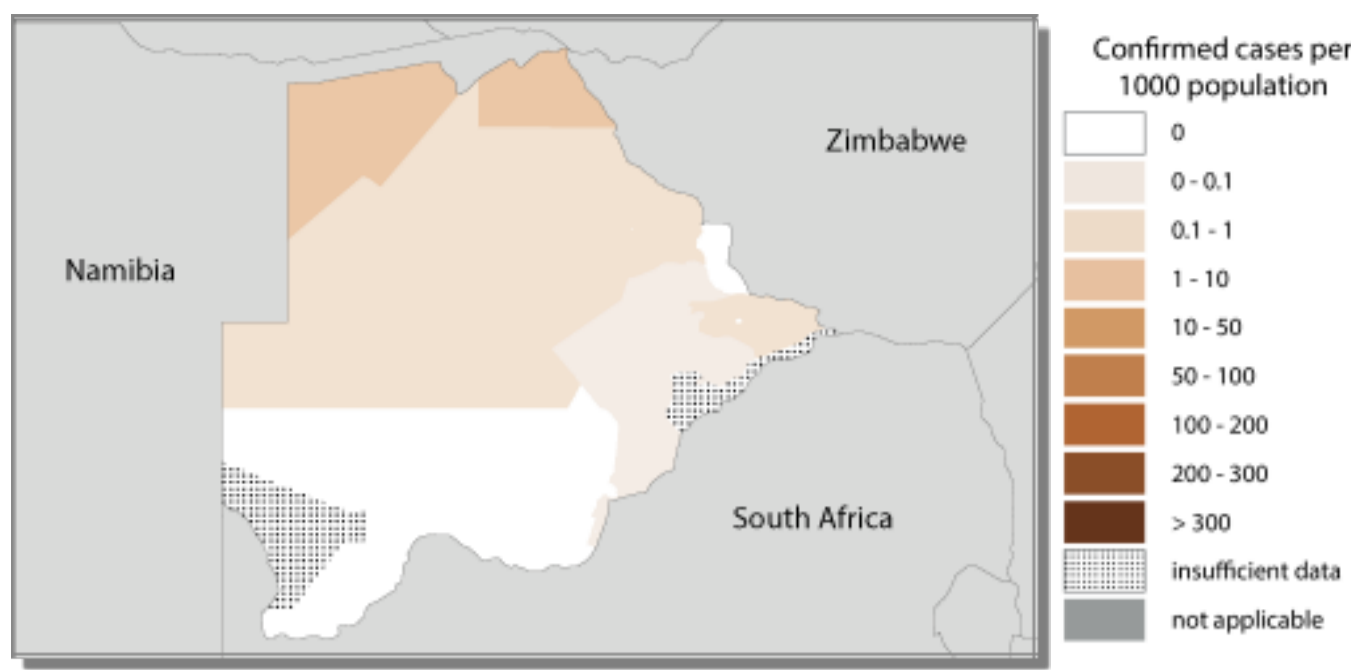


Botswana



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN)	2016	%
High transmission (> 1 case per 1000 population)	95,000	4
Low transmission (0-1 cases per 1000 population)	1,400,000	62
Malaria-free (0 cases)	758,000	34
Total	2,250,000	

Parasites and vectors			
Plasmodium species:	<i>P. falciparum</i> (100%), <i>P. vivax</i> (0%)		
Major anopheles species:	<i>An. arabiensis</i> , <i>An. gambiae</i>		
Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	716	Estimated cases:	1,900 [1,000–6,000]
Confirmed cases at community level:	-		
Reported deaths:	3	Estimated deaths:	≤ 10

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Adopted
ITN	ITNs/ LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2009
	ITNs/ LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	1997
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	1950
	DDT is authorized for IRS	Yes	1950
Larval control	Use of larval control recommended	Yes	2012
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	No	-
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2010
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	1995
Treatment	ACT is free of charge for all ages in public sector	Yes	2007
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	Never allowed	2007
	Single dose of primaquine is used as gametocidal medicine for <i>P. falciparum</i>	Yes	2015
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	Yes	2015
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	-
	System for monitoring adverse reactions to antimalarials exists	Yes	2012
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	2012
	ACD of febrile cases at community level (pro-active)	Yes	2012
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	2012
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Foci and case investigation undertaken	-	-
Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	2003	

Antimalarial treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	AL	2007
First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AL	2007
Treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	QN	2007
Treatment of severe malaria	QN	2007
Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	-	-
Dosage of Primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>		0.25 mg/Kg (14 days)
Type of RDT used		P.f + all species (Combo)

Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)

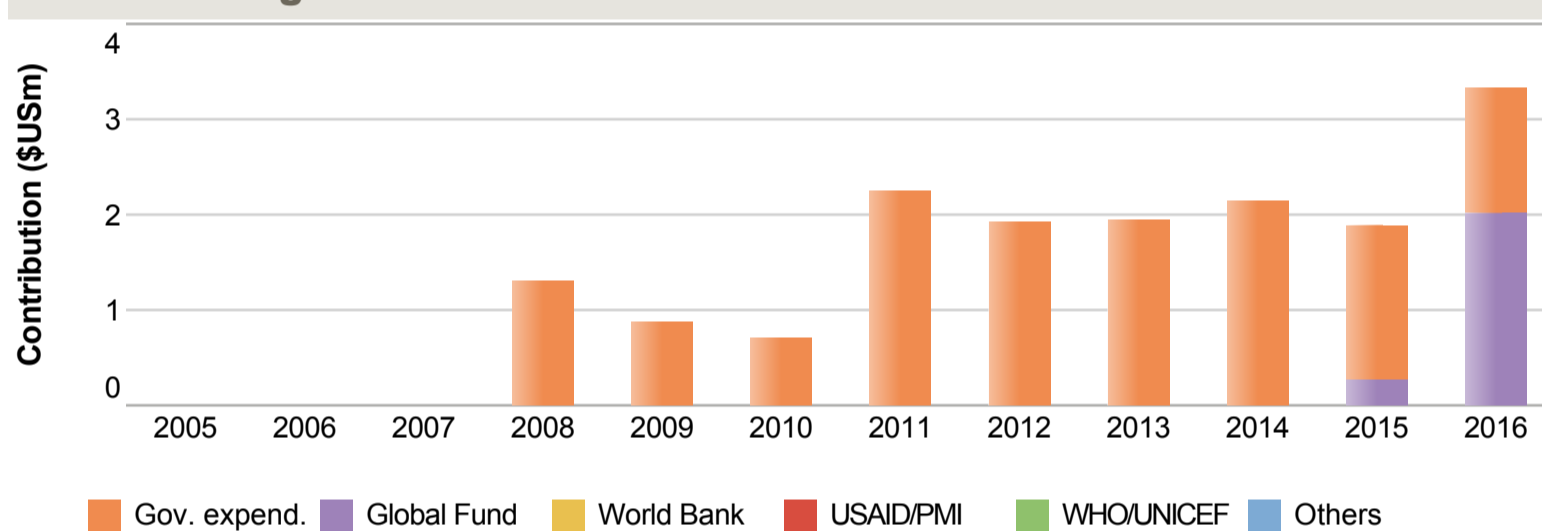
Medicine	Year(s)	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
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Insecticide resistance tests (mosquito mortality, %)

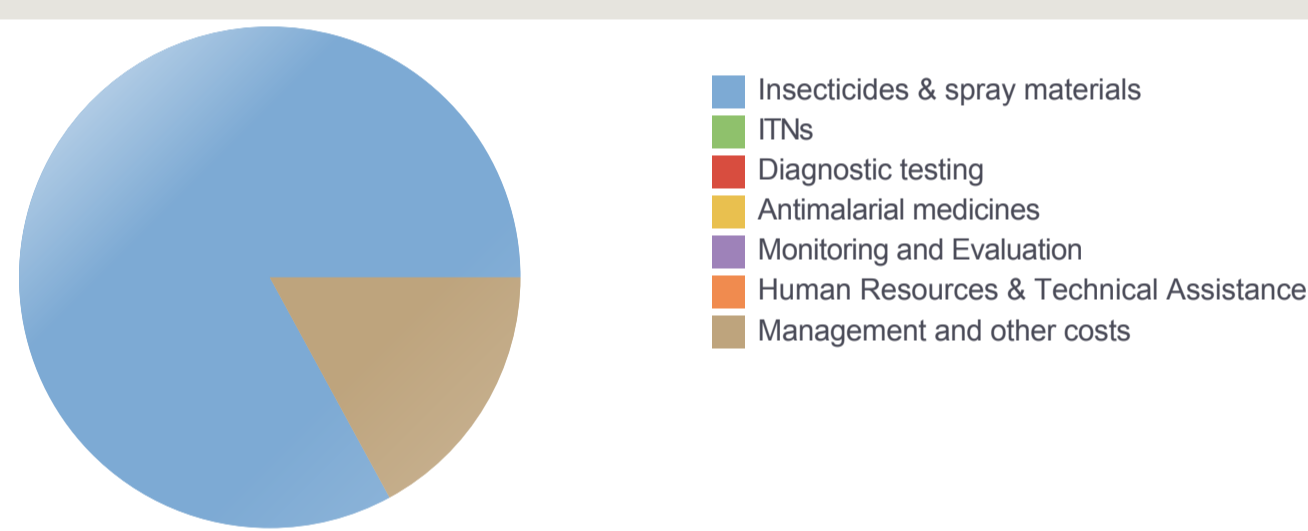
Insecticide class	Years	Min	Mean	Max	No. of sites	Species
Carbamates	2011-2012	1	1	1	4	<i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>
Pyrethroids	2010-2014	0.2	0.8	1	7	<i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>
Organochlorines	2010-2014	0.9	1	1	8	<i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>

III. Financing

Sources of financing

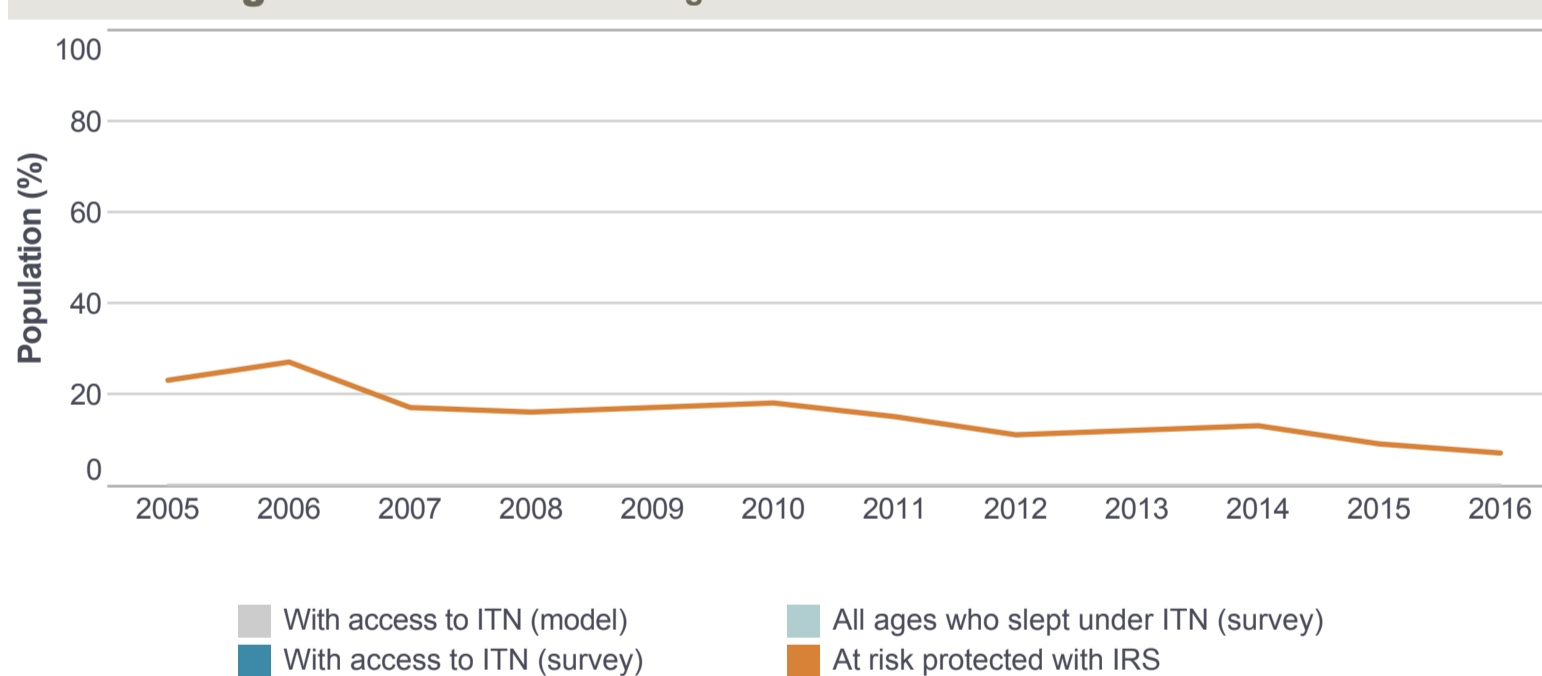


Government expenditure by intervention in 2016

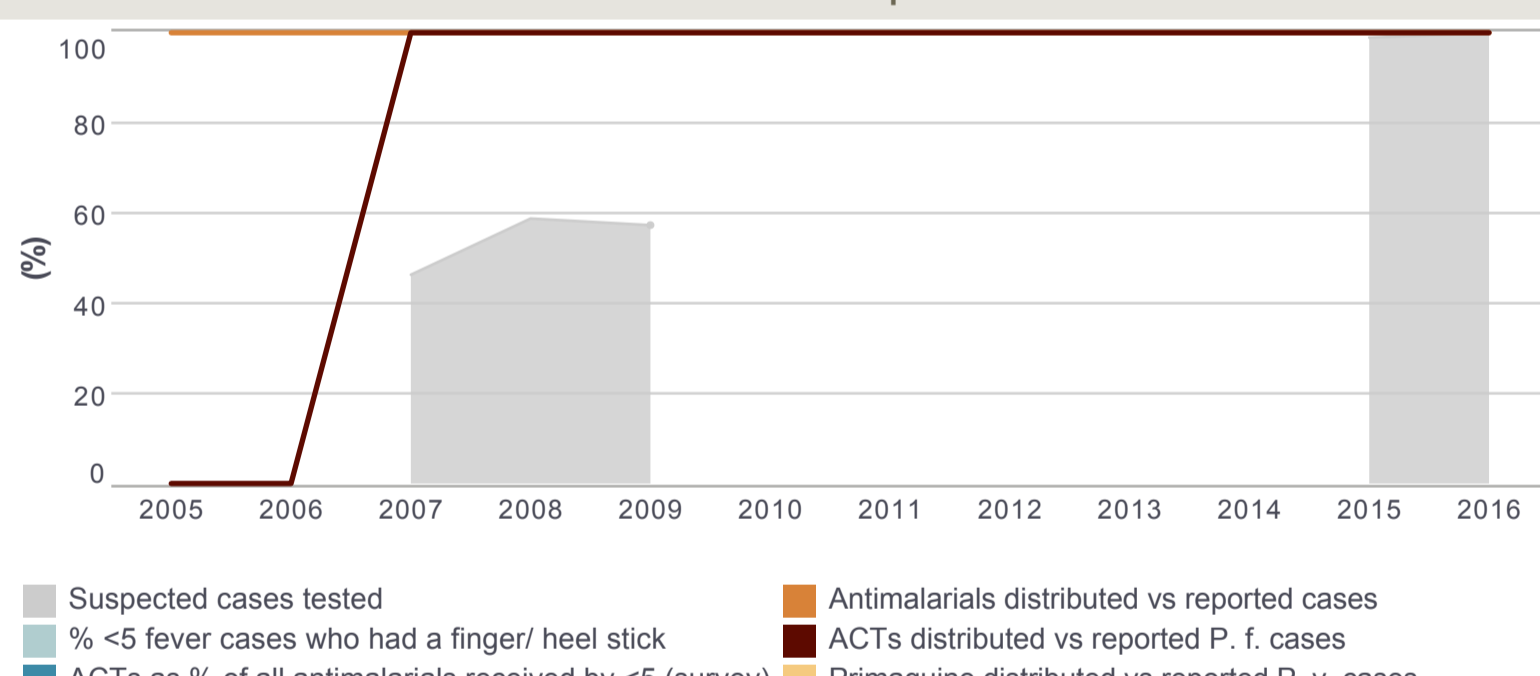


IV. Coverage

Coverage of ITN and IRS

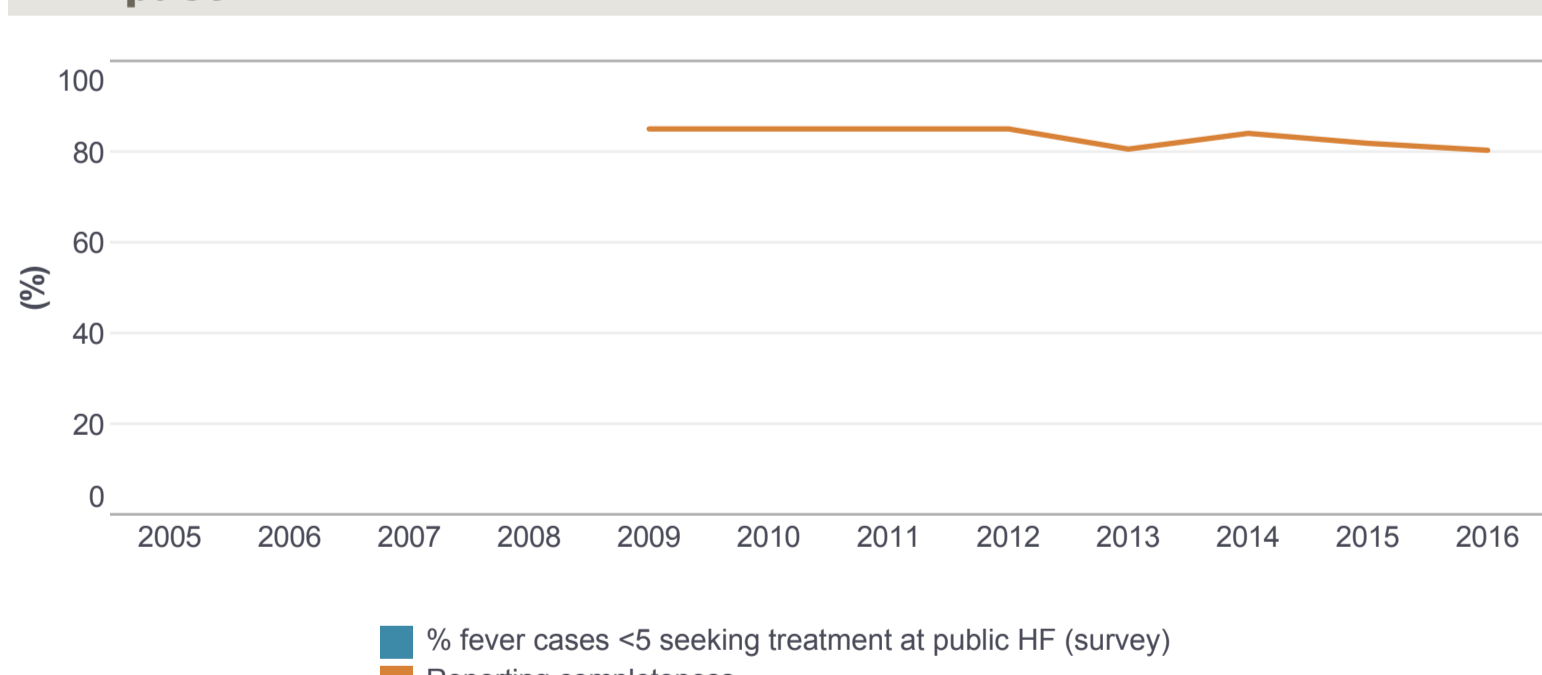


Cases tested and treated in public sector

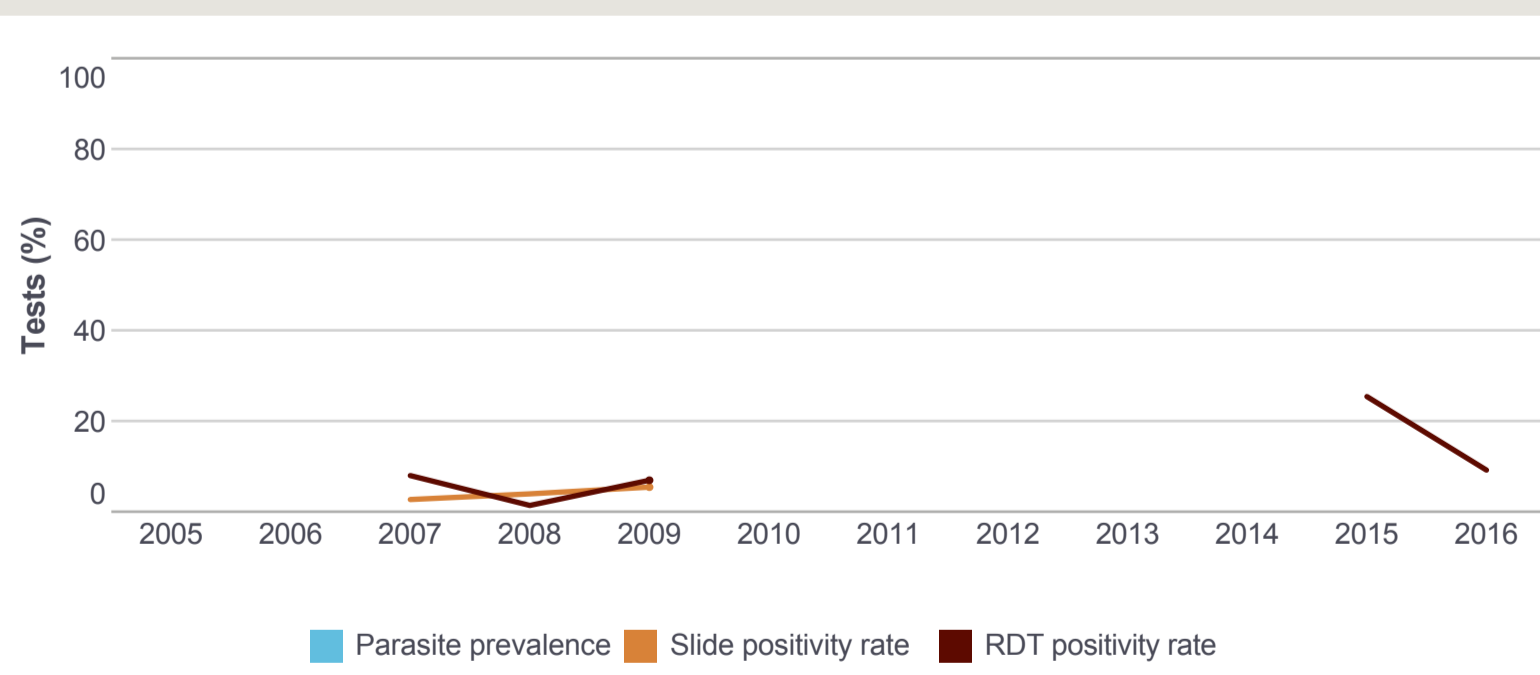


V. Impact

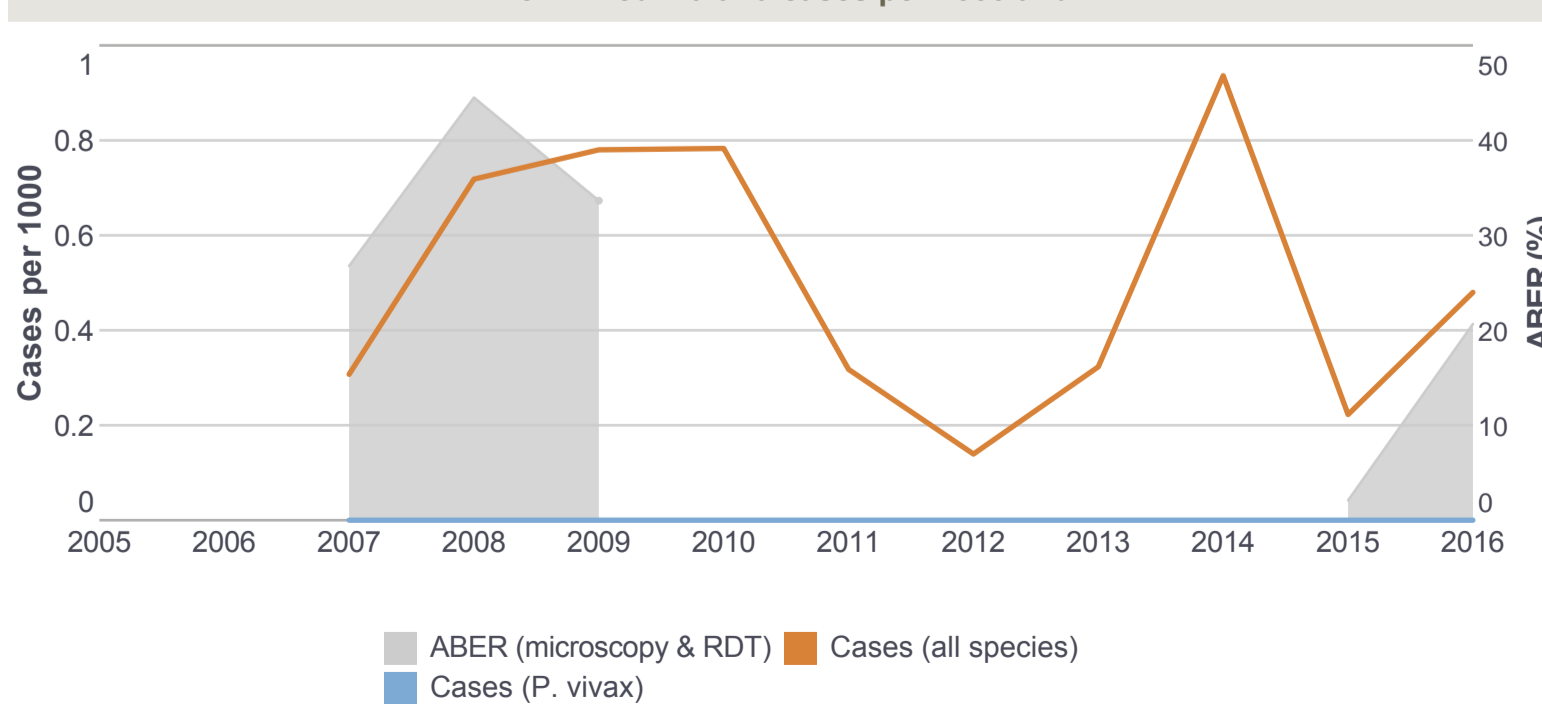
Cases treated



Test positivity



Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



Malaria admissions and deaths

