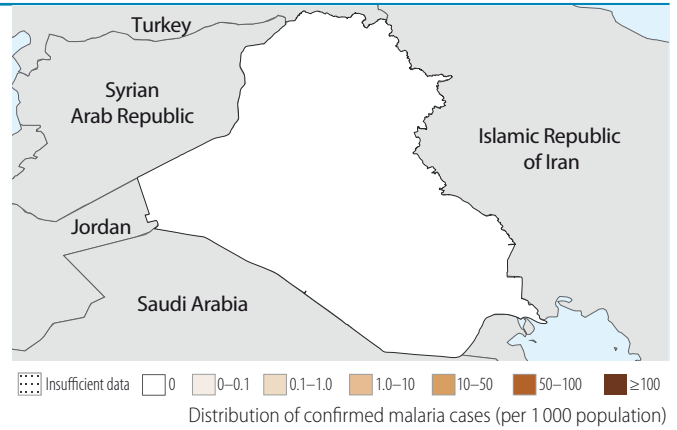


**Phase: Prevention** of re-introduction. Impact: >75% decrease in case incidence 2000–2011.



### I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2011	%
Number of active foci	0	
Number of people living within active foci	0	
Number of people living in malaria-free areas	27 600 000	100
Total	27 600 000	

**Parasites and vectors**

Major plasmodium species: *P. vivax* (0%)  
 Major anopheles species: *An.stephensi, superpictus, pulcherrimus*

### 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	–	–
	DDT is used for IRS	No	–
Case management	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	1957
	Gametocidal treatment of <i>P.falciparum</i> cases	Yes	1957
	Radical treatment of <i>P.vivax</i> cases	Yes	1957
Surveillance	Foci and case investigation undertaken	Yes	1957
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	1961

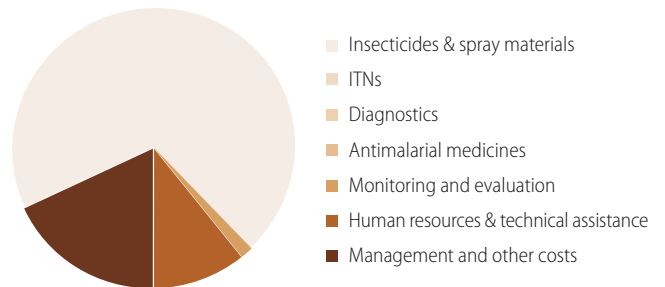
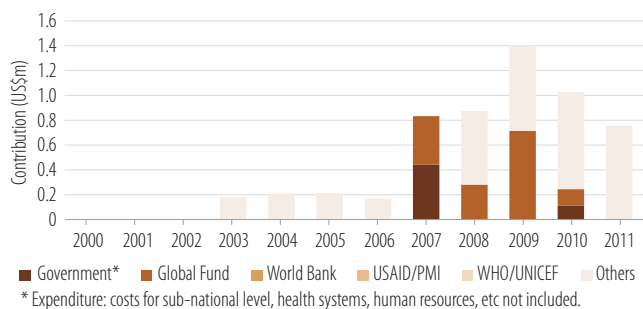
Antimalaria policy	Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	–	–
First-line treatment of <i>P.falciparum</i>	AL	2006
For treatment failure of <i>P.falciparum</i>	QN+D	2006
Treatment of severe malaria	QN	–
Treatment of <i>P.vivax</i>	CQ+PQ(14d)	–

**Therapeutic efficacy tests (therapeutic or parasitological failure, %)**

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

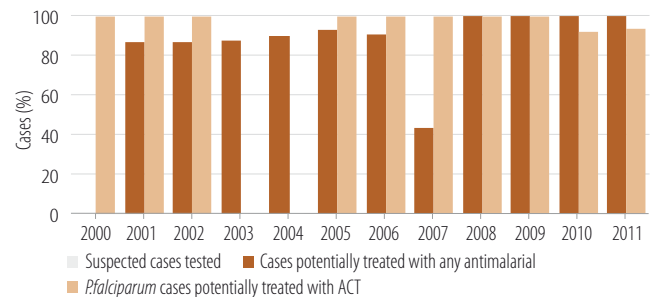
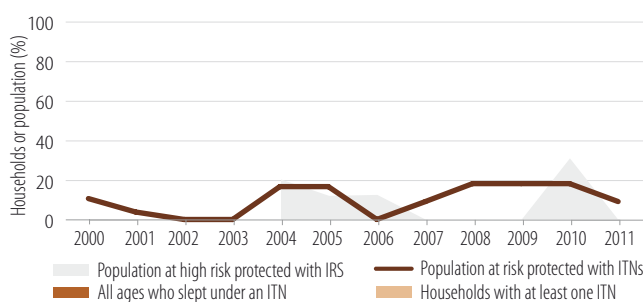
### III. Financing Government and external financing

#### 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 malaria cases and indigenous cases

