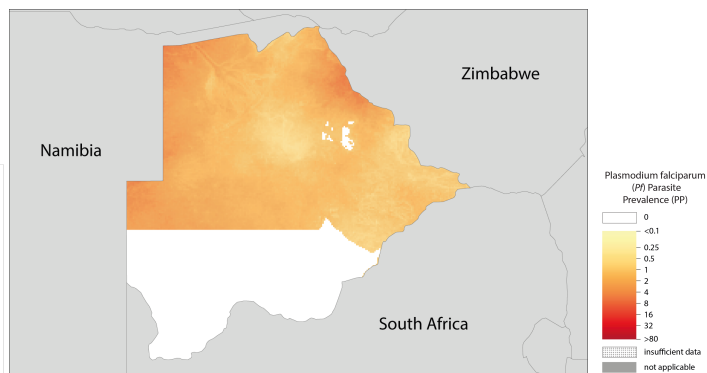
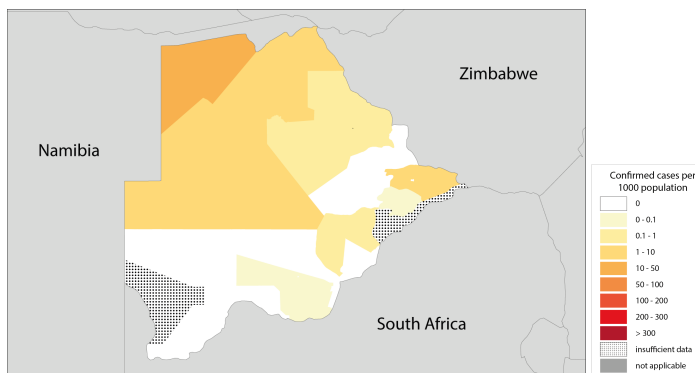


Botswana

African Region



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	96.5K	4
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	1.4M	62
Malaria free (0 cases)	772.3K	34
Total	2.3M	

Parasites and vectors			
Major plasmodium species:	P.falciparum: 100 (%) , P.vivax: 0 (%)		
Major anopheles species:	An. arabiensis, An. gambiae		
Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	1900	Estimated cases:	3K [2.3K, 4.2K]
Confirmed cases at community level:	-		
Confirmed cases from private sector:	9		
Reported deaths:	17	Estimated deaths:	7 [0, 15]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/No	Year 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 used for IRS	Yes	1950
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	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 for all ages in public sector	Yes	2007
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs) is banned		2007
	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for P. falciparum	Yes	2015
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of P. vivax	Yes	2015
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	Yes	2016
	System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists	Yes	2012
	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	2012
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	Yes	2012
	Mass screening is undertaken	Yes	2017
Surveillance	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Case and foci investigation undertaken	Yes	
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	2003

Antimalaria treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	AL	2007
First-line treatment of P. falciparum	AL	2007
For treatment failure of P. falciparum	QN	2007
Treatment of severe malaria	QN	2007
Treatment of P. vivax	-	-
Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of P. vivax	0.25 mg/Kg (14 days)	
Type of RDT used	Pf + all species (Combo)	
Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)		
Medicine	Year	Min Median Max Follow-up No. of studies Species
Resistance status by insecticide class (2010-2017) and use of class for malaria vector control (2017)		
Insecticide class	Years	(%) sites ¹ Vectors ² Used ³
Carbamates	2011-2012	0% (4) - - No
Organochlorines	2010-2014	0% (8) - - Yes
Organophosphates	-	- - - No
Pyrethroids	2010-2014	42.86% (7) An. gambiae s.l. Yes

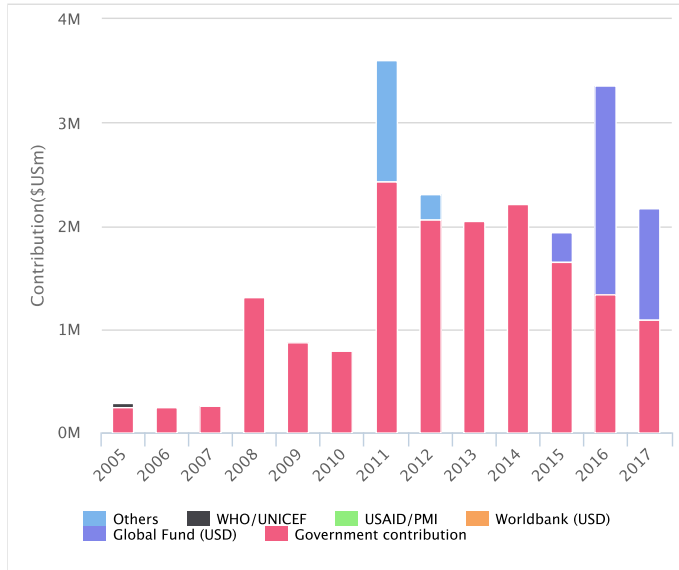
¹Percent of sites for which resistance confirmed and total number of sites that reported data (n)

²Principal vectors that exhibited resistance

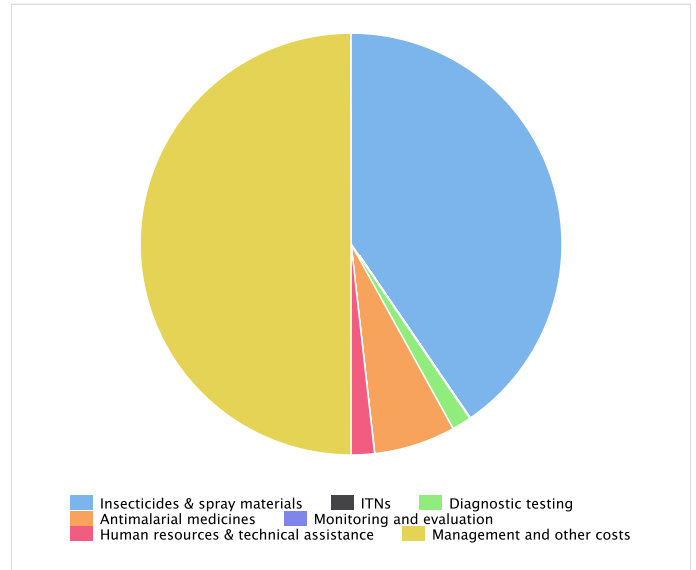
³Class used for malaria vector control in 2017

III. Charts

Sources of financing

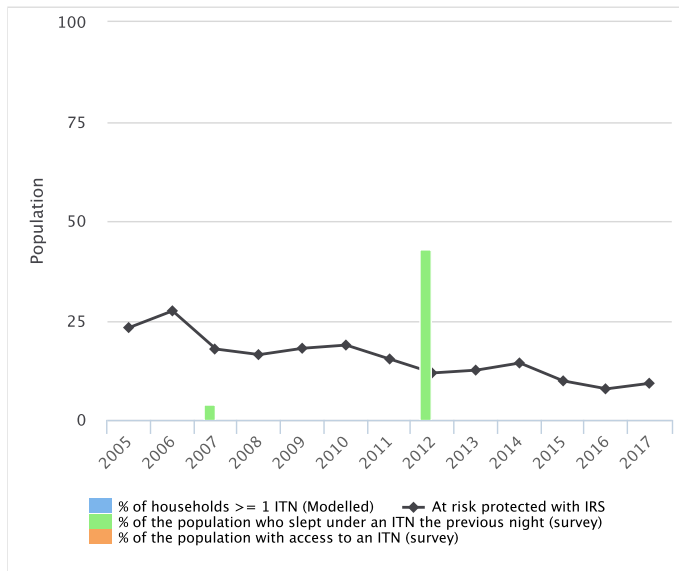


Government expenditure by intervention in 2017

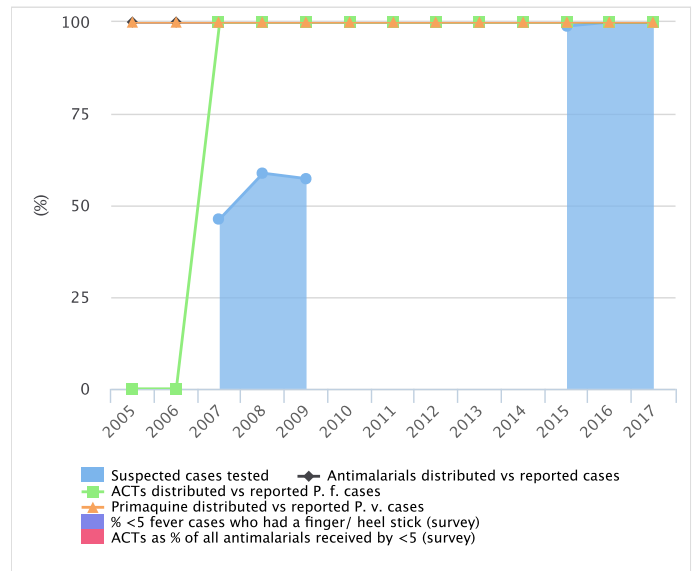


IV. Coverage

Coverage of ITN and IRS

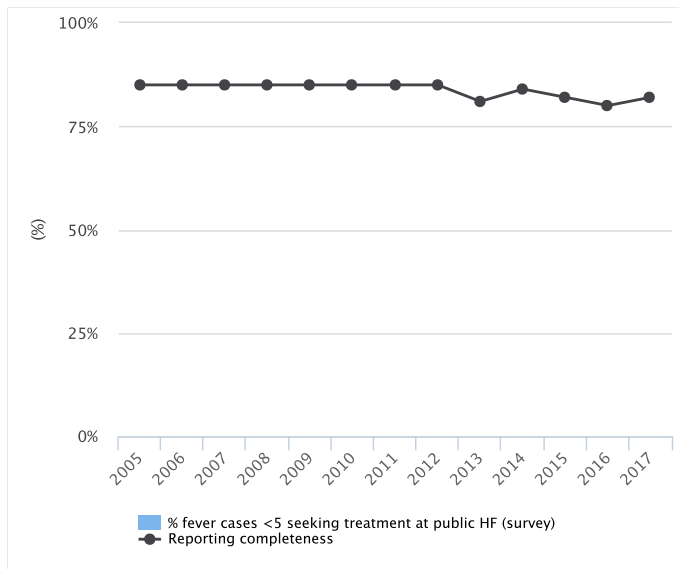


Cases tested and treated in public sector

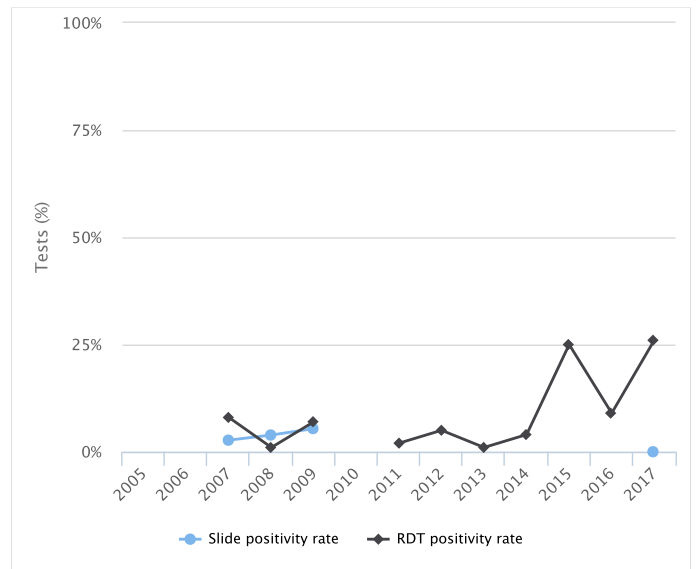


V. Impact

Cases treated

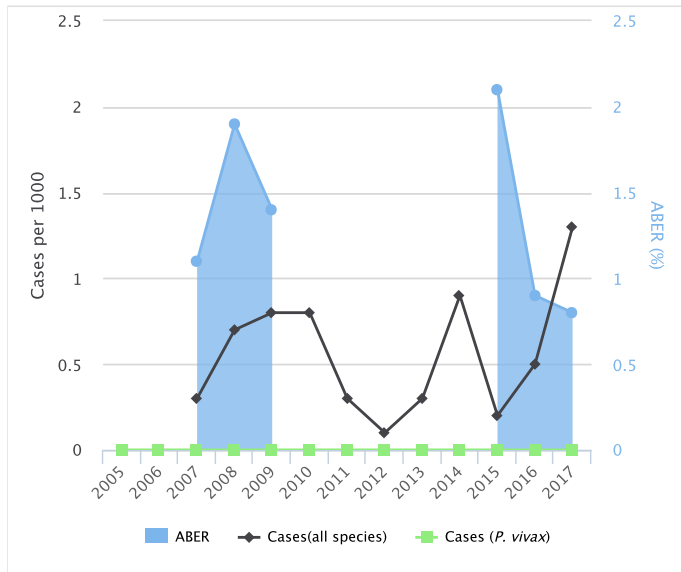


Test positivity



V. Impact

Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



Malaria admissions and deaths

