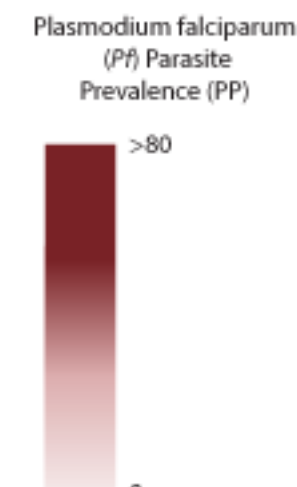
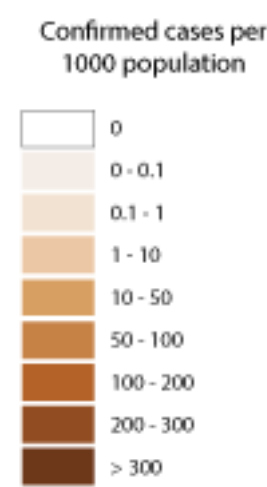


Namibia

African Region



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN)	2015	%
High transmission (> 1 case per 1000 population)	1,140,000	46
Low transmission (0-1 cases per 1000 population)	817,000	33
Malaria-free (0 cases)	507,000	21
Total	2,460,000	

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> , <i>An. funestus</i>		
Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	12,050	Estimated cases:	22,000 [17,000 ; 27,000]
Confirmed cases at community level:	-		
Reported deaths:	45	Estimated deaths:	<100

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Adopted
ITN	ITNs/ LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	1998
	ITNs/ LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2014
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	1965
	DDT is authorized for IRS	Yes	1965
Larval control	Use of larval control recommended	Yes	-
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2005
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2005
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	1990
Treatment	ACT is free of charge for all ages in public sector	Yes	2005
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	Never allowed	-
	Single dose of primaquine is used as gametocidal medicine for <i>P. falciparum</i>	No	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	2008
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	No	2012
	ACD of febrile cases at community level (pro-active)	No	-
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	2012
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases routinely admitted	-	-
	Foci and case investigation undertaken	-	-
Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	2015	

Antimalarial treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	AL	2006
First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AL	2006
Treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	QN	2006
Treatment of severe malaria	QN	2006
Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	AL	2006
Dosage of Primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>		-
Type pf RDT used	P.f + P.v, P.o, P.m (Combo)	

Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)

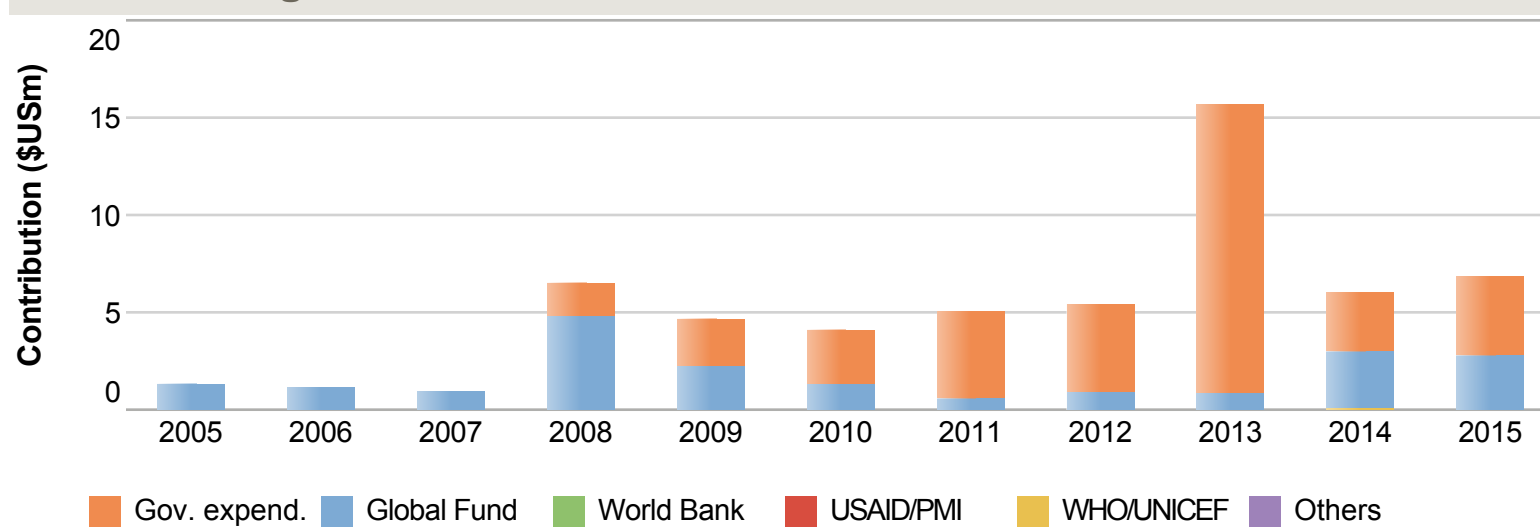
Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No of studies	Species

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

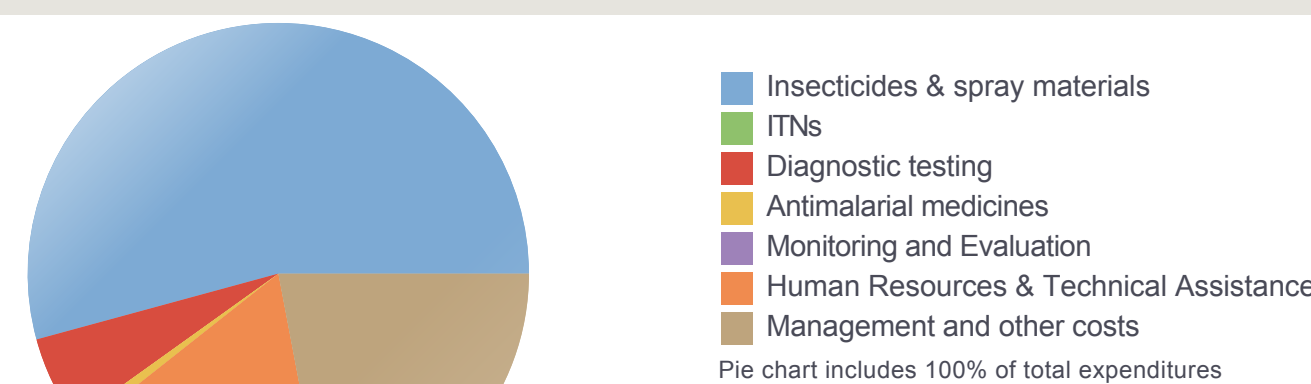
Year	Pyrethroid	DDT	Carbamate	Organophosphate	Species/complex tested
2010-2014	No	No			<i>An. arabiensis</i>

III. Financing

Sources of financing

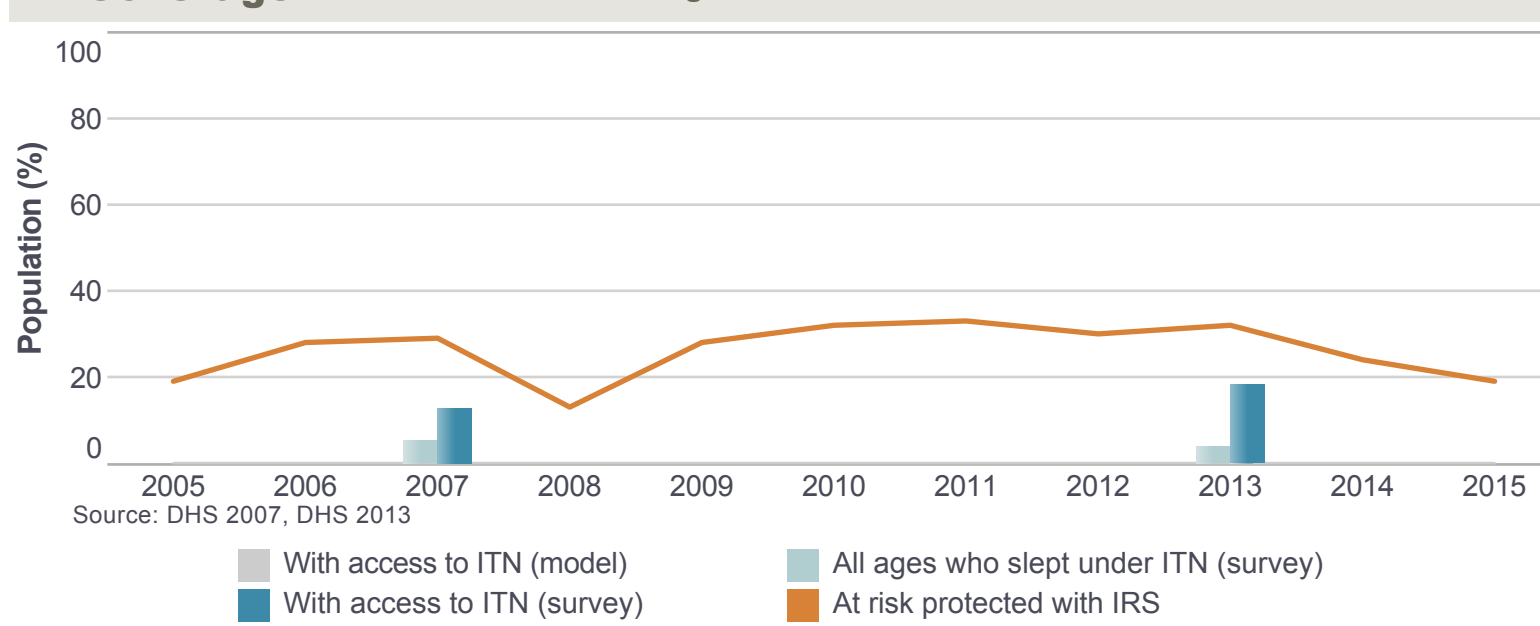


Government expenditure by intervention in 2015

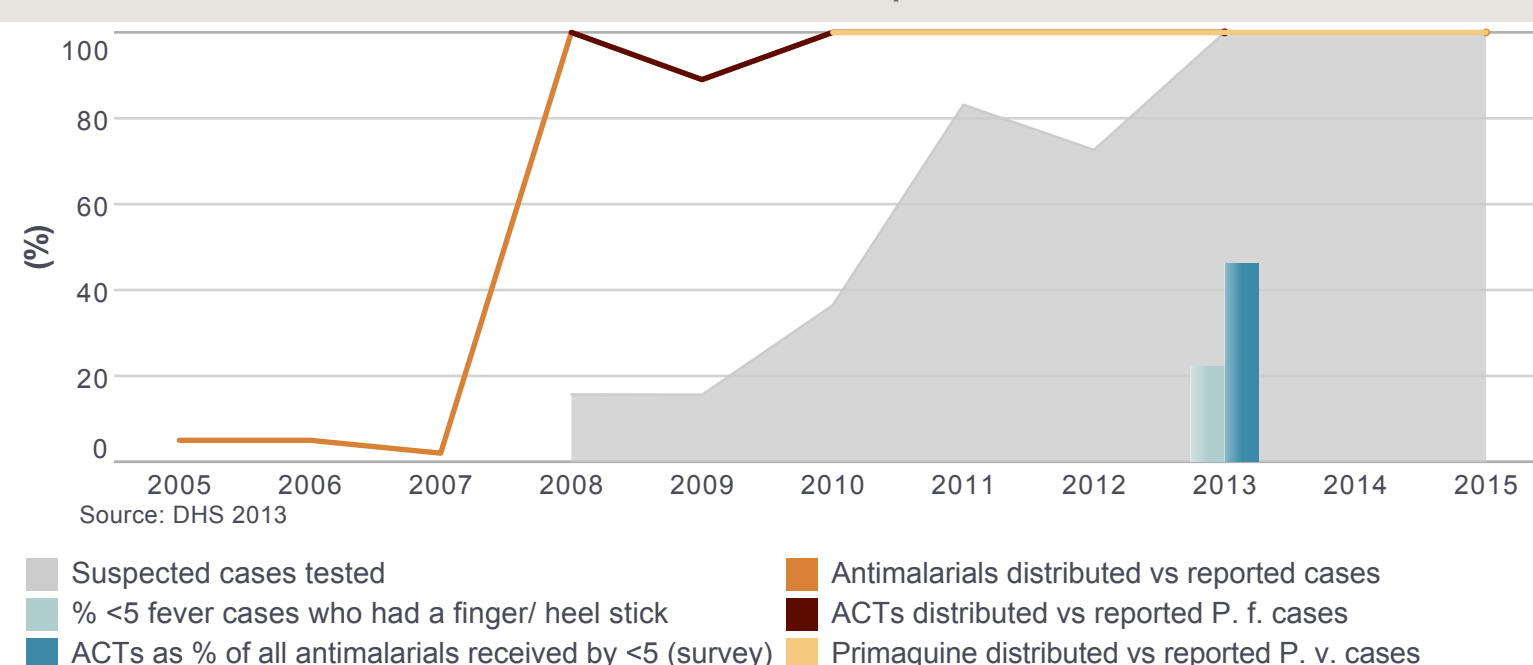


IV. Coverage

Coverage of ITN and IRS

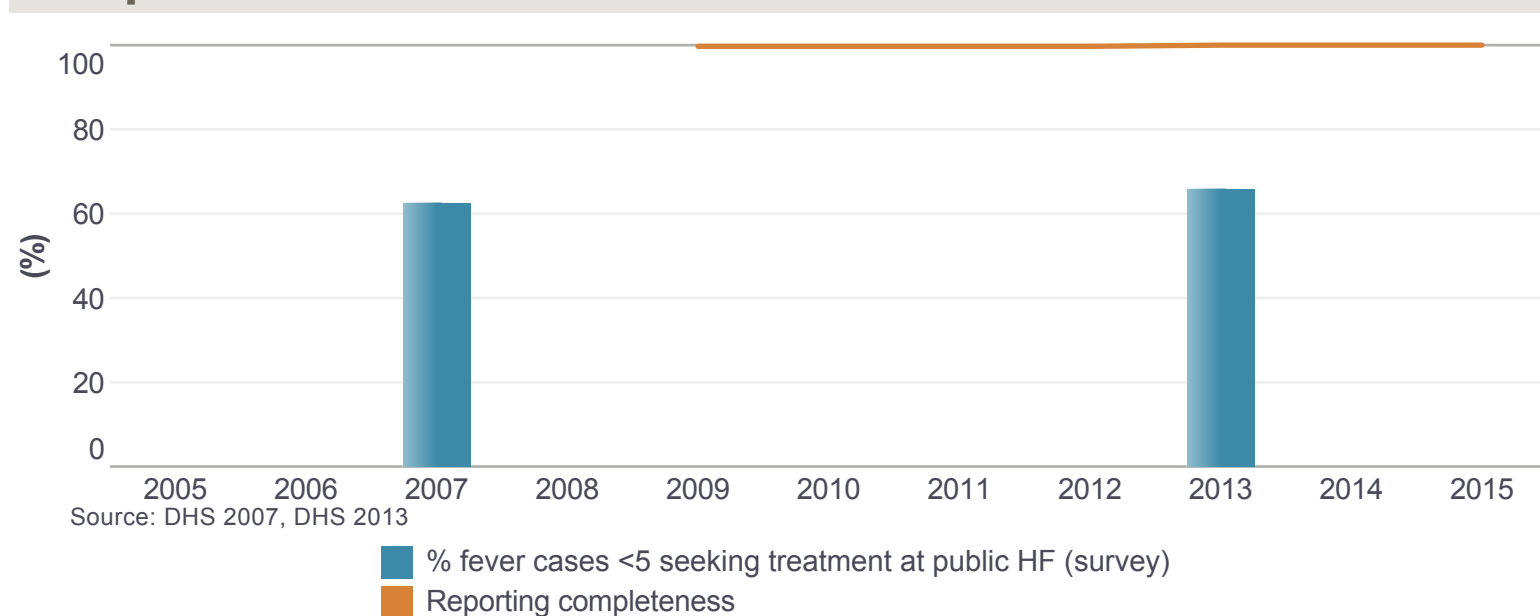


Cases tested and treated in public sector

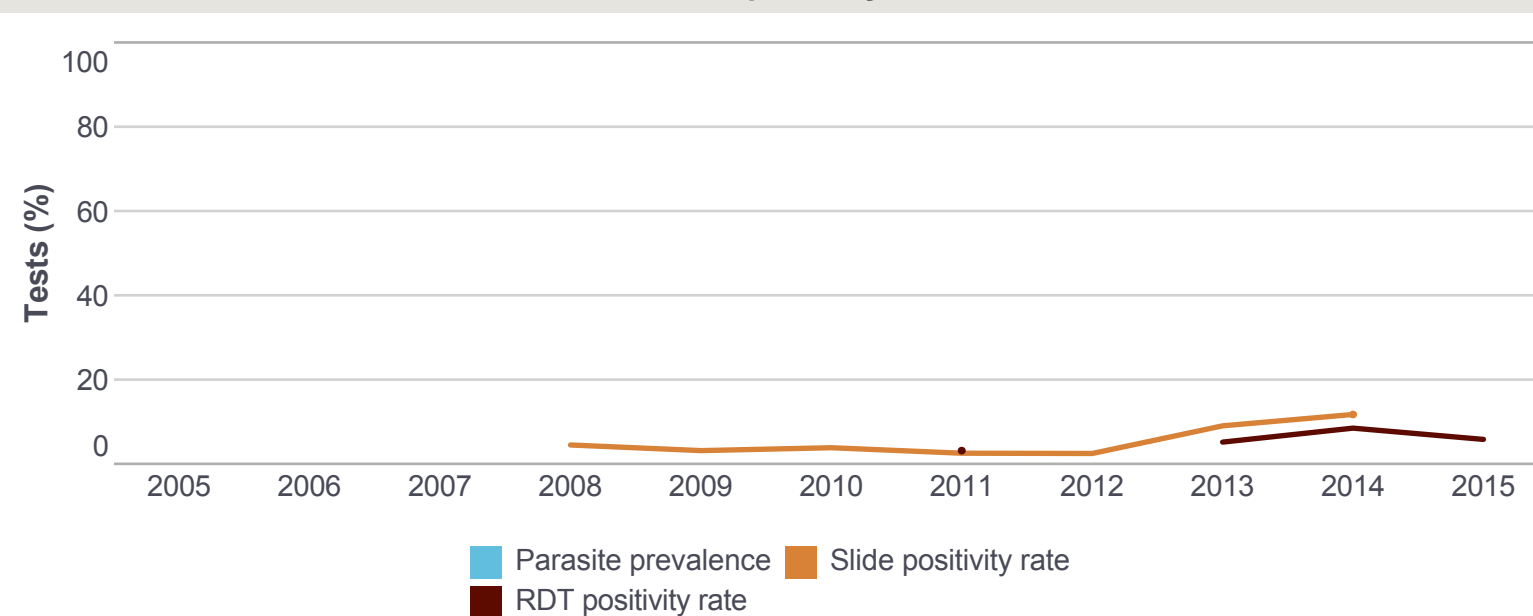


V. Impact

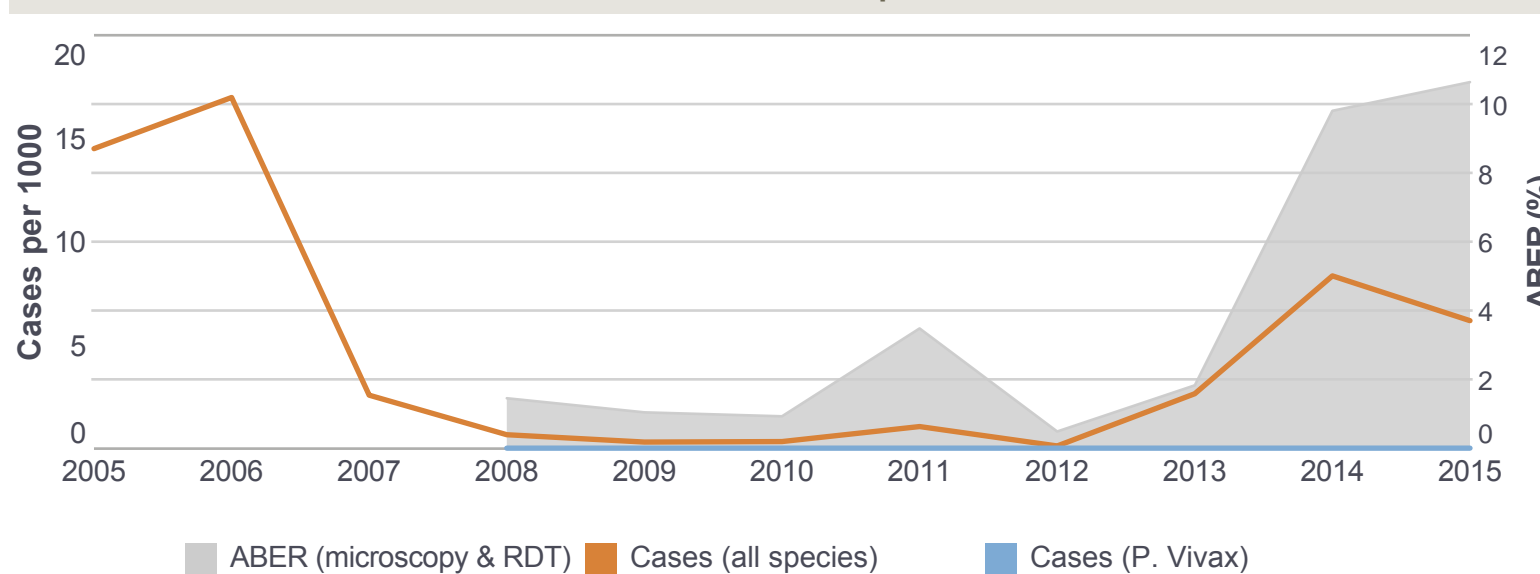
Cases treated



Test positivity



Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



Malaria admissions and deaths (per 100 000)

