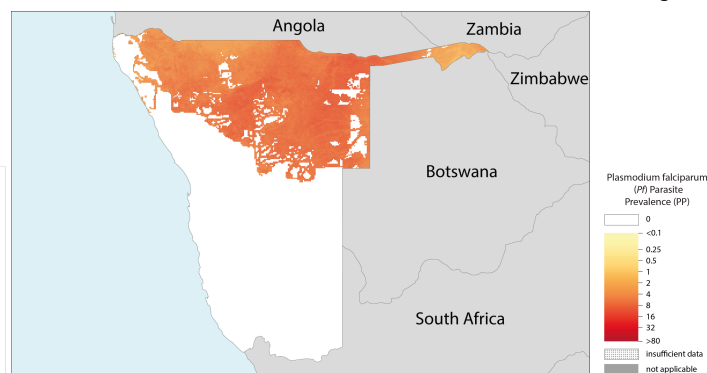
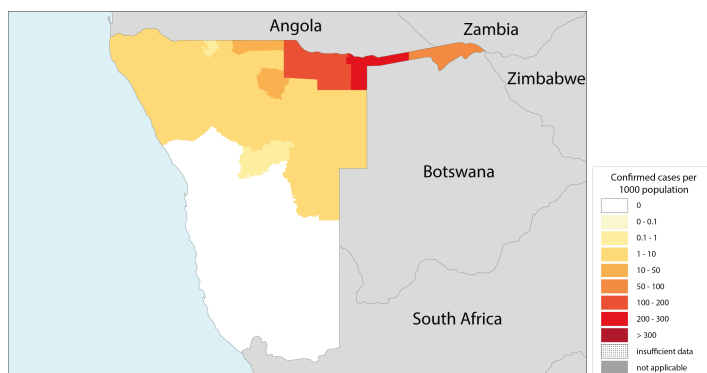


Namibia

African Region



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	1.2M	46
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	841.6K	33
Malaria free (0 cases)	522.6K	21
Total	2.5M	

Parasites and vectors			
Major plasmodium species:	P.falciparum: 100 (%) , P.vivax: 0 (%)		
Major anopheles species:	An. arabiensis, An. gambiae, An. funestus		
Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	54 268	Estimated cases:	89.6K [71.5K, 109.2K]
Confirmed cases at community level:	-		
Confirmed cases from private sector:	-		
Reported deaths:	104	Estimated deaths:	229 [7, 416]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/No	Year 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 used for IRS	Yes	1965
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	Yes	
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2007
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2012
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	1990
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2005
	These are not recommended in national policies and not sold in pharmacies		
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	-	
	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for P. falciparum	Yes	2016
	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	2008
	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	2015
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	Yes	2012
	Mass screening is undertaken	Yes	2012
	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	Yes	2008
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Case and foci investigation undertaken	Yes	2015
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	2015

Antimalaria treatment policy						Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria						AL	2006
First-line treatment of P. falciparum						AL	2006
For treatment failure of P. falciparum						QN	2006
Treatment of severe malaria						QN	2006
Treatment of P. vivax						AL	2006
Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of P. vivax						0.75 mg/Kg (8 weeks)	
Type of RDT used						Pf + Pv, Po, Pm (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		0% sites ¹		Vectors ²		Used ³
Carbamates	-		-		-		No
Organochlorines	2010-2014		0% (19)		-		No
Organophosphates	-		-		-		No
Pyrethroids	2010-2014		0% (19)		-		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