

BOTSWANA



2989

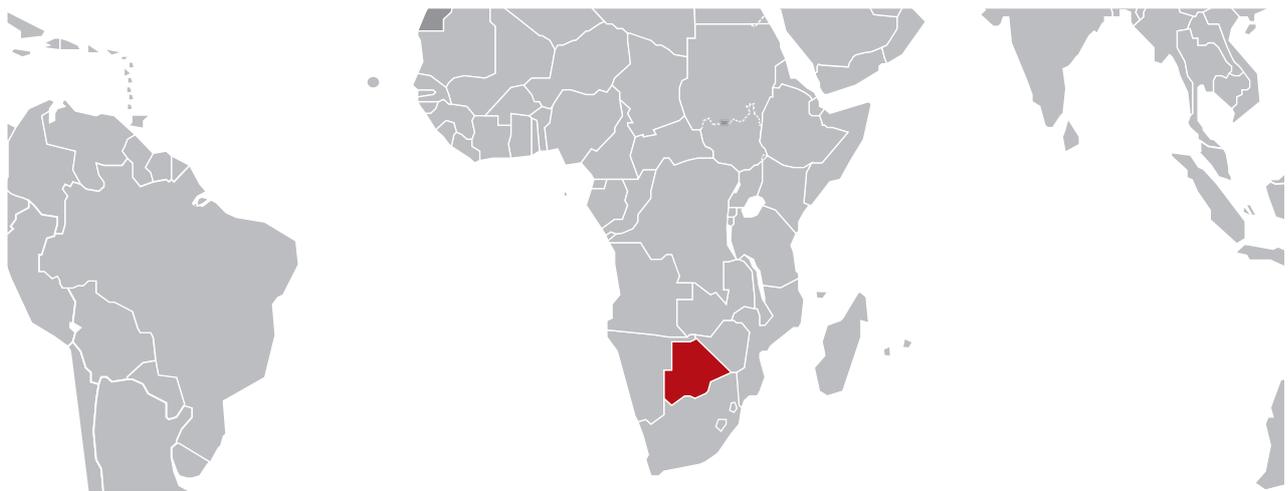
indigenous malaria cases
in 2017

62

imported malaria cases
in 2017

17

malaria deaths
in 2017



Botswana has achieved an impressive reduction in its malaria burden since the beginning of the millennium: from an estimated 71 000 indigenous cases in 2000 to 2989 cases in 2017.

However, the challenge of progressing towards elimination has been evident between 2010 and 2017, with outbreaks recorded during rainy seasons over this period. The national programme has experienced challenges in providing rapid responses to outbreaks and in ensuring people have access to malaria prevention tools, especially in remote regions where coverage rates remain low. In 2017, the country conducted a mid-term review of its malaria strategy and is finalizing recommendations to address gaps and upgrade its overall programme in line with WHO malaria elimination guidelines. National commitment to realize this goal remains high, and Botswana's aggressive plan to step up progress over the coming years can help make elimination a reality.

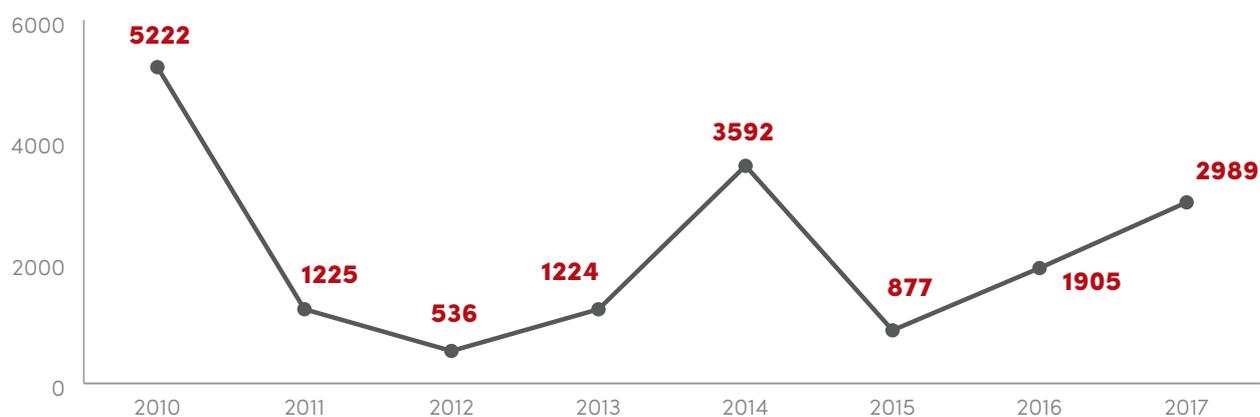
BOTSWANA

AT A GLANCE

- > Dominant malaria species: ***Plasmodium falciparum* (100%)**
- > Populations at greater risk: **Inhabitants of northern Botswana, and migratory cattle herders**
- > Number of areas (foci) with active malaria transmission: **not reported**
- > Number of people at risk of malaria in these areas: **not reported**

MALARIA IMPACT

● number of indigenous malaria cases 2010–2017



GETTING BACK ON COURSE

Botswana will need to:

- **Renew focus** on interrupting indigenous transmission by strengthening surveillance and the follow up of cases.
- **Boost the technical capacities** of its national malaria programme to better respond to the seasonal nature of malaria transmission and reduce the risk of outbreaks; a special focus is needed at the subnational level.
- **Allocate more resources** to the national malaria programme. With the country's last malaria-focused Global Fund grant ending in late 2018, innovative approaches to resource mobilization will be crucial, including from diverse sectors like the private sector.
- **Revise current epidemiological** maps to zoom in at the lowest administrative level. This will help better track malaria cases and target interventions.
- **Continue its engagement** in the Elimination 8 initiative of the Southern Africa Development Community to enhance regional and cross-border collaboration and increase activities with neighbouring malaria-endemic countries.

Cases for are derived from adjustments or reported data for reporting and testing rates and treatment-seeking in different health sectors.