



SOLOMON ISLANDS

Overview

Malaria at a Glance

Reported cases of malaria (59% <i>P. falciparum</i>)	33,002
Deaths from malaria	53
Population at risk (%) (Total population: 535,699)	97
Annual parasite index (cases/1,000 total population/year)	61
Slide positivity rate (%)	14

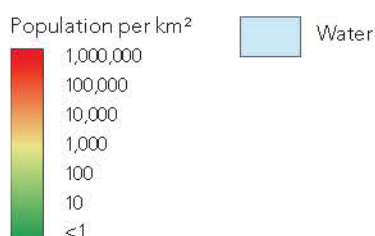
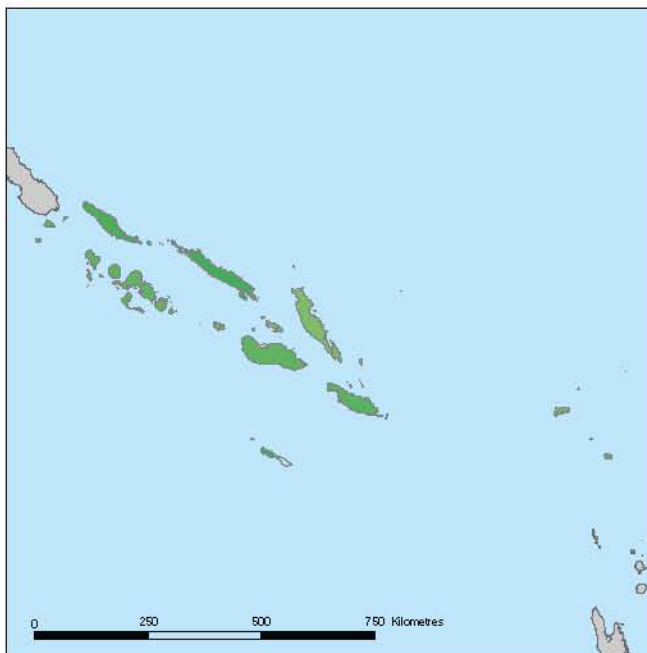
Source: WHO, World Malaria Report 2010

Health and Economic Indicators

GNI per capita (US\$)	1,030
Country income level	Lower middle
Annual per capita health expenditure (US\$)	72
Total health expenditure as % of GDP	5
Private health expenditure as % of total health expenditure	6
Life expectancy (years)	67

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Human Population Density

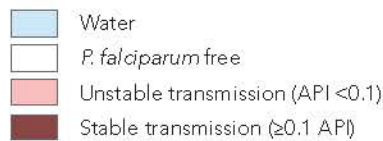
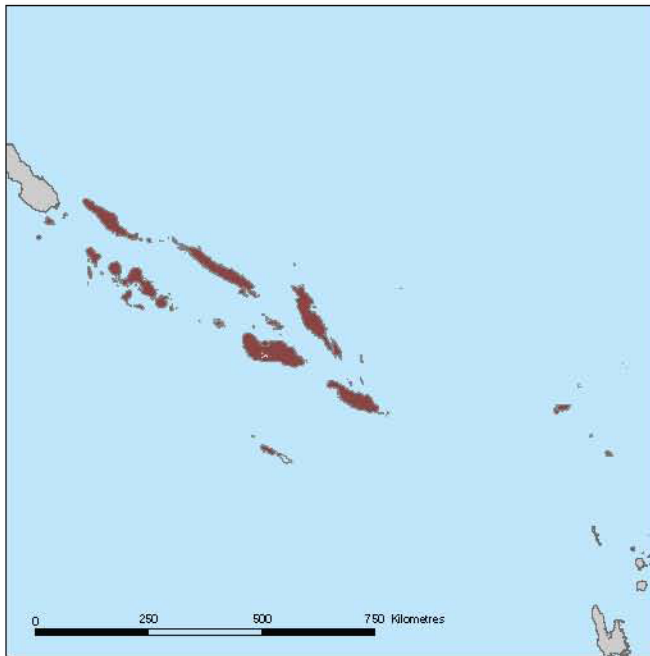


Strategic Program Goals for Elimination

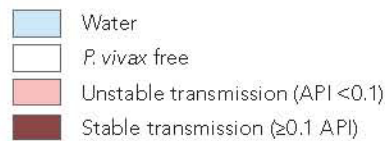
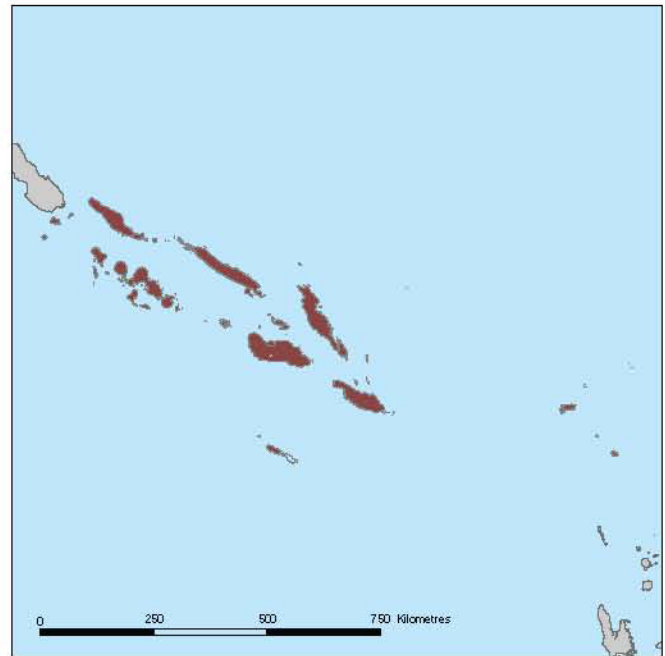
- Reduce the national annual parasite index by 64% between 2007 and 2014
- Reduce annual malaria-related deaths from 7/100,000 to less than 0.1/100,000 by 2014
- Eliminate malaria in Isabel and Temotu Provinces by 2014

Malaria Transmission Limits

Plasmodium falciparum

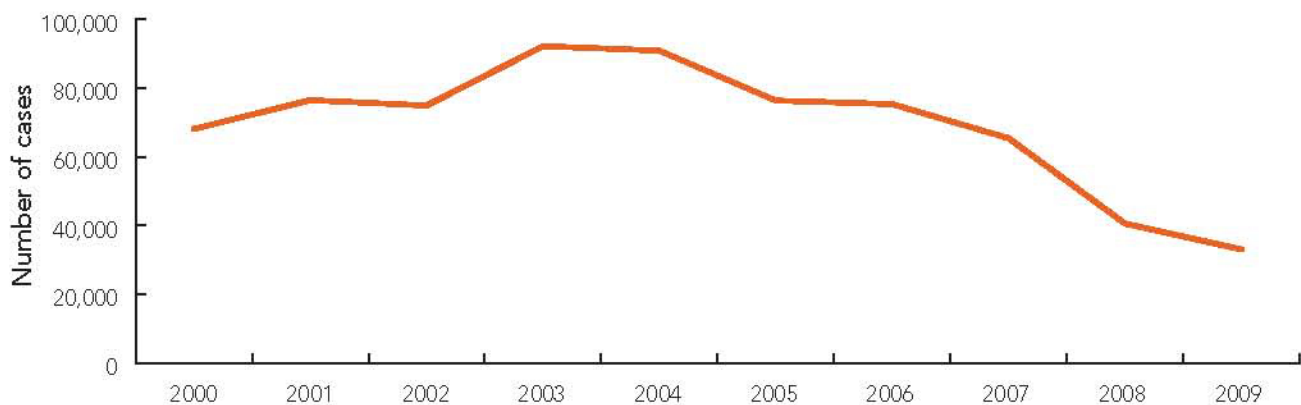


Plasmodium vivax



P. falciparum/*P. vivax* malaria risk is classified into no risk, unstable risk of <0.1 case per 1,000 population (API) and stable risk of ≥0.1 case per 1,000 population (API). Risk was defined using health management information system data and the transmission limits were further refined using temperature and aridity data. Data from the international travel and health guidelines (ITHG) were used to identify zero risk in certain cities, islands and other administrative areas.

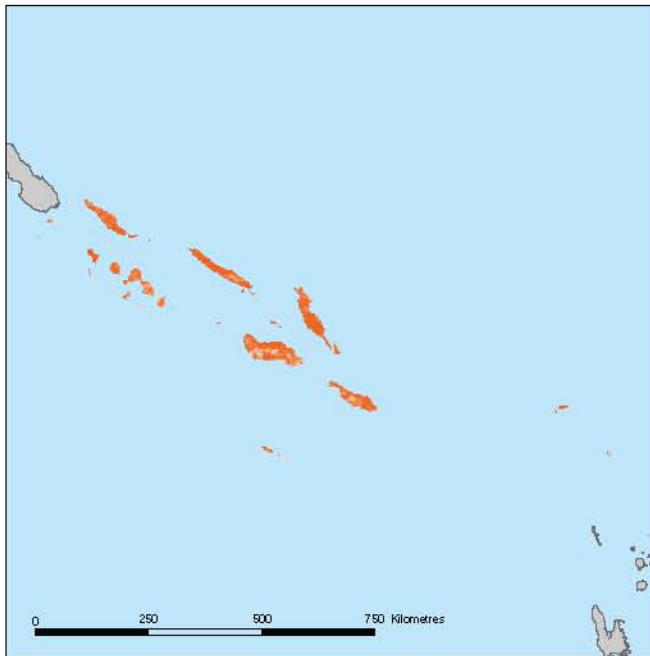
Reported Malaria Cases



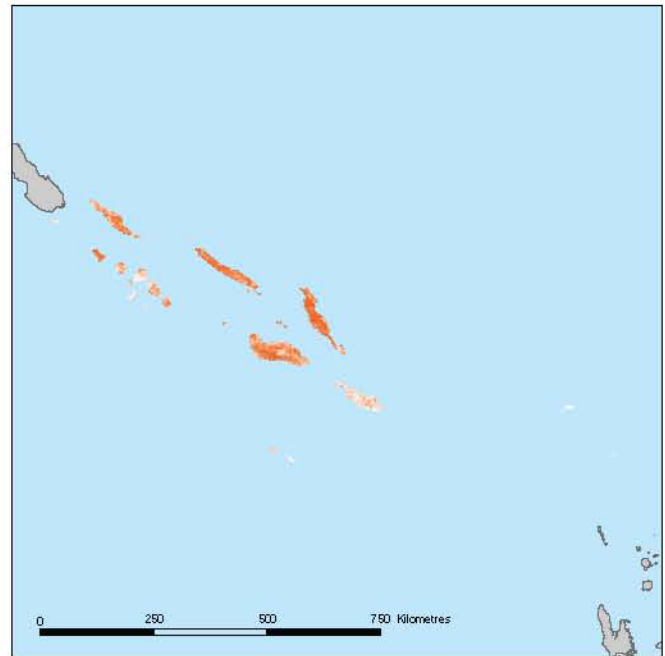
Source: WHO, World Malaria Report 2010

Occurrence of Malaria Vector Species

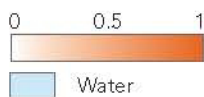
1. Farauti Complex



2. *Anopheles koliensis*



Probability of occurrence scale



These maps show the predicted probability of occurrence of each vector species.

Bionomics Vector Species Table

Species	Vector status across species range	Primary environment	Zoophilic/ anthropophilic	Endo/ exophagic	Endo/ exophilic	Biting time
<i>Anopheles (Cellia) farauti</i> species complex	Includes important vector species	Coastal areas, brackish or fresh water, highland river valleys, a great variety of aquatic habitats	Anthropophilic/ both	Both	Exophilic/both	Day/ dusk/ night
<i>Anopheles (Cellia) koliensis</i> Owen, 1945	Important vector throughout range	Irrigation ditches and ponds in sunlight with vegetation	Anthropophilic	Both	Exophilic/both	Night/ all

Sources

SOURCES FOR THE MAPS IN THE *ATLAS OF THE ASIA PACIFIC MALARIA ELIMINATION NETWORK, 2011*

Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC). <http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/gpw>.

United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs. World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision Population Database. <http://esa.un.org/unup>.

Guerra, CA, Gikandi, PW, Tatem, AJ, Noor, AM, Smith, DL, Hay, SI and Snow, RW. (2008). The limits and intensity of *Plasmodium falciparum* transmission: implications for malaria control and elimination worldwide. *Public Library of Science Medicine*, 5(2): e38.

Guerra, CA, Howes, RE, Patil, AP, Gething, PW, Van Boeckel, TP, Temperley, WH, Kabaria, CW, Tatem, AJ, Manh, BH, Elyazar, IRF, Baird, JK, Snow, RW and Hay, SI. (2010). The international limits and population at risk of *Plasmodium vivax* transmission in 2009. *Public Library of Science Neglected Tropical Diseases*, 4(8): e774.

Sinka, ME, Bangs, MJ, Manguin, S, Chareonviriyaphap, T, Patil, AP, Temperley, WH, Gething, PW, Elyazar, IRF, Kabaria, CW, Harbach, RE and Hay, SI. (2011). The dominant Anopheles vectors of human malaria in the Asia-Pacific region: occurrence data, distribution maps and bionomic précis. *Parasites and Vectors* 4:89.

SOURCES FOR SOLOMON ISLANDS

Strategic Program Goals for Elimination

National Malaria Strategic Vision 2007–2016. Solomon Islands. Asia Pacific Malaria Elimination Network (APMEN) website —Country Resources. [http://apmen.org/storage/country-partner/Solomon Islands-National Vision Statement.pdf](http://apmen.org/storage/country-partner/Solomon%20Islands-National%20Vision%20Statement.pdf).

Atkinson J, Bobogare A, Fitzgerald L, Boaz L, Appleyard B, Toaliu H, Vallely A. A qualitative study on the acceptability and preference of three types of long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets in Solomon Islands: implications for malaria elimination. *Malaria* 2009, 8: 119. <http://www.malariajournal.com/content/pdf/1475-2875-8-119.pdf>.

Transmission Limits Maps (Data years 2003–2005, 2007)

Malaria epidemiology (2009), Solomon Islands, World Health Organization/Regional Office for the Western Pacific, Manila, Republic of the Philippines, URL: <http://www.wpro.who.int/sites/mvp/epidemiology/malaria/>

The Sources listed above are extracted from the following pages in the *Atlas of the Asia Pacific Malaria Elimination Network, 2011*

Methods and Sources (12)

Appendix A: Sources and Citations for the Strategic Program Goals for Elimination (59–60)

Appendix B: Annual Parasite Incidence Data Used for the Transmission Limits Maps (61)