

# BELIZE



**7**

**indigenous malaria cases**  
in 2017

**2**

**imported malaria case**  
in 2017

**0**

**malaria deaths**  
since 2006



This Central American country has achieved a 99% reduction in indigenous cases between 2000 and 2017, from 1486 to seven.

The substantial decline in cases can be attributed to effective investments in early detection and treatment and preventative measures such as indoor residual spraying (IRS) and long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN). With a view towards elimination by 2020, Belize's national malaria programme reoriented its activities in 2015 to enhance surveillance through a greater focus on locating where malaria transmission is most likely to occur, known as risk stratification. This approach aims to make malaria interventions more targeted and reach the communities and people most likely to become infected. The country is intent on achieving full coverage of IRS and LLINs in these priority locations. An important pillar of Belize's elimination strategy is engaging civil society in reaching the 2020 elimination target, with community health workers and volunteers trained in knowing how to correctly detect malaria-related symptoms.

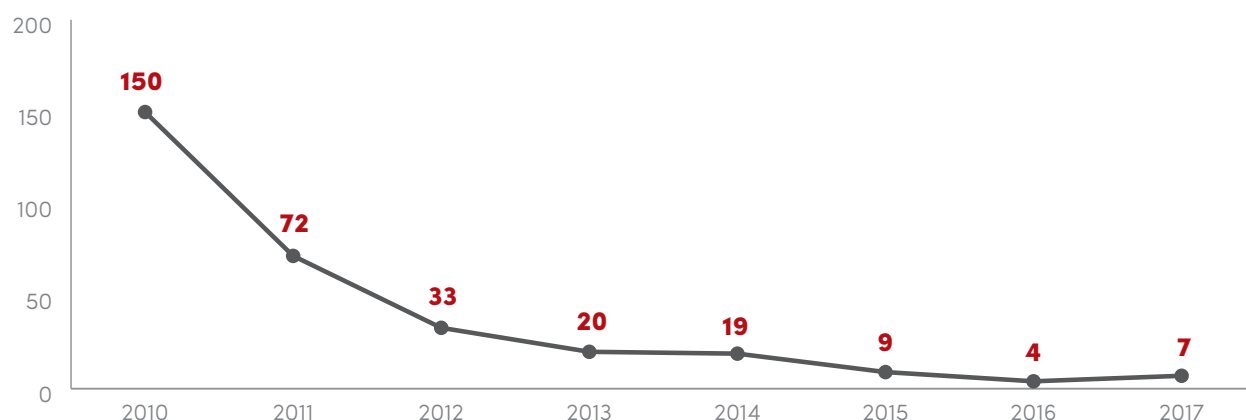
# BELIZE

## AT A GLANCE

- > Dominant malaria species:  
***Plasmodium vivax* (100%)**
- > Populations at greater risk:  
**Inhabitants in the central and southern districts, mainly related to work in agriculture, and in the northern districts, largely linked to the trade in contraband goods**
- > Number of areas (foci) with active malaria transmission: **15**
- > Number of people at risk of malaria in these areas: **41 000**

## MALARIA IMPACT

● number of indigenous malaria cases 2010–2017



## KEEPING ON COURSE

Belize will need to:

- **Focus on greater cross-border cooperation** with neighbouring Guatemala and Mexico to keep the risk of malaria importation low.
- **Follow through on its plans** to strengthen surveillance and diagnosis, and provide universal access to preventive tools in targeted areas.
- **Provide sufficient financing** to ensure the continuity of its elimination programme.

Source: *World malaria report 2018*

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