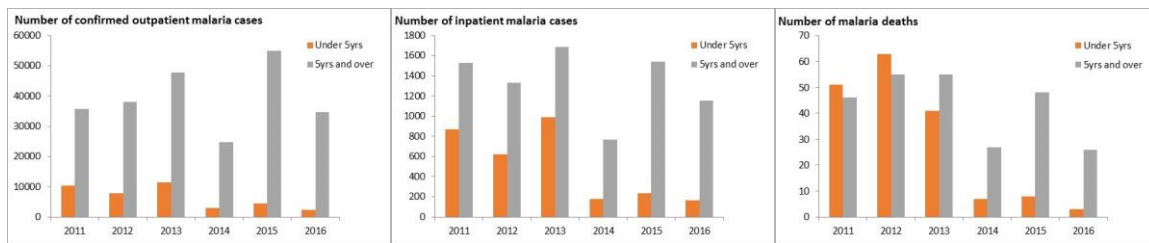
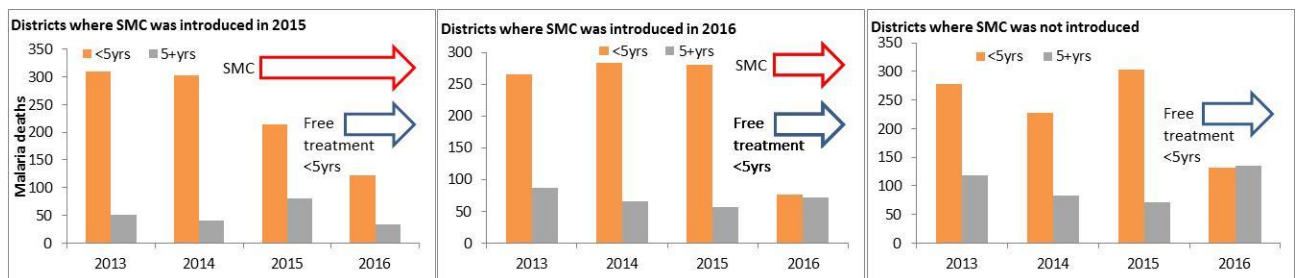


Figure 1: Impact of SMC in The Gambia: Reported number of malaria cases and malaria deaths during the transmission season (August-November) for Upper River and Central River Regions before (2011-2013) and after the introduction of SMC for children under 5 years of age (2014-2016):



There was a reduction of over 50% in the number of malaria cases and malaria deaths in the transmission season in children under 5 years of age, following introduction of SMC.

Figure 2: Burkina Faso. Reported number of malaria deaths in district hospitals during the transmission season (August-November) in children under 5 years of age and in patients 5 years and above, in areas where SMC was introduced in 2015, areas where SMC was introduced in 2016, and areas where SMC was not introduced.



There was a reduction in the number of malaria deaths in children under 5 years of age during the transmission season, following introduction of SMC, and a further reduction when the policy of free treatment for children under 5 was introduced in June 2016. Estimates from a Poisson regression model fitted to the number of malaria deaths in each year, age group and district, with indicator variables for SMC and for the policy of free treatment for under 5's, gave estimates of a reduction of 50% (95%CI 29%,66%) associated with SMC and 64% (95%CI 53%,72%) associated with the policy of free treatment.