

PERU



- 1 Tumbes
- 2 Loreto
- 3 Amazonas
- 4 Piura
- 5 Lambayeque
- 6 Cajamarca
- 7 San Martín
- 8 La Libertad
- 9 Ancash
- 10 Huánuco
- 11 Ucayali
- 12 Pasco
- 13 Junín
- 14 Lima
- 15 Constitutional Province of El Callao
- 16 Madre de Dios
- 17 Huancavelica
- 18 Ayacucho
- 19 Apurímac
- 20 Ica
- 21 Cusco
- 22 Arequipa
- 23 Puno
- 24 Moquegua
- 25 Tacna

In 2005, the Republic of Peru had a population of 27,219,264 inhabitants. The country has a land area of 1,285,215 km², distributed over three major geographic regions: the coast, the Andean highlands, and the Amazon jungle. It is politically divided into 25 departments (including the Constitutional Province of El Callao) and encompasses 194 provinces and 1,829 districts.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AND PROBLEMS

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MALARIA

It is estimated that 13 million people live in areas at risk of malaria transmission (1.2 million in high-risk areas); in 2005, a total of 87,699 malaria cases were reported, a significant decrease from the 247,229 cases reported in 1998, although the El Niño phenomenon of 1997 and 1998 must be taken into consideration. Reported cases came from the Amazon jungle and the northern coast; the former is a very wet and rainy area nearly all year long, and the latter is a desert area, but with rice plantations that require large amounts of water, making them suitable places for the vector to reproduce. Seventeen percent of malaria cases were caused by *Plasmodium falciparum*. Mortality is low in Peru, and four deaths were reported in 2005¹.

¹ Excerpted from Pan American Health Organization. 2007. Health in the Americas, 2007. Volume II – Countries. Peru. p. 584. Washington, D.C.: PAHO.