Abstract
The objective of this research was to analyze the sustainability of the malaria control policy in the municipality of El Bagre, during 2011. We performed a mixed-design study with a dominant model QUALquan, of exploratory character. We carried out fourteen interviews and a review of the documentation to identify social and ecological processes involved with malaria, and also to describe and analyze the control policy for this illness. We found that mining, migrations, cultural practices and beliefs, the armed conflict and climate variations are related with the dynamic of the illness. Likewise, we found that the structure of the control policy accounts for the limited capacity of the actors to adapt the control actions to the socio-ecological processes of the region. The control policy showed to be effective, although, under the assumptions of the model, it is barely sustainable.

Keywords
Sustainable development; public policies; malaria; theoretical models; systems analysis.