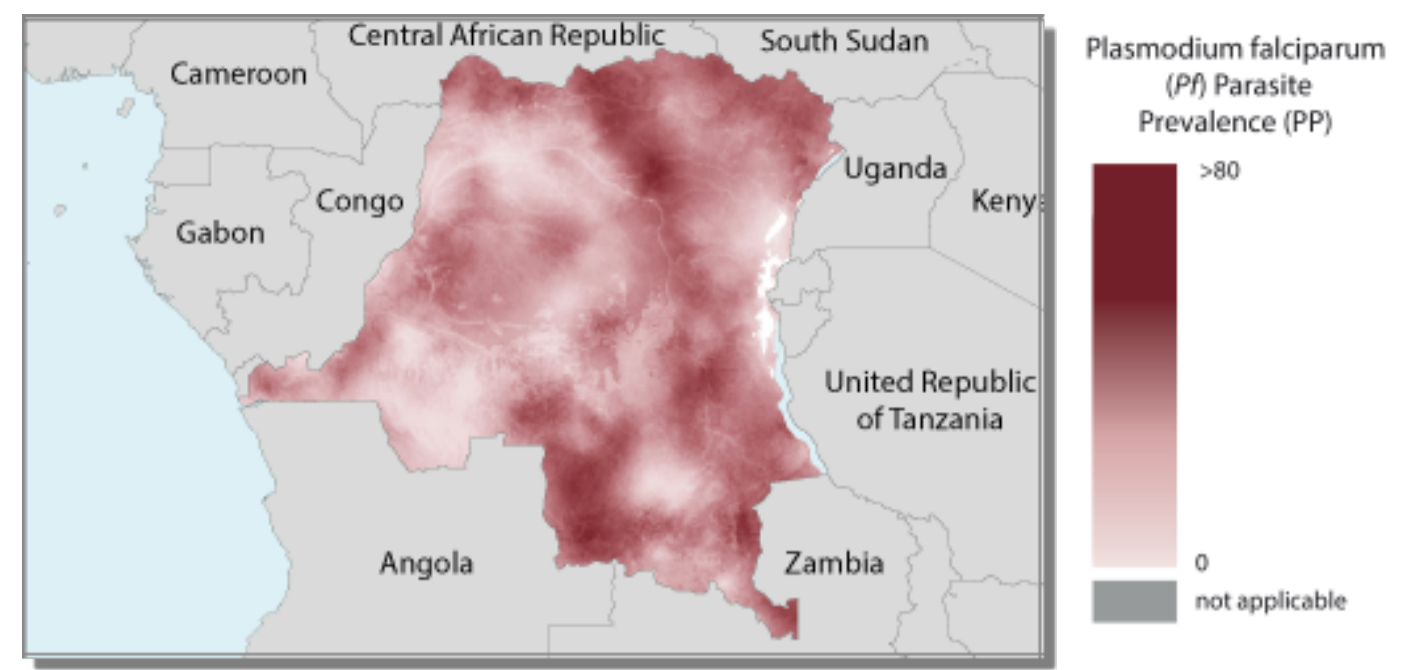
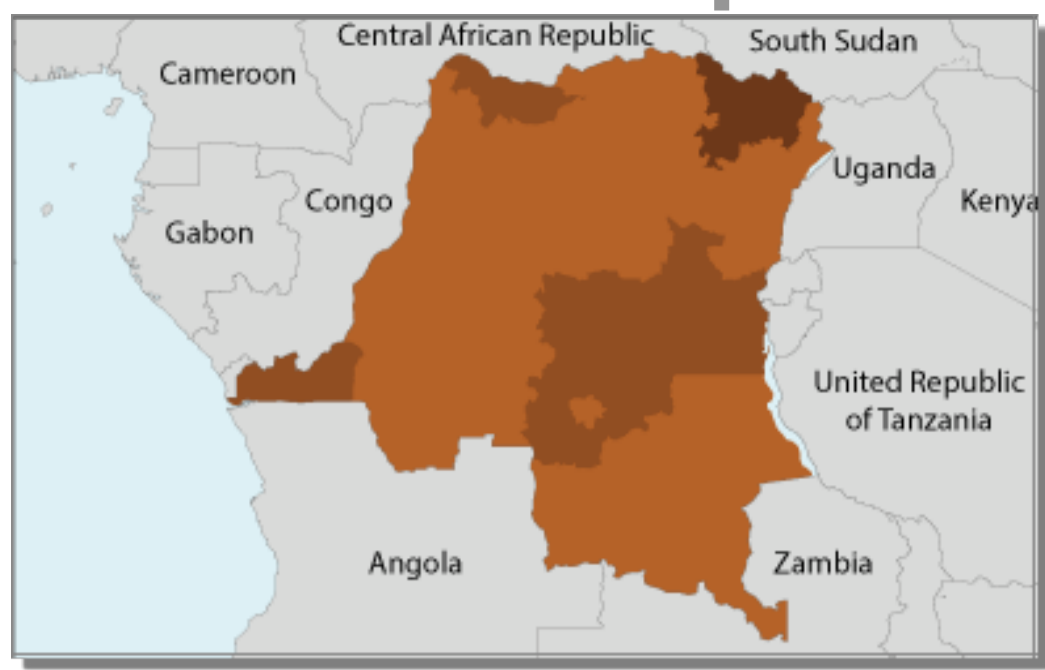


Democratic Republic of the Congo

African Region



Based on 2015 reported data

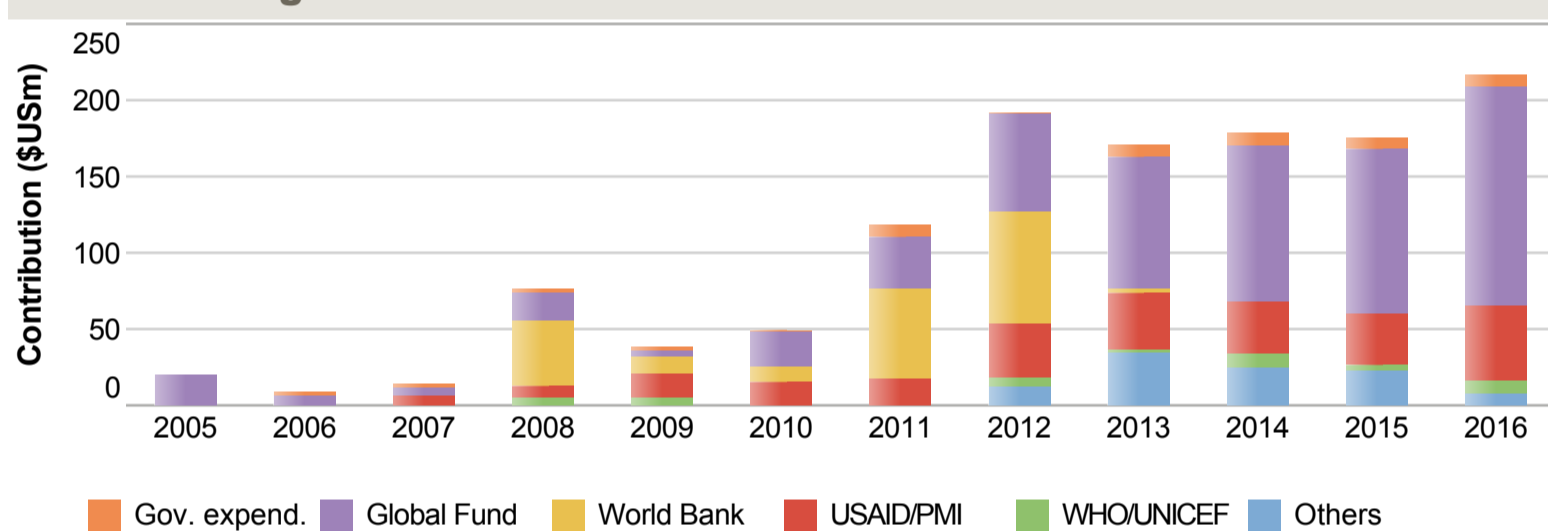
I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN)	2016	%	Parasites and vectors
High transmission (> 1 case per 1000 population)	76,400,000	97	Plasmodium species: <i>P. falciparum</i> (100%), <i>P. vivax</i> (0%)
Low transmission (0-1 cases per 1000 population)	2,300,000	3	Major anopheles species: <i>An. gambiae</i> , <i>An. funestus</i> , <i>An. niii</i> , <i>An. moucheti</i>
Malaria-free (0 cases)	-	-	Reported confirmed cases (health facility): 15,330,841 Estimated cases: 22,640,000 [14,280,000-35,900,000]
Total	78,740,000	-	Confirmed cases at community level: 1,490,289
			Reported deaths: 33,997 Estimated deaths: 60,500 [50,100-70,800]

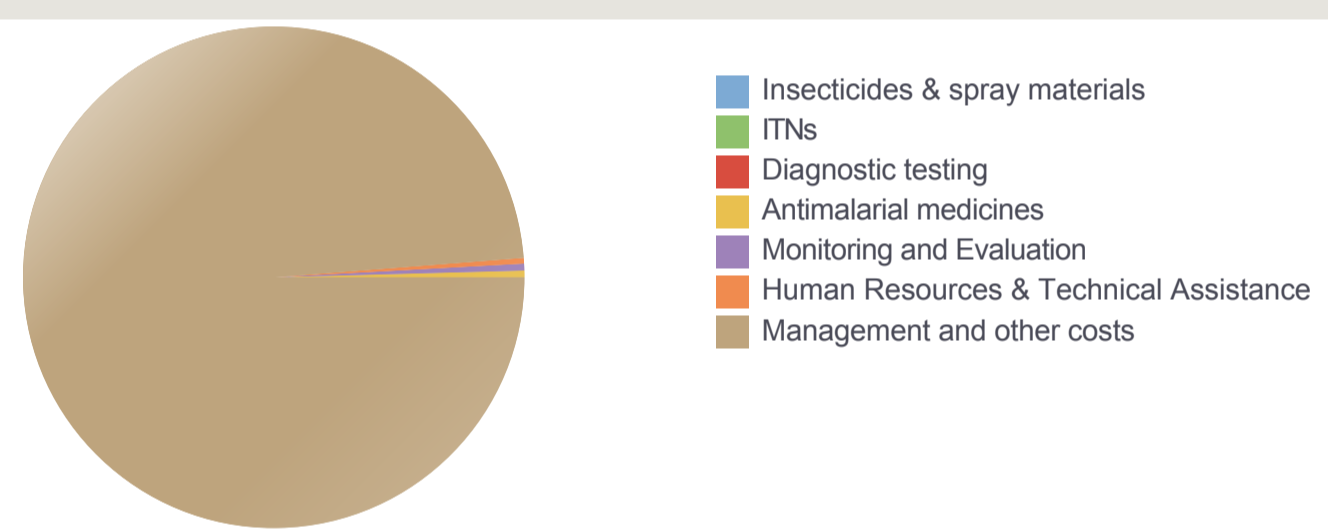
II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Adopted	Antimalarial treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted					
ITN	ITNs/ LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2006	First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	AS+AQ	2005					
	ITNs/ LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2008	First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AS+AQ	2005					
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2007	Treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	QN	2005					
	DDT is authorized for IRS	No	-	Treatment of severe malaria	AS, QN	2005					
Larval control	Use of larval control recommended	Yes	1998	Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	-	-					
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2004	Dosage of Primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	-	-					
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2007	Type of RDT used	P.f + all species (Combo)						
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2007								
Treatment	ACT is free of charge for all ages in public sector	Yes	2006	Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)							
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	Is banned	2009	Medicine	Year(s)	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
	Single dose of primaquine is used as gametocidal medicine for <i>P. falciparum</i>	No	-	AL	2011-2014	0	0.55	5.9	28 days	8	<i>P. falciparum</i>
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	No	-	AS+AQ	2011-2014	0	1.1	4.7	28 days	7	<i>P. falciparum</i>
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-	Insecticide resistance tests (mosquito mortality, %)							
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	-	Insecticide class	Years	Min	Mean	Max	No. of sites	Species	
	System for monitoring adverse reactions to antimalarials exists	Yes	2010	Organochlorines	2010-2015	0.1	0.3	1	9	<i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>	
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	-	-	Organophosphates	2012-2015	0.8	1	1	10	<i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>	
	ACD of febrile cases at community level (pro-active)	Yes	2010	Carbamates	2010-2016	0.9	1	1	10	<i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>	
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-	Pyrethroids	2010-2016	0.1	0.8	1	12	<i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>	
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-								
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-								
	Foci and case investigation undertaken	-	-								
Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	2005									

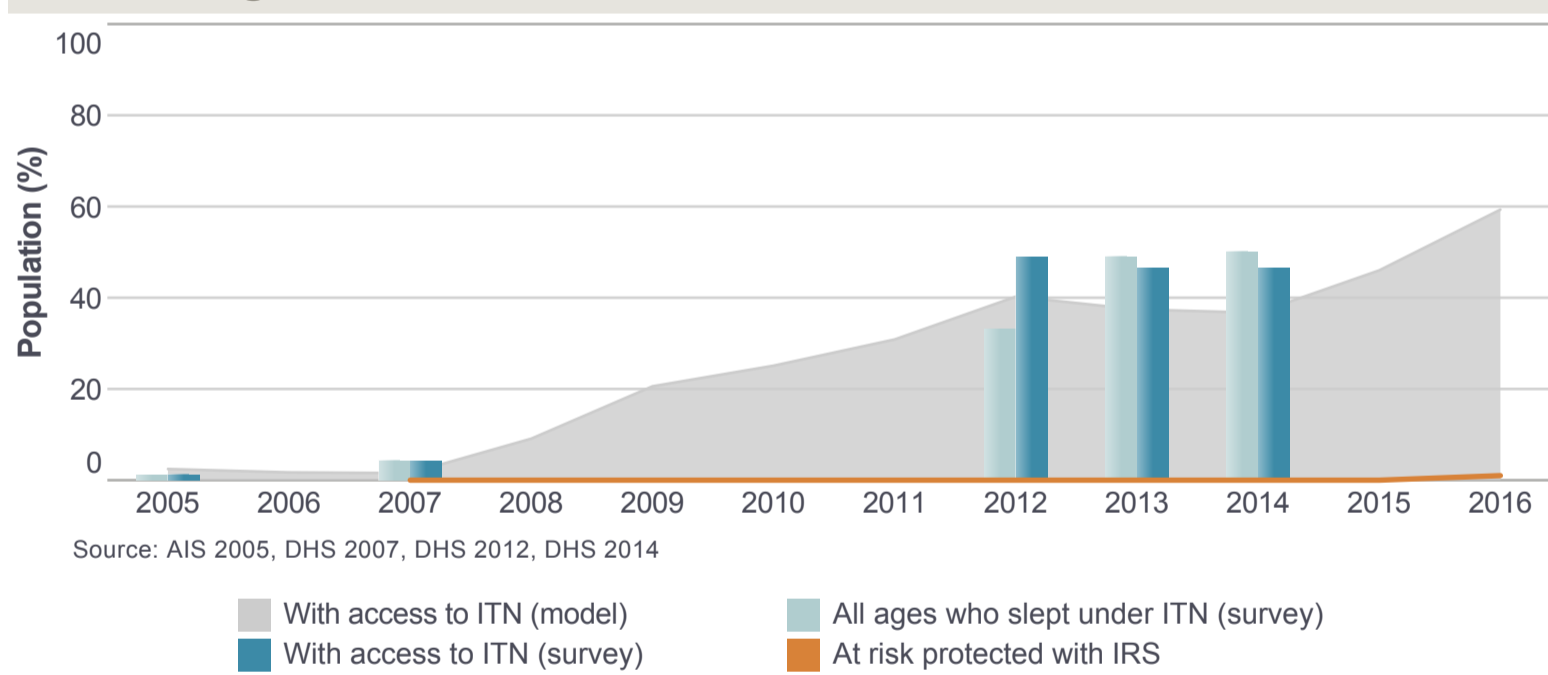
III. Financing



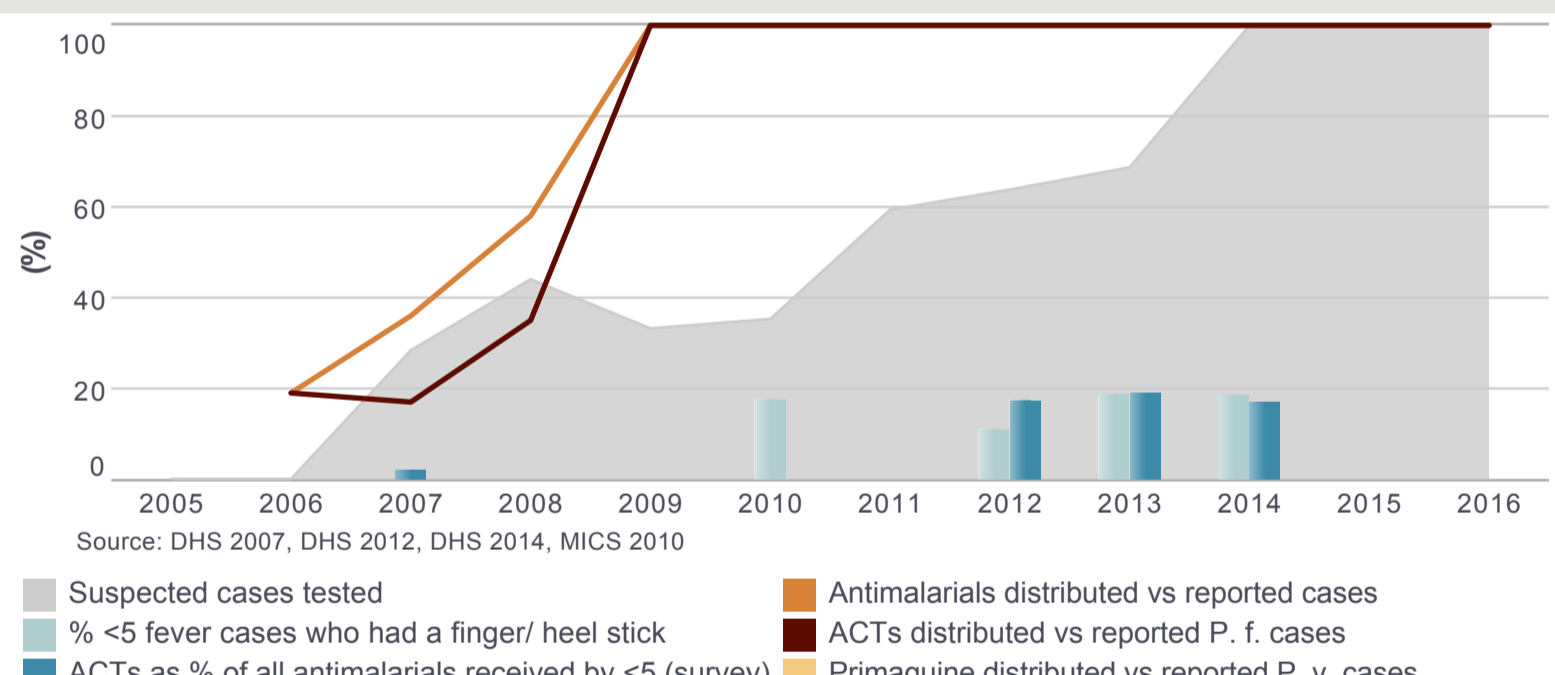
Government expenditure by intervention in 2016



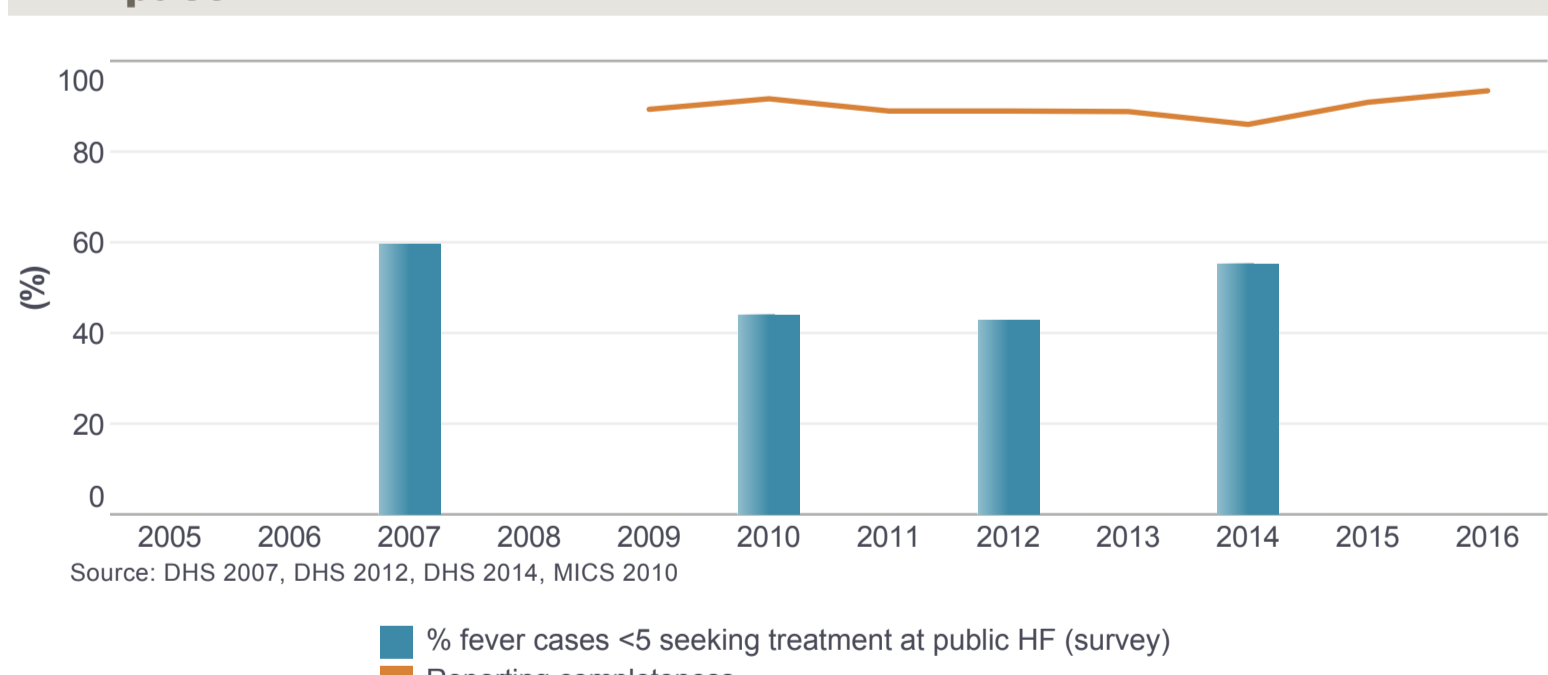
IV. Coverage



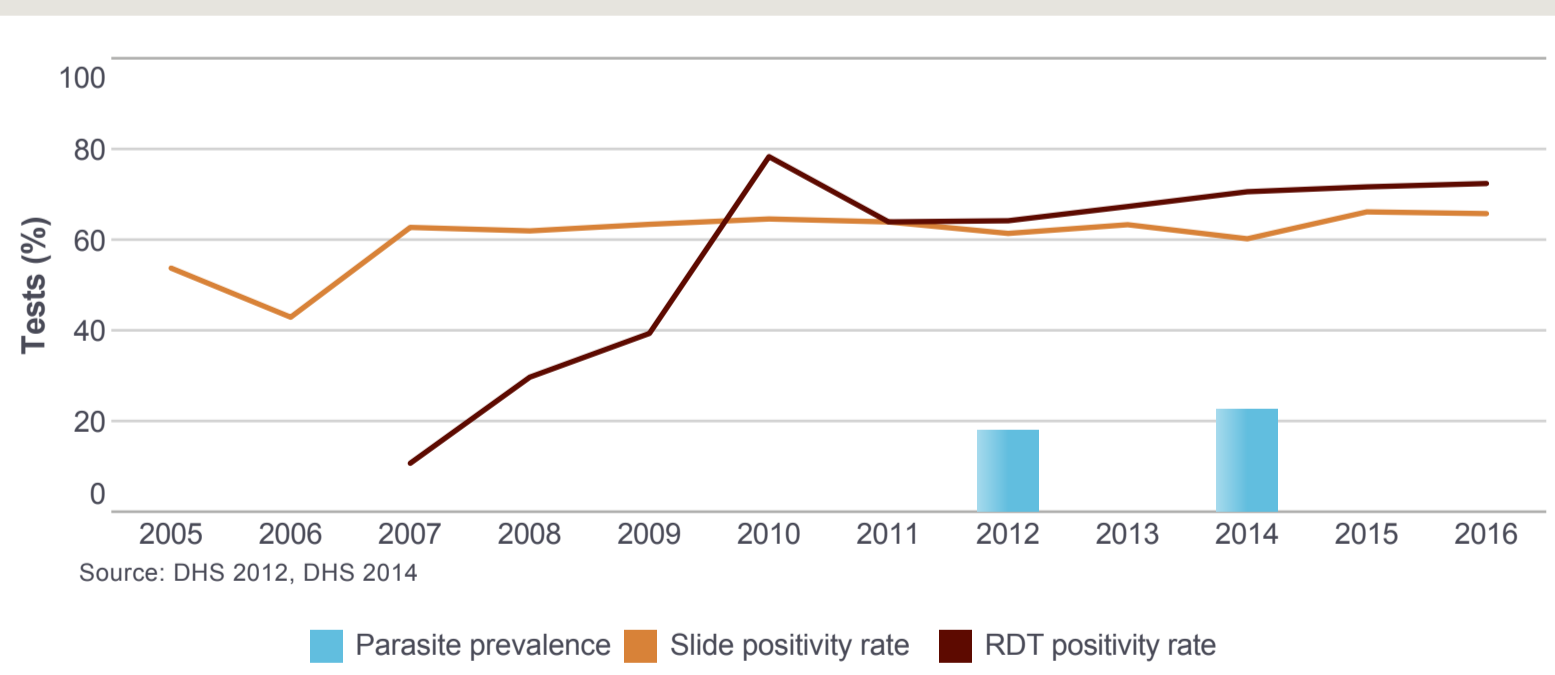
Cases tested and treated in public sector



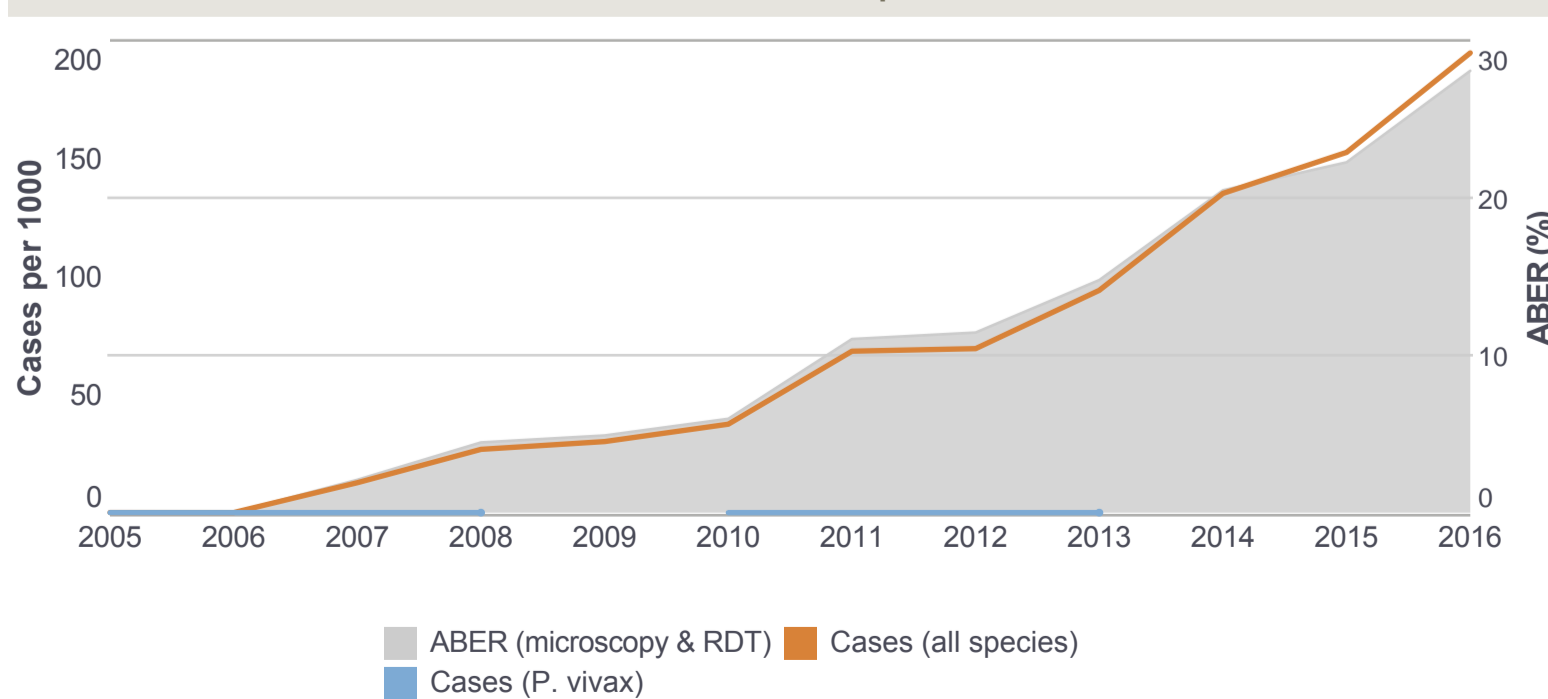
V. Impact



Test positivity



Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



Malaria admissions and deaths (per 100 000)

