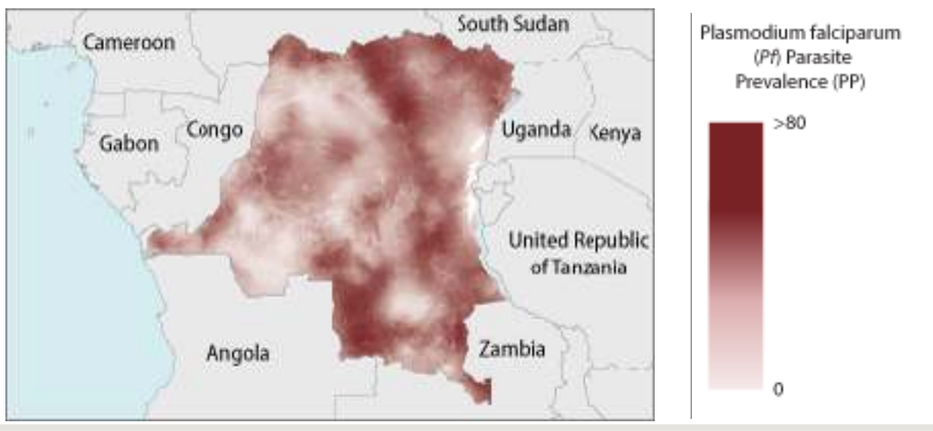
Democratic Republic of the Congo

African Region



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN)	2015	%
High transmission (> 1 case per 1000 population)	75,000,000	97
Low transmission (0-1 cases per 1000 population)	2,300,000	3
Malaria-free (0 cases)	0	-
Total	77,270,000	

Parasites and vectors

Plasmodium species: *P. falciparum (100%)0%)*

Major anopheles species: *An. gambiae, An. funestus, An. nili, An. moucheti*

Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	11,627,473	Estimated cases:	19,000,000 [14,000,000 ; 24,000,000]
Confirmed cases at community level:	911,332		
Reported deaths:	39,054	Estimated deaths:	42,000 [26,000 ; 65,000]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Adopted
ITN	ITNs/ LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2006
	ITNs/ LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2008
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2007
	DDT is authorized for IRS	No	-
Larval control	Use of larval control recommended	Yes	1998
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2004
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2010
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2010
Treatment	ACT is free of charge for all ages in public sector	Yes	2005
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	Is banned	2009
	Single dose of primaquine is used as gametocidal medicine for P. falciaprum	No	-
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of P. vivax	No	-
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	-
	System for monitoring adverse reactions to antimalarials exists	Yes	2010
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	-	-
	ACD of febrile cases at community level (pro-active)	Yes	2010
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-
	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Foci and case investigation undertaken	-	-
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	2005

Antimalarial treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	AS+AQ	2005
First-line treatment of P. falciparum	AS+AQ	2005
Treatment failure of P. falciparum	QN	2005
Treatment of severe malaria	AS, QN	2005
Treatment of P. vivax	-	-
Dosage of Primaquine for radical treatment of P. vivax		-
Type pf RDT used		P.f + all species (Combo)

Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)

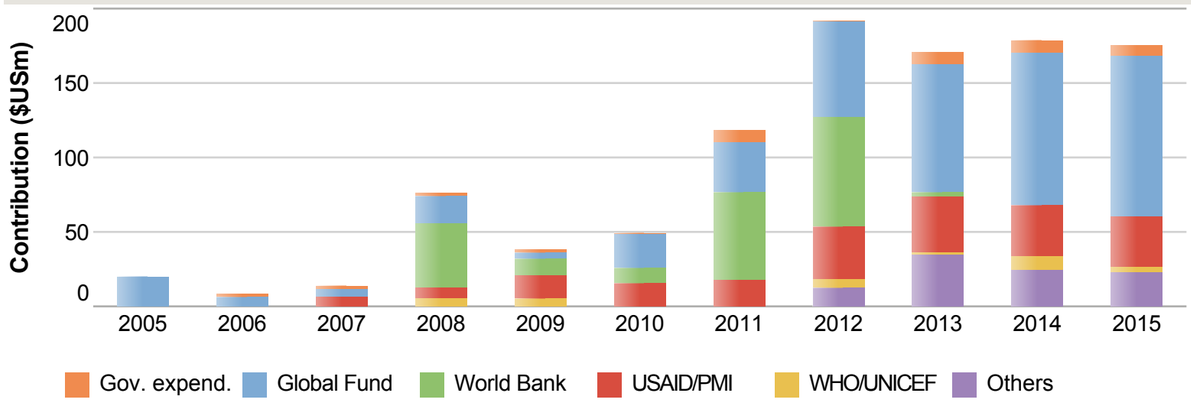
Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No of studies	Species
AL	2005-2014	0	1.4	9.2	28 days	16	*P. falciparum*
AS+AQ	2005-2014	0	1.5	6.9	28 days	14	*P. falciparum*

Insecticide susceptibility bioassays (reported resistance to at least one insecticide for any vector at any locality)

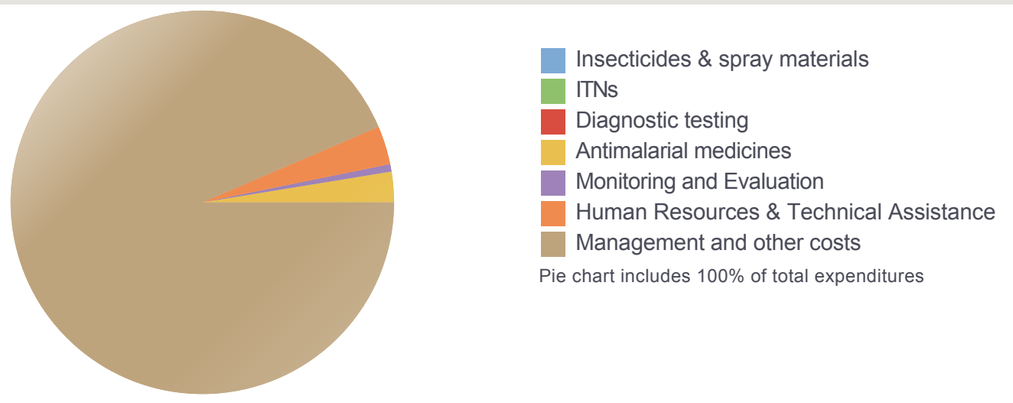
Year	Pyrethroid	DDT	Carbamate	Organophosphate	Species/complex tested
2010–2015	Yes	Yes	No	No	An. gambiae s.l.

III. Financing

Sources of financing



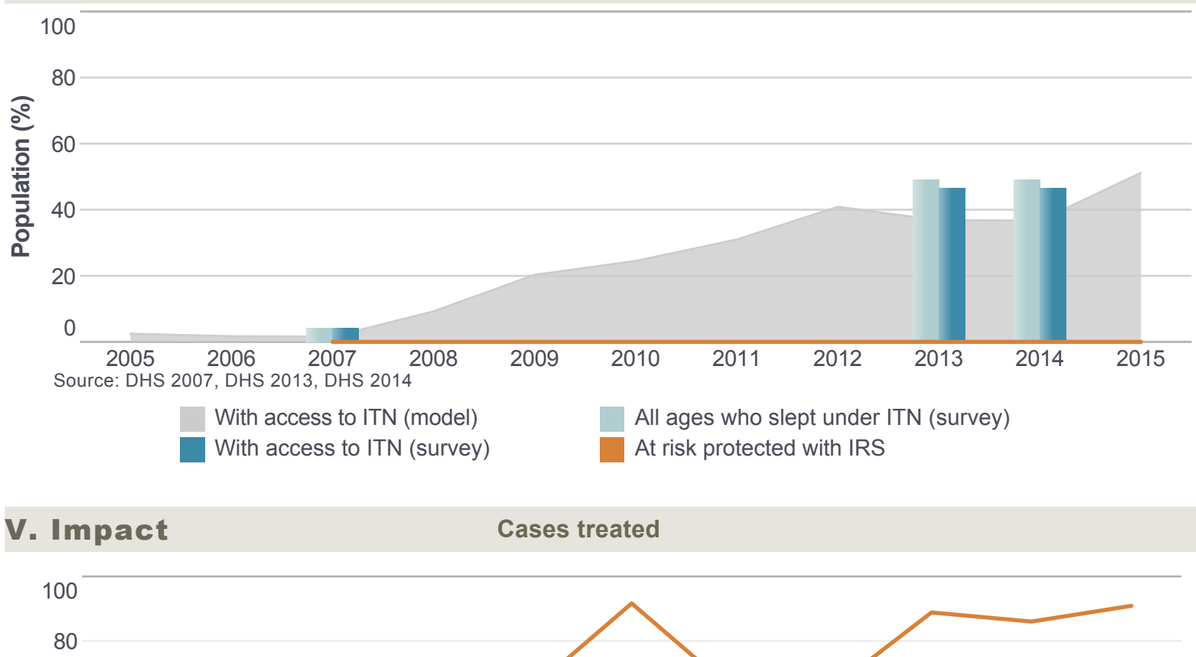
Government expenditure by intervention in 2015 2015



Pie chart includes 100% of total expenditures

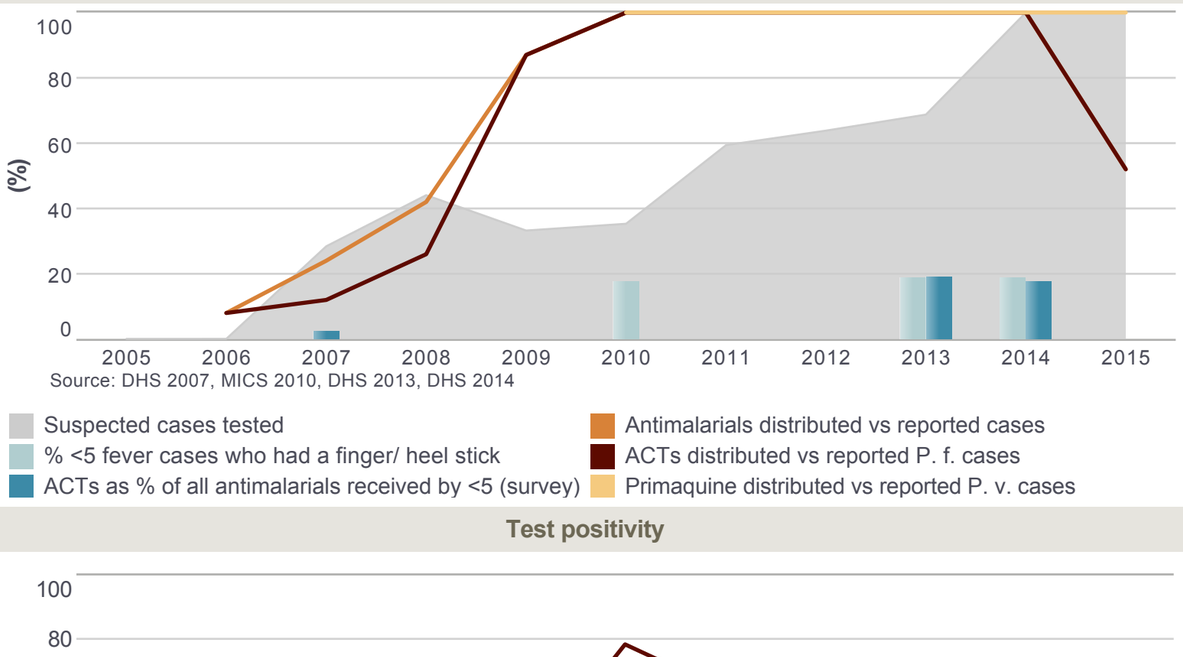
IV. Coverage

Coverage of ITN and IRS



Source: DHS 2007, DHS 2013, DHS 2014

Cases tested and treated in public sector



Source: DHS 2007, MICS 2010, DHS 2013, DHS 2014

V. Impact

Cases treated

Source: DHS 2007, MICS 2010, DHS 2014

Test positivity

Source: DHS 2014

Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER

Malaria admissions and deaths (per 100 000)