Malaria transmission occurs year round in Cameroon and is most intense in the south of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 1,824,633 with 4,349 deaths.
Progress
Cameroon has banned the import and sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and has introduced Community Case Management of malaria and pneumonia. The country has committed domestic resources to fill the outstanding gap for the LLIN campaign and has secured sufficient resources to cover the costs of the LLINs, ACTs and RDTs needed in 2015. The country has recently made significant improvements in the tracer MNCH interventions PMTCT, postnatal care and exclusive breastfeeding, and has achieved high coverage levels of vitamin A and DPT3.

Impact
The number of reported malaria cases in 2013 was 1,824,633 with 4,349 deaths. The number of malaria cases and deaths increased from 313,315 cases and 3,209 deaths in 2012.

Key Challenge
- Ensuring domestic resources for malaria control are sustained and increased post-2015.
- Delays in the universal coverage campaign may lead to malaria upsurges.

Previous Key Recommended Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MNCH1: Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Ensure all facilities are baby friendly by implementing the ten steps to successful breastfeeding, providing follow-up support to breastfeeding mothers and enhancing community awareness</td>
<td>Q1 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cameroon has increased breastfeeding coverage from 20% to 28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key
- Green: Action achieved
- Yellow: Some progress
- Red: No progress
- Gray: Deliverable not yet due

1 MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA/iERG