The entire population of the Democratic Republic of Congo is at high risk of malaria and transmission is intense year round with seasonal variations. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 9,968,983 with 25,502 deaths.
Progress
The Democratic Republic of Congo has banned oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and introduced policies on Community Case Management of malaria and pneumonia. The country has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve universal coverage. The Democratic Republic of Congo has secured the majority of the resources required to sustain coverage of essential malaria control interventions in 2015.

The Democratic Republic of Congo has achieved high coverage in the tracer MNCH intervention of skilled birth attendants and has recently increased coverage of vitamin A and DPT3. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 9,968,983 with 25,502 deaths. WHO, through modeling, projects that the Democratic Republic of Congo has achieved a 50%–75% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

Key Challenges
- Resource gaps exist to sustain universal coverage in 2017.
- Taxes and tariffs are levied on private sector malaria commodities.

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>Address funding</td>
<td>Work to fill the outstanding gaps required to sustain full coverage of ACTs in 2015</td>
<td>Q1 2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due but the majority of the ACT needs have been secured</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key
- Action achieved
- Some progress
- No progress
- Deliverable not yet due