The entire population of the Republic of the Congo is at high risk of malaria and transmission is intense all year round. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 297,652 with 229 deaths.
Malaria

Progress
Congo has secured sufficient resources to cover the required needs for most of the LLINs and ACTs required in 2019. Congo has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve 100% operational coverage of the targeted at risk population in the forthcoming campaign. The country has scaled up iCCM coverage. The majority of patients are able to access ACTs and RDTs through the health insurance scheme. The country has recently reported the results of insecticide resistance monitoring to WHO. Congo has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Scorecard.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 297,652 with 229 deaths.

Key Challenge
- Low coverage of essential interventions due to lack of external and domestic resources.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

<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>Enact high level policy and strategy change</td>
<td>Improve rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilisation, quality of public administration, and transparency and accountability in the public sector</td>
<td>Q3 2013</td>
<td>No progress reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Congo has responded to the recommended actions addressing financing of anti-malarial commodities and the need to investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2010 and 2017 and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented. The country is working on a multisectoral investment plan.

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress
Congo has made good progress in tracer RMNCAH interventions including skilled birth attendants and vitamin A. The country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Congo is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Congo in 2017 is 30 and this represents a substantial increase compared with the 2016 index value (16).

The country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the NTD scorecard.
## Previous Key Recommended Actions

<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>NTDs</td>
<td>Carry out mapping for elimination of Onchocerciasis</td>
<td>Q3 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td>The epidemiological assessments on onchocerciasis are planned in 2019, in line with the master plan. The country has received the funds for the mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMNCAH†: Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the low coverage of vitamin A</td>
<td>Q2 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Congo has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing low coverage of ARTs, and coverage has recently increased, and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

### Key

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

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† RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO