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 2021 was 321,404 with 252 deaths.
Malaria
Global Fund Update
The Global Fund has announced that Congo will receive US$71.2 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Congo’s disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and the importance of sustaining life-saving essential services. For Congo this is calculated at US$32.9 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Congo is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate progress.

Progress
The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, Congo secured sufficient resources to cover the required needs for ACTs, RDTs and LLINs required in 2022. The country has scaled up iCCM coverage. The country has recently reported the results of insecticide resistance monitoring to WHO and has carried out drug resistance testing since 2018 and has reported the results to WHO.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Congo has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Scorecard, however this scorecard has not yet been shared through the ALMA Scorecard Hub. The NTD country scorecard has been shared through the Scorecard Hub.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 321,404 with 252 deaths.

Key Challenges
- Low coverage of essential interventions due to lack of external and domestic resources.
- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health, malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases.

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>Impact</td>
<td>Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic</td>
<td>Q4 2022</td>
<td>The NMCP is planning the MPR with WHO support which will leads to the development of the new MSP by in Q1 2023. ITNs were distributed through routine services. The country has sufficient stock of ACTs. The Congo ITN mass campaign is ongoing and has been finalised in 9 departments, with just three outstanding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Work to incorporate activities targeting refugees and or IDPs in the Malaria Strategic Plan</td>
<td>Q1 2023</td>
<td>Congo has begun the process of the malaria programme review</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Congo has responded to the recommended actions addressing financing of anti-malarial commodities and continues to track progress as this action is implemented. The country is working on a multisectoral investment plan.

**RMNCAH and NTDs**

**Progress**

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. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Congo is low for schistosomiasis (35%), soil transmitted helminths (47%) and for lymphatic filariasis (50%). It is good for onchocerciasis (66%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Congo in 2021 is 48 and this represents a substantial increase compared with the 2020 index value (34). The country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the NTD scorecard.

**Previous Key Recommended Actions**

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<tr>
<td>RMNCAH¹: Impact</td>
<td>Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities</td>
<td>Q4 2022</td>
<td>Congo reports that services continued during the COVID-19 pandemic, but there were reductions in coverage for ANC, and disruptions to routine and campaign vaccination and Vitamin A distribution. Service coverage is now returning to normal</td>
<td>Action achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>Recognising the negative impact of COVID-19 on the 2020 MDA coverage, ensure that NTD interventions including MDAs, vector control and Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. This includes prioritizing key necessary catch up activities</td>
<td>Q4 2022</td>
<td>The country is conducting NTD prevention and control whilst using COVID-19 preventive measures. In Q4 2022, the country has been working on MDA reports and on onchocerciasis and yaws MDA reports conducted. The country also is organizing workshops with different stakeholders to draft the new NTD Master plan 2023 -2027. Other activities include the mapping of Onchocerciasis elimination and the ongoing research on Loiasis morbidity and mortality in Lekoumou department.</td>
<td>Action achieved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Congo has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing low coverage of ARTs in children, and lack of data on vitamin A and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

**Key**

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

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO