A Decade of Tracking Progress for Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival
The 2015 Report

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Demosographics

Total population (000) 77,267 (2014)
Total under-five population (000) 13,876 (2011)
Births (000) 3,217 (2011)
Birth registration (%) 28 (2011)
Total under-five deaths (000) 305 (2011)
Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths) 31 (2011)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 30 (2011)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 75 (2011)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) 29 (2010)
Total maternal deaths 21,000 (2011)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 23 (2011)
Total fertility rate (per 1000 girls) 5.9 (2011)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls) 135 (2011)

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

Skilled attendant at delivery
Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (%)
Percentage HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT
Uncertainty range around the estimate

Child health

Immunization
Percent of children immunized:
- against measles
- with 3 doses Hib
- with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

Pneumonia treatment
Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider

Nutrition

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)
Low birthweight prevalence (%)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)
Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

Underweight and stunting prevalence
Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:
- underweight
- stunted

Exclusive breastfeeding
Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage
Household wealth quintile:
- Poorest 20%
- Richest 20%

Demand for family planning satisfied
Antenatal care (4+ visits)
Skilled attendant at delivery
*Postnatal care
Exclusice breastfeeding
Measles

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

Source: DHS 2013-2014

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Source: DHS 2013-2014
Congo, Democratic Republic of the

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphyxia*</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal death:</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/MICS 2015 (provisional)

Causes of maternal deaths, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism</td>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional melena</td>
<td></td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other direct</td>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO 2014

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2001 MICS</th>
<th>2007 DHS</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
<th>2013-2014 DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea: receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding and treated with ORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2001 MICS</th>
<th>2007 DHS</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
<th>2013-2014 DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2001 MICS</th>
<th>2007 DHS</th>
<th>2010 MICS</th>
<th>2013-2014 DHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped on premises</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface water</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unimproved</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2015

Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved facilities</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared facilities</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2015

POLICIES

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent

Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)

Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks)

Maternity protection (Convetion 183)

Maternal deaths notification

Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth

Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns

Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour

International Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes

Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics

Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea

SYSTEMS

Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available

Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:

- Reproductive health (X of 3)
- Maternal health (X of 3)
- Newborn health (X of 4)
- Child health (X of 3)

Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)

National availability of Emergency Obstetric services

FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (% of recommended minimum)

Available

Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source

- General government expenditure
- External sources
- ODA to child health per child (US$)
- ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US$)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above