

PROGRESS TOWARD THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND OTHER MEASURES OF THE WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Congo, Democratic Republic

MDG 1 NUTRITION

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

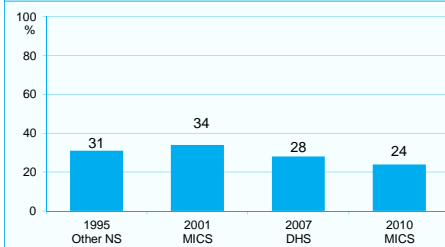
Insufficient progress

Actual AARC: 1.6 Required AARC: 2.8

Underweight prevalence

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age

Based on 2006 WHO reference population



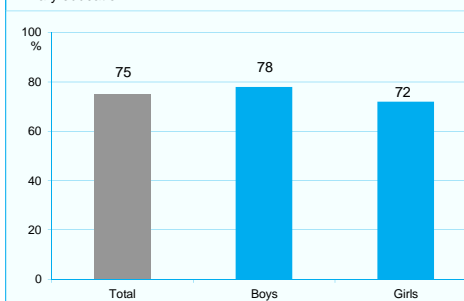
MDG 2 EDUCATION

Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be

Low enrolment

Net enrolment/attendance ratio

Primary education



Source: MICS 2010

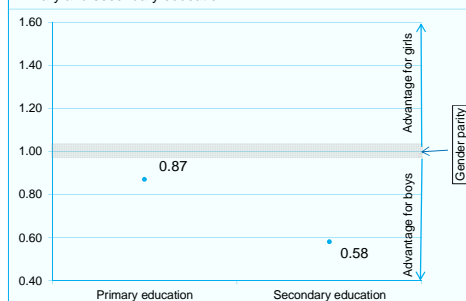
MDG 3 GENDER EQUALITY

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education,

Non-parity

Gender parity index for enrolment/attendance

Primary and secondary education



Source: UIS 2012

Source: UIS 2012

MDG 4 CHILD MORTALITY

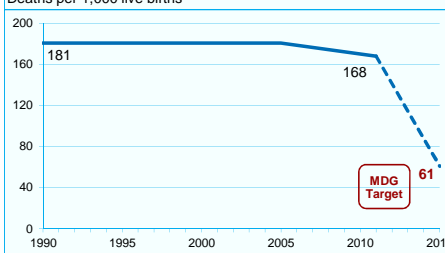
Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five

No change

Actual AARC: 0.4 Required AARC: 25.5

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Source: IGME 2012

MDG 5 MATERNAL MORTALITY

Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal

MMR: Making progress

Maternal mortality ratio

(adjusted)

Congo, Democratic Republic	540	(2010)
Developing World	240	(2010)
Industrialized World	12	(2010)
World	210	(2010)

Lifetime risk of maternal death

(1 in:)

Congo, Democratic Republic	30	(2010)
Developing World	150	(2010)
Industrialized World	4700	(2010)
World	180	(2010)

Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank, 2012

MDG 6 HIV/AIDS

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Male: [-] Female: [-]

HIV prevalence among young people

(aged 15-24 yrs)

No Data

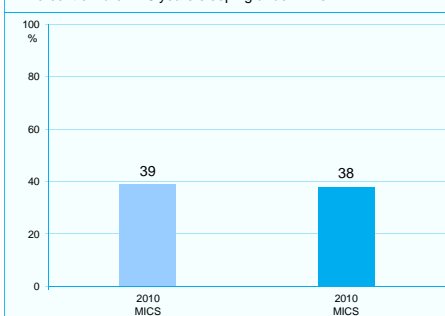
MDG 6 MALARIA

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria

Malaria treatment and prevention

■ Percent children < 5 years with fever receiving anti-malarials

■ Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



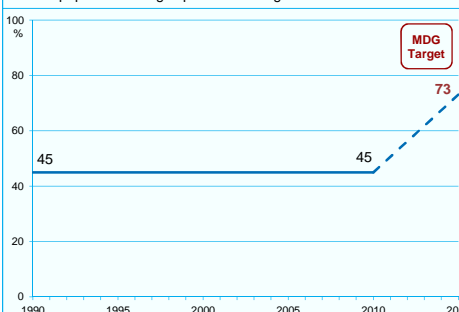
MDG 7 WATER

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Not on track

Drinking water coverage

Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2012

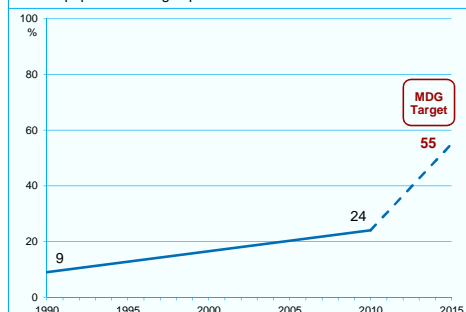
MDG 7 SANITATION

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access

Not on track

Sanitation coverage

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2012

Congo, Democratic Republic

OTHER KEY MEASURES OF CHILD WELL-BEING

AREA	KEY INDICATOR	COUNTRY ESTIMATE	REGIONAL* AVERAGE	SOURCE (Country Estimate)
NUTRITION				
Stunting	Children under five who are below minus two standard deviations from median height-for-age of the WHO Child Growth Standards (%)	43	39 [36 - 42]	MICS 2010
Vitamin A supplementation	Vitamin A supplementation coverage rate with two doses (6-59 months, %)	98	83	2011 (UNICEF 2012)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Children who are exclusively breastfed (first 6 months of life, %)	37	25	MICS 2010
Iodized salt consumption	Households consuming adequately iodized salt (15 parts per million or more, %)	59	-	MICS 2010
Low birth weight	Infants with low birth weight (%)	10	12	MICS 2010
HEALTH				
Pneumonia	Children under five with suspected pneumonia taken to an appropriate health care provider (%)	40	44	MICS 2010
Diarrhoea	Children under five with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	27	26	MICS 2010
Malaria	Children under five with fever receiving antimalarial drugs (%)	39	43	MICS 2010
	Children under five sleeping under an ITN (%)	38	35	MICS 2010
HIV/AIDS				
HIV Prevalence	Estimated adult HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)	-	2.6 [2.4 - 2.8]	-
Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission	Pregnant women living with HIV receiving ARVs to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV (%)	-	21 [18 - 24]	-
Knowledge	Young people who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV (male 15-24 years, %)	-	32	-
	Young people who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV (female 15-24 years, %)	15	21	MICS 2010
Condom use	Condom use among young people with multiple partners (male 15-24 years, %)	-	56	-
	Condom use among young people with multiple partners (female 15-24 years, %)	16	30	MICS 2010
IMMUNIZATION				
Measles	One year old children immunized with first dose of measles containing vaccine (%)	71	69	2011 (WHO/UNICEF 2012)
DPT3	One year old children immunized with three doses of DPT containing vaccine (%)	70	62	2011 (WHO/UNICEF 2012)
MATERNAL & NEWBORN CARE				
Skilled attendant at delivery	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	80	55	MICS 2010
Antenatal care	Women aged 15-49 years attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel (%)	89	74	MICS 2010
Contraceptive prevalence	Women in union aged 15-49 currently using contraception (%)	17	17	MICS 2010
CHILD PROTECTION				
Birth registration	Children under five whose births are registered (%)	28	42	MICS 2010
Female genital mutilation/ cutting	Women 15-49 years old who have been cut (%)	-	34	-
Child marriage	Women 20-24 years of age that were first married or in union before they were 18 years old (%)	39	41	MICS 2010

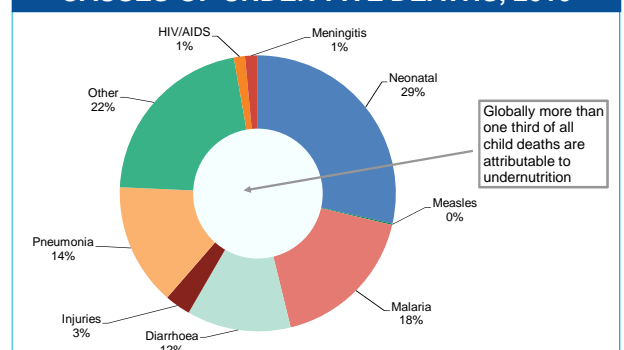
*Source (Regional Average) UNICEF, The State of the World's Children 2013, www.childinfo.org. HIV prevalence (Regional Average): 2011 (UNAIDS 2012). PMTCT (Regional Average): 2010 (UNAIDS 2011).

DEMOGRAPHY

KEY INDICATOR	TOTAL	YEAR
Total population (000)	67,758	2011
Total under-five population (000)	12,046	2011
Under-five mortality rate	168	2011
Under-five mortality rank	5	2011
Total births (000)	2,912	2011
Total under-five deaths (000)	465	2011

Source: UNICEF, The State of the World's Children 2013; www.childinfo.org

CAUSES OF UNDER-FIVE DEATHS, 2010



Source: WHO/CHERG 2012

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

DISPARITIES IN INTERVENTION COVERAGE ¹

Indicator	Total	Gender			Residence			Wealth Quintile						Ratio of Richest to Poorest	Equity chart ²	Source
		Male	Female	Ratio of Male to Female	Urban	Rural	Ratio of Urban to Rural	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest				
CHILD SURVIVAL ³																
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	168	178	158	1.1	111	174	0.6	172	167	194	151	88	0.5		IGME 2012 ³	
NUTRITION ⁴																
Low birth weight incidence (%)	10	-	-	-	11	9	1.1	9	9	10	10	10	1.2		MICS 2010	
Underweight prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)	24	27	21	1.3	17	27	0.6	29	28	27	21	12	0.4		MICS 2010	
Stunting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)	43	47	40	1.2	34	47	0.7	47	47	48	45	26	0.6		MICS 2010	
Wasting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)	9	10	8	1.3	7	9	0.8	10	9	10	6	7	0.7		MICS 2010	
Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months, %)	37	35	40	0.9	37	37	1.0	36	39	38	41	30	0.8		MICS 2010	
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-8 months, %)	52	51	52	1.0	56	50	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-		MICS 2010	
Household consuming adequately iodized salt (15 ppm or more, %)	59	-	-	-	59	59	1.0	58	57	57	56	66	1.1		MICS 2010	
CHILD HEALTH ⁵																
Care seeking for pneumonia (%)	40	37	45	0.8	41	40	1.0	32	48	39	40	45	1.4		MICS 2010	
Antibiotic use for pneumonia (%)	42	39	46	0.9	52	39	1.3	25	39	41	65	50	2.0		MICS 2010	
Diarrhoeal treatment - children receiving oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	27	27	26	1.0	26	27	1.0	28	25	27	27	26	0.9		MICS 2010	
Malaria prevention - children sleeping under ITNs (%)	38	38	39	1.0	44	36	1.2	32	36	35	41	48	1.5		MICS 2010	
Malaria treatment - febrile children receiving antimalarial medicines (%)	39	39	40	1.0	49	36	1.4	34	31	38	43	57	1.7		MICS 2010	
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH																
Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit, %)	89	-	-	-	93	87	1.1	85	85	89	92	95	1.1		MICS 2010	
Antenatal care coverage (4 or more visits, %)	45	-	-	-	54	41	1.3	40	41	42	45	59	1.5		MICS 2010	
Skilled attendant at delivery (%)	80	-	-	-	96	75	1.3	69	75	78	87	99	1.4		MICS 2010	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	43	-	-	-	46	41	1.1	43	40	39	43	48	1.1		MICS 2010	
WATER AND SANITATION ⁶																
Use of improved drinking water sources (%)	45	-	-	-	79	27	2.9	22	22	33	66	97	4.4		2010 (WHO/UNICEF JMP 2012)	
Use of improved sanitation facilities (%)	24	-	-	-	24	24	1.0	19	32	32	46	71	3.7		2010 (WHO/UNICEF JMP 2012)	
EDUCATION																
Survival rate to last grade of primary school (survey data, %)	75	77	73	1.1	81	73	1.1	73	71	76	69	89	1.2		MICS 2010	
Primary school net attendance ratio (survey data, %)	75	78	72	1.1	86	70	1.2	65	68	68	76	73	1.1		MICS 2010	
CHILD PROTECTION																
Women aged 20-24 years who were first married or in union by age 18 (%)	39	-	-	-	27	45	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-		MICS 2010	
Birth registration (%)	28	28	28	1.0	24	29	0.8	25	28	28	30	27	1.1		MICS 2010	
Female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	

Note: Coverage data have been largely derived from national household surveys such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). For the majority of coverage indicators, UNICEF global databases were used. Other organizations such as the World Health Organization, UNAIDS and the UNESCO Institute for Statistics also provided data. Details on indicators, data sources, and definitions of indicators, can be found at www.childinfo.org.

1. **Disparities** - Disparity information is only available for data directly derived from household surveys such as MICS and DHS. Therefore, disparity data are not available for the following indicators: vitamin A supplementation, immunization, and for HIV/AIDS.

2. **Equity chart** - Displays values for the five wealth quintiles presented to the left. The scale is 0 to 100% for all charts except U5MR, which shows a range of 0 to 300 deaths per 1,000 live births.

3. **Under-five mortality rate** - The total, male and female estimates are the inter-agency estimates published by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME). Wealth quintile and residence data are derived directly from MICS, DHS or other surveys, and may refer to an earlier reference period.

4. **Anthropometric indicators - Reference Standards for Underweight, Stunting and Wasting**. New international Child Growth Standards for infants and young children were released by WHO in 2006, replacing the older NCHS/WHO reference population. In using the 2006 WHO reference population, estimates generally change in the following manner: stunting is greater throughout childhood; underweight rates are higher during the first half of infancy and lower thereafter; and wasting rates are higher during infancy. Please note that there may be small discrepancies between the totals and the disparity data, as the totals have undergone additional analysis.

5. **Child Health** - All indicators in this section refer to children under 5 years of age.

6. **Water and sanitation** - Wealth quintile data are derived from MICS or DHS surveys. Urban, rural and total coverage estimates provided are for 2010 and are those published by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation.