Democratic Republic of the Congo

Total number of states \ provinces: **11**

Immunization

Immunization coverage (2009 nat. WHO-UNICEF estimates) DTP3 **77%** Pol3 **74%**

Non Polio AFP Profile

Percent 0-dose (national)	*Percent states with < 10% 0-dose NPAFP children*
11.3%	Non-adjusted **27.3% (3 of 11)** % within acceptable range **72.7% (8 of 11)**

Percent 4+ doses (national)	*Percent states with > 80% 4+dose NPAFP children*
29%	Non-adjusted **0% (0 of 11)** % within acceptable range **0% (0 of 11)**

Independent Monitoring (IM data were not collected, or were not available for all rounds shown)

Campaign type (mixed rounds abbreviated as: t, b, 1, 3)	*Start date*	*National indicator*		*Sub national indicator*	
		Percent missed children (finger marking)		Percent of states with < 10% missed children	
		House to House (%)	Out of house (%)	House to House	Out of house
SNID-mOPV1	04-Jun-10	5.8	11.3	50% (1 of 2)	50% (1 of 2)
SNID-mOPV1	18-Jun-10	12.5	5.9	0% (0 of 2)	100% (2 of 2)
SNID-tOPV,1	19-Aug-10	13.9	11.7	43% (3 of 7)	29% (2 of 7)
SNID-tOPV,1	23-Sep-10	9.7	16.3	56% (5 of 9)	33% (3 of 9)

Surveillance

Polio Cases (W1, W3, and VDPVs)

Serotype	Count				Date of onset for last case
	2009 (Jan-Dec)		2010 (Jan-Sept)		
	cases	districts	cases	districts	
W3	3	2			24-Jun-09
cVDPV2	5	5	10	7	06-Sep-10
W1	0	0	30	10	13-Sep-10

Non Polio AFP data

NPAFP rate (national)	*Percent states with NPAFP rate >= 2*
5.7	Non-adjusted **100% (11 of 11)** % within acceptable range **100% (11 of 11)**

% adequate stools (nat.)	*Percent states with adequate stool proportion >= 80%*
78.9%	Non-adjusted **45.5% (5 of 11)** % within acceptable range **72.7% (8 of 11)**

Poliovirus History

The WPV3 viruses in Democratic Republic of Congo during 2009 represented both an additional case following an importation from Angola in 2008 and a new importation in 2009 from Angola with only very focal spread. Only a single genetic cluster was observed. The WPV1 viruses detected in 2010 represented three new importation events from Angola, with significant local circulation. In addition, one WPV1 represents continued circulation of virus that was last seen in eastern DRC in mid-2008. There was little indication of missed chains of transmission for the Kasai Occidental WPV1 viruses based upon the close genetic linkage among isolates; however, the large genetic distance of the Katanga virus indicates a significant surveillance gap, likely somewhere in eastern DRC.

Data Completeness

Percent of NPAFP cases with unknown age	**0.4%**
Percent of 6-35 month old NPAFP cases with unknown dose history	**10.6%**