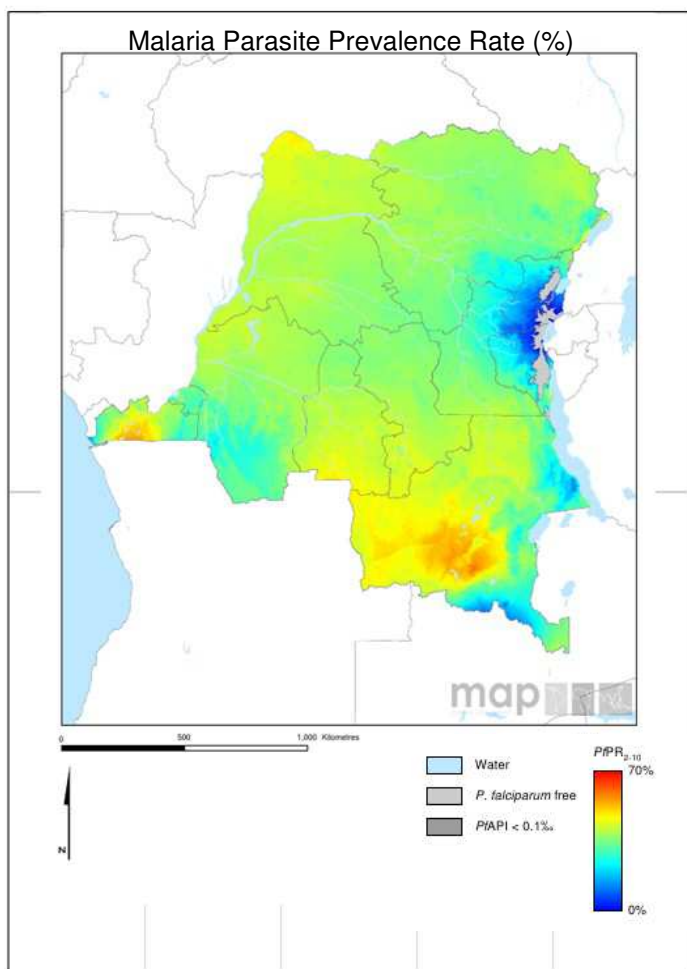


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of the Democratic Republic of Congo is at high risk of malaria and transmission is intense year round with seasonal variations. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2015 was 11,627,473 with 39,054 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control

LLIN financing 2017 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2017 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2017 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2016 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.5

Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2016)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
Estimated change in malaria incidence rate (2010–2015)	
Estimated change in malaria mortality rate (2010–2015)	

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health

Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	▲ 42
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	▲ 29
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	80
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	44
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	48
Vitamin A Coverage 2014 (2 doses)	99
DPT3 coverage 2016 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	92

Key

	Target achieved or on track
	Progress but more effort required
	Not on track
	No data
	Not applicable

## Malaria

### Progress

The Democratic Republic of Congo has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve 100% operational coverage. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO. The Democratic Republic of Congo has secured the resources required to sustain coverage of essential malaria control interventions in 2017. The Democratic Republic of Congo was awarded the 2017 ALMA Award for Excellence for reducing malaria incidence and malaria mortality by more than 40% for the period 2010-2015. The Democratic Republic of Congo has scaled up iCCM implementation.

### Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2015 was 11,627,473 with 39,054 deaths. WHO estimates that the country has achieved a decrease of greater than 40% in the malaria incidence rate and malaria mortality rate for the period 2010 – 2015.

### Key Challenges

- Tariffs are levied on private sector malaria commodities.
- Sustaining coverage despite reductions in the GF allocation.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Vector Control	Given the reported mosquito resistance to 2 classes of insecticide, urgently finalise and implement the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan	Q1 2017		DRC has extended insecticide resistance monitoring from 7 to 11 sites. DRC has identified a national consultant to draft the insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan
Policy	Work to remove tariffs on private sector ACTs to enhance affordability in the private sector	Q1 2017		The country held a workshop in December 2016 with parliamentarians to raise awareness around the issue of tariffs on ACTs in the private sector and to develop working documents for the exemption on malaria control commodities. In March 2017, a meeting was held with private importers to disseminate the results of the December workshop. A monitoring committee will be established to track that the recommendations of the workshop will be implemented

## New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Address funding	Work to accelerate the signature of the GF grant	Q4 2017

## MNCH





### Progress

The Democratic Republic of Congo has achieved high coverage in the tracer MNCH intervention of skilled birth attendants, DPT3 and vitamin A and has recently scaled up coverage of ARTs in the total population and in children. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

### Previous Key Recommended Action

The country has responded positively to the MNCH recommended actions addressing accelerating coverage of ARTs in children and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due