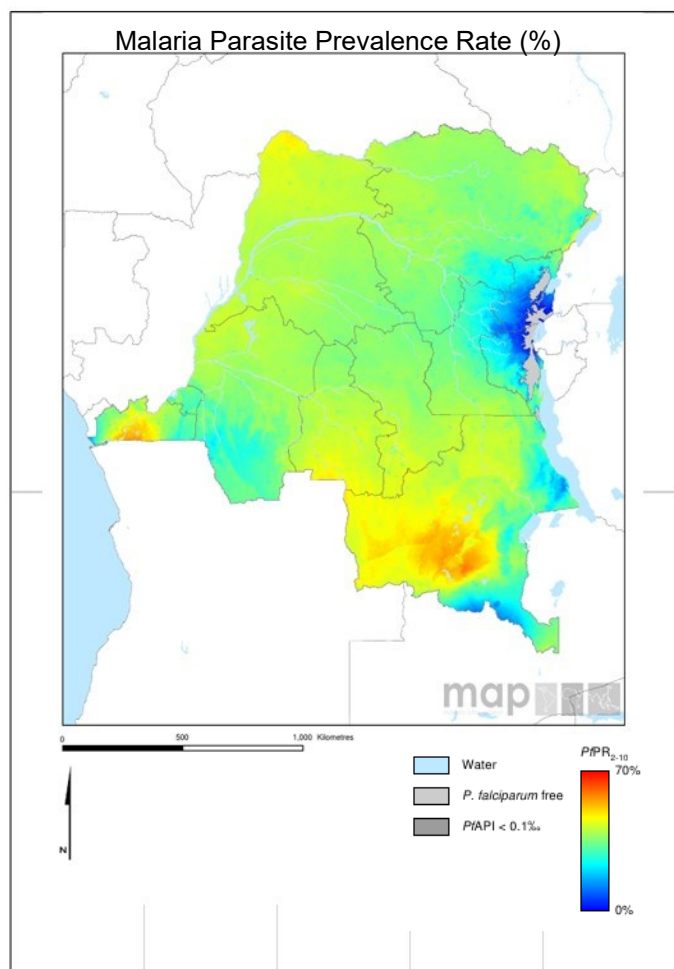


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2016 was 15,397,717 with 33,997 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 2015 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
Change in malaria incidence rate (2010–2016)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2016)	44
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 2015 (2 doses)	94
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 2015 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. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control Scorecard.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 15,397,717 with 33,997 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Tariffs are levied on private sector malaria commodities.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
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. Further advocacy is required to ensure the recommendations of the workshop are implemented
Address funding	Work to accelerate the signature of the GF grant	Q4 2017		The country completed the grant making requirements for grant approval

MNCH and NDTs

Progress

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




Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Democratic Republic of the Congo is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Democratic Republic of the Congo is high for onchocerciasis (76%), and good for lymphatic filariasis (42%), schistosomiasis (58%) and soil transmitted helminths

(67%). Coverage for trachoma is low at 13%. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2016 is 44, which represents a substantial increase compared with the 2015 index value (11).

Previous Key Recommended Action

The country has responded positively to the MNCH recommended action 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