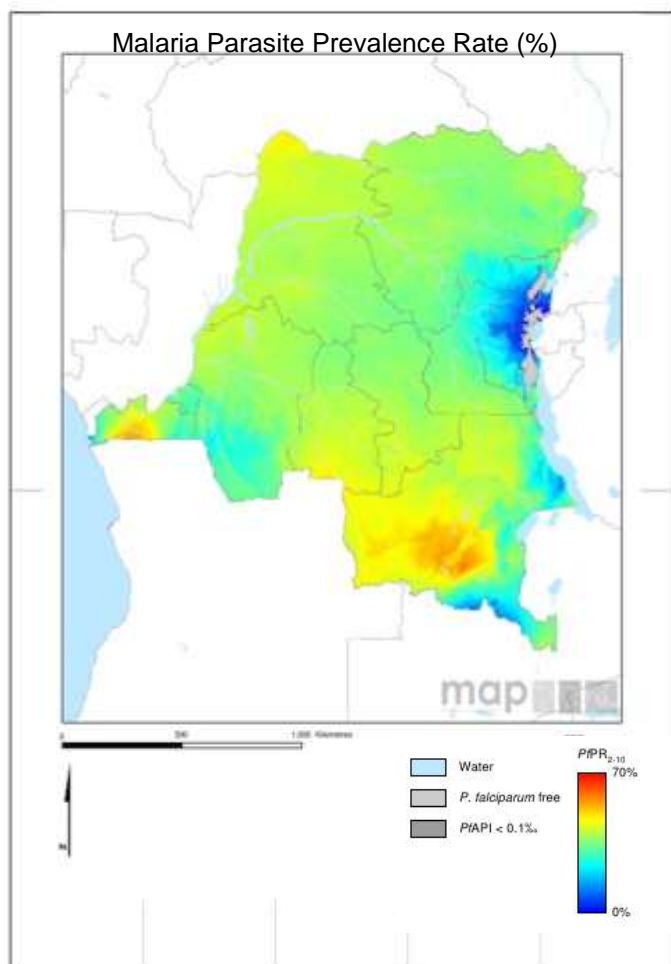


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2018 projection (% of need)	95
Public sector RDT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	86
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (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 (2017)	
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
Reduced Malaria Incidence by >40% by 2020 (vs 2015) (projected)	
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 (2017)	▲ 55
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	▲ 34
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	80
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	44
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	47
Vitamin A Coverage 2016 (2 doses)	▼ 44
DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	81

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 2018. 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 Action

The country has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing CPIA cluster D and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

## MNCH and NDTs

### Progress

The Democratic Republic of Congo has achieved high coverage in the tracer MNCH intervention of skilled birth attendants. The country has recently increased 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.

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 actions addressing accelerating coverage of ARTs in children, with recent increases in coverage observed and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

### New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
MNCH <sup>1</sup> : Optimise quality of care	Investigate and address the reasons for the reported decrease in Vitamin A coverage in 2016	Q2 2019

<sup>1</sup> MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA