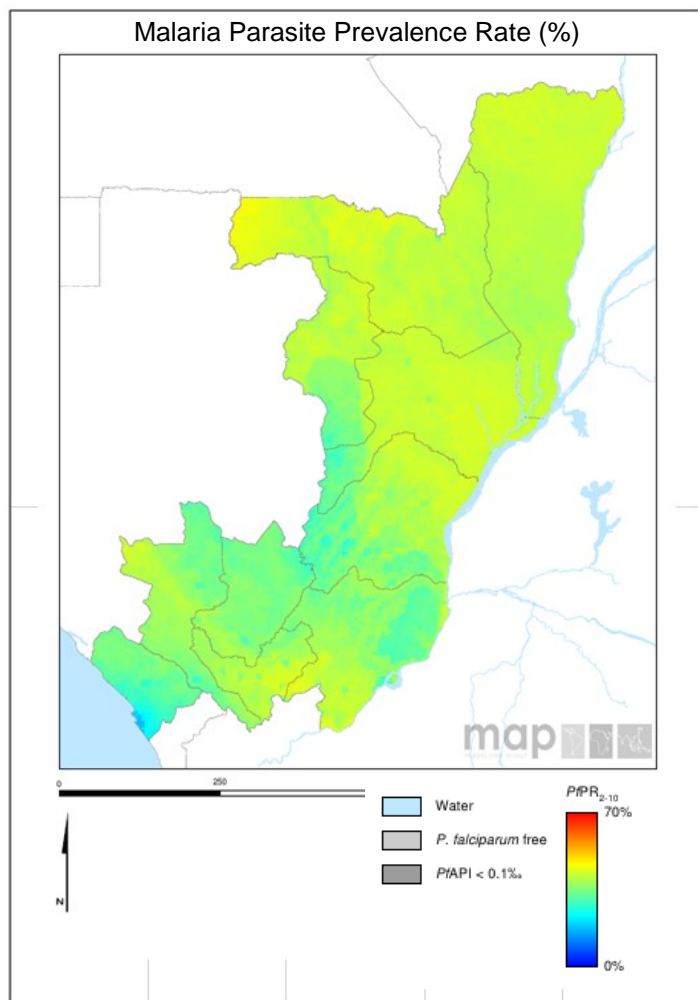


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control

LLIN financing 2016 projection (% of need)	0
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	44
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	26
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2015 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.5

Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	2
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2013)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	0
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015	

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health

Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	27
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	21
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	94
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	80
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	33
Vitamin A Coverage 2014 (2 doses)	99
DPT3 coverage 2015 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	80

Key

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

The entire population of the Republic of the Congo is at high risk of malaria and transmission is intense all year round. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 248,159 with 271 deaths.

Malaria

Progress

Congo has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 248,159 with 271 deaths. WHO, through modeling, projects that Congo has achieved a 50%–75% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

Key Challenge

- The lack of new resources allocated to malaria in the Global Fund New Funding Model and through domestic resources jeopardises the country's ability to sustain the gains made in the fight against malaria.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Address vector control coverage	Address falling LLIN coverage	Q2 2014		No progress reported
Vector Control	Given the reported mosquito resistance to 2 classes of insecticide, urgently finalise the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan	Q1 2017		Congo has recently tested for mosquito insecticide resistance and preliminary results are available. The country plans to elaborate a management plan and establish a platform for monitoring moving forward
Enact high level policy and strategy change	Improve rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilisation, quality of public administration, and transparency and accountability in the public sector	Q3 2013		No progress reported

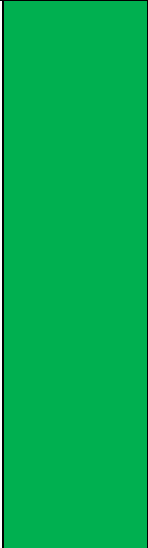
Congo has responded to the recommended actions addressing financing of anti-malarial commodities and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

MNCH

Progress

Congo has made good progress in tracer MNCH interventions including skilled birth attendants, DPT3 and postnatal care. 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 Actions





Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs in the total population and in children under 14 years of age	Q1 2017		Deliverable not yet due but Congo has increased ART coverage by 9% in the total population and by 4% in children. The country has supported the policy shift to Test-and-Treat all children and Option B+ for PMTCT and is working to enhance community engagement. The country is working to delegate the task of ART monitoring to nursing staff to enhance coverage with particular emphasis being placed on monitoring, supervisory training and mentoring

Congo has responded positively to the MNCH recommended actions addressing low coverage of exclusive breastfeeding and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Identify and address reasons for decreasing DPT3 coverage	Q3 2017

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA