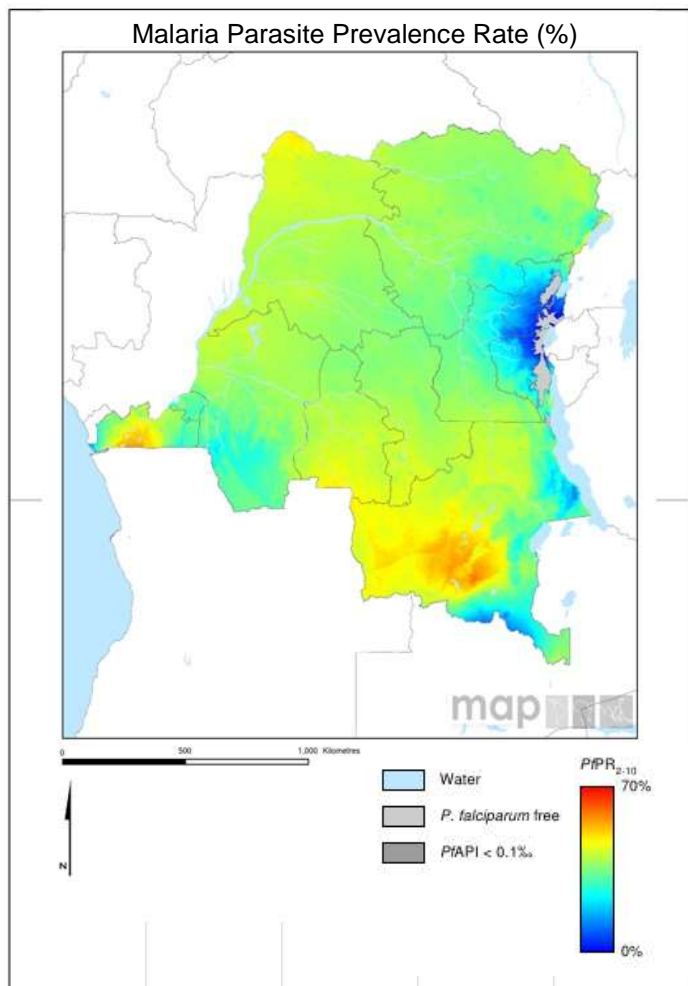


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2016 projection (% of need)	93
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	97
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	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 (2015)	33
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	22
% 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 2015 (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

Global Fund Update

The Global Fund has announced that the Democratic Republic of Congo will receive US\$ 527 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2018-2020. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on the Democratic Republic of Congo's disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For the Democratic Republic of Congo this is calculated at US\$ 347.7 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. The Democratic Republic of Congo is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to sustain the gains made in recent years.

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 majority of the resources required to sustain coverage of essential malaria control interventions in 2016. 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 Challenge

- Taxes and 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
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 is requesting for a consultant to work with the national entomologist to draft the plan which will be discussed and reviewed for input from partners by mid-February and then finalized for dissemination by beginning of March 2017
Policy	Work to remove tariffs on private sector ACTs to enhance affordability in the private sector	Q1 2017		The country is planning a meeting to discuss options for removing tariffs on private sector ACTs

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Address funding	Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q1 2017 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years. Work to mobilise additional resources to fill outstanding gaps	Q2 2017

MNCH





Progress

The Democratic Republic of Congo has achieved high coverage in the tracer MNCH intervention of skilled birth attendants, vitamin A and DPT3. 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 and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due