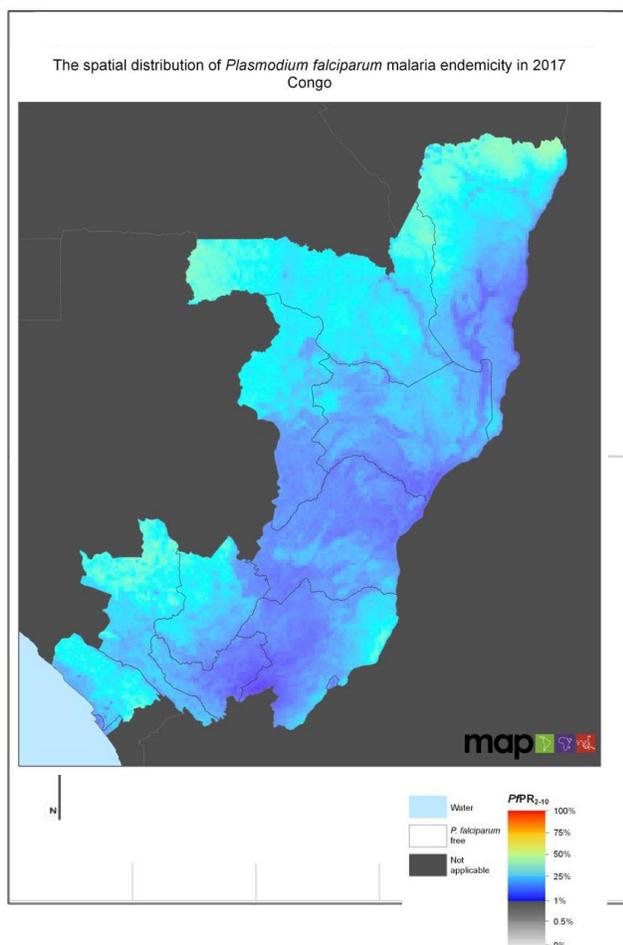


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2018 was 324 615 with 131 deaths.

#### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)	94	
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	36	
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	97	
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (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		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100	
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2018)	0	
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	35	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	25	
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	91	
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	80	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	33	
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)	12	
DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	75	

#### Key

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

## **Malaria**

### **The Global Fund**

The Global Fund has announced that Congo will receive €54.5 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2021-2023. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on 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 Congo this is calculated at €31.3 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. 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 accelerate progress.

### **Progress**

Congo has secured sufficient resources to cover the required needs for most of the LLINs and ACTs required in 2019. Congo has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve 100% operational coverage of the targeted at risk population in the forthcoming campaign. The country has scaled up iCCM coverage. The majority of patients are able to access ACTs and RDTs through the health insurance scheme. The country has recently reported the results of insecticide resistance monitoring to WHO. Congo has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Scorecard.

### **Impact**

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 324,615 with 131 deaths.

### **Key Challenge**

- Low coverage of essential interventions due to lack of external and domestic resources.

### **Previous Key Recommended Actions**

Congo has responded to the recommended actions addressing financing of anti-malarial commodities and the need to investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2010 and 2017 and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented. The country is working on a multisectoral investment plan.

### **New Key Recommended Actions**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Action Item</b>	<b>Suggested completion timeframe</b>
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2015 and 2018	Q4 2020
Address funding	Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q2 2020 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years	Q2 2020

## **RMNCAH and NTDs**

### **Progress**

Congo has made good progress in tracer RMNCAH interventions including skilled birth attendants and vitamin A. The country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Congo is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths. Preventive chemotherapy coverage data for Congo were submitted to WHO but the index value is not yet calculated as data validation is under process.

The country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the NTD scorecard.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Carry out mapping for elimination of Onchocerciasis	Q3 2019		In October 2019, Congo attended an ESPEN organized workshop on onchocerciasis elimination mapping. The country has since prepared its onchocerciasis elimination mapping plan and budget and is starting the mapping of Lymphatic filariasis. Congo has completed the Preventive Chemotherapy for Onchocerciasis and Lymphatic Filariasis with support from ESPEN and Sight Savers
RMNCAH <sup>1</sup> : Optimise quality of care	Investigate and address the reasons for the low coverage of vitamin A	Q2 2020		Deliverable not yet due

Congo has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing low coverage of ARTs, and coverage has recently increased, and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

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