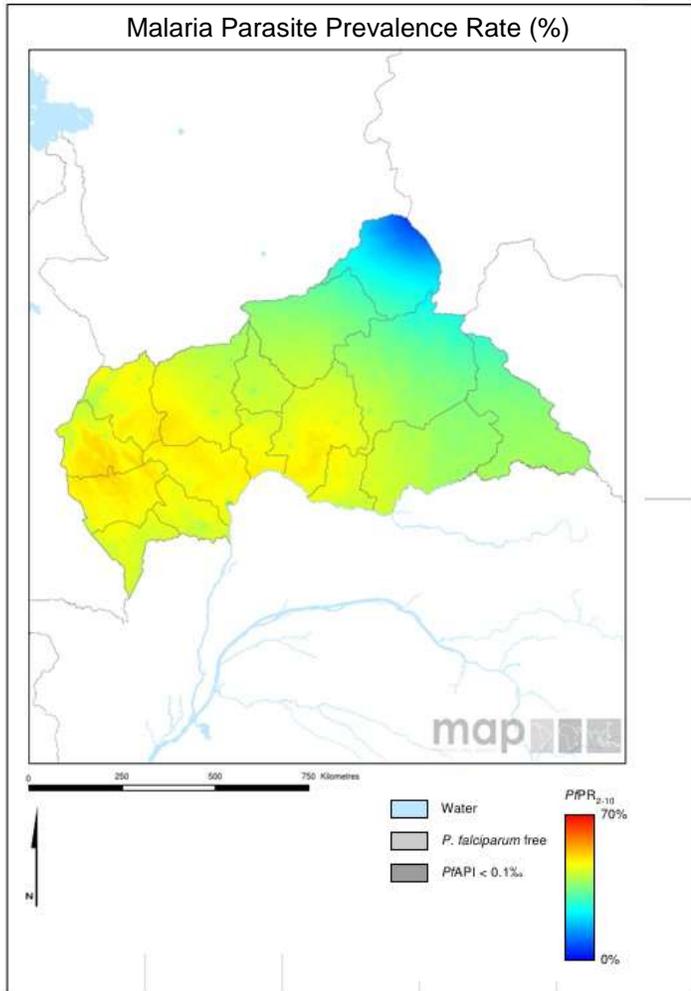


Scorecard for Accountability and Action

Metrics



There is intense malaria transmission all year round in the Central African Republic and the entire population of the country is at high risk. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2015 was 953,535 with 1,763 deaths.

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2015 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.2
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 (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)	24
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	25
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	54
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	34
Vitamin A Coverage 2014 (2 doses)	34
DPT3 coverage 2015 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	47

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 Central African Republic will receive € 55.8 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 Central African Republic'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 Central African Republic this is calculated at € 27.1 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Central African Republic 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

Central African Republic has secured the resources required for LLINs, ACTs and RDTs in 2016. Central African Republic has achieved 100% operational coverage of vector control. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO. Central African Republic has also scaled up the implementation of iCCM.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2015 was 953,535 with 1,763 deaths. WHO estimates that the country has achieved a decrease of 20 - 40% in the malaria incidence rate and mortality rate for the period 2010 - 2015.

Key Challenge

- Limited access to some at-risk populations is hampering coverage of malaria control interventions.

Previous Key Recommended Action

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 develop and implement a national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan	Q1 2017		Deliverable not yet due

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	Q1 2017

MNCH

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	a) Prioritise the collection of postnatal care data	Q1 2013		CAR reports that postnatal care coverage though the health information system was reported at approximately 36% but the country is hoping to update this information in 2016. Recognising that there have been stock-outs of vitamin A, the EPI programme are looking at how vitamin A can be integrated into the EPI management system
	b) Address the decreasing vitamin A coverage	Q4 2016		

Central African Republic has responded positively to the MNCH recommended action addressing low coverage of exclusive breastfeeding and coverage of ARTs in the whole population and in children and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

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