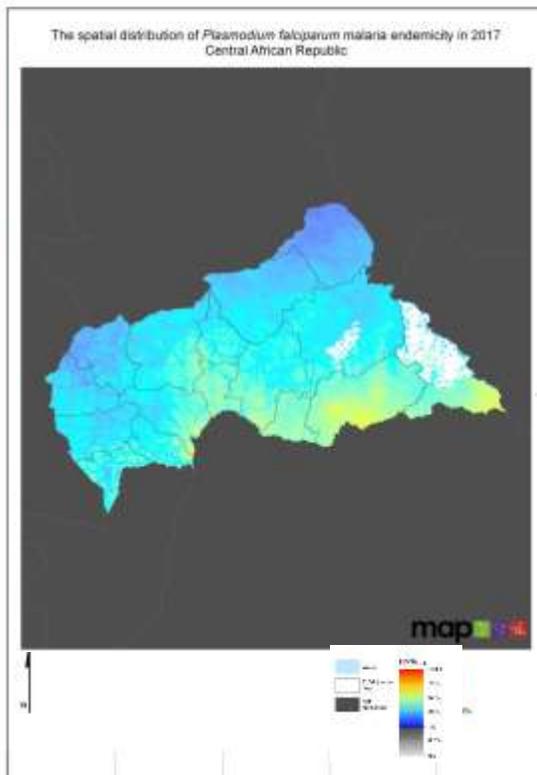


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2020 projection (% of need)	
Public sector RDT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	
Public sector ACT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.4
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
RDTs in stock (>8 months stock)	
ACTs in stock (>8 months stock)	
LLINIRS campaign on track	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of ICCM (2017)	
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)	55
On track to reduce case incidence by $\geq 40\%$ by 2020 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce case mortality by $\geq 40\%$ by 2020 (vs 2015)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD Index, %)(2018)	33
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	46
Estimated % of children (0-14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	46
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	40
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	33
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)	38
DPT3 coverage 2019 (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

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 2018 was 995,157 with 1,292 deaths.

Malaria

Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health and malaria.

WHO underlines the critical importance of sustaining efforts to prevent, detect and treat malaria during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is of vital importance to ensure the continuity of malaria prevention and treatment services including distribution of insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying, as well as chemoprevention for pregnant women and young children (intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy and seasonal malaria chemoprevention). Any intervention must consider the importance of both lowering malaria-related mortality and ensuring the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

For Central African Republic, it will be of vital importance to ensure that the rolling long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN) distribution campaigns in 2020 are completed. The country has already successfully rolled out the first phases of the campaign. Additionally, it will be critical to ensure that the most vulnerable populations in internally displaced persons camps have received LLINs given the risks for these individuals for both malaria and COVID-19 transmission. Under the worst-case scenario, in which all ITN campaigns are suspended and there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could be a 11.2% increase in malaria cases, and a 41.9% increase in malaria deaths in Central Africa Republic. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

Progress

Central African Republic has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve 97% operational coverage of the targeted at risk population. Central African Republic have recently submitted insecticide resistance monitoring data to WHO.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 995,157 with 1,292 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Limited access to some at-risk populations is hampering coverage of malaria control interventions.
- Limited resources to further scale-up interventions.
- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health including malaria.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
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		The country submitted the GF malaria application in Q2
Impact	Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020		The country successfully launched the LLIN campaign, and has implemented the distribution taking into account the necessary COVID-19 precautions. CAR has secured adequate stocks of ACTs and RDTs

Central African Republic has responded positively to the recommended action on development and implementation of a national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan and reporting on the status of insecticide resistance monitoring to WHO.

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Central African Republic 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 Central African Republic is below WHO target for schistosomiasis (44%), soil transmitted helminths (35%), onchocerciasis (34%), lymphatic filariasis (31%) and trachoma (23%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Central African Republic in 2018 is 33 and shows a substantial increase compared to the 2017 index value (1).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH ¹ : Impact	Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities	Q4 2020		The country reports that RMNCAH services have continued despite the COVID-19 pandemic, although there has been impact on the delivery of essential interventions. The MoH is carrying out a survey on the consequences of the pandemic

Central African Republic has responded positively to the recommended action on reporting NTD data to WHO. The country has also responded to the RMNCAH

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

recommended actions addressing low coverage of ARTs in the whole population and in children, with a resulting increase of 3% and 4% respectively over the last year; vitamin A coverage, which has increased, and coverage of skilled birth attendants, and lack of data for post-natal care, and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due