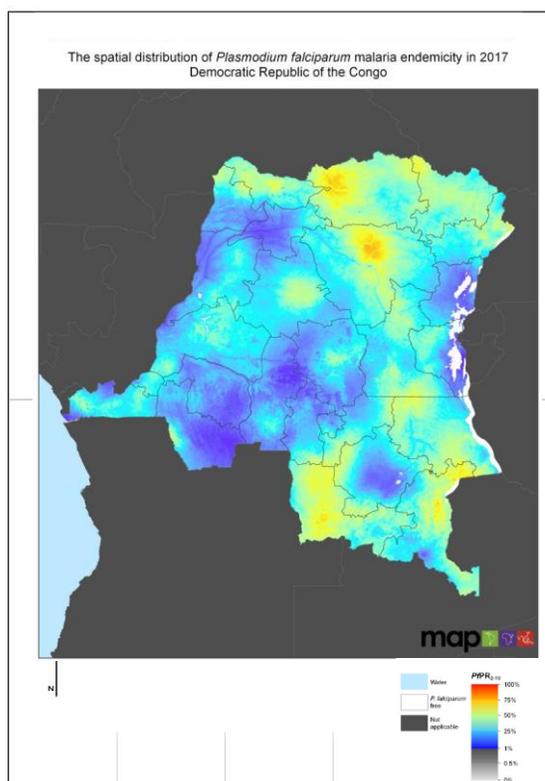


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2019 was 21,934,127 with 13,072 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2020 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	86
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2019 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.5
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 (>9 months stock)	
ACTs in stock (>9 months stock)	
LLIN/IRS campaign on track	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM	
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, %)(2019)	74
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	53
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	28
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	80
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	44
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	47
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)	78
DPT3 coverage 2019 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	57

Key

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

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, Adolescent and Child health, Neglected Tropical Diseases and malaria.

For the Democratic Republic of Congo, it was of vital importance to ensure that the rolling long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN) campaigns scheduled for 2020 were completed. The country is congratulated for successfully rolling out the 2020 campaigns. Under the worst-case scenario, in which the LLIN campaigns are not completed and there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could be a 14.2% increase in malaria cases, and a 98.2% increase in malaria deaths in The Democratic Republic of Congo. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

It is essential to ensure the continuity of malaria, RMNCAH and NTD services in 2021 as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact our continent. This may include the implementation of any necessary catch-up activities and ensuring timely planning to account for potential delays in procurement and delivery. Any intervention must ensure the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

Progress

The Democratic Republic of Congo procured sufficient LLINs to achieve 100% operational coverage of the targeted at risk population. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. The Democratic Republic of Congo has secured the resources required to sustain coverage of LLINs and RDTs in 2020. The country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control Scorecard. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through its participation in the High Burden High Impact approach.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2019 was 21,934,127 with 13,072 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Resource gaps to fully implement the national strategic plan.
- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health, malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
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		DRC reports having sufficient PPE for health workers to continue malaria control interventions during the COVID pandemic. The country distributed 19.6 million LLINs. The country reported ACTs and RDTs stockouts in certain districts and worked with partners to address these commodity gaps. PMI is supporting the country to procure the needed commodities and they are expected to arrive in January 2021. A survey on the impact of COVID-19 on malaria case management indicated that there were no major disruptions even in the areas most affected by COVID.
Vector control	Work to accelerate the LLIN campaign	Q1 2021		Approximately 19.6 million LLINs were distributed by the end of 2020

The country has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing CPIA cluster D and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2015 and 2019, which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2020 target of a 40% reduction in malaria incidence	Q4 2021

RMNCAH and NDTs

Progress

The Democratic Republic of Congo has achieved high coverage in the tracer RMNCAH intervention of skilled birth attendants. The country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Democratic Republic of the Congo 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 Democratic Republic of the Congo is very good for Soil Transmitted Helminths (86%), onchocerciasis (81%) and lymphatic filariasis (80%), with 68% coverage of schistosomiasis and 67% for trachoma. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2019 is 74, which represents substantial increase compared with the 2018 index value (53).

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		A survey was conducted to understand the supply and demand for RMNCAH services, targeting Kinshasa which was most impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data from January to April 2020 were collected in 103 facilities of the City of Kinshasa. A trend of increasing use of delivery service during the COVID -19 period was observed and the use of childbirth services by teens and young people increased by 29%. ANC-1 decreased including in adolescents and young people, however an increase in coverage of ANC4 was observed. A decrease in PNC was observed. The Ministry of Health produced RMCAH/nutrition guidelines in the context of Covid-19, with the Specialized Programs directly involved. The country organised a briefing by video conference for health staff, and the materials have been disseminated

The country has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing accelerating coverage of ARTs in children and vitamin A (with a recent increase in coverage reported), and continues to track progress as these action are implemented.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Ensure that NTD interventions including Mass Drug Administration, vector control and Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. This includes prioritising key necessary catch up activities	Q4 2021

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO