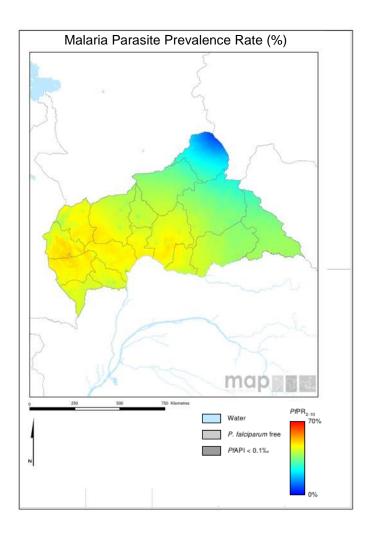
# **Central African Republic ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Three, 2018**



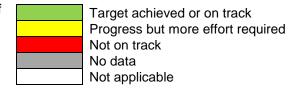
## **Scorecard for Accountability and Action**



| Commodities Financed and Financial Control  |     |        |
|---|-----|--------|
| LLIN financing 2018 projection (% of need)  | •   | 9      |
| Public sector RDT financing 2018 projection (% of need)   |     | 10     |
| Public sector ACT financing 2018 projection (% of need)   | •   | 10     |
| World Bank rating on public sector management<br>and institutions 2017 (CPIA Cluster D)                   |     | 2      |
| Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation a   | nd  | Impact |
| Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010        |     |        |
| Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO                                      |     |        |
| National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and<br>Management Plan   |     |        |
| Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)  |     |        |
| Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)   |     | 10     |
| Reduced Malaria Incidence by >40% by 2020 (vs<br>2015) (projected)  |     |        |
| Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and I   | NTE | Os     |
| Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical<br>Disease (NTD index, %)(2016)                            |     | 3      |
| Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)          |     | 3      |
| Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017) |     | 2      |
| % deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant  |     | 4      |
| Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)  |     |        |
| Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)   |     | 3      |
| Vitamin A Coverage 2016 (2 doses)   |     |        |
| DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11  |     | 4      |

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 2016 was 1,400,526 with 2,668 deaths.

### Key



## Central African Republic, ALMA Quarterly Report, Quarter Three, 2018



#### Malaria

#### **Progress**

Central African Republic secured the resources required for ACTs and RDTs in 2018. Central African Republic has achieved 100% operational coverage of LLINs.

#### **Impact**

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 1,400,526 with 2,668 deaths.

#### **Key Challenge**

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

#### **Previous Key Recommended Actions**

| Objective         | Action Item   | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report  |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------|--|
| Vector<br>Control | Given the reported mosquito resistance to 3 classes of insecticide, urgently develop and implement a national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan | Q1 2017                        |          | The malaria control programme is working with WHO to develop the insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan, which will be finalised once the results of the insecticide resistance testing have been completed |
| Vector<br>Control | Report on the status of insecticide resistance monitoring to WHO  | Q3 2018                        |          | The country has commenced insecticide resistance testing with support from the Institute Pasteur and the results are expected in the first quarter of 2019   |

#### New Key Recommended Action

| Objective     | Action Item  | Suggested completion timeframe |
|---------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Resource gaps | Work to fill the outstanding gap in LLINs for routine distribution | Q1 2019                        |

## **MNCH 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 good for onchocerciasis (50%), schistosomiasis (66%), and 40% for soil transmitted helminths, however, coverage for lymphatic filariasis and trachoma are low (16% and 17% respectively). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Central African Republic in 2016 is 32 and this represents a substantial increase compared with the 2015 index value (<1).

**Previous Key Recommended Actions** 

| Objective   | Ac | tion Item  | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|---|----|--|--------------------------------|----------|---|
| MNCH <sup>1</sup> :<br>Optimise<br>quality of<br>care | a) | Prioritise the collection of postnatal care data                                 | Q1 2013                        |          | No progress reported  |
|   | b) | Investigate and address the reasons for the decrease in skilled birth attendants | Q1 2019                        |          | Deliverable not yet due   |

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



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA