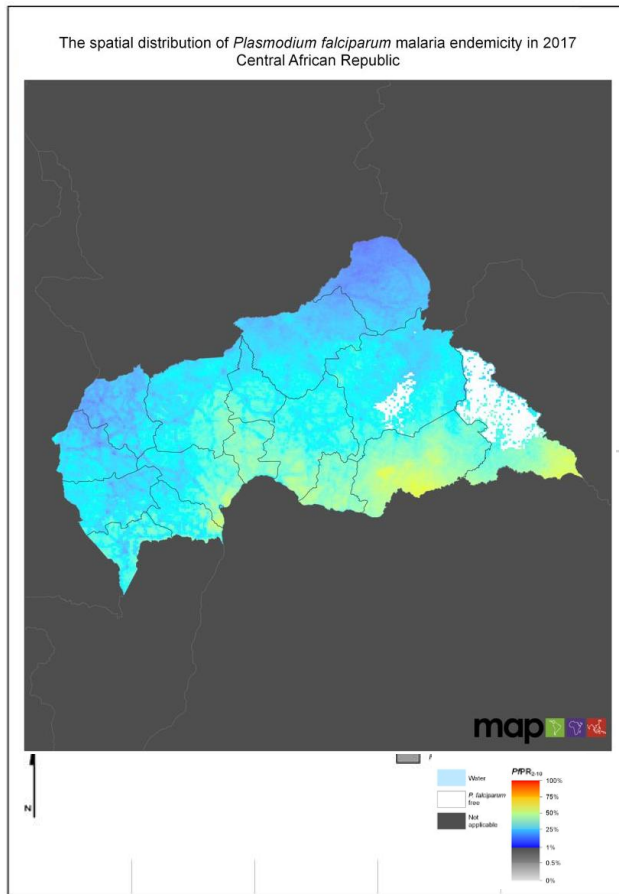


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control

LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)	89
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	45
Public sector ACT financing 2019 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	
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)	33
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	36
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	23
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	40
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	33
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)	0
DPT3 coverage 2018 (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 €121.8 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 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 €53.8 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 accelerate progress.

Progress

Central African Republic secured the required resources required for LLINs and most of the resources for RDTs in 2019. Central African Republic has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve 100% 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.

Previous Key Recommended Action

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.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
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 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
NTDs	As a priority, submit the data on Preventive Chemotherapy (PC) coverage of Schistosomiasis, Onchocerciasis and Lymphatic Filariasis to WHO	Q1 2019		In 2017, CAR did not conduct PC but the country confirms that it was conducted in 2018. The 2018 report has been submitted to WHO. The country also reports that the 2019 PC campaign has been completed by the end of 2019

Central African Republic has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action 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, and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due