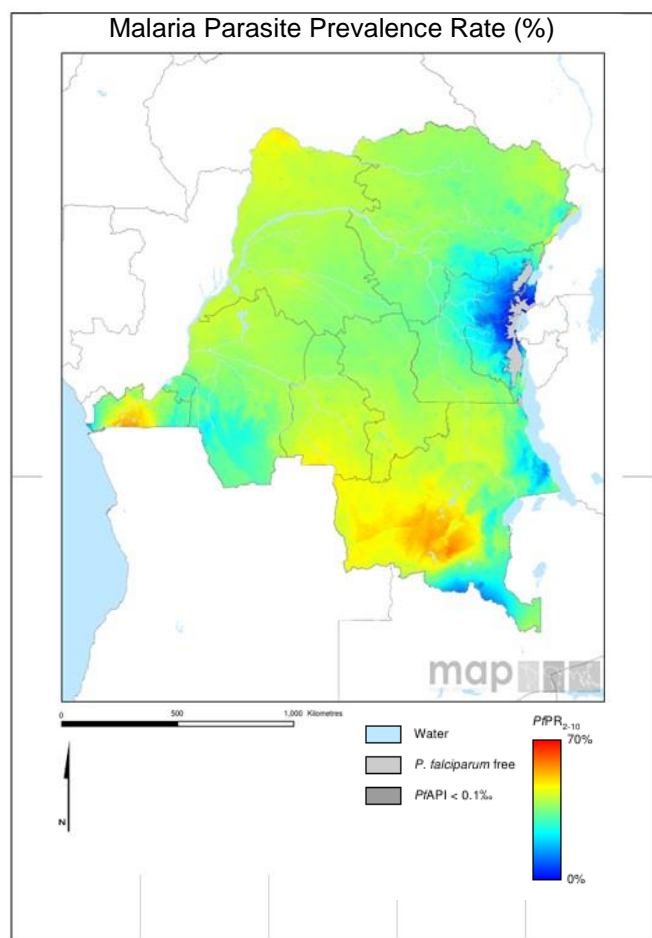


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

| Commodities Financed and Financial Control  |     |
|---|-----|
| LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)  | 100 |
| Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)   | 100 |
| Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)   | 85  |
| World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (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  |     |
| Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)  |     |
| Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)   | 100 |
| Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)  |     |
| Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)   |     |
| Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs  |     |
| Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)                               | 54  |
| Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)          | 57  |
| Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018) | 25  |
| % deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant  | 80  |
| Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)  | 44  |
| Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)   | 47  |
| Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)   | 1   |
| DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)  | 81  |

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 2017 was 15,272,767 with 27,458 deaths.

Key

|   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <span style="background-color: #90EE90; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span> | Target achieved or on track       |
| <span style="background-color: #FFFF00; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span> | Progress but more effort required |
| <span style="background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span> | Not on track                      |
| <span style="background-color: #A9A9A9; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span> | No data                           |
| <span style="background-color: #FFFFFF; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span> | Not applicable                    |

## Malaria

### Progress

The Democratic Republic of Congo has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve 100% operational coverage. 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 the majority of the essential malaria control interventions in 2019. The country has significantly 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 2016 was 15,272,767 with 27,458 deaths.

### Key Challenge

- Resource gaps to fully implement the national strategic plan.

### Previous Key Recommended Action

The country has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing CPIA cluster D and need to investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2010 – 2017 and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

## 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 good for schistosomiasis (80%), onchocerciasis (77%), soil transmitted helminths (76%) and for lymphatic filariasis (71%). However, the coverage is low for trachoma (14%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2017 is 54, which represents substantial increase compared with the 2016 index value (44).

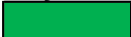



### Previous Key Recommended Action

| Objective   | Action Item   | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|---|---|--------------------------------|----------|---|
| RMNCAH <sup>1</sup> :<br>Optimise quality of care | Investigate and address the reasons for the reported decrease in Vitamin A coverage in 2016 | Q2 2019                        |          | No progress reported  |

<sup>1</sup> RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

The country has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing accelerating coverage of ARTs in children, and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

**Key**

|   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
|  | Action achieved         |
|  | Some progress           |
|  | No progress             |
|  | Deliverable not yet due |