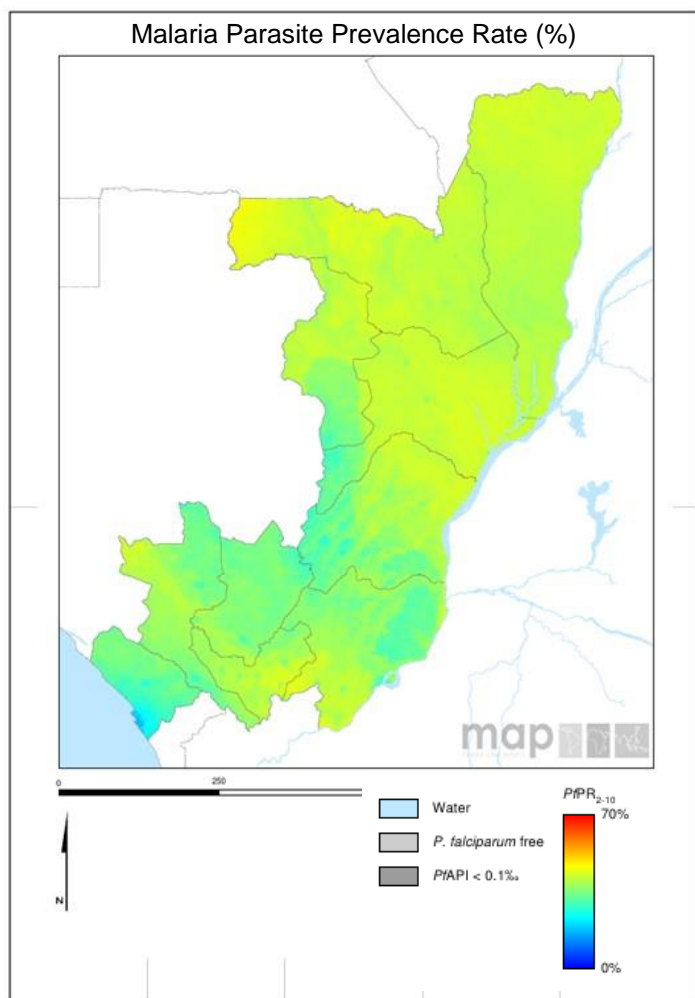


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of the Republic of the Congo is at high risk of malaria and transmission is intense all year round. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 248,159 with 271 deaths.

#### Metrics

| Commodities Financed and Financial Control  |     |
|---|-----|
| LLIN financing 2016 projection (% of need)  | 0   |
| Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)   | 44  |
| Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)   | 26  |
| World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)                      | 2.5 |
| Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact  |     |
| Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010        | 2   |
| Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO                                      |     |
| National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan  |     |
| Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2013)  |     |
| Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)  | 8   |
| >75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015  |     |
| Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health   |     |
| Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)          | 27  |
| Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015) | 21  |
| % deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant  | 94  |
| Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)  | 80  |
| Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)   | 33  |
| Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)   |     |
| DPT3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)  | 90  |

#### Key

|   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <span style="background-color: #90EE90; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span> | Target achieved or on track       |
| <span style="background-color: #FFFF00; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span> | Progress but more effort required |
| <span style="background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span> | Not on track                      |
| <span style="background-color: #808080; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span> | No data/Not applicable            |

## Malaria

### Progress

Congo has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO.

### Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 248,159 with 271 deaths. WHO, through modeling, projects that Congo has achieved a 50%–75% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

### Key Challenge

- The lack of new resources allocated to malaria in the Global Fund New Funding Model and through domestic resources jeopardises the country's ability to sustain the gains made in the fight against malaria.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

| Objective                       | Action Item  | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report  |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------|--|
| Address vector control coverage | Address falling LLIN coverage  | Q2 2014                        |          | No progress reported   |
| Vector Control                  | Given the reported mosquito resistance to 2 classes of insecticide, urgently finalise the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan | Q1 2017                        |          | Congo has recently tested for mosquito insecticide resistance and preliminary results are available. The country plans to elaborate a management plan and establish a platform for monitoring moving forward |

## MNCH

### Progress

Congo has made good progress in tracer MNCH interventions including skilled birth attendants, DPT3 and postnatal care. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.





### Previous Key Recommended Actions

| Objective                                    | Action Item  | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report  |
|--|--|--------------------------------|----------|--|
| MNCH <sup>1</sup> : Optimise quality of care | Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs especially in children under 14 years of age | Q1 2017                        |          | Deliverable not yet due but Congo has increased ART coverage by 9% in the total population and by 4% in children |

Congo has responded positively to the MNCH recommended actions addressing lack of data for vitamin A and low coverage of exclusive breastfeeding and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

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

**Key**

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