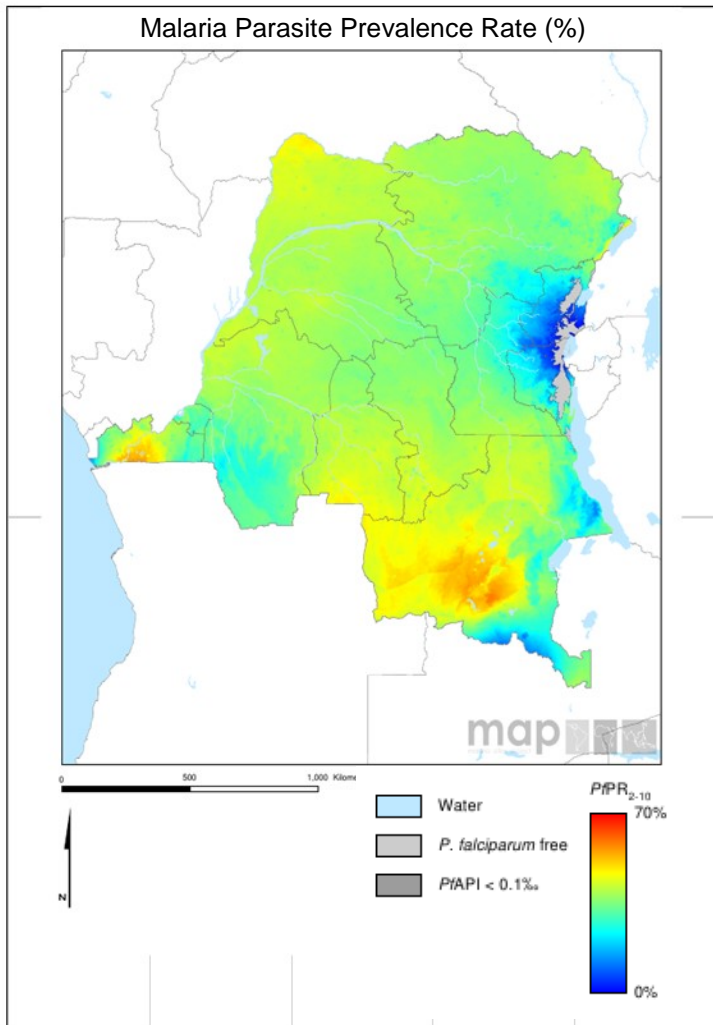


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2014 was 9,968,983 with 25,502 deaths.

Metrics

Policy and Financial Control	
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2015)	
Community case management (Pneumonia)(2015)	
Community case management (Malaria)(2015)	
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.5
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact	
LLIN financing 2015 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	81
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
PM TCT coverage 2014 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)	47
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	80
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	48
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)	▲ 98
DPT3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	▲ 80
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	44

Key

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

Progress

The Democratic Republic of Congo has banned oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and introduced policies on Community Case Management of malaria and pneumonia. The country has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve universal coverage. The Democratic Republic of Congo has secured the majority of the resources required to sustain coverage of essential malaria control interventions in 2015.

The Democratic Republic of Congo has achieved high coverage in the tracer MNCH intervention of skilled birth attendants and has recently increased coverage of vitamin A and DPT3. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 9,968,983 with 25,502 deaths. WHO, through modeling, projects that the Democratic Republic of Congo has achieved a 50%–75% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

Key Challenges

- Resource gaps exist to sustain universal coverage in 2017.
- Taxes and tariffs are levied on private sector malaria commodities.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Address funding	Work to fill the outstanding gaps required to sustain full coverage of ACTs in 2015	Q1 2016		Deliverable not yet due but the majority of the ACT needs have been secured

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due