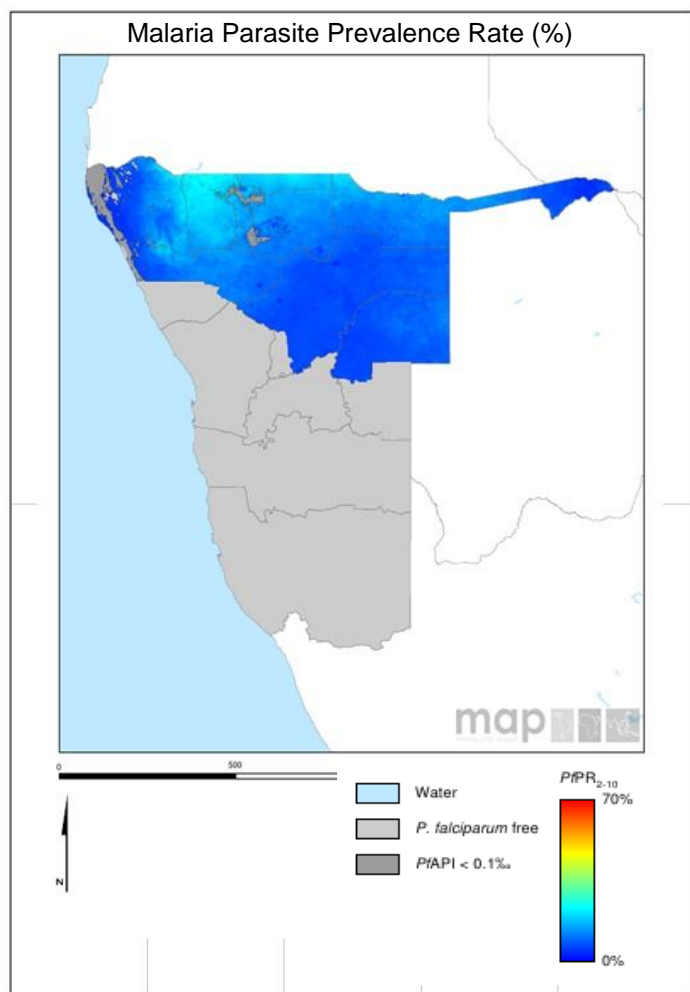


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission is confined to the north-east part of Namibia where malaria is endemic and about 72% of the population of the country is at risk. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 15,692 with 61 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
IRS financing 2016 (% of at-risk population)	100	
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100	
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100	
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)		
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	0	
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2013)		
IRS Operational Coverage (%)	76	
>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)	69	▲
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	95	
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	88	
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	65	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	49	
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)		
DPT3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	88	

Key

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

Malaria

Progress

Namibia has secured sufficient funding for the required number of anti-malaria drugs, RDTs, LLINs, and IRS for 2016. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO. Namibia was awarded a 2016 ALMA Award for Excellence for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target for malaria.

Impact

Namibia has made significant progress in the fight against malaria. The number of probable and confirmed malaria cases reported annually decreased from 480,515 during 2001–2005 to only 15,692 cases in 2014. During the same period, a similar trend was observed in deaths: malaria deaths fell from 1,370 to 61. As such, the country has achieved the global MDG target of more than a 75% reduction in the malaria burden since 2000. However the number of malaria cases in 2014 increased to 15,692 compared to 4,745 in 2013 and deaths increased in 2014 to 61 compared to 21 in 2013.

Key Challenge

- Maintaining malaria high on the political and funding agenda as the disease burden continues to drop.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Vector control	Share the status of the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan with WHO	Q1 2017		Deliverable not yet due

The country has responded positively to investigating the reasons for the increasing number of malaria cases in 2014.

MNCH





Progress

Namibia has good coverage of tracer MNCH interventions, including DPT3, ART coverage in children under 14 years of age, skilled birth attendants and postnatal care. The country has recently increased coverage of ARTs in the total population. The country has enhanced tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Namibia has responded positively to the MNCH recommended action addressing the lack of data on vitamin A coverage and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due