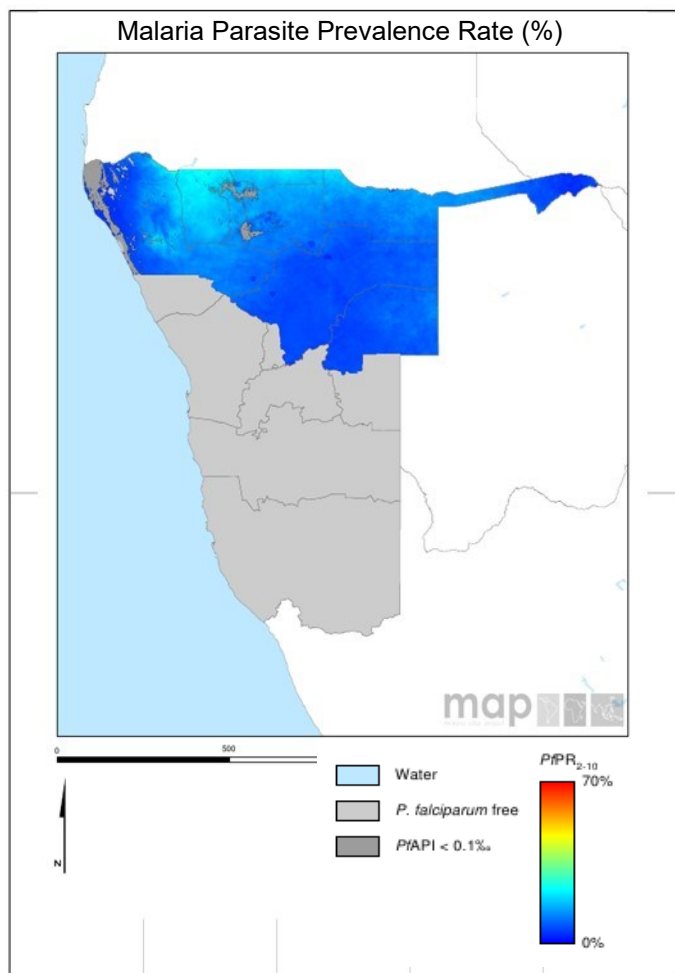


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2016 was 25,198 with 65 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
IRS financing 2017 (% of at-risk population)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2017 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2017 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2016 (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 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2016)	
IRS Operational Coverage (%)	74
Change in malaria incidence rate (2010–2016)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2016)	1
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	64
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	66
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	88
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	65
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	49
Vitamin A Coverage 2015 (2 doses)	
DPT3 coverage 2016 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	92

Key

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

## Malaria

### Progress

Namibia secured sufficient funding for the required number of anti-malaria drugs, RDTs, LLINs, and IRS for 2017. Namibia enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard.

### Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 25,198 with 65 deaths. WHO estimates that the country has experienced an increase in the malaria incidence rate for the period 2010-2016, with a greater than 20% increase in cases observed between 2015 and 2016 and investigating and addressing the key underlying reason for this upsurge will be a key priority for 2018.

### Key Challenges

- Malaria outbreaks reported during the 2017 malaria season.
- Achieving and maintaining IRS coverage above 80%.
- Maintaining malaria high on the political and funding agenda.
- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.
- The increase in malaria incidence and mortality rates estimated by WHO between 2010-2016.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Vector Control	Ensure the IRS programme is fully implemented before the beginning of the malaria season	Q4 2017		Due to difficulties in the procurement of DDT, the country used pyrethroid for IRS and completed the spraying before the end of 2017. It will be important to monitor for any programmatic impact of potential pyrethroid resistance
Vector control	Report on the status of insecticide resistance monitoring to WHO	Q3 2018		Deliverable not yet due but the country is currently collecting resistance data

Namibia has responded positively to the recommended action addressing the development of the insecticide resistance management plan, submission of GF funding application, investigating and addressing the reasons for the reported increase in cases in 2017, and the lack of data on iCCM and continues to strengthen access to treatment of malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea.

### New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the WHO estimated increase of greater than 20% in the malaria incidence rate between 2015 and 2016, and between 2010 and 2016	Q4 2018

## MNCH and NTDs

### Progress

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

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Namibia is shown using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Namibia is low for both schistosomiasis (0%), and soil transmitted helminths (21%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Namibia in 2016 is 1, which represents no change compared with the 2015 index value (0).

### 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.

### New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Implement Preventive Chemotherapy for schistosomiasis alongside Soil Transmitted Helminths, at least for school-age children	Q4 2018