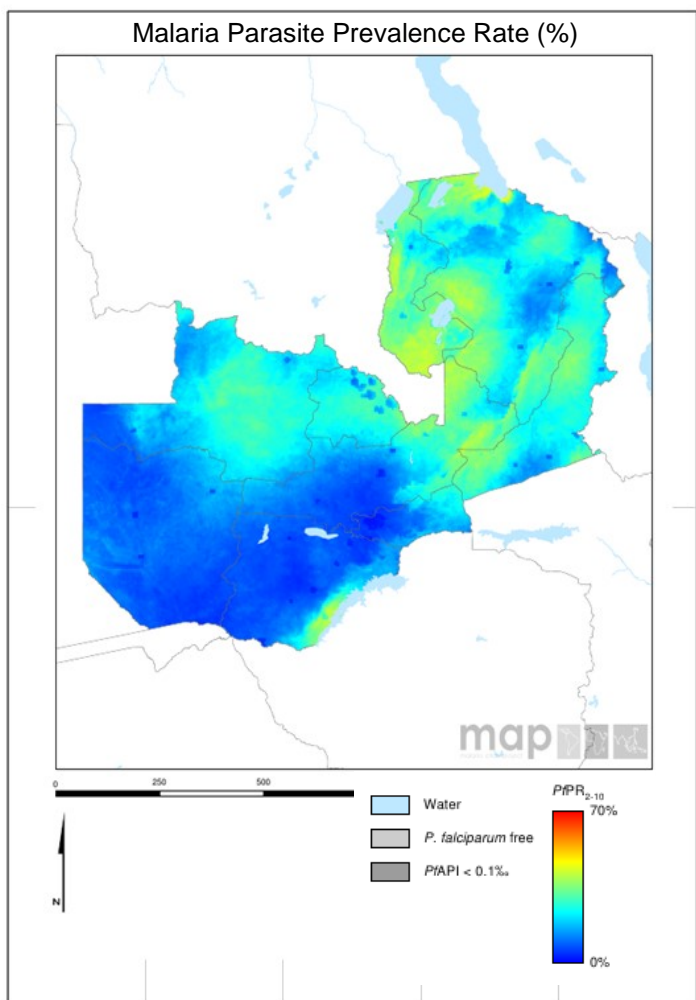


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria is endemic in all parts of Zambia and transmission is seasonal. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 5,972,933 with 3,257 deaths.

#### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2016 projection (% of need)	50
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	81
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2015 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.2
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2013)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
>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)	63
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	61
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	64
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	63
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	73
Vitamin A Coverage 2014 (2 doses)	
DPT3 coverage 2015 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	90

#### Key

<span style="background-color: #90EE90; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span>	Target achieved or on track
<span style="background-color: #FFFF00; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span>	Progress but more effort required
<span style="background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span>	Not on track
<span style="background-color: #808080; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span>	No data/Not applicable

## **Malaria**

### **Progress**

Zambia has committed additional resources to ACT and RDT procurement and has secured the resources required to sustain universal coverage of case management in 2016. Zambia has also procured sufficient LLINs to achieve 100% operational coverage of vector control. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO and has completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. Zambia has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard.

### **Impact**

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 5,972,933 with 3,257 deaths. WHO, through modelling, projects that the country will achieve a 50%–75% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000–2015.

### **Key Challenges**

- The country has documented mosquito resistance to four insecticide classes.
- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.

## **MNCH**

### **Progress**

Zambia has also made significant progress in tracer MNCH interventions, with high coverage of exclusive breastfeeding, vitamin A, postnatal care, DPT3 and ARTs. Zambia has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

### **New Key Recommended Action**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Action Item</b>	<b>Suggested completion timeframe</b>
MNCH <sup>1</sup> : Optimise quality of care	Address the lack of vitamin A coverage data	Q3 2017

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