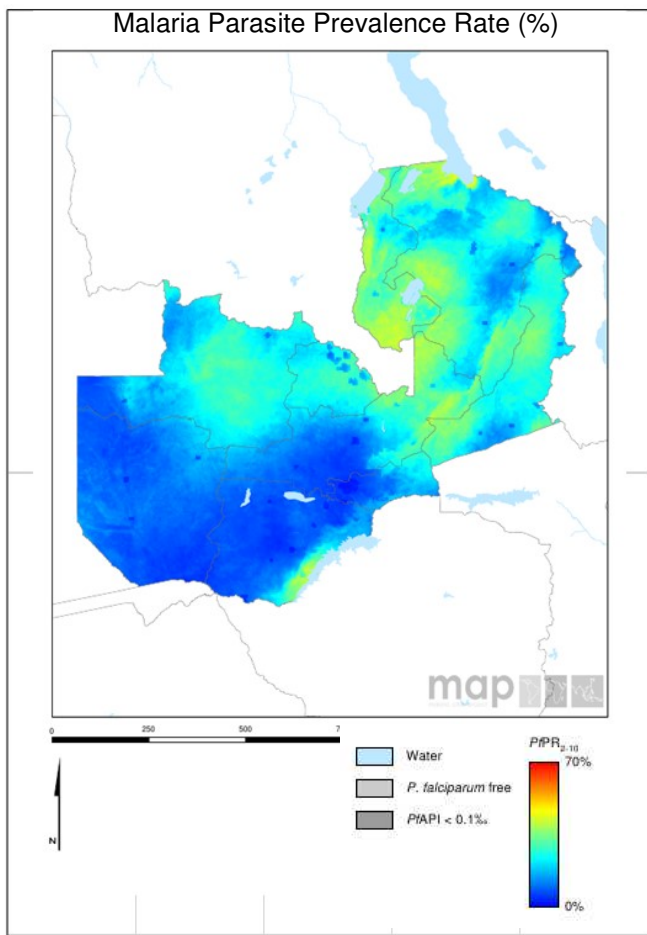


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria is endemic in all parts of Zambia and transmission is seasonal. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 6,054,679 with 1,425 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (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 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)	
Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)	56
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	75
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	64
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	63
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	63
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	72
Vitamin A Coverage 2016 (2 doses)	98
DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	94

Key

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

Malaria

Progress

Zambia has secured sufficient financing to fund the ACTs, RDTs, LLINs and IRS required for 2019, including with significant domestic resource commitments. The country has also distributed sufficient LLINs and carried out sufficient IRS to achieve universal operational coverage of vector control. Zambia carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and reported the results to WHO and has completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. Zambia has scaled up the implementation of iCCM and achieved 100% operational coverage of LLINs. Zambia has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard and with the recent launch of the multisectoral high level End Malaria Council.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 6,054,679 with 1,425 deaths.

Key Challenges

- The country has documented mosquito resistance to four insecticide classes.
- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.
- The increase in estimated malaria cases between 2010 and 2017.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2010 and 2017	Q4 2019		The country has significantly increased access to malaria treatment including through the scale up of community based treatment, as well as improved reporting. This has led to an increase in the number of reported cases in Zambia. However, the country has experienced a 53% decrease in parasite prevalence in children under five years of age between 2015 and 2018 incidence

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress



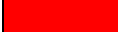

Zambia has achieved high coverage in the tracer RMNCAH interventions of exclusive breastfeeding, vitamin A and DPT3. Zambia has enhanced accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Zambia is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Zambia is very good for Lymphatic Filariasis (93%), good for trachoma (61%) and Soil Transmitted Helminths (58%) and low for Schistosomiasis (30%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Zambia in 2017 is 56, which is slightly higher than in 2016 (52).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Investigate and address the reasons for the decreasing coverage of ARTs in children under 14 years of age	Q2 2019		Deliverable not yet due
NTDs	As a priority, submit the data on Preventive Chemotherapy (PC) coverage of Lymphatic Filariasis, Schistosomiasis and Soil Transmitted Helminths	Q1 2019		Zambia submitted the NTD PC data to WHO and reported an increase in coverage compared to 2016

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO