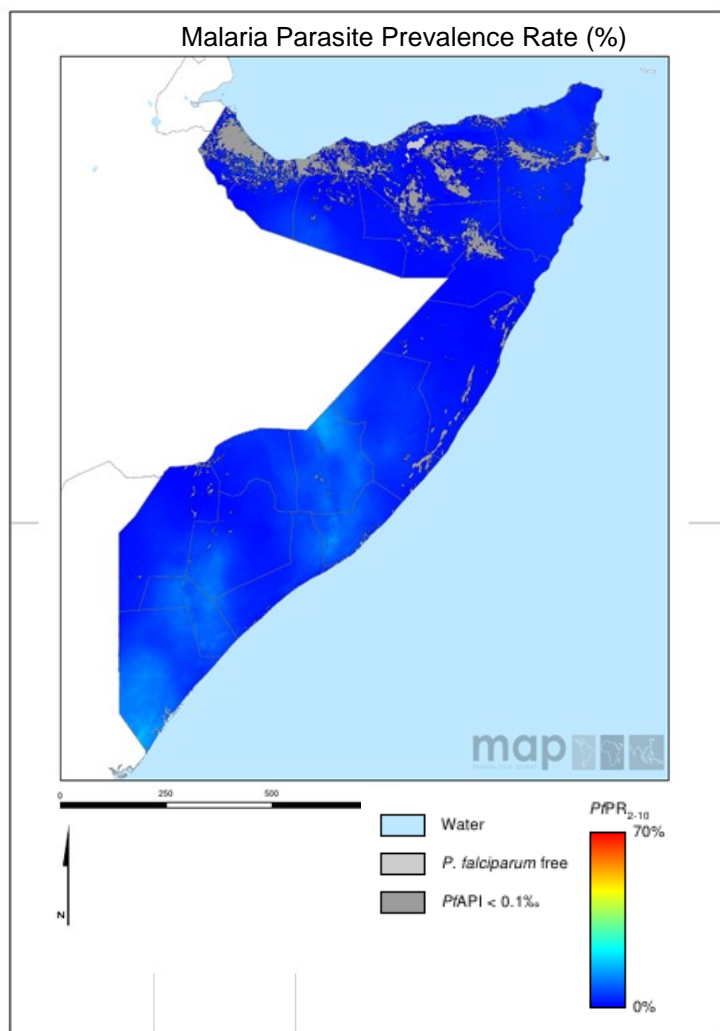


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Policy and Financial Control	
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2015)	Not on track
Community case management (Pneumonia)(2015)	Not on track
Community case management (Malaria)(2015)	Target achieved or on track
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)	No data/Not applicable
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact	
LLIN financing 2015 projection (% of need)	Progress but more effort required 72
Public sector RDT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	Target achieved or on track 100
Public sector ACT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	Target achieved or on track 91
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	Progress but more effort required 42 ▲
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015	Not on track
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
PMTCT coverage 2014 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)	Not on track 3
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	Not on track 33
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	Not on track 5
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)	No data/Not applicable
DP T3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	Progress but more effort required 42
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	No data/Not applicable

Malaria transmission ranges from unstable and epidemic in Puntland and Somaliland to moderate in central Somalia to high in the south. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 26,174 and 14 deaths.

Key

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

Progress

Somalia has made steady progress in scaling-up malaria control interventions and has been successful in attracting resources through the Global Fund. The country has secured adequate funding for the procurement and distribution of the majority of the LLINs, ACTs, and RDTs required in 2015. Somalia has introduced a policy for Community Case Management of malaria.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 26,174 and 14 deaths. WHO, through modeling, estimates that there has been a less than 50% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

Key Challenge

- The lack of new resources allocated to malaria in the GF New Funding Model jeopardises the country's ability to sustain the impressive gains made in the fight against malaria.

Recommended Actions

Somalia has responded positively to the MNCH recommended actions addressing low coverage and lack of data for a number of key interventions including PMTCT, skilled birth attendants, exclusive breastfeeding and vitamin A and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.