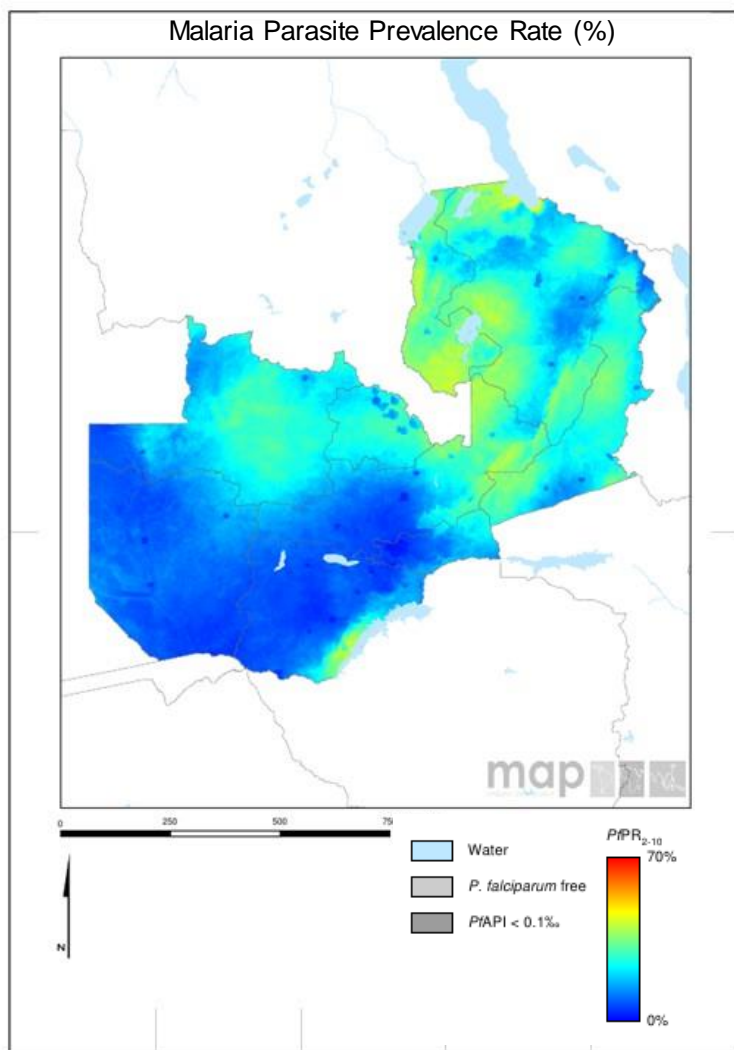


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria is endemic in all parts of Zambia and transmission is seasonal. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 5,465,122 with 3,548 deaths.

Metrics

Policy and Financial Control	
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2015)	Target achieved or on track
Community case management (Pneumonia)(2015)	Target achieved or on track
Community case management (Malaria)(2015)	Target achieved or on track
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2013 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.2
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact	
LLIN financing 2015 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	97
Public sector ACT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	100
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
On track in 2013 to Reduce Malaria Incidence by >75% by 2015 (vs 2000)	Progress but more effort required
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
PMTCT coverage 2013 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)	76
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	64
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	73
Vitamin A Coverage 2012 (2 doses)	No data/Not applicable
DPT3 coverage 2013 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	79
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	39

Key

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

Progress

Zambia has made significant progress in scaling-up malaria control interventions. Zambia has banned oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and has introduced a policy on Community Case Management of malaria and pneumonia. The country has committed additional resources to ACT and RDT procurement and has secured the majority of the resources required to sustain universal coverage in 2015. Zambia has also made significant progress in tracer MNCH interventions, with high coverage of PMTCT, and has recently increased coverage of skilled birth attendants and exclusive breastfeeding. Zambia has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 5,465,122 with 3,548 deaths. Zambia is projected to achieve a 50%–75% decrease in malaria incidence 2000–2015.

Key Challenge

- Increases in malaria cases reported in 2014.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Optimise quality of care	Investigate reasons for the increasing number of malaria cases in 2014	Q4 2015		The country reports that enhanced reporting by community health workers due to the expansion of iCCM has contributed to the increase in cases reported in 2014. Efforts are also ongoing to ensure the IRS programme is effectively implemented

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

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due