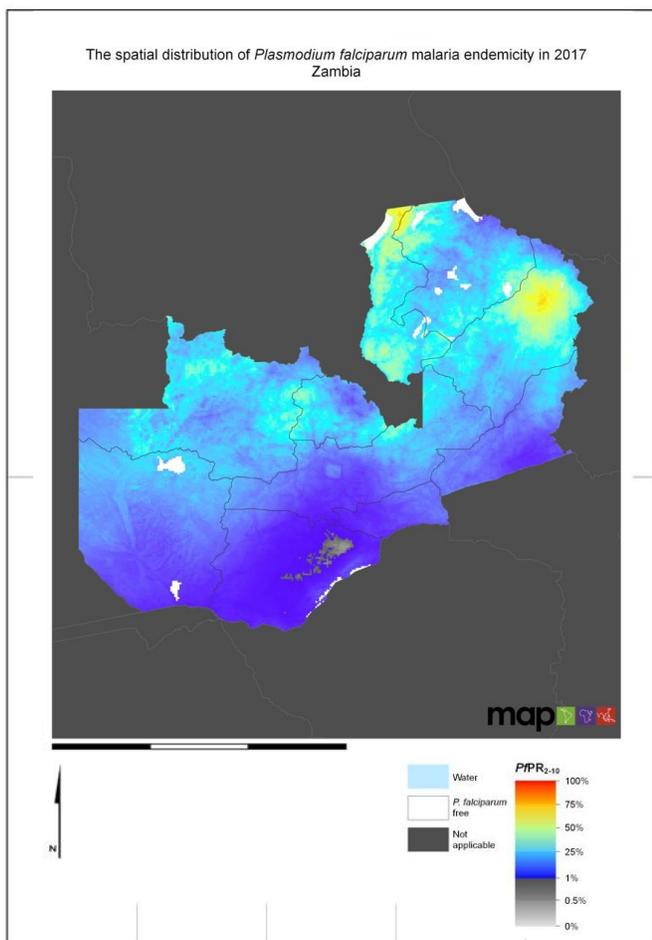


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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)	84
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	51
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	48
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.1
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 (2018)	78
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	79
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	63
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	63
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	72
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)	99
DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	90

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 the targeted at risk population. 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 and Malaria fund. Zambia has launched the Malaria Ends with Me campaign.

### **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.

## **RMNCAH and NTDs**

### **Progress**

Zambia has achieved high coverage in the tracer RMNCAH interventions of exclusive breastfeeding, vitamin A and DPT3. The country has also increased coverage of ARTs in children. 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).