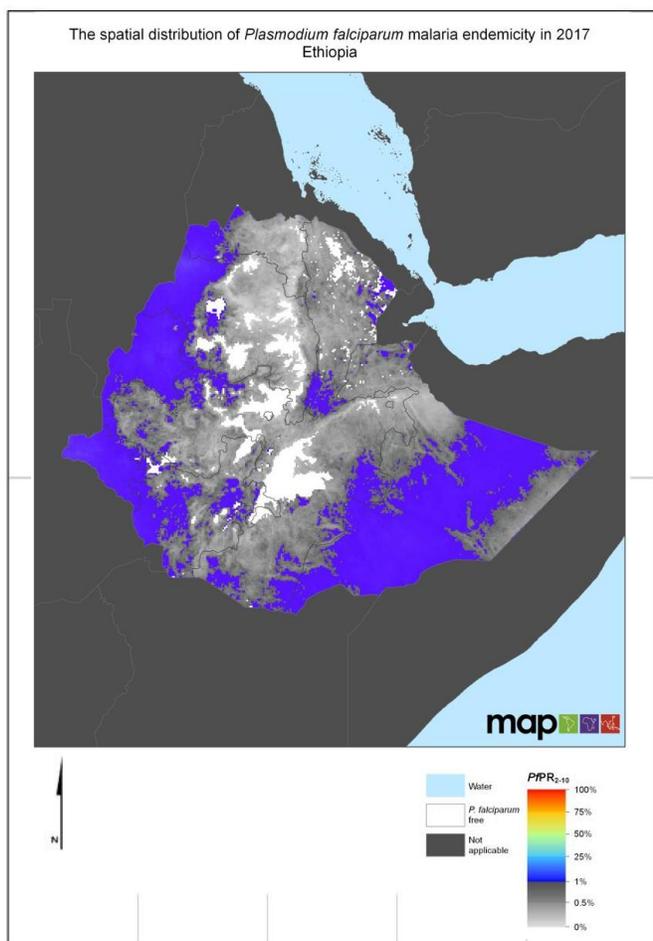


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria is endemic in Ethiopia with differing intensity of transmission, except in the central highlands which are malaria-free. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 1 206 891 with 158 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 2018 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.5
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	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	87
On track to reduce case incidence by $\geq 40\%$ by 2020 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce case mortality by $\geq 40\%$ by 2020 (vs 2015)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2018)	75
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	65
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	59
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	28
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	17
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	57
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)	77
DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	72

Key

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

Malaria

Global Fund Update

The Global Fund has announced that Ethiopia will receive US\$444.6 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2021-2023. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Ethiopia's disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Ethiopia this is calculated at US\$115.3 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Ethiopia is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to further accelerate progress.

Progress

Ethiopia has scaled up iCCM and secured sufficient resources to sustain coverage of LLINs, IRS, ACTs and RDTs in 2019. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO and has recently completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. The country has recently launched its Zero Malaria Starts with me campaign. Ethiopia has put in place strong public sector management systems and has achieved a rating of 3.5 for Cluster D CPIA. Ethiopia has decreased the estimated malaria incidence and mortality rates by more than 40% since 2015.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 1,206,891 with 158 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Ethiopia has documented insecticide resistance to 4 insecticide classes.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Address funding	Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q3 2020 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years. Work to mobilise additional resources to fill outstanding gaps	Q2 2020

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

Ethiopia has achieved good coverage of the tracer RMNCAH intervention exclusive breastfeeding. Ethiopia has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard, including with the introduction of community level scorecards.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Ethiopia is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Ethiopia is very good for schistosomiasis (89%), onchocerciasis (82%), trachoma (81%) and for lymphatic filariasis (68%). Preventive chemotherapy coverage is below WHO target for soil

transmitted helminths (59%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Ethiopia in 2018 is 75, which represents a slight decrease compared with the 2017 index value (76).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Ethiopia has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of postnatal care and skilled birth attendants and there have been recent increases in coverage resulting from these actions taken.