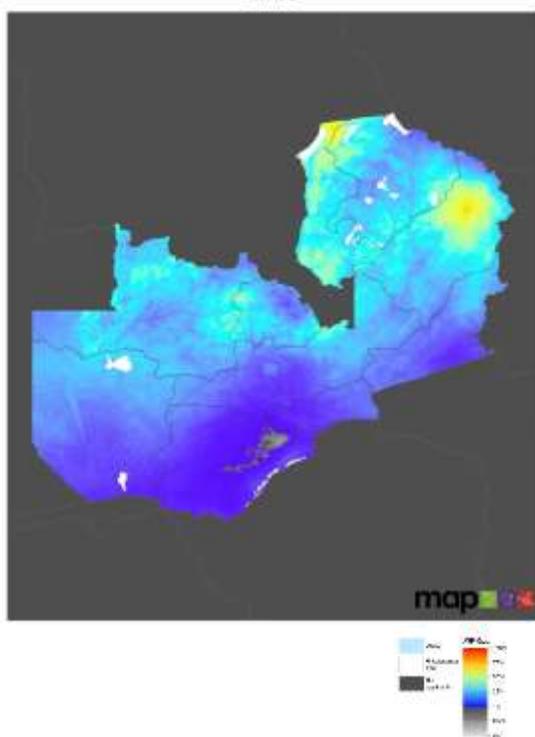


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action

The spatial distribution of Plasmodium falciparum malaria endemicity in 2017  
Zambia



Malaria is endemic in all parts of Zambia and transmission is seasonal. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 5,195,723 with 1,209 deaths.

#### Metrics

##### Commodities Financed and Financial Control

LLIN financing 2020 projection (% of need)	86
Public sector RDT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	57
Public sector ACT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2019 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.0

##### 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	
RDTs in stock (>9 months stock)	
ACTs in stock (>9 months stock)	
LLINIRS campaign on track	▼
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of ICCM (2017)	
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)	▼ 69
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)	

##### Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs

Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2018)	36
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	85
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	76
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	80
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	70
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	70
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)	99
DPT3 coverage 2019 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	88

#### Key

<span style="background-color: #90EE90; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Target achieved or on track
<span style="background-color: #FFFF00; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Progress but more effort required
<span style="background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Not on track
<span style="background-color: #A9A9A9; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	No data
<span style="background-color: #FFFFFF; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Not applicable

## **Malaria**

### **Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic**

The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health and malaria.

WHO underlines the critical importance of sustaining efforts to prevent, detect and treat malaria during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is of vital importance to ensure the continuity of malaria prevention and treatment services including distribution of insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying, as well as chemoprevention for pregnant women (intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy). Any intervention must consider the importance of both lowering malaria-related mortality and ensuring the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

For Zambia, it will be of vital importance to ensure that the universal coverage campaign for long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) scheduled for 2020 goes ahead, whilst taking into account physical distancing, in accordance with the recent guidance and recommendations from WHO and the RBM Partnership to End Malaria. Without the LLIN campaign, planned indoor residual spraying (IRS) and sustained malaria case management, there could be an increase in malaria cases and deaths. Under the worst-case scenario, in which all ITN campaigns are suspended and there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could be a 42% increase in malaria cases, and a 124% increase in malaria deaths in Zambia. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

### **Progress**

Zambia has secured most of the required financing to fund the ACTs, LLINs and IRS required for 2020, 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 2018 was 5,195,723 with 1,209 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 country has significant resource gaps.
- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health including malaria.

## Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020		The country has procured 7million LLINs for the universal coverage campaign. Orientations for the mass net distribution were conducted; with household registration planned for October, and the launch of the distribution campaign in November. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a door to door campaign will be conducted and all the teams will be provided with the appropriate PPEs, provide by key partners. For IRS, the training of trainers has been completed. ACTs have been procured with support from GF and PMI. Unfortunately, there is a challenge with supplies as they are being delivered into the country in small quantities which are distributed to facilities immediately. The NMEP requires support to ensure the commodities are delivered in adequate quantities.
Impact	Work to address the increase in malaria cases observed in Q1 2020	Q2 2020		Supervisory teams conducted follow up visits on the upsurge of cases and a report was shared. Reasons for the upsurge included: a general increase in cases associated with the heavy rains; due to inadequate RDTs, many suspected malaria cases were treated as malaria without testing – this has now stabilized following RDT supply; CHW reporting has increased with more cases being managed at community level. This has resulted in the initial increase in number of cases; Further analysis of data showed incorrect reporting in some of the facilities in Northern Province and this was corrected. The Tropical Disease Research Centre (TDRC) proposed to conduct a study to determine the contributing factors to the upsurge. Fifteen districts in four provinces with total population of 1 million will be targeted for MDA in response to the upsurge of malaria cases. The Government has contributed US\$4 million for procurement of antimalarials with partners, including the private sector supporting the operational costs. The roll out of the LLIN and IRS campaigns in Q4 2020 are also expected to reduce the cases
Vector Control	Ensure the IRS commodities are procured in time for the 2020 IRS campaigns	Q3 2020		All IRS commodities (insecticides and PPEs) have been procured on time for the spraying campaigns in October and November. However, some districts experienced an early onset of rains and are now being sprayed with DDT

## New Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Vector control	Work to address the falling LLIN coverage	Q1 2021

## 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%) and below WHO targets for Soil Transmitted Helminths (51%), trachoma (22%), Schistosomiasis (17%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Zambia in 2018 is 36, which is a decrease compared with the index value of 2017 (56).

## Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Work to increase the preventive chemotherapy for soil transmitted helminths, trachoma and for schistosomiasis along with lymphatic filariasis to reach WHO targets	Q4 2020		Zambia is currently conducting the MDA targeting schistosomiasis in endemic districts. The country is also planning to organize MDA for trachoma, LF and STH in 2020, depending on the availability of financial support and on the rainy season which begins towards the end of October
RMNCAH <sup>1</sup> : Impact	Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities	Q4 2020		The guidelines that were developed have been disseminated to provinces, districts and facilities for use. However, the programme is concerned that some clients may have been missed during the Covid-19 outbreak as they may have not accessed the facilities

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

<sup>1</sup> RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO