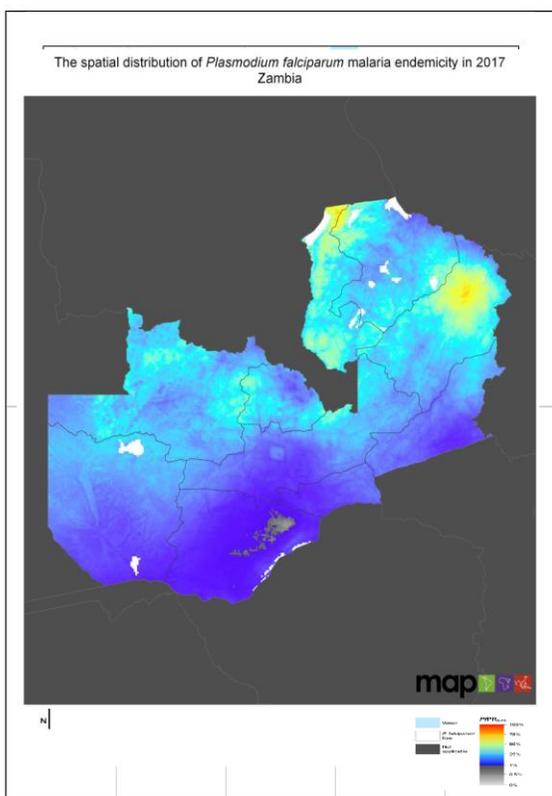


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria is endemic in all parts of Zambia and transmission is seasonal. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2019 was 6,417,487 with 1,339 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		
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100	▲
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, %)(2019)	2	▼
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

	Target achieved or on track
	Progress but more effort required
	Not on track
	No data
	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, Neglected Tropical Diseases and malaria.

For Zambia, it was of vital importance to ensure that the universal coverage campaign for long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) went ahead, whilst taking into account physical distancing, in accordance with the 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. The country is commended for prioritizing malaria with the IRS and LLIN campaigns going ahead. 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 have been 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.

It is essential to ensure the continuity of malaria, RMNCAH and NTD services in 2021 as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact our continent. This may include the implementation of any necessary catch-up activities and ensuring timely planning to account for potential delays in procurement and delivery. Any intervention must ensure the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

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 2019 was 6,417,487 with 1,339 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, malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases.

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		Zambia has faced delays in the delivery of malaria commodities including ACTs, RDTs, LLINs and insecticides for IRS. Implementing during COVID-19 has also increased costs. ACTs have been procured with support from the GF and PMI. The LLIN and IRS campaigns have been completed and Mass Drug Administration was supported
Vector control	Work to address the falling LLIN coverage	Q1 2021		Over 5 million LLINs were shipped to Zambia in Q3 2020 and the universal coverage campaign was rolled out

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 below WHO targets for trachoma (35%) and for soil transmitted helminths (17%); very low for lymphatic filariasis (0%) and for schistosomiasis (0%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Zambia in 2019 is 2, which represents a very substantial decrease compared with the 2018 index value (36).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

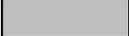
Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Work to increase the preventive chemotherapy for soil transmitted helminths, trachoma and for schistosomiasis along with lymphatic filariasis to reach WHO targets	Q4 2020		Zambia conducted MDA targeting STH and SCH in September- October 2020 in four provinces while one more province completing in December 2020. MDA for LF took place in December 2020. Trachoma MDA will be organized in the first quarter of 2021
RMNCAH ¹ : 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

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

New Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Prioritise the funding to implement preventive chemotherapy for lymphatic filariasis and schistosomiasis and work to increase preventive chemotherapy for soil transmitted helminths, trachoma and reach WHO targets	Q4 2021

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due