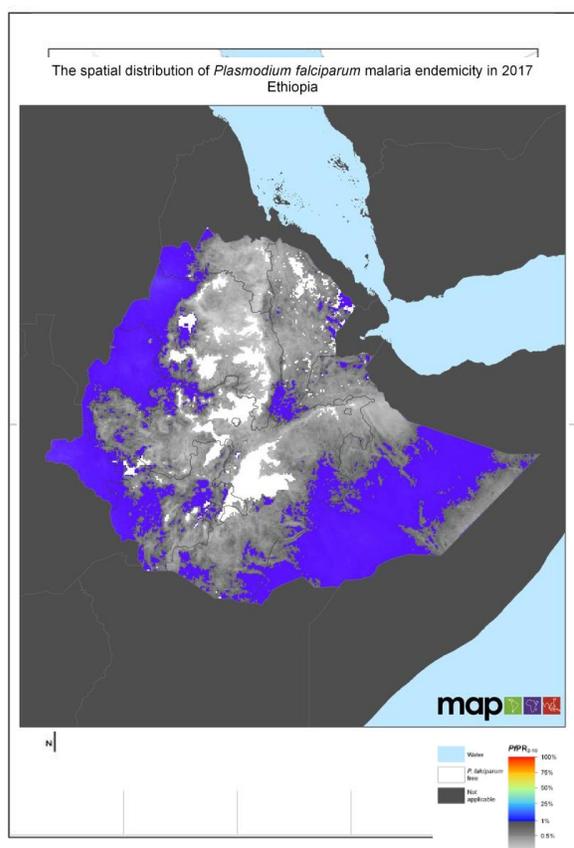


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2019 was 1,015,793 with 213 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2021 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2021 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2021 projection (% of need)	75
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2019 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.4
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)	
LLIN/IRS campaign on track	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	81
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)	65
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	74
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	48
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	28
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	17
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	57
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)	48
DPT3 coverage 2019 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	69

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 Ethiopia, we commend the Ministry of Health, in the decision to go ahead with the universal coverage campaign for LLINs and IRS, in accordance with the recent guidance and recommendations from WHO and the RBM Partnership to End Malaria. This decision, coupled with sustained malaria case management through the health system will prevent a significant increase in malaria cases and deaths. Under the worst-case scenario, in which all ITN campaigns are suspended and with a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimated that there could have been a 15.7% increase in malaria cases, and a 15% increase in malaria deaths in Ethiopia. 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

Ethiopia has scaled up iCCM and secured sufficient resources to sustain coverage of LLINs, IRS, ACTs and RDTs in 2021. 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 3.4 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 2019 was 1,015,793 with 213 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Ethiopia has documented insecticide resistance to 4 insecticide classes.
- 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		The country reports that there are sufficient stock outs of ACTs and RDTs. The planned IRS and LLINs campaigns were completed in 2020 and procurement of insecticides for 2021 are underway

New Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Address vector control coverage	Address falling vector control coverage	Q4 2021

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

Ethiopia has achieved good coverage of the tracer RMNCAH intervention exclusive breastfeeding and has recently increased coverage of ARTs in the total population. 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 trachoma (77%), onchocerciasis (73%), and soil-transmitted helminth (71%) and is 60% for schistosomiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Ethiopia in 2019 is 65, which represents a decrease compared with the 2018 index value (75).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
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		Ethiopia has prioritized sustaining essential health services during the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, for family planning and adolescent health, radio and tv messages and talk shows have been broadcast, as well as district level advocacy to ensure continuity of services. A postnatal care assessment has been conducted to evaluate the implementation status of the programme. PPE is available for health workers and support staff for the continuation of services

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Ensure that NTD interventions including Mass Drug Administration, vector control and Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. This includes prioritising key necessary catch up activities	Q4 2021		The following activities were implemented in Ethiopia during the COVID-19 pandemic by putting in place the necessary prevention precautions (including developing standard operating procedures): MDA for onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths; Trichiasis surgery especially at facility level and to some extent at outreaches; Morbidity management and disability preventions for lymphedema and hydrocele; Trachoma impact and surveillance surveys ; Pre-Transmission Assessment; Visceral leishmaniasis treatment center expansion undertaken. The country continues the NTD control interventions whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines.

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.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due