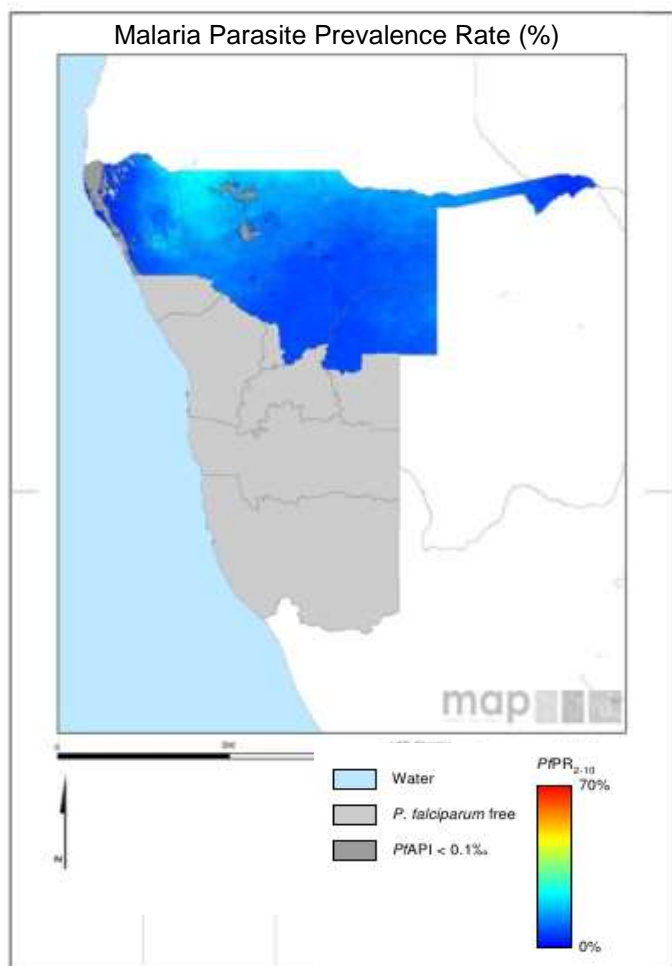


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission is confined to the north-east part of Namibia where malaria is endemic and about 72% of the population of the country is at risk. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 25,198 with 65 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
IRS financing 2018 (% of at-risk population)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (CPIA Cluster D)	
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	0
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of ICCM (2017)	
IRS Operational Coverage (%)	85
Reduced Malaria Incidence by >40% by 2020 (vs 2015) (projected)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2016)	
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	84
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	76
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	88
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	69
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	48
Vitamin A Coverage 2016 (2 doses)	32
DPT3 coverage 2017 (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

### Progress

Namibia secured sufficient funding for the required number of anti-malaria drugs, RDTs, LLINs, and IRS for 2018. The country has also achieved high IRS coverage. Namibia enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard.

### Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 25,198 with 65 deaths. With the overall increase in the estimated malaria incidence between 2010 and 2016, WHO projects that the country will record an increase in malaria incidence by 2020. A greater than 20% increase in cases was observed between 2015 and 2016 and investigating and addressing the key underlying reason for this upsurge will be a key priority for 2018.

### Key Challenges

- Malaria outbreaks reported during the 2017 malaria season.
- Achieving and maintaining IRS coverage above 80%.
- Maintaining malaria high on the political and funding agenda.
- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.
- The increase in malaria incidence and mortality rates projected by WHO.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Vector control	Report on the status of insecticide resistance monitoring to WHO	Q3 2018		Resistance data from 9 out of the 11 sentinel sites has been analyzed and will be reported to WHO in Q3 as part of the WMR 2017. Resistance to pyrethroids is reported widely in the country as well as resistance to DDT in Kavango
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the WHO estimated increase of greater than 20% in the malaria incidence rate between 2015 and 2016,	Q4 2018		Malaria cases have increased from low numbers in 2010 to almost 25,000 cases in 2016, and over 65,000 cases in 2016. Key factors leading to the increase in cases include the lack of staff to carry out active case detection, delayed procurement of insecticides, sub-optimal IRS coverage and weak supervision and monitoring. Namibia was not able to procure DDT on time in 2017 due to lengthy tendering processes. Reported cases continue to be high. Despite these challenges, the programme completed IRS before the end of December and attained coverage of 87%

Namibia has responded positively to the recommended action addressing the development of the insecticide resistance management plan, and the lack of data on iCCM and continues to strengthen access to treatment of malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea.

## MNCH and NTDs

### Progress

Namibia has good coverage of the tracer MNCH intervention skilled birth attendants, and has recently increased coverage in ART coverage in the total population. The country has enhanced tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Namibia is shown using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Namibia is low for both schistosomiasis (0%), and soil transmitted helminths (21%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Namibia in 2016 is 1, which represents no change compared with the 2015 index value (0).

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Implement Preventive Chemotherapy for schistosomiasis alongside Soil Transmitted Helminths, at least for school-age children	Q4 2018		Namibia is planning to implement Preventive Chemotherapy for Schistosomiasis alongside Soil Transmitted Helminths in September 2018

Namibia has responded positively to the MNCH recommended action addressing the low coverage of vitamin A and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due