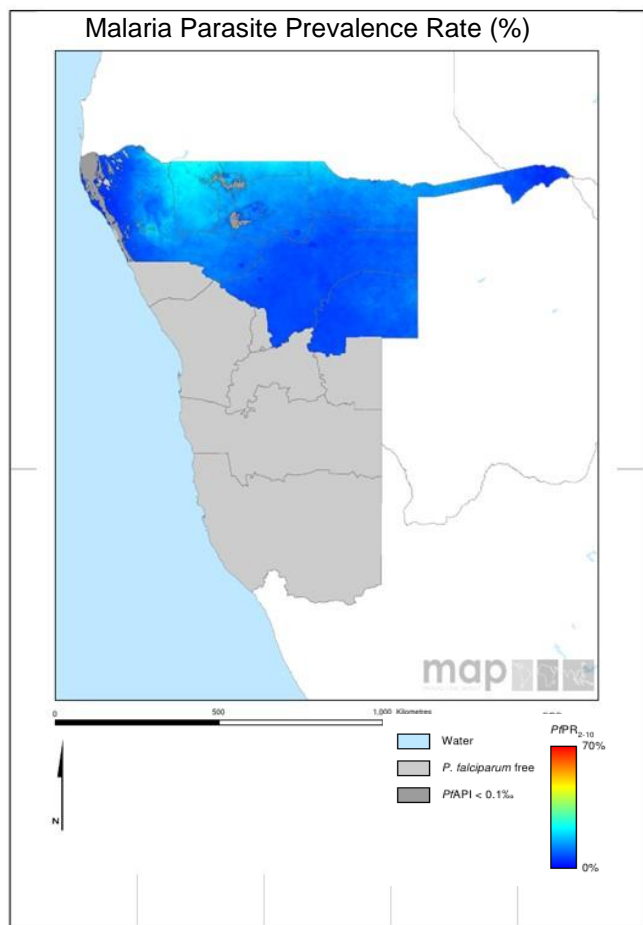


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2017 was 66,505 with 57 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
IRS financing 2019 (% of at-risk population)	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 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 (%)	86
Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)	
Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)	
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	▲ 92
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	78
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	88
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	69
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	48
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)	27
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 ACTs, RDTs and IRS for 2019. The country has also achieved high IRS coverage. Namibia enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Elimination Scorecard.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 66,505 with 57 deaths. The country had an overall increase in the estimated malaria incidence between 2010 and 2017.

Key Challenges

- 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.
- Gaps in funding for LLINs.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Namibia has responded positively to the recommended action on ensuring that IRS programme is fully implemented before the beginning of the malaria season and addressing the lack of data on iCCM and continues to strengthen access to treatment of malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea.

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

Namibia has good coverage of the tracer RMNCAH intervention skilled birth attendants and 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. The country has not reported on their NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage in 2017 to WHO. The country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the NTD scorecard.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Namibia has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing the low coverage of vitamin A and continues to track progress as this action is implemented. The country has also confirmed that there was no PC for NTDs in 2017 due to a lack of resources and has prioritised PC in 2019.