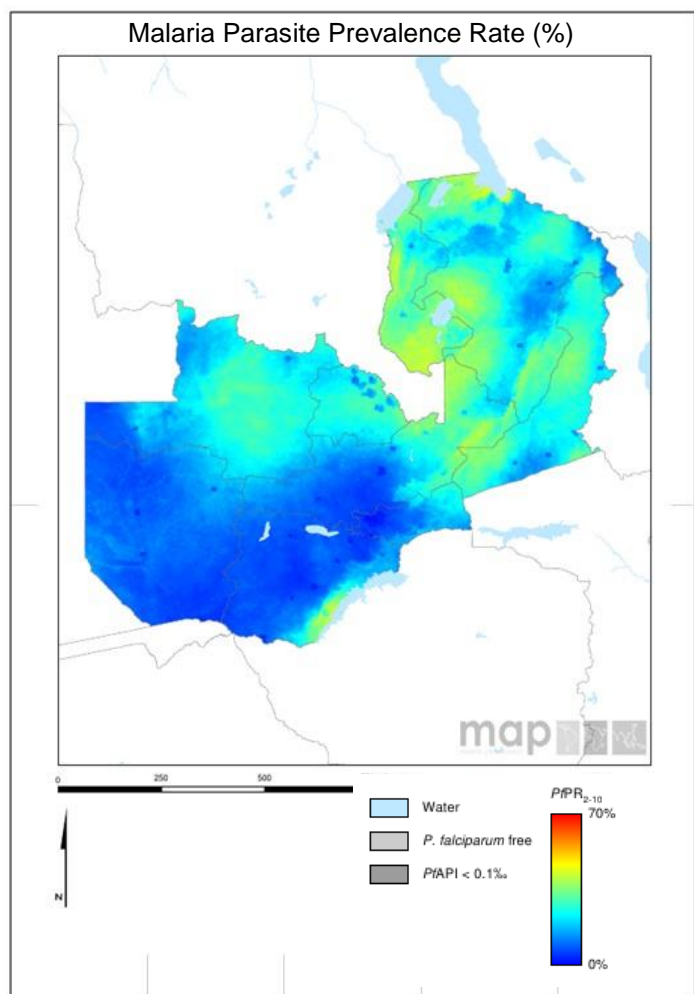


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria is endemic in all parts of Zambia and transmission is seasonal. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 5,972,933 with 3,257 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2016 projection (% of need)		50
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)		81
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)		100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)		3.2
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
Scale of Implementation of icCM (2013)		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		100
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health		
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	▲	63
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	▲	61
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		64
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		63
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		73
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)		93
DPT3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		86

Key

	Target achieved or on track
	Progress but more effort required
	Not on track
	No data/Not applicable

Malaria

Progress

Zambia has committed additional resources to ACT and RDT procurement and has secured the resources required to sustain universal coverage of case management in 2016. Zambia has also procured sufficient LLINs to achieve operational universal coverage of vector control. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO and has completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. Zambia has significantly 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 2014 was 5,972,933 with 3,257 deaths. WHO through modelling projects that the country will achieve a 50%–75% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000–2015.

Key Challenge

- The country has documented mosquito resistance to four insecticide classes.

MNCH

Progress

Zambia has also made significant progress in tracer MNCH interventions, with high coverage of exclusive breastfeeding, vitamin A, postnatal care, DPT3 and ARTs. Zambia has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.