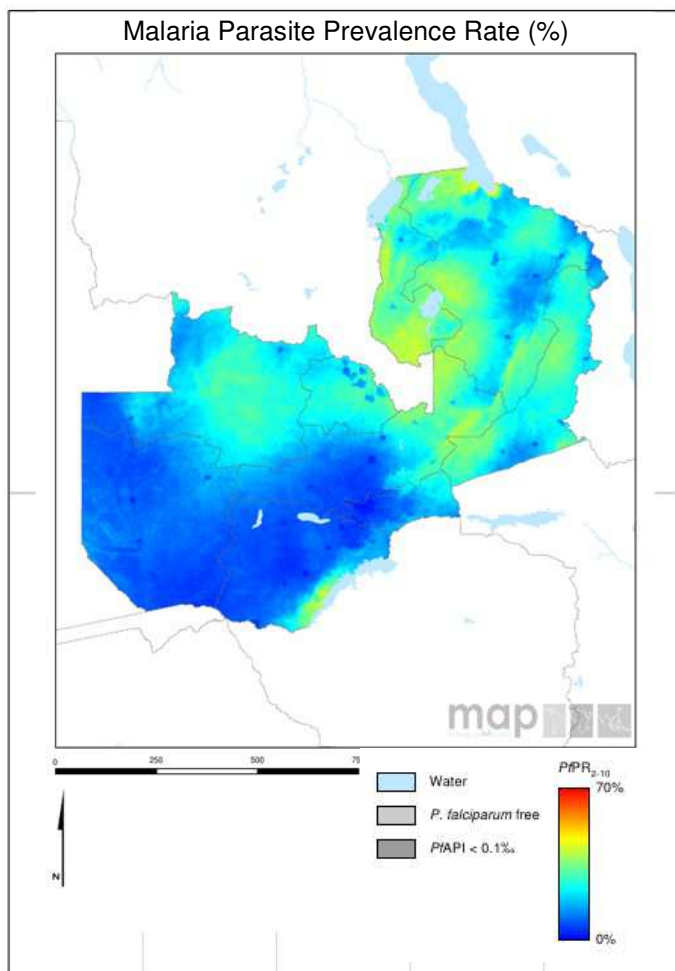


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria is endemic in all parts of Zambia and transmission is seasonal. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2015 was 5,094,123 with 2,389 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2017 projection (% of need)	87
Public sector RDT financing 2017 projection (% of need)	66
Public sector ACT financing 2017 projection (% of need)	65
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2016 (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 (2016)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
Estimated change in malaria incidence rate (2010–2015)	
Estimated change in malaria mortality rate (2010–2015)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	65
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	52
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	64
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	63
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	73
Vitamin A Coverage 2014 (2 doses)	
DPT3 coverage 2016 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	99

Key

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

Malaria

Global Fund Update

The Global Fund has announced that Zambia will receive US\$ 263.4 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2018-2020. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Zambia's disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Zambia this is calculated at US\$ 69 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Zambia is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to sustain the gains made in recent years.

Progress

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 the Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard. Zambia has scaled up the implementation of iCCM and has achieved 100% operational coverage of LLINs.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2015 was 5,094,123 with 2,389 deaths. WHO estimates that the country has achieved a change of less than 20% in the malaria incidence rate and malaria mortality rate for the period 2010 - 2015.

Key Challenges

- The country has documented mosquito resistance to four insecticide classes.
- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Address funding	Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q2 2017 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years	Q2 2017		The country submitted the GF funding application

MNCH





Progress

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

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Address the lack of vitamin A coverage data	Q3 2017		Deliverable not yet due

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA