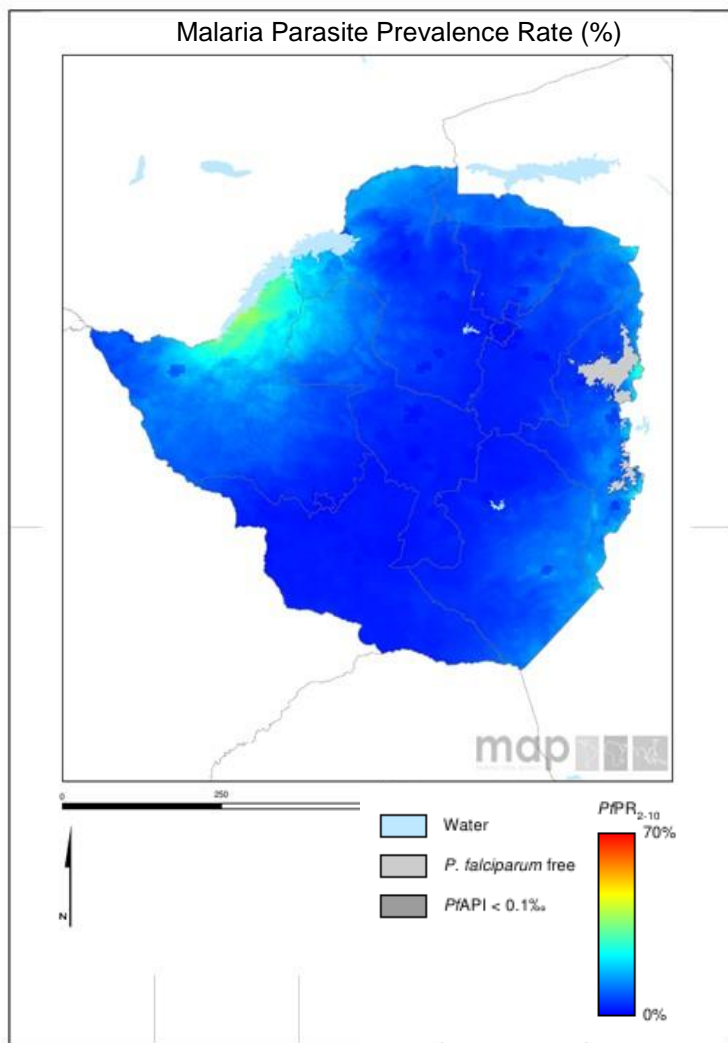


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission is seasonal in Zimbabwe with about 60% of the population at risk. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 422,633 with 352 deaths.

Metrics

Policy and Financial Control	
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2015)	
Community case management (Pneumonia)(2015)	
Community case management (Malaria)(2015)	
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.7
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact	
IRS financing 2015 (% of at-risk population)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	100
IRS Operational Coverage (%)	92
On track in 2013 to Reduce Malaria Incidence by >75% by 2015 (vs 2000)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
PMTCT coverage 2014 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)	78
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	80
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	41
Vitamin A Coverage 2012 (2 doses)	61
DPT3 coverage 2013 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	95
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	77

Key

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

## Zimbabwe ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Three, 2015



### Progress

Zimbabwe has banned oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and has introduced a policy on Community Case Management of malaria. The country has the resources required for ACTs, RDTs, LLINs and IRS in 2015 and has achieved good coverage of vector control. Zimbabwe has achieved high coverage of the tracer MNCH interventions PMTCT, skilled birth attendants, postnatal care and DPT3. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

### Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 422,633 with 352 deaths. WHO projects that the country is on track to reduce malaria burden by 50 – 75% by 2015 compared to 2000.

### Key Challenges

- Increases in malaria cases reported in 2014.
- Insecticide resistance threatened vector control effectiveness.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Enact high level policy and strategy change	Improve rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilisation, quality of public administration, and transparency and accountability in the public sector	Q2 2014		There has been a 0.5 increase in the country's Cluster D CPIA

The country has responded positively to investigating reasons for the increasing number of malaria cases in 2014.