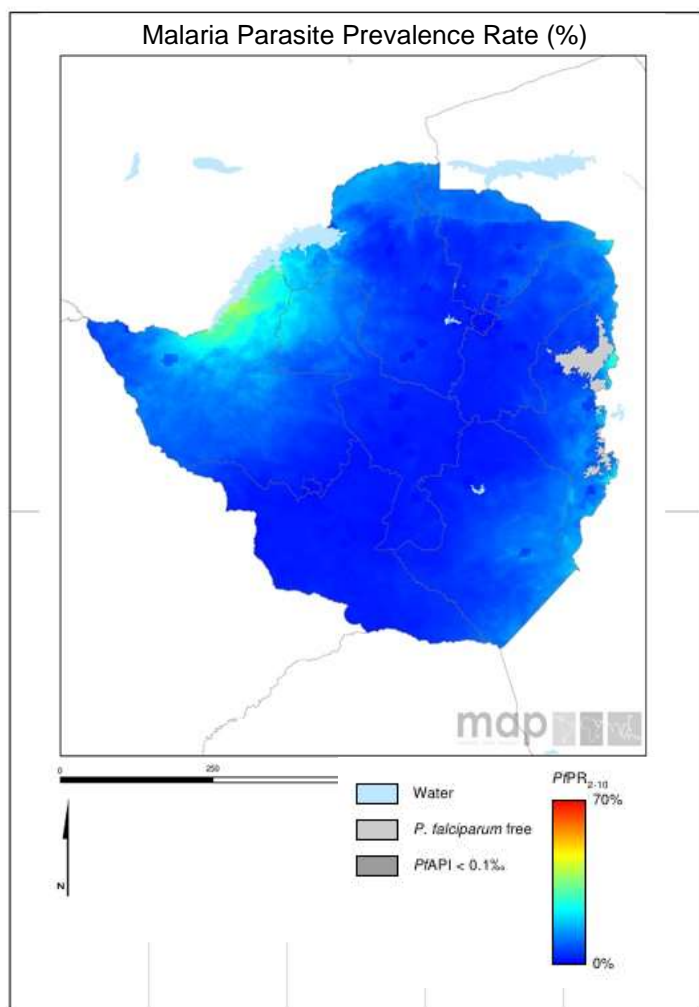


Zimbabwe ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter One, 2017



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 2015 was 391,651 with 200 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
IRS financing 2017 (% of at-risk population)		100
Public sector RDT financing 2017 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector ACT financing 2017 projection (% of need)		100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2015 (CPIA Cluster D)		2.8
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
Scale of Implementation of ICCM (2016)		
IRS Operational Coverage (%)		96
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 (2015)		62
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)		80
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		78
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		51
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		48
Vitamin A Coverage 2014 (2 doses)		32
DPT3 coverage 2015 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		87

Key

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

Malaria

Progress

Zimbabwe has secured the resources required for ACTs, RDTs, LLINs and IRS in 2017 and has achieved high coverage of vector control. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO. Zimbabwe 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 2015 was 391,651 with 200 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 reported malaria increases in 2017 compared to the same period in 2016 and the response to the outbreak is currently underway.
- 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 malaria funding application in Q1 2017. Resources were allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years

MNCH

Progress

Zimbabwe has achieved high coverage of the tracer MNCH interventions skilled birth attendants, DPT3 and ART coverage in both the total population and children. Zimbabwe has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Zimbabwe has responded positively to the MNCH recommended actions addressing low coverage of vitamin A, decrease in postnatal care coverage and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due