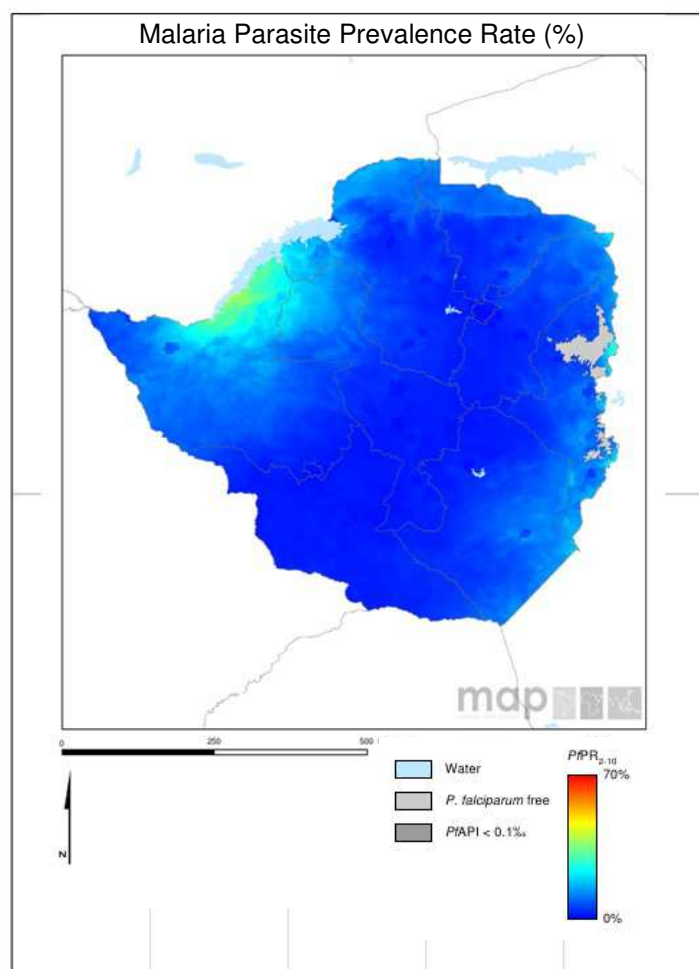


# Zimbabwe ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Two, 2017

## 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 2016 (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 (2016)	75	▲
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)		
% 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 2016 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	90	

### 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**

The country has responded positively to the previous recommended action addressing impact.

### **New Key Recommended Actions**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Action Item</b>	<b>Suggested completion timeframe</b>
Address Funding	Work to accelerate the signature of the GF grant	Q4 2017

The country has responded positively to the previous recommended action on the estimated increase in incidence and mortality rates.

## **MNCH**

### **Progress**

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

### **Previous Key Recommended Action**

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