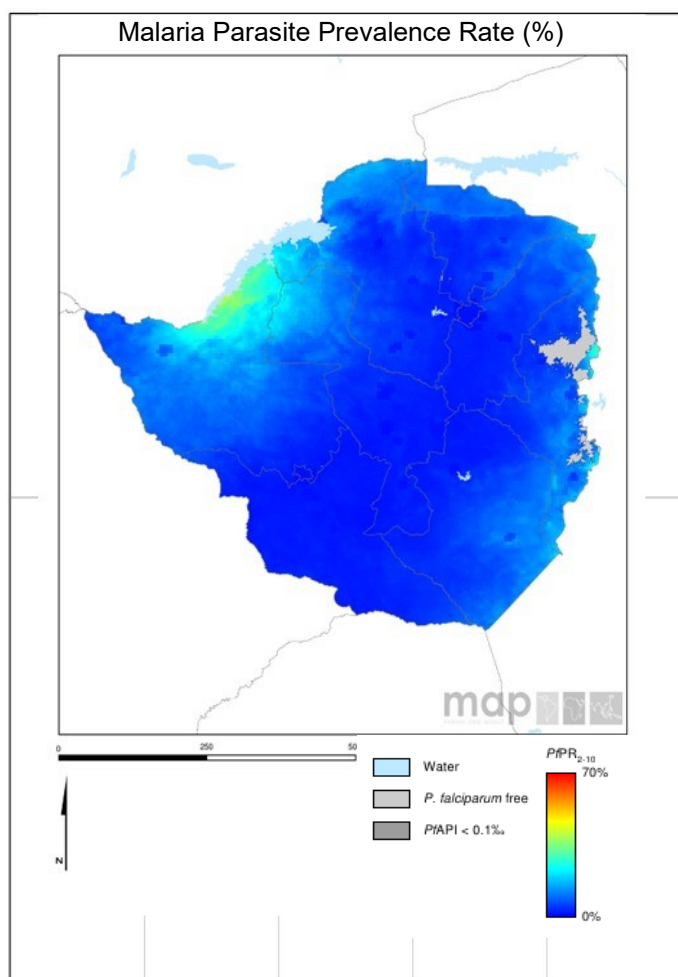


Zimbabwe ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Four, 2017

Scorecard for Accountability and Action

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 2015 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2016)		
IRS Operational Coverage (%)		96
Change in malaria incidence rate (2010–2016)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2016)		44
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 2015 (2 doses)	▲	45
DPT3 coverage 2016 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		90



Malaria transmission is seasonal in Zimbabwe with about 60% of the population at risk. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 280,853 with 351 deaths.

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 2015 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 2016 was 280,853 with 351 deaths. WHO estimates that the country has achieved a change of less than 20% in the malaria incidence rate for the period 2010 – 2016. However, Zimbabwe achieved a greater than 20% decrease in cases between 2015 and 2016.

Key Challenges

- The country has reported malaria increases in 2017 compared to the same period in 2016.
- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Address Funding	Work to accelerate the signature of the GF grant	Q4 2017		All documentation has been finalised and the country is waiting for signature
Vector Control	Ensure the IRS programme is fully implemented before the beginning of the malaria season	Q4 2017		Although there were procurement delays, given the availability of buffer stocks, spraying was completed as planned

MNCH and NTDs

Progress



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

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Zimbabwe is shown using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Zimbabwe is high for lymphatic filariasis (79%), schistosomiasis (93%), and soil transmitted helminths (75%). Coverage for trachoma is low (7%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Zimbabwe in 2016 is 44, which represents a substantial increase compared with the 2015 index value (3).

Previous Key Recommended Action

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

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due