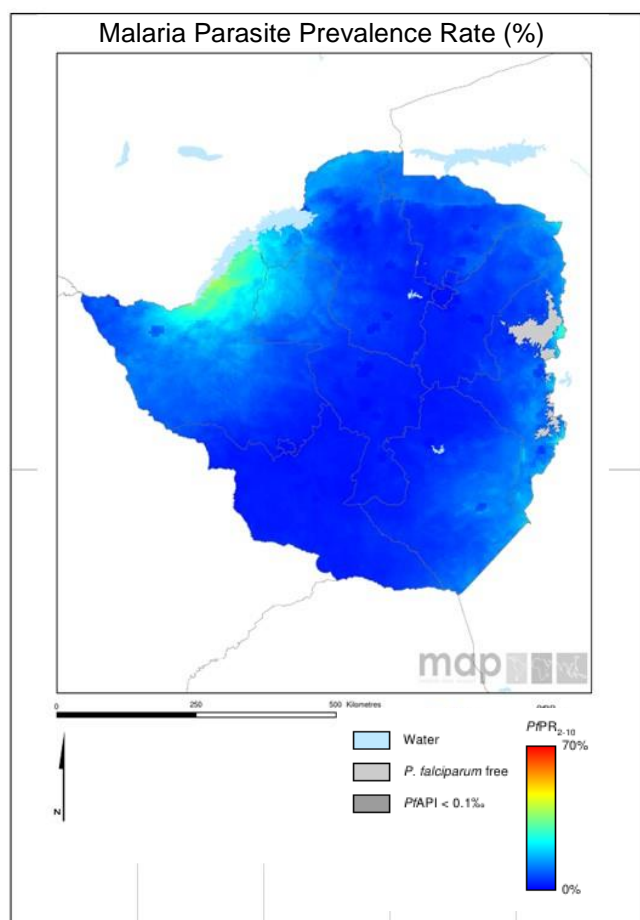


Zimbabwe ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Two, 2019



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 2017 was 316,392.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
IRS financing 2019 (% of at-risk population)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.8
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
IRS Operational Coverage (%)	89
Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)	
Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)	12
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	88
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	76
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	78
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	57
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	47
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)	43
DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	89

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 2019 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, and has finalised the insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. 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 2017 was 316,392.

Key Challenges

- The country reported malaria increases in 2017.
- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.
- The country has been adversely affected by the recent cyclone Idai.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Work to ensure that the recent cyclone does not impact negatively on the malaria situation	Q4 2019		The country successfully applied for emergency funds from the Global Fund to cover the costs of additional malaria commodities and operations and has not experienced any major upsurge

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress




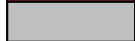
Zimbabwe achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH intervention skilled birth attendants and ARTs in the total population. Zimbabwe has enhanced tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

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 is high for schistosomiasis (100%), and good for soil-transmitted helminths (49%) and for lymphatic filariasis (48%). Coverage for trachoma is very low (0%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Zimbabwe in 2017 is 12, which represents a very substantial decrease compared with the 2016 index value (44).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

The country has responded positively to the recommended action relating to low Vitamin A coverage and reasons for the decrease in preventive chemotherapy coverage of lymphatic filariasis, soil transmitted helminth and trachoma and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due