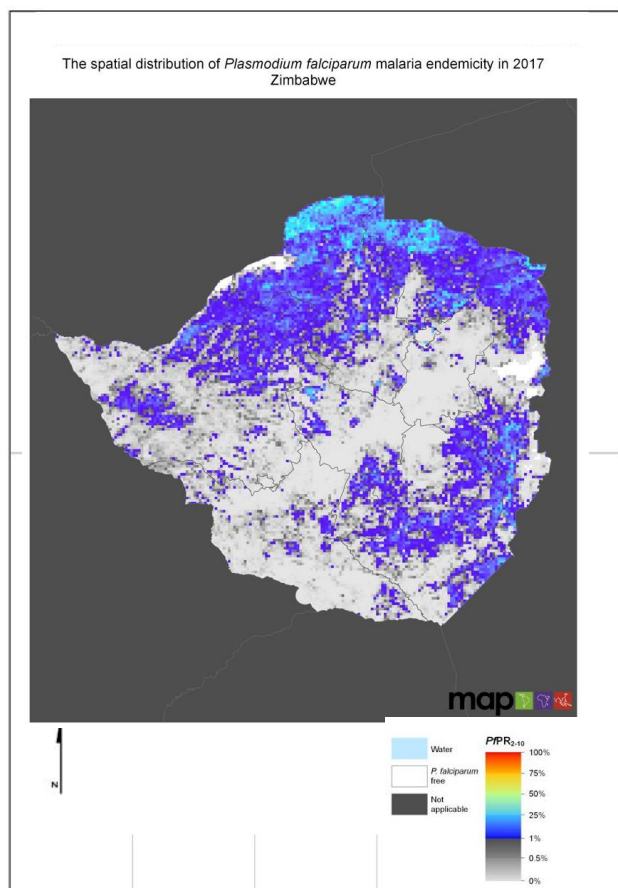


Zimbabwe ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Four, 2019

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 2018 was 184,427 and 192 deaths.

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 2018 (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		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)		
IRS Operational Coverage (%)		89
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2018)		0
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 2018 (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

Global Fund Update

The Global Fund has announced that Zimbabwe will receive US\$500.5 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2021-2023. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Zimbabwe's disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Zimbabwe this is calculated at US\$ 51.7 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Zimbabwe is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, at a level that is sufficient to accelerate progress.

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. The country has significantly reduced malaria cases and deaths since 2015.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 184,427 and 192 deaths.

Key Challenges

- 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 Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Vector Control	Ensure the IRS programme is fully implemented before the beginning of the malaria season	Q4 2019		Zimbabwe secured the necessary insecticides and is currently spraying in all provinces. Two provinces, however, will continue to spray until January 2020 due to delays in the delivery of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The country has responded to the recommended action to ensure that the recent cyclone does not impact negatively on the malaria situation and successfully mobilized emergency funds to cover the costs of additional malaria commodities and operations and has not experienced any major upsurge.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Address funding	Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q2 2020 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years	Q2 2020

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 low for trachoma (23%) and the country did not implement preventive chemotherapy for schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminths and lymphatic filariasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Zimbabwe in 2018 is 0, which represents a decrease compared with the 2017 index value (12).

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Implement preventive chemotherapy (PC) for schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and lymphatic filariasis and work to increase PC for trachoma to reach WHO target.	Q4 2020