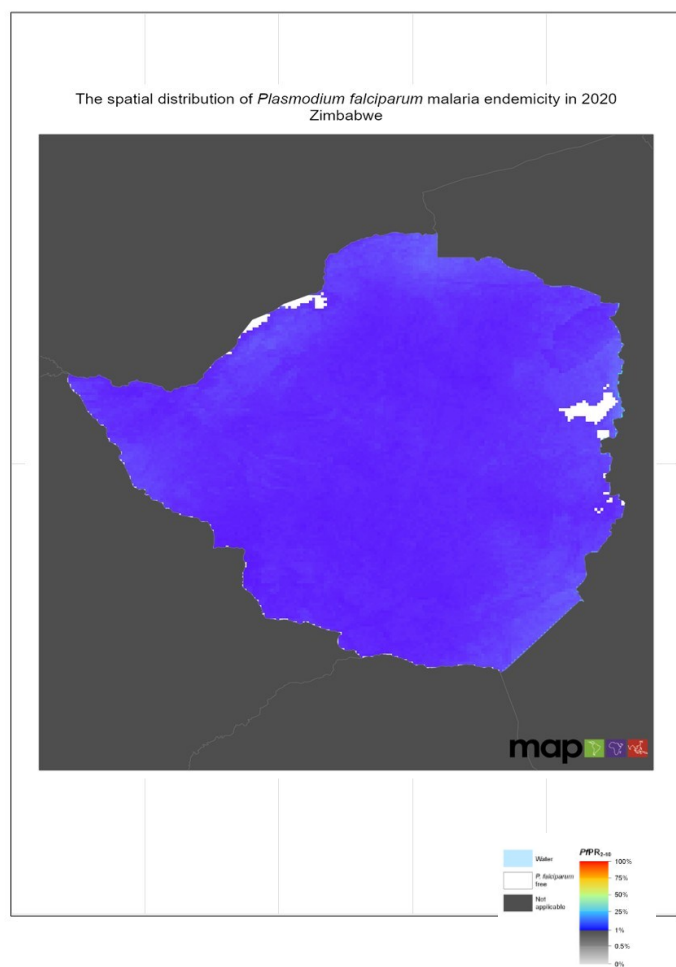


Zimbabwe ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Two, 2026

Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Policy

Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC		
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched		
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched		

Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO		
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)	▲	
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs

Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2024)		75
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		75
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2025)		54
DPT3 coverage 2025 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		91
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

Malaria transmission is seasonal in Zimbabwe with about 60% of the population at risk. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 56,672 and 107 deaths.

Key

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

Malaria - The Big Push towards 2030

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. Countries must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, decreasing ODA, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, US\$5.2 billion is needed annually to fully finance country national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present a significant threat. By the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Countries must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the invasive *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. WHO have also recently approved the use of Spatial Repellents. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. Malaria can serve as a pathfinder for primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, and Universal Health Coverage. Countries must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD Councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$245 million to date.

A recent report, “The Price of Retreat,” highlights the expected impact of malaria between 2025-2030 on GDP, trade and key sectors for development in Africa. If Zimbabwe cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 1,799,827 additional cases, 4,593 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$176 million between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Zimbabwe there will be a US\$340 million increase in GDP.

Progress

Zimbabwe has secured the resources required for ACTs, RDTs, LLINs and IRS in 2024-26 but has significant shortfalls to fully implement the national strategic plan. 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. The country has reduced malaria incidence and deaths by more than 40% since 2015 and is on track to achieve the 2025 targets.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, Zimbabwe has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Scorecard, but this is not yet shared on the ALMA Scorecard Hub. Zimbabwe is exploring whether to establish an End Malaria Council and has recently launched Zero Malaria Starts with Me!. The Honourable Minister of Health has been appointed as an ALMA RBM Malaria champion.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 56,672 and 107 deaths.

Key Challenges

- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.
- Insufficient resources to fully implement the national strategic plan.

- Heavy rainfall in southern Africa may lead to malaria upsurges in 2025

Previous Key Recommended Actions

The country has responded positively to the recommended action addressing reporting drug resistance data to WHO and is working to implement this action.

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

The country has achieved high coverage of DPT3. Zimbabwe has enhanced tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard. The country has achieved high coverage of DPT3.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

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. In 2024, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 80% for trachoma, 77% for schistosomiasis, 71% for soil-transmitted helminths and 73% lymphatic filariasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Zimbabwe in 2024 is 75 which represent a very substantial increase compared with the 2023 index value (0). The country didn't reach WHO MDA coverage target for Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis only. Zimbabwe has created a budget line for NTDs.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Climate Change and health	Work to collate data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease and incorporate into the next round on National Determined Contributions and National Climate Change Action Plans	Q4 2025		No progress reported

The country has responded positively to the recommended action addressing MDA coverage and is working to implement this action.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due