Malaria transmission is seasonal in Zimbabwe with about 60% of the population at risk. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 422,633 with 352 deaths.
Zimbabwe ALMA Quarterly Report
Quarter Three, 2015

Progress
Zimbabwe has banned oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and has introduced a policy on Community Case Management of malaria. The country has the resources required for ACTs, RDTs, LLINs and IRS in 2015 and has achieved good coverage of vector control. Zimbabwe has achieved high coverage of the tracer MNCH interventions PMTCT, skilled birth attendants, postnatal care and DPT3. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 422,633 with 352 deaths. WHO projects that the country is on track to reduce malaria burden by 50 – 75% by 2015 compared to 2000.

Key Challenges
- Increases in malaria cases reported in 2014.
- Insecticide resistance threatened vector control effectiveness.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enact high level policy and strategy change</td>
<td>Improve rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilisation, quality of public administration, and transparency and accountability in the public sector</td>
<td>Q2 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>There has been a 0.5 increase in the country’s Cluster D CPIA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The country has responded positively to investigating reasons for the increasing number of malaria cases in 2014.