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.
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
- 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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vector Control</td>
<td>Ensure the IRS programme is fully implemented before the beginning of the malaria season</td>
<td>Q4 2019</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 Action
The country has responded positively to the recommended action relating to the 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.