Malaria transmission is seasonal in Zimbabwe with about 60% of the population at risk. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 535,983 with 406 deaths.
Malaria Progress
Zimbabwe has scaled up iCCM. The country has secured the resources required for ACTs, RDTs, LLINs and IRS in 2016 and has achieved high coverage of vector control. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO. Zimbabwe has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard.

Impact
The reported number of malaria cases in 2014 increased to 535,983 compared with 422,633 in 2013 and the reported malaria deaths increased to 406 in 2014 compared to 352 in 2013. However, overall since 2000, cases have reduced from the 1,494,518 cases and 1,916 deaths recorded in 2005. WHO projects that the country is on track to reduce malaria burden by 50 – 75% by 2015 compared to 2000.

Key Challenge
- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.

Previous 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>Green</td>
<td>There has been a 0.1 increase in the country’s Cluster D CPIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vector Control</td>
<td>Given the reported mosquito resistance to 3 classes of insecticide, urgently finalise and implement the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan</td>
<td>Q1 2017</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Zimbabwe plans to complete the national plan for insecticide resistance monitoring and management in quarter three 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MNCH

Progress
Zimbabwe has achieved high coverage of the tracer MNCH interventions skilled birth attendants, DPT3 and ART coverage in both the total population and children. Zimbabwe has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MNCH1: Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the decreasing coverage of postnatal care</td>
<td>Q2 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zimbabwe has responded positively to the MNCH recommended actions addressing low coverage of vitamin A and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Key

- Action achieved
- Some progress
- No progress
- Deliverable not yet due

1 MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA