Zimbabwe ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter One, 2018



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
IRS financing 2018 (% of at-risk population)	100	
Public sector RDT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100	
Public sector ACT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100	
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2016 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.8	

Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)		
IRS Operational Coverage (%)		92
Reduced Malaria Incidence by >40% by 2020 (vs 2015) (projected)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and I	TDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2016)		44
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)		75
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)		
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		78
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		57
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		47
Vitamin A Coverage 2015 (2 doses)		45
DPT3 coverage 2016 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		90

Key

Malaria transmission is seasonal in Zimbabwe with about 60% of the population at risk. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 280,853 with 351 deaths.



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

Malaria

Progress

Zimbabwe has secured the resources required for ACTs, RDTs, LLINs and IRS in 2018 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. Zimbabwe has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard. Zimbabwe was awarded the 2018 ALMA Award for Excellence for reducing malaria cases by more than 20 percent from 2015 to 2016.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 280,853 with 351 deaths.

Key Challenges

- The country reported malaria increases in 2017
- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Address Funding	Work to accelerate the signature of the GF grant	Q4 2017		All grant making documentation was finalised and the country signed the GF grant and is now implementing

MNCH and NTDs

Progress

Zimbabwe achieved high coverage of the tracer MNCH interventions skilled birth attendants and DPT3. The country has recently increased coverage of postnatal care. 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 lymphatic filariasis (79%), schistosomiasis (93%), and soil transmitted helminths (75%). Coverage for trachoma is low (7%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Zimbabwe in 2016 is 44, which represents a substantial increase compared with the 2015 index value (3).

Previous Key Recommended Action

Zimbabwe has responded positively to the MNCH recommended action addressing the lack of data for coverage of ARTs in children and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Key

Action achieved
Some progress
No progress
Deliverable not yet due