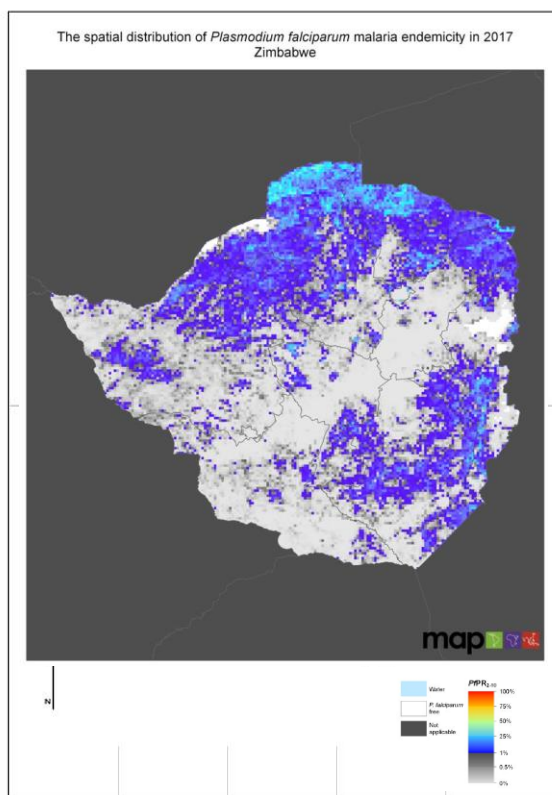


Zimbabwe ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Two, 2020

Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission is seasonal in Zimbabwe with about 60% of the population at risk. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 184,427 and 192 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
IRS financing 2020 (% of at-risk population)	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	100
Public sector RDT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	100
Public sector ACT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (CPIA Cluster D)	<div style="width: 28%;"></div>	2.8
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>	4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	
RDTs in stock (>9 months stock)	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	
ACTs in stock (>9 months stock)	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>	
LLINIRS campaign on track	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>	
IRS Operational Coverage (%)	<div style="width: 94%;"></div>	94
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2018)	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>	0
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	<div style="width: 85%;"></div>	85
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	<div style="width: 71%;"></div>	71
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	<div style="width: 78%;"></div>	78
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	<div style="width: 57%;"></div>	57
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	<div style="width: 47%;"></div>	47
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>	40
DPT3 coverage 2019 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	<div style="width: 90%;"></div>	90

Key

<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	Target achieved or on track
<div style="width: 50%;"></div>	Progress but more effort required
<div style="width: 0%;"></div>	Not on track
<div style="width: 0%;"></div>	No data
<div style="width: 0%;"></div>	Not applicable

Malaria

Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden of COVID-19. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health and malaria.

WHO underlines the critical importance of sustaining efforts to prevent, detect and treat malaria during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is of vital importance to ensure the continuity of malaria prevention and treatment services including distribution of insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying, as well as chemoprevention for pregnant women (intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy). Any intervention must consider the importance of both lowering malaria-related mortality and ensuring the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

For Zimbabwe, it will be of vital importance that the indoor residual spraying (IRS) campaign planned for the fourth quarter of 2020 goes ahead and that the insecticides for the campaign are ordered on time, whilst taking into account physical distancing, in accordance with the recent guidance and recommendations from WHO. Without this IRS, coupled with the ongoing long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN) distributions and the need to sustain essential health services including malaria case management, there will be an increase in malaria cases and deaths. Under the worst-case scenario, in which all ITN campaigns are suspended and there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could be a 23.2% increase in malaria cases, and a 111.4% increase in malaria deaths in Zimbabwe. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

Progress

Zimbabwe has secured the resources required for ACTs, RDTs, LLINs and IRS in 2020 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 sufficient stocks of RDTs, and 6 months supply of ACTs. Zimbabwe has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard. The country has significantly reduced malaria cases and deaths since 2015.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 184,427 and 192 deaths.

Key Challenges

- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.
- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health including malaria.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020		Zimbabwe is committed to containing Covid-19 as well as ensuring continuity of Health Services provision. Malaria outbreaks which started in March are now under control following the provision of Covid-19 appropriate PPEs for both Health workers and Community Based Health workers. Health workers are now able to offer timely testing and treatment for malaria safely. The country is further committed to continue with the planned mass LLIN campaigns (door to door) and the IRS. Costs of PPEs for the implementation of these activities will be covered from the GF Covid-19 emergency grant
Impact	Work to address the increase in malaria cases observed in Q1 2020	Q2 2020		The country reprogrammed their GF grant and submitted an emergency funding request to the GF which was approved. The country implemented IRS, LLINs and LSM in earmarked districts coupled with community case management, SBCC and commodity redistribution. Cases have since decreased

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 Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Vector Control	Ensure the IRS commodities are procured in time for the 2020 IRS campaigns and that the LLIN campaign is rolled out as soon as possible	Q3 2020

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 low for trachoma (23%) and the country did not implement preventive chemotherapy for schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminths and lymphatic filariasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Zimbabwe in 2018 is 0, which represents a decrease compared with the 2017 index value (12).

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Implement preventive chemotherapy (PC) for schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and lymphatic filariasis and work to increase PC for trachoma to reach WHO target.	Q4 2020		In February 2020, 11 districts in Zimbabwe conducted MDA for trachoma and five more districts will conduct MDA in October 2020. Trachoma mapping is planned to be conducted in Q4 2020. Trachoma Trichiasis surgeries will resume in 3rd quarter of 2020. No LF mapping was conducted in 2019 but LF Confirmatory mapping will be conducted in Q3 2020 in 36 districts. In June 2020, two districts conducted SCH and STH MDA (adults and children were targeted). There is a plan to continue that MDA in 4-5 endemic districts in August 2020. The country is planning to conduct focalized mapping for endemic SCH and STH districts in Q4 2020. The NTD master plan will be reviewed in 3rd quarter 2020
RMNCAH ¹ : Impact	Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities	Q4 2020		Deliverable not yet due

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO