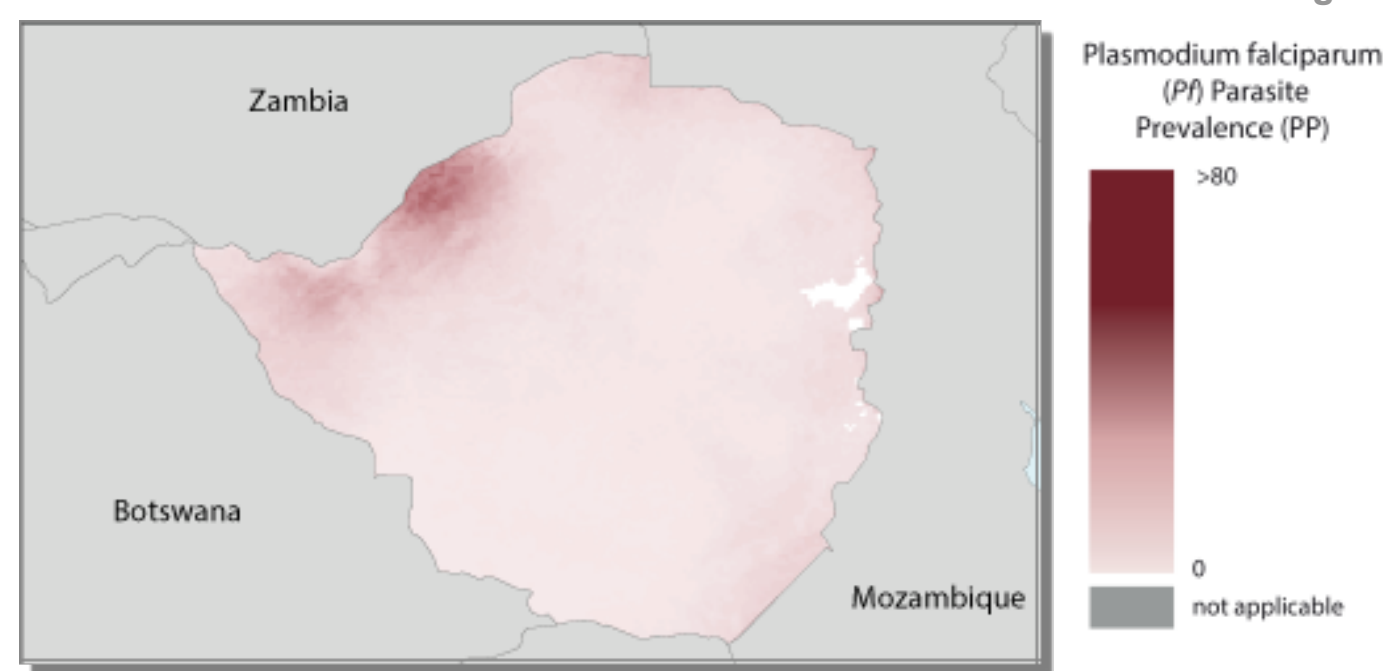
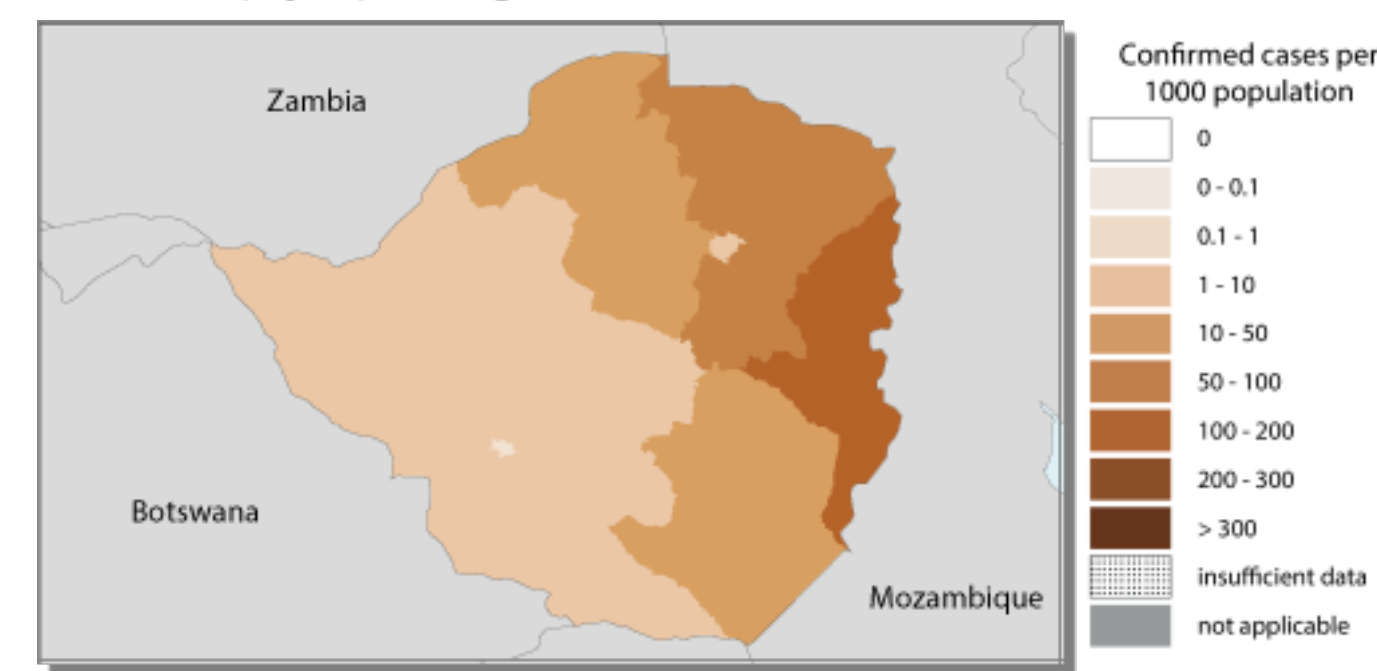


Zimbabwe

African Region



Based on 2015 reported data

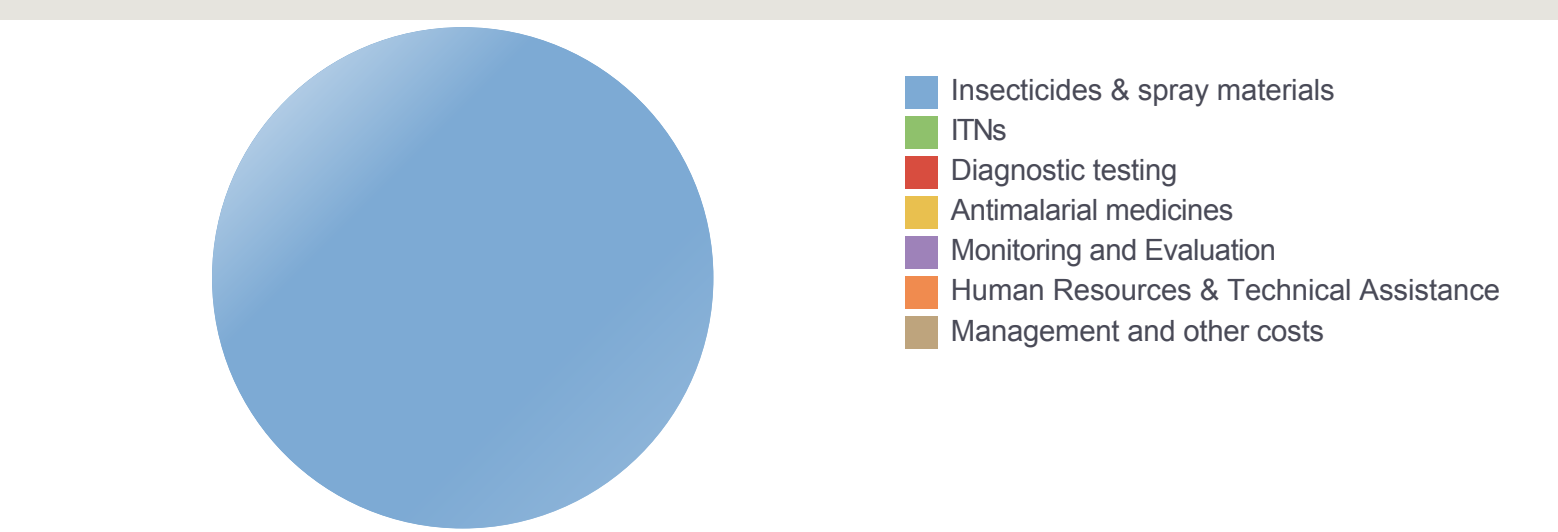
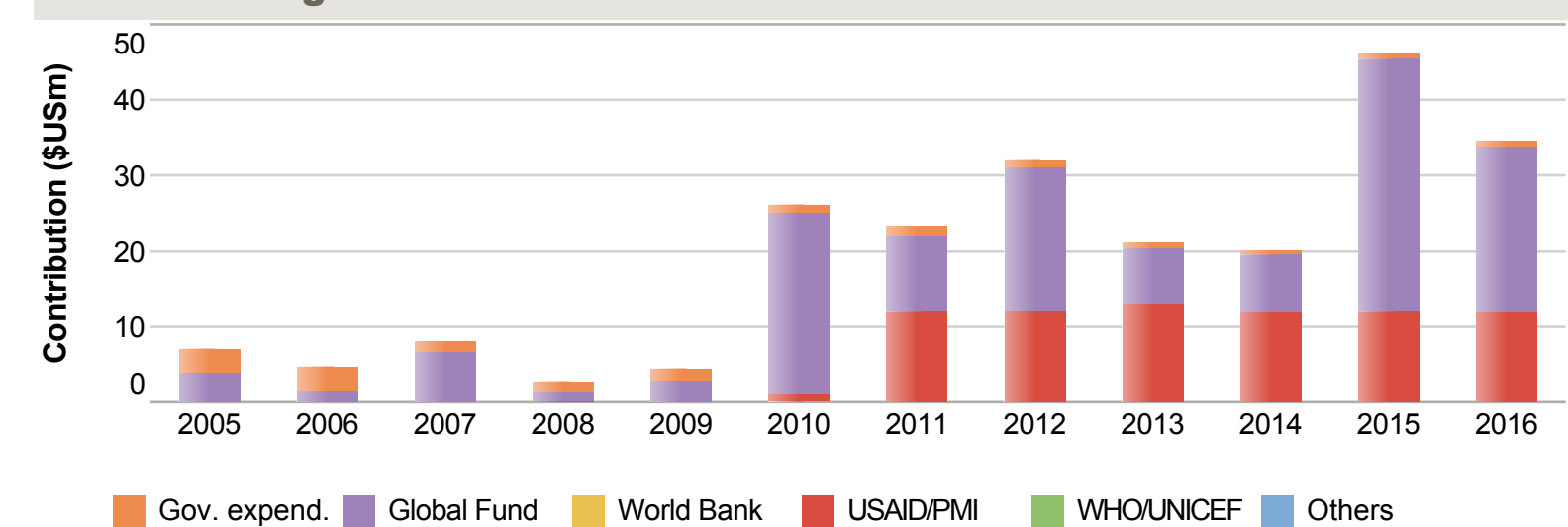
I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN)	2016	%	Parasites and vectors
High transmission (> 1 case per 1000 population)	4,620,000	29	Plasmodium species: <i>P. falciparum</i> (100%), <i>P. vivax</i> (0%)
Low transmission (0-1 cases per 1000 population)	8,100,000	50	Major anopheles species: <i>An. arabiensis</i> , <i>An. gambiae</i> , <i>An. funestus</i>
Malaria-free (0 cases)	3,430,000	21	Reported confirmed cases (health facility): 279,988 Estimated cases: 675,000 [406,000–990,000]
Total	16,151,000		Confirmed cases at community level: 34,015 Reported deaths: 351 Estimated deaths: 1,700 [≤ 100–4,000]

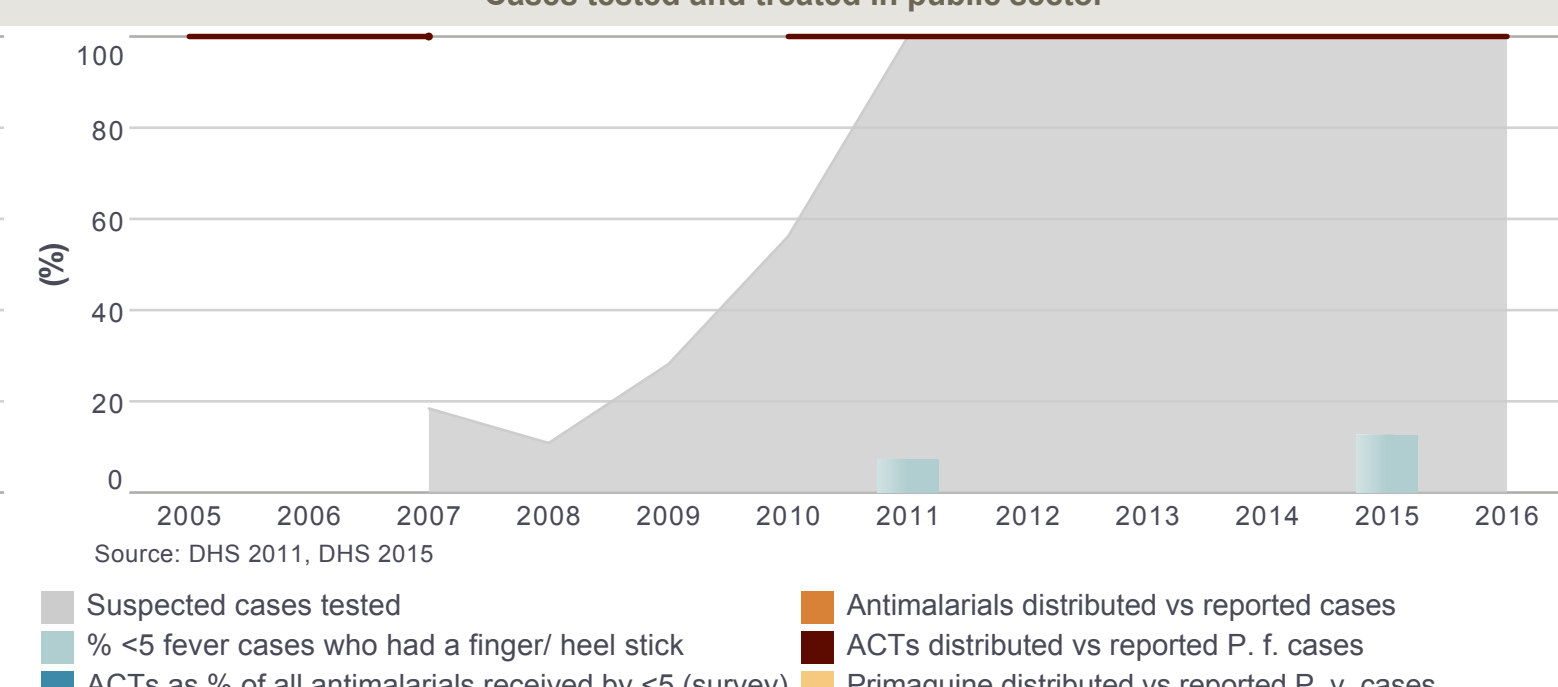
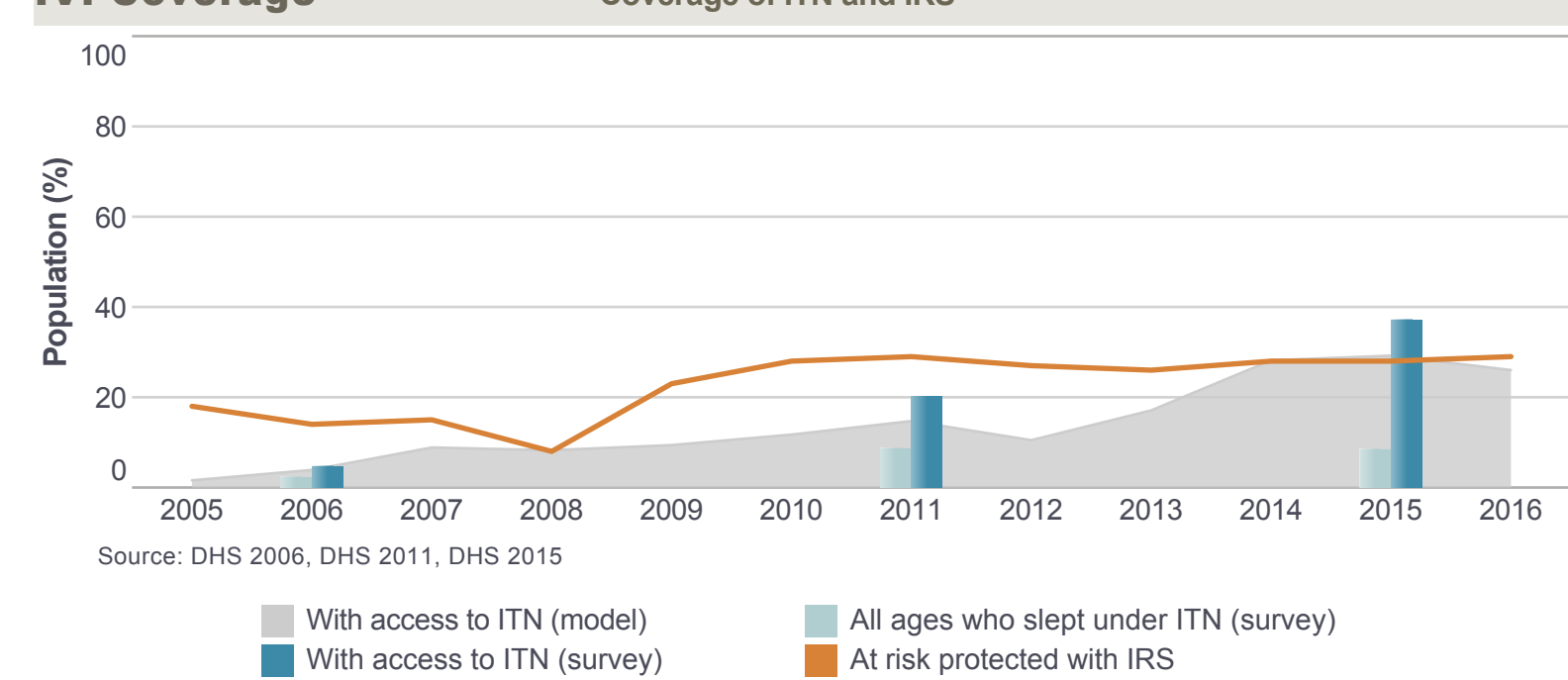
II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Adopted	Antimalarial treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted						
ITN	ITNs/ LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2009	First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	AL	2004						
	ITNs/ LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2009	First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AL	2004						
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	1947	Treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	QN	2004						
	DDT is authorized for IRS	Yes	2004	Treatment of severe malaria	QN	2004						
Larval control	Use of larval control recommended	Yes	-	Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	-	-						
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	1997	Dosage of Primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>		-						
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2008	Type of RDT used	P.f + P.v specific (Combo)							
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2008									
Treatment	ACT is free of charge for all ages in public sector	Yes	2008	Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)								
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	Never allowed	-	Medicine	Year(s)	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species	
	Single dose of primaquine is used as gametocidal medicine for <i>P. falciparum</i>	Yes	2015	AL	2010-2014	0	2.55	9.1	28 days	14	<i>P. falciparum</i>	
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	No	-	Insecticide resistance tests (mosquito mortality, %)								
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-	Insecticide class	Years	Min	Mean	Max	No. of sites	Species		
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	Yes	2015	Organophosphates	2012-2016	0.9	1	1	30	<i>An. funestus s.l.</i> , <i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>		
System for monitoring adverse reactions to antimalarials exists	Yes	2009	Carbamates	2012-2016	0	0.9	1	31	<i>An. funestus s.l.</i> , <i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>			
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	Yes	2012	Organochlorines	2011-2016	0.8	1	1	33	<i>An. funestus s.l.</i> , <i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>		
	ACD of febrile cases at community level (pro-active)	No	-	Pyrethroids	2011-2016	0	0.9	1	37	<i>An. funestus s.l.</i> , <i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>		
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-									
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	Yes	-									
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases routinely admitted	Yes	-									
	Foci and case investigation undertaken	-	-									
Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	No	-										

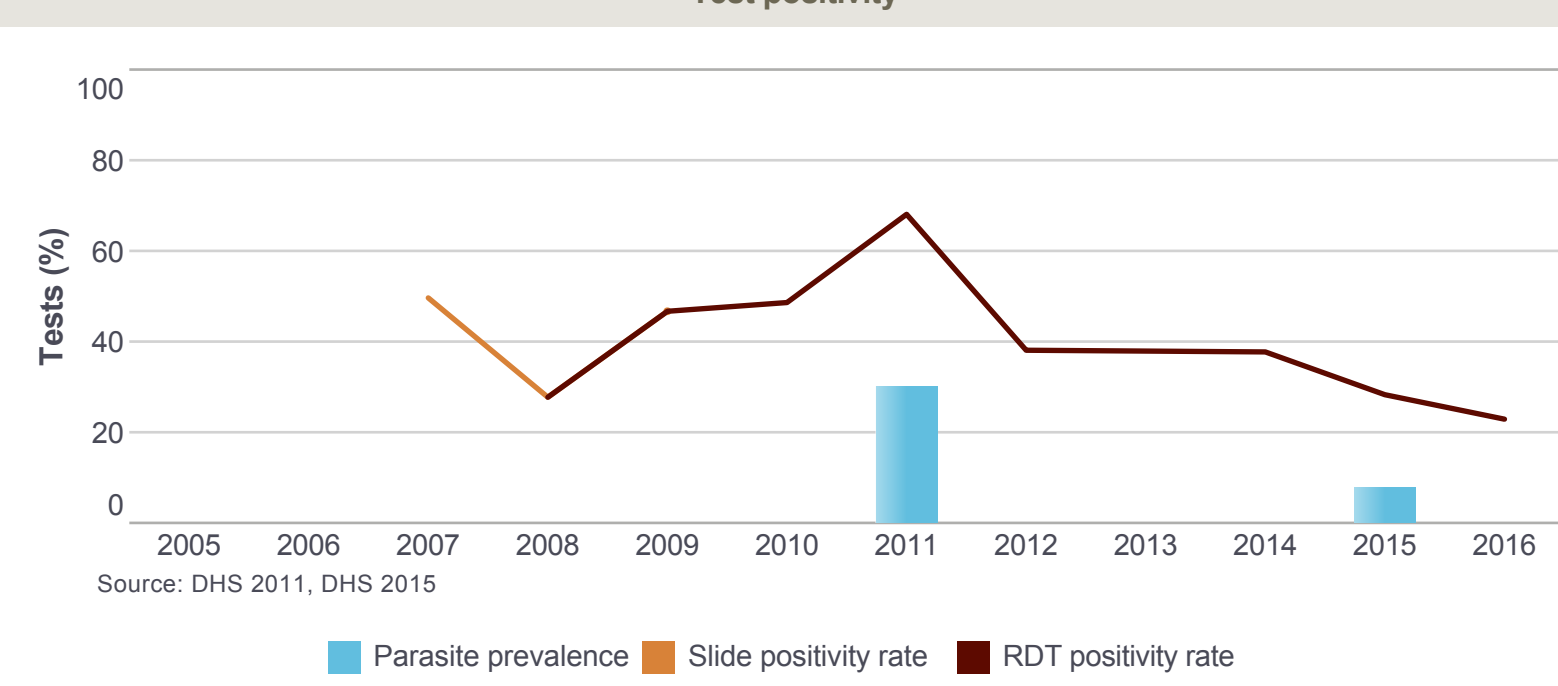
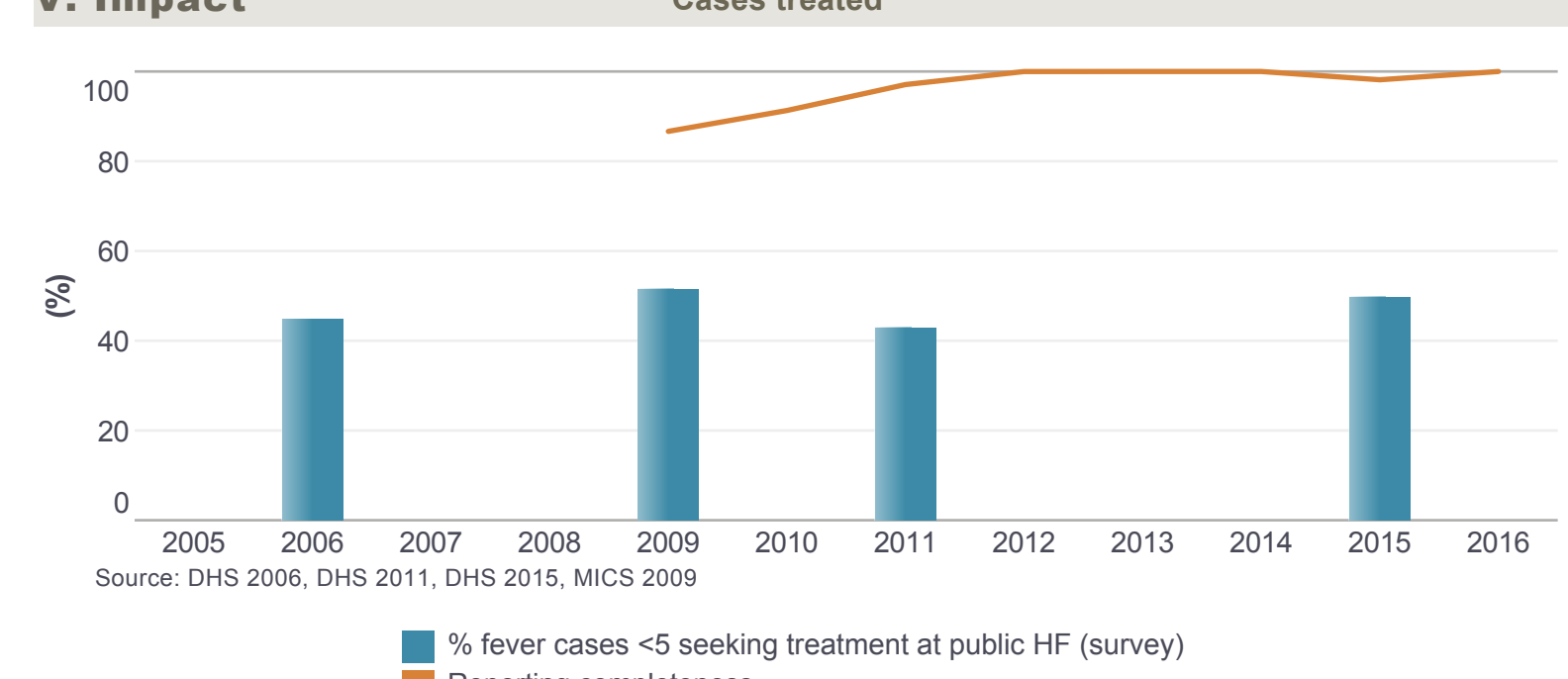
III. Financing



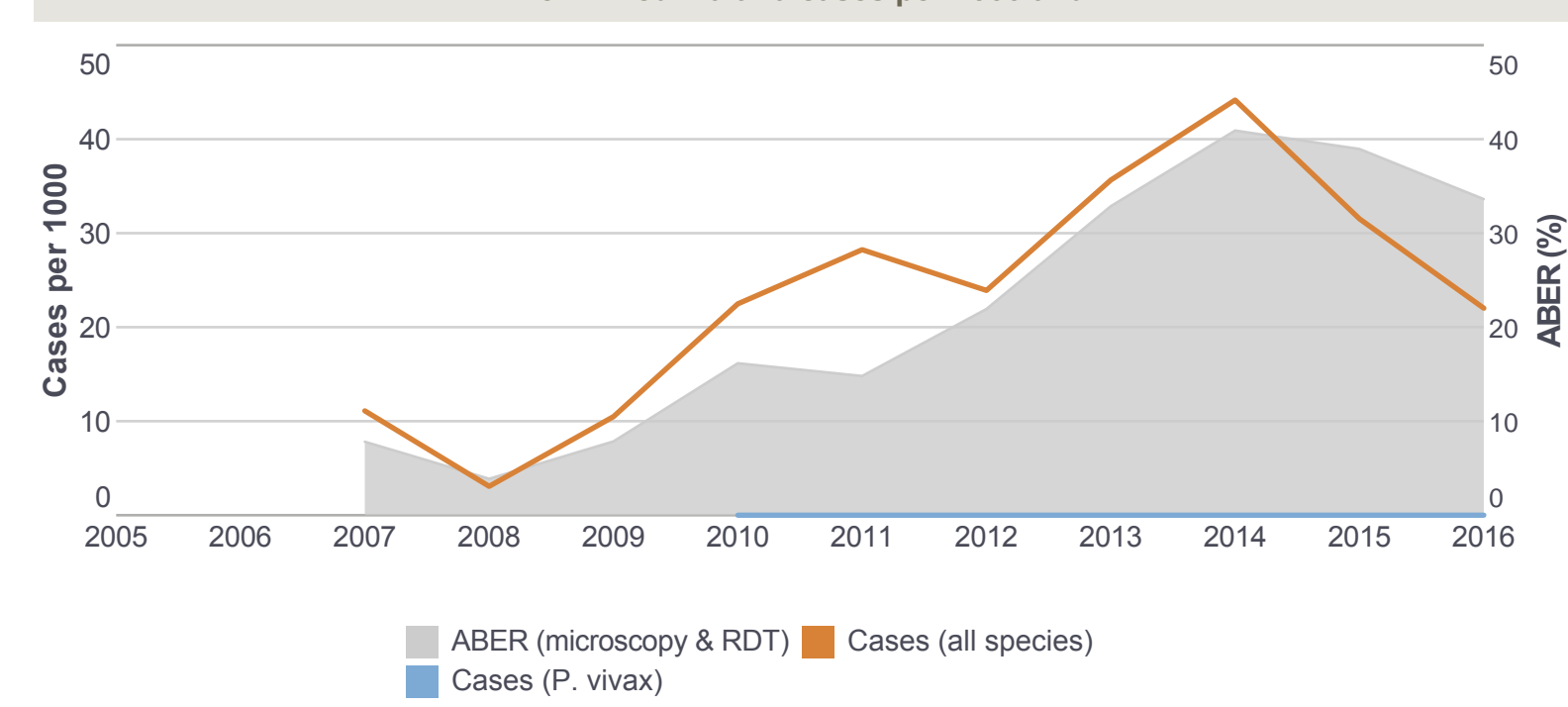
IV. Coverage



V. Impact



Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



Malaria admissions and deaths (per 100 000)

