

ZIMBABWE

FLAG AND MAP



HEALTH PROBLEMS

HIV/AIDS
 Malaria
 Tuberculosis
 Schistosomiasis
 Trypanosomiasis
 Leishmaniasis
 Cholera
 Amoebiasis
 Typhoid Fever
 Leprosy
 Onchocerciasis
 Lymphatic Filariasis
 Meningitis

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION ^{a, b, c, d}

Population ^a: 13,142,283 (2002)

Age structure ^a:

0-14 years	39.64%
15-64 years	56.82%
65 years and over	3.54%

Population growth rate ^a: 2.02% (2002-2005)

Life expectancy at birth (2000-2005) ^a:

Total population	42.9 years
Male	43.3 years
Female	42.4 years

Infant and child mortality (per 1000 LB) ^{c, d}:

Neonatal mortality rate (1999)	28.9
Infant mortality rate (2001)	76
Childhood mortality rate (1999)	39.6
Under five mortality rate (2001)	123

National Health Indicators (2000) ^b:

Per capita GDP in US dollars	2,331
Total expenditure on health as % of GDP	7.3
Per capita total expenditure on health in US dollars	171
Per capita government expenditure on health in US dollars	73
General Government expenditure on health as % of total general government expenditure	6.3
Total national budget for malaria as % of total national health budget	N/A

Global Fund support to fight Malaria:

The Global Fund has approved an amount of US\$ 6,716,250 for a period of two years for the project submitted by Zimbabwe to prevent mortality and reduce morbidity, social and economic losses due to Malaria.

Number of districts in the country: 62

N/A: Not available

Sources: ^a United Nation Population Division - 2000 World Population Prospects: Population Database: The 2002 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unpp>

^b WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS): Country Official Health Indicators, <http://www.who.int/whosis>

^c Demographic and Health Survey in Zimbabwe (1999)

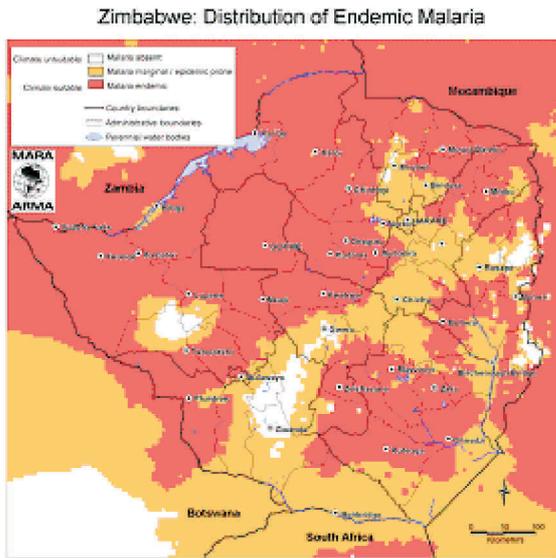
^d Human Development Report, UNDP (2003)



MALARIA EPIDEMIOLOGY:

Malaria Risk, Vector & Parasite Species and Transmission Season:

Endemicity ^a:



Sources: ^a Adapted from Mara Arma (2001) and WHO/AFRO (2002)
^b Software of the Anopheline mosquitoes of the Afro tropical Region, ORSTOM/OCEAC (1998)

Anopheles Species ^b:

Forty-three (43) Anopheles species have been documented in the country. The following anopheles species are malaria vectors: *An. Arabiensis*, *An. Funestus*, *An. Gambiae*, *An. Nili*, *An. Pharoensis*, *An. Quadriannulatus*, *An. Coustani*, *An. Meurs*

Malaria Parasite Species:

The main parasite is *Plasmodium falciparum*.

Malaria Transmission Season ^a:

The Malaria transmission occurs in 3/5 of the country, while malaria is free in the remaining areas especially the central band from Harare to Gwanda. In transmission areas, the duration is 1-5 months, from December to April.

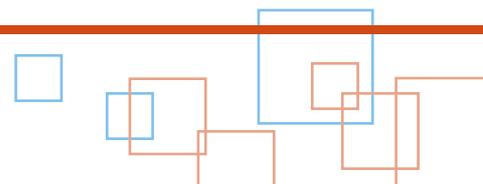
Malaria Risk ^a:

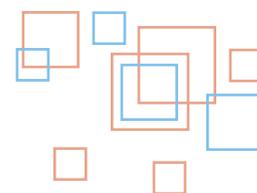
Population at Risk of malaria	N/A
Negligible Risk	44%
Epidemic Risk	27%
Endemic Risk	29%

MALARIA MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY:

Population Data in thousands ^a	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total population	10241	11918	12145	12377	12627	12882	13142
Annual population growth rate (per 100)	2.28	1.91	1.91	1.91	2.02	2.02	2.02
Pop. less than 5 years	1833	2074	2113	2154	2046	2087	2129
Pop. 5 years and above	8408	9844	10032	10224	10581	10795	11013
Women population aged 15-49 years	4629	5351	5453	5557	5783	5900	6019
Number of clinical malaria cases reported ^b							
Total	662613	1849383	1719960	1631711	1527286	680900	599416
Under five years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Five and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of admitted malaria cases reported ^b							
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under five years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Five and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of malaria deaths reported ^b							
Total	-	1192	1248	1139	950	412	626
Under five years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Five and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sources: ^a United Nation Population Division - 2000 World Population Prospects: Population Database: The 2002 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unpp>
^b Ministry of Health





CASE MANAGEMENT AND DRUG POLICY:

Antimalarial Drug Policy:

A combination of Chloroquine and Sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine is used for uncomplicated Malaria. Sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine alone is used for the prevention of malaria in pregnancy. Quinine is the second-line (treatment failure) drug and also recommended for Severe Malaria.

Drug Therapeutic Efficacy Testing Profile in Selected Sentinel Sites:

YEAR	SITE	DRUG	ETF (%)	LTF (%)	ACR (%)	Sample Size
2000	Chirundu	CQ	12.9	22.9	64.2	70
2000	Lukunguni	CQ	12.8	29.5	57.7	78
2000	Maramba	CQ	0	0	100	107
2000	Dotito	CQ	8.3	6.7	85	60
2000	Mutora	CQ	6.8	15.1	78.1	73
2000	Chubuwe	CQ	1.8	11.4	86.8	114
2000	Chikombedzi	CQ	0	23.5	76.5	17
2000	Chituripasi	CQ	0	8.9	91.1	45
1999	Chirundu	SP	0	0	100	22
1999	Gokwe	SP	14.3	5.7	80	35

Source: WHO/AFRO (2002)

SUMMARY OF CORE IMPACT AND CORE OUTCOME INDICATORS:

Core Impact Indicators	2000	2001 ^a	2002	2003	2004	Global Target in 2010
Under five crude death rate (per 1000)	-	-	-			Half of 2000 figures
Proportion of deaths attributed to malaria among children under five in selected health facilities	-	-	-			
Under five Case Fatality Rate in selected health facilities	-	-	-			
Proportion of morbidity inpatients attributed to malaria in Under five in selected health facilities	-	-	-			
Core Outcome Indicators (Abuja Indicators)						Abuja Target in 2005
Proportion of children under five with uncomplicated malaria correctly managed in health facilities	-	-	-			
Proportion of health facilities surveyed with no stockout of nationally recommended antimalarial drugs continuously for one week during the last three months at the time of survey	-	-	-			
Proportion of under five with fever/malaria receiving correct treatment within 24 hours of onset of fever in communities surveyed in 2001	-	-	-			60%
Proportion of children under five sleeping under mosquito nets	-	7.9%	-			
Proportion of children under five sleeping under ITNs	-	0.9%	-			60%
Proportion of pregnant women sleeping under mosquito nets	-	-	-			
Proportion of pregnant women sleeping under ITNs	-	2.2%	-			60%

Sources: ^a Ministry of Health - RBM Baseline Survey in Selected Districts (Mutusa, Nyanga, Kariba, Binga, Hwange, Centenary, Guruve, Uzumba, Maramba, Pfungwe, Mudzi, Hurungwe, Mount Darwin, Chipinge, Bulilimangwe, Lupane, Gokwe) in Zimbabwe (2001)