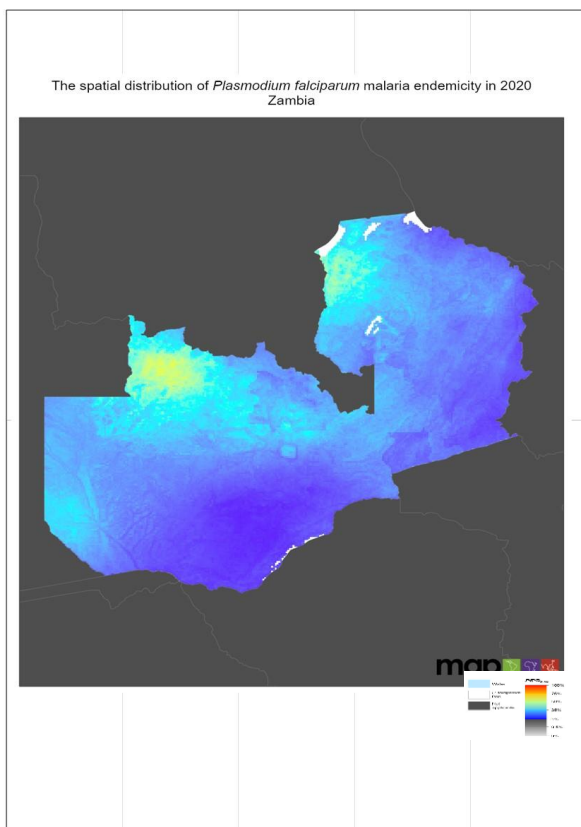


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Financing		
LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	Progress but more effort required	69
Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	Target achieved or on track	100
% of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026)	Target achieved or on track	80
Policy		
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC	Not on track	
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan	Target achieved or on track	
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan	Target achieved or on track	
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched	Target achieved or on track	
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched	Target achieved or on track	
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO	Not on track	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	Not on track	4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	Target achieved or on track	
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)	Target achieved or on track	
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)	Progress but more effort required	
LLIN/IRS campaign on track	No data	
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	Progress but more effort required	100
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	Progress but more effort required	
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	Progress but more effort required	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2022)	Not on track	3
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	Progress but more effort required	25
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023)	Progress but more effort required	71
Vitamin A Coverage 2022 (2 doses)	Target achieved or on track	97
DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	Progress but more effort required	80

Malaria is endemic in all parts of Zambia and transmission is seasonal. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 8,318,534 with 1361 deaths.

Key

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

Malaria

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. We must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. AU Member States face a \$1.5 billion gap just to sustain existing, yet inadequate, levels of malaria-related services between now and 2026. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, we will need to mobilise another \$5.2 billion annually to fully finance our national malaria plans. Climate change presents a significant threat to the progress that we have made. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Climate disasters displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. There is urgency to decarbonise and reduce our carbon footprint. We must implement integrated and multisectoral solutions, and adapt our health systems to the threats of both climate change and pandemics. We must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. The scaling up of these interventions will help us achieve our goal of eliminating malaria. This will require integrated approaches with malaria as a pathfinder for pandemic preparedness, climate change and health, Primary Health Care and Universal Health Coverage. We must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$60 million.

Progress

Zambia has secured the required financing to fund the ACTs and RDTs required for 2024-26, including with significant domestic resource commitments but has significant LLIN gaps. Zambia has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and reported the results to WHO and in response to high levels of resistance has rolled out next generation nets and insecticides. Zambia has launched the Malaria Ends with Me campaign.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Zambia has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard and the sharing of the country scorecards through the ALMA Scorecard Hub. The country has also launched the multisectoral high level End Malaria Council and Malaria Fund and the Zambia youth corps.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 8,318,534 with 1361 deaths.

Key Challenges

- The country has documented mosquito resistance to four insecticide classes.
- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.
- The country has significant resource gaps.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Zambia has responded to the previous recommended action on drug resistance monitoring and continues to track progress as the identified actions are implemented.

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

Zambia has achieved high coverage in the tracer RMNCAH intervention of vitamin A. The country has also increased coverage of ARTs in children. Zambia has enhanced accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Neglected Tropical Diseases





Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Zambia is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. In 2022, preventive chemotherapy coverage was zero for schistosomiasis and Soil transmitted helminthiasis (0%), 42% for trachoma and 100% for lymphatic filariasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index in 2022 is 3 which represent a substantial decrease compared to the 2021 index value (47). The country reached WHO MDA coverage target only for lymphatic filariasis. Zambia has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for NTDs with the development of a NTD Scorecard tool.

Previous Key Recommended Action

The country has responded positively to the recommended action to work to implement preventive chemotherapy coverage for schistosomiasis and Soil transmitted helminthiasis and reach WHO targets.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due