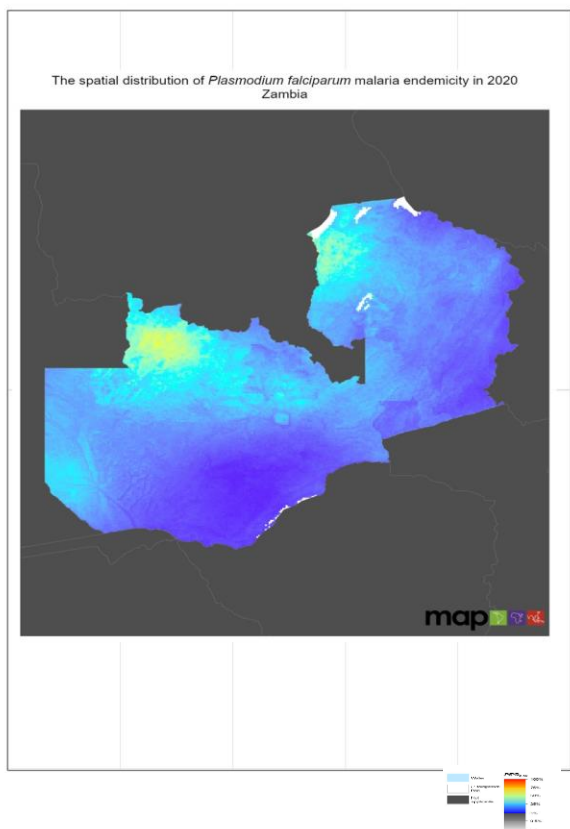


Zambia ALMA Quarterly Report

Quarter One, 2025



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Financing

LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	69
Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	100
% of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026)	80
Domestic Financing for Malaria (2025)	\$17,475,516

Policy

Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC	
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan	
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan	
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched	
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched	

Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO	
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	100
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)	
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)	
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs

Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2023)	8
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	20
National Budget Allocated to NTDs	
Estimated % of children (0-14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023)	71
DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	80
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs	

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
	Progress but more effort required
	Not on track
	No data
	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. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, we will need to mobilise another \$5.2 billion dollars annually to fully finance our national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present 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. We must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the invasive *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 primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, 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\$150 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, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, 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.
- Suspected artemisinin partial resistance.
- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.
- The country has significant resource gaps, including with the impact of the recent reductions in ODA

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.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Track the implications of the US Government actions related to PMI support and work to mitigate the impact	Q4 2025

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 2023, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 66% for schistosomiasis, 5% for Soil transmitted helminthiasis, 0% for trachoma and 100% for lymphatic filariasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index in 2023 is 8 which represent an increase compared to the 2022 index value (3). The country reached the WHO MDA coverage target only for lymphatic filariasis.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Climate Change and health	Work to collate data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease and incorporate into the next round on National Determined Contributions and National Climate Change Action Plans	Q4 2025		Deliverable not yet due
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025		The country has no specific budget line for NTDs and most of the NTD interventions are donor supported. Case management for some NTDs is integrated into primary health care.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

