

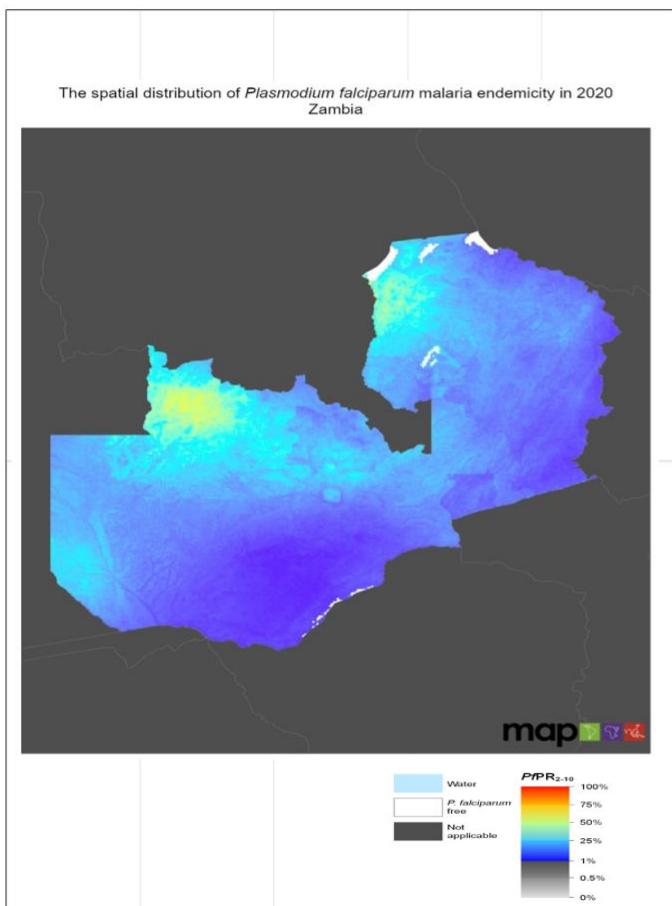
Zambia ALMA Quarterly Report

Quarter Four, 2025

AFRICAN LEADERS
MALARIA ALLIANCE



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

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, %)(2024)	 1
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	 25
National Budget Allocated to NTDs	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)	 63
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	 91
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 2024 was 9,846,969 with 1,208 deaths.

Key



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

Malaria - The Big Push towards 2030

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. Countries must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, decreasing ODA, 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, US\$5.2 billion is needed annually to fully finance country national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present a significant threat. 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. Extreme weather events displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. Countries 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. Malaria can serve as a pathfinder for primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, and Universal Health Coverage. Countries must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD Councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$181 million to date.

A recent report by ALMA and MNM UK, "The Price of Retreat," highlights the expected impact of malaria between 2025-2030 on GDP, trade and key sectors for development in Africa. If Zambia cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 7,268,572 additional cases, 15,132 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$1.2 billion between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Zambia there will be a US\$4 billion increase in GDP.

Progress

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 2024 was 9,846,969 with 1,208 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

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Ensure that there are sufficient supplies and resources to respond to any malaria upsurges during the Q1 2026 malaria season	Q1 2026	Yellow	Zambia has enough ACTs and RDTs to cover 3-6 months of the needs
Impact	Work to address low stocks of ACTs	Q1 2026	Green	The country has 3-6 months of ACT stocks
Impact	Work to ensure that malaria elimination is prioritised in the America First Global Health Strategy Country Memorandum of Understanding, and that costed prioritised plans are developed	Q1 2026	Yellow	Negotiations are ongoing with the USG. US Government procured commodities continue to be delivered to the country. Zambia is developing a sustainability health financing plan

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	Work to address the increase in malaria incidence since 2015, and the lack of progress in reductions in malaria deaths which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2025 target of a 75% reduction in malaria incidence and deaths	Q4 2026

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

Zambia has achieved high coverage in the tracer RMNCAH intervention DPT3. 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 2024, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 0% for schistosomiasis, 0% for Soil transmitted helminthiasis, 0% for trachoma and 100% for lymphatic filariasis (under surveillance). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index in 2024 is 1 which represents a slight increase compared to the 2023 index value (0). The country reached 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	Red	No progress reported
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025	Yellow	The country has no specific budget line for NTDs and most of the NTD interventions are donor supported.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for all targeted NTDs and reach WHO targets	Q4 2026

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due