Malaria is endemic in all parts of Zambia and transmission is seasonal. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 6,054,679 with 1,425 deaths.
Zambia ALMA Quarterly Report
Quarter One, 2019

Malaria
Progress
Zambia has secured sufficient financing to fund the ACTs, RDTs, LLINs and IRS required for 2019, including with significant domestic resource commitments. The country has also distributed sufficient LLINs and carried out sufficient IRS to achieve universal operational coverage of vector control. Zambia carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and reported the results to WHO and has completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. Zambia has scaled up the implementation of iCCM and achieved 100% operational coverage of LLINs. Zambia has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard and with the recent launch of the multisectoral high level End Malaria Council.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 6,054,679 with 1,425 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 increase in estimated malaria cases between 2010 and 2017.

Previous Key Recommended Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2010 and 2017</td>
<td>Q4 2019</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>The country has significantly increased access to malaria treatment including through the scale up of community based treatment, as well as improved reporting. This has led to an increase in the number of reported cases in Zambia. However, the country has experienced a 53% decrease in parasite prevalence in children under five years of age between 2015 and 2018 incidence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress
Zambia has achieved high coverage in the tracer RMNCAH interventions of exclusive breastfeeding, vitamin A and DPT3. Zambia has enhanced accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

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. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Zambia is very good for Lymphatic Filariasis (93%), good for trachoma (61%) and Soil Transmitted Helminths (58%) and low for Schistosomiasis (30%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Zambia in 2017 is 56, which is slightly higher than in 2016 (52).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMNCAH: Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the decreasing coverage of ARTs in children under 14 years of age</td>
<td>Q2 2019</td>
<td>Delivered not yet due</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>As a priority, submit the data on Preventive Chemotherapy (PC) coverage of Lymphatic Filariasis, Schistosomiasis and Soil Transmitted Helminths</td>
<td>Q1 2019</td>
<td>Zambia submitted the NTD PC data to WHO and reported an increase in coverage compared to 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key

- **Action achieved**
- **Some progress**
- **No progress**
- **Deliverable not yet due**

1 RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO