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.

**Key**

- Target achieved or on track
- Progress but more effort required
- Not on track
- No data
- Not applicable
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 the targeted at risk population. 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 and Malaria fund. Zambia has launched the Malaria Ends with Me campaign.

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.

RMNCAH and NTDs
Progress
Zambia has achieved high coverage in the tracer RMNCAH interventions of exclusive breastfeeding, vitamin A and 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.

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).