Malaria is endemic in all parts of Zambia and transmission is seasonal. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 5,972,933 with 3,257 deaths.
Progress
Zambia has made significant progress in scaling-up malaria control interventions. Zambia has banned oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and has introduced a policy on Community Case Management of malaria and pneumonia. The country has committed additional resources to ACT and RDT procurement and has secured the majority of the resources required to sustain universal coverage in 2015. Zambia has also achieved universal coverage of vector control in 2015.

Zambia has also made significant progress in tracer MNCH interventions, with high coverage of exclusive breastfeeding, PMTCT, vitamin A and postnatal care and has recently increased coverage of DPT3. Zambia has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 5,972,933 with 3,257 deaths. WHO projects that the country will achieve a 50%–75% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000–2015.