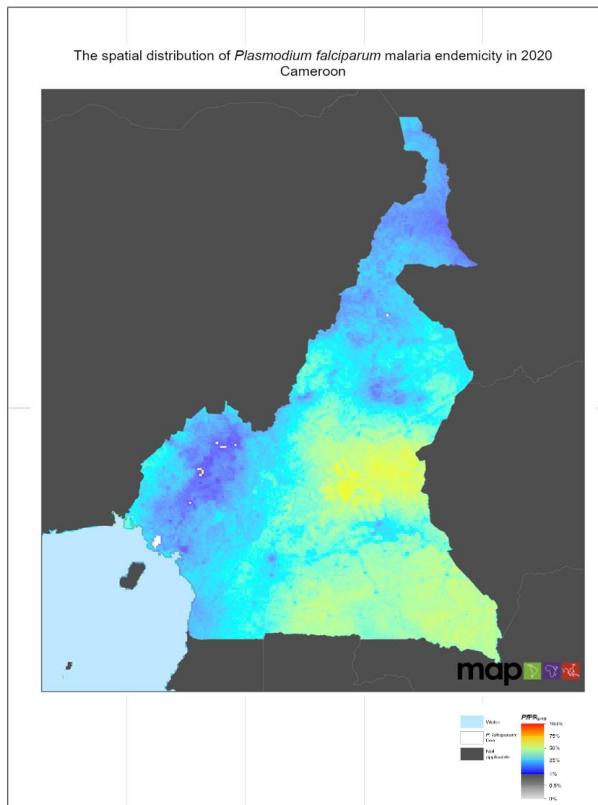


Cameroon ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Three, 2024



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Financing		
LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	100	
Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	100	
% of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026)	58	
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 2015 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	3	
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, %)(2022)	71	
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	60	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023)		
Vitamin A Coverage 2022 (2 doses)	87	
DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	75	
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

Malaria transmission occurs year-round in Cameroon and is most intense in the south of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 3,382,676 with 2,481 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. AU Member States face a \$1.5 billion gap just to sustain existing, yet inadequate, levels of malaria-related services between now and 2026. 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. Climate change presents 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. There is urgency to decarbonise and reduce our carbon footprint. We must implement integrated and multisectoral solutions, and adapt our health systems to the threats of both climate change and pandemics. We must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the *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 pandemic preparedness, climate change and health, Primary Health Care 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\$75 million.

Progress

Cameroon secured the resources to cover the costs of the ACTs, RDTs and LLINs needed in 2024-2026 but still has only 58% of the national strategic plan financed. Cameroon has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO and has completed the insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. In response to the identified insecticide resistance, the country has rolled out next generation mosquito nets. The national strategic plan includes activities targeting refugees and IDPs. Cameroon has launched the Zero Malaria Starts with me campaign. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through participation in the High Burden High Impact approach, and recently signed the Yaoundé Declaration.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Cameroon has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control Scorecard. The country is also planning the launch of their End Malaria Council and Fund. The country has launched their ALMA youth corps.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 3,382,676 with 2,481 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Insecticide resistance.
- Insufficient resources to fully implement the national strategic plan

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Resource Mobilisation	Work to fill key gaps in malaria funding	Q2 2024		Cameroon continues to provide the majority of essential case management services in health facilities and in communities by community health workers, some of whom are supported locally by Local Government with their own funds. With regard to prevention activities, in addition to the mobilization of funds for certain commodities such as SP for pregnant women and infants, the coverage of the targeted population with new generation chlorfenapyr mosquito nets, to face the threat of resistance to insecticides concerns public authorities. The purchase of LLINs financed by the government of Cameroon was delayed and these mosquito nets are currently being acquired. Significant advocacy activities were carried out by civil society and the Parliamentary Caucus in particular, for increased mobilization and within the deadlines of domestic funding for the implementation of activities.
Impact	Work to develop a plan of action to support the implementation of the Yaoundé declaration	Q4 2024		Following discussions with WHO and ALMA , a chronogram of activities and a roadmap for the effective implementation of the Yaoundé Declaration accompanied by a monitoring framework is under development.

The country has responded positively to previous recommended action on drug resistance monitoring and is working to implement the actions.

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

Cameroon has achieved good coverage in the tracer RMNCAH intervention, Vitamin A.

Previous Key Recommended Action

The country has responded positively to previous recommended action on accelerating coverage of ARTs in children under 14 years of age and continues to monitor progress.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

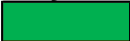



Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Cameroon is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and

trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Cameroon is very good for lymphatic filariasis (100%), schistosomiasis (90%) and for onchocerciasis (73%). It is low for trachoma (49%) and for soil transmitted helminthiasis (58%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Cameroon in 2022 is 71 and this represents substantial increase compared with the 2021 index value (66). The country reached WHO MDA coverage targets for schistosomiasis and lymphatic filariasis.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
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

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due