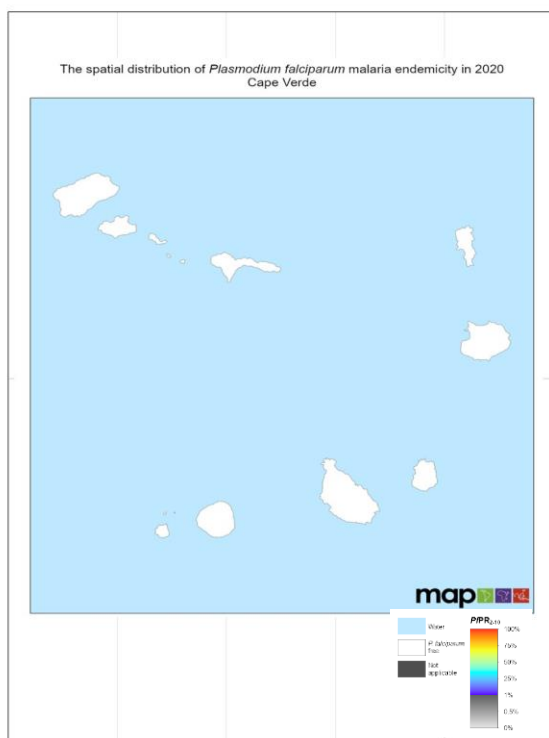


Cabo Verde ALMA Quarterly Report

Quarter One, 2025



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Financing		
IRS financing (2024-2026) (% of at-risk population)		100
Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)		100
% of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026)		55
Domestic Financing for Malaria (2025)		€144,811
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		2
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)		
RTDs 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, %)(2023)		0
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		0
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023)		98
DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		93
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

In Cabo Verde, 58% of the population lives in areas where there is a low risk of malaria; the rest of the country is malaria-free. The annual reported number of imported malaria cases in 2023 was 37 with zero 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. 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, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present 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. We 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. 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 primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, 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\$150 million.

Progress

Cabo Verde secured sufficient resources to sustain universal coverage of IRS in 2024-26. The country has completed the insecticide resistance management and implementation plan and has submitted insecticide resistance data to WHO. The country launched their Zero Malaria Stats with Me campaign. WHO certified Cabo Verde as being malaria free in Q1 2024. The country is congratulated for this achievement which serves as an inspiration for all malarious countries in Africa.

Impact

The annual reported number of imported malaria cases in 2023 was 37 with zero deaths.

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

The country has achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH interventions of DPT3 and ART coverage in children under 14 years of age.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Cabo Verde has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing lack of data on vitamin A and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Cabo Verde is measured using preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for soil transmitted helminths. Preventive chemotherapy coverage for soil transmitted helminths is 0% and the country didn't reach WHO target. The overall NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Cabo Verde is 0 in 2023, which represents a very substantial decrease compared with the 2022 index value (59). Cabo Verde has included Vector-borne diseases in the country Nationally Determined Contribution.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025		Deliverable not yet due

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due