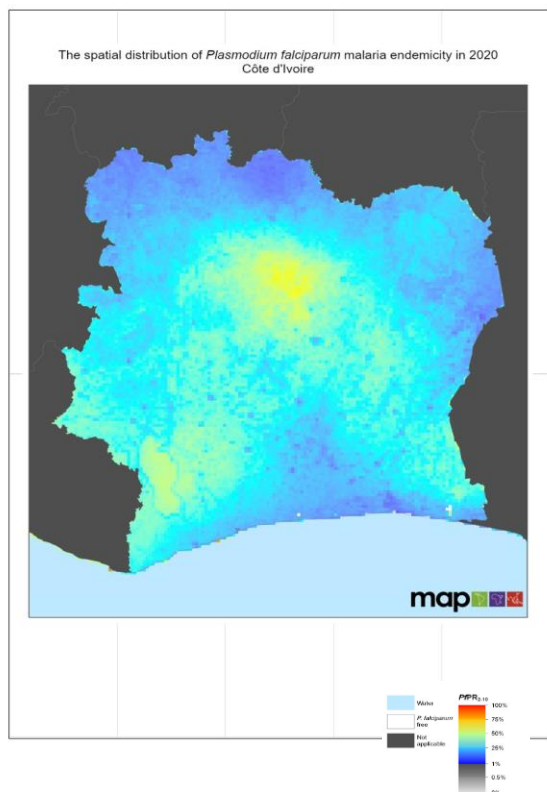


Côte d'Ivoire ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter One, 2025

Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Financing

LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	87
Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	98
% of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026)	85
Domestic Financing for Malaria (2025)	€ 172,463,833

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 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)	20
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	60
National Budget Allocated to NTDs	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023)	51
DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	79
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs	

Key

	Target achieved or on track
	Progress but more effort required
	Not on track
	No data
	Not applicable

Malaria transmission occurs all year round throughout Côte d'Ivoire, although it is more seasonal in the north of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 9,129,549 with 1,452 deaths.

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

Côte d'Ivoire has successfully raised the majority of the resources for the financing of LLINs, RDTs, and ACTs in 2024-2026. Côte d'Ivoire has recently reported the results of insecticide resistance testing to WHO and in response to the documented resistance, over 70% of the ITNs distributed in 2023 were next generation nets. The national strategic plan includes activities targeting refugees. The country has launched the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, Côte d'Ivoire has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Scorecard, however the scorecard is not yet shared through the ALMA Scorecard Hub. The country should consider establishing an End Malaria Council and Fund to enhance domestic resource mobilization and multi-sectoral action.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 9,129,549 with 1,452 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Funding gaps to sustain essential life-saving malaria services including the impact of recent reductions in ODA

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the lack of progress in reducing malaria incidence since 2015, which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2025 target of a 75% reduction in malaria incidence	Q4 2025		The new malaria strategy prioritises switching from pyrethroid only nets to address the threat of insecticide resistance, and digitalising the ITN and SMC campaigns to enhance the quality of delivery. The country is also planning the roll out of the malaria matchbox to identify the bottlenecks impacting access. The country is working to improve the quality of data and analyse the causes of malaria morbidity and mortality using existing studies including retrospective analysis. "
Impact	Track the implications of the US Government actions related to PMI support and work to mitigate the impact	Q4 2025		The country is working to address the impact of the US Government's recent actions. Fortunately, two partners remain actively engaged in procuring malaria commodities and supporting diagnosis and treatment at both health facility and community levels, ensuring the implementation of life-saving activities. Advocacy efforts are ongoing to include the SMC campaign, with a final decision pending the outcome of the Foreign Assistance Review process. Funding availability at the partner level remains a challenge. To address gaps, the NMCP has developed a tracker in collaboration with partners such as WHO and the Global Fund. The country has more than three months of stock of ACTs and RDTs.

The country has responded to the recommended action addressing reporting of drug resistance and continues to track progress as actions are implemented.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Track the implications of the US Government actions related to PMI support and work to mitigate the impact	Q4 2025

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

Côte d'Ivoire has enhanced tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

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

filariasis and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Côte d'Ivoire is zero for trachoma (0%); low for soil transmitted helminths (53%). It is very good for lymphatic filariasis (80%), for onchocerciasis (78%) and for schistosomiasis (100%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Côte d'Ivoire in 2023 is 20 and this represents a very substantial decrease compared with the 2022 index value (58). The country reached WHO MDA coverage targets for only Lymphatic Filariasis and Schistosomiasis. The Country has included Vector-borne diseases in the country Nationally Determined Contributions and has created a budget line for NTDs.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths, lymphatic filariasis and trachoma and reach WHO targets	Q4 2025		Deliverable not yet due

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due