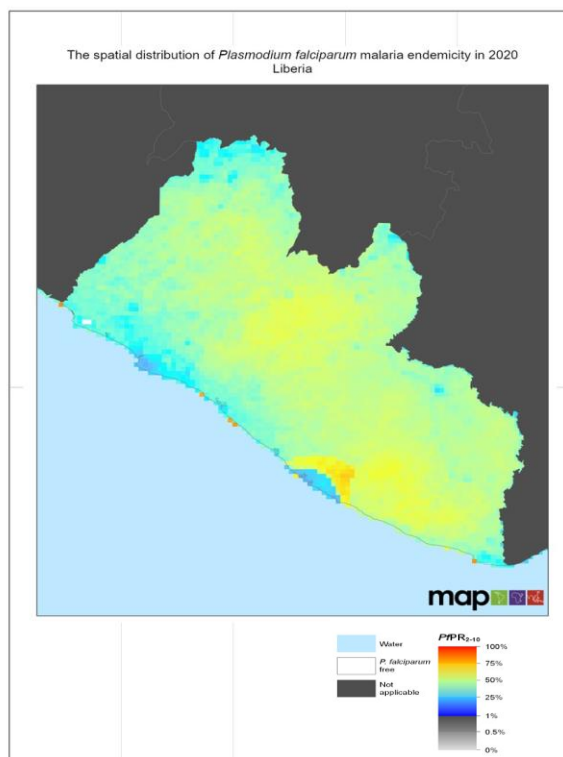


Liberia ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter One, 2025



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)		
Domestic Financing for Malaria (2025)		
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)	41	
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	25	
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0-14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023)	32	
DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	82	
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

The entire population of Liberia is at high risk for malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 994,782 with 188 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

Liberia secured the resources required for the procurement and distribution of the anti-malarial commodities in 2024-26. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, Liberia has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control Scorecard, but this is not yet posted on the ALMA Scorecard Hub. The country has recently launched an End Malaria Council and Fund to enhance domestic resource mobilization and multi-sectoral action. The country has launched their ALMA youth corps.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 994,782 with 188 deaths.

Key Challenges

- The increase in malaria incidence and mortality rates estimated by WHO between 2015 and 2021.
- Insufficient resources to fully implement the national strategic plan including the recent reduction in ODA

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Policy	Sign, ratify and deposit the AMA instrument at the AUC	Q1 2023		No progress reported

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

Liberia has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development and launch of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Liberia has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing low coverage of ARTs, and continues to track progress as actions are implemented.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Liberia is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted helminths. In 2023, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 45% for lymphatic filariasis, 72% for onchocerciasis, 16% for schistosomiasis and 54% for soil transmitted helminthiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Liberia in 2023 is 41. The country reached the WHO MDA coverage target for onchocerciasis only. Liberia has included Vector-borne diseases in the country Nationally Determined Contributions and has created a budget line for NTDs.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due