

ALMA SUMMARY REPORT 2nd QUARTER 2025: “BETTER TOGETHER”**INTRODUCTION**

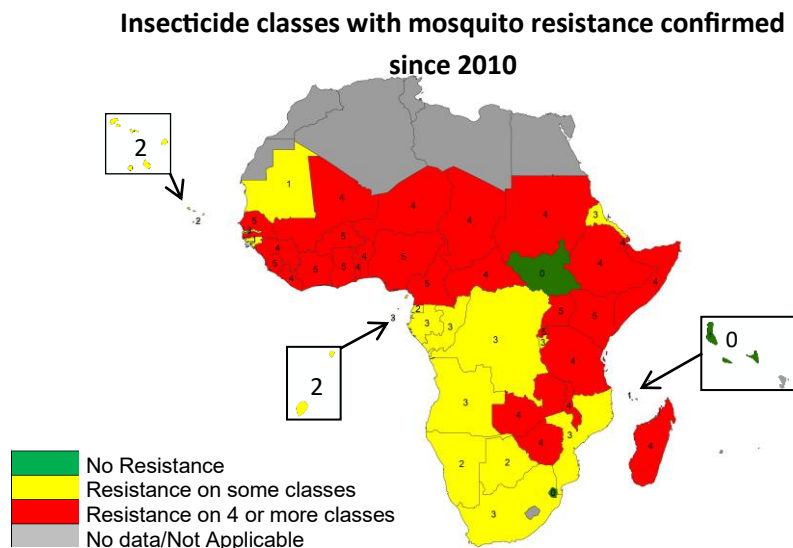
Exactly 80 years ago, in June after the end of the 2nd world war; 80% of the world's population of 2.3 billion unanimously adopted the UN Charter, which came into effect a few months later in October 1945. This committed every member country to promoting peace, development and human rights. Today nearly 100% of the world's population of 8 billion are part of the UN. It is the legitimate expectation of every citizen therefore, that this year, as the UNGA adopts the theme “Better Together”; all governments will ensure that every woman's, every man's, every adolescent's, and every child's rights are protected to ensure peaceful and sustained development.

AFRICA'S WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The right to health, is one of the most basic and fundamental human rights. Health and well-being serve as a strong foundation for development and for peace building. Malaria, a preventable disease with effective treatment remains a major cause of ill-health, mortality and underdevelopment in Africa. In 2023, there were 246 million malaria cases in Africa; 12.4 million of them amongst pregnant women. The same year, there were 569,000 malaria deaths; 432,440 of which were children under the age of 5 years. One of these children was 3 year old Mariama (gift of God) in Kabala in Sierra Leone. Mariama's mother was pregnant at the time; and had fortunately been given preventative treatment (IPTp) at the clinic.

BETTER TOGETHER – RAPID INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES

She has a baby boy (Mohamed) born after she lost Mariama. She tends to her vegetable garden with Mohamed on her back, and she takes him to the market to sell her produce. She sleeps with him under the new mosquito net. Mariama had been sleeping under the old single insecticide treated net when she contracted malaria.



Source: Quarter 2 2025 ALMA Scorecard

The designation employed and the presentation of material in these maps does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of ALMA concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area of its authorities or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries

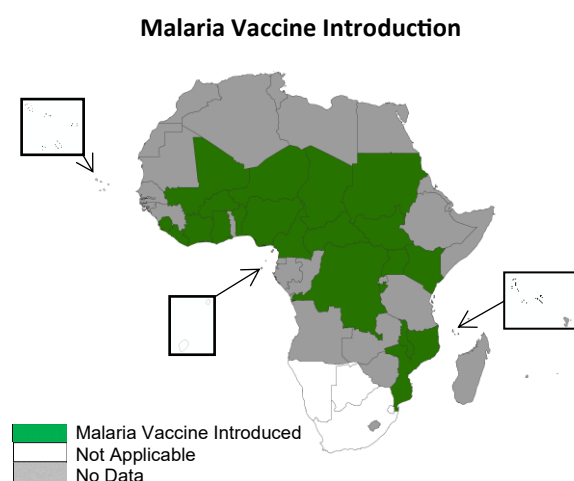
MEMBERS

- Algeria
- Angola
- Benin
- Botswana
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Central African Republic
- Cabo Verde
- Chad
- Comoros
- Republic of Congo
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Djibouti
- Egypt
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- Gabon
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Guinea Bissau
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Libya
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mozambique
- Morocco
- Namibia
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Rwanda
- Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic
- São Tomé and Príncipe
- Senegal
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Somalia
- South Africa
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- The Gambia
- Togo
- Tunisia
- Uganda
- United Republic of Tanzania
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Unfortunately, that old net had only partially protected her precious child since the clever mosquito had developed resistance to the insecticide.

In April 2024 when the government introduced the malaria vaccine, Kabala was amongst the 15 districts targeted, starting with 6 month old babies. Mohamed was just the right age. He was also one of the first children in Sierra Leone to receive the new highly effective dual insecticide net.

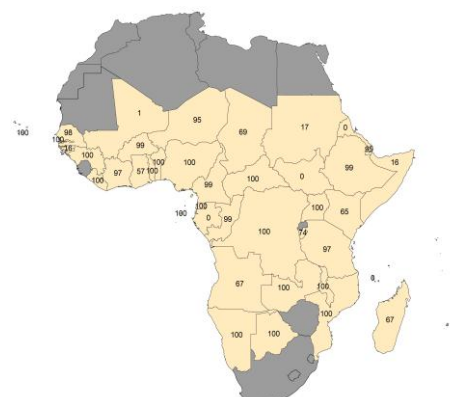
Working together, across the globe, a new generation of nets has been developed to address insecticide resistance. Partners came together to accelerate their introduction, with a rapid scale up in coverage seen in 2025. However, not all countries have been able to fully introduce these new and much more effective nets. Whilst the early adoption of a new technology (e.g the malaria vaccine and new dual insecticide net) had helped to save her baby from malaria; the delayed adoption of these new nets globally had contributed to the loss of Mariama. We must learn lessons, and accelerate the introduction of new tools and technologies before the impacts of insecticide, drug and diagnostic tests lead to increased malaria illness and deaths, including the introduction of new malaria medicines.



Source: Quarter 2 2025 ALMA Scorecard

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% of Vector control in the last year with next generation materials



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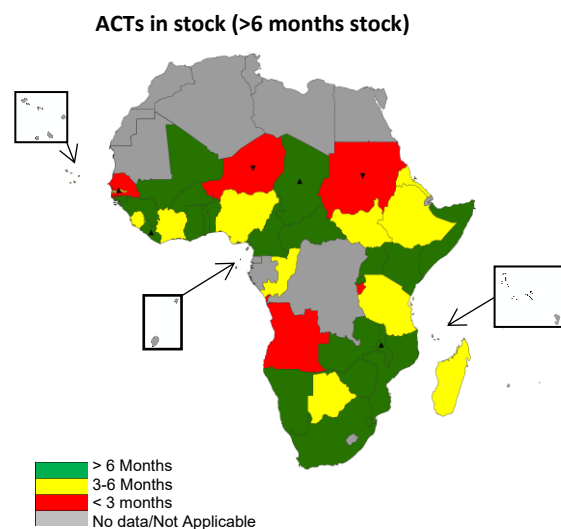
BETTER TOGETHER – WORKING WITH COMMUNITIES

Community quality of care scorecards which bring communities together to identify and discuss health service access challenges; are demonstrating the effectiveness of communities working together with the government and their representatives in

municipalities and parliaments. These community scorecards track performance across key indicators including:

- Caring, respectful and compassionate health care
- Waiting times
- Availability of medicines, supplies and services
- Ambulance management and referral
- Clean and safe health facilities
- Facility infrastructure

As an example, challenges in addressing stock outs are identified early and remedial measures taken including through increased budget allocation



Source: Quarter 2 2025 ALMA Scorecard

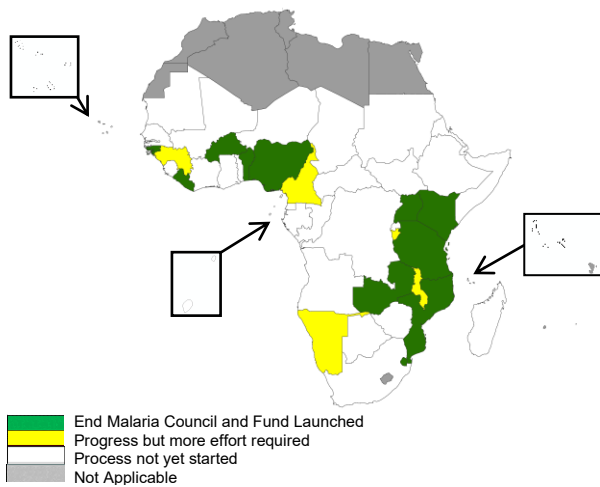
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BETTER TOGETHER – END MALARIA & NTD COUNCILS & FUNDS

Country stakeholders, including government sectors, private sector captains of industry, community leaders, religious leaders, development partners, youth leaders and CSOs are working together at country level to accelerate malaria & NTD control and elimination agenda.

Over US\$166million in financial and in kind resource contributions has been mobilized, using scorecard tools to help identify priorities for resource mobilisation.

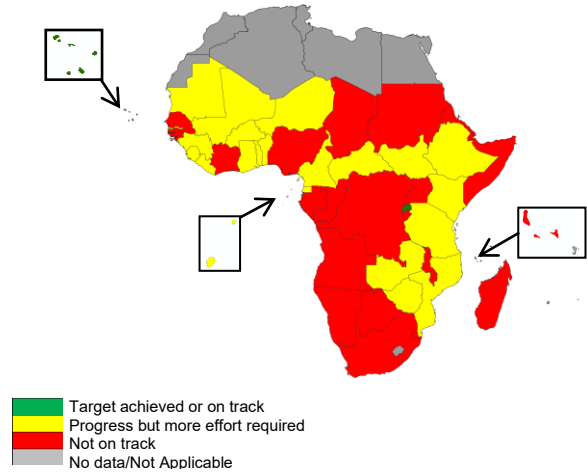
End Malaria Council and Malaria and NTDs Fund



Source: Quarter 2 2025 ALMA Scorecard

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On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 63% by 2023 (vs 2015)



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BETTER TOGETHER – COMPREHENSIVE USE OF SCORECARD MANAGEMENT

The use of quality data to inform decision making has been seen to improve management of programmes and service delivery.

Country Scorecard Quarterly Process

Scorecards help optimise use of existing data to strengthen evidence-based:

ACTION

ACCOUNTABILITY

**ADVOCACY / RESOURCE
MOBILISATION**



The community scorecard, informs decision making by government and partners; helping to influence programme design and service delivery. It influences deployment of resources and can be directly linked to the programme scorecards (malaria, nutrition, NTD and Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health scorecards) at facility, district/regions and country levels.

Countries are urged to adopt this comprehensive scorecard approach in order to fully enhance the overall quality of health data, improve health outcomes, and democratize health as a human right and essential pillar of development.

BETTER TOGETHER – A WIN WIN

Investing in health under a structured all-inclusive data driven action and accountability regimen, delivers results and positive impact for all sectors and all stakeholders. Malaria investments demonstrate this clearly. The scorecard approach is not only effective, it improves efficiency and economic use of resources. There is a global shortage of financial resources. Every dollar invested in malaria under this approach is guaranteed to secure a high return in terms of disease control and elimination, increased productivity across all sectors, and freeing up hospital space and resources for other disease areas. Oxford analytics says achieving malaria reduction targets by 2030 could increase international trade by US\$80.7 billion. We say it will save the lives of at least 432,440 Mariams every year, and give 246 million Africans, including 12.4 million pregnant women every year, a healthier and more productive life. That is a laudable return on investment.