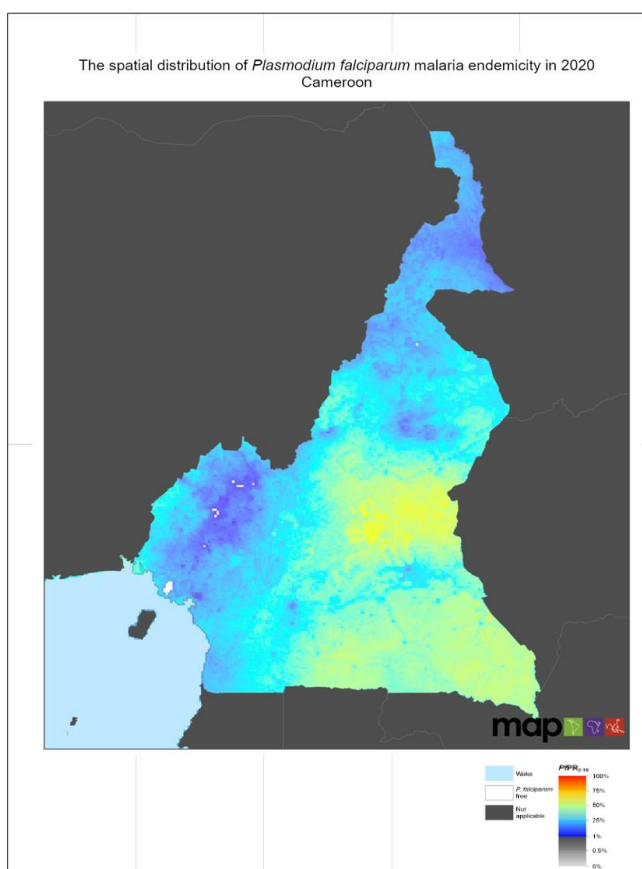


# Cameroon ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Two, 2025



## Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2023 was 3,015,821 with 1,756 deaths.

### Metrics

#### 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		5
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		99
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
RDTs 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)		70
% 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 (2024)		54
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		77
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**

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. Countries must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, decreasing ODA, 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, US\$5.2 billion is needed annually to fully finance country national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present a significant threat. 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. Extreme weather events displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. Countries 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. Malaria can serve as a pathfinder for primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, and Universal Health Coverage. Countries 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 to date.

## **Progress**

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 signed the Yaoundé Declaration.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, 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 2023 was 3,015,821 with 1,756 deaths.

## **Key Challenges**

- Insecticide resistance.
- Insufficient resources to fully implement the national strategic plan including the impact of recent reductions in ODA

## 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		The country established a national committee and following national dialogue is developing a national road map to ensure that the key elements of the Yaoundé declaration are met, including resource mobilization. The country is planning the establishment of the End Malaria Council. A contingency plan has been submitted to the government to help fill resource gaps
Impact	Work to develop a plan of action to support the implementation of the Yaoundé declaration	Q4 2024		In order to address the Yaoundé declaration, the country organized briefing meetings of civil society and a special high level malaria meeting at the Parliament including briefs to both Members of Parliament and the media on the Yaoundé declaration. Cameroun also established a national committee to organize a national malaria dialogue and from this national dialogue, the country developed a national road map. The country is planning to launch their EMC in Q3
Impact	Track the implications of the US Government actions related to PMI support and work to mitigate the impact	Q4 2025		A contingency plan to address the impact of the US Government PMI funding freeze was finalized and submitted to the Government for approval. CSOs supported advocacy with government (Prime Minister, Parliamentarians) for financing the contingency plan.

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

## 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%), for schistosomiasis (88%), for onchocerciasis (80%). It is low for trachoma (41%) and for soil transmitted helminthiasis (59%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Cameroon in 2023 is 70 and this represents a decrease compared with the 2022 index value (71). The country reached WHO MDA coverage targets for schistosomiasis and onchocerciasis.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
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		Deliverable not yet due

The country has responded positively to previous recommended action on submitting data to the AUC on a national budget line for NTDs.

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due