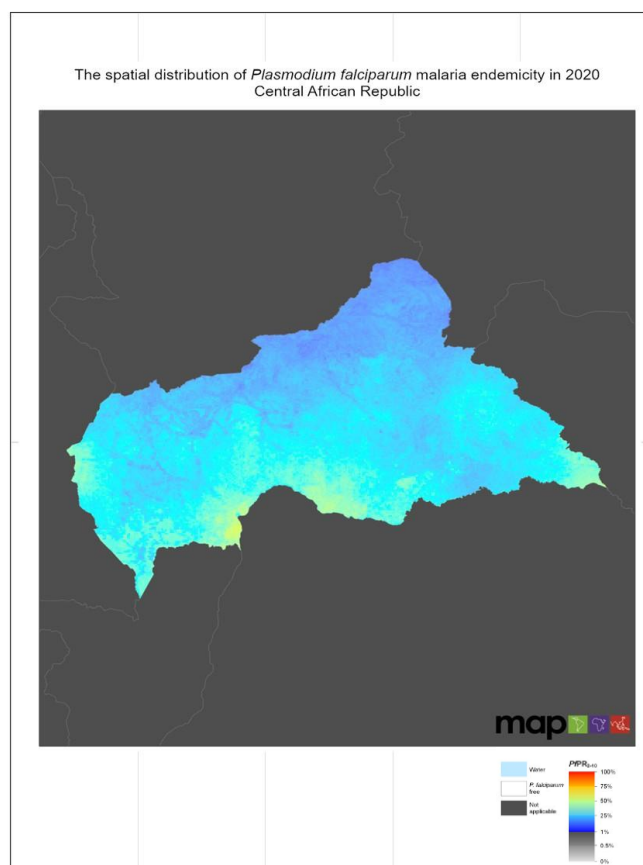


Central African Republic ALMA Quarterly Report

Quarter Two, 2025



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



There is intense malaria transmission all year round in the Central African Republic and the entire population of the country is at high risk. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 1,979,614 with 2,070 deaths.

Metrics

Policy

Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC	Not on track
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan	Target achieved or on track
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan	Progress but more effort required
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched	Not on track
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched	Not applicable

Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO	Not on track
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	Not on track 4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO	Not on track
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	100
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)	Target achieved or on track
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)	Target achieved or on track
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	Progress but more effort required
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	Not on track

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs

Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2023)	Not on track 14
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	Not on track 20
National Budget Allocated to NTDs	No data
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)	Not on track 38
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	Progress but more effort required 42
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs	Target achieved or on track

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

Central African Republic has recently submitted insecticide resistance monitoring data to WHO and has reported the results to WHO. In response to the identified resistance the country has rolled out next generation mosquito nets. The country has good stocks of ACTs and RDTs. The national strategic plan includes activities targeting IDPs.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, the country should consider establishing an End Malaria Council and Fund to enhance domestic resource mobilization and multi-sectoral action. The country has rolled out their malaria scorecard for accountability and action.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 1,979,614 with 2,070 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Limited access to some at-risk populations is hampering coverage of malaria control interventions.
- Funding gaps to sustain essential life-saving malaria services 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
Policy	Sign, ratify and deposit the AMA instrument at the AUC	Q1 2023		No progress reported

Central African Republic has responded positively to the recommended actions on drug and insecticide resistance monitoring and is working to collect and submit these data to WHO.

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Previous Key Recommended Actions

The country has responded to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of ARTs in children and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Central African Republic 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 Central African Republic is zero for trachoma, low for soil transmitted helminths (38%), for onchocerciasis (42%) and for lymphatic filariasis (41%). It is very good for schistosomiasis (80%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Central African Republic in 2023 is 14 and this represents a very substantial increase compared with the 2022 index value (0). The country reached WHO MDA targets only for schistosomiasis. Central African Republic has included Vector-borne diseases in the country Nationally Determined Contributions.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Optimise quality of care	Work to implement the preventive chemotherapy for soil transmitted helminthiasis, onchocerciasis and soil transmitted helminthiasis, improve preventive chemotherapy coverage for trachoma and reach WHO targets.	Q4 2024		The country organized Mass Drug Administration (MDA) for Onchocerciasis, Schistosomiasis, Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis and Lymphatic Filariasis by the end of 2024 till early 2025 in 32 targeted health districts. For 2025, due to limited resources, out of 23 health districts targeted, the country will only be able to organize MDA in 12 districts. These MDAs will be integrated with polio campaign planned in Q3 2025. More resources are being mobilized for the 11 remaining health districts. The country also managed to mobilise The Carter Center to support vector control for Guinea worm and is working to integrate NTD interventions in existing/planned health interventions where possible.
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025		The country has a budget line for snakebites only and the NTD programme is working to mobilize domestic resources to support other NTDs.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due