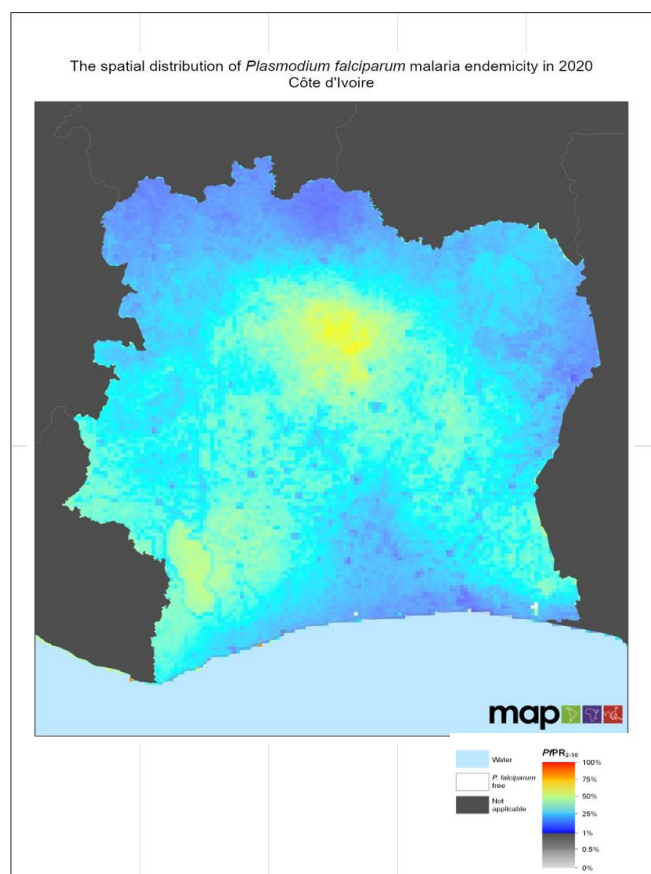


Côte d'Ivoire ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Two, 2025



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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.

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	97
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)	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 (2024)	51
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

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 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 responding to the impact of recent U.S. Government actions. Two US supported partners continue to carry out malaria commodity procurement and case management at both facility and community levels, and the SMC campaign is planned to start in Q3 2025. Funding remains constrained and the country decreased the number of districts implementing SMC from 15 to 10 in response to the decreased financing.

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

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		The country conducted Mass Drug Administration (MDA) for Onchocerciasis in March - April 2025 and is now working on the MDA report. Preparations for integrated MDA for Schistosomiasis and Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis MDA are ongoing, to be conducted in July - August 2025. The country stopped MDAs for Lymphatic Filariasis and Trachoma and are now conducting surveillance for those diseases. Transmission Assessment2 (TAS2) for Lymphatic Filariasis is planned in Q4 2025 and TAS3 is planned in 2026. Trachoma elimination dossier is under elaboration. Other NTD routine activities are being conducted as planned.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due