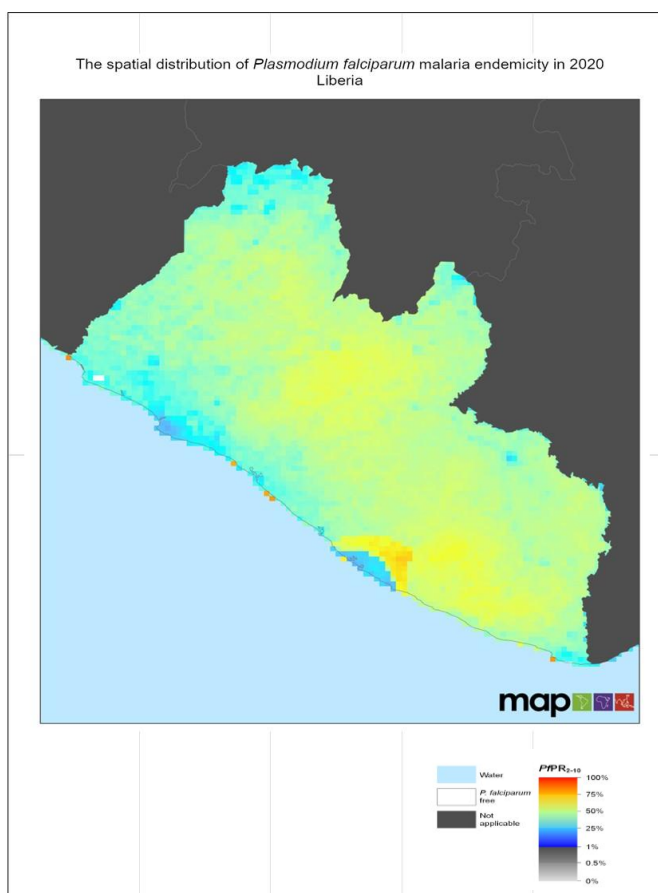


Liberia ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Two, 2025



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 | | 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) | | |
| 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) | | 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 (2024) | | 25 |
| DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds) | | 83 |
| 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. 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

Liberia 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 Challenge

- Insufficient resources to fully implement the national strategic plan including the recent reduction 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 |
| Impact | Track the implications of the US Government actions related to PMI support and work to mitigate the impact | Q4 2025 | | Deliverable not yet due |

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 |