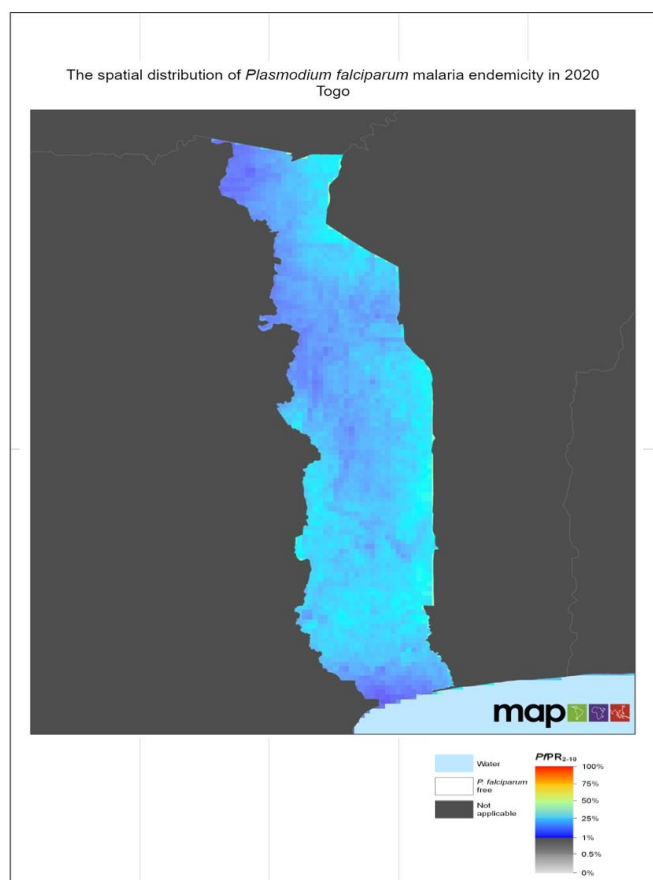


# Togo ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Two, 2025



## Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of Togo is at high risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 2,367,706 and 1,281 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	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)	69
% 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)	69
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	90
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**

Togo has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring and has reported the results to WHO, and in response to the high levels of resistance has rolled out next generation mosquito nets. Togo has also carried out drug resistance testing and reported the results to WHO. The country has good stocks of ACTs and RDTs.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, Togo has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Scorecard, although the scorecard is not yet shared on 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 2,367,706 and 1,281 deaths.

## **Key Challenge**

- Insufficient resources to fully implement the malaria national strategic plan, including with the impact of recent ODA reductions.

## Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Track the implications of the US Government actions related to PMI support and work to mitigate the impact	Q4 2025		Following the termination of key PMI partners and the transition of remaining programmes from USAID to the Department of State, the NMCP is collaborating with USG to leverage centrally managed mechanisms for continued implementation of life-saving malaria interventions including case management at health facility and community level, malaria prevention in pregnancy, the SMC in 4 new districts, data collection and analysis of life-saving activities, support the introduction of malaria vaccine, the monitoring of insecticide resistance, and the procurement of malaria drugs and ITNs. As part of this effort, the NMCP is proposing a budget to cover activities through December 2025.

## Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

### Progress

Togo achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH intervention vitamin A.

## Neglected Tropical Diseases

### Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Togo 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 100% for lymphatic filariasis and for trachoma (eliminated). The preventive chemotherapy coverage was 80% for onchocerciasis, 63% for soil transmitted helminths and 31% for schistosomiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Togo in 2023 is 69. The country did not reach the WHO MDA targets for soil transmitted helminthiasis and schistosomiasis in 2023. Togo 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