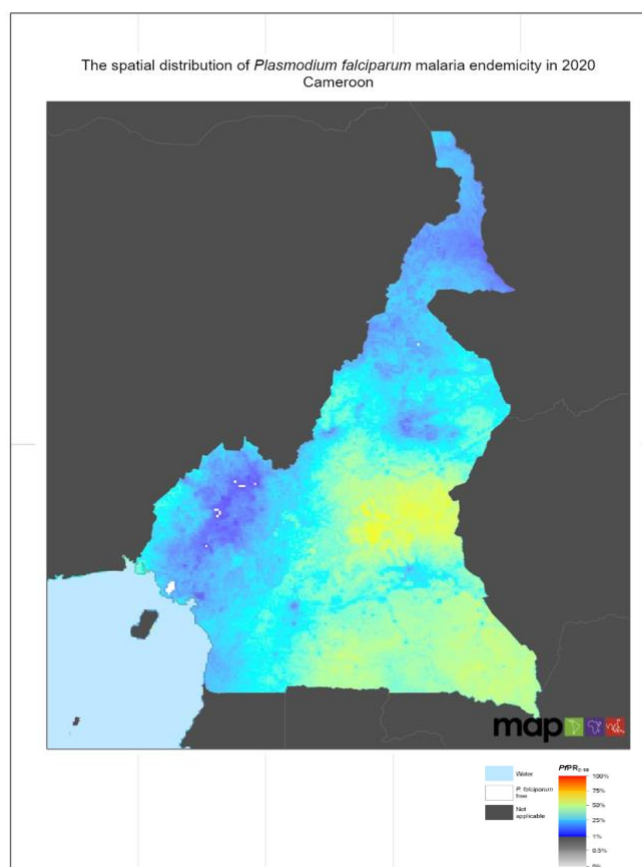


Cameroon ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Three, 2025



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		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 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.

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\$181 million to date.

A recent report by ALMA and MNM UK, “The Price of Retreat,” highlights the expected impact of malaria between 2025-2030 on GDP, trade and key sectors for development in Africa. If Cameroon cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 14,062,403 additional cases, 15,254 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$2.1 billion between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Cameroon there will be a US\$6.2 billion increase in GDP.

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		Funding gaps are being considered in the 2026 budget which is currently being developed. Some activities which are not funded by GF and other partners have been introduced in the budget. The budget is pending validation before the end of the year
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 operational plans of the various sectors are currently being developed and a validation session is scheduled in October
Impact	Track the implications of the US Government actions related to PMI support and work to mitigate the impact	Q4 2025		Some antimalarial drugs funded by US PMI have been delivered to the country with additional disbursements expected.

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

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Policy	Work to ensure that malaria elimination is prioritised in the America First Global Health Strategy Country Memorandum of Understanding, and that costed prioritised plans are developed	Q4 2025

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		Climate data have been integrated in the DHIS2 and are now accessible through National Malaria Data Repository. Analysis of the relationship between climate change and the epidemiological profile of malaria is now possible

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