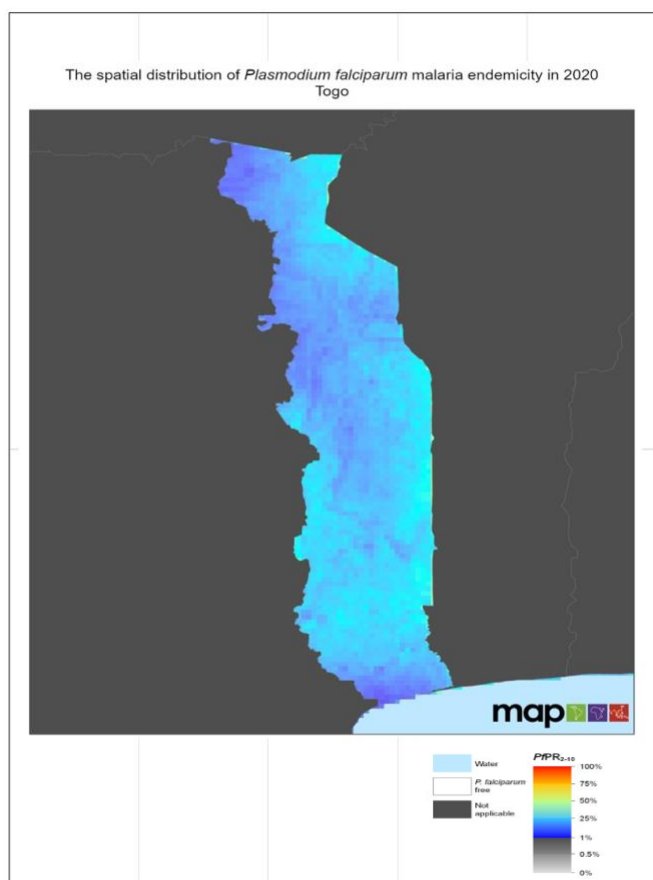


Togo ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Three, 2025

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\$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 Togo cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 3,907,307 additional cases, 6,046 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$466 million between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Togo there will be a US\$1.3 billion increase in GDP.

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		The collaboration between the NMCP and the United States government has resumed with the effective implementation of key activities. As part of the resumption of activities, the NMCP has been able, thanks to American funding, to: implement the SMC campaign for children aged 3-59 months in the four eligible districts of the Plateau region, conduct the quarterly review of consumption data with Global Health Supply Chain-Procurement and Supply Management. Preparations are underway for: capacity building for private sector healthcare providers, providers on the prevention and management of malaria during pregnancy, and for community health workers on malaria management according to the programme's new guidelines. The implementation of the community IPTp pilot project in two health districts of the central region is rolling out. As part of the 2026 mass distribution campaign of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), the U.S. government ordered 1,328,338 ITNs for Togo, in addition to an agreement for the acquisition of 330,000 additional ITNs. However, we still have a gap of 600,000 ITNs.

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