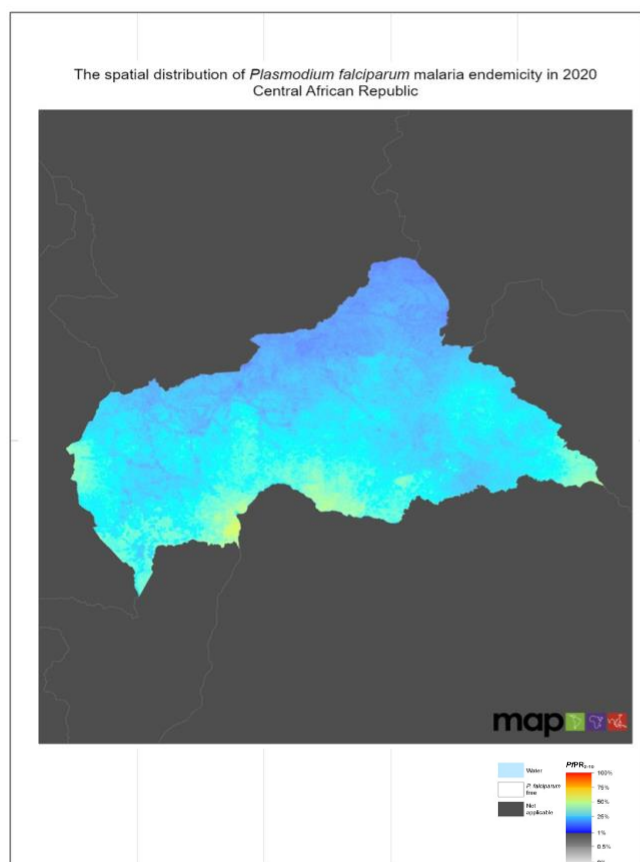


# Central African Republic ALMA Quarterly Report

## Quarter Four, 2025



### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



There is intense malaria transmission all year round in the Central African Republic and the entire population of the country is at high risk. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 3,442,902 with 1,507 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, %)(2024)	▲	50
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		20
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)		38
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0–11 month olds)		42
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 - The Big Push towards 2030**

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 Central African Republic cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 2,561,574 additional cases, 8,119 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$268 million between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Central African Republic there will be a US\$915 million increase in GDP.

### **Progress**

Central African Republic has recently submitted insecticide resistance monitoring data to WHO and has reported the results to WHO. In response to the identified resistance the country has rolled out next generation mosquito nets. The country has good stocks of ACTs and RDTs. The national strategic plan includes activities targeting IDPs.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, the country should consider establishing an End Malaria Council and Fund to enhance domestic resource mobilization and multi-sectoral action. The country has rolled out their malaria scorecard for accountability and action.

### **Impact**

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 3,442,902 with 1,507 deaths.

### **Key Challenges**

- Limited access to some at-risk populations is hampering coverage of malaria control interventions.

- Funding gaps to sustain essential life-saving malaria services 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
Policy	Sign, ratify and deposit the AMA instrument at the AUC	Q1 2023		No progress reported

Central African Republic has responded positively to the recommended actions on drug and insecticide resistance monitoring and is working to collect and submit these data to WHO.

### New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Work to address the increase in malaria mortality since 2015, and the lack of progress in reductions in malaria deaths which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2025 target of a 75% reduction in malaria incidence and deaths	Q4 2026

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

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

The country has responded to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of ARTs in children and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

## Neglected Tropical Diseases

### Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Central African Republic 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 Central African Republic is 63% for trachoma; 51% for soil transmitted helminths; 44% for onchocerciasis; 65% for lymphatic filariasis and 35% for schistosomiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Central African Republic in 2024 is 50 and this represents a very substantial increase compared with the 2023 index value (14). The country reached WHO MDA targets only for Lymphatic Filariasis only. Central African Republic has included Vector-borne diseases in the country Nationally Determined Contributions.

## Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Optimise quality of care	Work to implement the preventive chemotherapy for soil transmitted helminthiasis, onchocerciasis and soil transmitted helminthiasis, improve preventive chemotherapy coverage for trachoma and reach WHO targets.	Q4 2025		The country managed to mobilize resources from Christian Blind Mission (CBM) to support all preventive chemotherapy NTDs and the Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention linked with Lymphatic Filariasis. The country significantly increased MDA coverage between 2023 and 2024. Mass Drug Administration for all targeted diseases are planned in Q4 2025 but the country is still waiting for all medicines to arrive in country. The Carter Center was also mobilized to support vector control for Guinea worm. The country is working to integrate NTD interventions in existing/planned health interventions where possible and is preparing for NTD programme review for 2026.
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025		The country has a budget line for snakebites only and the NTD programme is working to mobilize domestic resources to support other NTDs

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due