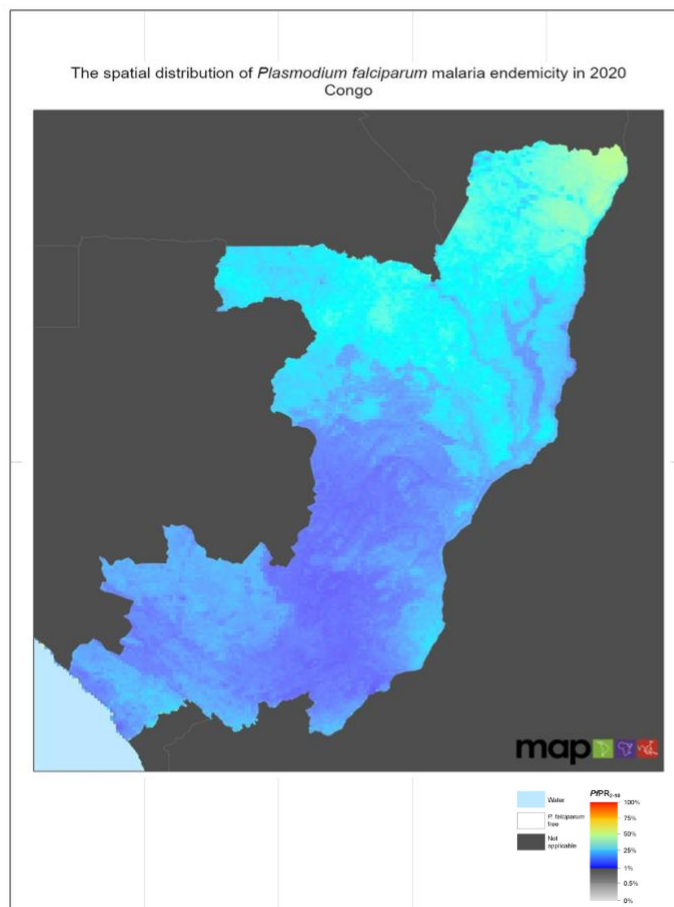


Congo ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Four, 2025

Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of the Republic of the Congo is at high risk of malaria and transmission is intense all year round. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 828,765 with 1,263 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	3	
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, %)(2024)	11	
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	50	
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)	18	
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	78	
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 Congo cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 2,024,539 additional cases, 3,495 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$402 million between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Congo there will be a US\$1.3 billion increase in GDP.

Progress

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, Congo has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Scorecard, however this scorecard has not yet been shared through the ALMA Scorecard Hub. The NTD country scorecard has been shared through the 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 2024 was 828,765 with 1,263 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Lack of resources to fully implement the national strategic plan.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Congo has responded positively to the recommended action addressing the inclusion of refugees in the national strategic plan and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Work to address the increase in malaria incidence and 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

Progress

The country has enhanced tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Congo has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing low coverage of ARTs in children, with a recent increase of 3% coverage, and vitamin A and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Congo is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Congo is low for schistosomiasis (0%), soil transmitted helminths (20%), high for lymphatic filariasis (82%) and for onchocerciasis (92%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Congo in 2024 is 11 and this represents a decrease compared with the 2023 index value (48). The country reached WHO MDA coverage targets for lymphatic filariasis and for onchocerciasis in 2024. Congo has included Vector-borne diseases in the country Nationally Determined Contributions.





Previous Key Recommended Action

Congo has responded positively to the recommended action addressing the allocating funds in the national budget to NTDs and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Work to increase the coverage of the preventive chemotherapy for schistosomiasis and for soil transmitted helminthiasis and reach WHO targets.	Q4 2026

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due