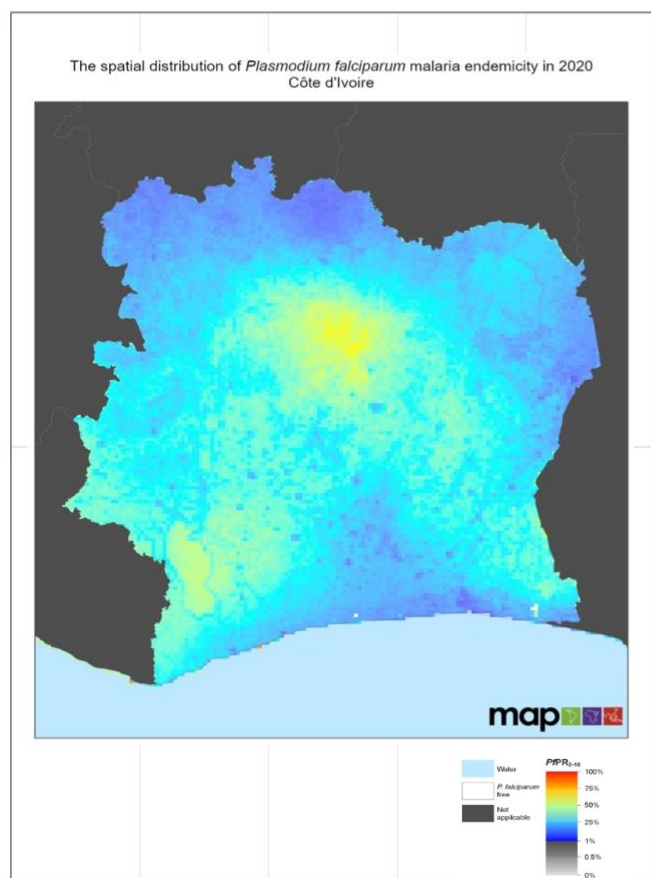


Côte d'Ivoire ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Four, 2025

Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission occurs all year round throughout Côte d'Ivoire, although it is more seasonal in the north of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 9,404,440 with 1,150 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	5
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO	
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	97
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)	80
% 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)	51
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 - 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 Côte d'Ivoire cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 10,215,425 additional cases, 14,015 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$2.5 billion between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Côte d'Ivoire there will be a US\$11.2 billion increase in GDP.

Progress

Côte d'Ivoire has recently reported the results of insecticide resistance testing to WHO and in response to the documented resistance, over 70% of the ITNs distributed in 2023 were next generation nets. The national strategic plan includes activities targeting refugees. The country has launched the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, Côte d'Ivoire has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Scorecard, however the scorecard is not yet shared through 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 2024 was 9,404,440 with 1,150 deaths.

Key Challenge

- 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
Impact	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	Q1 2026		The Ministry of health is negotiating the 5 year bilateral MOU with the US government. The US government is continuing to deliver essential malaria commodities to the country

The country has responded to the recommended action addressing reporting of drug resistance and continues to track progress as 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

Côte d'Ivoire has enhanced tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Côte d'Ivoire is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths, lymphatic filariasis and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Côte d'Ivoire is 100% for trachoma and for Lymphatic Filariasis (all under surveillance); 79% for onchocerciasis; 71% for soil transmitted helminthiasis and low for schistosomiasis (57%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Côte d'Ivoire in 2024 is 80 and this represents a substantial increase compared with the 2023 index value (20). The country didn't reach WHO MDA coverage targets for Schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminthiasis. The Country has included Vector-borne diseases in the country Nationally Determined Contributions and has created a budget line for NTDs.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

The country has responded to the recommended action addressing MDA coverage and continues to track progress as actions are implemented.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths, lymphatic filariasis and trachoma and reach WHO targets	Q4 2025		The country significantly increased MDA coverage in 2024 compared to 2023. In 2025 the country has been conducting NTD control and elimination interventions as planned. Mass Drug Administration (MDA) for Onchocerciasis was conducted in March - April 2025 and the integrated MDA for Schistosomiasis and Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis is ongoing. The country stopped MDAs for Lymphatic Filariasis and Trachoma and is now conducting surveillance activities. Transmission Assessment2 (TAS2) for Lymphatic Filariasis is planned in Q4 2025 and TAS3 is planned in 2026. The trachoma elimination dossier is under elaboration.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due