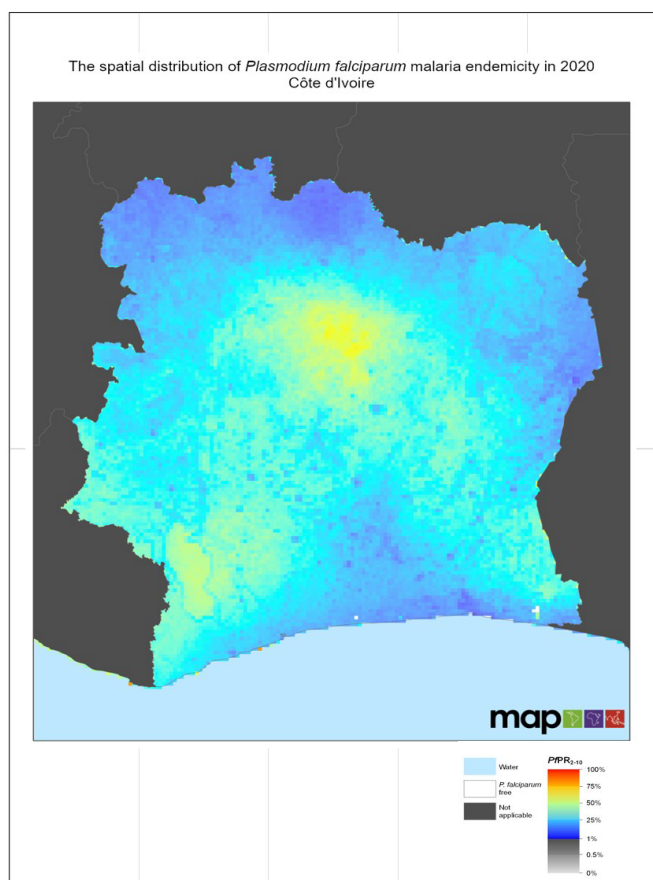


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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	Target achieved or on track
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan	Target achieved or on track
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan	Target achieved or on track
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched	Target achieved or on track
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched	Progress but more effort required
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO	Target achieved or on track
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	Not on track 5
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO	Target achieved or on track
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	100
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)	No data
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)	No data
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	Not on track
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	Progress but more effort required
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	Target achieved or on track
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	Target achieved or on track

Key

Target achieved or on track	Target achieved or on track
Progress but more effort required	Progress but more effort required
Not on track	Not on track
No data	No data
Not applicable	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. By the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. 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 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. WHO have also recently approved the use of Spatial Repellents. 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\$218 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.

Global Fund Allocation

The Global Fund allocation for Côte d'Ivoire for Grant Cycle 8 is US\$182.3 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening for 2027-2029. The malaria component has been allocated US\$108.6 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted at country level. Côte d'Ivoire is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to sustain coverage as much as possible.

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 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 has signed the 5 year bilateral MOU with the US government, which includes malaria. The US government is continuing to deliver essential malaria commodities to the country
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		The NMP conducted Sub-National Tailoring in collaboration with AHADI using epidemiological data to analyse the malaria situation from 2023 to 2025. The analysis identified high malaria burden districts and recommended interventions to be implemented in the following 5 years. At the same time the finalisation of the new NSP which will guide the GC8 application and the USG MOU Implementation Framework

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

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.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due