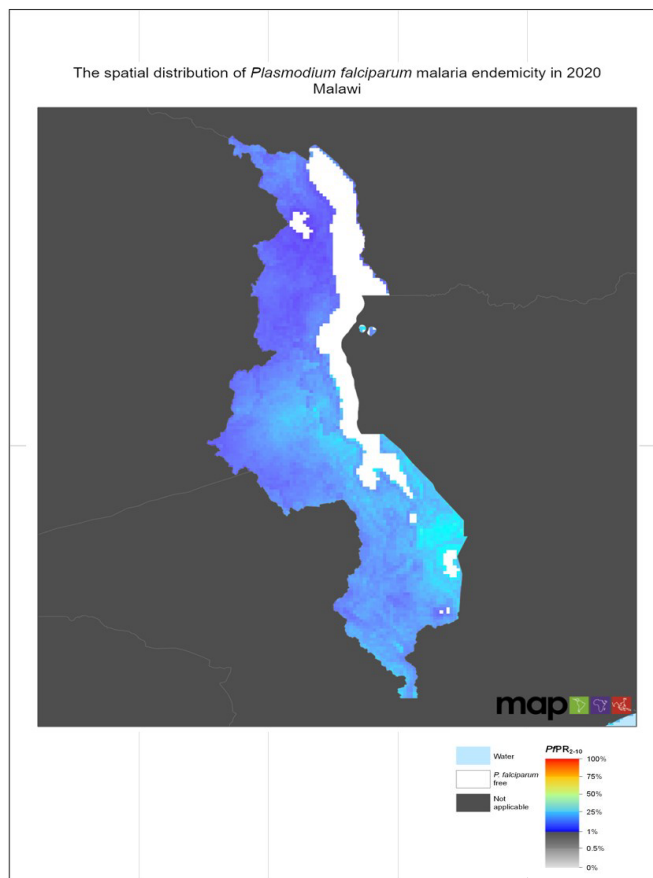


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria is endemic in all parts of Malawi. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 9,470,615 with 2,252 deaths.

Metrics

Policy	
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC	Not on track
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan	Not on track
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan	No data
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched	Target achieved or on track
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched	No data
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO	Not on track
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4
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)	Target achieved or on track
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)	Progress but more effort required
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)	65
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	67
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)	58
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	91
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs	Target achieved or on track

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. 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 Malawi cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 11,750,767 additional cases, 15,906 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$925 million between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Malawi there will be a US\$2.3 billion increase in GDP.

Global Fund Allocation

The Global Fund allocation for Malawi for Grant Cycle 8 is US\$438 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening for 2027-2029. The malaria component has been allocated US\$82.2 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted at country level. Malawi 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

Malawi has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. The country has also developed an insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan and in response to the insecticide resistance status has rolled out next generation mosquito nets and insecticides. Malawi has launched the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign. The country has secured sufficient resources to cover the priority ACT, RDT and LLIN requirements for 2024-2026.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, Malawi has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control Scorecard and is planning to post the scorecard to the ALMA Scorecard Hub. The NTD scorecard has already been

posted to the Scorecard Hub. The country is considering establishing an End Malaria Council and Fund to enhance domestic resource mobilization and multi-sectoral action. The country has launched their ALMA youth corps. The Honourable Minister of Health has been appointed as an ALMA RBM Malaria champion.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 9,470,615 with 2,252 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Resource gaps to fully implement the malaria national strategic plan, including with the 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
Policy	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		Malawi has signed the five-year MOU with the US Government and included malaria

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

Malawi has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development and launch of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Malawi is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. In 2024, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 100% for both lymphatic filariasis and trachoma (as both are eliminated), 82% for onchocerciasis, 55% for schistosomiasis and 26% for soil-transmitted helminthiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Malawi in 2024 is 65 which represents a small decrease compared with the 2023 index value (66). The country reached WHO MDA coverage for onchocerciasis only. Malawi has included Vector-borne diseases in the country Nationally Determined Contributions and has established a budget line for NTDs.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due