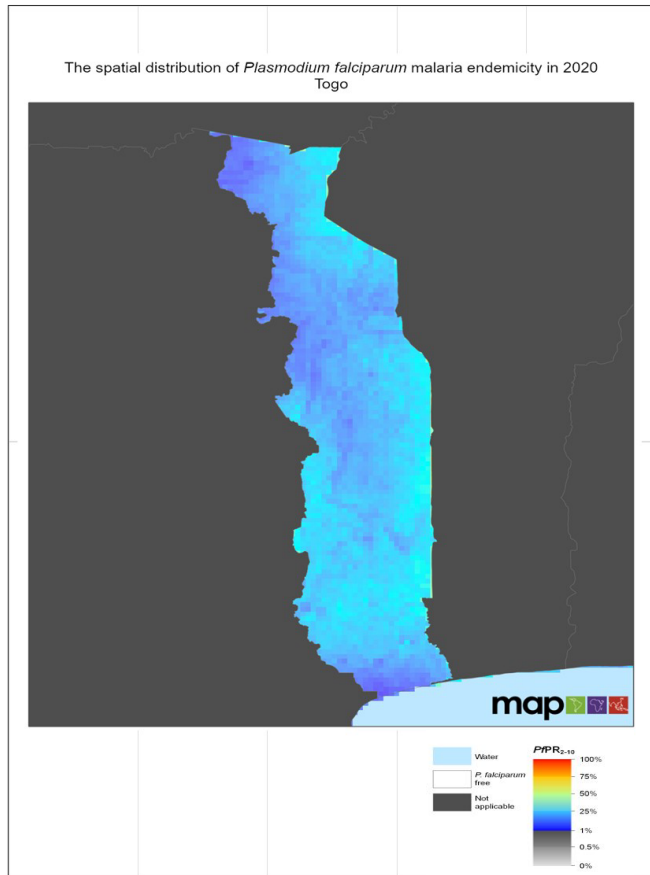


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of Togo is at high risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 2,182,671 and 993 deaths.

Metrics

Policy	
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC	Progress but more effort required
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	No data
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 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)	Progress but more effort required
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)	Not on track
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	Progress but more effort required
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)	94
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	100
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)	69
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	90
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs	Target achieved or on track

Key

Green	Target achieved or on track
Yellow	Progress but more effort required
Red	Not on track
Grey	No data
White	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 Togo cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 3,907,307 additional cases, 6,046 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$466 million between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Togo there will be a US\$1.3 billion increase in GDP.

Global Fund Allocation

The Global Fund allocation for Togo for Grant Cycle 8 is US\$97.9 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening for 2027-2029. The malaria component has been allocated US\$56.8 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted at country level. Togo 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

Togo has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring and has reported the results to WHO, and in response to the high levels of resistance has rolled out next generation mosquito nets. Togo has also carried out drug resistance testing and reported the results to WHO. The country has good stocks of ACTs and RDTs.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, Togo has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Scorecard, although the scorecard is not yet shared on 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 2,182,671 and 993 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Insufficient resources to fully implement the malaria national strategic plan, including with the impact of recent ODA reductions.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Track the implications of the US Government actions related to PMI support and work to mitigate the impact	Q4 2025		The collaboration between the NMCP and the United States government has resumed with the effective implementation of key activities. As part of the resumption of activities, the NMCP has been able, thanks to American funding, to: implement the SMC campaign for children aged 3-59 months in the four eligible districts of the Plateau region, conduct the quarterly review of consumption data with Global Health Supply Chain-Procurement and Supply Management. Preparations are underway for: capacity building for private sector healthcare providers, providers on the prevention and management of malaria during pregnancy, and for community health workers on malaria management according to the programme's new guidelines. The implementation of the community IPTp pilot project in two health districts of the central region is rolling out. As part of the 2026 mass distribution campaign of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), the U.S. government ordered 1,328,338 ITNs for Togo, in addition to an agreement for the acquisition of 330,000 additional ITNs. However, we still have a gap of 600,000 ITNs.

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

Togo achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH intervention vitamin A.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Togo is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted helminths. In 2024, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 100% for lymphatic filariasis and for trachoma (eliminated). The preventive chemotherapy coverage was 90% for onchocerciasis, 90% for soil transmitted helminths and 90% for schistosomiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Togo in 2024 is 94, which represents a very substantial increase compared with the 2023 index value (69). Togo has included Vector-borne diseases in the country Nationally Determined Contributions and has created a budget line for NTDs.

Key

Green	Action achieved
Yellow	Some progress
Red	No progress
Grey	Deliverable not yet due