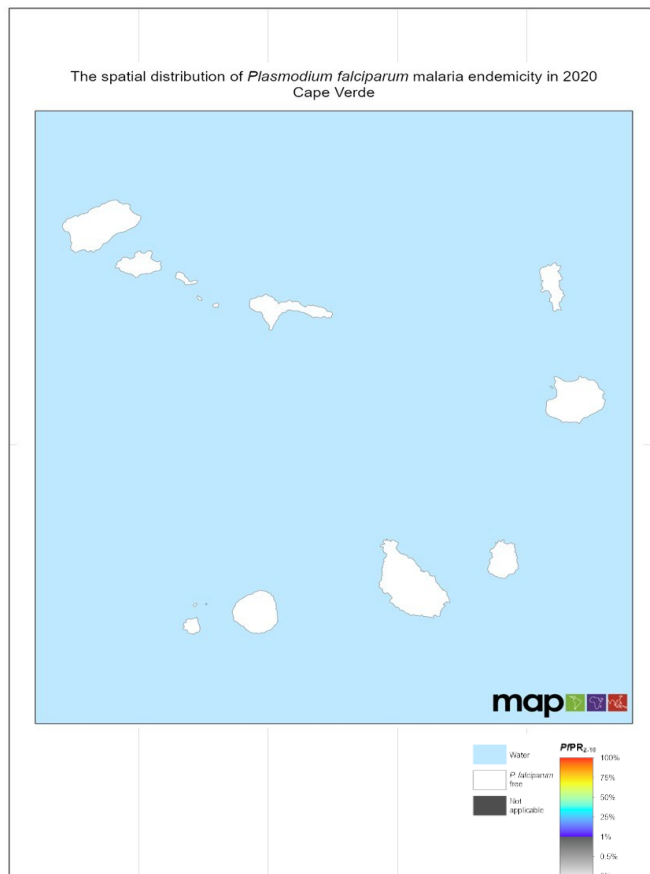


# Cabo Verde ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Two, 2026



## Scorecard for Accountability and Action



In Cabo Verde, 58% of the population lives in areas where there is a low risk of malaria; the rest of the country is malaria-free. The annual reported number of imported malaria cases in 2025 was 55 with zero 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 resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO   |  |     |
| % of vector control in the last year with next generation materials    |  | 100 |
| 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)                               |   | 0  |
| % of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets                                                |   | 0  |
| National Budget Allocated to NTDs                                                                         |   |    |
| Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2025) | ▼ | 55 |
| DPT3 coverage 2025 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)                                                    |   | 93 |
| 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. 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\$245 million to date.

### **Progress**

Cabo Verde has completed the insecticide resistance management and implementation plan and has submitted insecticide resistance data to WHO. The country launched their Zero Malaria Stats with Me campaign. WHO certified Cabo Verde as being malaria free in 2024. The country is congratulated for this achievement which serves as an inspiration for all malarious countries in Africa.

### **Impact**

The annual reported number of imported malaria cases in 2024 was 55 with zero deaths.

### **Previous Key Recommended Actions**

Cabo Verde has responded positively to the malaria recommended actions addressing drug and insecticide resistance testing and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

## **Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health**

### **Progress**

The country has achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH interventions of DPT3 coverage.

### **New Key Recommended Action**

| Objective                | Action Item                                      | Suggested completion timeframe |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Optimise quality of care | Address the falling coverage of ARTs in children | Q2 2026                        |

# Neglected Tropical Diseases

## Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Cabo Verde is measured using preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for soil transmitted helminthiasis. Preventive chemotherapy coverage for soil transmitted helminthiasis is 0% and the country did not reach WHO target. The overall NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Cabo Verde is 0 in 2024, which is the same as in 2023. Cabo Verde has included Vector-borne diseases in the country Nationally Determined Contributions.

## Previous Key Recommended Actions

| Objective | Action Item                                                     | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report                                                                                              |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NTDs      | Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs | Q4 2025                        |          | The country has no specific budget for NTDs as NTDs are integrated into Primary Health Care (PHC) and all NTD interventions are funded by the government under PHC |

## Key

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
|  | Action achieved         |
|  | Some progress           |
|  | No progress             |
|  | Deliverable not yet due |