The entire population of Liberia is at high risk for malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 983,978 with 248 deaths.
Malaria
Global Fund Update
The Global Fund has announced that Liberia will receive US$87.3 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Liberia’s disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and the importance of sustaining life-saving essential services. For Liberia this is calculated at US$43.5 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Liberia 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 accelerate progress.

Progress
The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, Liberia secured the resources required for the procurement and distribution of the anti-malarial commodities in 2022 and has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage of the targeted at-risk population. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Liberia has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control Scorecard, but this is not yet posted on the ALMA Scorecard Hub.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 983,978 with 248 deaths.

Key Challenges
- The increase in malaria incidence and mortality rates estimated by WHO between 2015 and 2019.
- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health, malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases.
## Previous Key Recommended Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic</td>
<td>Q4 2022</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>The country is continuing the MIS 2022 data collection. Primary interventions in malaria control at health facility level (such as diagnosis, treatment, ITN distribution through routine distribution) are ongoing although the transition of the PR for GF funds management. The country is facing low stock of ACTs but re-distribution are done to mitigate the stock out and the country is expecting delivery with PMI support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and mortality between 2015 and 2020, which means that the country did not achieve the 2020 target of a 40% reduction in malaria incidence</td>
<td>Q4 2022</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>The NMCP requested support to WHO and partners in the assessment of malaria cases increase and projection of cases for the upcoming 5 years. The country is planning to conduct also the MPR which will be considered as an integrated exercise and will lead to the development of the new MSP by 2023 first quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Sign, ratify and deposit the AMA instrument at the AUC</td>
<td>Q1 2023</td>
<td>Grey</td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## RMNCAH and NTDs

**Progress**

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

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Liberia is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted helminths. In 2021, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 72% for lymphatic filariasis, 71% for onchocerciasis, 55% for schistosomiasis and 50% for soil transmitted helminthiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Liberia in 2021 is 61, which represents a very substantial increase compared with the 2020 index value (0).
## Previous Key Recommended Actions

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMNCAH1: Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Address the falling coverage of vitamin A</td>
<td>Q1 2021</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>No progress reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMNCAH1: Impact</td>
<td>Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities</td>
<td>Q4 2022</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Routine RMNCAH activities have been ongoing. World Prematurity Day raised awareness about prematurity. Training of youth health volunteers in the USAID advance youth project with an objective to work with community youth in adolescent health services including awareness and referral was carried out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>Recognising the negative impact of COVID-19 on the 2020 MDA coverage, ensure that NTD interventions are implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. This includes prioritizing key necessary catch up activities including tracking leftover stocks at subnational level to retrieve all expired drugs after MDA for incineration and accountability purposes</td>
<td>Q4 2022</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>The country is conducting NTD routine activities whilst respecting COVID-19 safety measures. The country organized MDA for schistosomiasis and the Praziquantel at risk of expiry were used before the expiry date. MDA for all targeted diseases were completed as planned. Other activities including MMDP and surveillance are being conducted as planned, with the support of in country partners.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liberia has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing low coverage of ARTs, and continues to track progress as actions are implemented.

### Key
- Action achieved
- Some progress
- No progress
- Deliverable not yet due

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1 RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO