Malaria transmission occurs year-round in Cameroon and is most intense in the south of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 3,382,676 with 2,481 deaths.
Malaria

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. We must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, 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. AU Member States face a $1.5 billion gap just to sustain existing, yet inadequate, levels of malaria-related services between now and 2026. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, we will need to mobilise another $5.2 billion dollars annually to fully finance our national malaria plans. Climate change presents a significant threat to the progress that we have made. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Climate disasters displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. There is urgency to decarbonise and reduce our carbon footprint. We must implement integrated and multisectoral solutions, and adapt our health systems to the threats of both climate change and pandemics. We must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the Anopheles stephensi mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that 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. 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. The scaling up of these interventions will help us achieve our goal of eliminating malaria. This will require integrated approaches with malaria as a pathfinder for pandemic preparedness, climate change and health, Primary Health Care and Universal Health Coverage. We must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD councils and Funds, which have raised over US$50 million.

Progress

Cameroon secured the resources to cover the costs of the ACTs, RDTs and LLINs needed in 2024-2026 but still has only 58% of the national strategic plan financed. Cameroon has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO and has completed the insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. In response to the identified insecticide resistance, the country has rolled out next generation mosquito nets. The national strategic plan includes activities targeting refugees and IDPs. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through its participation in the High Burden High Impact approach and has launched the Zero Malaria Starts with me campaign.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Cameroon has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control Scorecard. The country is also planning the launch of their End Malaria Council and Fund.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 3,382,676 with 2,481 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Insecticide resistance.
- Insufficient resources to fully implement the national strategic plan

### 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>Resource Mobilisation</td>
<td>Work to fill key gaps in malaria funding</td>
<td>Q2 2024</td>
<td></td>
<td>The country has filled the majority of the essential services including coverage of the targeted population with chlorfenapyr nets, to address the threat of insecticide resistance. The procurement of the ITNs financed by the Government of Cameroun has been delayed and these nets are currently under procurement. The country has also covered the projected case management needs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The country has responded positively to previous recommended action on drug resistance monitoring and is working to implement the actions.

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

**Progress**

Cameroon has achieved good coverage in the tracer RMNCAH intervention, Vitamin A.

**Previous Key Recommended Action**

The country has responded positively to previous recommended action on accelerating coverage of ARTs in children under 14 years of age, with a 2% increase reported in the last year.

### Neglected Tropical Diseases

**Progress**

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Cameroon is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Cameroon is very good for lymphatic filariasis (100%), schistosomiasis (90%) and for onchocerciasis (73%). It is low for trachoma (49%) and for soil transmitted helminthiasis (58%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Cameroon in 2022 is 71 and this represents substantial increase compared with the 2021 index value (66). The country reached WHO MDA coverage targets for schistosomiasis and lymphatic filariasis.

**Key**

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