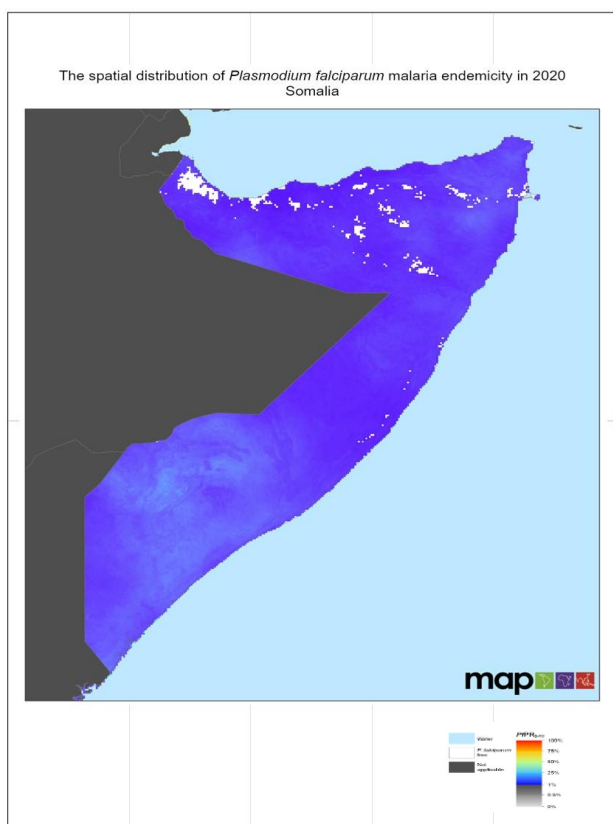


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission ranges from unstable and epidemic in Puntland and Somaliland to moderate in central Somalia to high in the south. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 23,450 and 1 deaths.

Metrics

Financing	
LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	41
Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	100
% of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026)	67
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 classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	1
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, %)(2022)	69
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	33
Estimated % of children (0-14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023)	15
Vitamin A Coverage 2022 (2 doses)	79
DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	42
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

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\$75 million.

Progress

Somalia has secured sufficient resources to procure the ACTs and RDTs required in 2024-26 but has gaps in vector control and in fully implementing the national strategic plan. The country has carried out drug resistance monitoring since 2018, and insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. The national strategic plan includes activities targeting refugees and IDPs.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 23,450 and 1 deaths.

Key Challenges

- A weak health system and relatively few partners limit scale up of core malaria interventions.
- Insufficient resources to fully implement the national strategic plan

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

Somalia has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing lack of insecticide resistance monitoring and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Previous Key Recommended Action

Somalia has responded positively to the recommended action addressing low coverage of ARTs in children under 14 and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Somalia is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted helminthiasis. In 2022, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 100% for schistosomiasis and 48% for soil transmitted helminthiasis, and not reported for trachoma. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index in 2022 is 69 which represents a very substantial increase compared with the 2021 index value of 0. The country reached the WHO MDA target only for schistosomiasis in 2022.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Climate Change and health	Work to collate data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease and incorporate into the next round on National Determined Contributions and National Climate Change Action Plans	Q4 2025

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due