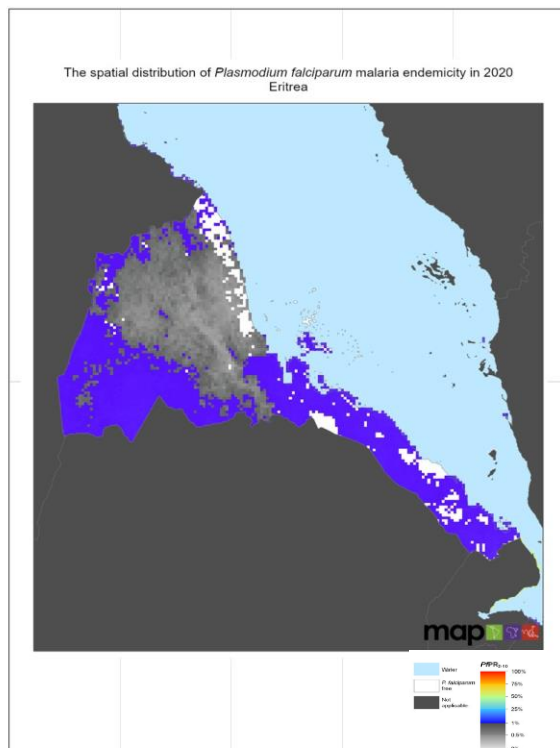


Eritrea ALMA Quarterly Report

Quarter One, 2025

Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Financing

LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	100
% of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026)	84
Domestic Financing for Malaria (2025)	\$52,551

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	3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO	
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	0
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)	
RTDs 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, %)(2023)	78
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	67
National Budget Allocated to NTDs	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023)	39
DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	95
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs	

Key

	Target achieved or on track
	Progress but more effort required
	Not on track
	No data
	Not applicable

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 102,504 with 4 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. 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, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present 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. We 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 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 primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, 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\$150 million.

Progress

Eritrea secured sufficient financing to cover the estimated ACTs, RDTs and LLINs for the period 2024-26. Eritrea has reported the results of the insecticide resistance monitoring to WHO and has completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. Eritrea has carried out drug resistance testing since 2018 and has reported the results to WHO. The national strategic plan includes activities targeting refugees.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, Eritrea has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control Scorecard, however this scorecard is not yet publicly shared on the ALMA Scorecard Hub.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 102,504 with 4 deaths.

Key Challenges

- The invasion of the *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito threatens to increase urban malaria transmission.
- The emergence of artemisinin partial resistance
- Insufficient resources to fully implement the National Strategic Plan

Previous Key Recommended Action

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
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and deaths since 2015, which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2025 target of a 75% reduction in malaria incidence and mortality	Q4 2025		Eritrea has requested WHO to support a feasibility assessment on the cause of the increase in cases and deaths but this request is not yet supported. Cases detected and treated by Community Health agents were not included in the DHIS2, leading to underreporting. Parasitological testing is complicated by Pfhrp2 gene deletion and in response the country is introducing new RDTs. There is a lack of funding for larviciding affecting control of <i>Anopheles stephensi</i>

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

Eritrea has achieved good coverage of the tracer RMNCAH intervention of DPT3.

Previous Key Recommended Action

The country has responded to the recommended action on low coverage of ARTs in children, and continues to track progress as actions are implemented.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Eritrea is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis and schistosomiasis. In 2023, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 72% for lymphatic filariasis and 66% for schistosomiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Eritrea in 2023 is 78, which represents a very substantial increase compared with the 2022 index value (5). Eritrea has included Vector-borne diseases in the country Nationally Determined Contributions.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Establish a Budget line for NTDs	Q4 2025		The country has no specific budget line for NTDs, but Eritrea has been working to mobilize domestic resources and has successfully covered some key gaps identified in NTDs including ongoing trachoma surveillance which is moving towards elimination.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due