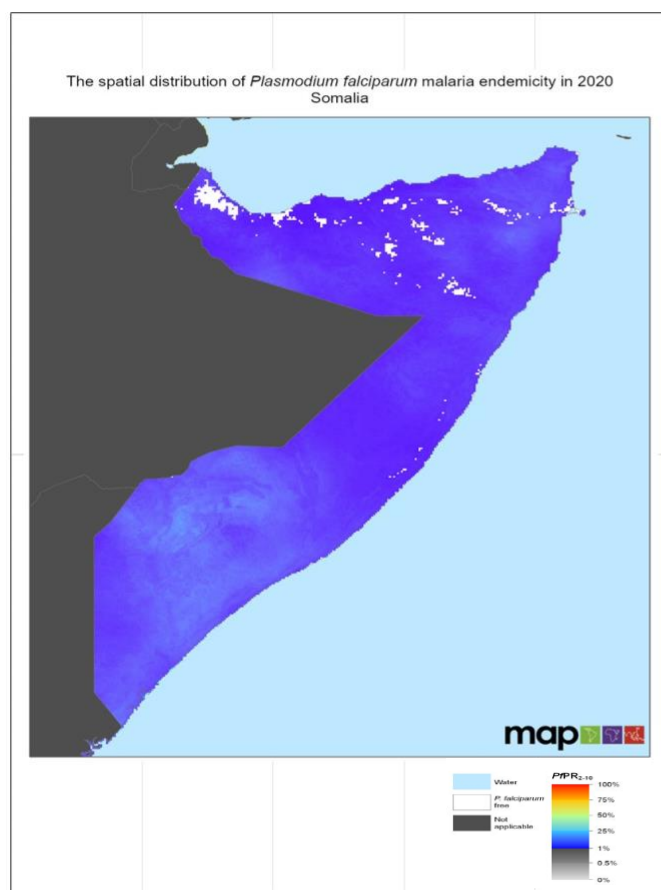


Somalia ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Three 2025



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 2023 was 13,688 and 0 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 classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		80
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, %)(2023)		59
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		33
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)		18
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		70
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. 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. 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. Extreme weather events displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. 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 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. 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\$181 million to date.

A recent report by ALMA and MNM UK, “The Price of Retreat,” highlights the expected impact of malaria between 2025-2030 on GDP, trade and key sectors for development in Africa. If Somalia cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 1,749,880 additional cases, 4,938 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$176 million between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Somalia there will be a US\$362 million increase in GDP.

Progress

Somalia 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
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the lack of progress in reducing 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 deaths	Q4 2025		The country reports that the ongoing humanitarian health emergencies, weak programme capacity to implement the NMSP; insufficient resources and a weak reporting system have contributed to the ongoing increase in cases and deaths. The country continues to find means of addressing these challenges – including mobilization of resources from global partners

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 2023, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 88% for schistosomiasis and 39% for soil transmitted helminthiasis, and not reported for trachoma. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index in 2023 is 59. The country reached the WHO MDA target only for schistosomiasis in 2023.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
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		Somalia is yet to collate climate data on the impact of climate change on malaria and vector-borne diseases through National Determined Contributions and national Climate Change Action plans. While plans are still underway to discuss this with other relevant ministries and sectors, implementation of such a plan will be a big challenge – given the current situation of humanitarian health emergency in the country
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025		Deliverable not yet due

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due