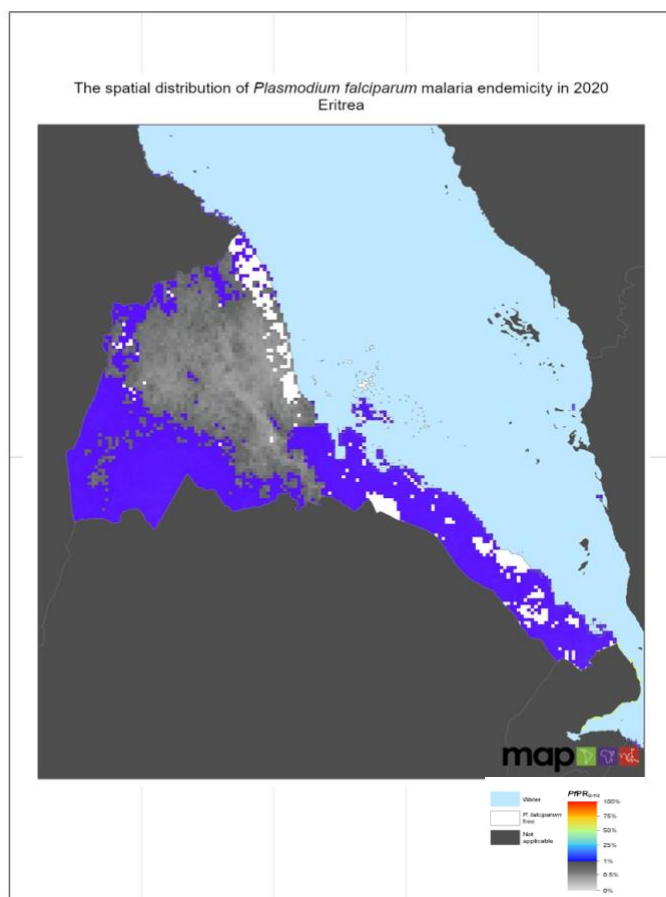


Eritrea ALMA Quarterly Report

Quarter Four, 2025

Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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	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)		
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, %)(2024)	10	
% 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 (2024)	63	
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	95	
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 169,158 with 3 deaths.

Key

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

Malaria - The Big Push towards 2030

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 Eritrea cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 454,427 additional cases, 864 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$6.4 million between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Eritrea there will be a US\$77.9 million increase in GDP.

Progress

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 2024 was 169,158 with 3 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 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 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 is planning a feasibility assessment on the increase in cases and deaths but is looking for resources. Parasitological testing has been complicated by Pfhrp2 gene deletions which negatively contributed to the country not being on track to achieve the 2025 targets

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

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

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 2024, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 100 % for lymphatic filariasis and for trachoma (under surveillance); and 0% for schistosomiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Eritrea in 2024 is 10, which represents a substantial decrease compared with the 2023 index value (78). The country didn't reach WHO MDA coverage target for schistosomiasis only. 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. The country is working on trachoma elimination dossier and is working to ensure a fully NTD integration in primary health care system. Routine case management for NTDs is being conducted at health facility level, under the government funds.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Work to implement Preventive Chemotherapy for schistosomiasis and reach WHO targets	Q4 2026

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due