Malaria is endemic in Ethiopia with differing intensity of transmission, except in the central highlands which are malaria-free. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 1,487,758 with 175 deaths.
Malaria
Global Fund Update
The Global Fund has announced that Ethiopia will receive US$427.6 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Ethiopia’s disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and the importance of sustaining life-saving essential services. For Ethiopia this is calculated at US$116.3 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Ethiopia is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate progress.

Progress
The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, Ethiopia has scaled up iCCM and secured sufficient resources to sustain coverage of LLINs in 2022. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO and has completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan and has carried out drug resistance testing since 2018 and has reported the results to WHO. The national strategic plan includes activities targeting refugees and IDPs. The country has launched its Zero Malaria Starts with me campaign. Ethiopia has decreased the estimated malaria incidence and mortality rates by more than 40% since 2015.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Ethiopia has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard, although this has not yet been shared to the ALMA Scorecard Hub

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 1,487,758 with 175 deaths.

Key Challenges
- Ethiopia has documented insecticide resistance to 4 insecticide classes.
- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health, malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases.
## Previous Key Recommended Action

<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>Impact</td>
<td>Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic</td>
<td>Q4 2022</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Ethiopia continues to take measures to sustain essential malaria services during the COVID-19 pandemic, whilst ensuring safety measures. Delays in procurement and delivery of malaria commodities, increases in the price of commodities, the lack of containers for international shipments as well as decreased health seeking behaviour during the pandemic has affected programme implementation. The LLIN and IRS campaigns were carried out whilst considering the COVID-19 safety protocols. The country intensified systematic tracking and monitoring of the stock status for RDTs and ACTs. The community were mobilised to ensure early diagnosis and treatment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## RMNCAH and NTDs

### Progress

Ethiopia has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard, including with the introduction of community level scorecards.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Ethiopia is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. In 2021, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 66% for onchocerciasis, 65% for trachoma, 38% for schistosomiasis, 26% for lymphatic filariasis, and 18% for soil-transmitted helminthiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Ethiopia in 2021 is 38, which represents a substantial increase compared with the 2020 index value (11). The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of an NTD Scorecard.
<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMNCAH¹ : Impact</td>
<td>Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities</td>
<td>Q4 2022</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>The country has worked to sustain the coverage of RMNCAH services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>Recognising the negative impact of COVID-19 on the 2020 MDA coverage, ensure that NTD interventions are implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines. This includes ensuring the use of 12.4 million tablets of praziquantel issued to districts and expiring in September 2022 and track the leftover stocks and retrieve all expired drugs after MDA for incineration and accountability purposes. Ensure First Expire First Out (FEFO) method is effectively implemented at the national level</td>
<td>Q4 2021</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>The country is conducting NTD prevention and control interventions as planned whilst respecting COVID-19 measures. The county is in the remapping Onchocerciasis, Schistosomiasis and Soil Transmitted Helminths. Ethiopia is also working to ensure that all NTD interventions are fully integrated in the existing health systems and developed the NTD scorecard for accountability and action with the ALMA support. The country is mobilizing funds to conduct the NTD scorecard decentralization in five additional regions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key**

- Green: Action achieved
- Yellow: Some progress
- Red: No progress
- Gray: Deliverable not yet due

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¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO