The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 44,036 with 6 deaths.
Malaria
Progress
The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard Eritrea secured sufficient financing to maintain universal coverage of key anti-malarial interventions in 2023. The country has scaled up implementation of iCCM. Eritrea has increased coverage of vector control with 100% operational coverage of the targeted at risk population. Eritrea has recently 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, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, 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 2021 was 44,036 with 6 deaths.

Key Challenge
- The invasion of the *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito threatens to increase urban malaria transmission.

## Previous Key Recommended Actions

<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>Policy</td>
<td>Sign, ratify and deposit the AMA instrument at the AUC</td>
<td>Q1 2023</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>No progress reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and mortality between 2015 and 2021</td>
<td>Q4 2023</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Factors leading to the reported increase in estimated malaria incidence and mortality include increased prevalence of the HRP gene 2/3 deletions leading to increased disease burden and transmission; and seasonality of malaria transmission in the country which sometimes leads to creating favourable conditions for increased malaria burden and transmission. To address these problems, the country continues to map the prevalence of PFHR2 – negative parasites and is adapting procurement and case management strategies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Eritrea is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved
for lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and trachoma. In 2021, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 98% for trachoma, 85% for lymphatic filariasis and 68% for schistosomiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Eritrea in 2021 is 83, which represents a very substantial increase compared with the 2020 index value (31).

Key
- Action achieved
- Some progress
- No progress
- Deliverable not yet due