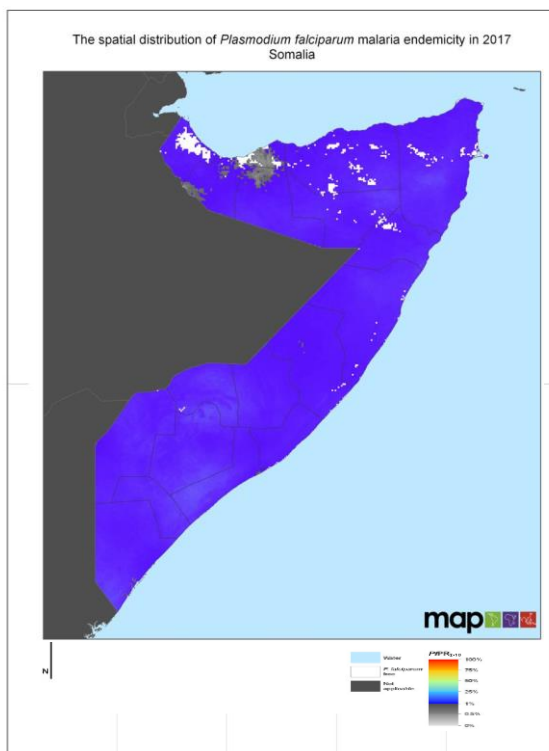


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Commodities Financed		
LLIN financing 2023 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector RDT financing 2023 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector ACT financing 2023 projection (% of need)		100
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		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched		
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Drug Resistance Monitoring Conducted (2018-2020) and data reported to WHO		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
LLIN/IRS campaign on track		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		34
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health, NTDs and Covid 19		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2021)		0
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2021)		15
Vitamin A Coverage 2021 (2 doses)		
DPT3 coverage 2021 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		42

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 2021 was 50,648 and 0 deaths.

Key

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

Malaria

Global Fund Allocation

The Global Fund announced that Somalia will receive US\$83.7 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 Somalia'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 previous disbursements. For Somalia this is calculated at US\$ 35.3 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Somalia 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. The Global Fund resources are especially important in the current resource constrained environment. The ongoing economic crisis, increased costs of doing business, and the need to introduce newer more expensive commodities to address insecticide and drug resistance mean that countries may experience shortfalls in sustaining their life-saving malaria essential services.

Progress

The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, Somalia has secured sufficient resources to procure the ACTs and RDTs required in 2023. The country 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 2021 was 50,648 and 0 deaths.

Key Challenges

- A weak health system and relatively few partners limit scale up of core malaria interventions.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and mortality between 2015 and 2021	Q4 2023		Somalia report that there was a significant reduction in the number of malaria cases with 40,464 malaria cases in 2019 reducing to 11,550 in 2022 with test positivity rates falling from 10.6 to 3.43 over the same period
Policy	Sign, ratify and deposit the AMA instrument at the AUC	Q1 2023		No progress reported

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Work to address low coverage of vector control	Q3 2023

RMNCAH and NTDs





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 2021, preventive chemotherapy coverage was zero for both schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminthiasis, and not reported for trachoma. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index in 2021 is 0, which represents a very substantial decrease compared with the 2020 index value of 90

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted helminthiasis and reach WHO targets	Q4 2023		Deliverable not yet due

Somalia has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing low coverage of ARTs in children under 14, and lack of data on vitamin A coverage and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due