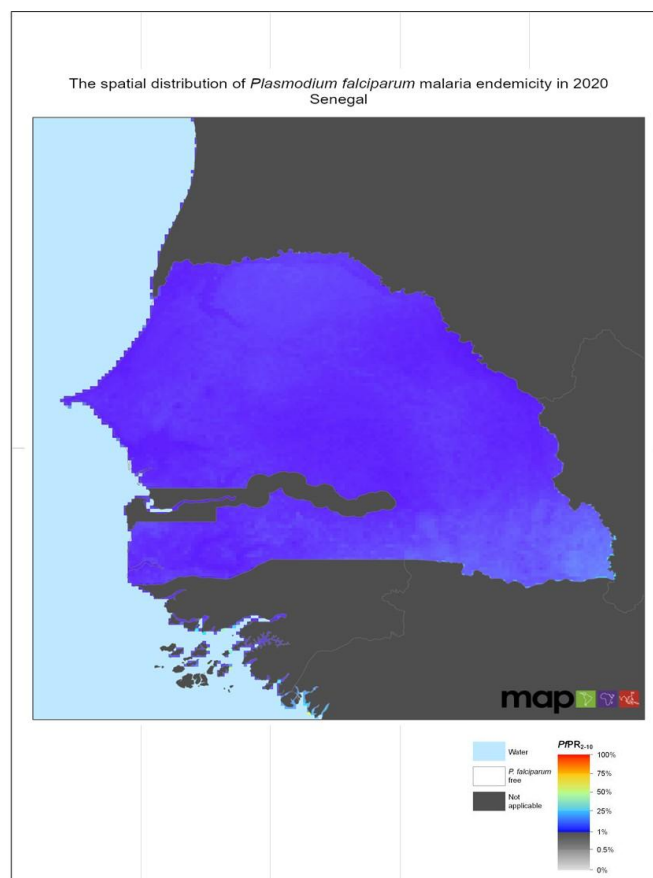


Senegal ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Two, 2025



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 | | 5 |
| Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO | | |
| % of vector control in the last year with next generation materials | | 98 |
| 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) | | 77 |
| % of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets | | 60 |
| National Budget Allocated to NTDs | | |
| Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024) | | 65 |
| DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds) | | 91 |
| Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs | | |

Key

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

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 232,465 and 199 deaths.

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\$150 million to date.

Progress

Senegal has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO, and in response to the identified insecticide resistance has scaled up next generation mosquito nets. The country has also carried out drug resistance testing. Senegal was the first country to launch the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, Senegal has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard, although the scorecard has not yet been posted to the ALMA Scorecard Hub. The country should consider establishing an End Malaria Council and Fund to enhance domestic resource mobilization and multi-sectoral action.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 232,465 and 199 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Insufficient resources to fully implement the malaria national strategic plan, including with the impact of recent reductions in ODA

Previous Key Recommended Actions

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|-----------|--|--------------------------------|----------|--|
| Impact | Track the implications of the US Government actions related to PMI support and work to mitigate the impact | Q4 2025 | | The USG funding has resumed for the procurement of drugs and LLINs. The expected delivery times are September for ITNs (routine distribution) and Artesunate, and July for ACTs. USG will support the implementation of the SMC campaign in targeted funded-USG districts. The government will cover the funding gap to ensure that malaria case management is not interrupted at health facilities and community level. |
| Impact | Work to address low stocks of ACTs | Q3 2025 | | The country now has more than 6 months of ACT and RDT stocks |

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

The country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Senegal is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. In 2023, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 100% for trachoma and for onchocerciasis (under surveillance), 65% for schistosomiasis, 73% for lymphatic filariasis and 58% for soil transmitted helminths. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Senegal in 2023 is 77, which represents a very substantial increase compared with the 2022 index value (20). The country did not reach WHO MDA targets for schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminthiasis in 2023. Senegal has included Vector-borne diseases in the country Nationally Determined Contributions and has created an NTD budget line.

Key

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