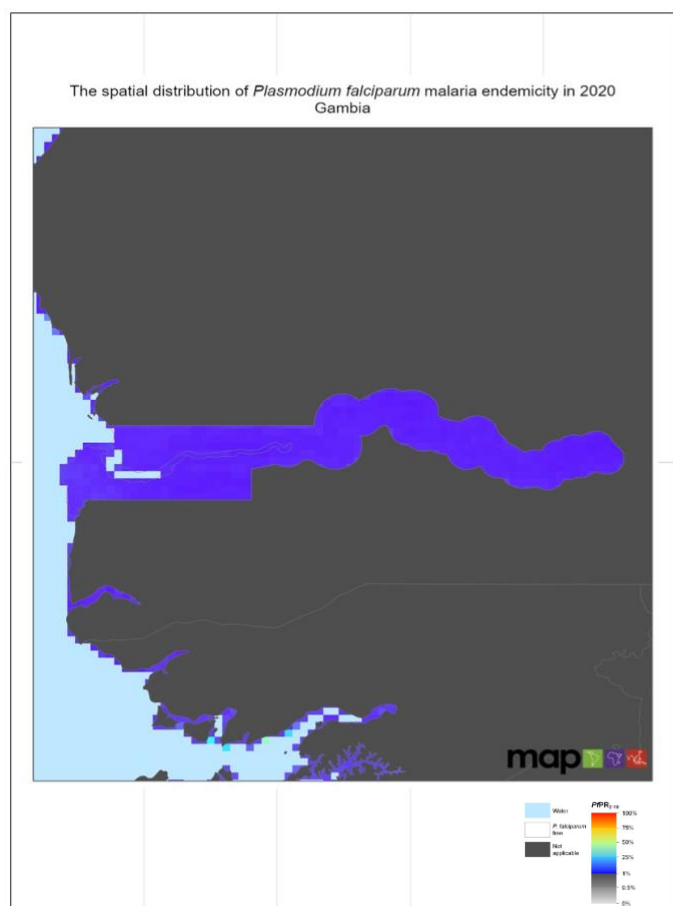


# The Gambia ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Three, 2025



## Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of The Gambia is at high risk of malaria and transmission is intense for most of the year. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 119,104 with 62 deaths.

### 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		100
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)		1
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		33
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)		42
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		80
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

### Key

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

## **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\$181 million to date.

A recent report, “The Price of Retreat,” highlights the expected impact of malaria between 2025-2030 on GDP, trade and key sectors for development in Africa. If Gambia cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 1,546,824 additional cases, 3,826 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$209 million between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Gambia there will be a US\$171 million increase in GDP.

## **Progress**

The Gambia has recently submitted the results of insecticide resistance monitoring to WHO and 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, the Gambia 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. 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 2022 was 119,104 with 62 deaths.

## **Key Challenge**

- Gaps in resources mobilisation required 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	Track the implications of the US Government actions related to PMI support and work to mitigate the impact	Q4 2025		Following the US work stop order, there were a series of advocacy meetings with both Government and partners to kick start resource mobilization, including domestic funding. Currently, efforts are underway to work with local partners and the American Embassy to restart PMI funding. There has been high level advocacy at the National Assembly through the National Assembly Select Committee on Health following an engagement with the NMCP. Additionally, the NMCP and the MOH are working with other institutions through multilateral and bilateral channels in supporting malaria control & elimination interventions. This is evident with the recent CIDCA Accelerate Malaria Elimination Project through IFRC being implemented with the Gambia Redcross Society. The project aims at reducing the impact of community transmission and contribute to elimination and attainment of Malria free Gambia

### New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Work to address low stocks of ACTs	Q1 2026

## Neglected Tropical Diseases

### Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in The Gambia is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. In 2023, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 100% for trachoma (as it was eliminated) and 0% for soil-transmitted helminths and 0% for schistosomiasis. The NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Gambia in 2023 is 1, which is the same compared with the 2022 index value (1). The country did not reach any WHO MDA coverage target in 2023.

## Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Climate Change and health	Work to collate data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease and incorporate into the next round on National Determined Contributions and National Climate Change Action Plans	Q4 2025		There is an established climate information sharing by the Department of Water Resources at the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources mainly on Rainfall onset and end dates and potential risks in terms of areas likely to be affected with floods. This information is helping the country to plan malaria interventions particularly the timing of SMC. Work is ongoing collating data real time to measure the impact of climate change on vector borne diseases
NTDs	Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths and mobilize the necessary resources and implement community surveillance systems.	Q4 2025		The country is working to mobilize resources for MDAs but the government provided domestic resources to buy medicines for NTD routine case management. NTD surveillance has been integrated into existing surveillance system and is being conducted as planned. NTD case management is integrated in the primary health care package.

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due