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 2018 was 88,654 with 60 deaths.
Malaria
Global Fund Update
The Global Fund has announced that The Gambia will receive US$43.2 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2021-2023. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on The Gambia’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 The Gambia this is calculated at US$22 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. The Gambia 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 Gambia has secured resources to finance the malaria commodities required for 2019. The country has procured sufficient LLINs and carried out IRS to sustain 100% operational coverage of the targeted at risk population. The Gambia has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard. The country has recently submitted the results of insecticide resistance monitoring to WHO. The Gambia has decreased the estimated malaria incidence by more than 40% since 2015.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 88,654 with 60 deaths.

Key Challenge
• The country has funding gaps preventing the further scale up of IRS.

New Key Recommended Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address funding</td>
<td>Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q3 2020 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years</td>
<td>Q3 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RMNCAH and NTDs
Progress
The country has achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH interventions postnatal care and DPT3 vaccination. The Gambia has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

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. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Gambia is high for trachoma (100%) and not reported for schistosomiasis (0%) and for soil transmitted helminths (0%).
Previous Key Recommended Actions
The Gambia has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing the low coverage of ARTs and vitamin A, with increases in coverage recently achieved in both interventions, and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

New Key Recommended Action

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<td>NTDs</td>
<td>Submit preventive chemotherapy data for schistosomiasis and for soil transmitted helminths to WHO.</td>
<td>Q1 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>