The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 547,773 and 399 deaths.
Malaria

Global Fund Update

The Global Fund has announced that Senegal will receive US$75.8 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 Senegal’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 the importance of sustaining life-saving essential services. For Senegal this is calculated at US$31.0 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Senegal 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 country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, Senegal has implemented iCCM country wide. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. The country has finalised the insecticide resistance management and monitoring plan. Senegal has secured sufficient resources to sustain universal coverage of essential malaria control interventions in 2022 and has distributed sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage in the targeted at-risk population. The country has sufficient stocks of ACTs and RDTs. Senegal was the first country to launch the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign. The country is applauded for loaning RDTs to The Gambia to address the country’s stockout during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, 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.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 547,773 and 399 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health, malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases.
### RMNCAH and NTDs

**Progress**

The country has 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 Senegal is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. In 2021, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 100% for trachoma, 95% for onchocerciasis, 93% for schistosomiasis, 19% for lymphatic filariasis and 4% for soil transmitted helminths. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Senegal in 2021 is 37, which represents a decrease compared with the 2020 index value (42).
# 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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMNCAH¹: Impact</td>
<td>Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities</td>
<td>Q4 2022</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Essential services and specific continuum of care for the protection of these most vulnerable groups, namely mothers and children are being reinforced. The contingency plan has been developed and continues to be implemented. During Q2 &amp; Q3 2022, there was a resumption of normal essential RMNCAH/Nut services and availability of medicines in all the country's health facilities. No problems for the continuity of the RMNCAH services have been noted. In Q4 2022, a follow-up mission on the continuity of services in 5 regions is planned by the Mother and Child Health Directorate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>Recognising the negative impact of COVID-19 on the 2020 MDA coverage, ensure that NTD interventions including MDAs, vector control and Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. This includes prioritizing key necessary catch up activities</td>
<td>Q4 2022</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>The country is conducting the NTD control activities whilst respecting COVID-19 preventive measures. In Q4 2022, the country conducted entomological surveillance for onchocerciasis, pre-transmission and transmission assessments. The country also will conduct integrated MDA for Onchocerciasis, Schistosomiasis, Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis and for Lymphatic Filariasis. Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention interventions were conducted including trichiasis surgeries. Other routine activities are being conducted as planned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Address the falling coverage of vitamin A</td>
<td>Q4 2022</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>The country increased the coverage of vitamin A in 2021 to 57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Senegal responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing low coverage of ARTs in children, with increased coverage recently achieved.

## Key
- **Green**: Action achieved
- **Yellow**: Some progress
- **Red**: No progress
- **Gray**: Deliverable not yet due

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¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO