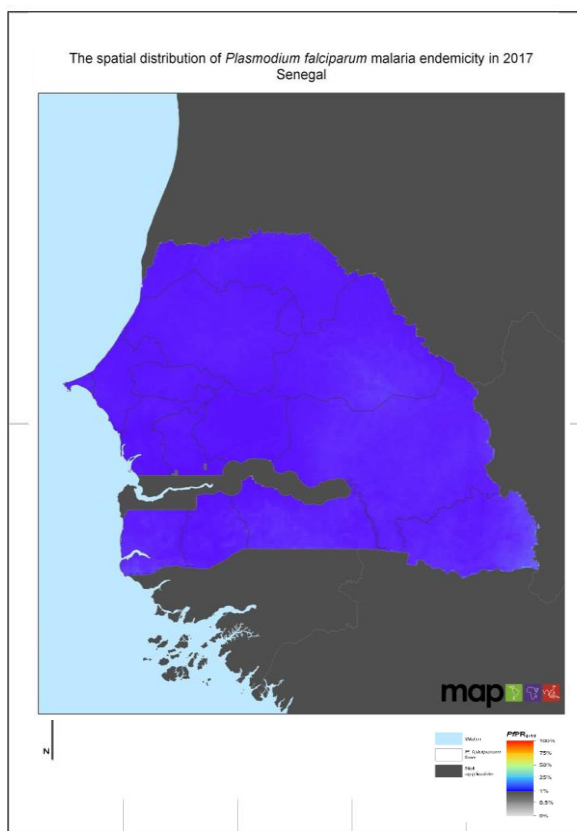


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2019 was 359,246 and 260 deaths.

#### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2021 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2021 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2021 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2019 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.5
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
RDTs in stock (>9 months stock)	
ACTs in stock (>9 months stock)	
LLIN/IRS campaign on track	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2019)	62
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	70
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	38
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	68
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	77
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	42
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)	57
DPT3 coverage 2019 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	93

#### Key

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

## **Malaria**

### **Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic**

The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden of COVID-19. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health, Neglected tropical Diseases and malaria.

For Senegal, it will be of vital importance that the country sustains essential health services including malaria case management. Without the 2020 SMC campaign, coupled with sustained malaria case management, there would be an increase in malaria cases and deaths. The country is commended for rolling out SMC in 2020. Under the worst-case scenario, in which there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could be a 19.5% increase in malaria cases, and a 79.9% increase in malaria deaths in Senegal. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

It is essential to ensure the continuity of malaria, RMNCAH and NTD services in 2021 as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact our continent. This may include the implementation of any necessary catch-up activities and ensuring timely planning to account for potential delays in procurement and delivery. Any intervention must ensure the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

### **Progress**

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 recently finalised the insecticide resistance management and monitoring plan. Senegal has secured sufficient resources to sustain universal coverage of essential malaria control interventions in 2021 and has distributed sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage in the targeted at risk population. Senegal has put in place strong public sector management systems and has achieved a rating of 3.5 for Cluster D CPIA. 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 legacy agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Uhuru Kenyatta, 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 Knowledge Hub.

### **Impact**

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2019 was 359,246 and 260 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.

## Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020		The country has sufficient stocks of essential antimalarial commodities. Planning is on track for the IRS and SMC campaigns planned for later in the year

## RMNCAH and NTDs

### Progress

Senegal has achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH interventions DPT3 and postnatal care, and has recently increased coverage of ARTs in children and the total population, as well as skilled birth attendants. 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. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Senegal is high for trachoma (100%), good for schistosomiasis (76%), for soil-transmitted helminths (70%), for lymphatic filariasis (68%) and low for onchocerciasis (26%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Senegal in 2019 is 62, which represents a big increase compared with the 2018 index value (17).

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH <sup>1</sup> : Impact	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	Q4 2020		The country worked to ensure that services were maintained during the pandemic period. The Directorate of Maternal and Child Health used WHO COVID-19 guidelines. A situational analysis of services in health facilities has helped the development of a contingency plan to ensure the continued availability and use of services during this period

<sup>1</sup> RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Ensure that NTD interventions including Mass Drug Administration, vector control and Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. This includes prioritising key necessary catch up activities	Q4 2021		Senegal is conducting NTD prevention and control interventions by using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. The country organized in December 2020 an MDA for Lymphatic Filariasis, Schistosomiasis and Soil Transmitted Helminths in 24 health districts for schistosomiasis with a coverage of 100% and in 3 health districts for Soil Transmitted Helminths with a coverage of 86.5%. The country carried out the following activities during the COVID-19 pandemic: The pre-Transmission Assessment Surveys were conducted in 14 health districts, the trichiasis screening campaign, trichiasis surgery camps and active leprosy screening; the development and validation of a sustainability plan for the achievements in the fight against NTDs. The country continues NTD prevention and control interventions by using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic.

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

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due