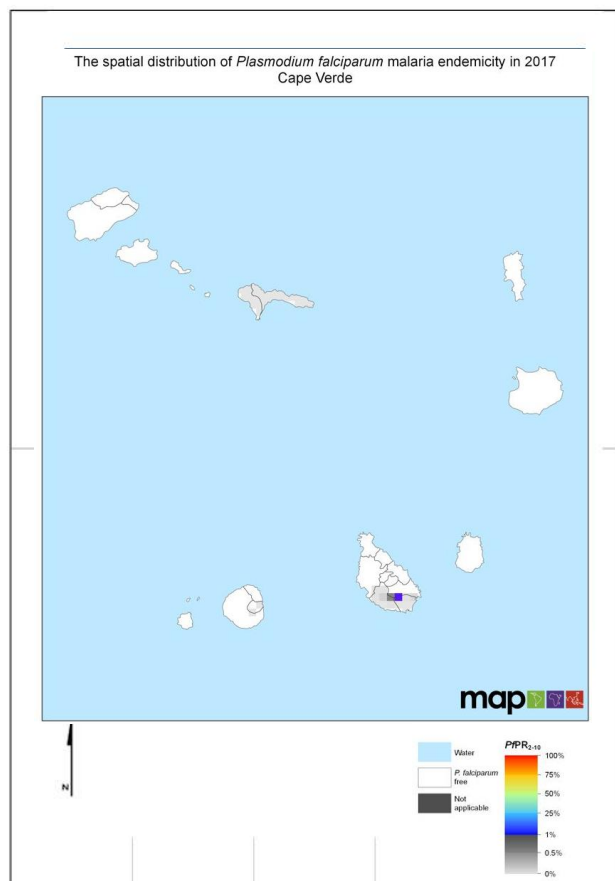


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
IRS financing 2020 (% of at-risk population)		40
Public sector RDT financing 2020 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector ACT financing 2020 projection (% of need)		100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (CPIA Cluster D)		4.0
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		1
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		80
On track to reduce case incidence by $\geq 40\%$ by 2020 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by $\geq 40\%$ by 2020 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2018)		70
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)		89
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)		
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		93
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		60
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)		
DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		98

In Cabo Verde, 58% of the population lives in areas where there is a low risk of malaria; the rest of the country is malaria-free. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 21 with zero deaths.

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 including malaria.

Using the example of malaria, WHO underlines the critical importance of sustaining efforts to prevent, detect and treat malaria during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is of vital importance to ensure the continuity of malaria prevention and treatment services including distribution of insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying. Any intervention must consider the importance of both lowering malaria-related mortality and ensuring the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

For Cabo Verde, it will be of vital importance that the indoor residual spraying (IRS) campaign planned for 2020 goes ahead as planned, whilst taking into account physical distancing, in accordance with the recent guidance and recommendations from WHO and that the insecticides needed for the campaign are ordered on time. Without this IRS, coupled with the need to sustain essential health services including malaria case management, there will be an increase in malaria cases and deaths.

Global Fund Update

The Global Fund has announced that Cabo Verde will receive €4.3 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 Cabo Verde'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 Cabo Verde this is calculated at €1.1 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Cabo Verde 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, and achieve its elimination targets.

Progress

Cabo Verde secured sufficient resources to sustain universal coverage of ACTs and RDTs in 2020 and has achieved high coverage of IRS. WHO identified Cabo Verde as being a country with the potential to eliminate local transmission of malaria by 2020. The country has completed the insecticide resistance management and implementation plan and has submitted insecticide resistance data to WHO. Cabo Verde has a high rating in terms of public sector management systems (CPIA cluster D). The country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Elimination Scorecard.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 21 with one death.

Key Challenges

- Sustaining malaria control gains as the country prepares for elimination.
- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child

health including malaria.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Address funding	Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q2 2020 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years	Q2 2020		Deliverable not yet due

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
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

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

The country has achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH interventions, DPT3 vaccination, skilled birth attendants, exclusive breastfeeding and coverage of ARTs in the total population. Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Cabo Verde is measured using preventive chemotherapy achieved for soil transmitted helminths. Preventive chemotherapy coverage for soil transmitted helminths is 70%. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Cabo Verde in 2018 is 70 and shows a slight decrease compared to the 2017 index value (72).





Previous Key Recommended Actions

Cabo Verde has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing lack of data on postnatal care, ART coverage in children and vitamin A and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
RMNCAH ¹ : Impact	Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO