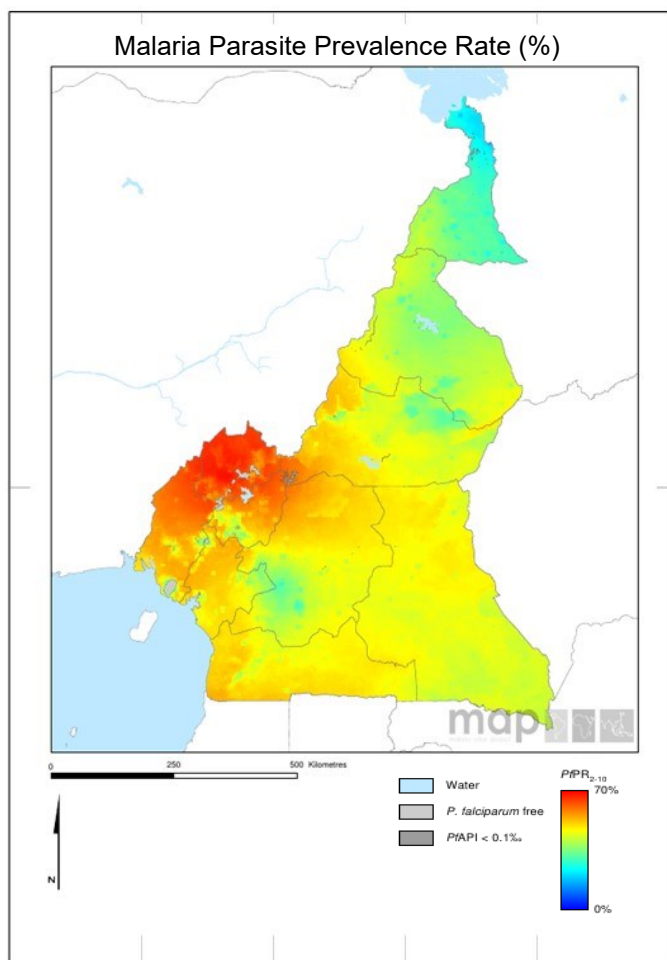


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission occurs year-round in Cameroon and is most intense in the south of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 1,790,891 with 2,639 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2017 projection (% of need)	80
Public sector RDT financing 2017 projection (% of need)	82
Public sector ACT financing 2017 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2016 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.0
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2016)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
Change in malaria incidence rate (2010–2016)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2016)	58
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	37
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	18
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	65
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	65
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	28
Vitamin A Coverage 2015 (2 doses)	99
DPT3 coverage 2016 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	85

Key

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

Malaria

Progress

Cameroon secured resources to cover a significant proportion of the costs of the LLINs, ACTs and RDTs needed in 2017. Cameroon has scaled up implementation of iCCM and has distributed sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. Cameroon has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control Scorecard.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 1,790,891 with 2,639 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Ensuring domestic resources for malaria control are sustained and increased.
- The country has a less than 40% malaria case reporting rate by surveillance systems.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Address Funding	Work to accelerate the signature of the GF grant	Q4 2017		The country completed the grant making requirements for grant approval

MNCH and NTDs

Progress

The country has achieved high coverage in the tracer MNCH intervention vitamin A and has recently increased coverage of ARTs in the total population.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Cameroon 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 Cameroon is high for onchocerciasis (75%) and schistosomiasis (77%), and good for lymphatic filariasis (71%) and soil transmitted helminths (61%); however, coverage for trachoma is low (26%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Cameroon in 2016 is 58 and this represents a substantial increase compared with the 2015 index value (20).

Previous Key Recommended Action

The country has responded positively to previous recommended action on accelerating coverage of ARTs in the total population and in children under 14 years of age.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due