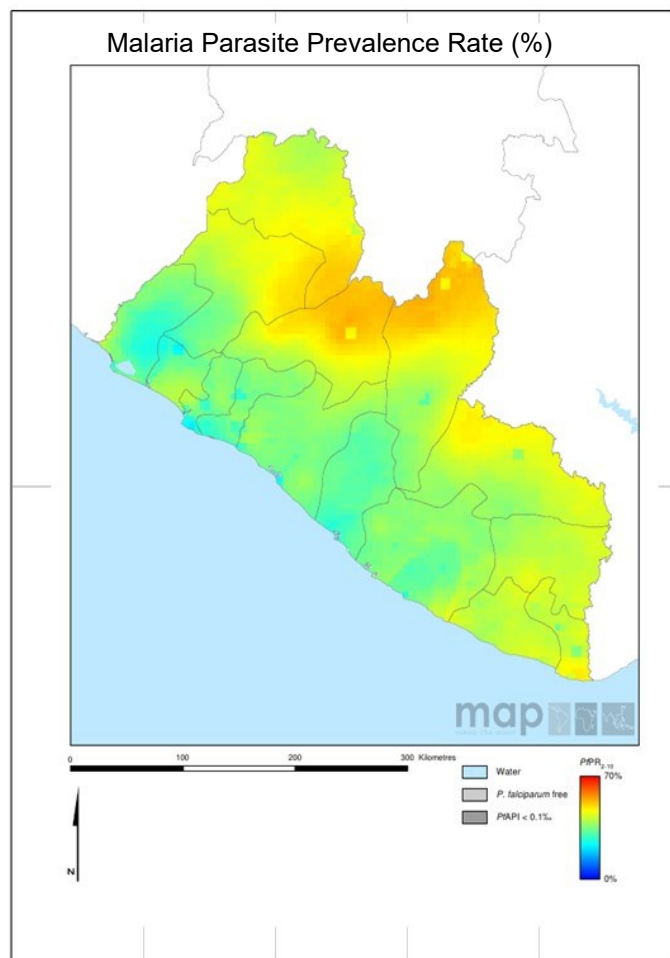


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of Liberia is at high risk for malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 2,343,410 with 1,259 deaths.

#### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2017 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2017 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2017 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2016 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.9
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)	59
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)	62
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	19
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	10
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	61
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	71
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	55
Vitamin A Coverage 2015 (2 doses)	61
DPT3 coverage 2016 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	92

#### Key

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

## Malaria

### Progress

Liberia secured the resources required for the procurement and distribution of the anti-malarial commodities required in 2017. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. Liberia has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard.

### Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 2,343,410 with 1,259 deaths. WHO estimates that the country has recorded an increase in the malaria incidence rate for the period 2010 - 2016.

### Key Challenges

- The country has a less than 40% malaria case reporting rate by surveillance systems.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Vector control	Given the reported mosquito resistance to 3 classes of insecticide, urgently finalise and implement the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan	Q1 2017		The country is working to reprogramme resources to support the development of the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan
Address funding	Work to accelerate the signature of the GF grant	Q4 2017		The country completed the grant making requirements for grant approval

### New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Vector Control	Address falling coverage of LLINs	Q2 2018

## MNCH and NTDs

### Progress

Liberia has achieved good coverage in the tracer MNCH indicator of exclusive breastfeeding and DPT3 and has recently increased coverage of vitamin A. Liberia has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development and launch of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health Scorecard.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Liberia is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted helminths. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Liberia is high for soil transmitted helminths (90%) and good for lymphatic filariasis (74%), onchocerciasis (74%), whilst schistosomiasis is

31%. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Liberia in 2016 is 62, which represents a substantial increase compared with the 2015 index value (10).

### Key Challenge

- Ensuring the coverage of essential health services following the ebola outbreak.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
MNCH <sup>1</sup> : Optimise quality of care	Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs in the total population and in children under 14 years of age	Q1 2017		Liberia has completed the policy shift to Test-and-Treat all children and is working to enhance case-finding of HIV positive children. There has been an increase in ART coverage in children and the total population between 2015 and 2016. By the end of 2016, Option B+ had been rolled out in 53% of ANC facilities. The post-Ebola Investment Plan for Building Resilient Health System supports an integrated RMNCAH, PMTCT and pediatric HIV care, treatment and support services. This provides support for adherence, counselling, and lost-to-follow-up services while providing community-based maternal and child health services.

Liberia has responded positively to the MNCH recommended actions addressing low coverage of vitamin A and decreasing DPT3 coverage and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

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