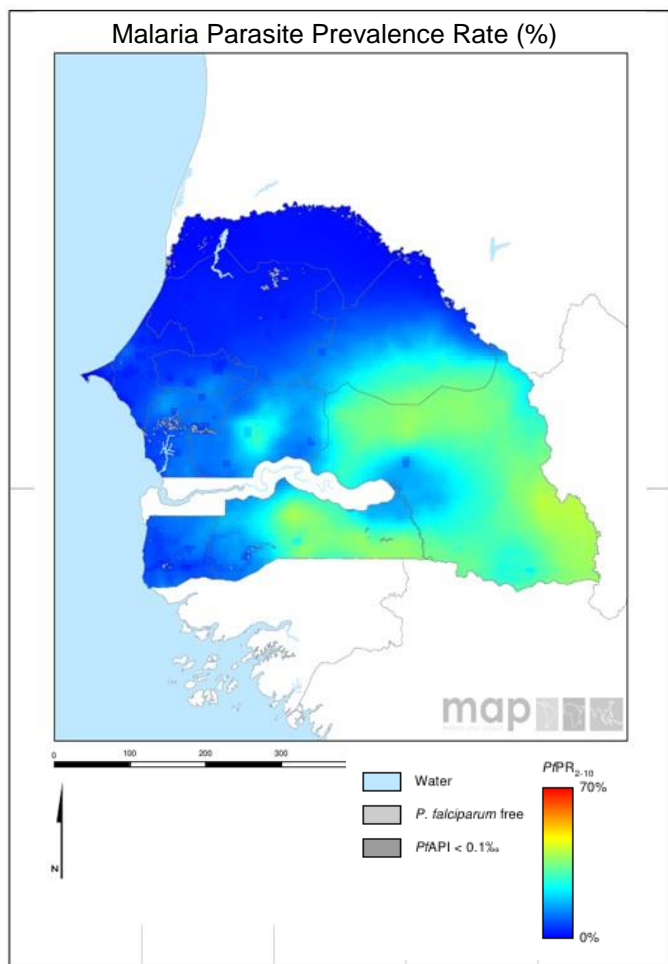


## Scorecard for Accountability and Action



### Metrics

| Commodities Financed and Financial Control  |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)  |   | 100 |
| Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)   |   | 100 |
| Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)   |   | 100 |
| World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (CPIA Cluster D)                      |   | 3.6 |
| 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  |   |     |
| Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)  |   |     |
| Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)   |   | 100 |
| Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)  |   |     |
| Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)   |   |     |
| Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs  |   |     |
| Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)                               |   | 66  |
| Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)          | ▲ | 63  |
| Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018) | ▲ | 31  |
| % deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant  | ▲ | 68  |
| Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)  |   | 75  |
| Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)   |   | 36  |
| Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)   |   | 58  |
| DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)  |   | 93  |

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 398,377.

### Key

|   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <span style="background-color: #90EE90; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span> | Target achieved or on track       |
| <span style="background-color: #FFFF00; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span> | Progress but more effort required |
| <span style="background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span> | Not on track                      |
| <span style="background-color: #A9A9A9; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span> | No data                           |
| <span style="background-color: #FFFFFF; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span> | Not applicable                    |

## Malaria

### Progress

Senegal has implemented iCCM country wide. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. Senegal has secured sufficient resources to sustain universal coverage of essential malaria control interventions in 2019 and has distributed sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage of LLINs. Senegal has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard. Senegal has put in place strong public sector management systems and has achieved a rating of 3.6 for Cluster D CPIA.

### Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 398,377.

### Key Challenge

- Reported increase in cases between 2010 and 2016.

### Previous Key Recommended Action

The country has responded positively to the recommended action on the need to investigate and address the reasons for the estimated malaria incidence between 2010 and 2017.

## 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 schistosomiasis (91%), good for lymphatic filariasis (71%) and for trachoma (70%), with coverage for soil transmitted helminths at 57%, and for onchocerciasis at 48%. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Senegal in 2017 is 66, which represents a big increase compared with the 2016 index value (44).

### Previous Key Recommended Action

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

### New Key Recommended Action

| Objective   | Action Item   | Suggested completion timeframe |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| RMNCAH <sup>1</sup> :<br>Optimise quality of care | Investigate and address the reasons for the decreasing coverage of DPT3 | Q2 2020                        |

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