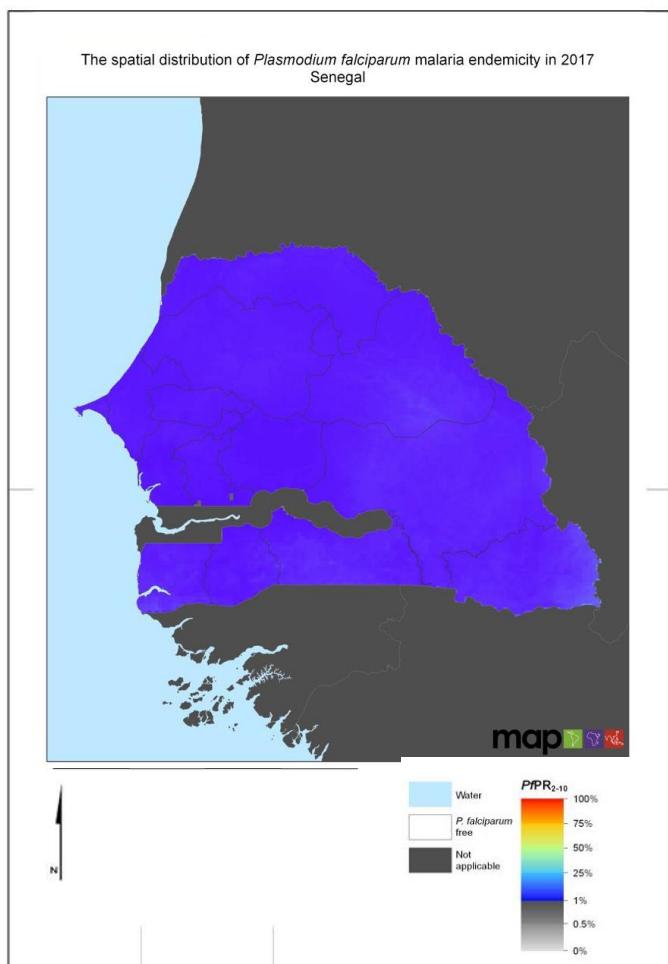


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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

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 2018 (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	▲
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 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	81

Key

	Target achieved or on track
	Progress but more effort required
	Not on track
	No data
	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. 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 2019 and has distributed sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage in the targeted at risk population. 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 3.5 for Cluster D CPIA. Senegal was the first country to launch the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign.

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 increase in 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 Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Investigate and address the reasons for the decreasing coverage of DPT3	Q2 2020		Senegal reports that due to the data reporting strike in 2018 that the health information system data does not reflect the actual situation in the country. Senegal reports increases in DPT3 coverage in 2019

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

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO