

Scorecard for Accountability and Action

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control

LLIN financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.6

Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

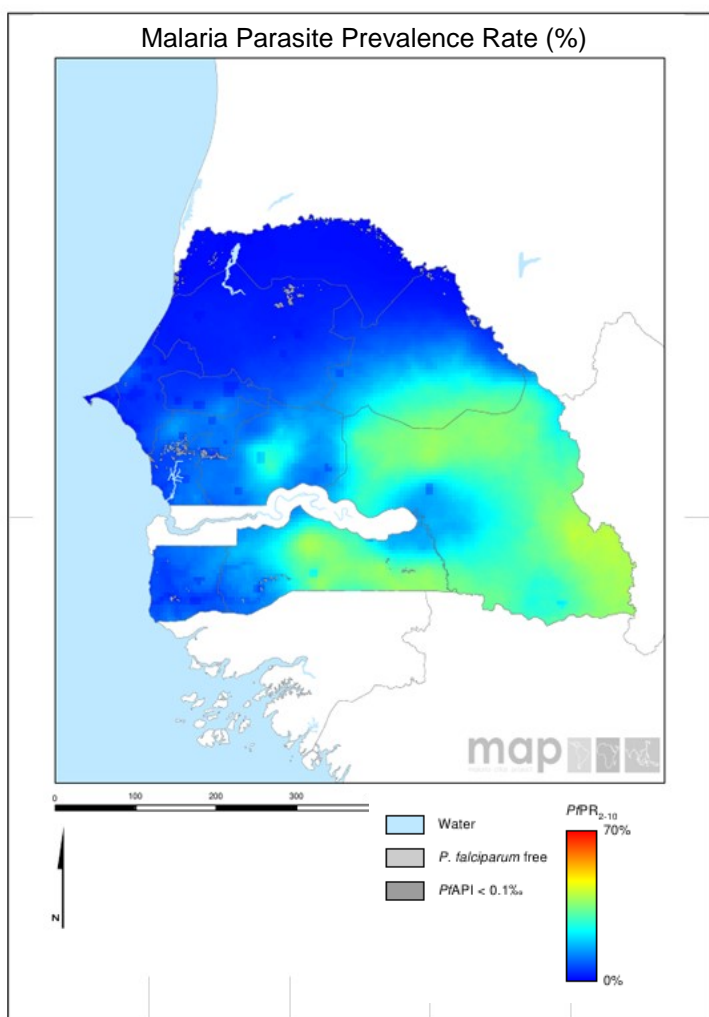
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2013)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015	

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health

Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2014)	38
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2014)	26
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	59
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	76
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	33
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)	99
DPT3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	89

Key

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



The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 628,642 with 500 deaths.

Malaria

Progress

Senegal has made good progress in malaria control. The country has implemented iCCM country wide. The country has secured sufficient resources to sustain universal coverage of essential malaria control interventions in 2016. Senegal was awarded a 2016 ALMA Award for Excellence for being the Most Improved in Malaria Control between 2011 and 2015. Senegal 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 2014 was 628,642 with 500 deaths. WHO, through modeling, projects that Senegal has achieved a 50%–75% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

Key Challenge

- Sustaining the impressive progress made in control and reduction of malaria burden.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Vector Control	Given the reported mosquito resistance to 4 classes of insecticide, urgently finalise and implement the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan	Q1 2017

MNCH

Progress

Senegal has achieved high coverage of the tracer MNCH interventions DPT3 vaccination, vitamin A and postnatal care. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard. Senegal has put in place strong public sector management systems and has achieved a rating of 3.6 for Cluster D CPIA.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Identify and address underlying reasons for the decreasing coverage of exclusive breastfeeding	Q3 2016		Senegal launched a national breastfeeding programme, with a public information campaign using electronic media, social mobilisation and community action (drama, music, advocacy at community gatherings etc) in February to address the observed decrease in exclusive breastfeeding

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs especially in children under 14 years of age	Q1 2017

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA