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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2010 and 2017</td>
<td>Q4 2019</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Senegal reports that one of the reasons for the increase in reported cases is the increasing and improving access to care for the population with the opening of new health facilities and the roll out of community level case management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress
Senegal has achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH interventions DPT3 and postnatal care. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
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<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMNCAH⁷: Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the lack of reported data on vitamin A coverage</td>
<td>Q2 2019</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due but the country has resolved the issue of health system reporting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Senegal responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of ARTs in children, and continues to track progress as action is implemented.

### Key

- **Action achieved**
- **Some progress**
- **No progress**
- **Deliverable not yet due**

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⁷ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO