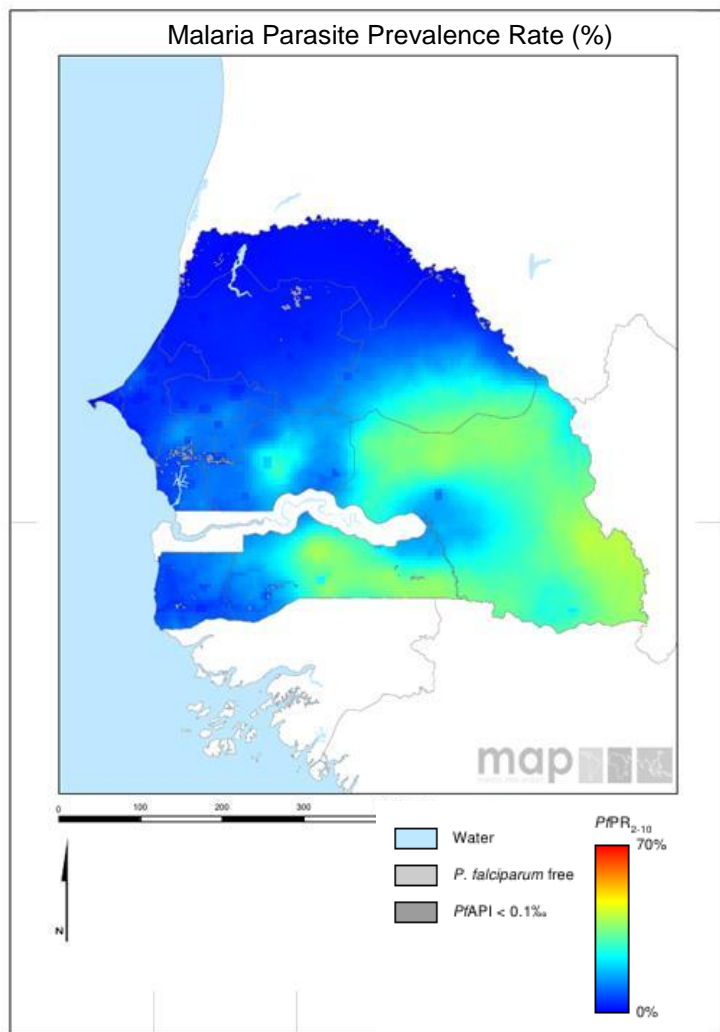


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria is endemic throughout Senegal. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2009 was 222,232 with 574 deaths.

Metrics

Policy and Financial Control	
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2014)	
Community case management (Pneumonia)	
Community case management (Malaria)	
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2013 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.6
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact	
LLIN financing 2014 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2014 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2014 projection (% of need)	100
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	▼ 84
On track in 2012 to Reduce Malaria Incidence by >75% by 2015 (vs 2000)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
PMTCT coverage 2013 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)	62
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	65
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	39
Vitamin A Coverage 2012 (2 doses)	
DPT3 coverage 2012 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	92
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	68

Key

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

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Progress

Senegal has made good progress in malaria control. The country has banned oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and introduced policies on Community Case Management for malaria and pneumonia. The country has secured sufficient resources to sustain universal coverage of essential malaria control interventions in 2014. Senegal has achieved high coverage of tracer MNCH interventions including postnatal care and DPT3 vaccination. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Impact

Senegal has not provided updated malaria data in 2012 to WHO.

Key Challenge

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