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. 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).
<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>RMNCAH(^1): Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the decreasing coverage of DPT3</td>
<td>Q2 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

\(^1\)RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO