Senegal ALMA Quarterly Report
Quarter Four, 2015

Scorecard for Accountability and Action

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 628,642 with 500 deaths.
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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 2015.

Senegal has also 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.

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.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

<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>
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<tr>
<td>MNCH*: Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>a) Identify and address underlying reasons for the decreasing coverage of PMTCT</td>
<td>Q3 2016</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Senegal has developed a new MTCT plan including establishing targets in each region to drive action and progress</td>
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<td></td>
<td>b) Identify and address underlying reasons for the decreasing coverage of skilled birth attendants</td>
<td>Q3 2016</td>
<td>Grey</td>
<td>A bottleneck analysis reveals that a major problem with skilled birth attendants includes accessibility, both geographic and financial, and also cultural issues. The country is working to build capacity of health workers at the community level, both in primary care skills and in communication for behaviour change, especially with regard to sensitive cultural issues</td>
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<td></td>
<td>c) Identify and address underlying reasons for the decreasing coverage of Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td>Q3 2016</td>
<td>Grey</td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due</td>
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*MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA/iERG