Sierra Leone is at high risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 1,781,855 with 1,949 deaths.

**Scorecard for Accountability and Action**

The entire population of Sierra Leone is at high risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 1,781,855 with 1,949 deaths.
**Malaria**

**Global Fund Update**

The Global Fund has announced that Sierra Leone will receive US$ 126.2 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2021-2023. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Sierra Leone’s disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Sierra Leone this is calculated at US$68.4 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Sierra Leone is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate progress.

**Progress**

Sierra Leone has secured sufficient resources to achieve universal coverage of LLINs, RDTs and ACTs in 2019 and has distributed sufficient LLINs to achieve 100% operational coverage of the targeted at risk population. The country has scaled up the implementation of iCCM. Sierra Leone has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO, and has recently finalised the insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. Sierra Leone has launched the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign.

**Impact**

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 1,781,855 with 1,949 deaths.

**New Key Recommended Action**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address funding</td>
<td>Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q3 2020 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years</td>
<td>Q3 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RMNCAH and NTDs**

**Progress**

Sierra Leone has achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH intervention of vitamin A and DPT3 and has recently increased coverage of ARTs in the total population and skilled birth attendants. The country enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Sierra Leone is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted helminths. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Sierra Leone is good for onchocerciasis (76%) and below WHO targets for soil transmitted helminths (73%) and for lymphatic filariasis (61%). Preventive chemotherapy was not implemented for schistosomiasis (%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for
Sierra Leone in 2018 is 14, which represents a large decrease compared with the 2017 index value (85).

**Previous Key Recommended Action**
Sierra Leone has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing low coverage of ARTs in children, and continues to track progress as this action is implemented, with increases in coverage recently observed.

**New Key Recommended Action**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>Work to increase the preventive chemotherapy for lymphatic filariasis and schistosomiasis to reach WHO targets and implement preventive chemotherapy for Soil Transmitted Helminths</td>
<td>Q4 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>