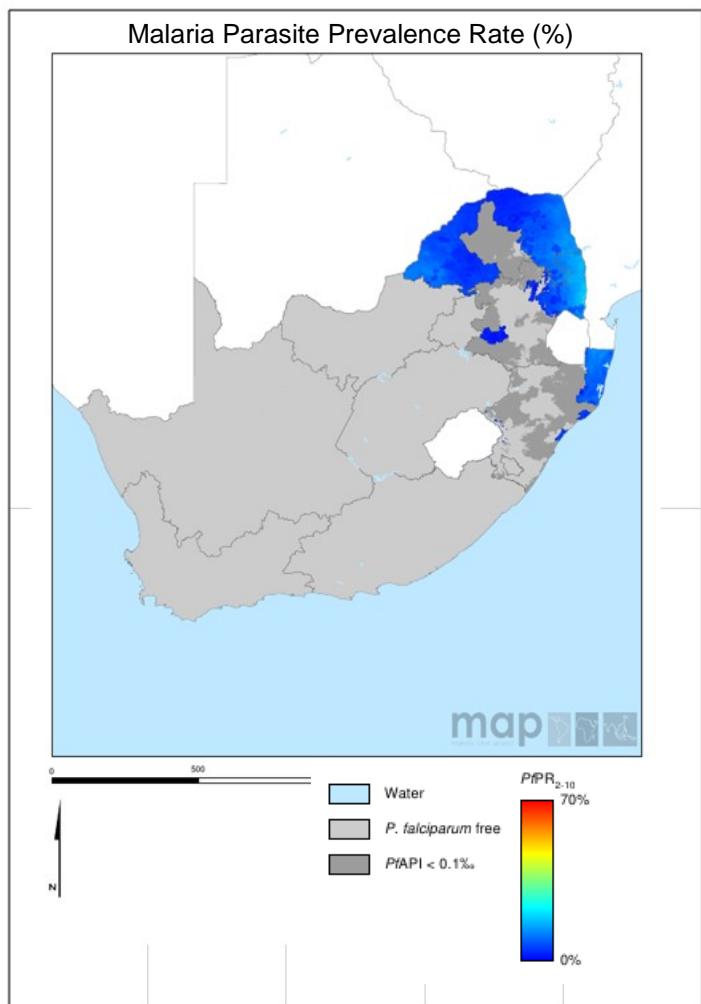


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria is present in the three northern provinces of South Africa bordering Mozambique and Swaziland. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 13,988 with 174 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
IRS financing 2016 (% of at-risk population)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2015 (CPIA Cluster D)	
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	0
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2013)	
IRS Operational Coverage (%)	86
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	48
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	74
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	94
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	8
Vitamin A Coverage 2014 (2 doses)	
DPT3 coverage 2015 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	69

Key

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

Malaria

Progress

South Africa has made significant progress in scaling-up and sustaining universal coverage of key malaria control interventions and has secured sufficient resources to sustain IRS, parasitological diagnosis, and treatment with ACTs in 2016. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO and has completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. South Africa was awarded the 2016 ALMA Award for Excellence for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target for malaria.

Impact

South Africa has demonstrated significant success in malaria control. Confirmed malaria cases have decreased from an annual average of 36,360 during 2000–2005 to 13,988 cases in 2014. However, reported malaria deaths increased from 127 to 174 in the same period. The country is projected to achieve the MDG target of a 75% reduction in malaria incidence by end of 2015 compared to 2000. However, the number of malaria cases in 2014 increased to 13,988 compared to 8,851 in 2013 and deaths increased in 2014 to 174 compared with 105 deaths in 2013.

Key Challenges

- Risk of re-introduction of high rates of malaria from neighbouring countries.
- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.

Previous Recommended Actions

South Africa has responded positively to the recommended action addressing the lack of data on iCCM and continues to strengthen access to treatment of malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea.

MNCH

Progress

The country has made significant progress in scaling-up the tracer MNCH interventions of skilled birth attendants and ART coverage in children.

Previous Recommended Actions

South Africa has responded positively to the MNCH recommended actions addressing low coverage of exclusive breastfeeding and lack of data on postnatal care and vitamin A and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.