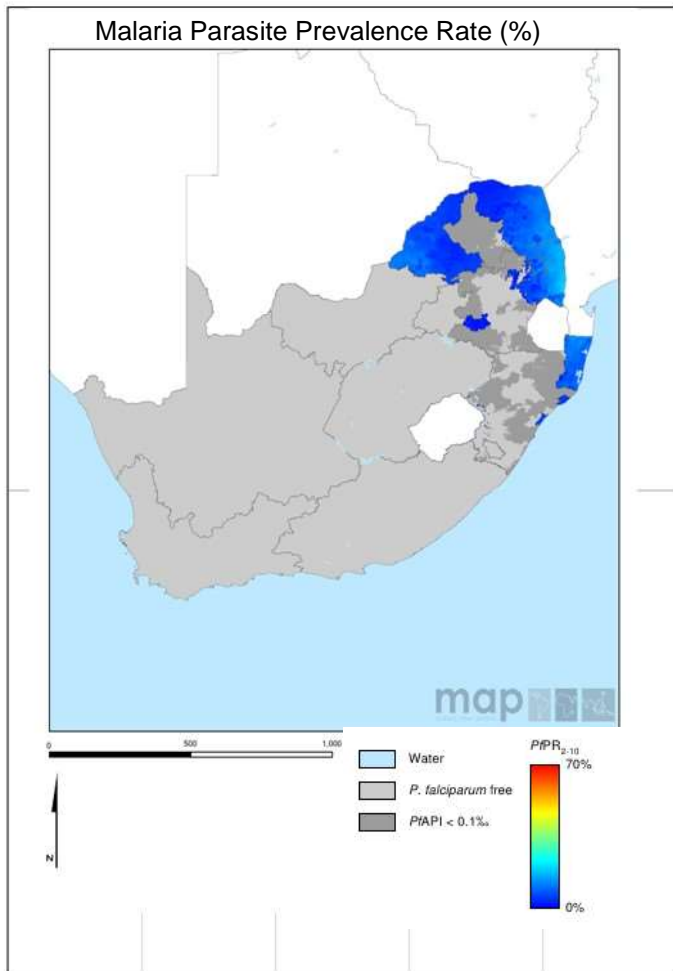


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria is present in the three northern provinces of South Africa bordering Mozambique and Swaziland. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 4,323 with 34 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
IRS financing 2018 (% of at-risk population)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	
Public sector ACT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2016 (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 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
IRS Operational Coverage (%)	▲ 92
Reduced Malaria Incidence by >40% by 2020 (vs 2015) (projected)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2016)	3
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	56
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	54
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	97
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	84
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	32
Vitamin A Coverage 2015 (2 doses)	
DPT3 coverage 2016 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	84

Key

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

Malaria

Progress

South Africa secured sufficient resources for IRS and treatment with ACTs in 2018. The country has achieved a significant increase in IRS coverage. WHO has identified South Africa as being a country with the potential to eliminate local transmission of malaria by 2020. South Africa has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Elimination Scorecard.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 4,323 with 34 deaths. The country experienced an increase in cases of more than 20% between 2015 and 2016 and investigating and addressing the key underlying reason for this upsurge will be a key priority for 2018.

Key Challenges

- The country reported an increase in malaria in 2017.
- Risk of re-introduction of malaria from neighbouring countries.
- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.

Previous Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Vector Control	Investigate and address the reasons for the decrease in IRS coverage	Q4 2017		In 2016 and 2017 South Africa started and finished the spraying late in the season due to procurement and supply chain challenges which alongside the challenge of inadequate human and financial resources for surveillance and supervision contributed to the low IRS coverage rates. Whilst the IRS was delayed in Limpopo province into 2018, coverage is now reported at over 90%
Vector Control	Ensure the IRS programme is fully implemented before the beginning of the malaria season	Q4 2017		DDT procurement was delayed for one province, however, the programme will be able to finish spraying before the peak transmission season

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the WHO estimated increase of greater than 20% in the malaria incidence rate between 2015 and 2016	Q4 2018		In 2016, South Africa started and finished the spraying late in the season due to procurement and supply chain challenges which alongside the challenge of inadequate human and financial resources for surveillance and supervision contributed to the low IRS coverage rates. In 2017, additional resources were committed by the Government to enhance performance. Microplans were developed for each of the provinces and the country prioritised spraying of high risk areas. However, human resource challenges for surveillance and supervision were not fully addressed and the country experienced delays in DDT procurement. IRS was completed finally in Q1 2017. Efforts are underway to fast track DDT procurement for the next malaria season

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

MNCH

Progress

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





Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in South Africa is shown using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in South Africa is high for soil transmitted helminths (100%), but low for schistosomiasis (0%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for South Africa in 2016 is 3, which represents a slight increase compared with the 2015 index value (0).

Previous Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Given the high coverage of Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) Preventive Chemotherapy (PC) already achieved, implement PC for Schistosomiasis alongside STH, at least for school-age children	Q4 2018		Deliverable not yet due

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

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due