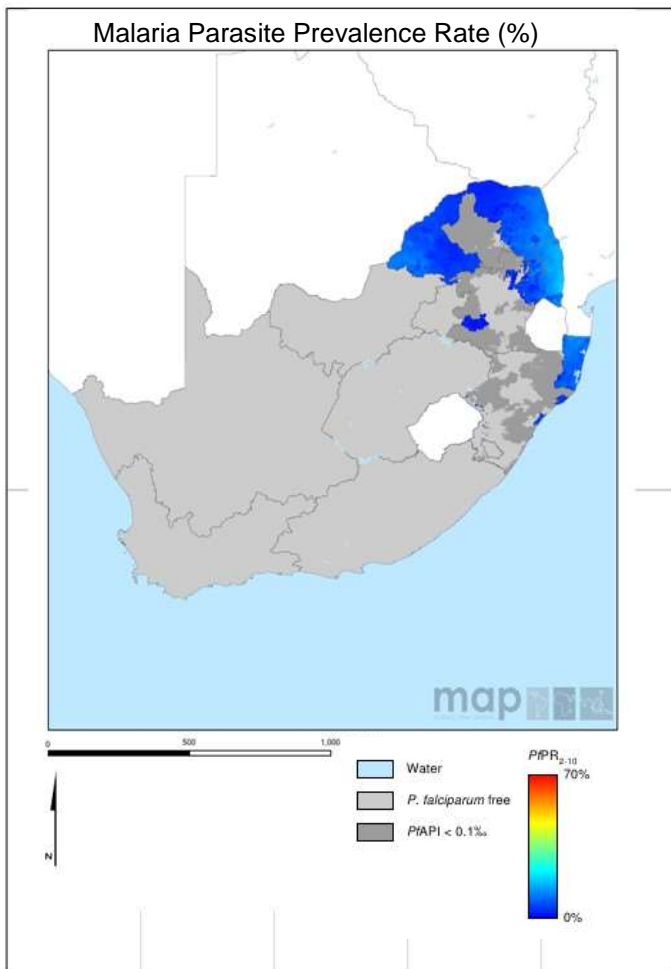


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2017 (CPIA Cluster D)		
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	3	
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 (2017)	61	▲
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	58	
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	97	
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	84	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	32	
Vitamin A Coverage 2016 (2 doses)	50	
DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	66	

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
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 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.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Vector control	Report on the status of insecticide resistance monitoring to WHO	Q2 2019

MNCH

Progress





The country has made significant progress in scaling-up the tracer MNCH interventions of skilled birth attendants and postnatal care and has recently increased coverage of ARTs in the total population.

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 Action

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

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due