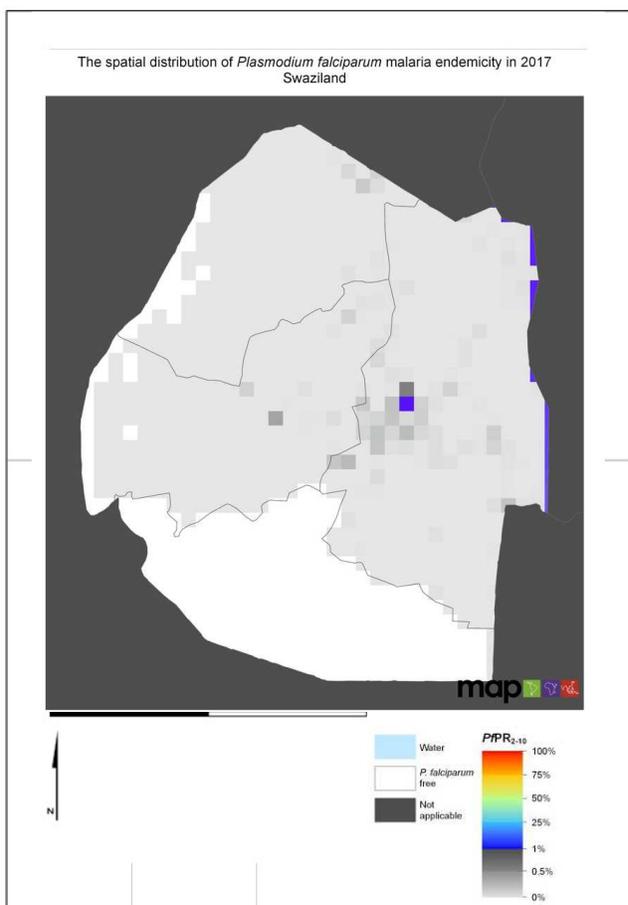


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission is seasonal in Eswatini; the annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 1,127 and 20 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
IRS financing 2019 (% of at-risk population)		100
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)		100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (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 (%)		83
Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)		
Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)		92
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)		86
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)		76
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		88
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		87
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		64
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)		33
DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		90

Key

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

Malaria

Progress

Eswatini secured sufficient resources to fund the IRS, ACTs, and RDTs required to sustain universal coverage in 2019. WHO has identified Eswatini as being a country with the potential to eliminate local transmission of malaria by 2020. The country has finalised the insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. Eswatini has increased the coverage of IRS. Eswatini was the first country in Africa to introduce a malaria elimination scorecard to enhance tracking, accountability and action as the country moves towards malaria elimination. Eswatini is a member of the Elimination 8 and MOSASWA initiatives, strengthening their cross-border collaboration with neighbouring countries. In May 2019, the country launched an End Malaria Fund to raise US\$5 million towards malaria elimination. The country also launched its Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 1,127 with 20 deaths. The country experienced a significant increase in malaria cases and deaths in 2017 and investigated and addressed the underlying reason for this upsurge.

Key Challenges

- Maintaining malaria high on the political and funding agenda post-2015.
- Upsurges of malaria in 2016 and 2017.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Eswatini has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing reporting insecticide resistance data to WHO and the lack of data on iCCM and continues to strengthen access to treatment of malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea. The country has also worked to address the upsurges in 2017, with a significant reduction in indigenous cases reported in 2018.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Vector Control	Ensure the IRS programme is fully implemented before the beginning of the malaria season	Q4 2019

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

Good progress has been made on tracer RMNCAH interventions including DPT3, skilled birth attendants, exclusive breast feeding, postnatal care and coverage of ARTs in the total population. Eswatini has significantly enhanced tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Eswatini is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Eswatini is high for both schistosomiasis (100%) and soil transmitted helminths (84%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Eswatini in 2017 is 92, which represents an increase compared with the 2016 index value (90).

Previous Key Recommended Action

The country has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing low coverage of vitamin A and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.