

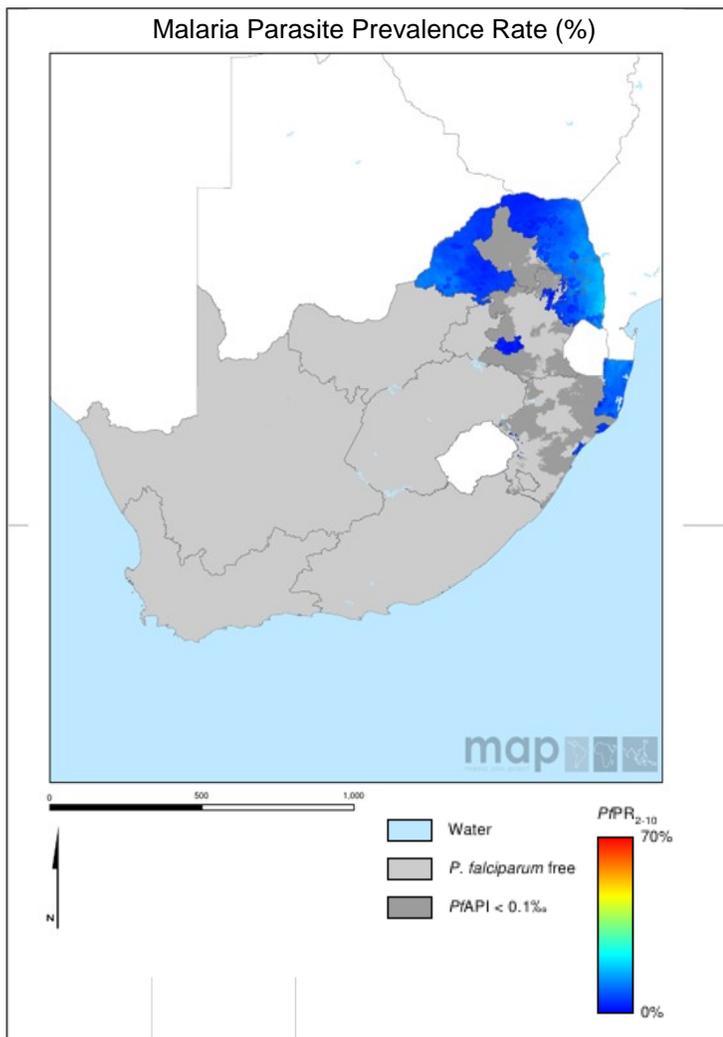
### Scorecard for Accountability and Action

#### Metrics

Policy and Financial Control	
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2015)	Target achieved or on track
Community case management (Pneumonia)(2015)	No data/Not applicable
Community case management (Malaria)(2015)	No data/Not applicable
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)	No data/Not applicable
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact	
IRS financing 2015 (% of at-risk population)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	100
IRS Operational Coverage (%)	87
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015	Target achieved or on track
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
PM TCT coverage 2014 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)	95
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	94
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	8
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)	42
DPT3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	70
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	No data/Not applicable

#### Key

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



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.

### **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 2015. South Africa has banned oral artemisinin-based monotherapies.

The country has made significant progress in scaling-up the tracer MNCH intervention of skilled birth attendants and PMTCT and has recently increased coverage of DPT3.

### **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 2015.

### **Key Challenges**

- Risk of re-introduction of high rates of malaria from neighbouring countries.
- Increases in malaria cases and deaths reported in 2014.

### **Recommended Actions**

The country has responded positively to investigating the reasons for the increasing number of malaria cases in 2014.

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