Malaria is present in the three northern provinces of South Africa bordering Mozambique and Eswatini. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 18,638 with 69 deaths.
Malaria

Progress
South Africa secured sufficient resources for the insecticides required for IRS in 2019 and enough RDTs and ACTs. WHO has identified South Africa 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. 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 2018 was 18,638 with 69 deaths.

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

Previous Key Recommended Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vector Control</td>
<td>Ensure the IRS programme is fully implemented before the beginning of the malaria season</td>
<td>Q4 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td>South Africa had sufficient insecticide available to complete the timely implementation of IRS. However, due to late hiring of spray teams (HR issue), only one province (Limpopo) will likely complete the spraying on time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vector Control</td>
<td>Report on the status of insecticide resistance monitoring to WHO</td>
<td>Q4 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td>The country is finalizing a report on insecticide resistance with data collected in 2019. The report will be shared with WHO in Q1 of 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The country has responded to the recommended action to investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and mortality rate between 2010 and 2017. Preliminary data indicate that there was a significant reduction in cases in 2018 compared to 2017.

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress
The country has made significant progress in scaling-up the tracer RMNCAH 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 below WHO target for soil transmitted helminths (54%) and preventive chemotherapy for schistosomiasis was not implemented in 2018 (0%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for South Africa in 2018 is very low (2), which is the same as in 2017 index value (2).
<table>
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<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>Identify the reasons for the decrease in Preventive Chemotherapy (PC) coverage of Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) and the continued low coverage of PC for Schistosomiasis, and work to enhance coverage to reach the WHO targets</td>
<td>Q4 2019</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>The programme has carried out the mapping of Schistosomiasis distribution in 7 provinces with only 2 outstanding. This will support the development of a national strategy to treat everyone everywhere in need of preventive chemotherapy for NTDs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key**

- Green: Action achieved
- Yellow: Some progress
- Red: No progress
- Gray: Deliverable not yet due