Malaria transmission is seasonal in Swaziland; the annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 711.
Malaria

Progress
Swaziland has made significant progress in scaling-up malaria control interventions leading to a significant reduction in malaria burden in the country. Adequate resources have been secured to fund the IRS, ACTs, and RDTs required to sustain universal coverage in 2016. Swaziland 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. Swaziland was awarded the 2016 ALMA Award for Excellence for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target for malaria.

Impact
Swaziland has achieved significant impact in its malaria control programme. Malaria cases reported in 2014 were 711. The country has achieved the MDG target of at least a 75% reduction in malaria burden since 2000.

Key Challenges
- Maintaining malaria high on the political and funding agenda post-2015.
- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.

Previous Key Recommended Action

<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>Report the status of both insecticide resistance monitoring and the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan to WHO</td>
<td>Q1 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>Swaziland has been regularly monitoring insecticide resistance and at present reports that mosquitoes are susceptible to all 4 classes of insecticide. The country has not yet developed a national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Swaziland has responded positively to the recommended action addressing the lack of data on iCCM and continues to strengthen access to treatment of malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea.
MNCH

Progress
Good progress has been made on tracer MNCH interventions including DPT3, skilled birth attendants, exclusive breast feeding, postnatal care and ART coverage in both the total population and children. Swaziland has significantly enhanced tracking and accountability mechanisms towards malaria elimination with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Previous Recommended Action
Swaziland has responded positively to the MNCH recommended action addressing low coverage of vitamin A and a 12% increase in coverage has been observed in the last quarter.

Key

- Action achieved
- Some progress
- No progress
- Deliverable not yet due