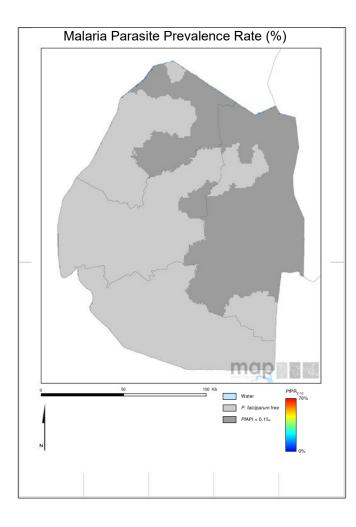
Swaziland ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Four, 2017



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
IRS financing 2017 (% of at-risk population)	100	
Public sector RDT financing 2017 projection (% of need)	100	
Public sector ACT financing 2017 projection (% of need)	100	
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2016 (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 (2016)	
IRS Operational Coverage (%)	94
Change in malaria incidence rate (2010–2016)	

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs

Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2016)	90
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	80
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	63
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	88
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	87
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	64
Vitamin A Coverage 2015 (2 doses)	
DPT3 coverage 2016 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	90

Key

Malaria transmission is seasonal in Swaziland; the annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 487 and 3 deaths.



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



Malaria

Progress

Swaziland secured sufficient resources to fund the IRS, ACTs, and RDTs required to sustain universal coverage in 2017. WHO has identified Swaziland as being a country with the potential to eliminate local transmission of malaria by 2020. 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.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 487 with 3 deaths. WHO estimates that the country has experienced an increase in the malaria incidence rate for the period 2010 - 2016 including an increase in malaria 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

- Maintaining malaria high on the political and funding agenda post-2015.
- Upsurges of malaria in 2016 and 2017.
- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Vector control	Report the status of both insecticide resistance monitoring and the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan to WHO	Q1 2017		The programme is in the process of drafting the IRM plan as part of an overall vector control strategy and plans to finalise the plan before the end of Q1 2018
Vector Control	Ensure the IRS programme is fully implemented before the beginning of the malaria season	Q4 2017		The country carried out emergency spraying using pyrethroid and procured actellic through the GF, however this amount will not be sufficient to cover all the targeted house structures. The country is working towards securing additional Actellic to spray the remaining house structures

Previous Key Recommended Actions

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 diarrhoea.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
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

MNCH and NTDs

Progress

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

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Swaziland is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Swaziland is high for both schistosomiasis (94%) and soil transmitted helminths (86%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Swaziland in 2016 is 90, which represents a very substantial increase compared with the 2015 index value (0).

Key	_
	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due