There is intense malaria transmission all year round in the Central African Republic and the entire population of the country is at high risk. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 995,157 with 1,292 deaths.
Malaria
Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health and malaria.

WHO underlines the critical importance of sustaining efforts to prevent, detect and treat malaria during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is of vital importance to ensure the continuity of malaria prevention and treatment services including distribution of insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying, as well as chemoprevention for pregnant women and young children (intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy and seasonal malaria chemoprevention). Any intervention must consider the importance of both lowering malaria-related mortality and ensuring the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

For Central African Republic, it was of vital importance to ensure that the rolling long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN) distribution campaigns due in 2020 were completed on schedule. The country is congratulated for successfully rolling out the first phases of the LLIN campaign. Additionally, it will be critical to ensure that the most vulnerable populations in internally displaced persons’ camps have received LLINs given the risks for these individuals for both malaria and COVID-19 transmission. Under the worst-case scenario, in which all ITN campaigns are suspended and there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could be a 11.2% increase in malaria cases, and a 41.9% increase in malaria deaths in Central Africa Republic. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

Progress
Central African Republic has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve 97% operational coverage of the targeted at risk population. Central African Republic have recently submitted insecticide resistance monitoring data to WHO.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 995,157 with 1,292 deaths.

Key Challenges
- Limited access to some at-risk populations is hampering coverage of malaria control interventions.
- Limited resources to further scale-up interventions.
- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health including malaria.
### 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>Impact</td>
<td>Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic</td>
<td>Q4 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>The country successfully launched the LLIN campaign, and has implemented the distribution taking into account the necessary COVID-19 precautions. The first phase has been completed, and the next phase is planned for October. CAR has secured adequate stocks of ACTs and RDTs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Central African Republic has responded positively to the recommended action on development and implementation of a national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan and reporting on the status of insecticide resistance monitoring to WHO.

### RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Central African Republic is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Central African Republic is below WHO target for schistosomiasis (44%), soil transmitted helminths (35%), onchocerciasis (34%), lymphatic filariasis (31%) and trachoma (23%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Central African Republic in 2018 is 33 and shows a substantial increase compared to the 2017 index value (1).

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMNCAH¹: Impact</td>
<td>Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities</td>
<td>Q4 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>The country reports that RMNCAH services have continued despite the COVID-19 pandemic, although there has been impact on the delivery of essential interventions. The MoH is carrying out a survey on the consequences of the pandemic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Central African Republic has responded positively to the recommended action on reporting NTD data to WHO. The country has also responded to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of ARTs in the whole population and in children, with a resulting increase of 3% and 4% respectively over the last year; vitamin A coverage, which has increased, and coverage of skilled birth attendants, and lack of data for post-natal care, and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO