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 2019 was 2,708,497 with 2,017 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, Neglected Tropical Diseases and malaria.

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 completing the LLIN campaign. Under the worst-case scenario, in which all ITN campaigns were suspended and there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO had estimated that there could have been an 11.2% increase in malaria cases, and a 41.9% increase in malaria deaths in Central Africa Republic. This scenario would have represented a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

It is essential to ensure the continuity of malaria, RMNCAH and NTD services in 2021 as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact our continent. This may include the implementation of necessary catch-up activities and ensuring timely planning to account for potential delays in procurement and delivery. Any intervention must ensure the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

Progress

Central African Republic has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage of the targeted at risk population. Central African Republic has recently submitted insecticide resistance monitoring data to WHO. The ACTs, RDTs and LLINs needed for 2021 are fully financed, and the country reports good stocks of core commodities.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2019 was 2,708,497 with 2,017 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, malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases.
### 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 is on track for the 2021 LLIN campaign in quarter 4 which will be implemented whilst taking into account the necessary COVID-19 precautions. CAR has secured adequate stocks of ACTs and RDTs although there were delays in the delivery of these commodities. The costs of implementing malaria control increased due to COVID-19. The country reports that there was no interruption in services during the pandemic, whilst community case management has been intensified</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 high for schistosomiasis (94%) and for soil transmitted helminths schistosomiasis (86%), good for onchocerciasis (66%), low for trachoma (35%) and for lymphatic filariasis (40%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Central African Republic in 2019 is 60 and this represents substantial increase compared with the 2018 index value (33).
## Previous Key Recommended Actions

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</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 there have not been major interruptions in health services during the COVID-19 pandemic. The MOH has sustained EPI services. Some activities have been decentralised to community health worker level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>Given the high coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy (PC) for Schistosomiasis and for Soil Transmitted Helminths, implement the preventive chemotherapy for trachoma and work to increase the preventive chemotherapy coverage</td>
<td>Q4 2021</td>
<td></td>
<td>By respecting Covid-19 preventive measures, the country is conducting key NTD interventions. Despite the delay in receiving Praziquantel for MDA, the country is currently organizing the MDAs for trachoma, the country already covered four health districts. Another MDA is under preparation in Nana-Mambéré and Ombella-Mpoko but this will depend on the availability of funds</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.

### Key

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

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¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO