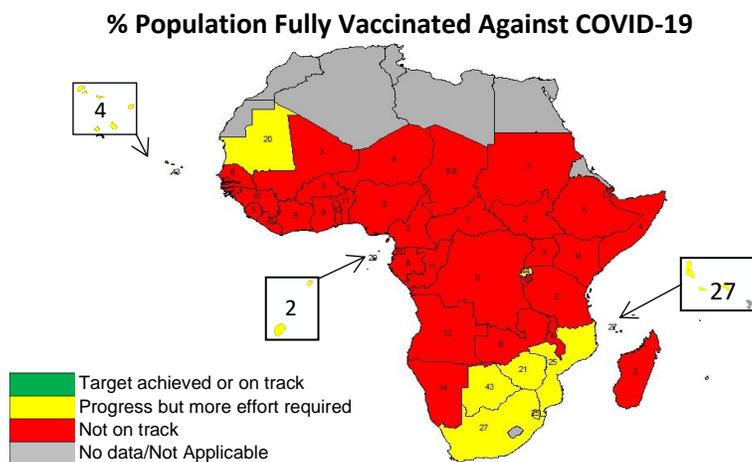


SUMMARY REPORT DECEMBER 2021- A YEAR OF LESSONS

INTRODUCTION

It is said that in times of crises, a wise man builds bridges, and a foolish man builds dams. As 2021 started, COVID-19 vaccines were hitting the global markets, and mechanisms to enable access for the middle- and low-income countries such as Global COVAX and Africa's AVAT were being sidelined in favour of vaccine nationalism by some high-income countries.



Source: Quarter 4 2021 ALMA Scorecard

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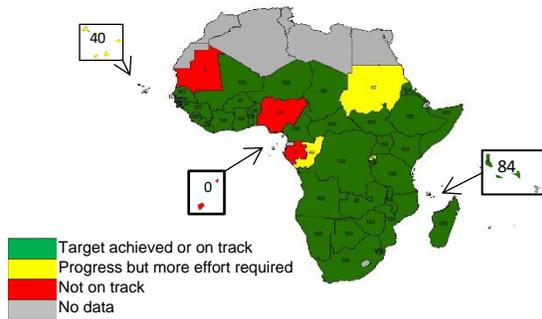
The result has been that Africa lags behind the rest of the world as reported by the Africa CDC and illustrated in the map above. In contrast, as we enter 2022, the high-income countries have vaccinated most of their populations and are exiting the Omicron wave with high population immunity.

AFRICA'S RESPONSE

The African countries rallied together; advocating for access, mobilizing resources, supporting local manufacturing on the continent, and generic manufacturing globally. At the same time countries and malaria partners worked to protect progress in the fight against malaria by sustaining programmes whilst supporting service providers, including Community Health Workers.

- MEMBERS**
- Angola
 - Benin
 - Botswana
 - Burkina Faso
 - Burundi
 - Cameroon
 - Cape Verde
 - Chad
 - Comoros
 - Republic of Congo
 - Democratic Republic of Congo
 - Côte d'Ivoire
 - Djibouti
 - Egypt
 - Equatorial Guinea
 - Eritrea
 - Eswatini
 - Ethiopia
 - Gabon
 - Ghana
 - Guinea
 - Kenya
 - Lesotho
 - Liberia
 - Madagascar
 - Malawi
 - Mali
 - Mauritania
 - Mauritius
 - Mozambique
 - Namibia
 - Niger
 - Nigeria
 - Rwanda
 - Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic
 - São Tomé and Príncipe
 - Senegal
 - Seychelles
 - Sierra Leone
 - Somalia
 - South Africa
 - South Sudan
 - Sudan
 - The Gambia
 - Togo
 - Uganda
 - United Republic of Tanzania
 - Zambia
 - Zimbabwe

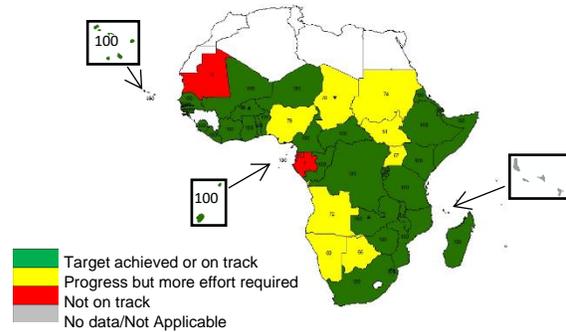
LLIN/IRS Financing 2020 Projection (% of need)



Source: Quarter 4 2020 ALMA Scorecard

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LLIN/IRS Financing 2021 Projection (% of need)

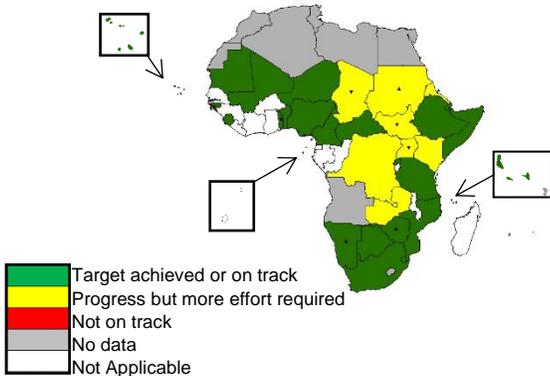


Source: Quarter 4 2021 ALMA Scorecard

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Despite these efforts, financing of critical interventions such as LLINs (Long lasting Insecticide treated nets) and IRS (Indoor Residual Spraying) was affected during the year as compared to the previous year

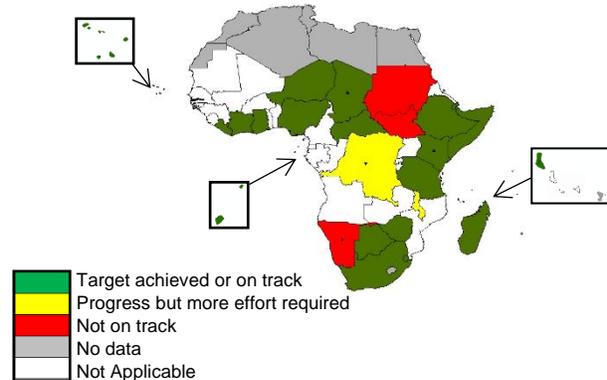
LLIN/IRS campaign on track



Source: Quarter 4 2020 ALMA Scorecard

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LLIN/IRS campaign on track



Source: Quarter 4 2021 ALMA Scorecard

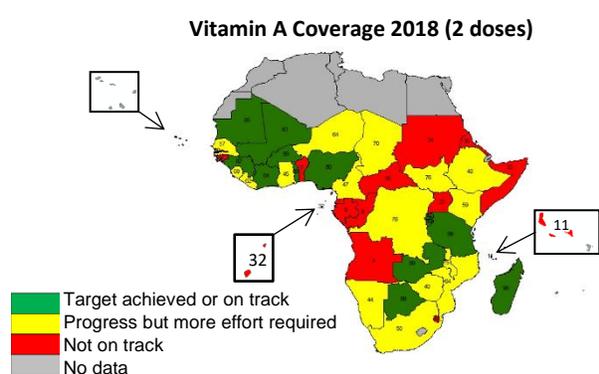
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In addition, LLIN / IRS campaigns were delayed in some countries including Sudan, South Sudan and Namibia.

The above experience explains in part, the concerning findings of WHO in its 2021 World Malaria report. Though the impact is not as devastating as first predicted, where a doubling in malaria deaths was predicted as a worst-case scenario, the COVID--19 pandemic is regressing progress in the fight against malaria. The report attributes an estimated 14 million more cases and at least 47,000 additional deaths to the pandemic.

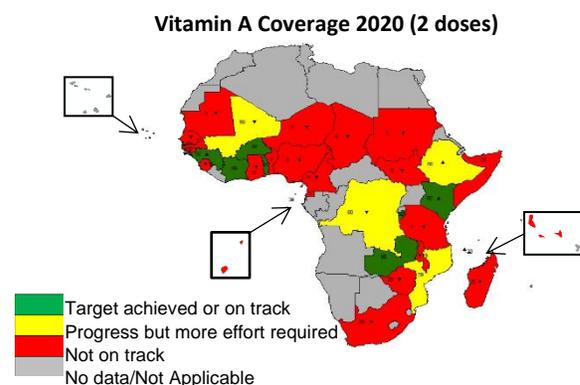
AN IMPACT BEYOND MALARIA

The ALMA Chair, HE President Uhuru Kenyatta launched a Scorecard hub in 2021. The hub is a platform for countries to share scorecard tools, best practices and lessons on accountability and action in malaria, reproductive maternal, new-born, child and adolescent health, Nutrition, and Neglected Tropical Diseases, as well as enroll in online courses and participate in webinars. Countries are sharing the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on routine health services.



Source: Quarter 4 2020 ALMA Scorecard

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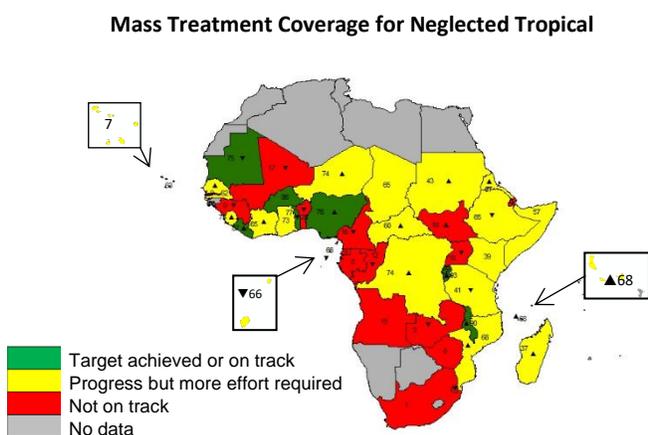


Source: Quarter 4 2021 ALMA Scorecard

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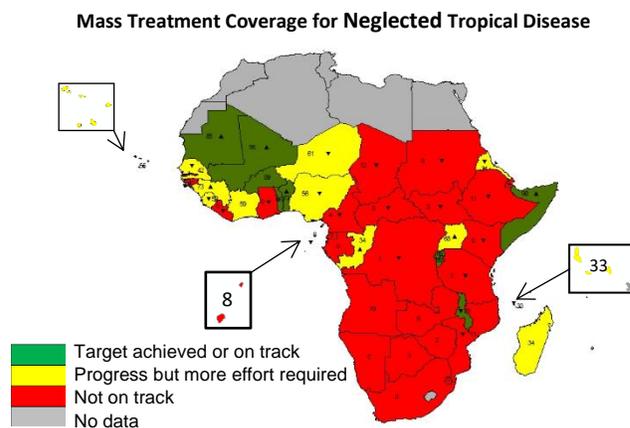
A telling indicator of the resultant neglect of the most vulnerable in our communities, is the collapse of child outreach services across the continent, as evidenced by the marked decline in Vitamin A coverage. Countries can, through the scorecard hub platform learn from countries like Zambia, Kenya, Rwanda, Ivory coast, Burkina Faso, and Guinea; which have been able to sustain this critical service.

Service delivery has suffered in the area of Neglected tropical diseases, where the decline in mass drug administration coverage across the continent is stark, as evidenced by the coverage data captured by the NTD index.



Source: Quarter 4 2020 ALMA Scorecard

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Source: Quarter 4 2021 ALMA Scorecard

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The message is clear. The COVID-19 pandemic must be contained in 2022, if further damage to Primary health Care Services and the debilitating effects on communities is to be addressed.

BUILDING BRIDGES - MULTISTAKEHOLDER, MULTISECTORAL APPROACHES

Working under the leadership of HE President Kenyatta, ALMA has supported countries to accelerate the establishment of End Malaria Councils and Funds. A coalition of all key stakeholders in the country, monitoring, contributing to, and accelerating the national fight against malaria. The councils use the national and subnational malaria scorecards to track progress and identify bottlenecks; and the private sector driven funds, mobilize resources to bridge gaps. 24 countries in Africa are in the process of establishing national End Malaria Councils and Funds to drive multisectoral support for the fight against malaria.

**Countries with Malaria Control/Elimination
Scorecard**



Source: Quarter 4 2021 ALMA Scorecard

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Though Africa did not achieve the African Union's 2020 target of reducing malaria incidence and mortality by 40% and is not on track to eliminate malaria in Africa by 2030; Six countries did achieve at least one of the targets: Ethiopia, Cabo Verde, the Gambia, Ghana and Mauritania reduced malaria incidence by at least 40%. Ethiopia and South Africa reduced malaria mortality by at least 40%. Eight other countries reduced either incidence or mortality by 25%: Eswatini, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. Cabo Verde and Sao Tome & Principe have reported 0 malaria deaths since 2018.

Multisectoral initiatives are proving to be the best way of harnessing the potential in countries to win the fight against malaria. To date, 25 African countries have launched national Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaigns, including the DRC, Malawi, Mali, and Namibia in 2021.

CONCLUSIONS – A WAY FORWARD

The fight against malaria on the African continent has never been more urgent. WHO revised its estimation methodology, which resulted in a significant increase in estimated malaria deaths, suggesting that the threat of malaria is greater than previously understood. In the World Malaria Report 2021, WHO estimated that there have been 2.1 million additional malaria deaths since 2000, including nearly 700,000 since 2015. This is a wakeup call to all of us to take action to end this disease once and for all! In his foreword to the WHO 2021 World Malaria report, Director General Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus; states that without accelerated action, Africa is in danger of experiencing an immediate resurgence of this debilitating disease.

ALMA believes in the use of data, innovation and technology as tools that when effectively harnessed have driven change and delivered results. Countries are urged to join the Scorecard Hub; share their scorecards, lessons learnt and best practices to accelerate progress. Countries are also urged to introduce end malaria councils and funds; using the national and subnational scorecards to inform action and mobilize resources from both the public and private sectors.

To support countries, the ALMA Special Ambassadors are working with the Regional Economic Communities to ensure that regional and cross border issues are addressed in a timely and effective manner.

The victory of the fight against malaria on the African Continent, has the face of youth. ALMA is delighted to have a youth Advisory Council, comprising competent youth leaders from across the continent, as well as youth Champions. They are establishing national malaria youth armies, engaging in research, innovation, policy making and delivery. The youth are taking charge of the agenda. Africa's Youth will win the war against Malaria.