

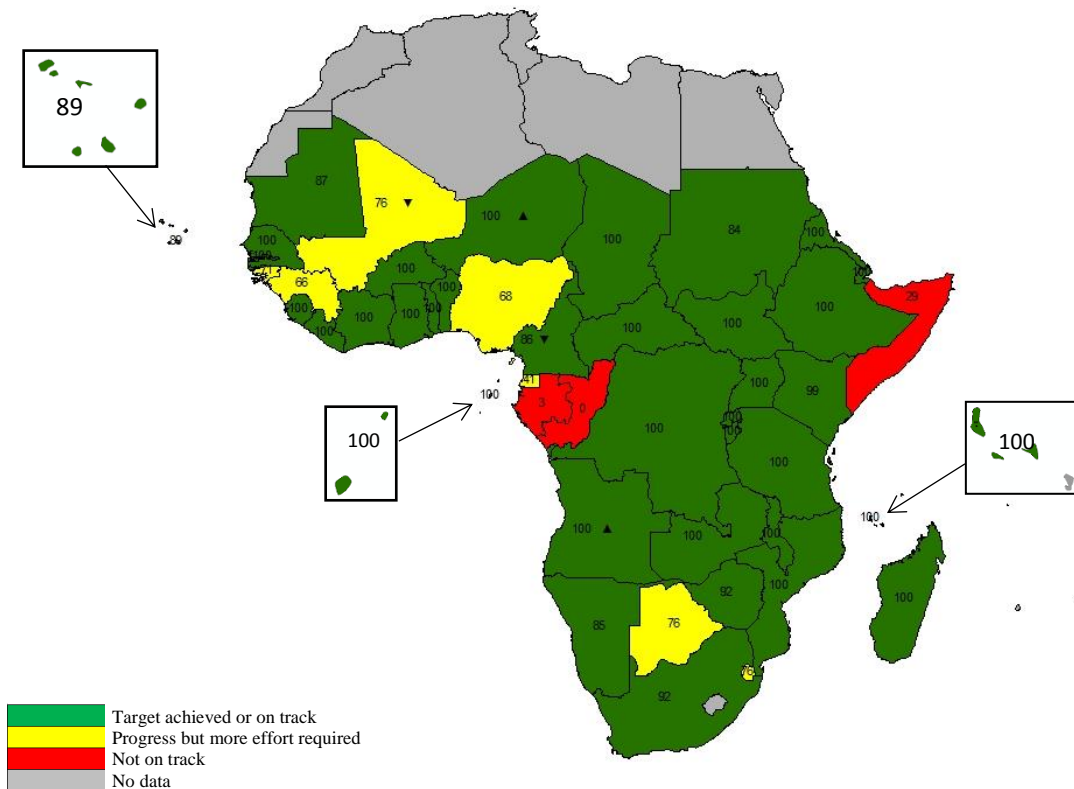
ALMA SUMMARY REPORT AS AT JUNE 2018

INTRODUCTION

The duration and intensity of the malaria transmission season varies greatly across the African continent. In the areas where malaria is seasonal, such as Southern Africa, parts of East Africa, and the Sahel region, malaria can also be epidemic. Other parts of Sub-Saharan Africa experience perennial malaria transmission. Countries have been applying a mix of Indoor Residual Spraying and Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets to control malaria based on their local epidemiology, taking into account the length of the malaria season, insecticide durability as well as infrastructure and capacity to deliver. Many of the countries with short duration malaria seasons employ a single round of IRS as the major vector control intervention. Countries with year round perennial transmission use LLINs as these afford year round protection. Otherwise these countries would require at least two rounds of IRS which is both unaffordable and challenging to implement.

- MEMBERS**
- Angola
 - Benin
 - Botswana
 - Burkina Faso
 - Burundi
 - Cameroon
 - Cape Verde
 - Chad
 - Comoros
 - Republic of Congo
 - Côte d'Ivoire
 - Democratic Republic of Congo
 - Djibouti
 - Egypt
 - Equatorial Guinea
 - Eritrea
 - Ethiopia
 - Eswatini
 - Gabon
 - Ghana
 - Guinea
 - Kenya
 - Lesotho
 - Liberia
 - Madagascar
 - Malawi
 - Mali
 - Mauritania
 - Mauritius
 - Mozambique
 - Morocco
 - Namibia
 - Niger
 - Nigeria
 - Rwanda
 - Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic
 - 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

Operational LLIN /IRS Coverage (% of at risk Population)



Source: Quarter 2 2018 ALMA Scorecard

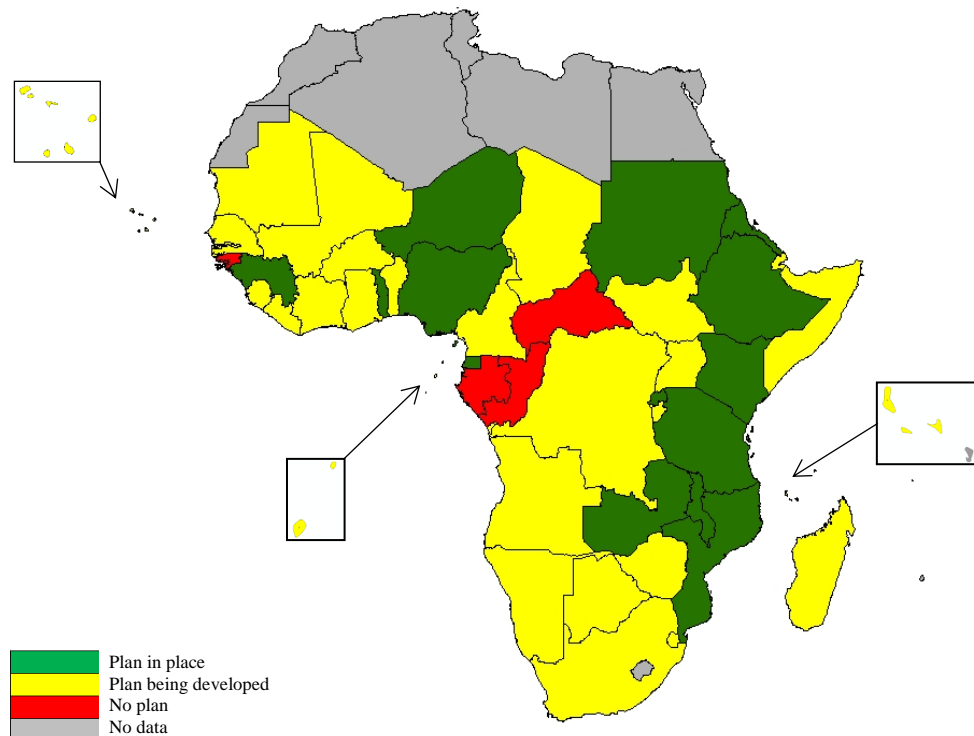
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With the on-going changes in the climate, some countries on the continent are reporting heavier rainfall and higher temperatures. This is leading to longer and higher malaria transmission seasons in southern Africa, Madagascar and parts of East Africa; necessitating a change in how we work regionally to address malaria control and elimination.

FIGHTING TOGETHER

As the fight against malaria becomes more complex, with both climate change and the development of insecticide resistance; various regional groupings are being formed where countries facing similar challenges work together to achieve the common goal of a malaria free Africa.

National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan



Source: Quarter 2 2018 ALMA Scorecard

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1. The SADC Elimination Eight Countries have met to address recent malaria outbreaks and develop a strategy to prevent future epidemics. ALMA is supporting the sub regional group to incorporate some of these deliverables into their scorecard and action tracking mechanism.
2. The Sahel countries are coming together to accelerate malaria elimination across the Sahel. This multi-country collaboration platform, seeks to pull together the collective commitment of eight countries in the sub region to ensure success in country and across borders. As an RBM partner, ALMA has committed to supporting the development of a sub-regional scorecard and action tracking mechanism working with the eight countries.
3. The Sub-regional economic groupings have committed to making malaria elimination in their sub-regions a priority. In support, RBM and ALMA will be working with the secretariats to support the

setting up of sub-regional scorecards and action tracking mechanisms, as well as integrating the malaria agenda into the meetings of the structures of each grouping.

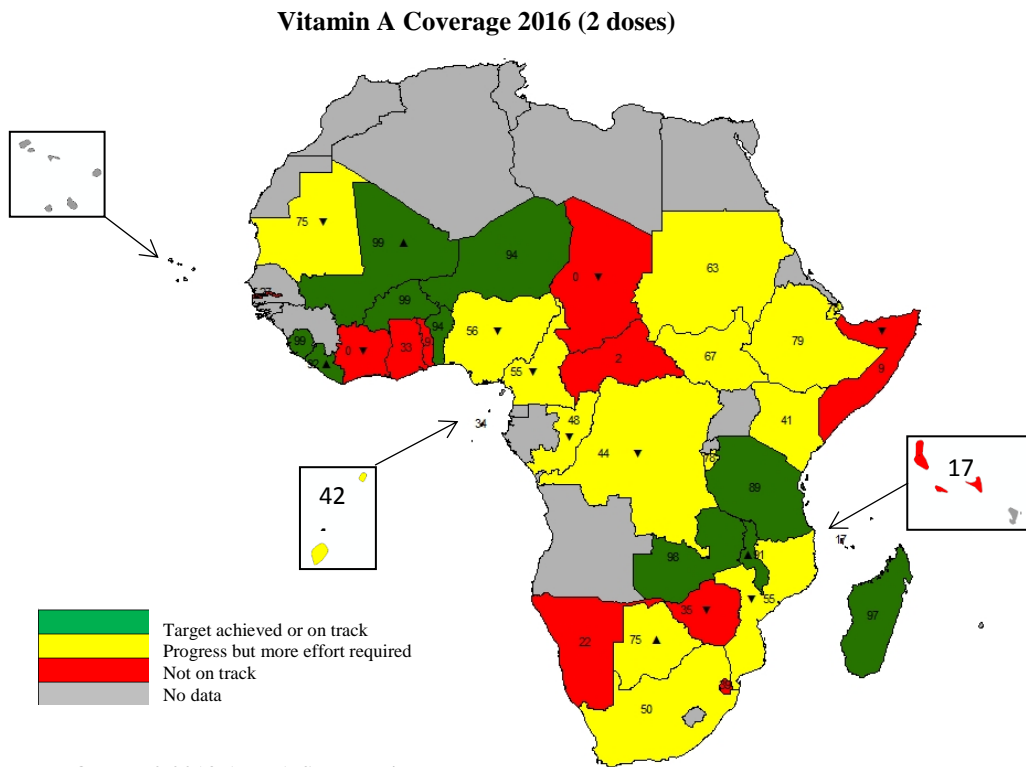
This sub-regional approach allows for the alignment of strategies and interventions across countries. Additionally, working through the Regional Economic Commissions allows for harmonization of regulatory systems which can fast track the introduction of new interventions and commodities, such as next generation insecticides and LLINs to address the threat of insecticide resistance, exploring the options for regional tendering and procurement and regional resource mobilization.

A CLARION CALL

Recognizing the need to fight together; at the AU summit in Nouakchott, the AU heads of state and government, together with the RBM partnership to end malaria, launched the “Zero Malaria Starts with Me” campaign. The campaign seeks to establish ownership of the fight with every individual, community, sector, country and development partner. It underscores the need for every stakeholder to assume responsibility and play their part. At the launch of the campaign the Chair of ALMA, His Majesty King Mswati III, of the Kingdom of Eswatini stated “.....however, the success of this campaign will depend on partnerships and on collaboration across and amongst our population, for as government, we cannot win this fight against malaria alone.”

ENGAGING THE COMMUNITY

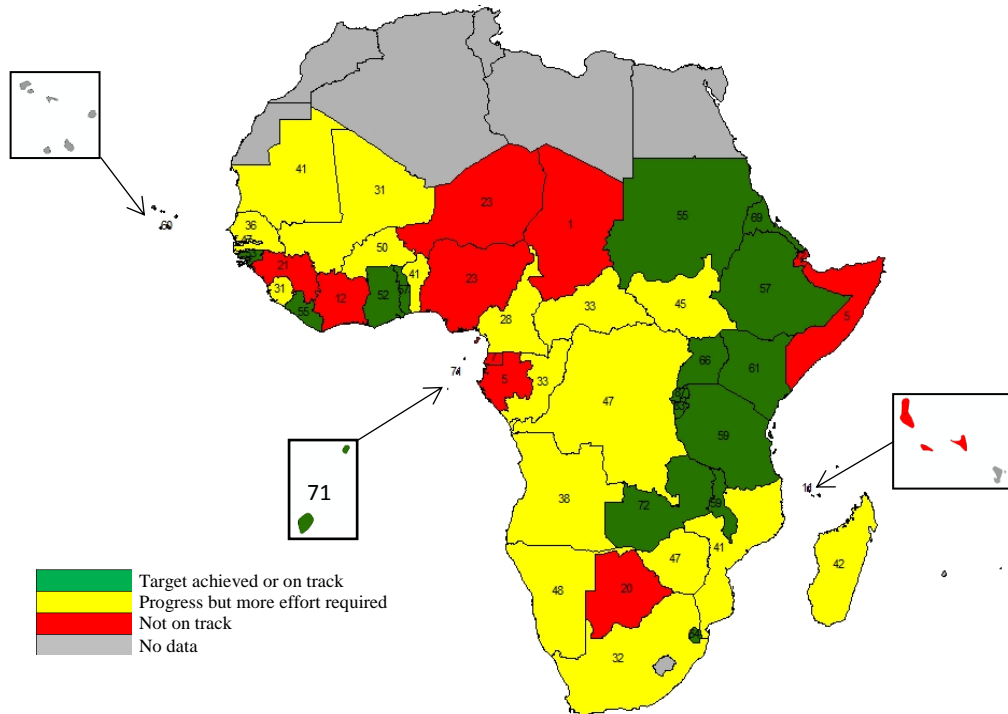
Heeding this call will mean listening to and working closely with the community, with mothers and fathers who are challenged because it is not just the lack of access to LLINs, or early diagnosis and treatment that makes their children vulnerable, but it is their weak immune systems which are making them susceptible. Indeed, a March 2018 study by Catherine E. Oldenberg et al, concluded that malaria infection was common among children treated for uncomplicated Severe Acute Malnutrition.



Source: Quarter 2 2018 ALMA Scorecard

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Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)



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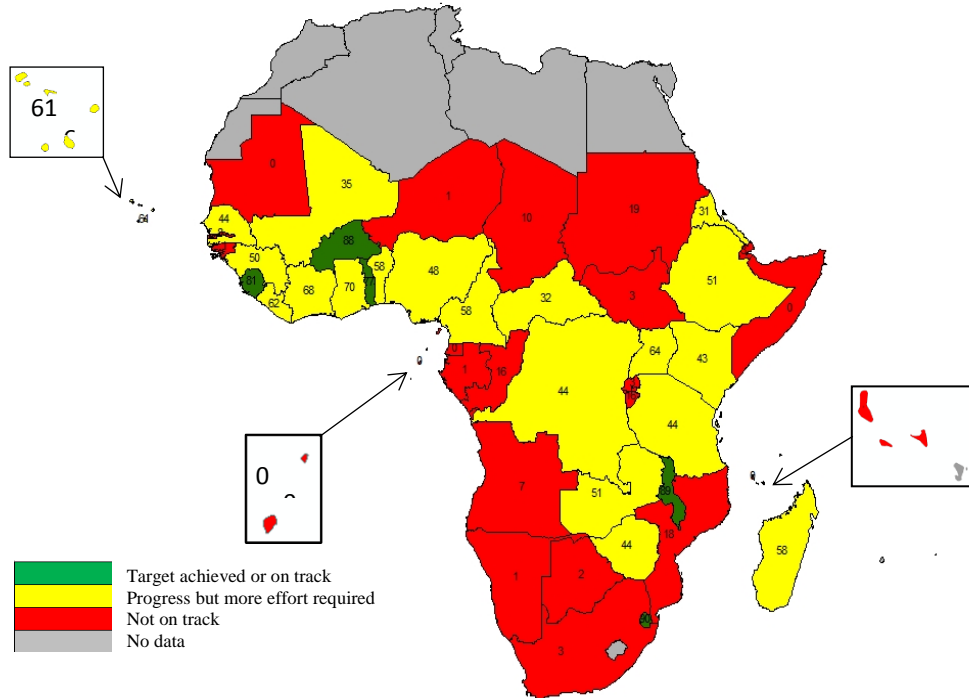
Indicators of the status of nutrition in under-fives as above, show a worrying burden of malnutrition. The sad plight of these children does not end with malaria infection. Afterwards, malaria infection may impair height gain and cognitive development.

Both prevention of malaria and early diagnosis and treatment as well as proper nutritional management should be ensured to prevent adverse effects of malaria infection.

CAN THIS COMPLEX WAR BE WON?

Africa accounts for 40% of the global burden of neglected tropical diseases. These diseases are common amongst at least half of Africa's population. The programme to control onchocerciasis has been ongoing for well over 40 years, and tremendous progress has been achieved, demonstrating that it is possible to end these diseases.

Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) index, % (2016)



Source: Quarter 2 2018 ALMA Scorecard

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An NTD index was adopted by the African Heads of State and Government in January. As a result, five NTDs — lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminths and trachoma — were added to the ALMA scorecard for Accountability and Action. The treatment coverage is not on track in many countries, whilst only five are on target. As with the fight against river blindness, countries must lead the Malaria partners as they work closely together to ensure that countries get the support they require. The battle can be won; against both Malaria and NTDs.

The time to fight is now!