



REUNIÃO DE PARCEIROS Sub-Regionais do PROGRAMA de Controlo da Malária sub- Regional do RBM CRSPC Southern África

Virtual

13 Novembro 2020

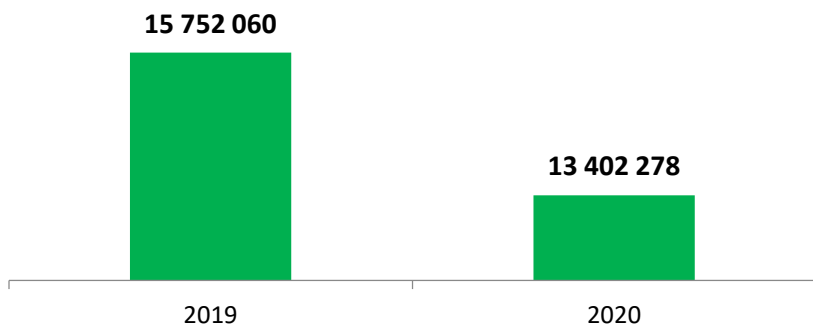
Angola

Indicadores de malária de Março a Setembro 2019 e 2020

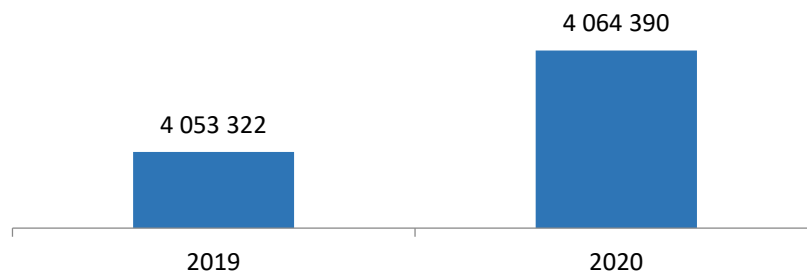
| Nº de casos de malária | 2019 | 2020 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Nº de casos de malária | 4 053 322 | 4 064 390 |
| Nº de casos confirmados | 3 803 454 | 3 706 789 |
| Taxa de positividade | 53% | 53% |
| Nº de casos hospitalizados de Todas Causas | 601 629 | 548 260 |
| Nº de casos de malária hospitalizados | 223 394 | 223 648 |
| Nº total de óbitos de malária | 4 643 | 6 676 |

Indicadores de malária de Março a Setembro 2019 e 2020

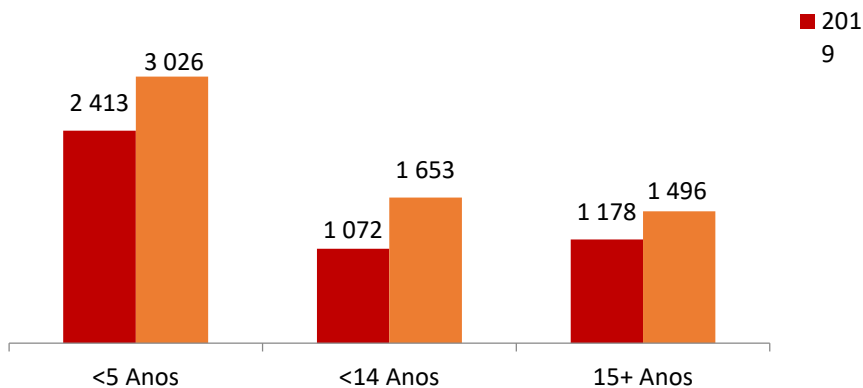
Total de consultas realizadas (todas as causas) de Março a Setembro 2019 - 2020



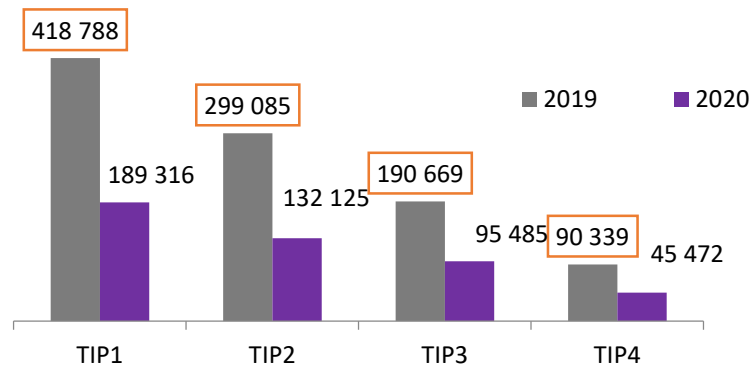
Total de casos de malária (confirmados e não confirmados) de Março a Setembro de 2019-2020



Total de óbitos de malária por faixa etária Março a Setembro de 2019-2020



Números de grávidas que fizeram a 1ª, 2ª, 3ª e a 4ª+ dose do TIP de Março a Setembro de 2019- 2020



Estado de implementação do PEN 2016-2020, O país está no caminho certo para abordar os objectivos do PEN

- Diagnóstico de tratamento dos casos de malária na comunidade , assegurando o equipamento de protecção individual para os ADECOS
- Actividades de relevo finalizadas ou em fase de realização durante a pandemia :
 - Revisão do Programa da Malária
 - Estratificação da Malária
 - Elaboração do PEN 2021-2022
 - Submissão da proposta do Fundo Global
- Supervisões e formações realizadas mas em número inferiores as programadas

Impacto do COVID nas intervenções Planeadas de Malária em 2020

- Atraso no cumprimento do plano de acção para 2020 devido a :
 - . Staff diminuído (até 50%)
 - . Staff implicado na resposta ao COVID-19
 - . Recursos orientados para o COVID-19
 - . Limitações na organizações de reuniões e coordenação e de planificação
- Nº de formações e supervisões diminuiu devido a dificuldades ligadas limitações nas deslocações entre as províncias devido ao estado de emergência e posteriormente estado de calamidade
- Rutura de sotck de ACT e TDR , devido ao atraso no transporte do estrangeiro par o país

Boas Práticas

- Sensibilização feita pelos Agentes de saúde para a prevenção da malária e de COVID-19
- Mobilização de recursos para COVID e Malaria no montante de: 31 047 306 USD (2021-2024)

Chaves estrangulamentos/desafios encontrados e como foram abordados

- Dificuldade nas deslocações as províncias para a realização das actividades no nível subnacional
- Realização de testes de COVID antes de cada deslocação as províncias
- Reuniões virtuais e dificuldades de aceder a internet/ internet lenta
- Pessoas com medo de ir a s estruturas sanitárias. A mensagem que é passada nos Mídias é “ Ficar em casa”
- Diminuição do número de RH devido ao decreto de emergência que decreta que as pessoas com mais de 60 anos e com factores de risco (Hipertensão arterial , diabetes , etc) fiquem em casa
- Principal foco do Ministério é a resposta ao COVID-19
- A distancia social, a emergência a irregularidade dos serviços de transporte diminuiu consideravelmente a implementação de actividades como reuniões de coordenação, treinamento e supervisões

Análise de lacunas 2021

| Designação | NECESSIDADES | FINANCIADAS | LACUNAS |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|---------|
| LLINs(# número de mercadorias) | 23 924 566 | | |
| PID US\$* | | | |
| ACTs (número de Comp) | | | |
| Artemether-Lumefantrine (Comp) | 46 497 599 | | |
| Artesunate-Amodiaquine (Comp) | 42 490 223 | | |
| Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquina (Comp) | 23 789 520 | | |
| TDRs (número de TDR)* | 11 116 990 | | |
| Artesunate 60MG/vial VIAL (INJ) | 10 681 214 | | |
| Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (COMP) | 13 599 175 | | |
| Total de US\$ precisa de serviços essenciais* | PEN em fase de elaboração | | |
| Plano estratégico total de US\$ para a malária* | | | |

PEN 2021-2025 em fase de elaboração, custos não conhecidos

Análise de lacunas 2022

| | NECESSIDADES | FINANCIADAS | LACUNAS |
|--|--------------|-------------|---------|
| LLINs(# número de mercadorias) | 24,676,556 | | |
| PID US\$* | | | |
| ACTs (número de Comp) | | | |
| Artemether-Lumefantrine (Comp) | 50,156,583 | | |
| Artesunate-Amodiaquine (Comp) | 34,312,147 | | |
| Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquina (Comp) | 25,661,578 | | |
| TDRs (número de TDR)* | 12,441,626 | | |
| Artesunate 60MG/vial VIAL (INJ) | 11,521,742 | | |
| Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (COMP) | 13 599 175 | | |
| Total de US\$ precisa de serviços essenciais* | | | |
| Plano estratégico total de US\$ para a malária* | | | |

*PEN 2021-2025 em fase de elaboração, custos não conhecidos

Análise de lacunas 2023

| | NECESSIDADES | FINANCIADAS | LACUNAS |
|---|--------------|-------------|---------|
| LLINs(# número de mercadorias) | 2,714,659 | | |
| PID US\$* | | | |
| ACTs (número de Comp) | | | |
| Artemether-Lumefantrine (Comp) | 53,368,416 | | |
| Artesunate-Amodiaquine (Comp) | 36,509,357 | | |
| Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquina(Comp) | 27,304,848 | | |
| TDRs (número de TDR)* | 13,735,808 | | |
| Artesunate 60MG/vial VIAL (INJ) | 12,259,541 | | |
| Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (COMP) | 13 599 175 | | |
| Total de US\$ precisa de serviços essenciais* | | | |
| Plano estratégico total de US\$ para a malária* | | | |

*PEN 2021-2025 em fase de elaboração, custos não conhecidos

Requisitos de Suporte de Implementação (TA) para 2021

| Atividade e o Tipo TA | Período |
|--|---------------------|
| Redinamização do sistema de alerta precoce as epidemias de malária (sítios sentinela, reforço da capacidade, ferramentas) | Maio 2021 |
| Teste de sensibilidade dos vectores aos insecticidas (implicação do sector académico) | Janeiro Agosto 2021 |
| Elaboração e apoio na implementação de Plano de advocacia e Mobilização de recursos domésticos e internacionais | Junho 2021 |

RBM CRSPC Southern Africa Sub-Regional
National Malaria Control Program
Managers and Partners Meeting

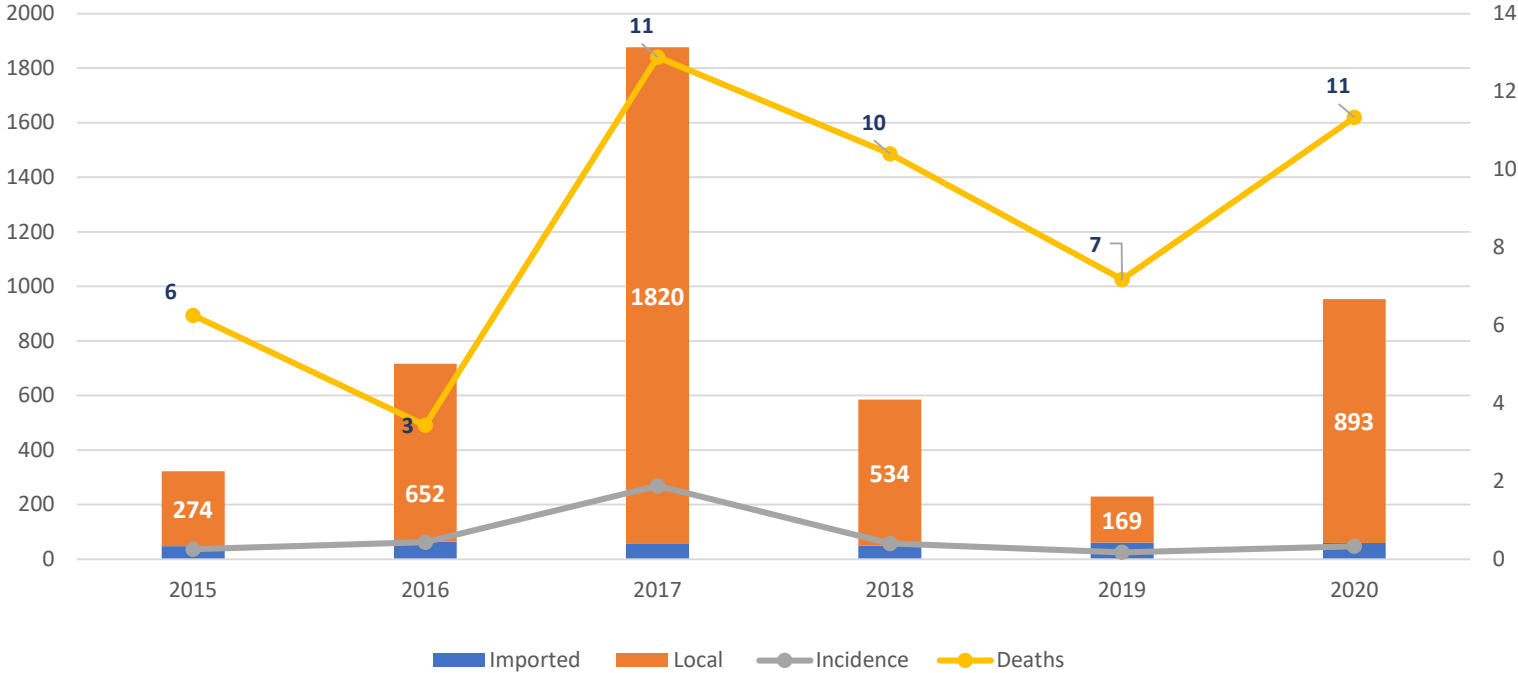
Virtual

13 November 2020

Botswana

In 2019, Cases declined to an all-time low of 148 local cases

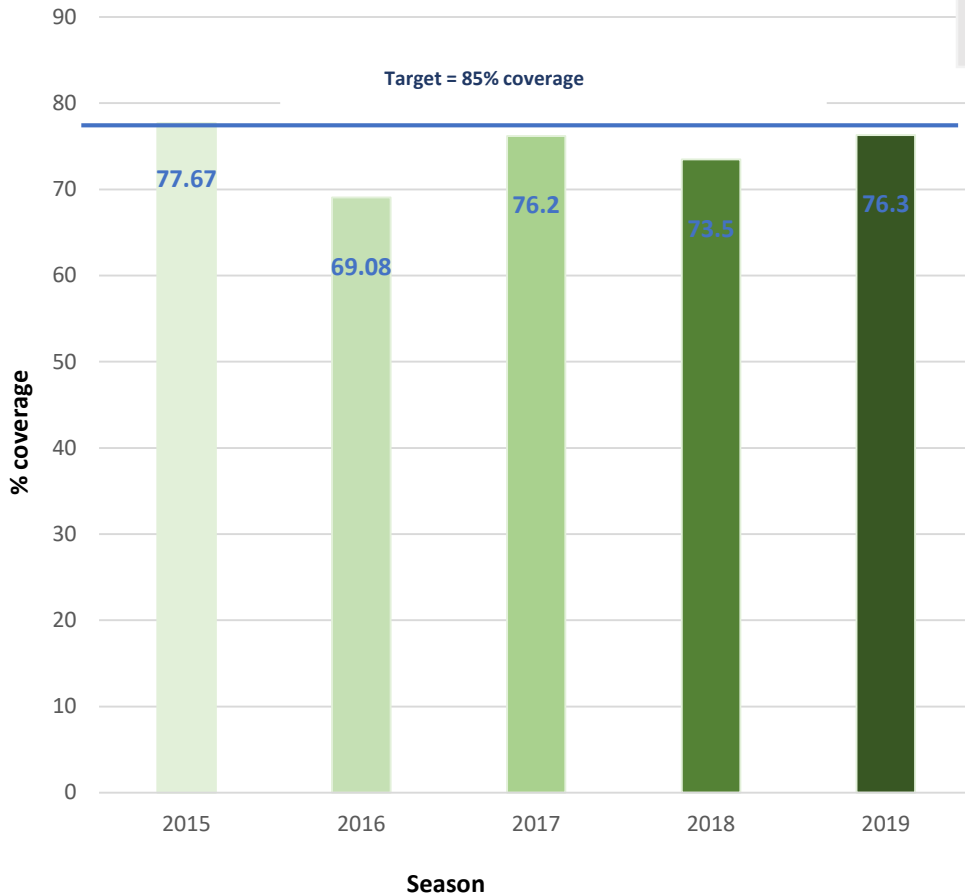
Epidemiology/Disease burden 2015-2020



Despite the small epidemics that occur every three years, the incidence of malaria has rained below 1/1000 population; making the elimination goal attainable.

Over the past 5 years IRS coverage has remained below the set target of 85%

IRS coverage 2015-2018



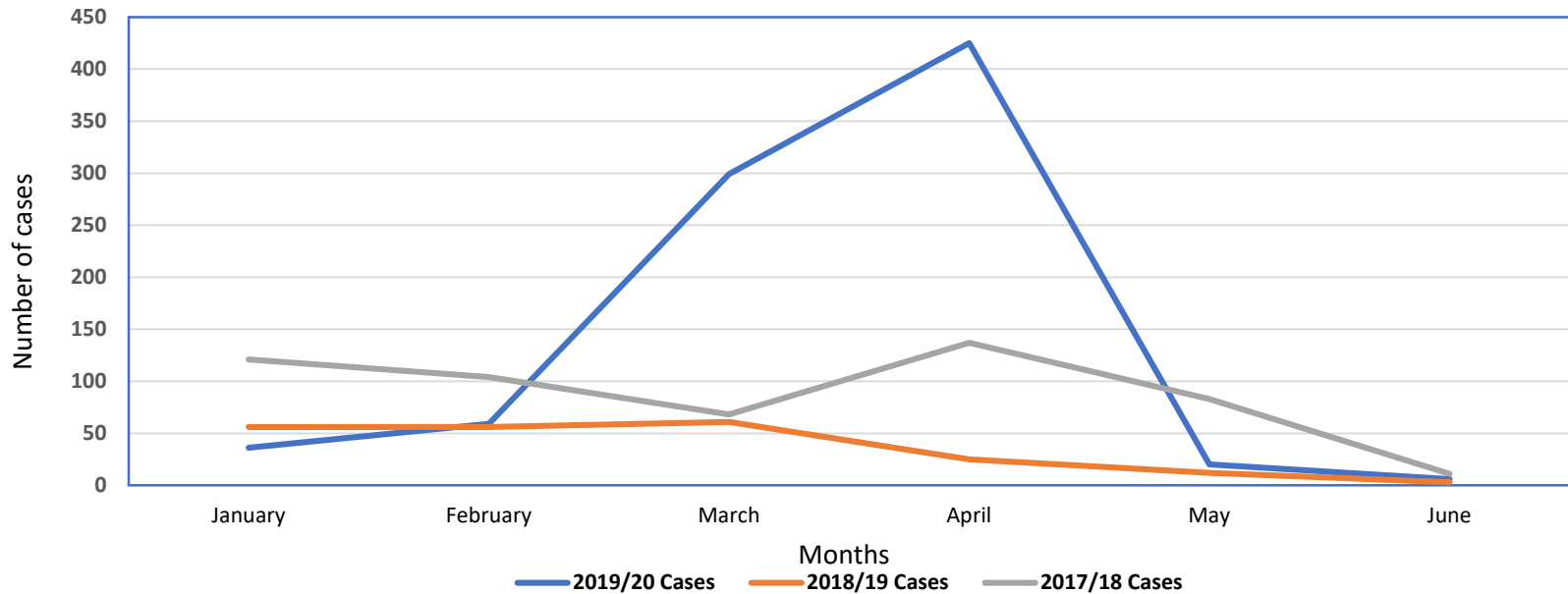
Mass LLINS distribution is conducted every 3 years

| <Administrative unit> | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-----------------------|------|------|--------------|------|------|--------------|
| Ngami | | | 22000 | | | 948 |
| Boteti | | | 9250 | | | 1703 |
| Bobirwa | | | 7300 | | | - |
| Chobe | | | 12000 | | | 11632 |
| Okavango | | | 45000 | | | 51989 |
| Tutume | | | 2800 | | | 5007 |
| Total | | | 98350 | | | 71756 |

Blanket LLINs distribution is implemented in the highly receptive Okavango district. In all the other districts LLINs are distributed in active and residual non active foci where majority of structures are un-sprayable or IRS is operationally impossible mainly due to urbanization

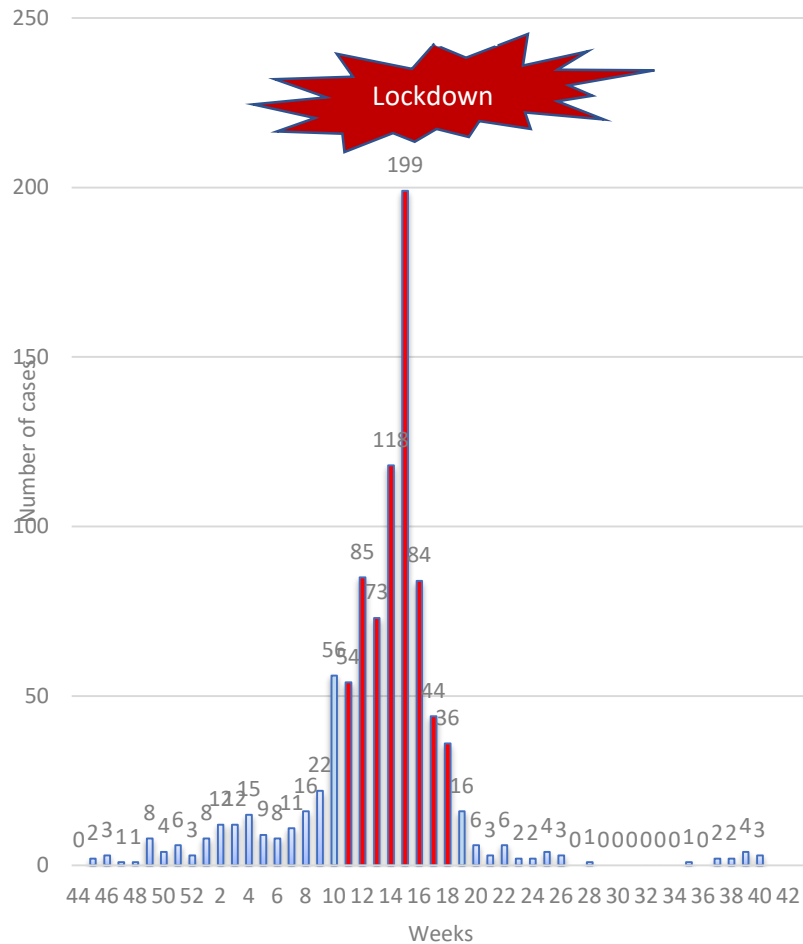
Impact of COVID-19 on Planned Malaria Interventions in 2020

Number of cases per month (January – June compared to the previous 2 seasons)



- There was a slightly decrease in number of cases for both the transmission year 2017/18 and 2018/19, though in April of 2017/18, cases escalated a bit and went down in the next month.
- In summary the line of best fit shows a constant decrease in number of Malaria cases, between January and June for both transmission seasons 2017/18 and 2018/19, while 2019/20 cases follows a normal distribution curve, with a peak in March-April, which was during lockdown.
- The year 2019/20 experienced a late rainfall as compared to the year 2017/18 and 2018/19. The lockdown also had a massive impact in the escalating cases.

There seems to be a correlation between the increase in the number of cases and the lockdown



- This was mostly experienced in Okavango and Bobirwa districts which recorded highest number of malaria cases. Information from vector control reports show that most housing structures in the lands and cattle posts are less protective.
- Although some of the affected communities received LLINs during the mass distribution, the keep up campaigns to facilitate increased awareness and continuous/ sustained usage were not implemented during to the lockdown.
- An increase in malaria cases among the younger age group 5-21 years has been recorded, particularly in Bobirwa and Okavango districts, which were the hardest hit areas..
- Malaria advertisements on the national television and radio were cancelled to increased demand for the COVID 19 broadcasts and sensitization.
- Attention and resources were diverted to the COVID response and therefore reducing the overall implementation capacity for other programs

Key Bottlenecks encountered and how they were addressed

| Challenges | Mitigation measures |
|---|--|
| IRS coverage below the set target | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rollout of the CATTTEM and further capacity strengthening activities for effective engagement of communities for increased update of vector control and other malaria prevention interventions. Through this model community members will take an active role in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of vector control interventions. Standardized planning, data collection and reporting tools for community mobilization activities. These will guide the implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and allocation of resources for community mobilization activities |
| High case fatality rate observed over the past years despite the decline in incidence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of additional job aides and virtual learning materials will serve as a complementary intervention in that clinicians will easily access the materials as individuals or small group settings Targeted supervision and mentoring visits. Setting up a case management audit committee, comprised of prominent experts in malaria case management, which will facilitate continuous quality improvement activities based on audit findings and experience sharing across the districts. |
| Significant number of cases reported in the southern part of the country | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the new stratification information the program will deploy targeted vector control interventions and improved surveillance to interrupt transmission in these areas. District teams have been trained on basic entomological surveillance to capacitate them to conduct thorough entomological and case investigations for increased understanding of the drivers of transmission and inform appropriate response. |
| COVID 19 causing increased burden on the already overstretched health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of activities/services especially for community mobilisation in some districts Where possible districts leveraged on additional resources such as vehicles to conduct surveillance activities |

RBM- Comité des Partenaires pour l'appui aux
pays et regional (RBM-CRSPC)

Réunion Annuelle des Responsables des
Programmes de Lutte contre le Paludisme et des
Partenaires
Virtuelle

13 Novembre 2020

Comoros

État de la mise en œuvre: le pays est-il sur la bonne voie pour atteindre les objectifs du PSN

| INDICATEURS | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| CAS autochtones | Cible PSN : 4989 | Cible PSN : 1500 | Cible PSN : 120 | Cible PSN : 0 |
| | Résultat : 4893 | Résultat : 19682 | Résultat : 17697 | Résultat : 2502 |
| Décès | Cible PSN : 2 | Cible PSN : 0 | Cible PSN : 0 | Cible PSN : 0 |
| | Résultat : 2 | Résultat : 8 | Résultat : 1 | Résultat : 1 |
| District avec zéro cas autochtones | Cible PSN : 10 | Cible PSN : 12 | Cible PSN : 15 | Cible PSN : 17 |
| | Résultat : 10 | Résultat : 10 | Résultat : 10 | Résultat : 0 |
| Foyers actifs | Cible PSN : 214 | Cible PSN : 184 | Cible PSN : 30 | Cible PSN : 0 |
| | Résultat : 214 | Résultat : 214 | Résultat : 214 | Résultat : 148 |

Impact du COVID-19 sur l'implémentation des interventions de lutte contre le paludisme en 2020

- Diminution de la fréquentation dans les structures sanitaires,
- Réquisition des cadres du programme pour la lutte de la pandémie
- Retard de livraison des produits de santé commandé,
- Limitation des activités nécessitant le regroupement de la population,
- Surenchérissement des activités de distribution de masse par la multiplication des sites et l'application des mesures barrières.

Meilleures Pratiques

- Existence d'au moins un ASC formé par village sur l'utilisation des TDR et le suivi des cas,
- Existence d'une unité de surveillance dans chaque village composé des ASC, Chefs des Villages et Imams,
- Organisation des réunions mensuels de revue et de planification avec les ASC et le personnel de santé des districts,
- L'implication de la communauté tout au long du processus d'organisation des campagnes,

Goulots d'étranglement/ Obstacles rencontrés et comment ils ont été résolus

| Goulots d'étranglement | Solutions |
|---|--|
| Insuffisance de financement : partenaires financiers limités | Réunions de plaidoyer |
| Insuffisance d'un personnel qualifié en entomologie et en communication | Soumission d'une requête pour recrutement/ affectation |
| Expertise limitée au niveau national | Mobilisation de l'expertise internationale |
| | |
| | |

Analyse des écarts 2021

| | Besoins | Financés | Gaps |
|--|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| MILDA (# nombre) pour les femmes enceintes | 25,560 | 0 | 25,560 |
| PID US\$ | 1,300,092 | 579,215 | 720,877 |
| CTAs (# doses) | 2000 | 690 | 1310 |
| TDRs (# nombre) | 130,000 | 100,000 | 30,000 |
| Total US\$ services essentiels | 591,515,036 | 137,000 | 591,378,036 |
| Produits de santé, équipements, supports de communication | 1,367,319 | 477,686 | 989,633 |
| Total US\$ du PSN | 2,604,375 | 629,455 | 1,974,900 |

Analyse des écarts 2022

| | Besoins | Financés | Gaps |
|---|-----------|----------|-----------|
| MILDA (# nombre) pour les femmes enceintes | 26,230 | 0 | 26,230 |
| PID US\$ | 1,321,992 | 0 | 1,321,992 |
| CTAs (# doses) | 650 | 0 | 650 |
| TDRs (# nombre) | 130,000 | 0 | 130,000 |
| Total US\$ services essentiels | ND | | |
| Autres | ND | | |
| Autres | ND | | |
| Total US\$ du PSN | ND | | |

Analyse des écarts 2023

| | Besoins | Financés | Écarts |
|---|-----------|----------|-----------|
| MILDA (# nombre) pour les femmes enceintes | 26,912 | 0 | 26,912 |
| PID US\$ | 1,308,067 | 0 | 1,308,067 |
| CTAs (# doses) | 650 | 0 | 650 |
| TDRs (# nombre) | 130,000 | 0 | 130,000 |
| Total US\$ services essentiels | ND | | |
| Autres | ND | | |
| Autres | ND | | |
| Total US\$ du PSN | ND | | |

Exigences de l'Assistance Technique pour l'année 2021

| Activité et le type d'assistance | Période |
|---|----------------|
| Organiser l'enquête anthropologique sur la moustiquaire imprégnée d'insecticide (national et international) | Juin 2021 |
| Elaboration du guide et le plan de sensibilisation (national et international) | Novembre 2021 |
| Elaboration de la demande de financement à soumettre au Fonds Mondial (national et international) | Janvier 2021 |
| Elaborer le budget de la subvention (international) | Février 2021 |
| MPR (national et international) | Août 2021 |
| Elaboration du plan stratégique (national et international) | Décembre 2021 |

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Virtual

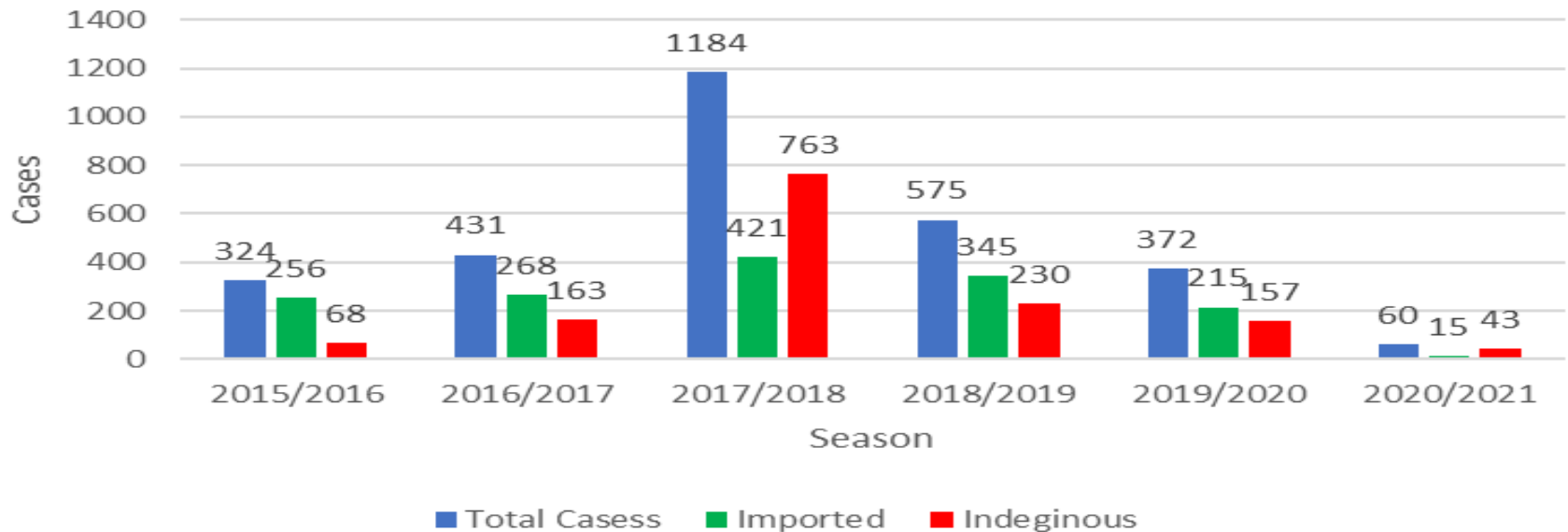
13 November 2020

Eswatini

Implementation Status: Is the country on track with addressing the MSP targets

- Goal of eliminating malaria by 2020

Confirmed Cases by Season



Impact of COVID-19 on Planned Malaria Interventions in 2020

- Stalled planned activities such as Proactive/Reactive case detection, community events

BEST PRACTICES

- Community engagement campaigns done before emergence of Covid-19, have positively contributed to the IRS coverage, even though they had to stop
- Successfully carried out KAP survey amidst the Covid epidemic

KEY BOTTLENECKS

- Fuel shortages amongst Government- partner assistance
- Delays in procurement of PPE- partner assistance

Gap analysis

| | NEED | FINANCED by GF, Please note GVT allocations are annual | GAPS |
|--------|--------------|---|------|
| Year 1 | 2 435 807.84 | 1 164 261 | |
| Year 2 | 1 914 443.15 | 724 835 | |
| Year 3 | 2 134 077.08 | 746 696 | |
| Total | 6 484 328.44 | 2 635 791 | |



REPOBLIKAN'I MADAGASIKARA
Fitiavana - Tanindrazana - Fandrosoana

RBM- Partners Committee for the support to countries and regional(RBM-CRSPC)

Annual Meeting of Malaria Control Program Managers and Partners Virtual

November, 13th, 2020

Madagascar



Status of implementation: the country is it on track to achieve the objectives PSN ?(1)



Programme National de Lutte contre le Paludisme

**REVUE A MI PARCOURS
DU PLAN STRATEGIQUE
DE LUTTE CONTRE LE
PALUDISME
2018 - 2020**

Rapport de la Revue

Mai 2020

Expected impact to the objectives

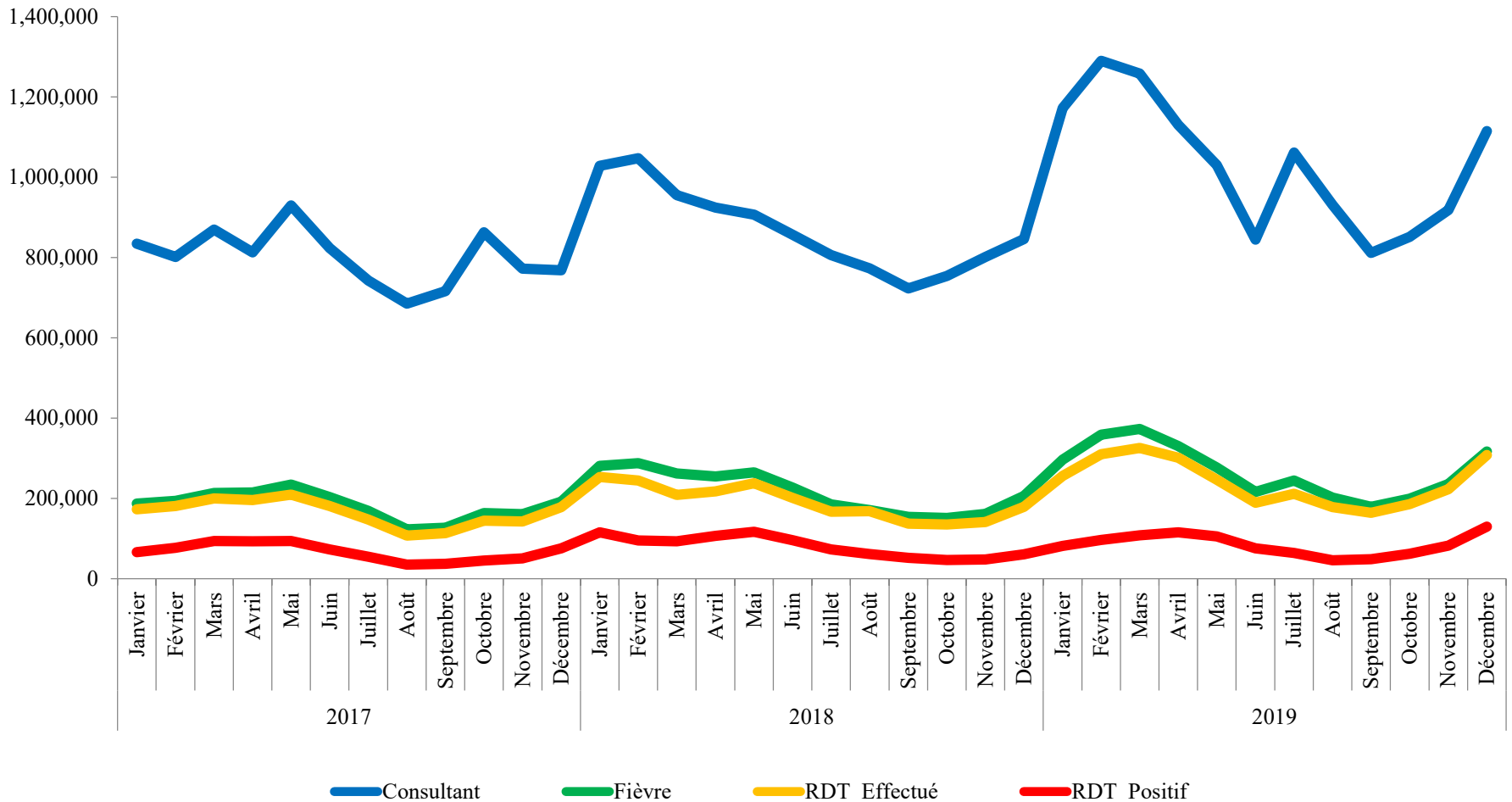
- Condition for success: Adequate implementation of interventions according to stratification.
- Annual decrease in incidence of 40% in high endemic districts and 30% in other areas.
- WHO Strategy for Malaria: 75% decrease in incidence until 2025.

Status of implementation: the country is it on track to achieve the objectives PSN (2)

| Indicators | Basic data (2016) | Data 2018 | Data 2019 |
|---|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Malaria cases | 1 525 279 | 965 390 | 1 016 327 |
| Malaria cases confirmed by microscopy or TDR | 63.13 | 36.7 | 37.58 |
| Proportion of hospital deaths from malaria among all confirmed deaths at hospital level | 7% | 12.57% | 9.24% |
| Proportion of children aged 6 to 59 months with malaria infection | 7% | 3% | ND |

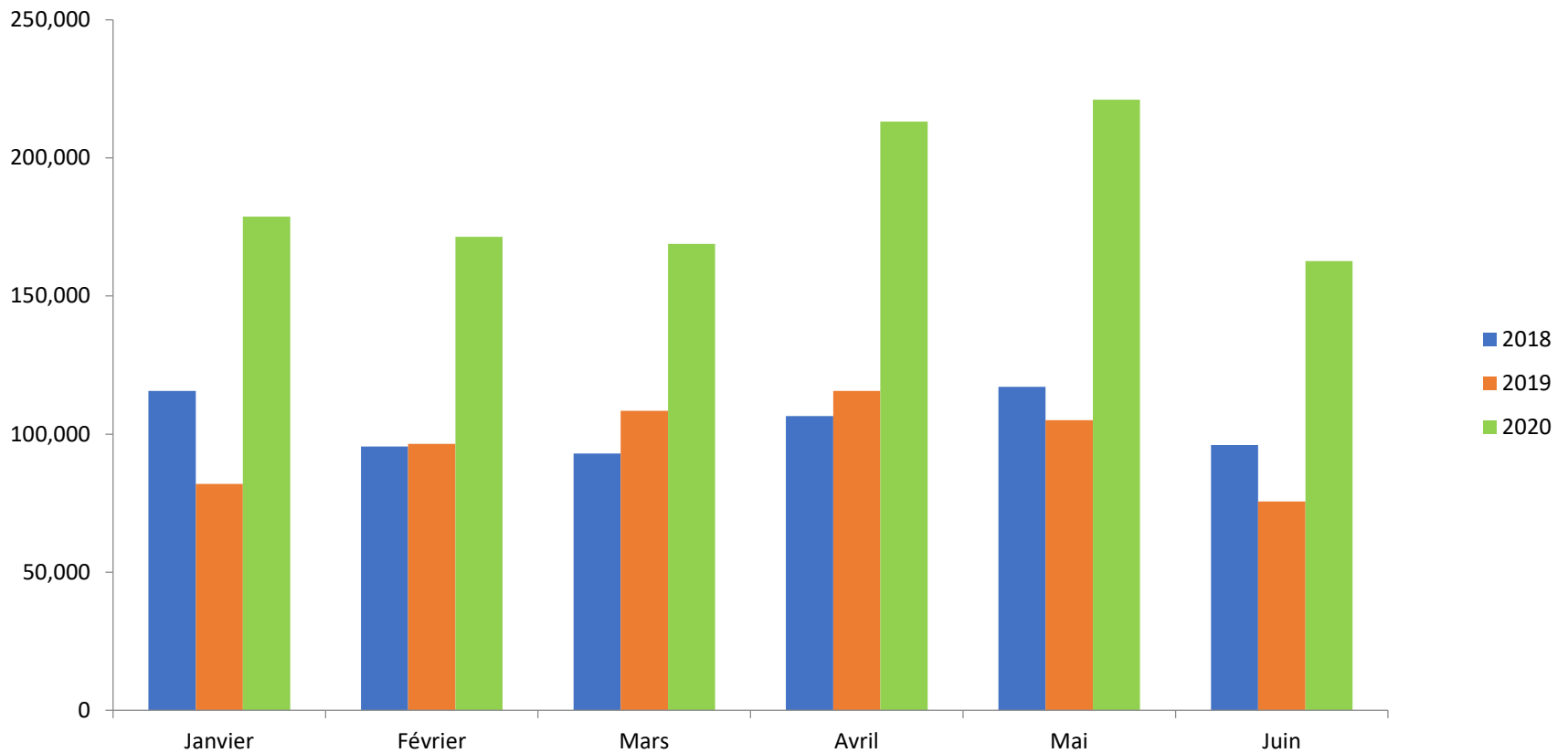
Status of implementation: the country is it on track to achieve the objectives PSN (3)

Malaria cases from 2017 to 2019, Madagascar



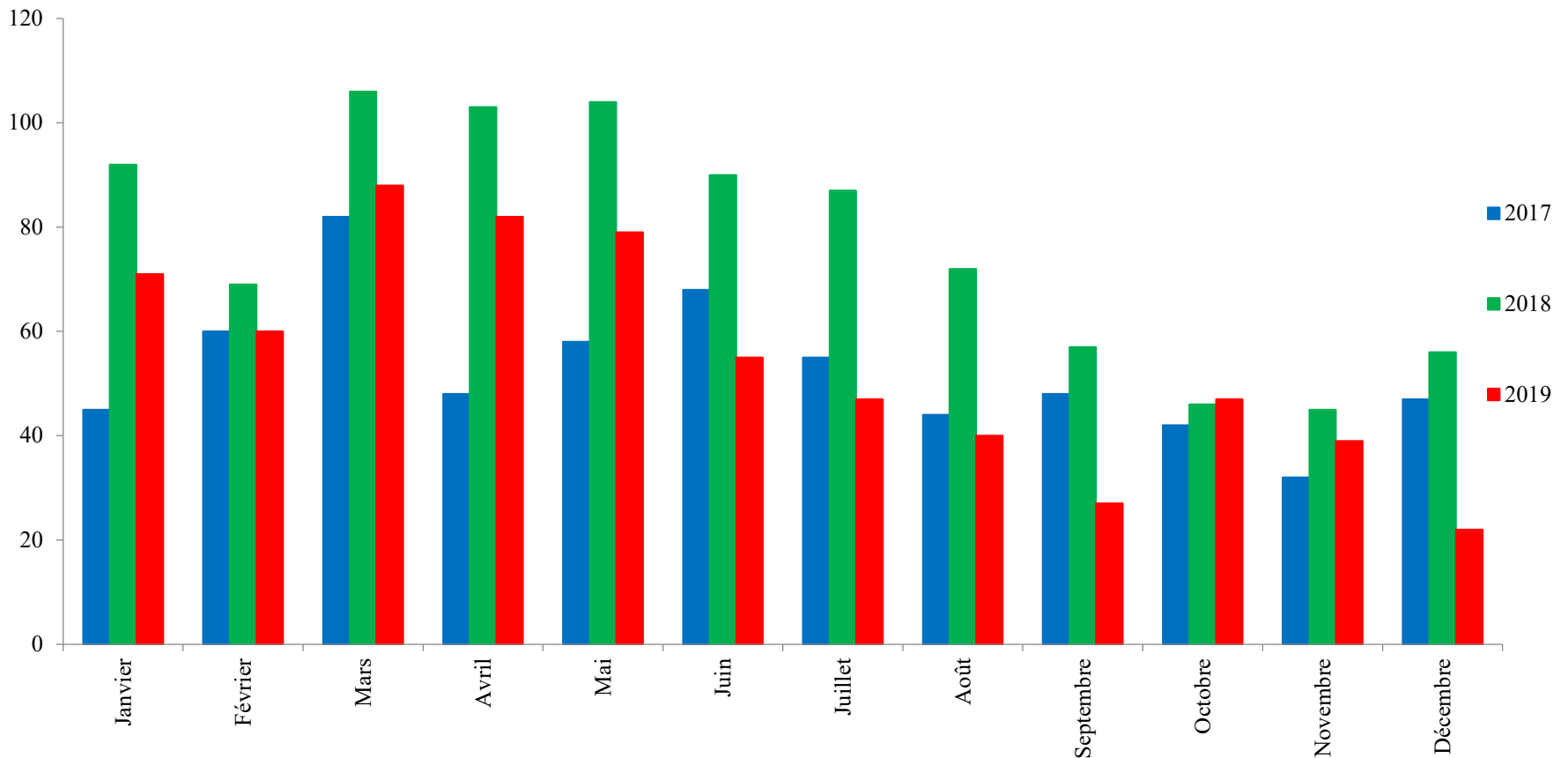
Status of implementation: the country is it on track to achieve the objectives PSN (4)

Trend of malaria cases in the first semester from 2018 to 2020



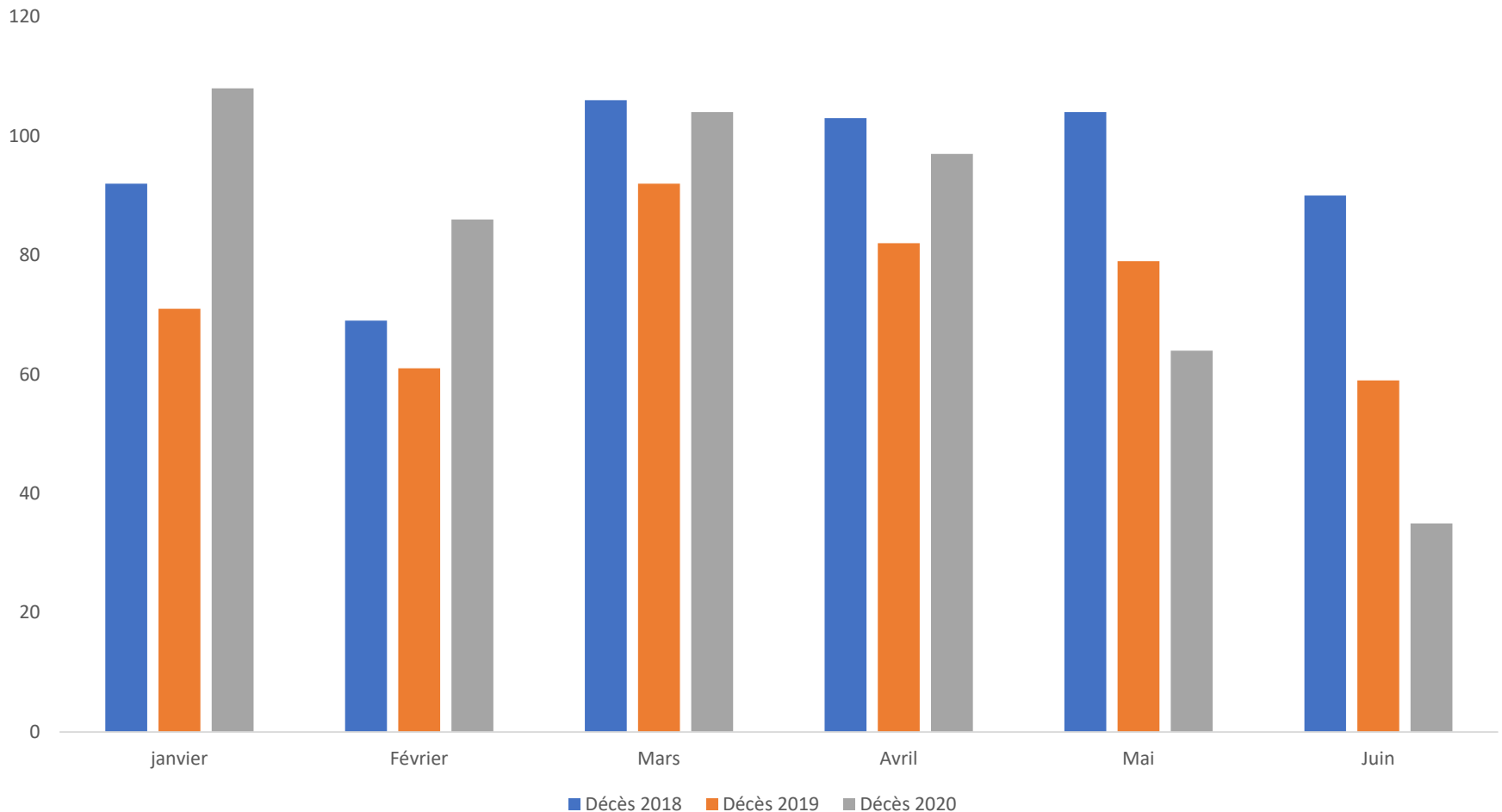
Status of implementation: the country is it on track to achieve the objectives PSN (5)

Malaria deaths from 2017 to 2019, Madagascar



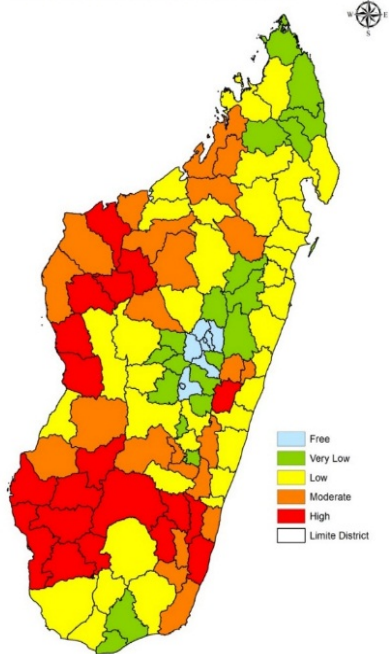
Status of implementation: the country is it on track to achieve the objectives PSN (6)

Deaths from malaria during the first semester of 2018 to 2020

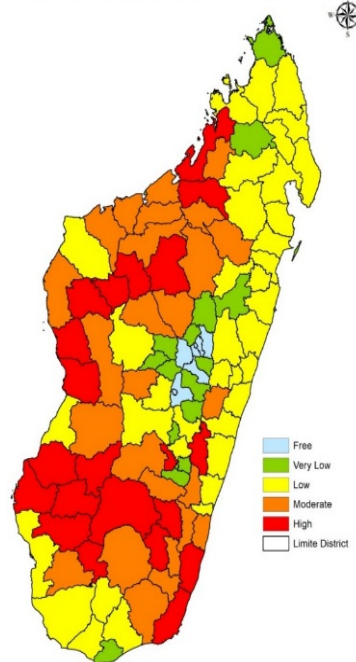


Status of implementation: the country is it on track to achieve the objectives PSN (5)

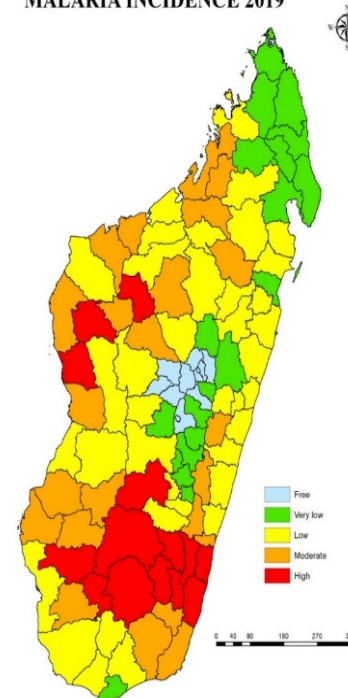
MALARIA INCIDENCE 2017



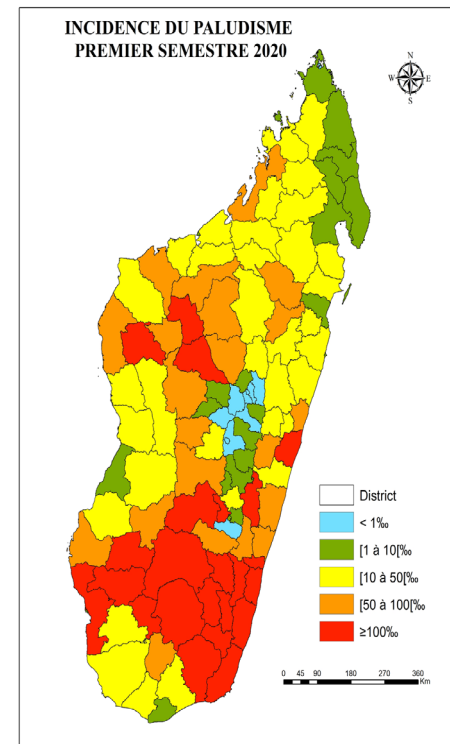
MALARIA INCIDENCE 2018



MALARIA INCIDENCE 2019



INCIDENCE DU PALUDISME
PREMIER SEMESTRE 2020



Impact of COVID-19 on the implementation of interventions against malaria in 2020

- ❑ Health workers mobilization at the peripheral level to prioritize fight against Covid-19 activities;
- ❑ Insufficient malaria commodities due to increased cases and disruption of international supply;
- ❑ Release of funds' delay and failure to respect implementing activities period;
- ❑ Training sites' increased number in accordance with the number of participants with at most 50 participants per training sites;
- ❑ Very limited and conditioned inter-regional travel;
- ❑ LLINs supply chain delay for continuous strategy, causing start activity's delay (planned for March 2020, postponed to August 2020);
- ❑ Meeting and training limitation.

Best practices

- ❑ Ensure malaria commodities regular supply to PhaGDis, health facilities and at community level through streamlined shipments given the commodities critical situation at country level due to delay in delivery;
- ❑ Linking LLINs distribution at Community level with messages to be delivered to people with Covid-19, distribution resumed in June 2020 and more than 235,000 LLINs were distributed during this period;
- ❑ Regular monitoring of commodities availability at the PhaGDis;
- ❑ Supply plan reorganization with commodities emergency shipments if necessary, with national RBM partners support;
- ❑ Online validation with health districts of purchase order reports, before periodic shipments;
- ❑ Support districts and regions by the establishment of central level coaching system.

Obstacles encountered and how they were resolved (1)

□ *Problems with continuity of care*

➤ Diagnosis and treatment

- Reminders by email to peripheral managers of the continuity of the effective application of national guidelines on the management of malaria (diagnosis of all cases of fever and treatment of all confirmed cases according to national guidelines).
- Reminders on the facebook of the Ministry of Public Health on the malaria treatment protocol in the country.
- Ensure the regular supply of malaria inputs to PhaGDis, health facilities and at the community level by streamlined shipments given the critical situation of inputs at country level because there was a delay in delivery which did not follow demand due to the COVID 19 context

Obstacles encountered and how they were resolved (2)

❑ *Problems with continuity of care*

- Chemoprevention (intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy) if applicable
- Reminders by email to peripheral officials for the continuity of IPT in the targeted districts
- Preparation and sending of a reminder note for the 106 districts targeted to apply the IPT.
- Ensure the availability of SP at the level of PhaGDis and health facilities.

Obstacles encountered and how they were resolved (3)

❑ **Problem on the implementation of training**

- Training by confcall of the operational level on the effectiveness of investigations and responses to abnormal situations observed in areas being eliminated.
- Training in waves to respect the standard of distinction and limit the number of participants.

❑ **Decrease in attendance of health facilities**

SBCC

- Strengthening of communication on facebook, radio television
- Integration of the social mobilization of malaria with the Covid 19
- Information signed by the Secretary General on the continuity of service
- Sends messages on malaria and Covid 19

Gap analysis 2021

| | Need | Finance | Gaps |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| LLINS (#number of products) | | | 0 |
| IRS (\$) | 7 568 515,92 | 1 105 503,21 | 6 463 012,71 |
| CTA (# number of products) | 2 432 947 | 1 779 389 | 0 |
| TDR (# number of products) | 5 840 558 | 5 840 558 | 0 |
| Total Need€ essential services | 13 378 515,54 | 4 067 470,09 | 9 311 045,45 |
| Others (\$) | 2 834 936,24 | 2 335 260,16 | 499 676,07 |
| Total Need € Strategic plan (\$) | 53 302 375,29 | 30 297 768,13 | 23 004 607,16 |

Essential Services: Program Management, Procurement and Inventory Management, Integrated Vector Management - Specific Services for Key Populations - Others: IEC / BCC, Epidemic Response, Monitoring Evaluation, Entomology and Parasitology

Gap analysis 2022

| | Need | Finance | Gaps |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| LLINS (#number of products) | | | |
| IRS (\$) | 7 723 250,95 | 1 052 158,20 | 6 671 092,76 |
| CTA (# number of products) | 2 795 827 | 1 655 162 | 0 |
| TDR (# number of products) | 6 520 004 | 6 520 004 | 0 |
| Total Need€ essential services | 12 633 283,98 | 3 068 913,72 | 9 564 370,26 |
| Others (\$) | 3 620 252,99 | 2 951 178,29 | 669 074,70 |
| Total Need € Strategic plan (\$) | 41 409 923,91 | 15 167 659 | 26 242 264,91 |

Gap analysis 2023

| | Need | Finance | Gaps |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| LLINS (#number of products) | | | |
| IRS (\$) | 3 360 287,73 | 1 129 315,97 | 2 230 971,76 |
| CTA (# number of products) | 3 179 107 | 1 987 355 | 0 |
| TDR (# number of products) | 7 208 392 | 7 208 392 | 0 |
| Total Need€ essential services | 8 996 556,45 | 677 337,72 | 8 319 218,73 |
| Others (\$) | 2 976 134,40 | 1 195 532,51 | 1 780 601,89 |
| Total Need € Strategic plan (\$) | 25 616 201,34 | 14 880 706,28 | 10 735 495,07 |

Technical assistance needs

| Country | Activity | Technical Assistance | Partner | Due Date | Cost Estimate (USD) | Comments |
|------------|--|---|---------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Madagascar | Elaboration of the integrated vector management plan | | GAP | 1st trimester 2021 | 8 595,64 | |
| Madagascar | Elaboration of the vector control strategy document | | GAP | 2nd trimester 2021 | 15 880,17 | |
| Madagascar | Technical assistance for the grant making NMF3 | International technical assistance to support the national technical group during the grant making and responses to the comments of the TRP NMF3 | GAP | December 2020 | 15 000 | An international technical assistant |
| Madagascar | Implement DHIS2 entomology software / Vector control in Madagascar | International assistant (medical entomologist and DHIS2 entomo / LAV specialist) to support the NMCP to implement the national DHIS2/DHIS2 entomology/vector control software and ensure its integration into the National system | GAP | octobre - beginning november 2020 | 15 000 | French speaking or bilingual technical assistant |
| Madagascar | Update the National Resistance Management Plan (2018-2022) | Technical assistant (medical entomologist) to support in the evaluation (mid-term) and to the update of the Plan | GAP | end of november 2020 | 15 000 | French speaking or bilingual technical assistant |
| Madagascar | Identify the country needs in studying the malaria vectors ecology | International assistant to identify with the PNL the country's needs on vector ecology data in the main epidemiological strata of the country | GAP | decemeber 2020/february 2021 | 20 000 | French speaking or bilingual technical assistant |
| Madagascar | Develop a training document on the management of malaria in more than five years | International and national assistant | GAP | January:March 2021 | 15 000 | To follow up on the plan to extend support to the community |

Thank you



**East and Southern Africa CRSPC
Annual Meeting
13/11/2020**

Malawi



Implementation Status: Are you on Track with addressing the MSP

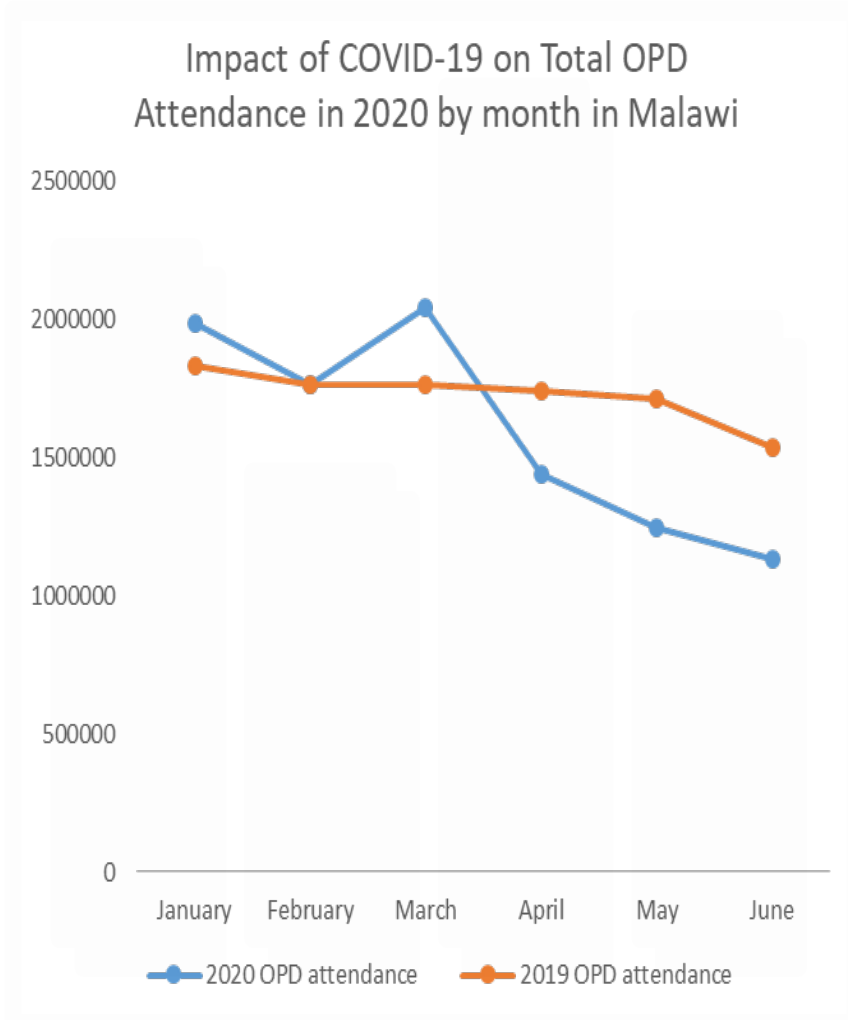
Yes, We are on Track.

At Mid term:

The incidence of malaria is at 286/1000 pop. from 386/1000 pop. in 2015 against an MSP target of 193/1000 pop. in 2022.

Mortality rate is currently at 13/100 000 pop. against an MSP target of 12/100 000 pop. by 2022

Impact OF COVID-19



- Number of Malaria cases increased
- Malaria commodities consumption increased
- Malaria Learners Treatment Kit was interrupted due to closure of schools
- Low ANC attendance
- Low total OPD attendance
- Prolonged Treatment Efficacy Study
- Timeliness of reporting affected

Summary of COVID-19 Status as of 11/11/2020

- Total number of tests done =67,281
- Total confirmed cases= 5,955
- Total Recovered cases= 5,366
- Active cases = 404
- Total deaths = 185
- Daily new infections range from 0 to 10

GAPS AND BOTTLE NECKS

- Depletion of Malaria commodities to low stock levels
- Delays in shipment of malaria commodities and vector control supplies
- Delays in IRS implementation due to late delivery of insecticides
- Unable to conduct Malaria review meetings due to gathering restrictions

TA Requirements

- TA on cost benefit analysis of key malaria interventions
- TA on economic benefits of malaria elimination in Malawi
- TA on 2021 Mass campaign implementation
 - Macroplanning
 - Microplanning
 - Household registration
 - Review and Report writing
- TA on Malaria burden stratifications and prioritization of interventions
- TA on Preparations for the “Zero Malaria Starts with me campaign”.

REUNIÃO DE PARCEIROS SUB-Regionais do
PROGRAMA de Controlo da Malária sub-Regional do
RBM CRSPC Southern África

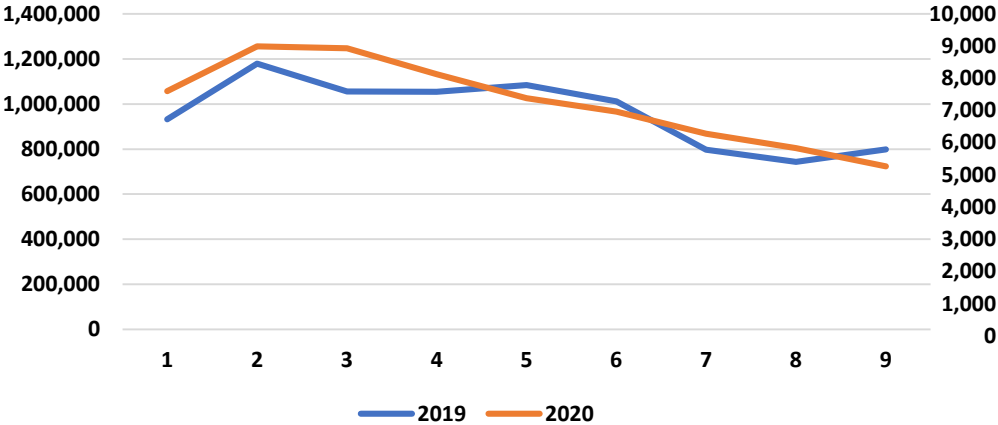
Virtual

13 Novembro 2020

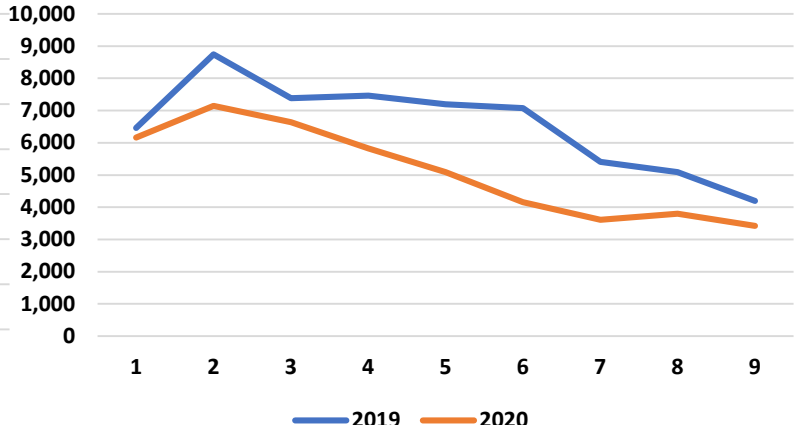
Mozambique

Estado de implementação: O país está no caminho certo para abordar os objetivos do MSP

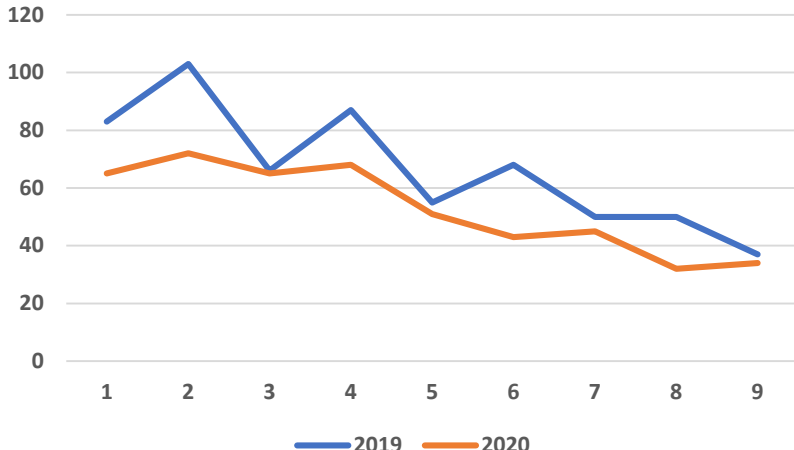
Total Malaria Casess



Total severe malaria



Total Malaria Deaths



Impacto do COVID-19 nas Intervenções Planeadas da Malária em 2020 particularmente no 1 semestre

- Não realizadas Visitas de supervisão de nível central, provincial e distrital integrada com a Avaliação de qualidade de dados.
- As medidas de emergência decretadas pelo Governo de Moçambique para reduzir a propagação da COVID-19 limitaram o envolvimento, a todos os níveis, de todos os sectores relevantes na promoção e utilização de serviços de qualidade sobre prevenção, diagnóstico e tratamento da malária – Foram interrompidos os encontros de coordenação, treino de voluntários, professores e líderes comunitários e religiosos, incluindo as visitas porta a porta, sessões de disseminação de mensagem em locais de culto e diálogos comunitários.
- CCU Inicialmente prevista para Abril foi adiada para Finais de Julho. O modelo de distribuição de redes foi readaptado e será feita a distribuição casa-casa. As actividades de preparação já iniciaram em Junho e a distribuição será entre final de Agosto a Novembro abrangendo 7 províncias.
- As actividades entomológicas foram interrompidas no mes de Março
- Foram interrompidas as supervisões integradas e Avaliação de Qualidade de Dados(AQD) de nível provincial e distrital;
- Foram interrompidas as reuniões de discussão mensais de dados, realizados em todas as províncias;

Boas Práticas

- Distribuicao de redes mosquiteiras porta a porta(Varedura);
- Introducao do iMSS ate ao nivel do distrito;
- Supervisao integrada(APE, DIS, Lab, Farmacia e VM&A) e avalicao da qualidade de dados;
- Analise minuciosa dos obitos por malaria nos Hospitais;
- Disponibilizacao dos instrumentos de registo e cacifos para armazenamento dos instrumentos;
- Comemoracao dos dias de malaria;
- Uso de informacao para direcionar as actividade do PNCM (Ex PIDOM na zona sul do Pais);
- Planificacao do MDA em dois distritos(Ibo e Metuge) para mitigar os efeitos do terrorismo;
- Introducao do piloto do SMC em Nampula;

Chaves estrangulamentos/desafios encontrados e como foram abordados

- Pandemia da COVID-19;
- Insurgentes na zona centro do País;
- Terrorismo na provincial de em Cabo Delgado;
- Atrazos na chegada dos embarques das redes mosquiteiras(**Campanha ira decorer ate dezembro de 2020**)
- Reprogramacao das actividade tendo em conta a Pandemia da COVID-19
 - Formacoes em pequenas escalas e apoio remote as provincias
- Enceramento de unidade sanitarias em Palma, Mueda, Mucimboa Muidumbe, Macomia Quissanga, Meluco e Ibo

Análise de lacunas 2021 a 2023 Para Redes

Redes para Campanha Massiva

QUANTITIES OF LLINS NEEDED

| | Baseline | Country targets | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Total country LLINs requirements | 8 141 913 | 13 709 348 | 1 643 600 | 7 726 561 | 13 717 248 |
| Country need for mass campaign | 6 564 878 | 11 810 783 | - | 6 037 688 | 11 981 856 |
| Country need for routine distribution | 1 577 035 | 1 898 565 | 1 643 600 | 1 688 872 | 1 735 392 |
| Nets funded/committed | 6 944 710 | 12 014 149 | 1 643 600 | 7 726 561 | 13 717 248 |
| Government | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Fund | 5 346 710 | 12 014 149 | 1 643 600 | 7 726 561 | 13 717 248 |
| PMI | 1 598 000 | - | - | - | - |
| Outstanding gap | 1 197 203 | 1 695 199 | - | - | - |

FINANCIAL NEEDS

| | Baseline | Country targets | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Total country need | 32 122 418 | 55 174 501 | 6 683 698 | 37 868 433 | 68 508 216 |
| Mass campaign needs | 27 726 433 | 49 882 252 | - | 31 000 633 | 61 451 244 |
| Routine distribution needs | 4 395 985 | 5 292 249 | 6 683 698 | 6 867 799 | 7 056 972 |
| Available funding | 32 122 418 | 55 174 501 | 6 683 698 | 37 868 433 | 68 508 216 |
| Government | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Fund | 27 726 433 | 49 882 252 | 6 683 698 | 37 868 433 | 68 508 216 |
| PMI | 4 395 985 | 5 292 249 | - | - | - |
| Outstanding gap | - | - | - | - | - |

Redes para CPN

| Calendar Year | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Total Targeted Population ¹ | | 30 765 055 | 31 780 302 | 32 827 154 | 33 911 134 |
| Continuous Distribution Needs | | | | | |
| Channel #1: ANC ² | 1 577 035 | 1 599 540 | 1 643 600 | 1 688 872 | 1 735 392 |
| Channel #2: School-Based Distribution | | | | | |
| <i>Estimated Total Need for Continuous Channels</i> | 1 577 035 | 1 599 540 | 1 643 600 | 1 688 872 | 1 735 392 |
| Mass Campaign Distribution Needs | | | | | |
| 2019/2020/2021/2022/2023 mass distribution campaign(s) ³ | 5 346 710 | 10 792 312 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Estimated Total Need for Campaigns</i> | 5 346 710 | 10 792 312 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ITN Need: Routine and Campaign | 6 923 745 | 12 391 852 | 1 643 600 | 1 688 872 | 1 735 392 |
| Partner Contributions | | | | | |
| ITNs carried over from previous year | 738 844 | 398 059 | 1 142 496 | 1 096 311 | 1 004 854 |
| ITNs from MOH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ITNs from Global Fund | 5 346 710 | 12 341 289 | 1 597 415 | 1 597 415 | 1 597 415 |
| ITNs from other donors | 200 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ITNs planned with PMI funding ⁴ | 1 036 250 | 795 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ITNs Available | 7 321 804 | 13 534 348 | 2 739 911 | 2 693 726 | 2 602 269 |
| Total ITN Surplus (Gap) | 398 059 | 1 142 496 | 1 096 311 | 1 004 854 | 866 876 |

Análise de lacunas 2021 a 2023 Para PIDOM

GAP ANALYSIS AND ASSUMPTIONS FOR IRS

| | | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total population | 30 834 455 | 31 875 653 | 32 955 342 | 34 074 992 | 35 236 138 |
| A | Malaria endemic | 36 467 370 | 37 707 345 | 38 993 048 | 38 993 048 | 40 326 213 |
| B | Malaria free | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 2 | GAP ANALYSIS FOR IRS | | | | | |
|-----|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| | Total population at risk of malaria | 36 467 370 | 37 707 345 | 38 993 048 | 38 993 048 | 40 326 213 |
| 2,1 | Targeted population for IRS | | | 5 511 179 | 5 551 402 | 5 592 430 |
| 2,2 | Number of structures in IRS targeted areas | | | 1 302 826 | 1 312 393 | 1 338 641 |
| 2,3 | Number of spray cycles per year | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2,4 | total number of structures to be sprayed annually | 0 | 0 | 1 107 402 | 1 115 534 | 1 137 845 |
| 3 | Number of structures for which financing is already available | 0 | 0 | 406 631 | 414 764 | 437 074 |
| 4 | Gap to be covered | 0 | 0 | 700 771 | 700 771 | 700 771 |
| | Insecticide planned for the year | | | | | |

Análise de lacunas 2021 a 2023 para TDRs

| Calendar Year | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| RDT Needs | | | | |
| Total country population | 30 765 055 | 31 780 302 | 32 827 154 | 33 911 134 |
| Population at risk for malaria ¹ | 30 765 055 | 31 780 302 | 32 827 154 | 33 911 134 |
| PMI-targeted at-risk population | 30 765 055 | 31 780 302 | 32 827 154 | 33 911 134 |
| Total number of projected fever cases | 78 035 074 | 75 732 602 | 73 250 488 | 70 526 624 |
| Percent of fever cases tested with an RDT | 33% | 39% | 42% | 50% |
| Percent of fever cases with COVID 19 impact on Malaria | 6% | 3% | | |
| Total RDT Needs ² | 26 009 723 | 29 609 494 | 30 870 217 | 35 270 921 |
| Partner Contributions | | | | |
| RDTs carried over from previous year | 12 194 875 | 23 105 986 | 18 007 627 | 20 574 704 |
| RDTs from Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RDTs from Global Fund ³ | 13 553 859 | 2 511 135 | 11 437 294 | 11 270 921 |
| RDTs from other donors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RDTs planned with PMI funding ⁴ | 23 366 975 | 22 000 000 | 22 000 000 | 24 000 000 |
| Total RDTs Available | 49 115 709 | 47 617 121 | 51 444 921 | 55 845 625 |
| Needed (stocks - 7 months by the end of the year to start the high season) | 17 272 205 | 18 007 627 | 20 574 704 | 20 574 704 |
| Total surplus Gap | 23 105 986 | 18 007 627 | 20 574 704 | 20 574 704 |

Análise de lacunas 2021 a 2023 para ACTs

| Calendar Year | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ACT Needs | | | | |
| Total country population | 30 765 055 | 31 780 302 | 32 827 154 | 33 911 134 |
| Population at risk for malaria | 30 765 055 | 31 780 302 | 32 827 154 | 33 911 134 |
| PMI-targeted at-risk population ¹ | 30 765 055 | 31 780 302 | 32 827 154 | 33 911 134 |
| Total projected number of malaria cases | 13 065 219 | 12 644 354 | 12 228 518 | 12 688 219 |
| Total ACT Needs ² | 19 472 294 | 18 773 105 | 17 923 513 | 18 184 351 |
| Partner Contributions (to PMI target population if not entire area at risk) ¹ | | | | |
| ACTs carried over from previous year | 7 975 623 | 28 284 265 | 14 936 261 | 15 153 626 |
| ACTs from Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ACTs from Global Fund | 22 860 996 | 0 | 5 565 979 | 9 184 351 |
| ACTs from other donors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ACTs planned with PMI funding ³ | 16 919 940 | 5 425 101 | 12 574 899 | 9 000 000 |
| Total ACTs Available | 47 756 559 | 33 709 366 | 33 077 139 | 33 337 977 |
| Needed (stocks - 10 months by the end of the year to start the high season) | 15 644 255 | 14 936 261 | 15 153 626 | 15 153 626 |
| Total Gap | 28 284 265 | 14 936 261 | 15 153 626 | 15 153 626 |

Análise de lacunas 2021 a 2023 para AS Inj

| Calendar Year | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Injectable Artesunate Needs | | | | |
| Projected Number of Severe Cases ¹ | 72 309 | 72 625 | 72 852 | 73 078 |
| Projected # of severe cases among children | 32 322 | 32 150 | 32 053 | 31 891 |
| Projected # of severe cases among adults | 39 987 | 40 475 | 40 798 | 41 187 |
| Injectable Artesunate Severe | 733 552 | 739 819 | 744 044 | 748 923 |
| Injectable Artesunate Referral | 481 973 | 481 974 | 481 975 | 481 976 |
| Total Injectable Artesunate vials Needs² | 1 215 525 | 1 221 793 | 1 226 019 | 1 230 899 |
| Partner Contributions | | | | |
| Injectable artesunate vials carried over from previous year | 341 549 | 959 103 | 817 346 | 820 600 |
| Injectable artesunate vials from Government | 0 | 500 000 | 500 000 | 500 000 |
| Injectable artesunate vials from Global Fund | 1 133 079 | 59 036 | 8 273 | 9 899 |
| Injectable artesunate vials from other donors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Injectable artesunate vials planned with PMI funding | 700 000 | 521 000 | 721 000 | 721 000 |
| Total Injectable Artesunate vials Available | 2 174 628 | 2 039 139 | 2 046 619 | 2 051 499 |
| Needed (stocks - 8 months by the end of the year to start the high season) | 814 529 | 817 346 | 820 600 | 820 600 |
| Total Injectable Artesunate vials Surplus (Gap) | 959 103 | 817 346 | 820 600 | 820 600 |

Análise de lacunas 2021 a 2023 para AS Supositorio

| Calendar Year | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Artesunate Suppository Needs | | | | |
| Number of severe cases expected to require pre-referral dose at community level ¹ | 168 000 | 168 000 | 168 000 | 168 000 |
| Total Artesunate Suppository Needs ² | 168 000 | 168 000 | 168 000 | 168 000 |
| Partner Contributions | | | | |
| Artesunate suppositories carried over from previous year | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Artesunate suppositories from Government | 107 076 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Artesunate suppositories from Global Fund | 0 | 144 000 | 128 000 | 128 000 |
| Artesunate suppositories from other donors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Artesunate suppositories planned with PMI funding | 0 | 24 000 | 40 000 | 40 000 |
| Total Artesunate Suppositories Available | 107 076 | 168 000 | 168 000 | 168 000 |
| Total Artesunate Suppositories Surplus (Gap) | -60 924 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Análise de lacunas 2021 a 2023 para SP

| Calendar Year | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Total Population at Risk ¹ | 30 765 055 | 31 780 302 | 32 827 154 | 33 911 134 |
| SP Needs | | | | |
| Total number of pregnant women ¹ | 1 599 540 | 1 643 600 | 1 688 872 | 1 735 392 |
| Total SP Need (in treatments) ² | 4 743 774 | 5 005 928 | 5 211 371 | 5 424 333 |
| Partner Contributions | | | | |
| SP carried over from previous years | <i>366 417</i> | <i>2 595 309</i> | <i>9 348 737</i> | <i>9 731 648</i> |
| SP from Government ³ | <i>5 779 333</i> | <i>6 753 428</i> | <i>382 911</i> | <i>212 962</i> |
| SP from Global Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SP from Other Donors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SP planned with PMI funding ⁴ | 1 193 333 | | | |
| Total SP Available | 2 595 309 | 9 348 737 | 9 731 648 | 9 944 610 |
| Needed (stocks - 10 months by the end of the year to start the high season) | 4 171 607 | 4 342 809 | 4 520 278 | 4 520 278 |
| Total SP Surplus (Gap) | -2 148 464 | 4 342 809 | 4 520 277 | 4 520 277 |

Requisitos de Suporte de Implementação (TA) para 2021 (diapositivos de máx)

| EARN AND SARN 2020 - 2021 TA PLAN | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|
| Activity | Technical Assistance | By Whom/Partner | Due Date | Cost Estimate (USD) | State of Implementation |
| Objective: Establish the NMCP organigram and ensure Programme staff, at all levels, have the required capabilities to perform their roles 1. 2022 Review, update and extent to all levels, the NMCP needs assessment on required skills, resources 2. management Review and approve NMCP organigram, defining clear roles and responsibilities | Yes, Consultant | RBM | May-21 | 30 000 | NMCP Strategic Plan already approved. A strong Program Management should be created 30,000 usd |
| Objective: Ensure effectiveness of programme management 1. Introduce performance-based incentives (PBI) to improve staff retention 2. Develop guidelines on risk management | Yes, Consultant | RBM | May-21 | 15 000 | - |
| Objective: Define and strengthen the function of effective coordination mechanisms at all levels Revitalise 1. Develop external communication plan 2. Develop a Stakeholders Management Plan | Yes, Consultant | CHAI | May-21 | 15 000 | - |
| Hire a consultant to support country to update insecticide resistance management (On going) | Yes, TA | WHO | Nov-20 | NK | |

**RBM CRSPC SOUTHERN AFRICA
SUB-REGIONAL NATIONAL
MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAM
MANAGERS AND PARTNERS
MEETING**











Namibia

MoHSS

13 November 2020

Implementation Status: Is the country on track with addressing the MSP targets

Goal: To achieve zero local malaria cases in Namibia by 2022

| Indicator Name | 2019 | | 2020(Jan to Oct) | |
|---|--------|----------|------------------|---|
| | Target | Achieved | Target | Achieved |
| Total number of local malaria cases | 5000 | 2877 | 500 | 12535  |
| Total number of malaria cases | 13000 | 3404 | 6500 | 13055  |
| Total number of malaria deaths | 35 | 7 | 15 | 49  |
| Total number of malaria admissions | 300 | 301 | 100 | 1099  |
| Malaria case incidence (confirmed malaria cases (microscopy or RDT)) per 1000 persons per year | 5.1 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 5  |
| Number of malaria deaths per 100,000 persons per year | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 2.0  |
| Number of districts that have zero local cases | 25 | 1 | 31 | 8  |
| Malaria test positivity rate | 3.50% | 1.10% | 2 | 6%  |

Country not on track for all key impact indicators

Impact of COVID-19 on Planned Malaria Interventions in 2020

- Capacity activities such as training and supervision of health workers were cancelled
- Response efforts to observed increase in cases such ACDs/Foci Investigations were suspended due to C19;
- Coordination and planning meetings such as Macroplanning for IRS, Joint Regional Annual Review and Planning meetings, cross boarder meetings etc cancelled
- Reduction in spray teams due to logistics challenges delaying the start and prolonging the IRS campaign
- Delayed distribution of LLINs to targeted risk groups
- Limited funding yet additional resources required to adhere to C19 guidelines
- Diversion of resources such as personnel(EHPs), vehicles, PPE to support C19 response
- Decrease in testing despite an increase in cases compared to last year- possibility due to C19

Best Practices

- Entomology surveillance is important in determining impact of VC interventions especially IRS
 - IRM studies identified in widespread resistance to deltamethrin and informed switch to organophosphates and Sumishield
 - Cheaper and logistically easier PBO synergists survey conducted at two sentinel sites provided sufficient evidence to added value in deploying PBO LLINS in Namibia
- Use of Electronic tools to monitor progress of IRS in real time helped supervisors follow up with teams to ensure high priority villages were prioritised with the limited insecticides
- Integrated MIS systems help National level gain additional context on the malaria dynamics at district or regional level
- Use of remote electronic platforms tools to conduct programme trainings and meeting whenever possible helps keep the team on track amidst the uncertainties due to C19

Key Bottlenecks/Challenges encountered and how they were addressed

- Suspension of face to face meetings due to C19:- Zoom, Skype or Blue jeans electronic meeting platforms were used whenever possible
- Lack of guidance on conducting malaria interventions in the context of C19: Engaged technical partners who supported development of SOPs for the different activities
- Lack of funding for additional resources(transport, camping equipment, PPE) dictated by C19 control measures; Successful applied to the GF for additional resources for C19 & reprogrammed the current malaria grant to address some critical gaps
- Delayed delivery of insecticides; NVDCP established direct communication with Sumitomo who supported to expedite delivery

Gap analysis 2021

| Description | NEED | FINANCED | GAPS |
|---|------------|------------|-----------|
| LLINs (# number of commodities) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IRS US\$ | 6,376,769 | 6,376,769 | 0 |
| ACTs (# number of commodities) | 6,500 | 6,500 | 0 |
| RDTs (# number of commodities) | 248,647 | 248,647 | 0 |
| Total US\$ need essential services | | | |
| Other | | | |
| Other | | | |
| Total US\$ malaria strategic plan | 19,101,095 | 14,804,803 | 4,296,292 |

Gap analysis 2022

| Description | NEED | FINANCED | GAPS |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| LLINs (# number of commodities) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IRS US\$ | 6,669,975 | 6,669,975 | 0 |
| ACTs (# number of commodities) | 3,001 | 3,001 | 0 |
| RDTs (# number of commodities) | 153,860 | 153,860 | 0 |
| Total US\$ need essential services | | | |
| Other | | | |
| Other | | | |
| Total US\$ malaria strategic plan | 19,462,995 | 15,062,356 | 4,400,639 |

Gap analysis 2023

| Description | NEED | FINANCED | GAPS |
|---|------------|------------|-----------|
| LLINs (# number of commodities) | 201,724 | 100,000 | 101,724 |
| IRS US\$ | 7,070,174 | 7,070,174 | 0 |
| ACTs (# number of commodities) | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 |
| RDTs (# number of commodities) | 156,575 | 156,575 | 0 |
| Total US\$ need essential services | | | |
| Other | | | |
| Other | | | |
| Total US\$ malaria strategic plan | 20,630,775 | 15,079,111 | 5,551,664 |

Implementation Support (TA)

Requirements for 2021 (**max 2 slides**)

| Activity and the TA Type |
|---|
| Review of the surveillance guidelines, tools & surveillance system review- Epidemic |
| Finalization of Case Management guidelines , printing of training materials & Fund trainings |
| Funding of Therapeutic Efficacy Studies (trainings, logistics and human resources) |
| Finalization of Integrated Vector Management guidelines, printing of training materials and funding for trainings |
| |
| |
| |
| |

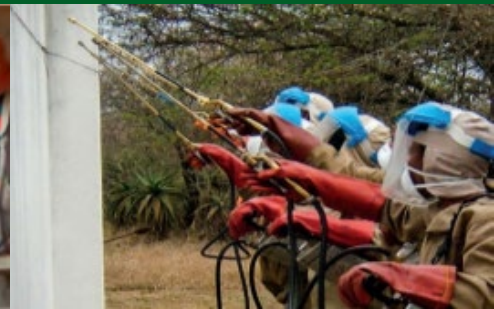
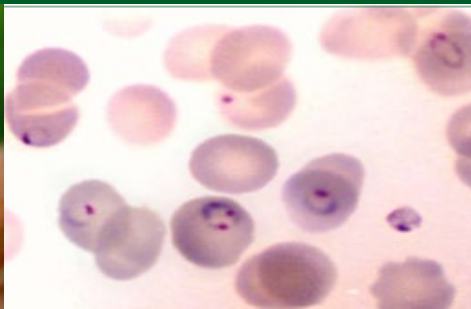


health

Department:
Health
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

RBM CRSPC Southern Africa Sub-Regional National Malaria Control Program Managers and Partners Meeting

*13th November 2020
South Africa*



Implementation Status: Is the country on track with addressing the MSP targets

MSP outcome Indicators

Monitoring and evaluation of the Conditional Grant

Revise the National Surveillance guidelines for South Africa

Training of five provinces on malaria elimination based on the WHO manual

Strengthen cross-border and inter-district collaboration

Roll out the Vector Strategy/implementation matrix to 3 provinces

Strengthen malaria case management, through training

Progress

Quarterly provincial and national plans are developed to track the expenditure on the conditional grants

National malaria surveillance guidelines being revised and will be finalized by March 2021

2 training workshops were held using ZOOM due to Covi-19 restrictions

Track performance on the cross-border initiatives in the region. virtual meetings to be held via zoom in the 4th quarter

Integrated Vector Management Strategy rolled out in 3 high risk provinces , awaiting approval for the developed strategy before implementation at the provincial levels

Training video were developed and virtual training will take place in 3rd Quarter of 2020. Challenges with face to face training due to COVID-19

Key Bottlenecks and mitigating factors

- Delays in delivery of some imported commodities- insecticides
- PPE – N95 and FFP2 masks not readily available
- Limited face to face meetings for planning with all stakeholders
- Staff apprehension of safety expectations during COVID-19
- Data flow during initial days of hard lockdown
- Suspension of certain entomological surveillance activities

Key Bottlenecks and mitigating factors

Mitigating factors

- Regular virtual meetings, training sessions and telephonic monitoring
- Supervisor and team leader training (in small groups) on increased risk of exposure to COVID-19 and chemicals
- IRS launch and community engagements through media rather than usual community-based IRS launch
- Availability of funding to cater for increased expenditure during COVID_19 through the National Disaster Funds and Conditional grants in addition to regular malaria allocations for provinces
- Advocated for sustained funding to meet elimination goals despite pandemic

THANK YOU



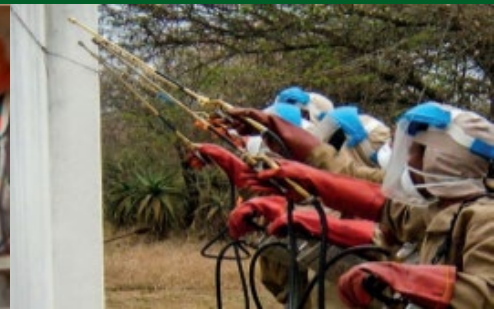
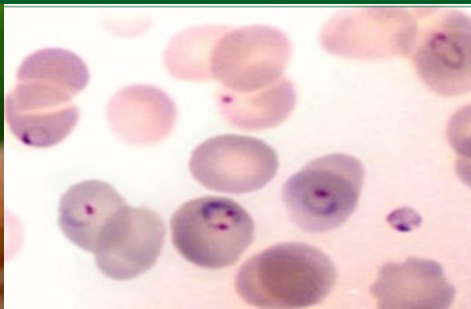


health

Department:
Health
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

RBM CRSPC Southern Africa Sub-Regional National Malaria Control Program Managers and Partners Meeting

***13th November 2020
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Implementation Status: Is the country on track with addressing the MSP targets

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Impact of COVID-19 on Planned Malaria Interventions in 2020

- Borders were closed but imported cases still came in through-possibly via the illegal borders.
- During initial lockdown there was a general reluctance to visit health facilities impacting on malaria case management and reporting of malaria cases
- Surveillance and vector control activities were impacted and this resulted in delays in reporting and commencement of the spraying season
- Physical planned trainings moved to virtual due to COVID travel restrictions
- Malaria program operations formed part of critical services that needed to provide core preventive and case management interventions

Best Practices

- The utilization of technology to conduct most of the trainings planned and community reach through electronic media .Performing trainings virtually ensured the achievement of the training objectives set out within the 2020 malaria operational plans.

Key Bottlenecks and mitigating factors

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Gap analysis 2021/22 FY

| | NEED | FINANCED | GAPS |
|--|------------|----------|------|
| LLINs (<i># number of commodities</i>) | NA | NA | NA |
| IRS US\$ | 1 475 593 | 100% | 0% |
| ACTs (<i># number of commodities</i>) | 5 204 | 100% | 0% |
| RDTs (<i># number of commodities</i>) | 1 047 375 | 100% | 0% |
| Total US\$ malaria strategic plan | 26 320 876 | 62% | 38% |

Gap analysis 2022/23 FY

| | NEED | FINANCED | GAPS |
|--|------------|----------|------|
| LLINs (<i># number of commodities</i>) | NA | NA | NA |
| IRS US\$ | 1 556 751 | 100% | 0% |
| ACTs (<i># number of commodities</i>) | 4 944 | 100% | 0% |
| RDTs (<i># number of commodities</i>) | 1 099 744 | 100% | 0% |
| Total US\$ malaria strategic plan | 26 999 196 | 63% | 37% |

Implementation Support (TA) Requirements for 2021

| Activity and the TA Type | Period |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| SADC Malaria Day activities | 2021 |

THANK YOU



RBM CRSPC East Africa Sub-Regional
National Malaria Control Program
Managers and Partners Meeting

Virtual

10 November 2020

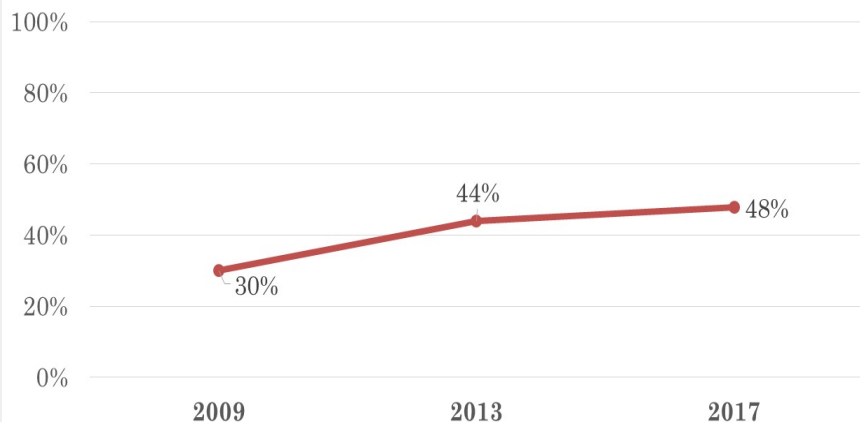
South Sudan

Implementation Status : Impact indicators achievement based on the MSP

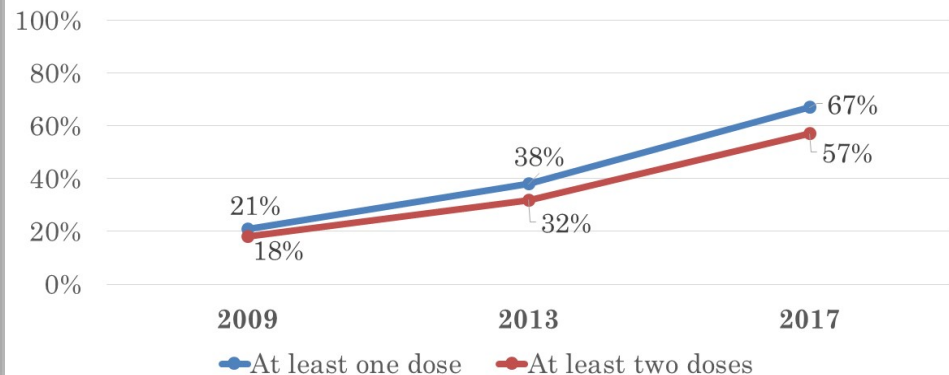
| Impact Indicators | Baseline | | | Target and achievement | |
|---|----------|------|--------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | Value | Year | Source | Target (2019) | Attained (2019) |
| Incidence of confirmed malaria cases per 1000 population per year | 171 | 2013 | IDSR | 81 | 251 |
| Number of malaria attributed deaths | 1,321 | 2013 | HMIS | 475 | 4873 |
| All-cause under-5 mortality ratio | 105 | 2015 | SSHHS | 38 | No data |
| Malaria prevalence in children under 5 years | 30% | 2013 | MIS | 15 (2020) | 32 (2017) |

Achievements-Prevention

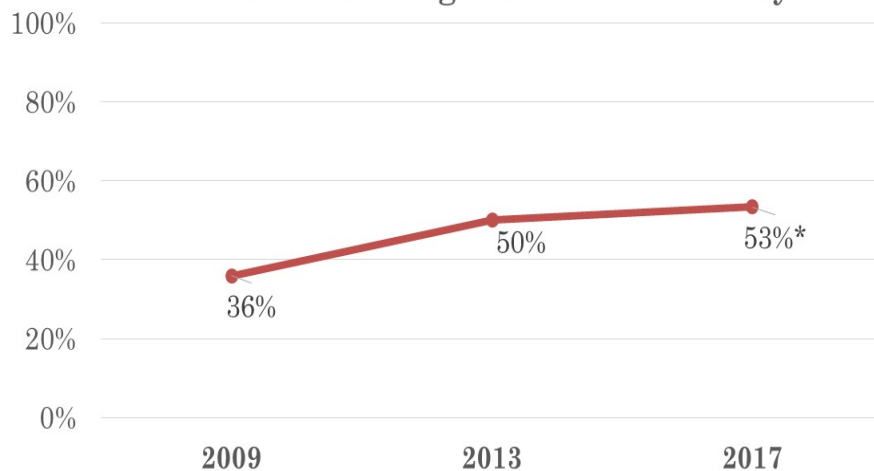
The percentage of the household population who slept under an ITN the previous night



Coverage of IPTp: percentage of women with a live birth in the previous 2 years who received SP/Fansidar

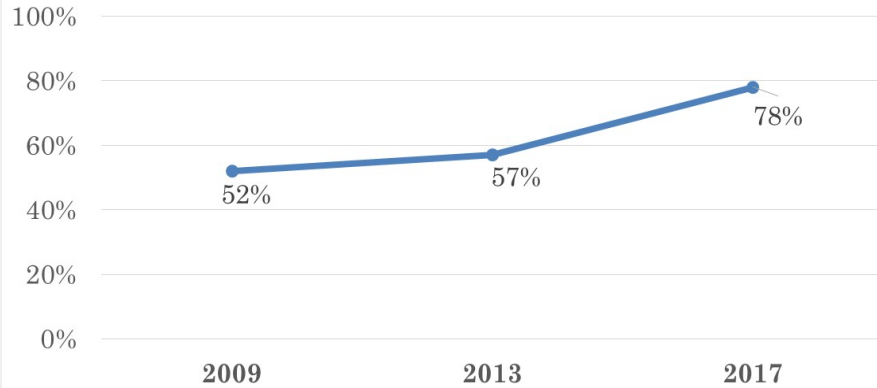


Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN the night before the survey

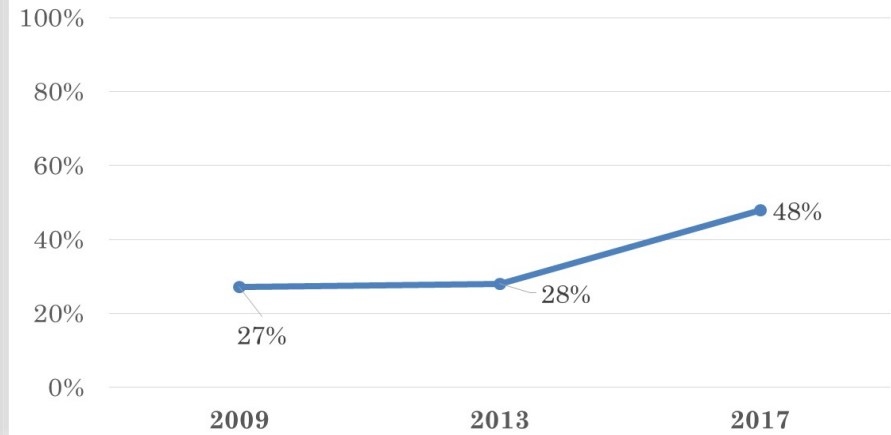


Achievements-case management

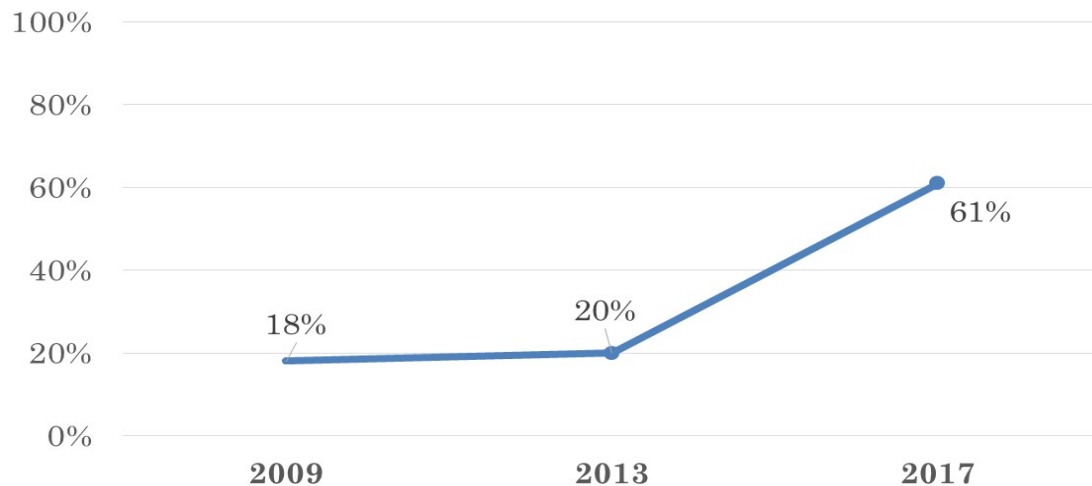
Percentage of children with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought



Percentage of children who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing



Percentage of children receiving any ACT



Impact of COVID-19 on Planned Malaria Interventions in 2020

- Delayed implementation of program interventions due to prolonged procurement of malaria commodities
- Increased cost of implementation due to the urgent need to change our policy by integrating COVID-19 prevention intervention in malaria control interventions
- Failure to implement some key program activities such as TET and a number of case management trainings
- Limited access health facilities due to stigma of COVID-19 at the beginning of the pandemic

Best Practice: Adaptations of COVID-19 preventive measures in operationalizing ITN mass campaign

LLIN strategy adaption:

1. Implementing LLIN **capping and house to house** distribution and **mixed fixed** point distribution and capping
2. Weekly LLIN taskforce virtual coordination meeting
3. All trainings took place with smaller groups and for a period of time (1 day). Some trainings took place outside in the open to allow for physical distancing, including also **chalk markings** on the ground to enforce physical distancing measures.
4. **Handwashing stations and sanitizers** **availed** at all fixed distribution points during NBEG campaign,



Key Bottlenecks/Challenges encountered and how they were addressed

- Insecurity and flooding during implementation of mass distribution campaign was managed through adopting of the LLIN methodology to conduct emergency distribution where the internally displaced people were located
- Disruption of life-saving disease control programmes during the COVID-19 pandemic was minimized through innovation and flexibility through delivering activities whilst adhering to COVID-19 regulations and maintaining strong relationships with implementing partners on the ground

Gap analysis 2021

| | NEED | FINANCED | GAPS |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| LLINs (<i># number of commodities</i>) | 1,024,983 | 525,000 | 499,983 |
| IRS US\$ | 600,564 | 0 | 600,564 |
| ACTs (<i># number of commodities</i>) | 10,312,668 | 10,312,668 | 0 |
| RDTs (<i># number of commodities</i>) | 9,292,022 | 9,292,022 | 0 |
| Total US\$ need essential services | | | |
| IPTp | 392,878 | 0 | 392,878 |
| Other | | | |
| Total US\$ malaria strategic plan | 35,518,200 | 23,146,227 | 12,371,973 |

Gap analysis 2022

| | NEED | FINANCED | GAPS |
|--|------------|------------|-----------|
| LLINs (<i># number of commodities</i>) | 1,181,171 | 750,000 | 431,171 |
| IRS US\$ | 478,682 | 0 | 478,682 |
| ACTs (<i># number of commodities</i>) | 11,188,165 | 11,188,165 | 0 |
| RDTs (<i># number of commodities</i>) | 10,101,399 | 10,101,399 | 0 |
| Total US\$ need essential services | | | |
| IPTp | 407,690 | 0 | 407,690 |
| Other | | | |
| Total US\$ malaria strategic plan | 38,122,724 | 33,766,706 | 4,356,018 |

Gap analysis 2023

| | NEED | FINANCED | GAPS |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| LLINs (# number of commodities) | 10,377,141 | 7,122,221 | 3,254,920 |
| IRS US\$ | 496,840 | 0 | 496,840 |
| ACTs (# number of commodities) | 10,404,294 | 7,039,186 | 3,365,108 |
| RDTs (# number of commodities) | 9,112,467 | 8,749,535 | 362,932 |
| Total US\$ need essential services | | | |
| IPTp | 423,060 | 0 | 423,060 |
| Other | | | |
| Total US\$ malaria strategic plan | 82,778,405 | 12,783,569 | 69,994,836 |

Implementation Support (TA) Requirements for 2021

| Activity | Technical Assistance | Due Date |
|---|---|----------------|
| support development of malaria annual and business plan(investment case) | Financial support for a workshop and support for a consultant to lead the process | November 2020 |
| Support malaria matchbox toolkit assessment and development of an action plan to address human rights, gender, and equity barrier | consultant | 2021 February |
| Review of malaria communication Strategy to align the strategy with the findings from the matchbox toolkit assessment | consultant | 2021 May |
| support to conduct Malaria Indicator Survey Planning, and protocol development | consultant | 2021 February |
| Support to lead the implementation of MIS | consultant | 2021 September |
| support for MIS data analysis and report writing | consultant | 2021 October |
| support for conducting TET | consultant | 2021 April |
| support in developing a training manual for malaria Training of Trainers(TOT) on comprehensive package of malariology | consultant | 2021 March |
| support to develop and conduct a clinical audit protocol | consultant | 2012 June |
| support to launch a zero malaria starts with me campaign | consultant | 2021 March |



Thank
you



Photo credit: PSI, receiving ITNs for their households while maintaining physical distancing in Aweil South County

RBM CRSPC Southern Africa Sub-Regional National Malaria Control Program Managers and Partners Meeting

Virtual

Dr Mutinta Mudenda Chilufya
Acting Director - NMEC

13 November 2020

Zambia

Implementation Status: Is the country on track with addressing the MSP targets

| KPI | Baseline 2015 | 2016 | 2017 Target | 2017 Achieved | 2018 Target | 2018 Achieved | 2019 Target | 2019 Achieved | 2020 Target | 2020 Achieved <i>*(Jan-Jul 2020 – Mid Year)</i> | 2021 Target |
|--|---------------|------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--|-------------|
| Malaria incidence (clinical & confirmed) per 1000 population | 336 | 382 | 325 (15%) | 374 | 191 (50%) | 311 | 115 (70%) | 308 | 57 (85%) | 286.2* | 0 (100%) |
| Inpatient malaria deaths per 100,000 persons | 15.2 | 11 | 10 (5%) | 8.4 | 9 (14%) | 7 | 8 (28%) | 7 | 3 (70%) | 6.7* | 0 (100%) |

Impact of COVID-19 on Planned Malaria Interventions in 2020

- Delays in receipt of commodities
 - RDTs
 - ACTs
 - LLINs
 - Insecticides
- Increased cost of program implementation
 - All field activities require face masks , hand sanitizers , hand washing facilities
 - Social/physical distancing – increased the number of trainings as participants need to be fewer per sitting
- Virtual word – challenges with onsite mentorship and supervision with all levels of service delivery
- Anecdotal reports
 - fear to access malaria services due to fear of being diagnosed with covid 19 and then quarantined
 - Increased fevers at community level requiring additional malaria RDTs

Key Bottlenecks/Challenges

| Bottleneck / Challenge | How the bottlenecks/challenges are being addressed |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in cases and deaths in Q1 & Q2 of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 43.2% increase in malaria cases. 51.4% increase in cumulative malaria deaths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of NMESP by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deployment of high impact vector control interventions IRS and LLINs Mass campaign Increased access to prompt diagnosis and treatment Scale up of rectal artesunate to strengthen pre referral treatment Strengthen commodity supply chain and pipeline monitoring Continuous SBC Strengthen and expand surveillance to include the community level |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate resources for full implementation of the NMESP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal Treasury Support led MoH Leadership Engagements with partners (GF-FR , PMI-MoP, Partner work plans etc) End Malaria Council & End Malaria Fund <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector engagements Business plan developed |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insecticide and anti-malarial drug resistance continues to be a threat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine monitoring through sentinel sites to detect early onset of resistance IRS – Mosaic rotation of insecticides |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accurate case data at health facility level Stratification will require accurate population estimates at health facility catchment level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data quality audits / reviews Training, Mentorship, Supervision Increasing access to realtime analytic dashboards for ease of data interpretation and reporting Engagement of experts for TA |

Gap Analysis 2021

| Intervention | Need | Financed | Gap |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| LLINs | 2,218,057 | 2,064,092 | 153,965 |
| ACTs | 10,033,508 | 10,033,508 | 0 |
| RDTs | 8,987,207 | 9,124,566 | 0 |
| IRS | \$24,839,861 | \$20,695,783 | \$4,144,078 |
| IPTp | 1,274,203 | 1,274,203 | 0 |
| MDA <small>(DHAP)</small> | \$27,751,733.00 | 0 | \$27,751,733.00 |
| MDA <small>(Implementation)</small> | \$2,668,436.00 | 0 | \$2,668,436.00 |
| Total NSP USD | 108,393,512 | | |

Gap Analysis 2022

| Intervention | Need | Financed | Gap |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| LLINs | 2,282,602 | 540,000 | 1,742,602 |
| ACTs | 8,039,866 | 8,039,866 | 0 |
| RDTs | 8,221,098 | 8,346,747 | 0 |
| IRS | \$27,323,842 | \$17,336,860 | \$9,986,982 |
| IPTp | 1,311,282 | 1,311,282 | 0 |
| MDA <small>(DHAP)</small> | \$37,736,246.00 | 0 | \$37,736,246.00 |
| MDA <small>(Implementation)</small> | \$4,798,632.00 | 0 | \$4,798,632.00 |
| Total NSP USD | 120,836,062 | | |

Gap Analysis 2023

| Intervention | Need | Financed | Gap |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| LLINs | 8,434,378 | 2,640,000 | 5,794,378 |
| ACTs | 5,637,048 | 5,637,048 | 0 |
| RDTs | 7,402,790 | 7,515,933 | 0 |
| IRS | \$3,650,511 | \$3,616,738 | \$33,773 |
| IPTp | 1,349,440 | 1,349,440 | 0 |
| MDA <small>(DHAP)</small> | \$27,751,733.00 | 0 | \$27,751,733.00 |
| MDA <small>(Implementation)</small> | \$2,668,236.00 | 0 | \$2,668,236.00 |
| Total NSP USD | 154,653,626 | | |

The Village !!!





MALARIA FREE ZAMBIA

**MALARIA
ENDS WITH
ME.**

RBM CRSPC Southern Africa Sub-Regional
National Malaria Control Program
Managers and Partners Meeting

Virtual

13 November 2020

Zanzibar

Implementation Status: Is the country on track with addressing the MSP targets

| Indicator | Target (2019/2020) | Status (2020) | Remarks |
|---|--------------------|---------------|---|
| Reported malaria confirmed cases | 4,151 | 13,611 | Resurgence in late 2019 Importation Stock out – COVID 19 |
| Inpatient malaria deaths per year per 100,000 persons | 0.1 | 0.4 | Improper management of severe disease |
| Annual parasite incidence | 2.2 | 8.3 | Abnormal increase of malaria cases Oct-December 2019 and January-March 2020 |
| Malaria test positivity rate | 1.1 | 2.6 | Abnormal increase of malaria cases Oct-December 2019 and January-March 2020 |

Impact of COVID-19 on Planned Malaria Interventions in 2020

- Stockout of infant, child and toddler doses of antimalaria commodities due to delay of shipment by suppliers
- Malaria Surveillance Officers engaged with COVID-19 resulted in less time for malaria case investigation
- Low patients seeking behaviour at health facilities due to fear of COVID-19
- No feedback meetings conducted among the health facility staff resulted in low reporting rate

Best Practices -Diagnostics

- Collection of blood smear slides from mRDT positive for 26 Health facilities for confirmation, speciation and quantification of malaria parasites
- Piloted in 4 districts: Mjini, Magharibi “A” and Magharibi “B” for Unguja and Micheweni for Pemba)

Results:

The data collected from April 2019 – October 2020

- **Malaria confirmation (detection)**

- Total slides collected was 551: True positive was 512 (92.9%), 39(7.1%) negative and 2(0.4%) revealed auto-fixation.

- **Malaria speciations:**

- Pf 458 (89.5%), Pf + Pm 29(5.7%), Po 9(1.8%), Pm 7(1.4%), Pf + Po 1(0.2%), Sexual stages 6(1.2%) and schizont 2(0.4%)

- **Malaria quantification**

- The geometric mean parasite density was 14,995/ μ L parasites with a range of range 64 to 556,750.

Key Bottlenecks/Challenges encountered and how they were addressed

- Low coverage of some malaria key interventions such as case management (diagnosis and treatment – stock out).
 - Programme re-orientation towards elimination
- High rate of malaria **IMPORTATION**
 - Community sensitization
 - Voluntary screening at ports of entries

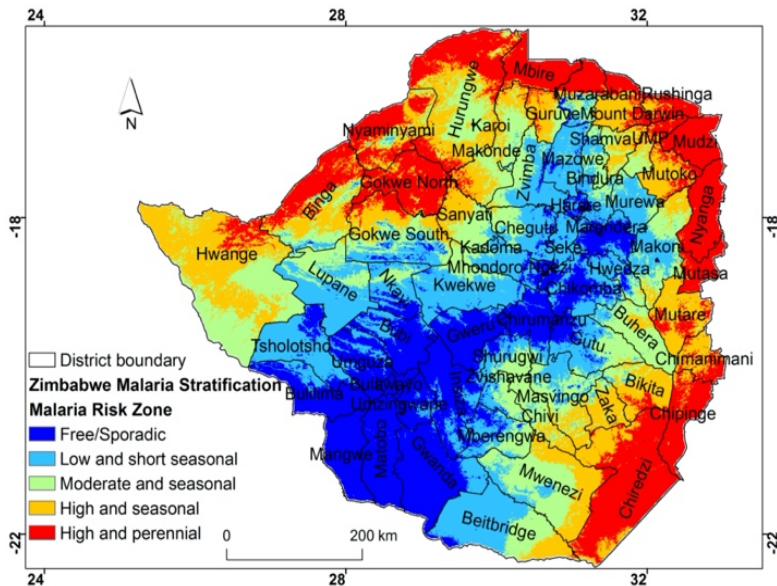
Thank you for listening

**RBM CRSPC Southern Africa Sub-Regional
National Malaria Control Program Managers
and Partners Meeting**

13.11.2020

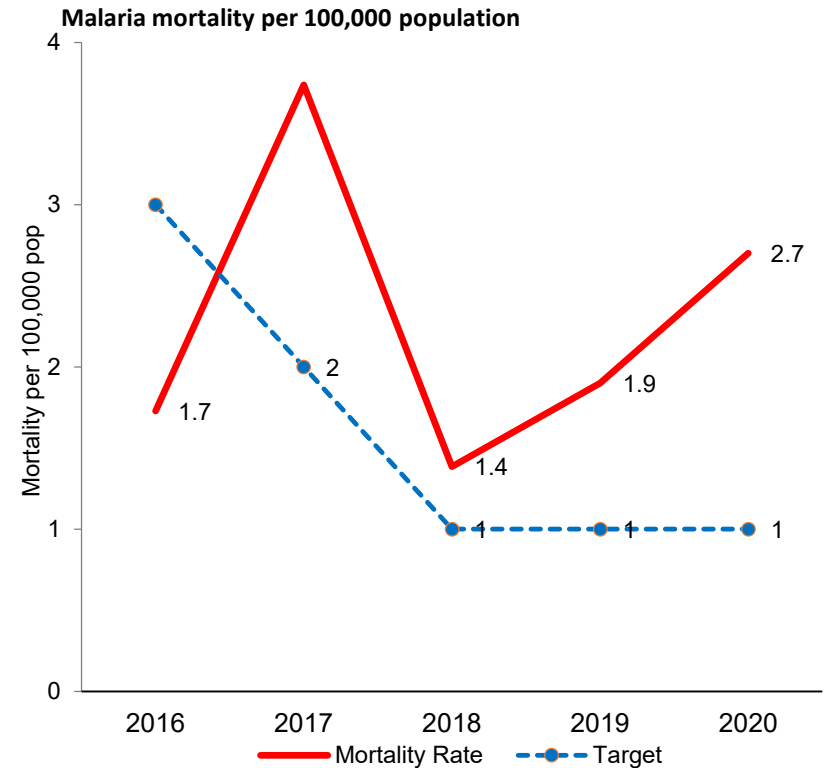
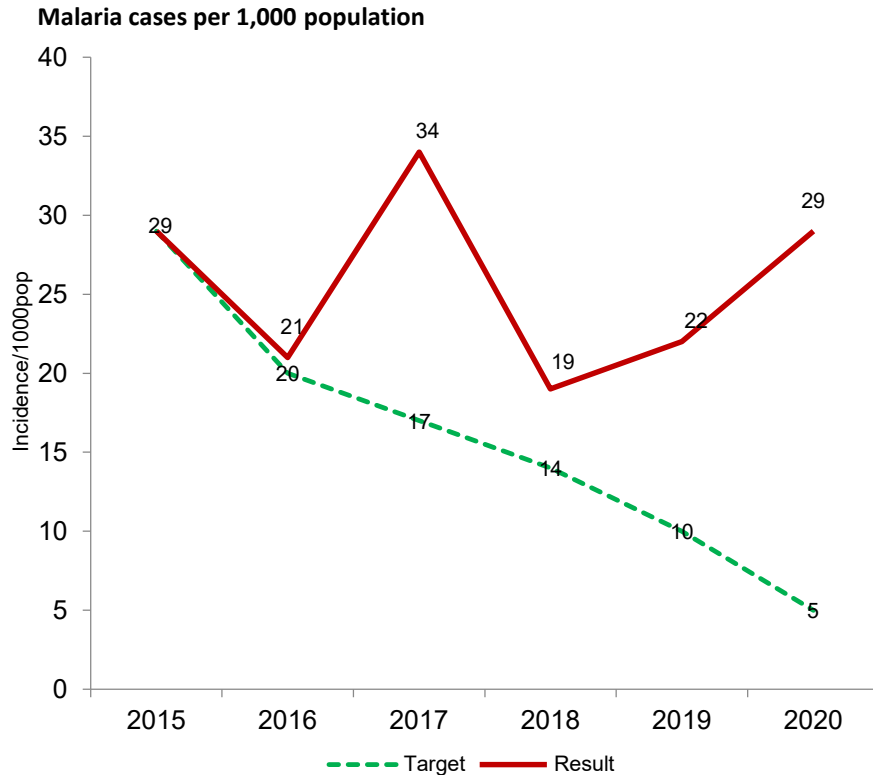
Dr J. Mberikunashe
Director NMCP - Zimbabwe

Background



- Malaria transmission is highest in the lowland in the Zambezi river valley in the north (border Zambia) and the Limpopo river valley (border with South Africa).
- The presence of the water bodies also potentiates factors for malaria transmission.
- Malaria transmission occurs mainly during the rainy season in areas below 1,200 meters altitude.
- Thus, malaria transmission in Zimbabwe peaks during the November-April period.

Malaria morbidity & mortality, 2015 to 2020

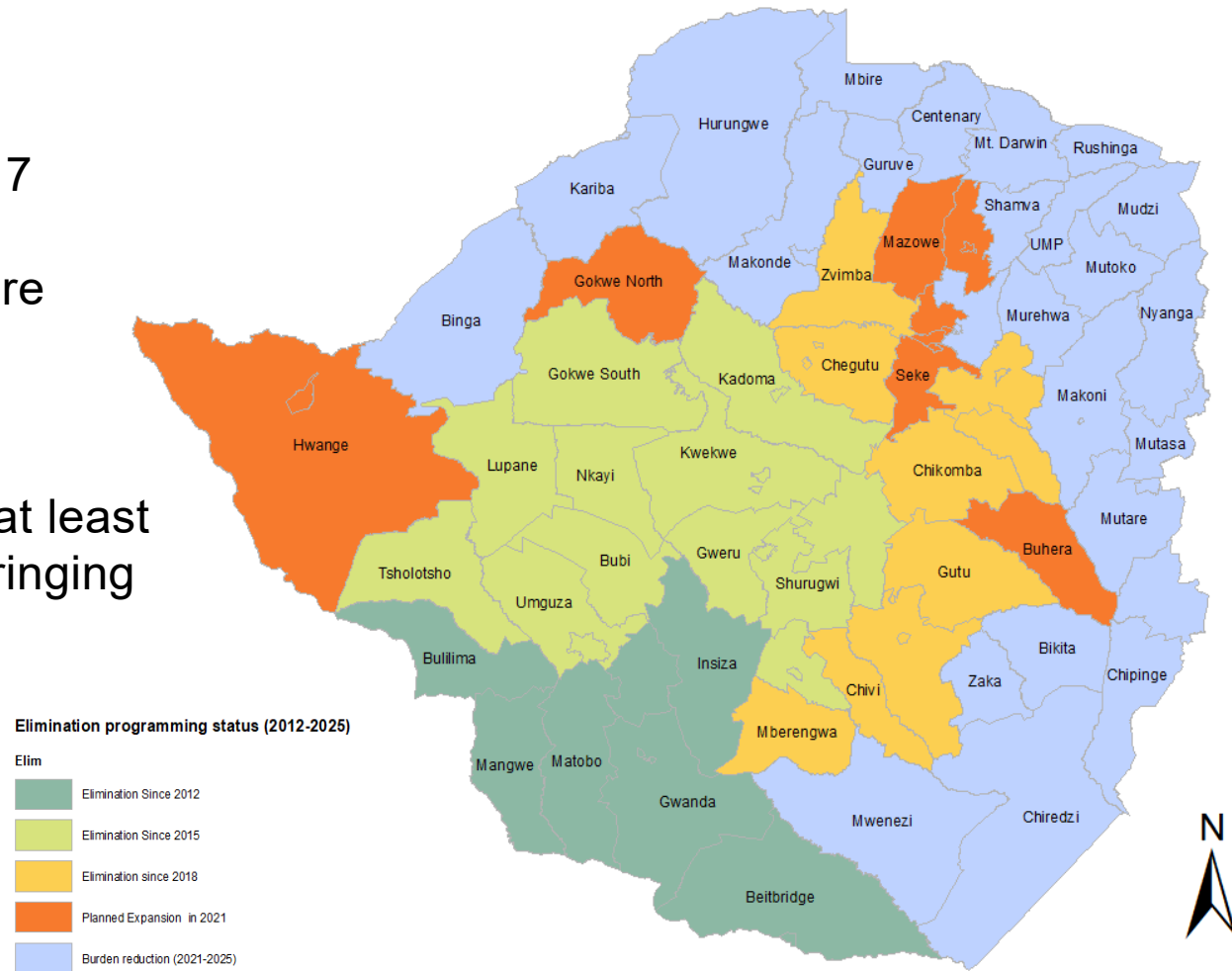


- The goal for malaria is to reduce the incidence to 5/1000 and malaria deaths by at least 90% of the 2015 figure (462) by 2020.
- The trends of malaria took an upward trend missing the 2020 target of reducing the incidence to 5/1000 population
- The overall attention of the program is to expand the elimination districts

- The country has missed the 2020 target of mortality per 100,000 population.
- Mortality increased by 40% from 192 deaths recorded in 2018 to 266 deaths in 2019.

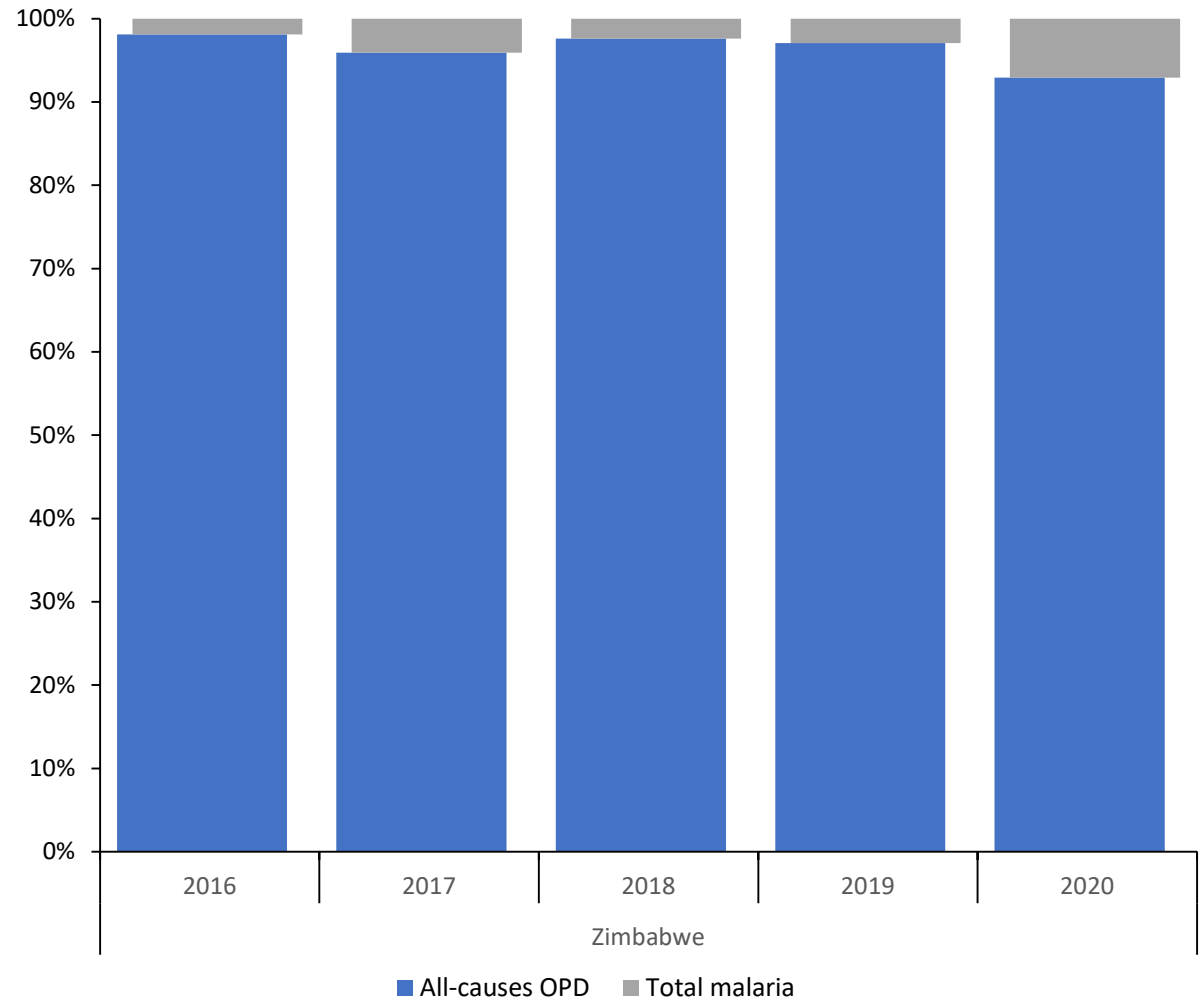
Malaria Elimination expansion

- The country started implementing malaria elimination activities in 7 districts in 2012
- Currently, 29 districts are implementing malaria elimination activities
- From 2021, there is a planned expansion by at least 8 additional districts, bringing total to 37.



Malaria vs OPD all-causes 2016-2020

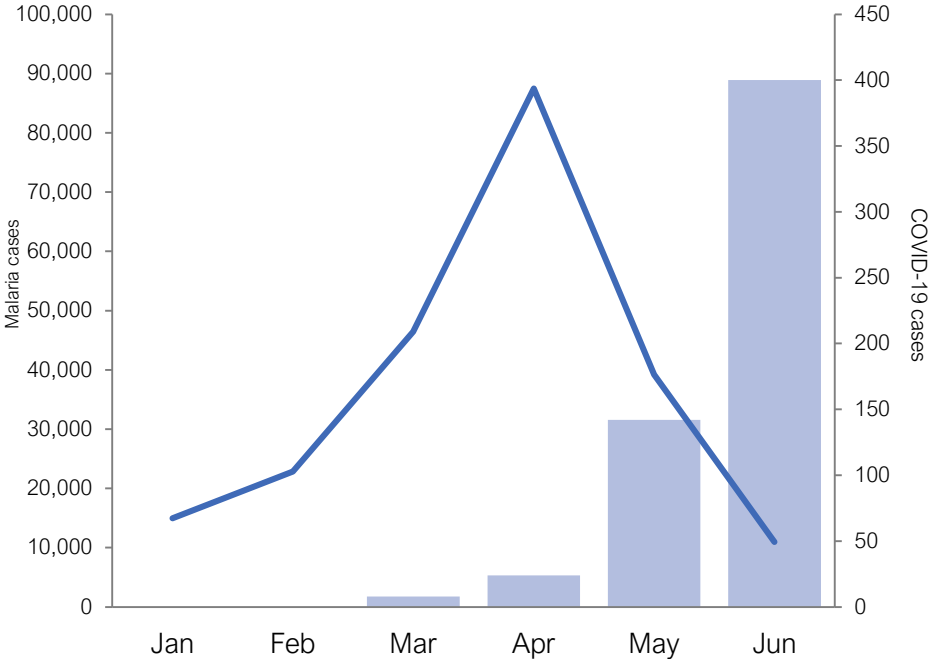
- Malaria contributes a moving average of 3% on yearly basis.
- 2020* has seen a shift with an increase to 7% of OPD all-cause being malaria cases



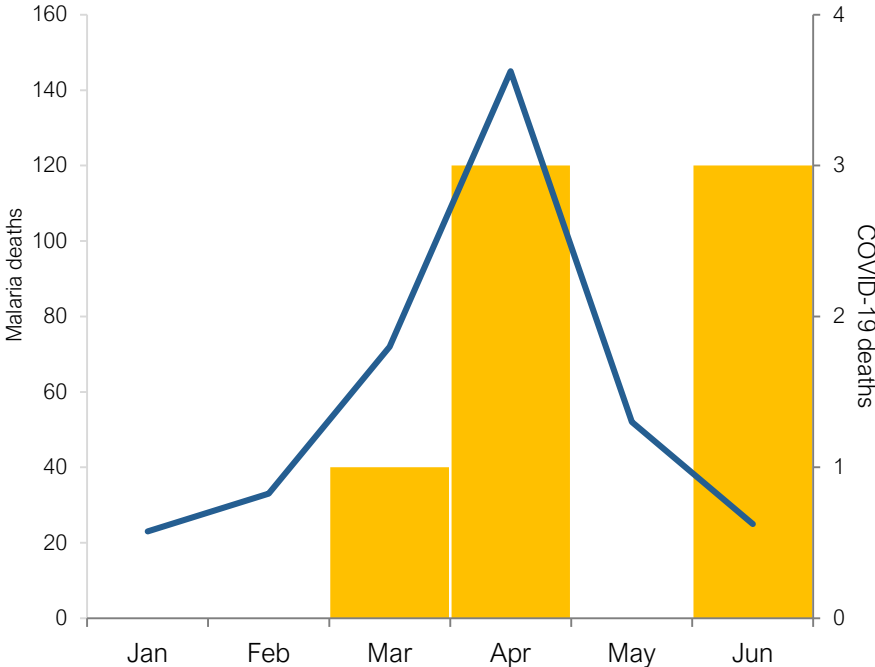
NB: The 2020 is already showing a massive increase in malaria cases

Malaria and COVID-19

Malaria and COVID-19 cases



Malaria and COVID-19 deaths



Challenges and solutions

| Challenge | Impact | How they were addressed |
|---|--|---|
| <p>COVID and Malaria Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorrect information dissemination • Similarity of key -signs and symptoms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community panic and misinformation • Malaria patients delaying in accessing testing and treatment services. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media tour with various media houses and dissemination of accurate information in local newspapers, local news and social media – Facebook • Aligning of guidelines, orientation of health workers and provision of PPE. |
| <p>Inadequate PPE for community-based and health facility workers (COVID-19)</p> | <p>Delayed access to health services-increased mortality, poor performance of impact health indicators.</p> | <p>Mobilization and distribution of adequate PPEC through GoZ and partners</p> |
| <p>Delayed shipment receipts</p> | <p>This results in delayed implementation of key activities e.g. IRS,LLIN distribution.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country scaled up redistribution of available stock in -country. • Activated for early procurements of commodities by our partners |

Annexes

Gap analysis 2021

| ITEM | NEED | FINANCED | GAPS |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| LLINs (# number of commodities) | 1,874,574 | 1,874,574 | 0 |
| IRS US\$ | US\$6,913,270.00 | US\$6,913,270.00 | US\$ - |
| ACTs (# number of commodities) | 386,609 | 386,609 | 0 |
| RDTs (# number of commodities) | 1,610,867 | 1,610,867 | 0 |
| Total US\$ need essential services | US\$ - | US\$ - | US\$ - |
| IPTp | \$203,581 | \$203,581 | 0 |
| Other (\$) | US\$25,714,263.86 | US\$7,257,034.76 | US\$18,457,229.10 |
| Total US\$ malaria strategic plan | US\$36,703,164.86 | US\$18,245,935.,76 | US\$18,457,229.10 |

Gap analysis 2022

| ITEM | NEED | FINANCED | GAPS |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| LLINs (# number of commodities) | 2,658,004 | 2,658,004 | 0 |
| IRS US\$ | US\$ 12,641,039.00 | US\$ 12,641,039.00 | US\$ - |
| ACTs (# number of commodities) | 307,404 | 307,404 | 0 |
| RDTs (# number of commodities) | 1,280,850 | 1,280,850 | 0 |
| Total US\$ need essential services | US\$ - | US\$ - | US\$ - |
| IPTp | US\$ 206,024.00 | US\$ 206,024.00 | US\$ - |
| Other (\$) | US\$ 21,270,790.72 | US\$ 8,011,550.45 | US\$ 13,259,240.27 |
| Total US\$ malaria strategic plan | US\$ 38,364,111.72 | US\$ 35,841,008.00 | US\$ 13,259,240.27 |

Gap analysis 2023

| ITEM | NEED | FINANCED | GAPS |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| LLINs (# number of commodities) | 1,362,334 | 1,362,334 | 0 |
| IRS US\$ | US\$ 2,810,385.00 | US\$2,810,385.00 | US\$ - |
| ACTs (# number of commodities) | 287,814 | 287,814 | 0 |
| RDTs (# number of commodities) | 1,199,225 | 1,199,225 | 0 |
| Total US\$ need essential services | US\$ - | US\$ - | US\$ - |
| IPTp | 208,416 | 208,416 | 0 |
| Other (\$) | US\$25,524,736.41 | US\$659,955.69 | US\$24,864,780.72 |
| Total US\$ malaria strategic plan | US\$31,392,910.41 | US\$20,676,073.00 | US\$24,864,780.72 |

Implementation Support (TA) Requirements for 2021

| Activity and the TA Type | Period |
|--|---------|
| National entomological survey – Technical TA | Q1 & Q2 |
| Development of treatment | Q2 & Q3 |
| Malaria in pregnancy | Q2 & Q3 |
| Mentorship review | Q4 |
| KAPB/ Matchbox – Technical assistant (Local and External consultant) | Q2 & 3 |

Thank you