Malaria transmission in Chad is intense in the south of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 1,272,841 with 1,881 deaths.
Progress
Chad has banned oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and has introduced a policy on Community Case Management of malaria and pneumonia. Chad has secured resources to meet the majority of the LLIN and public sector ACT needs for 2015. Additionally the country has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve universal coverage. Chad has recently increased coverage of PMTCT. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard. Chad was awarded a 2015 ALMA Award for Excellence in Implementation of Vector Control.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 1,272,841 with 1,881 deaths.

Key Challenge
- Weak health information system.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enact high level policy and strategy change</td>
<td>Improve rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilisation, quality of public administration, and transparency and accountability in the public sector</td>
<td>Q2 2014</td>
<td>There has been a 0.2 increase in the country’s Cluster D CPIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chad has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing low coverage of PMTCT, which has since increased coverage. Additionally, the country has also responded positively to the recommended actions for skilled birth attendants and exclusive breastfeeding and lack of data for postnatal care and vitamin A and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

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