Most of the population of Comoros is at risk of malaria. Transmission is perennial on the Island of Grand Comore and unstable throughout the zones of Anjouan and Mohéli. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 2,274 with three deaths.
Malaria

Progress
Comoros has achieved 100% operational coverage of the targeted at risk population with LLINs. The country secured sufficient resources for the required LLINs, ACTs and RDTs in 2019. WHO has identified Comoros as being a country with the potential to eliminate local transmission of malaria by 2020. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Elimination Scorecard.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 2,274 with three deaths.

Key Challenges
- Insufficient human resources and a limited number of partners to implement malaria control activities.
- Gaps in funding to allow larger scale IRS.

Previous Key Recommended Actions
The country has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing CPIA cluster D and development of a national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented. The country is also responding to reports of an increase in cases in 2018.

New Key Recommended Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vector Control</td>
<td>Report on the status of insecticide resistance monitoring to WHO</td>
<td>Q4 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress
The country has achieved high coverage in the tracer RMNCAH intervention skilled birth attendants and DPT3 coverage.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Comoros is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis and soil transmitted helminths. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Comoros is good for both lymphatic filariasis (86%) and soil transmitted helminths (73%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Comoros in 2017 is 79, which represents a substantial increase compared with the 2016 index value (0).

Previous Key Recommended Actions
Comoros has also responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of vitamin A and exclusive breastfeeding, as well as lack of data on ART coverage in children, and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Action achieved</th>
<th>Some progress</th>
<th>No progress</th>
<th>Deliverable not yet due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>