Malaria transmission in Chad is intense in the south of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 1,513,772 with 1,720 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 public sector ACT and RDT needs for 2015. Additionally, the country has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve universal coverage and was awarded a 2015 ALMA Award for Excellence in Implementation of Vector Control.

Chad has recently increased coverage of skilled birth attendants and has achieved high coverage in the tracer MNCH intervention, vitamin A coverage. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 1,513,772 with 1,720 deaths. WHO, through modeling, estimates that there has been a less than 50% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

Key Challenge
- Weak health information system.

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