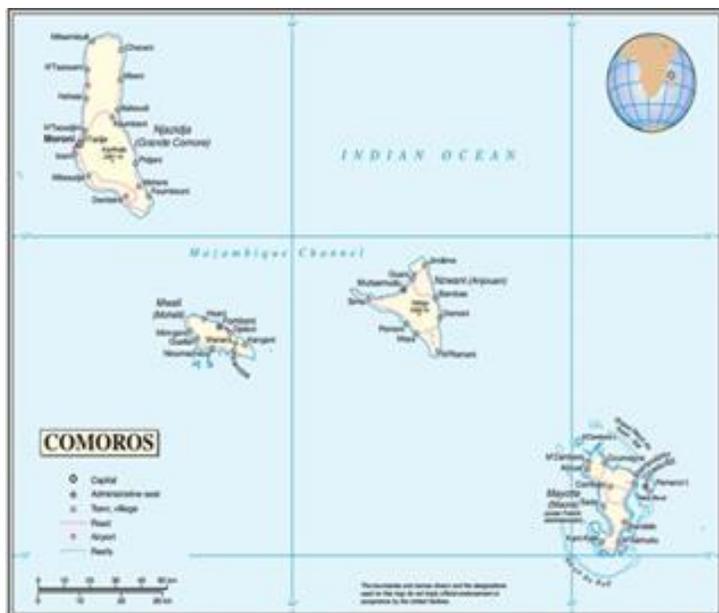


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.6
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	1
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	16
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2018)	0
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	79
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	82
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	49
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	11
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)	21
DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	91

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 2018 was 19 682 with 8 deaths.

Key

	Target achieved or on track
	Progress but more effort required
	Not on track
	No data
	Not applicable

Malaria

The Global Fund

The Global Fund has announced that Comoros will receive €6.4 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2021-2023. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Comoros's disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Comoros this is calculated at €4.8 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Comoros is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate progress.

Progress

Comoros has 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 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 2018 was 19,682 with 8 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

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Vector Control	Report on the status of insecticide resistance monitoring to WHO	Q4 2019		The country reports that insecticide resistance is tested annually

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 Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Address funding	Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q2 2021 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years	Q2 2021
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and deaths between 2015 and 2018	Q4 2020
Vector Control	Work to accelerate LLIN coverage	Q3 2020

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 for both lymphatic filariasis and soil transmitted helminths was not implemented in 2018. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Comoros in 2018 is 0 which represents a decrease compared with the 2017 index value (47).

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.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Implement the preventive chemotherapy for Lymphatic Filariasis and Soil Transmitted Helminths and work to reach the WHO targets	Q4 2020

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due