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.
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’ 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

<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>Vector Control</td>
<td>Report on the status of insecticide resistance monitoring to WHO</td>
<td>Q4 2019</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>The country reports that insecticide resistance is tested annually</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address funding</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Q2 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and deaths between 2015 and 2018</td>
<td>Q4 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vector Control</td>
<td>Work to accelerate LLIN coverage</td>
<td>Q3 2020</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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>Implement the preventive chemotherapy for Lymphatic Filariasis and Soil Transmitted Helminths and work to reach the WHO targets</td>
<td>Q4 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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