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.
Malaria
Progress
Chad has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO. The country has also scaled up iCCM implementation.

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.

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>Given the reported mosquito resistance to 2 classes of insecticide, urgently finalise and implement the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan</td>
<td>Q1 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MNCH
Progress
Chad 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.

Previous Recommended Actions
Chad has responded positively to the MNCH recommended actions addressing low coverage of skilled birth attendants, 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.

New Key Recommended Action

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MNCH¹: Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs in children under 14 years of age</td>
<td>Q1 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA