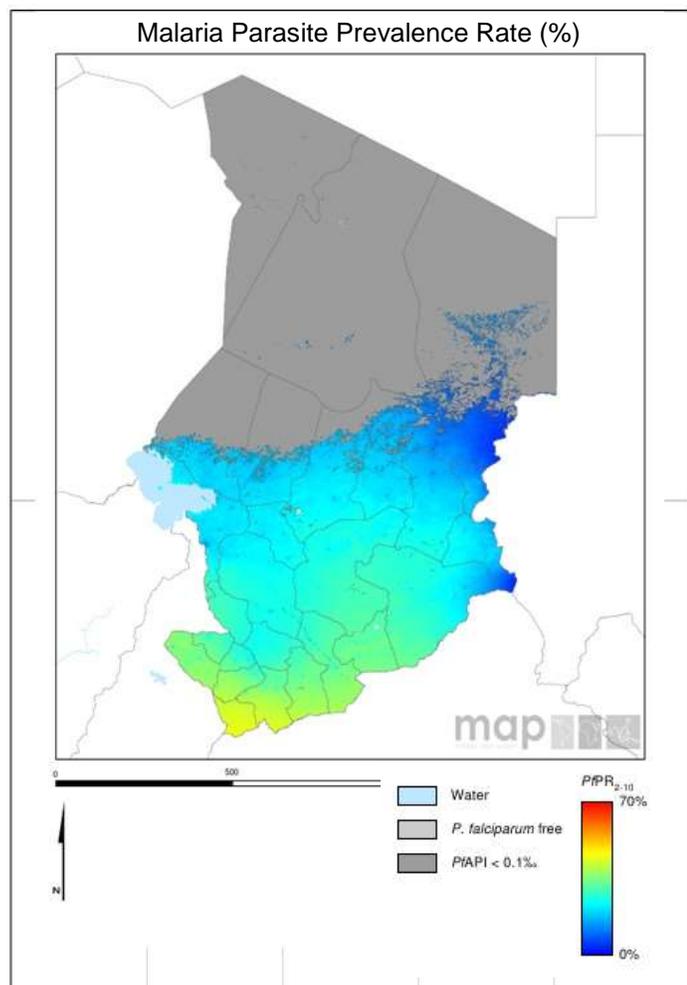


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission in Chad is intense in the south of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2015 was 1,490,556 with 1,572 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2016 projection (% of need)	78	
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	61	
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	50	
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2015 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.7	
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	2	
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2016)		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	▲ 100	
Estimated change in malaria incidence rate (2010–2015)		
Estimated change in malaria mortality rate (2010–2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health		
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	36	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	22	
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	34	
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	15	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	1	
Vitamin A Coverage 2014 (2 doses)	96	
DPT3 coverage 2015 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	55	

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 Chad will receive € 55.8 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2018-2020. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Chad'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 Chad this is calculated at € 37.6 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Chad 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 sustain the gains made in recent years.

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 2015 was 1,490,556 with 1,572 deaths. WHO estimates that the country has achieved a change of less than 20% in the malaria incidence rate and malaria mortality rate for the period 2010 - 2015.

Key Challenge

- Weak health information system.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Vector Control	Given the reported mosquito resistance to 2 classes of insecticide, urgently finalise and implement the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan	Q1 2017		Chad is seeking technical assistance to support the finalisation of the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Address funding	Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q1 2017 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years	Q1 2017

MNCH

Progress

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

Previous Key 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 responded positively to the recommended actions for exclusive breastfeeding, accelerating coverage of ARTs and the lack of data for postnatal care and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

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