Malaria transmission in Chad is intense in the south of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 1,175, with 1,948 deaths.
Malaria

Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic
The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health and malaria.

WHO underlines the critical importance of sustaining efforts to prevent, detect and treat malaria during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is of vital importance to ensure the continuity of malaria prevention and treatment services including distribution of insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying, as well as chemoprevention for pregnant women and young children (intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy and seasonal malaria chemoprevention). Any intervention must consider the importance of both lowering malaria-related mortality and ensuring the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

For Chad, it will be of vital importance to ensure that the universal coverage campaign for long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) is completed in 2020. The country has already successfully rolled out the campaign. Under the worst-case scenario, in which the LLIN campaign is suspended and there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could be a 21.5% increase in malaria cases, and a 39.5% increase in malaria deaths in Chad. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

The Global Fund
The Global Fund has announced that Chad will receive €117.4 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 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 €61.3 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 accelerate progress.

Progress
Chad has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve operational universal coverage of the targeted at risk population. Chad has also successfully rolled out the LLIN campaign, distributing nets door to door to ensure social distancing during the COVID-19 pandemic. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Scorecard.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 1,175,041 with 1,948 deaths.

Key Challenges
- Weak health information system.
- Insufficient resources to fully implement the national strategic plan.
- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19
pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health including malaria.

### 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>Q3 2018</td>
<td></td>
<td>The country report that the insecticide resistance data collected in 2018 has been shared with the WHO country office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address funding</td>
<td>Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q3 2020 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>Q3 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due but the country has begun work on the funding request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic</td>
<td>Q4 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>The country has commenced with the first phase of the LLIN campaign in Q2 2020. The Seasonal Malaria Chemotherapy campaign is also on track. Additional ACTs and RDTs are required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chad has responded positively to the recommended actions for the development of the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan.

### RMNCAH and NTDs

#### Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Chad is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Chad is very good for lymphatic filariasis (75%) and onchocerciasis (72%), below WHO targets for schistosomiasis (71%), soil transmitted helminths (60%) and trachoma (51%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Chad in 2018 is 65, which represents a decrease compared with the 2017 index value (71).
## Previous Key Recommended Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMNCAH¹: Impact</td>
<td>Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities</td>
<td>Q4 2020</td>
<td>Due to the crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, the country reports that the health services, in particular the MCH services, have been disrupted. This includes the suspension of preventive services, and a work overload of health workers. Chad has developed national standards and guidelines for all stakeholders including for hospitals and private and faith-based facilities offering care in general and vaccination services in particular. The guideline stipulates that routine MCH services should continue as planned using the outlined standard injection safety practices, waste management and recommended precautions for infection prevention and control and social distancing practices including temporary suspension of vaccination campaigns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chad has responded positively to the recommended actions for skilled birth attendants, exclusive breastfeeding, ART coverage in children, with a 3% increase reported over the last year, and vitamin A, and postnatal care coverage and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

### Key

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

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¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO