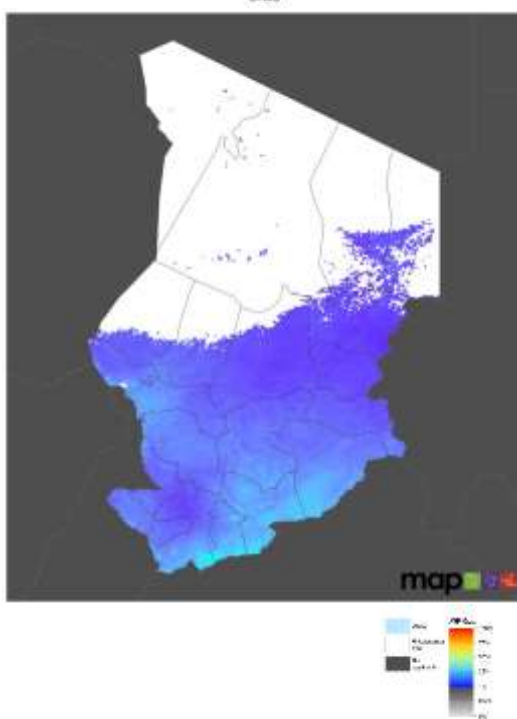


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action

The spatial distribution of *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria endemicity in 2017  
Chad



#### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2020 projection (% of need)	▼	88
Public sector RDT financing 2020 projection (% of need)		
Public sector ACT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	▼	38
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2019 (CPIA Cluster D)		2.5
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
RDTs in stock (>9 months stock)		
ACTs in stock (>9 months stock)		
LLINIRS campaign on track		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)		
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)		100
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)		65
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)		58
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)		22
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		20
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		18
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		1
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)		70
DPT3 coverage 2019 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		50

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.

#### Key

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

## **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 was of vital importance to ensure that the universal coverage campaign for long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) be completed in 2020. The country is congratulated for rolling out the LLIN 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.

### **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

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Address funding	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	Q3 2020		The country successfully submitted the GF funding request
Impact	Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020		More than 5 million LLINs have been distributed in 8 provinces with the next phase planned for Q4 2020. The country has completed the third cycle of SMC with the 4th cycle scheduled at the end of October 2020. The quantities of RDTs and ACTs available are currently sufficient to sustain case management

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

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH <sup>1</sup> : Impact	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	Q4 2020		With partner support, the government have reinforced the surveillance system with training of laboratory technicians and supported their deployment supported advocacy and training of community leaders to ensure community safety and prevention messages, distribution of personal protection equipment to health staff and Community Health Workers. This has allowed the progressive resumption of health services. The government is advocating for more donor support since the COVID-19 pandemic continues to slow the national economy due to government restrictions. Loss and scarcity of employment opportunities due to COVID-19 has led to the erosion of purchasing power of very poor and poor households

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

<sup>1</sup> RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO