Malaria transmission in Chad is intense in the south of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 1,811,859 with 3,065 deaths.
Malaria
Global Fund Allocation
The Global Fund announced that Chad will receive US$138.9 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Chad’s disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Chad this is calculated at US$ 73.5 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. The Global Fund resources are especially important in the current resource constrained environment. The ongoing economic crisis, increased costs of doing business, and the need to introduce newer more expensive commodities to address insecticide and drug resistance mean that countries may experience shortfalls in sustaining their life-saving malaria essential services.

Progress
The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard Chad has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve operational universal coverage of the targeted at-risk population. The ACTs, RDTs and LLINs needed for 2023 are fully financed. Chad has also successfully rolled out the LLIN campaign, distributing nets door to door to ensure social distancing during the COVID-19 pandemic. Chad has carried out drug resistance testing since 2018 and has reported the results to WHO. The national strategic plan includes activities targeting refugees.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Chad has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Scorecard, however this scorecard is not yet shared through the ALMA Scorecard Hub. The country should consider establishing an End Malaria Council and Fund to enhance domestic resource mobilization and multi-sectoral action.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 1,811,859 with 3,065 deaths.

Key Challenge
- Weak health information system.
### 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>Policy</td>
<td>Work to incorporate activities targeting IDPs in the Malaria Strategic Plan</td>
<td>Q4 2023</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>The NMCP is conducting the desk review of the MPR in collaboration with country partners. The review will consider the needs of IDPs and refugees and will propose interventions in order to reach them and make sure that they will be covered with essential malaria services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2015 and 2021</td>
<td>Q4 2023</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>As part of the MPR, the trend of malaria incidence and mortality will be analyzed for the last 5 years to identify probable causes of the increase and will propose interventions to address them in the new 2023-2026 MSP. The NMCP is at the stage of the desk review in collaboration with partners.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chad has responded positively to the recommended actions for the reporting of insecticide resistance to WHO.

### RMNCAH and NTDs

**Process**
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 helminthiasis and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Chad is very good for schistosomiasis (77%), lymphatic filariasis (78%) and for onchocerciasis (78%). It is low and for soil-transmitted helminthiasis (36%) and not reported for trachoma (0%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Chad in 2021 is 18 with an increase compared with the index value of 2020 (12).

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>Work to increase the preventive chemotherapy coverage for soil transmitted helminthiasis and trachoma and reach WHO targets</td>
<td>Q4 2023</td>
<td>Grey</td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chad has responded positively to the recommended actions for ART coverage in children and continues to track progress as actions are implemented.

### Key

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