Most of the population of Comoros is at risk of malaria. Transmission is perennial on the Island of Grand Comore and unstable throughout the zones of Anjouan and Mohéli. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 10,547 and 3 deaths.
Malaria

Global Fund Allocation
The Global Fund announced that Comoros will receive US$6.4 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Comoros’s disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Comoros this is calculated at US$ 4.99 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Comoros 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, Comoros has adequate financing for the required ACTs and RDTs in 2023. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. WHO has identified Comoros as being a country with the potential to eliminate local transmission of malaria by 2025.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, the country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Elimination Scorecard, however this scorecard is not yet publicly shared on 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 10,547 and 3 deaths.

Key Challenges
- Insufficient human resources and a limited number of partners to implement malaria control activities.
- Gaps in funding to allow larger scale IRS.
## Impact

**Objective**

Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and mortality between 2015 and 2021

**Suggested completion timeframe**

Q4 2023

**Progress**

The NMCP in collaboration with partners conducted the malaria program review and assess causes of malaria increase during the last 5 years. The report of the review is available and the NMCP is planning the elaboration of the the new MSP which will consider recommendations from the review and proposed actions.

## Monitoring

**Objective**

Ensure that drug resistance monitoring is conducted, and the data are reported to WHO

**Suggested completion timeframe**

Q1 2023

**Progress**

The country has requested funds for TES in the GC7 funding request.

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The country has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing development of a national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

## RMNCAH and NTDs

**Progress**

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Comoros is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis and soil transmitted helminths. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Comoros is low for both soil transmitted helminths (8%) and lymphatic filariasis (39%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Comoros in 2021 is 18, which represents a very substantial decrease compared with the 2020 index value (33).

### 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>NTDs</td>
<td>Work to increase the coverage of all the preventive chemotherapy NTDs for both soil transmitted helminths and lymphatic filaria sand reach WHO targets.</td>
<td>Q4 2023</td>
<td>The country completed the 2022 MDA and submitted data to WHO but the coverage remained below the WHO targets, with a coverage of 38.8% for Lymphatic Filariasis in the targeted island of Ngazidja. The country is working to address the challenges met and improve MDA coverage in 2023. The country is also working on the new NTD Master plan and routine activities are being conducted as planned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comoros has also responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing lack of data on ART coverage in children and vitamin A coverage and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Action achieved</th>
<th>Some progress</th>
<th>No progress</th>
<th>Deliverable not yet due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1 RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO