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 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 Umoro 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.

Previous Key Recommended Actions
The country has responded positively to the recommended actions addressing drug resistance testing and the development of a national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan, reduction of malaria deaths where they have reported 0 malaria deaths in 2022 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 preventative 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>
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<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>
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<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></td>
<td>In Q2 2023, the country completed the Lymphatic Filariasis prevalence survey which revealed a very low prevalence (&lt;1%) and the country is scaling down LF MDAs to focus on surveillance. The country is working to strengthen surveillance activities for</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.

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