Malaria transmission in Chad is intense in the south of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 1,882,503 with 2692 deaths.
Malaria

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. We must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. AU Member States face a $1.5 billion gap just to sustain existing, yet inadequate, levels of malaria-related services between now and 2026. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, we will need to mobilise another $5.2 billion dollars annually to fully finance our national malaria plans. Climate change presents a significant threat to the progress that we have made. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Climate disasters displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. There is urgency to decarbonise and reduce our carbon footprint. We must implement integrated and multisectoral solutions, and adapt our health systems to the threats of both climate change and pandemics. We must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the Anopheles stephensi mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. The scaling up of these interventions will help us achieve our goal of eliminating malaria. This will require integrated approaches with malaria as a pathfinder for pandemic preparedness, climate change and health, Primary Health Care and Universal Health Coverage. We must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD councils and Funds, which have raised over US$50 million.

Progress

Chad has carried out drug resistance testing since 2018 and has reported the results to WHO. The national strategic plan includes activities targeting refugees. The country has launched Zero Malaria Starts with Me!

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 multisectoral action.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 1,882,503 with 2692 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Weak health information system.
- Lack of resources to sustain coverage of essential life-saving malaria services.
### 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>Resource Mobilisation</td>
<td>Work to fill key gaps in malaria funding</td>
<td>Q2 2024</td>
<td></td>
<td>The NMCP submitted a joint HIV-TB-malaria GF GC7 proposal in February which include the funding support in the implementation of key malaria intervention including the SMC campaign, ITN campaign with dual ai nets, and strengthened diagnosis and treatment and IPTp. The country will work to develop resource mobilization proposals to fill the remaining gaps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2015 and 2022</td>
<td>Q4 2023</td>
<td></td>
<td>The new malaria strategy prioritises switching from pyrethroid only nets to address the threat of insecticide resistance, and digitalising the ITN and SMC campaigns to enhance the quality of delivery. The country is also planning the roll out of the malaria matchbox to identify the bottlenecks impacting access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

**Progress**
The country has recently achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH intervention of vitamin A coverage.

**Previous Key Recommended Actions**
Chad has responded positively to the recommended actions for ART coverage in children and continues to track progress as actions are implemented. A 2% increase in coverage has been observed over the previous two years.

### Neglected Tropical Diseases

**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 zero for schistosomiasis (0%), very low for lymphatic filariasis (23%), for onchocerciasis (21%), for soil-transmitted helminths (4%) and for trachoma (29%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Chad in 2022 is 6 with a very substantial decrease compared with the index value of 2021 (18). The country didn’t reach any WHO MDA coverage target.
### Previous Key Recommended Actions

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma and reach WHO targets.</td>
<td>Q4 2024</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>The country managed to mobilize more resources for NTDs and organized all planned Mass Drug Administration (MDAs) in 2023. The END Fund supported onchocerciasis and lymphatic filariasis MDAs while OPC/SSI funded MDAs for soil transmitted helminthiasis (STH) and Schistosomiasis MDAs. 2023 MDAs were extended to January 2024 in 9 new provinces for SCH and STH. The country is now working on MDA reports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key**

- Green: Action achieved
- Yellow: Some progress
- Red: No progress
- Gray: Deliverable not yet due