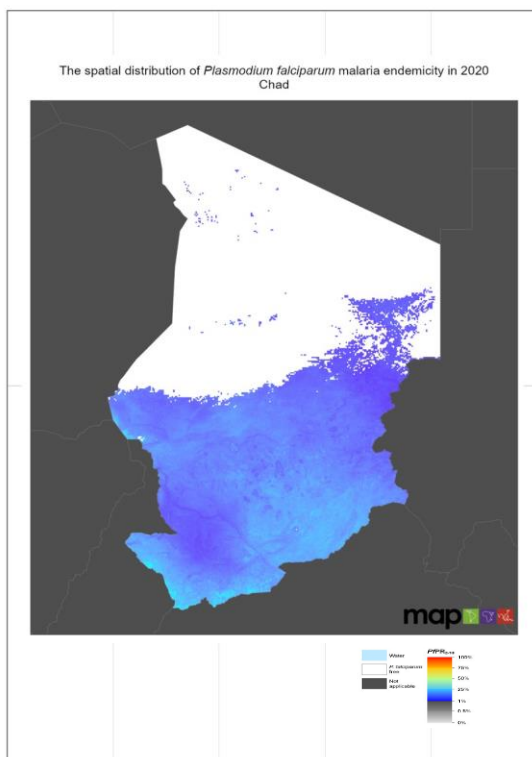


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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.

Metrics

Financing		
LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)		
Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)		
% of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026)		
Policy		
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC		
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched		
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched		
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
LLIN/IRS campaign on track		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		4
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD Index, %)(2022)		6
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		0
Estimated % of children (0-14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023)		14
Vitamin A Coverage 2022 (2 doses)		93
DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		67

Key

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

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\$60 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 multi-sectoral action.

Impact

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

Key Challenges

- Weak health information system.
- Lack of resources to sustain coverage of essential life-saving malaria services

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Resource Mobilisation	Work to fill key gaps in malaria funding	Q2 2024		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. Resource mobilization for malaria is ongoing and a request is in process with the Government to finance the gap of 1,323,488 ITNs to cover 2 provinces during the 2026 campaign. The advocacy efforts aim also to establish a specific budget line for malaria. The NMCP has planned to develop a resource mobilization plan by Q1 2025 with the support of partners (WHO, RBM, ALMA) and the NMCP is currently collecting data on partners support for the new NSP 2024-2028. The Minister of Health has chaired a high-level round table on the resource mobilization with country partners for financing the plan 2024-2026 to improve the IPTp coverage. This meeting involved the government, country partners and private sector (Banks, oil companies, telephone companies).

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 Action

Chad has responded positively to the recommended actions for ART coverage in children and continues to track progress as actions are implemented. A 3% increase in coverage has been reported.

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 did not reach any WHO MDA coverage target.

Previous Key Recommended Action

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

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due