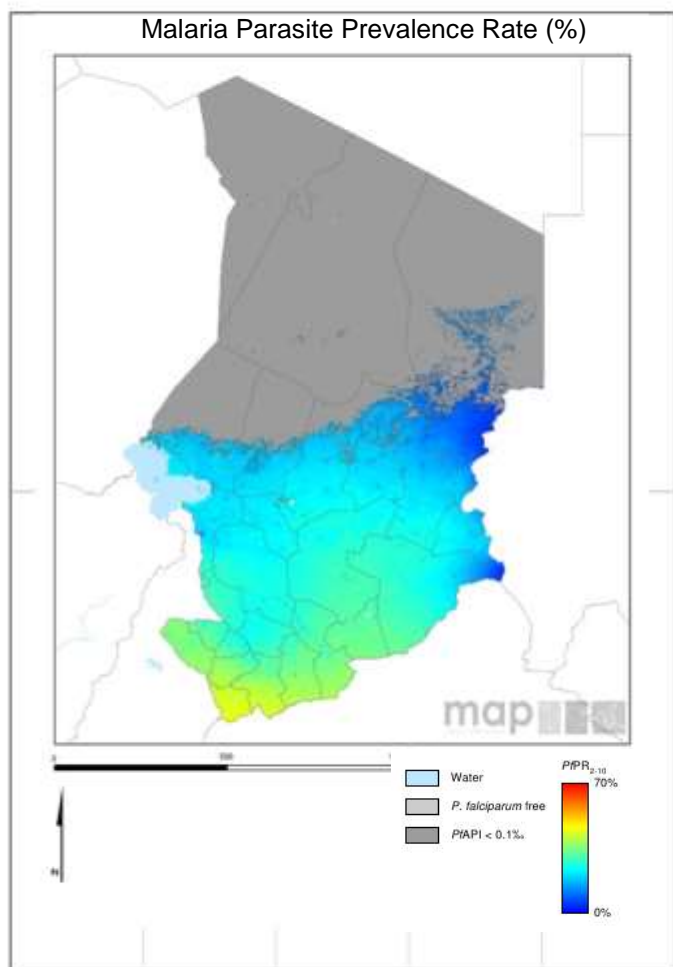


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission in Chad is intense in the south of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 1,402,215 with 1,686 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	82
Public sector ACT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.7
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	2
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
Reduced Malaria incidence by >40% by 2020 (vs 2015) (projected)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2016)	10
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	▲ 45
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	▲ 18
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	20
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	16
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	1
Vitamin A Coverage 2016 (2 doses)	▼ 0
DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	41

Key

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

Malaria

Progress

Chad has secured sufficient resources for the required LLINs and ACTs required for 2018. The country has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve operational universal coverage.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 1,402,215 with 1,686 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Weak health information system.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Vector Control	Given the reported mosquito resistance to 2 classes of insecticide, urgently finalise and implement the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan	Q1 2017		Given the recent data on increasing insecticide resistance, the country is prioritising the development of the insecticide resistance management plan and has contracted an international consultant to support the development
Vector Control	Report on the status of insecticide resistance monitoring to WHO	Q3 2018		Chad undertook field surveys in Q3 2017 which when complemented by molecular analysis, will allow the country to have a more up-to-date mapping of malaria vectors by Q3 2017. According to the results, <i>Anopheles gambiae</i> , the major vector, is resistant to DDT and pyrethroids in all surveyed sites but remains sensitive to organophosphates and carbamates, except for in Komé where a decrease in carbamate efficiency was observed. Annual entomological follow-up surveillance will be carried out in 3 sentinel sites
Enact high level policy and strategy change	Improve rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilisation, quality of public administration, and transparency and accountability in the public sector	Q3 2013		No progress reported

MNCH and NTDs

Progress

Chad has recently increased coverage of ARTs in the total population as well as in children. The country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

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 51% for lymphatic filariasis, 68% for onchocerciasis and 38% for trachoma but coverage for schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths are low (0% and 6% respectively). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Chad in 2016 is 10, which represents an increase compared with the 2015 index value (1).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	a) Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs in the total population and in children under 14 years of age	Q2 2018		Chad has increased the coverage of ARTs in the total population and in children under 14 years of age by more 6% and 5% respectively Deliverable not yet due Deliverable not yet due
	b) Address the decreasing vitamin A coverage	Q4 2018		
	c) Investigate and address the reasons for the decrease in skilled birth attendants	Q1 2019		

Chad has responded positively to the recommended actions for exclusive breastfeeding and postnatal care and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA