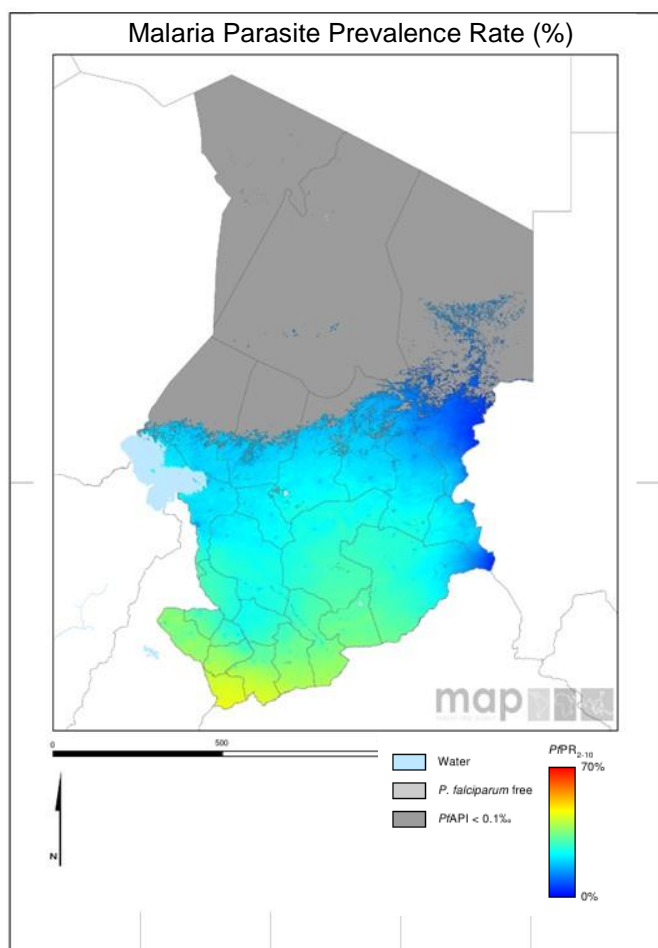


## Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission in Chad is intense in the south of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 1,962,372 with 2,088 deaths.

### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	▲ 100
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
Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)	
Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)	
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, RDTs and ACTs required for 2018. The country has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve operational universal coverage. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Scorecard. Chad has decreased the estimated malaria mortality rate by more than 40% since 2010.

### Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 1,962,372 with 2,088 deaths.

### Key Challenges

- Weak health information system.
- Insufficient resources to fully implement the national strategic plan.

### 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 which will allow the country to have a more up-to-date mapping of malaria vectors. <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 in 2019

## MNCH and NTDs

### Progress

Chad has enhanced 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 high for trachoma (92%) and

low for soil transmitted helminths (29%). The country has not reported data to WHO for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis and schistosomiasis.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
MNCH <sup>1</sup> : 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 6% and 5% respectively. A national plan to accelerate pediatric testing and ART coverage for 2019-2023 has been developed and validated. The country has decentralised testing to increase coverage of children and new data collection tools have been developed to allow disaggregation of data by age. The First Lady's Office has organized the "free to shine campaign" including community testing campaigns and advocacy activities through national and local media. Community prevention has been rolled out in Ndjamen, which has higher prevalence. The HIV programme scaled up from 63 to 73 Health Districts and targeted 634,695 pregnant women and the general population of 11.5 million representing 70.5% of the population
	b) Address the decreasing vitamin A coverage	Q4 2018		Vitamin A supplementation is highly dependent on Polio vaccination campaigns and there have been challenges with this integration, especially in regions without supervisors. To address low coverage, vitamin A supplementation is being integrated with routine immunization to reduce the number of areas to be covered by campaigns. A pilot phase is planned in 2019 in the districts covered by the EPI Reach Every District Approach. Institutionalisation of Child Health Weeks under the leadership of the Nutrition department, with the delivery of child survival interventions including Vitamin A, is also expected to increase coverage.
	c) Investigate and address the reasons for the decrease in skilled birth attendants	Q1 2019		Several partners are supporting Chad to address low SBA coverage including UNICEF, UNFPA, CARE, WHO and the World Bank. This includes support to the training of midwives and hiring and deploying midwives in low coverage districts. Maternal audits are ongoing and a rapid survey on EmONC has been carried out





<sup>1</sup> MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA

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

### New Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	As a priority, submit the data on Preventive Chemotherapy (PC) coverage of Schistosomiasis, Onchocerciasis and Lymphatic Filariasis	Q1 2019
NTDs	Determine the areas where Onchocerciasis has been eliminated sub-nationally to identify if there are areas where MDA may potentially be stopped. Additionally, determine if the prevalence of Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) is less than 20%, which would allow treatment on a case by case basis	Q3 2019

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due