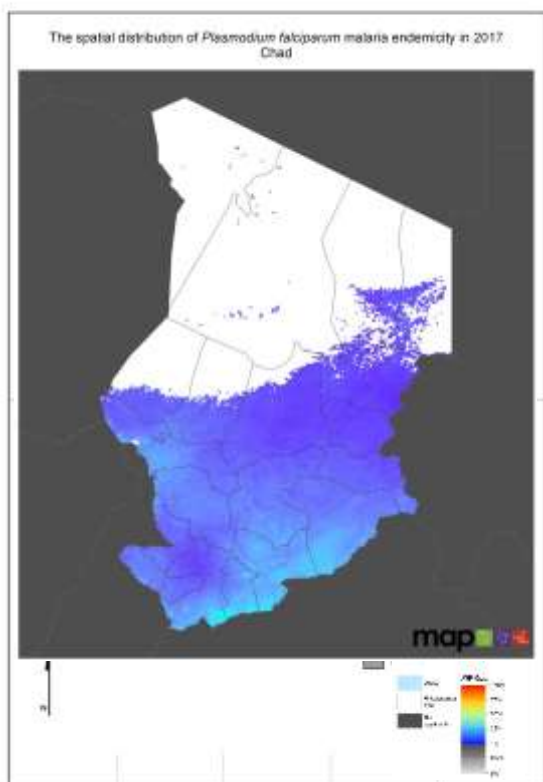


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission in Chad is intense in the south of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 1,175, with 1,948 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2020 projection (% of need)	97	Target achieved or on track
Public sector RDT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	23	Not on track
Public sector ACT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	44	Progress but more effort required
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.4	Not on track
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	3	Progress but more effort required
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		Target achieved or on track
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		Progress but more effort required
RDTs in stock (>9 months stock)		Progress but more effort required
ACTs in stock (>9 months stock)		Progress but more effort required
LLINIRS campaign on track		Target achieved or on track
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		Target achieved or on track
Scale of Implementation of ICCM (2017)		Progress but more effort required
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100	Target achieved or on track
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		Progress but more effort required
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		Progress but more effort required
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2018)	65	Progress but more effort required
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	58	Progress but more effort required
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	23	Not on track
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	20	Not on track
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	16	Not on track
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	9	Not on track
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)	70	Progress but more effort required
DPT3 coverage 2019 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	50	Progress but more effort required

Key

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

Malaria

Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health and malaria.

WHO underlines the critical importance of sustaining efforts to prevent, detect and treat malaria during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is of vital importance to ensure the continuity of malaria prevention and treatment services including distribution of insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying, as well as chemoprevention for pregnant women and young children (intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy and seasonal malaria chemoprevention). Any intervention must consider the importance of both lowering malaria-related mortality and ensuring the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

For Chad, it will be of vital importance to ensure that the universal coverage campaign for long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) is completed in 2020. The country has already successfully rolled out the campaign. Under the worst-case scenario, in which the LLIN campaign is suspended and there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could be a 21.5% increase in malaria cases, and a 39.5% increase in malaria deaths in Chad. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

The Global Fund

The Global Fund has announced that Chad will receive €117.4 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2021-2023. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Chad's disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Chad this is calculated at €61.3 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Chad is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate progress.

Progress

Chad has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve operational universal coverage of the targeted at risk population. Chad has also successfully rolled out the LLIN campaign, distributing nets door to door to ensure social distancing during the COVID-19 pandemic. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Scorecard.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 1,175,041 with 1,948 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Weak health information system.
- Insufficient resources to fully implement the national strategic plan.
- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19

pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health including malaria.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Vector Control	Report on the status of insecticide resistance monitoring to WHO	Q3 2018		The country report that the insecticide resistance data collected in 2018 has been shared with the WHO country office
Address funding	Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q3 2020 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years	Q3 2020		Deliverable not yet due but the country has begun work on the funding request
Impact	Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020		The country has commenced with the first phase of the LLIN campaign in Q2 2020. The Seasonal Malaria Chemotherapy campaign is also on track. Additional ACTs and RDTs are required

Chad has responded positively to the recommended actions for the development of the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan.

RMNCAH and NTDs

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 very good for lymphatic filariasis (75%) and onchocerciasis (72%), below WHO targets for schistosomiasis (71%), soil transmitted helminths (60%) and trachoma (51%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Chad in 2018 is 65, which represents a decrease compared with the 2017 index value (71).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH ¹ : Impact	Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities	Q4 2020		Due to the crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, the country reports that the health services, in particular the MCH services, have been disrupted. This includes the suspension of preventive services, and a work overload of health workers. Chad has developed national standards and guidelines for all stakeholders including for hospitals and private and faith-based facilities offering care in general and vaccination services in particular. The guideline stipulates that routine MCH services should continue as planned using the outlined standard injection safety practices, waste management and recommended precautions for infection prevention and control and social distancing practices including temporary suspension of vaccination campaigns

Chad has responded positively to the recommended actions for skilled birth attendants, exclusive breastfeeding, ART coverage in children, with a 3% increase reported over the last year, and vitamin A, and postnatal care coverage and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO