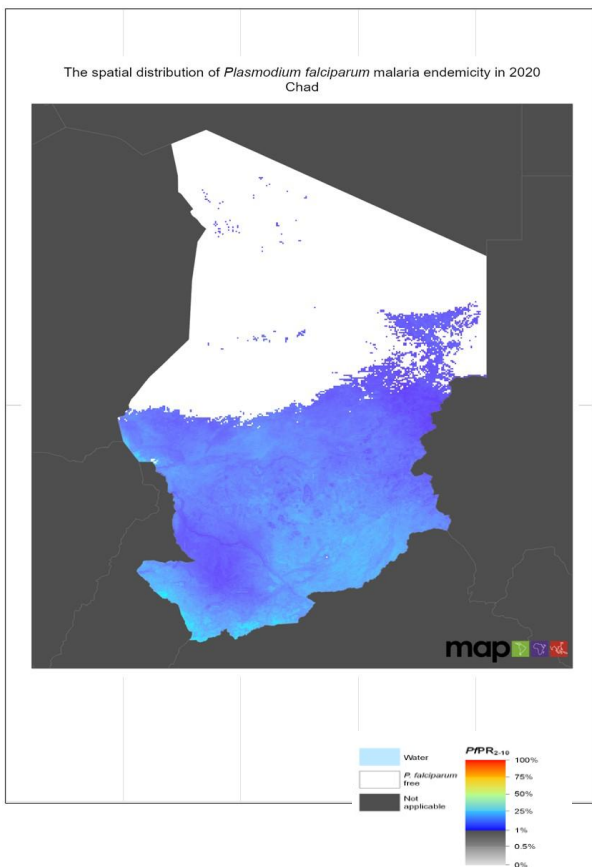


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Financing		
LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	63	
Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	100	
% of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026)	37	
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		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	7	
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, %)(2023)	5	
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	20	
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
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	
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

Malaria transmission in Chad is intense in the south of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 2,294,100 with 2,864 deaths.

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\$125 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 campaign.

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 2023 was 2,294,100 with 2,864 deaths.

Key Challenges

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

Previous Key Recommended Actions

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

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the lack of progress in reducing malaria incidence since 2015, which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2025 target of a 75% reduction in malaria incidence	Q4 2025

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 lymphatic filariasis (0%) and for onchocerciasis (0%), low for soil-transmitted helminths (42%) and for trachoma (57%) and very good for schistosomiasis (95%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Chad in 2022 is 6 with a decrease compared with the index value of 2023 (5). The country reached the WHO MDA coverage target only for schistosomiasis. The country is congratulated for the elimination of human African Trypanosomiasis in 2024.





Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Climate Change and health	Work to collate data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease and incorporate into the next round on National Determined Contributions and National Climate Change Action Plans	Q4 2025		Deliverable not yet due

New Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis, schistosomiasis, trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, and onchocerciasis and reach WHO targets	Q4 2025
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due