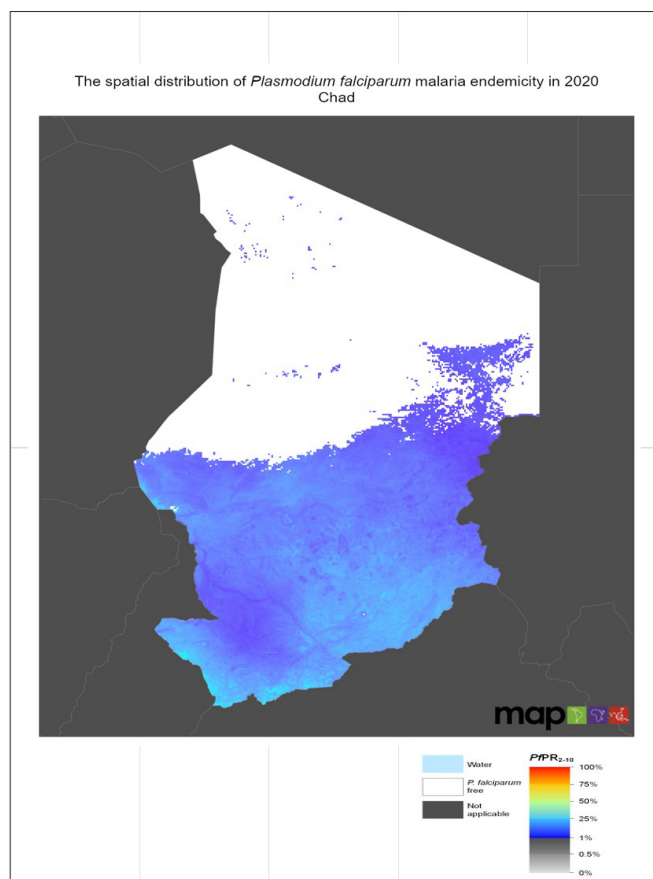


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission in Chad is intense in the south of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 2,692,500 with 5,420 deaths.

Metrics

Policy	
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC	Target achieved or on track
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan	Target achieved or on track
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan	Not on track
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched	Target achieved or on track
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched	No data
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO	Target achieved or on track
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	Not on track 4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO	Target achieved or on track
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	Progress but more effort required 94
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)	Target achieved or on track
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)	Target achieved or on track
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	Not on track
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (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, %)(2024)	Not on track 17
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	Progress but more effort required 60
National Budget Allocated to NTDs	Target achieved or on track
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)	Not on track 20
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	Progress but more effort required 68
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs	No data

Key

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

Malaria - The Big Push towards 2030

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. Countries must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, decreasing ODA, 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. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, US\$5.2 billion is needed annually to fully finance country national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present a significant threat. By the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Countries must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the invasive *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. 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. WHO have also recently approved the use of Spatial Repellents. 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. Malaria can serve as a pathfinder for primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, and Universal Health Coverage. Countries must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD Councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$218 million to date.

A recent report by ALMA and MNM UK, “The Price of Retreat,” highlights the expected impact of malaria between 2025-2030 on GDP, trade and key sectors for development in Africa. If Chad cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 9,685,632 additional cases, 30,209 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$1.4 billion between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Chad there will be a US\$3.4 billion increase in GDP.

Global Fund Allocation

The Global Fund allocation for Chad for Grant Cycle 8 is US\$122.4 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening for 2027-2029. The malaria component has been allocated US\$65.6 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted 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 sustain coverage as much as possible.

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. Chad has good stocks of ACTs and RDTs.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, 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 2024 was 2,692,500 with 5,420 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
Impact	Work to address the increase in malaria incidence since 2015, and the lack of progress in reductions in malaria deaths which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2025 target of a 75% reduction in malaria incidence and deaths	Q4 2026		In 2025 malaria accounted for 34% of outpatient consultations, 36% of hospitalizations for children under 5 years old, and 59% of causes of death for children under 5 years old. The programme is undergoing a Malaria Programme Review in collaboration with WHO, RBM, and partners. This will provide insight into the probable causes of not meeting the targets and provide recommendations on interventions to be implemented for the next 5 years. The new NSP will be aligned with the recommendations and will be used in the process of the GF GC8 funding request proposal.

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

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

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. An increase in coverage has been recently 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 helminthiasis and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Chad is 78% for lymphatic filariasis; 77% for onchocerciasis, 93% for schistosomiasis; 25% for soil-transmitted helminthiasis and 0% for trachoma. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Chad in 2024 is 17 representing an increase compared with the index value of 2023 (5). The country reached WHO MDA coverage targets for Lymphatic Filariasis, onchocerciasis and for schistosomiasis. The country is congratulated for the elimination of human African Trypanosomiasis in 2024.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for trachoma and reach WHO targets for soil transmitted helminthiasis.	Q4 2026		Deliverable not yet due

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due