

Country Disease Outlook

Chad

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Chad is a landlocked country in central Africa. It is bordered by Cameroon, Central African Republic, Libya, Niger, Nigeria and Sudan. It is a low-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 686 (2021) and a population of 17.2 million (2021).

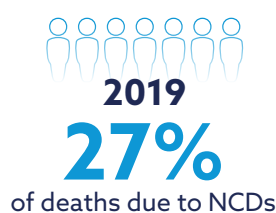
Key points

- ◆ Chad has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 27% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Chad slightly improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is far from meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Chad had 82,755 people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021 and has met only one of the 95-95-95 goals for HIV.
- ◆ Chad is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 95% of the 6 million people targeted were reached with MDA.
- ◆ Chad's vaccination coverage rates are suboptimal and the country is a long way from meeting the 90% target coverage rates for vaccination in children, reaching only 58% with the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine and 55% with the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2021. While strengthening the routine immunization system to reach new cohorts sustainably, Chad should also consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these cohorts of children from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 27% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Chad with an estimated 3.5 million cases in 2021 (with incidence rate of 206.4 cases per 1,000), resulting in 11,744 deaths. Chad's malaria incidence rate has been fairly steady since 2015 and the country is off track to meet the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

In 2021, incidence of tuberculosis for Chad was 140 cases per 100,000 people. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV) has increased since 2015, going from 23 to 25 per 100,000 population in 2021. In contrast, the TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has fallen from 12 to 8 in the same period.

Chad has met one of the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 79% of people living with HIV that know their status.
- ▲ 96% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ There is limited data on the number of people living with HIV and on treatment who are virally suppressed.

Approximately 82,755 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Chad was endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis, and trachoma. In 2020, 5.7 million of the 6 million targeted (95%) were reached with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are dracunculiasis (Guinea worm disease), human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*), leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral), leprosy and loasis.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Chad. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was high at 698 per 100,000 in males and 584 in females in 2021.

Chad has implemented initial efforts on the NCD progress indicators related to NCD policy and plans, tobacco taxes, tobacco smoke free/pollution, tobacco health warnings, tobacco advertising bans and alcohol taxes, however progress has been more limited on the remaining NCD progress indicators, specifically those relating to NCD guidelines, tobacco media campaigns, alcohol advertising restrictions, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity guidelines.

Childhood Immunization

Chad's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been suboptimal, although increasing in recent years. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine was 58%, while the measles vaccination coverage for the first dose was 55%.

In 2021, there were an estimated 296,579 under-immunised children and 190,658 zero-dose children. While strengthening the routine immunization system to reach new cohorts sustainably, Chad should consider the implementation of appropriate catch-up vaccination strategies to protect these cohorts of children from vaccine-preventable diseases and reduce the probability of outbreaks in the future.

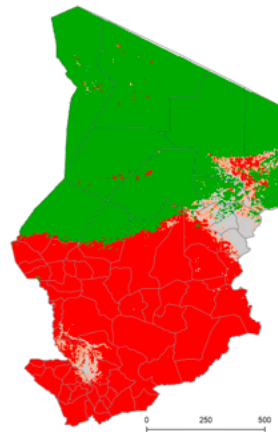
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate remains relatively high. While it has fallen from 130 to 107 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, it is still far above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 36 to 32 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining significantly above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

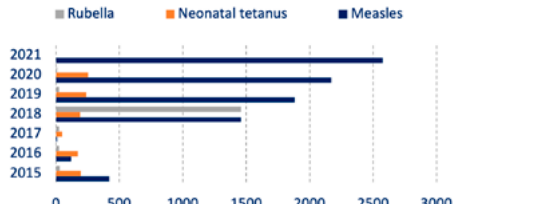
POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
17.1 million	3.1 million	11,744

ITN use in children under five years 52.2% and 42.0% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick

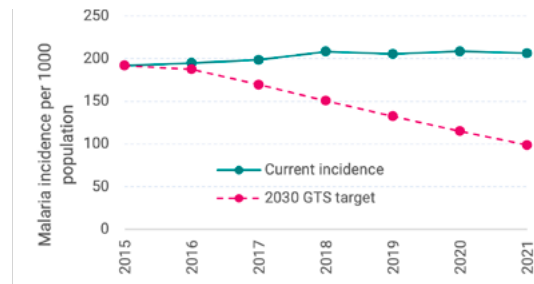
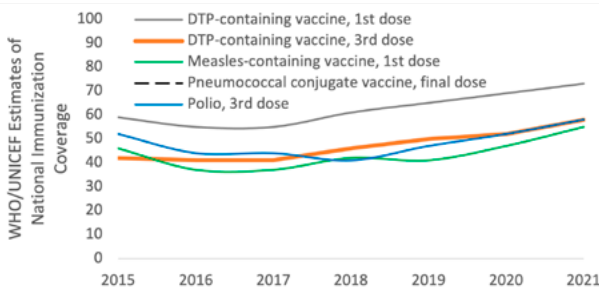


Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Chad in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Malaria incidence in Chad since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is not on track for GTS targets



EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN

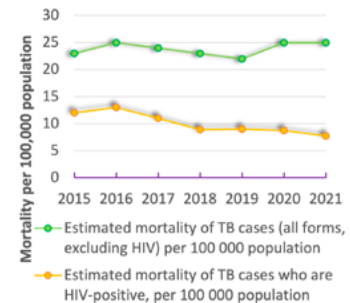
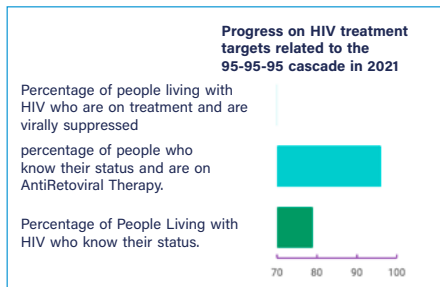


Zero dose 190,658 **Under-immunized 296,579**

WUENIC estimates show that vaccination coverage remains low in Chad. Measles, neonatal tetanus and rubella present major public health problems in Chad.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

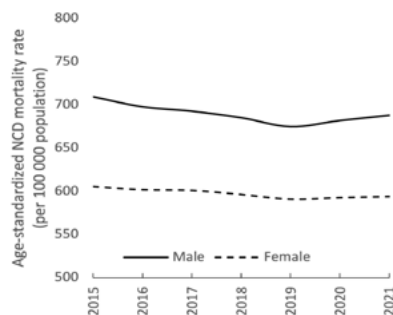
- 82,755** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
 - 79%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
 - 9%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment
- <10%** Domestic funding for TB
<10% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved**
- Partially achieved**
- Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)**
- Lymphatic filariasis (Eliminated)
 - Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
 - Schistosomiasis
 - Trachoma
 - Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)

PC-NTDs treatment in 2020
6.0 million targeted for MDA
5.0 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDs

- Dracunculiasis
- Human Africa trypanosomiasis (*gambiense*)
- Leishmaniasis (cutaneous and visceral)
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Leprosy
- Buruli ulcer