Malaria transmission in Madagascar occurs all year round in the north of the country; 75% of the population lives in low-transmission areas which are prone to epidemics and 25% live in areas of high risk. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2012 was 359,420 with 552 deaths.
Urgent Global Fund Update
The Global Fund has announced that Madagascar will receive US$ 112.4 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation under the New Funding Model. The total figure includes all existing, unspent funds from previous rounds and the Interim New Funding Model. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on the country’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 Madagascar this is calculated at US$ 84.6 million, with only US$ 1 million in new resources. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. The country is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years. This will likely require frontloading of the grant as well as securing resources from other donors.

Progress
Madagascar has made significant progress in scaling-up and sustaining malaria control interventions and has been successful in attracting resources through the Global Fund. The country has made policy changes including the banning of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and the introduction of policies on Community Case Management of malaria and pneumonia. Case management and vector control have been scaled-up resulting in a significant reduction in the malaria burden. The country has achieved high coverage of vector control interventions. The country has made good progress on increasing DPT3 vaccination coverage and vitamin A coverage. Madagascar has shown a 63% decline in under-five mortality rate since 1990. Madagascar was awarded a 2014 ALMA Award for Excellence in Implementation of Vector Control.

Impact
Madagascar has made progress in malaria control interventions resulting in reduced cases and deaths. The reported outpatient malaria cases decreased from 1,600,000 in 2000–2004 to 359,420 in 2012 and deaths from 591 in 2000 to 552 in 2012.

Key Challenge
- The lack of significant new resources allocated to malaria in the Global Fund New Funding Model jeopardises the country’s ability to sustain the impressive gains made in the fight against malaria.

New Key Recommended Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
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<tr>
<td>Address funding</td>
<td>Ensure the NFM concept note is submitted by Q4 2014 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years</td>
<td>Q4 2014</td>
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