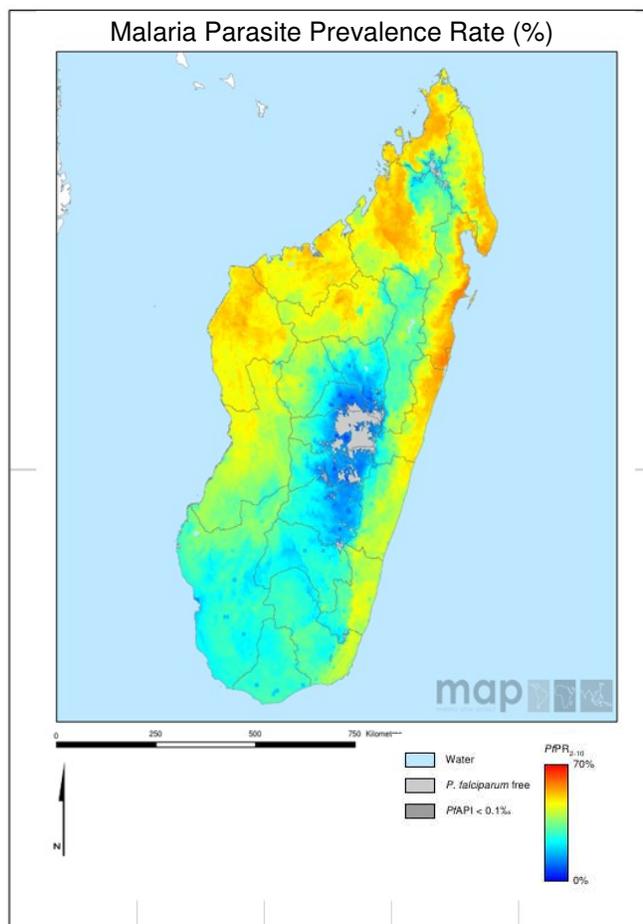


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission in Madagascar occurs all year round in the north of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 800,661 with 370 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control

LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.8

Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)	
Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)	

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs

Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)	9
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	7
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	4
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	44
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	42
Vitamin A Coverage 2016 (2 doses)	97
DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	74

Key

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

Malaria

Progress

Madagascar has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. The country has also recently finalised the insecticide resistance management and monitoring plan. Madagascar has secured the finances to sustain universal coverage of key anti-malaria interventions in 2019. The country has achieved universal operational coverage of vector control. Madagascar has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 800,661 with 370 deaths.

Key Challenge

- The increase in malaria incidence and mortality rates estimated by WHO between 2010 and 2017.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2010 and 2017	Q4 2019		Deliverable not yet due

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in malaria cases	Q4 2019

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

The country has made good progress on the tracer RMNCAH intervention vitamin A coverage. Madagascar has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Madagascar is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted helminths. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Madagascar is high for schistosomiasis (100%), good for soil transmitted helminths (65%), but very low for lymphatic filariasis (0%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Madagascar in 2017 is 9, which represents substantial decrease compared with the 2016 index value (58).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Identify the reasons for the decrease in Preventive Chemotherapy (PC) coverage of Lymphatic Filariasis and work to address the causes of underperformance to achieve PC coverage at WHO recommended targets	Q4 2019		Madagascar has updated its Master Plan for the Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases whilst taking into account the country's initiative to accelerate the elimination of lymphatic filariasis by introducing ivermectin into the mass treatment. The five year plan will cover the years from 2019 to 2023. This year, there will be MDA including IDA (ivermectin, diethylcarbamazine citrate and albendazole) use in 7 health districts as a pilot. The NTD program is confident that the commitment from the state to deliver an appropriate budget line for the effective implementation of the new NTD master plan

Madagascar has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of skilled birth attendants, low coverage of ARTs and lack of data for postnatal care and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due