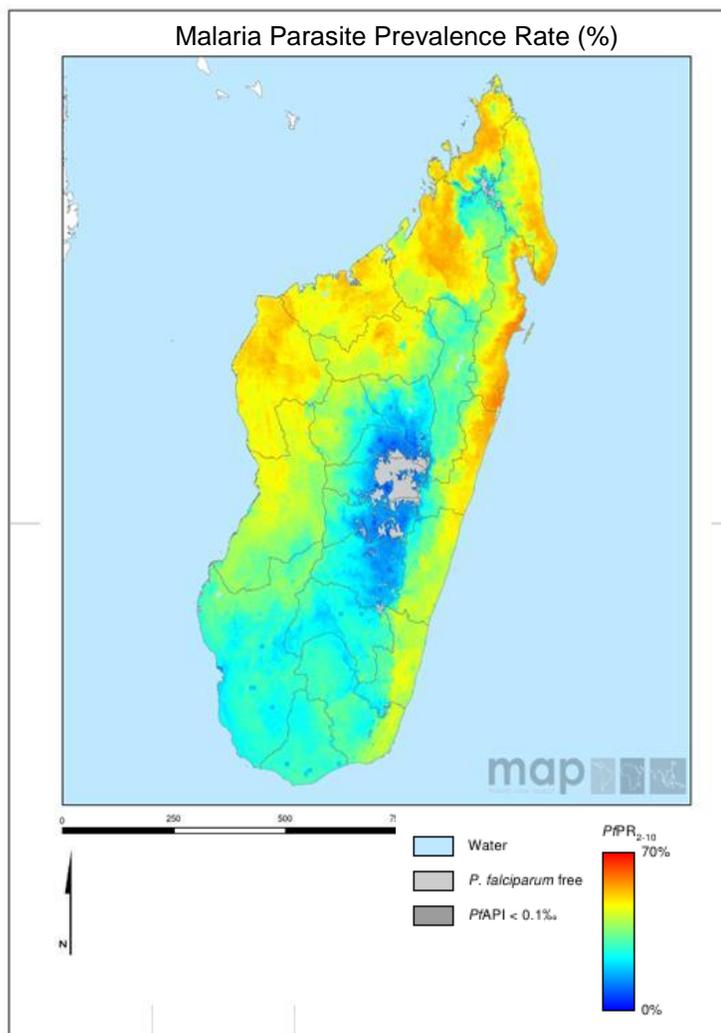


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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.

Metrics

Policy and Financial Control	
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2014)	Target achieved or on track
Community case management (Pneumonia)	Target achieved or on track
Community case management (Malaria)	Target achieved or on track
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2013 (CPIA Cluster D)	Not on track 2.5
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact	
LLIN financing 2014 projection (% of need)	Target achieved or on track 100
Public sector RDT financing 2014 projection (% of need)	Target achieved or on track 100
Public sector ACT financing 2014 projection (% of need)	Target achieved or on track 100
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	Target achieved or on track 100
On track in 2012 to Reduce Malaria Incidence by >75% by 2015 (vs 2000)	Progress but more effort required
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
PMTCT coverage 2012 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)	No data/Not applicable
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	Progress but more effort required 44
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	Progress but more effort required 51
Vitamin A Coverage 2012 (2 doses)	Target achieved or on track 88
DPT3 coverage 2012 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	Target achieved or on track 86
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	Progress but more effort required 46

Key

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

## 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 the tracer MNCH interventions DPT3 vaccination 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. Madagascar has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

## 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.

## Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Address funding	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	Q4 2014		Deliverable not yet due

## Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due