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.
Madagascar ALMA Quarterly Report
Quarter Two, 2019

**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 distributed sufficient LLINs to achieve 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2010 and 2017</td>
<td>Q4 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td>The country has reported an increase in cases since 2015. One possible factor contributing to the observed increase is the lack of IRS in the 15 targeted districts. The NMCP is carrying out and investigation with the Institute Pasteur and USAID to try to understand the increase of malaria. In October 2019, they will distribute PBO LLINs in one district to see if this will have an impact.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RMNCAH and NTDs**

**Progress**

Madagascar has 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**

Madagascar has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of skilled birth attendants, and lack of data for postnatal care. The country has also responded to the recommended action to increase coverage of ARTs, with small increases noted in coverage, but continues to track progress as key actions are implemented.
### New Key Recommended Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMNCAH¹: Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the low coverage of vitamin A</td>
<td>Q2 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key

- **Action achieved**
- **Some progress**
- **No progress**
- **Deliverable not yet due**

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO