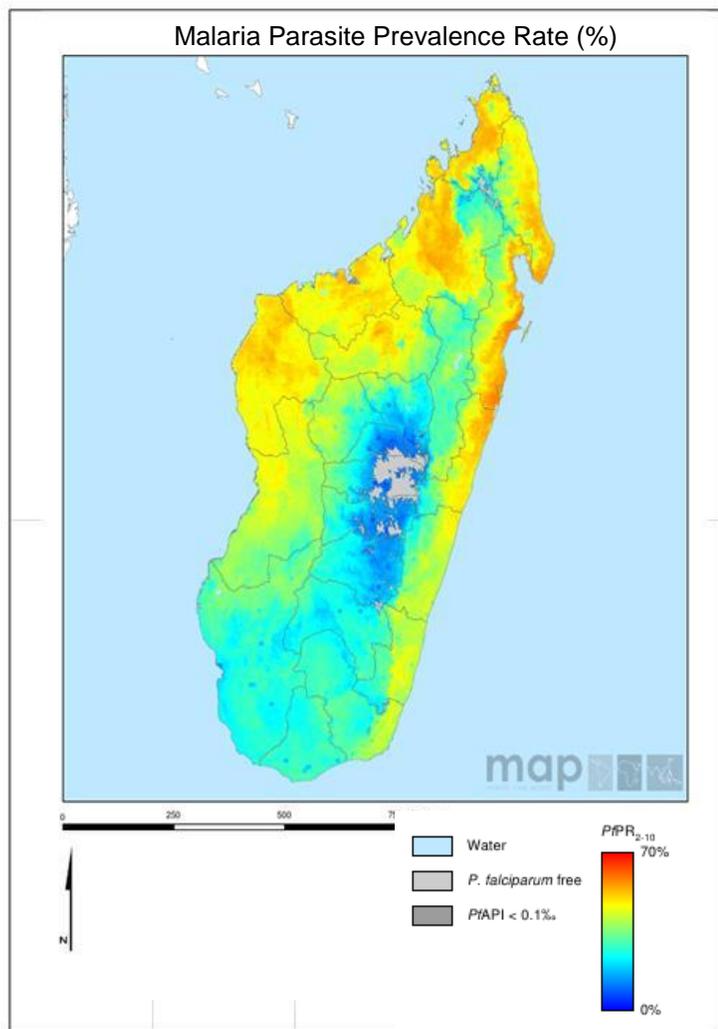


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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)	2.5
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact	
LLIN financing 2014 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2014 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2014 projection (% of need)	100
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	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 2013 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)	3
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	44
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	51
Vitamin A Coverage 2012 (2 doses)	88
DPT3 coverage 2012 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	86
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	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. 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. The country has achieved high coverage of vector control interventions and has secured sufficient finances to sustain universal coverage of key anti-malaria interventions in 2014. The country has made good progress on the tracer MNCH interventions DPT3 vaccination and vitamin A coverage. 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.

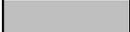
Key Challenge

- 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