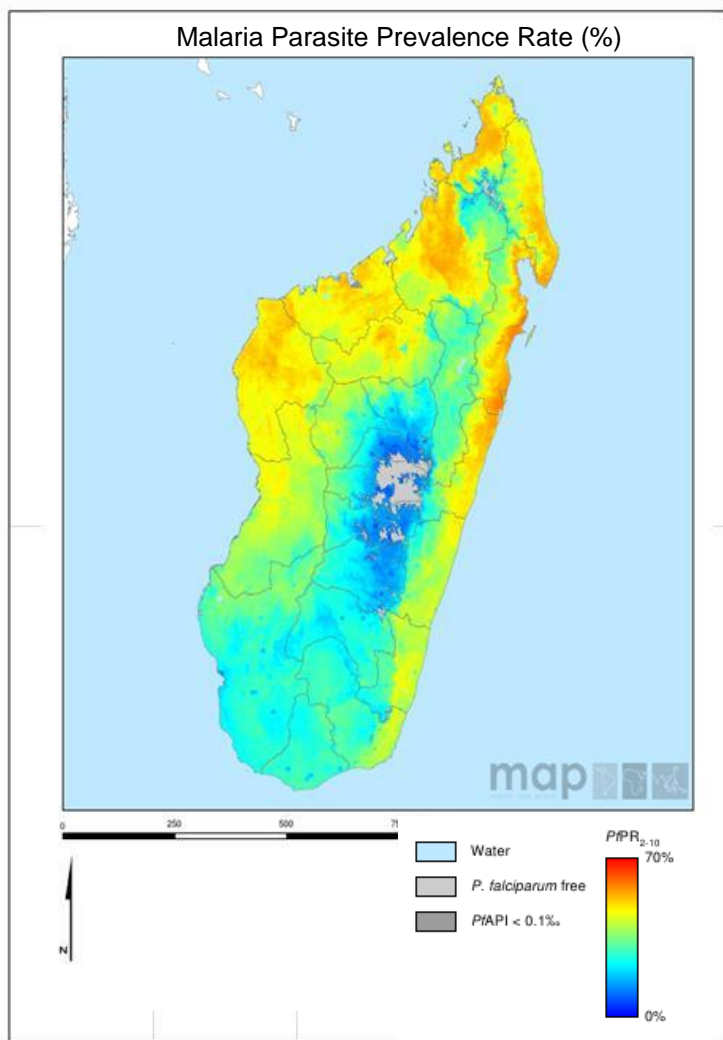


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2013 was 382,495 with 641 deaths.

Metrics

| Policy and Financial Control | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2014) | Target achieved or on track |
| Community case management (Pneumonia)(2014) | Target achieved or on track |
| Community case management (Malaria)(2014) | 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 2013 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 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 382,495 in 2013. The number of malaria deaths reported in 2013 is 641.

Key Challenge

- The lack of significant new resources allocated to malaria in the GF 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 GF New Funding Model 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 | | The country has commenced work on the GF New Funding Model concept note for submission in January 2015 |

Key

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