Malaria transmission in Madagascar occurs all year round in the north of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 965,390 with 927 deaths.
Malaria
Global Fund Update
The Global Fund has announced that Madagascar will receive US$88.8 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2021-2023. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Madagascar’s disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Madagascar this is calculated at US$50.4 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Madagascar is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate progress.

Progress
Madagascar has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. The country has 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 for the targeted at risk population. 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 2018 was 965,390 with 927 deaths.

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

Previous Key Recommended Action
The country has responded positively to the recommended action on need to investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2010 and 2017 and is implementing interventions to reduce the malaria cases.

New Key Recommended Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address funding</td>
<td>Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q4 2020 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years</td>
<td>Q4 2020</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 for lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and soil-transmitted helminths was not implemented in 2018. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Madagascar in 2018 is 0 which represents a decrease compared with the 2017 index value (9).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

<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>RMNCAH¹: Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the low coverage of vitamin A</td>
<td>Q2 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>Madagascar is moving the vitamin A distribution modality from campaigns to routine distribution through the health system, and as this transition takes place, there have been some reductions in coverage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>NTDs</td>
<td>Implement preventive chemotherapy for Lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths and work hard to reach WHO targets</td>
<td>Q4 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