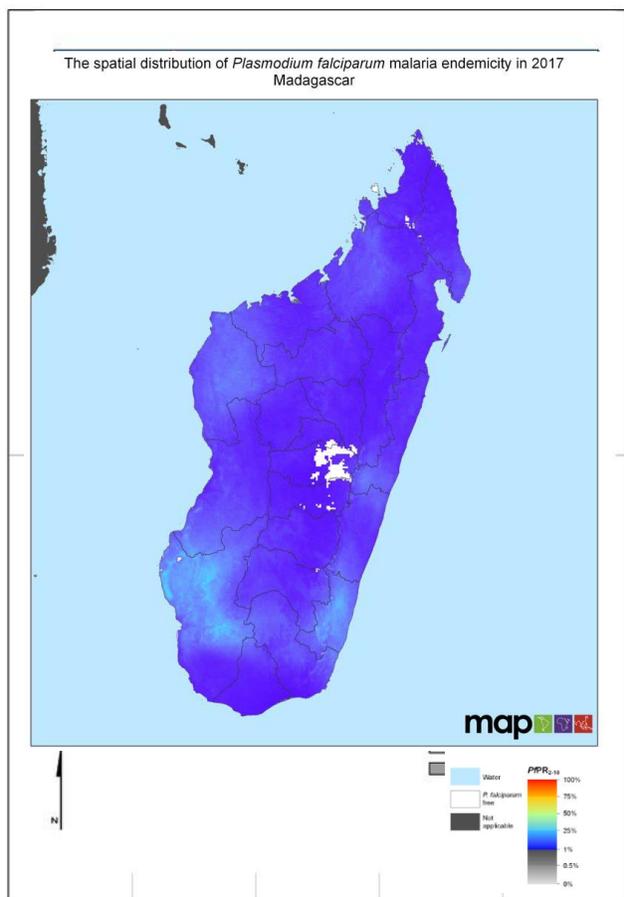


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.8
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2018)	0
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	9
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	5
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	44
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	42
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)	87
DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	75

Key

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

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

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Address funding	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	Q4 2020

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

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Investigate and address the reasons for the low coverage of vitamin A	Q2 2020		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

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

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Implement preventive chemotherapy for Lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths and work hard to reach WHO targets	Q4 2020

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO