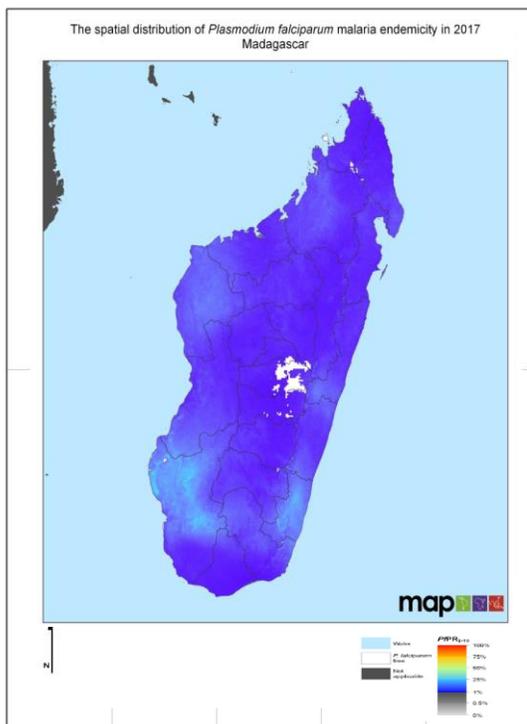


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission in Madagascar occurs all year round in the north of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2020 was 1,950,471 with 674 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed

LLIN financing 2022 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2022 projection (% of need)	99
Public sector ACT financing 2022 projection (% of need)	100

Policy

Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC	
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan	
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	

Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

Drug Resistance Monitoring Conducted (2018-2020) and data reported to WHO	
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	
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)	
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)	
LLIN/IRS campaign on track	
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, NTDs and Covid 19

Scale of Implementation of iCCM	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2020)	34
Estimated % of children (0-14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2020)	7
Vitamin A Coverage 2020 (2 doses)	26
DPT3 coverage 2020 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	68
% Population Fully Vaccinated Against COVID-19	4

Key

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

Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health, Neglected Tropical Diseases and malaria.

For Madagascar, it was of vital importance to ensure that the planned universal coverage campaign for long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) scheduled for 2021 went ahead, whilst taking into account physical distancing, in accordance with the recent guidance and recommendations from WHO and the RBM Partnership to End Malaria. Under the worst-case scenario, in which the ITN campaign is suspended and there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could be a 19% increase in malaria cases, and a 80.7% increase in malaria deaths in Madagascar. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades. WHO estimates that there were an additional 47,000 malaria deaths globally in 2020 due to service disruptions during the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to an estimated 7.5% increase in deaths.

It is essential to ensure the continuity of malaria, RMNCAH and NTD services in 2022 as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact our continent. This may include the implementation of any necessary catch-up activities and ensuring timely planning to account for potential delays in procurement and delivery. Any intervention must ensure the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

Given the difficulties in securing essential health commodities in Africa during the COVID-19 pandemic, it is of vital importance that countries sign, ratify and deposit the African Medicines Agency (AMA) instrument with the AUC in order to improve access to quality, safe and efficacious medical products in Africa. The country is encouraged to complete this process.

The country has been affected by the continent-wide restriction of access to COVID-19 vaccines and had only been able to cover 4% of their population by April 2022. The country, working with partners, should invest in education and behaviour change communication to increase the uptake of COVID vaccines and therapeutics.

Malaria

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 and has carried out drug resistance testing since 2018 and has reported the results to WHO. Madagascar has secured the finances to sustain universal coverage of LLINs and required ACTs in 2022. The country has distributed sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage of vector control for the targeted at risk population.

In line with the legacy agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Uhuru Kenyatta, Madagascar has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for

malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard, although this scorecard is not yet shared on the ALMA Scorecard Hub.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2020 was 1,950,471 with 674 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health including malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2022		All malaria activities have been implemented according to the plan, and none of the interventions were postponed due to COVID-19 pandemic. All activities are being implemented in accordance with COVID-19 preventives measures. Since January 2022, all malaria activities have been implemented as per the 2022 plan of action. The country is continuing the ITN mass campaign distribution started last year. The country now has sufficient stocks of ACTs and RDTs
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and mortality between 2015 and 2020, which means that the country did not achieve the 2020 target of a 40% reduction in malaria incidence	Q4 2022		Contributing factors to the increase in malaria burden has included insufficient funding for prioritized activities such as focused IRS. Movements of displaced populations due to poverty and inadequate living conditions, low LLIN coverage, climatic change leading to increased flooding have also contributed to the increase

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. In 2020, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 60% for schistosomiasis, 49% for soil-transmitted helminthiasis, and 13% for lymphatic filariasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Madagascar in 2020 is 34, which represents a decrease compared with the 2019 index value (37).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH ¹ Impact	Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities	Q4 2022		A reference document for RMNCAH was developed in June to ensure the continuity of essential services. As with all interventions, there was a drop in coverage of MCH indicators during the peak of COVID-19 cases, which have since decreased. For the regions where the maximum number of COVID-19 cases were encountered, the MoH in collaboration with its partners worked to strengthen services. This included support by UNFPA in setting up buses to transport women for ANC, PNC, and delivery from their homes to the hospital. This approach is being evaluated. Mobile clinics for Family Planning with support from Marie Stopes Madagascar were also implemented. Mobile clinics also rolled out offering Reproductive Health and Family Planning packages and information in the Analamanga and Vakinankaratra region
NTDs	Ensure that NTD interventions including MDAs, vector control and Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. This includes prioritising key necessary catch up activities	Q4 2022		NTD key interventions were conducted by respecting COVID-19 preventive measures including the first phase of integrated MDAs conducted in June and July 2020 in 58 districts of 13 regions and the second phase of MDA conducted in December 2020. The country is still waiting for the World Bank Funds to be released in order to conduct MDA in the remaining regions supported by the World Bank
Optimise quality of care	Address the falling coverage of vitamin A	Q4 2022		Deliverable not yet due

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

The country has 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.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due