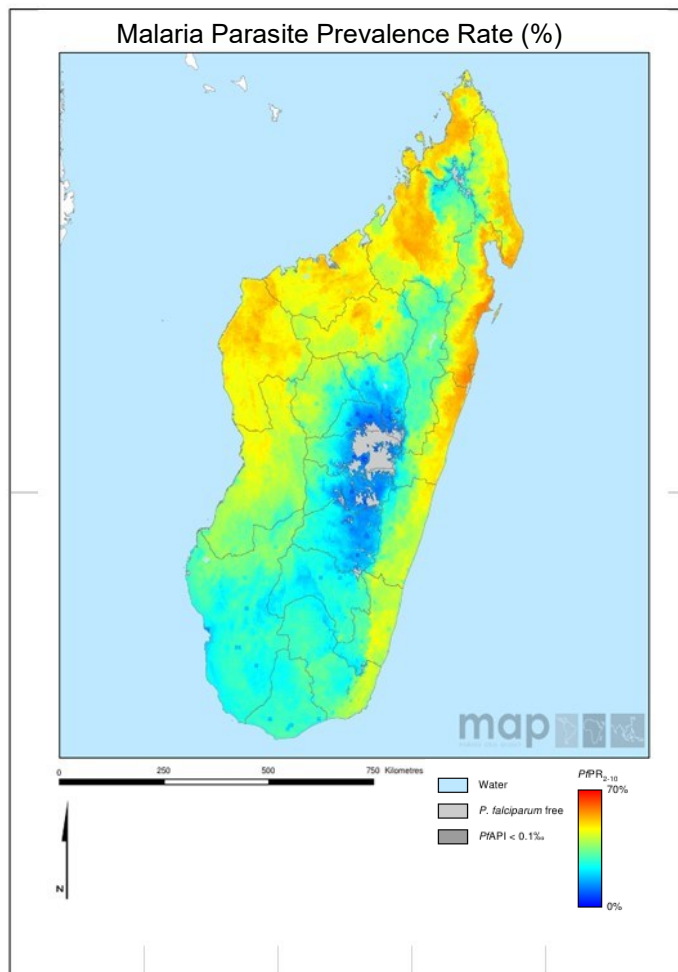


Scorecard for Accountability and Action





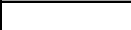


Malaria transmission in Madagascar occurs all year round in the north of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 475,333 with 443 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2017 projection (% of need)	91
Public sector RDT financing 2017 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2017 projection (% of need)	99
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2016 (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	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2016)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
Change in malaria incidence rate (2010–2016)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2016)	58
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	5
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	2
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	44
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	46
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	42
Vitamin A Coverage 2015 (2 doses)	97
DPT3 coverage 2016 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	93

Key

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

Malaria

Progress

Madagascar has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO and has completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. Madagascar secured the majority of finances to sustain universal coverage of key anti-malaria interventions in 2017. The country has scaled up implementation of iCCM. Madagascar has procured LLINs and carried out sufficient IRS to achieve universal operational coverage of vector control coverage. 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 2016 was 475,333 with 443 deaths. WHO estimates that the country has experienced an increase of more than 20% in the malaria incidence rate for the period 2010 - 2016. However, the country has reduced cases between 2015 and 2016 by more than 20%.

Key Challenge

- The increase in malaria incidence and mortality rates estimated by WHO between 2010 and 2016.
- The country has a less than 40% malaria case reporting rate by surveillance systems.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the WHO estimated increase of greater than 20% in the malaria incidence rate between 2010 and 2016	Q4 2018

MNCH and NTDs

Progress

The country has made good progress on the tracer MNCH interventions DPT3 and vitamin A coverage. Madagascar has significantly 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 is high for soil transmitted helminths (92%) and 44% for lymphatic filariasis and 48% for schistosomiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Madagascar in 2016 is 58, which represents a slight increase compared with the 2015 index value (54).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs in the total population and in children under 14 years of age	Q1 2017		The country is working to expand testing, treatment and care services and has increased the number of ART prescribers and is training health workers in the application of Option B+ in PMTCT, in treatment of vulnerable groups, and in counseling. Efforts are ongoing to integrate ART treatment with other public health services including mother and child health weeks, ANC and reproductive health services whilst expanding the network of ART prescribing doctors. There has been a small increase in coverage

Madagascar has responded positively to the MNCH recommended action addressing low coverage of skilled birth attendants and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA