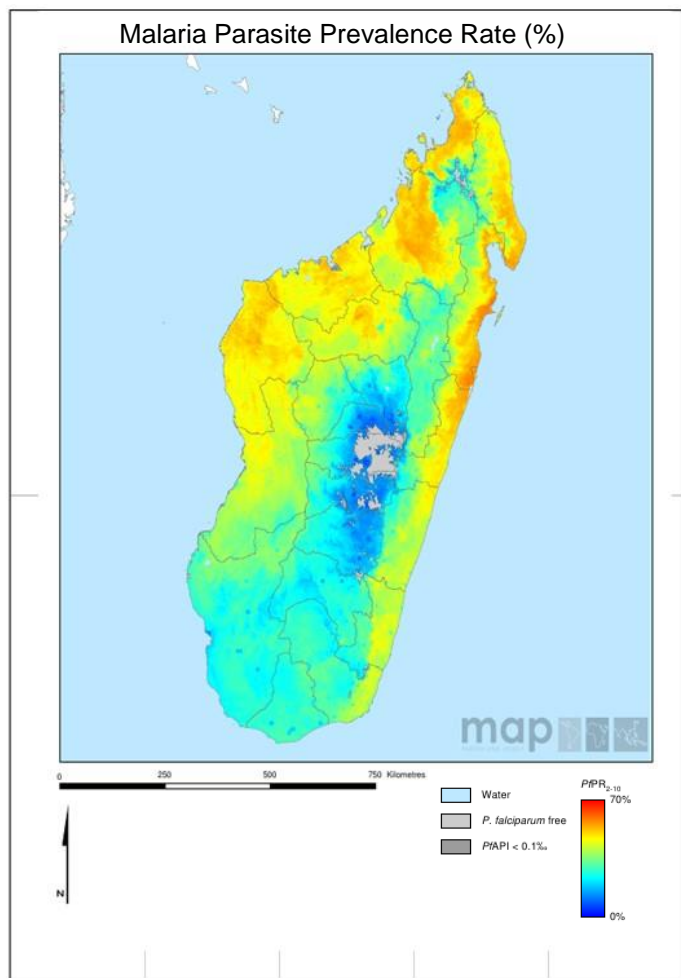


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2018 projection (% of need)	88
Public sector RDT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (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 (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
Reduced Malaria Incidence by >40% by 2020 (vs 2015) (projected)	
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 (2017)	7
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	4
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	44
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	42
Vitamin A Coverage 2016 (2 doses)	97
DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	74

#### 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. The country has also recently finalised the insecticide resistance management and monitoring plan. Madagascar has secured the majority of finances to sustain universal coverage of key anti-malaria interventions in 2018. The country has achieved universal operational coverage of vector control. Madagascar has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard. The country was awarded the 2018 ALMA Award for Excellence for reducing malaria cases by more than 20 percent from 2015 to 2016.

### **Impact**

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 475,333 with 443 deaths. With the overall increase in malaria cases between 2010 and 2016, WHO projects that the country will record an increase in malaria incidence by 2020. 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.

## **MNCH and NTDs**

### **Progress**

The country has made good progress on the tracer MNCH intervention 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 <sup>1</sup> : Optimise quality of care	Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs in the total population and in children under 14 years of age	Q1 2017		By the end of 2018 Madagascar will shift from the Option B+ approach to full coverage, meaning that all HIV positive women will receive treatment. An additional 266 health workers from basic health centres and 67 medical doctors from referral hospitals, including the university hospital, will be trained in counselling, testing and treatment. The country aims to further improve coverage by ensuring there is at least one treatment center in all 119 health districts

Madagascar has responded positively to the MNCH recommended actions addressing low coverage of skilled birth attendants and lack of data for postnatal care and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

<sup>1</sup> MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA