Malaria transmission in Madagascar occurs all year round in the north of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 2,339,103 with 547 deaths.
Malaria Progress
The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, Madagascar has secured the finances to sustain universal coverage of LLINs and has good stocks of ACTs and RDTs. The country 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. The country has distributed sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage of vector control for the targeted at risk population.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, 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. The country should consider establishing an End Malaria Council and Fund to enhance domestic resource mobilization and multi-sectoral action.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 2,339,103 with 547 deaths.

Key Challenge
- Resource Gaps to Fully Implement the malaria National Strategic Plan

Previous Key Recommended Action
Madagascar has responded positively to the recommended action addressing increased malaria incidence and mortality and continues to track progress as actions are implemented.

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 2021, preventive chemotherapy coverage 96% for schistosomiasis, 39% for soil-transmitted helminths and 0 lymphatic filariasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Madagascar in 2021 is 7 which represents a substantial decrease compared with the 2020 index value (34).
### 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>Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Address the falling coverage of DPT3</td>
<td>Q2 2023</td>
<td></td>
<td>The country has improved the coverage of the DPT3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for lymphatic filariasis and improve soil-transmitted helminths preventive chemotherapy coverage and reach WHO targets</td>
<td>Q4 2023</td>
<td></td>
<td>The country is conducting NTD control and elimination interventions as planned. Recently, the country completed the new NTD Master plan 2023-2027. Lymphatic Filariasis Mass Drug Administration (MDA) was completed in four regions in May 2023. MDA for soil-transmitted helminths was completed in two regions. The remaining MDAs are planned for October 2023.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**