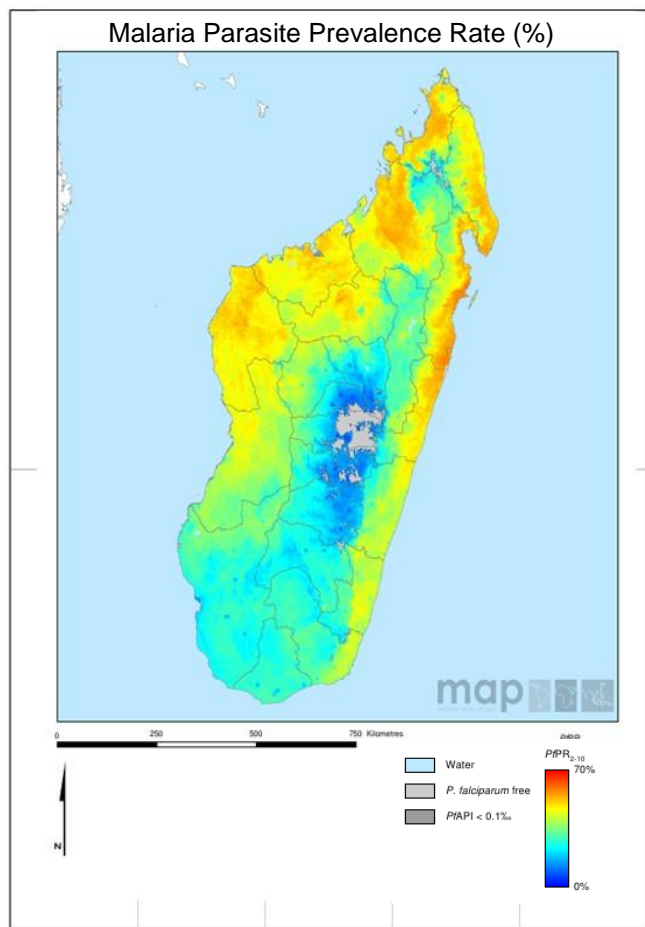


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission in Madagascar occurs all year round in the north of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 800,661 with 370 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 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
Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)	
Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)	

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs

Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)	9
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 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 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. 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 2017 was 800,661 with 370 deaths.

Key Challenge

- The increase in malaria incidence and mortality rates estimated by WHO between 2010 and 2017.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2010 and 2017	Q4 2019		The country has reported an increase in cases since 2015. One possible factor contributing to the observed increase is the lack of IRS in the 15 targeted districts. The NMCP is carrying out and investigation with the Institute Pasteur and USAID to try to understand the increase of malaria. In October 2019, they will distribute PBO LLINs in one district to see if this will have an impact.

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 is high for schistosomiasis (100%), good for soil transmitted helminths (65%), but very low for lymphatic filariasis (0%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Madagascar in 2017 is 9, which represents substantial decrease compared with the 2016 index value (58).




Previous Key Recommended Actions

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
RMNCAH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Investigate and address the reasons for the low coverage of vitamin A	Q2 2020

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO