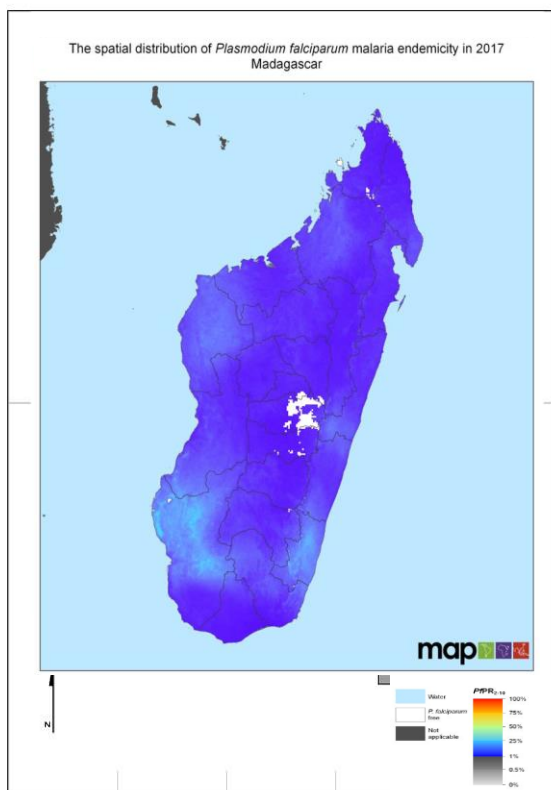


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission in Madagascar occurs all year round in the north of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2019 was 1,041,085 with 657 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2021 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2021 projection (% of need)	68
Public sector ACT financing 2021 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2019 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.7
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	
RDTs in stock (>9 months stock)	
ACTs in stock (>9 months stock)	
LLIN/IRS campaign on track	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM	
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 and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2019)	37
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	13
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	9
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	44
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	46
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	42
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)	96
DPT3 coverage 2019 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	79

Key

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

Malaria

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 will be of vital importance to ensure that the planning for the universal coverage campaign for long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) scheduled for 2021 goes 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.

It is essential to ensure the continuity of malaria, RMNCAH and NTD services in 2021 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 any potential delays in procurement and delivery. Any intervention must consider the importance of both lowering malaria-related mortality and ensuring the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

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. Madagascar has secured the finances to sustain universal coverage of LLINs and required ACTs in 2021. 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 Knowledge Hub.

Impact

The annual reported ALMA number of malaria cases in 2019 was 1,041,085 with 657 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 2020		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. Ongoing activities include mass drug administration and the LLINs distribution is currently being planned with the implementation plans and strategies adapted to the context
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and mortality between 2015 and 2019, which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2020 target of a 40% reduction in malaria incidence	Q4 2021		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 LLINs 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. The country has achieved high coverage of vitamin A.

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 66% for schistosomiasis, 53% for soil transmitted helminths and 15% for lymphatic filariasis (15%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Madagascar in 2019 is 37, which represents substantial increase compared with the 2018 index value (0).




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 2020		A reference document for RMNCAH was developed in June to ensure the continuity of essential services. As with all the interventions, there was a drop in coverage of MCH indicators during the peak of the 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 currently 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	Implement preventive chemotherapy for Lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths and work hard to reach WHO targets	Q4 2020		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.
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 2021		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

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

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.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due