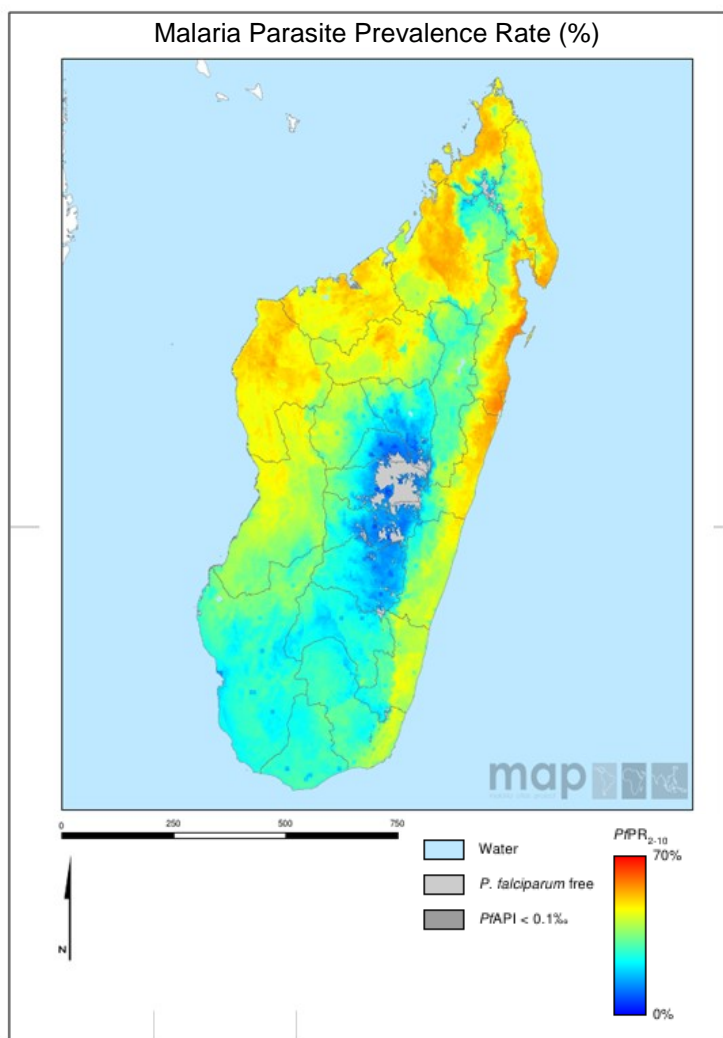


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission in Madagascar occurs all year round in the north of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 433,101 with 551 deaths.

Metrics

Policy and Financial Control	
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2015)	Target achieved or on track
Community case management (Pneumonia)(2015)	Target achieved or on track
Community case management (Malaria)(2015)	Target achieved or on track
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.6
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact	
LLIN financing 2015 projection (% of need)	88
Public sector RDT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	100
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015	Not on track
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
PMTCT coverage 2014 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)	4
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	44
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	42
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)	94
DP T3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	73
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	46

Key

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

### Progress

Madagascar has made significant progress in scaling-up and sustaining malaria control interventions. The country has made policy changes including the banning of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and the introduction of policies on Community Case Management of malaria and pneumonia. Madagascar has achieved high coverage of vector control interventions and has secured sufficient finances to sustain universal coverage of key anti-malaria interventions in 2015.

The country has made good progress on the tracer MNCH intervention vitamin A coverage. The country has achieved MDG4 by reducing under-five child mortality by over two-thirds since 1990. Madagascar has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

### Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 433,101 with 551 deaths. The country reports a <50% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

### Key Challenge

- The lack of significant new resources allocated to malaria in the GF New Funding Model jeopardises the country's ability to sustain the gains made in the fight against malaria.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions





Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Address Funding	Work to fill the outstanding gaps required to sustain full coverage of LLINs in 2015	Q2 2016		Deliverable not yet due

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

### New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
MNCH <sup>1</sup> : Optimise quality of care	Identify and address reasons for decreasing exclusive breastfeeding coverage	Q4 2016

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

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