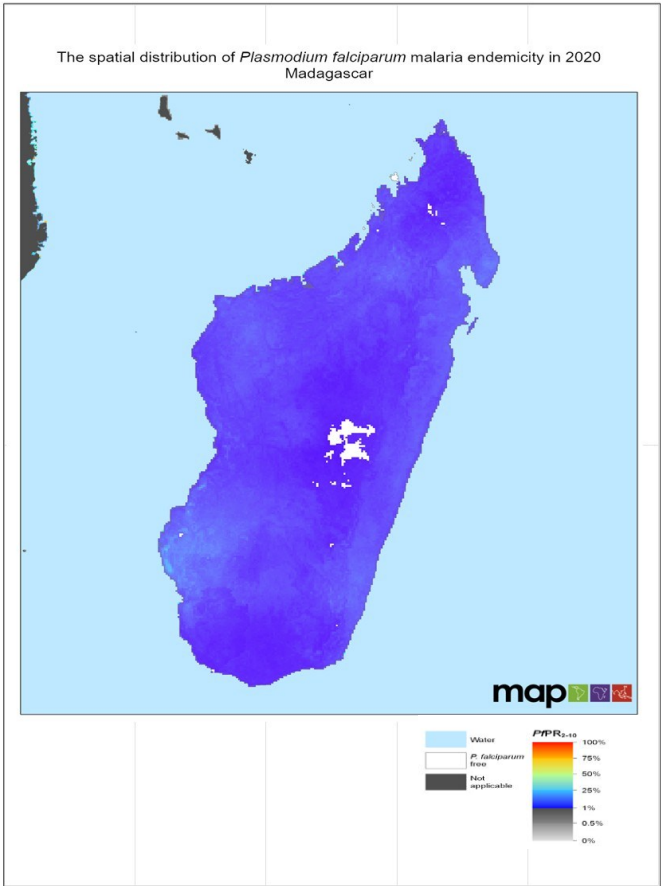


Madagascar ALMA Quarterly Report

Quarter Two, 2026



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 2024 was 3,898,569 with 564 deaths.

Metrics		
Policy		
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC		
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched		
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched		
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO		
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		38
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)	▲	
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)	▲	
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2024)		81
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		67
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2025)		19
DPT3 coverage 2025 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		64
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

Key

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

Malaria - The Big Push towards 2030

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. Countries must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, decreasing ODA, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, US\$5.2 billion is needed annually to fully finance country national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present a significant threat. By the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Countries must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the invasive *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. WHO have also recently approved the use of Spatial Repellents. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. Malaria can serve as a pathfinder for primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, and Universal Health Coverage. Countries must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD Councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$245 million to date.

A recent report by ALMA and MNM UK, “The Price of Retreat,” highlights the expected impact of malaria between 2025-2030 on GDP, trade and key sectors for development in Africa. If Madagascar cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 20,558,703 additional cases, 53,534 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$1.1 billion between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Madagascar there will be a US\$3 billion increase in GDP.

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 and has carried out drug resistance testing since 2018 and has reported the results to WHO. Madagascar has good stocks of ACTs and RDTs.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, 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 2024 was 3,898,569 with 564 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Resource Gaps to Fully Implement the malaria National Strategic Plan including with recent reductions in ODA
- Increases in malaria cases and deaths

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the lack of progress in reducing malaria incidence and mortality since 2015, which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2025 target of a 75% reduction in malaria incidence	Q4 2026		The country has developed a new National Strategic Plan guided by their Sub-National Tailoring, to maximise impact. The country has submitted their GF GC8 funding request

The country has responded to the recommended actions on drug resistance testing and continues to track progress as key actions are implemented.

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

Madagascar has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

The country has responded to the recommended actions to increase coverage of ARTs and continues to track progress as key actions are implemented, with recent increases in coverage documented.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

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 2024, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 82% for lymphatic filariasis, 89% for schistosomiasis and 72% for soil transmitted helminthiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Madagascar in 2024 is 81, which represents a very substantial increase compared with the 2023 index value (8). The country reached WHO MDA targets for lymphatic filariasis and schistosomiasis. The country has created a budget line for NTDs.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Climate Change and health	Work to collate data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease and incorporate into the next round on National Determined Contributions and National Climate Change Action Plans	Q4 2025		The climate change strategy is being elaborated, and it will be integrated in One Health strategy

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due