

Country Profile | President's Malaria Initiative (PMI)

MADAGASCAR

December 2006



At a Glance: Malaria in Madagascar

Population: 18.6 million¹

Life expectancy at birth: 55 years (male), 60 years (female)¹

Population at risk of malaria: 96%²

Under-5 mortality rate: 119/1,000, or approximately 1 in 8 children³

Estimated annual malaria deaths children under 5: over 20,000*⁴

* Actual numbers of malaria cases are considered to be much higher since the majority of cases in Africa are unreported.

¹ CIA World Fact Book

² Roll Back Malaria 2005 World Malaria Report

³ UNICEF

⁴ WHO/AFRO, WHO CHERG (2000)

Background

Malaria is endemic in 90 percent of Madagascar, but the entire country is considered vulnerable to the disease. Malaria is also the leading cause of death among children under age 5. According to UNICEF, the disease is responsible for approximately one-third of the 60,000 childhood deaths every year.

Madagascar is one of eight new third-round target countries benefiting from the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), a five-year, \$1.2 billion program led by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), in conjunction with the Department of Health and Human Services (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), the Department of State, and the White House.

Goal

The goal of PMI is to cut malaria deaths by 50 percent in 15 countries in Africa by reaching 85 percent of the most vulnerable groups – principally pregnant women, children under 5 years of age, and persons living with HIV/AIDS – with lifesaving services, supplies, and medicines.

PMI coordinates with national malaria control programs and international partners, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; the World Bank Malaria Booster Program; the Roll Back Malaria partnership; nongovernmental organizations; faith-based and community groups; and the private sector.

Key Interventions

In support of Madagascar's national malaria control program, PMI backs four key intervention strategies to prevent and treat malaria:

- Spraying with insecticides (“indoor residual spraying,” or IRS)
- Insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs)
- Lifesaving drugs
- Treatment for pregnant women (“intermittent preventive treatment,” or IPT)

Preliminary Activities to Date

- CDC and USAID plan to conduct a comprehensive malaria assessment in spring 2007.