



U. S. CDC Madagascar

Accessible link: www.cdc.gov/global-health/countries/madagascar

CDC has collaborated with Madagascar's Ministry of Health (MOH) since 2008 to build and strengthen the country's core public health capabilities. These include data and surveillance; workforce and institutions; prevention and response; and innovation and research. Priority program areas address malaria and measles prevention, enhancing polio and rotavirus immunization efforts, and strengthening polio and influenza surveillance and response.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Data & Surveillance

- Supports three hospitals in Antananarivo, the capital city, to monitor causes of diarrhea and vaccine performance



Workforce & Institutions

- Supported training for 58 professionals in basic applied epidemiology who graduated from the Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) since 2022



Prevention & Response

- Delivered over 29 million mosquito nets, nearly 6 million malaria preventive treatments in pregnant women, over 25 million rapid diagnostic tests, over 13 million doses of fast-acting malaria medicine, and insecticide spray to 5 million homes



Innovation & Research

- Supported introduction of malaria vaccines in the national routine immunization system, becoming the first country to take this action following pilot projects elsewhere in Africa



Policy, Communications & Diplomacy

- Collaborated with WHO and MOH in piloting the STOP Immunization and Data Specialists (ISDS) strategy to improve the management, quality and use of immunization and VPD surveillance data. Madagascar is the third country and the first Francophone country to do so

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

MALARIA

Malaria is one of the top five causes of death in Madagascar. The entire population of the country is at risk of the disease. As co-implementer of U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) alongside United States Agency for International Development (USAID), CDC works with the National Malaria Control Program to:

- Distribute bed nets treated with long-lasting insecticide
- Prevent malaria in pregnancy
- Improve prompt case management
- Spray insecticide in houses to protect residents for up to eight months
- Use rapid tests to diagnose malaria and then treat people who test positive

IMMUNIZATION

Measles

Madagascar experienced a large outbreak of measles beginning in October 2018. CDC's international measles group provided technical assistance to the Madagascar MOH and the WHO in support of the outbreak response.

Polio

CDC collaborates with WHO and the MOH in the STOP ISDS strategy. The partnership supports improvement of staff capacity at regional, district, and health facility levels. On-the-job training and mentorship build skills in the proper management and use of immunization and vaccine preventable diseases surveillance data.

Rotavirus

Diarrheal disease is one of the largest causes of illness and death in Madagascar, particularly for young children. CDC supports three hospitals in the capital city to monitor causes of diarrhea and vaccine performance.

INFLUENZA

CDC works with partners to prevent, detect, and respond to influenza. Key activities include:

- Strengthening influenza surveillance
- Conducting research to estimate disease burden and vaccine effectiveness among young children, older adults, and pregnant women
- Promoting influenza vaccination
- Supporting outbreak investigations
- Establishing pandemic influenza preparedness

