 **MALARIA FACT SHEET MALARIA SCORECARD**

**EXAMPLE: MALARIA SCORECARD INDICATOR EXPLANATIONS (You can tailor this sheet to your context)**

To request a scorecard account or for other inquiries contact:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**What is the malaria scorecard?**

The malaria scorecard is a Ministry of Health management tool that shows performance data of priority indicators at regional and district levels. Each data value is assigned a colour according to the indicator’s performance. If a region or district council is achieving the national targets, the colour will be green. If more progress is required to achieve the target, yellow. If they are not on track to meet the targets, the colour will be red. The colour-coded scorecard makes it very easy to identify where there are problems so lifesaving actions can be taken.

**How does it work?**

Three weeks after the end of each quarter the Ministry of Health produces the scorecard on an online platform. Regional malaria focal points and districts analyze the scorecard and create actions to address the issues identified in the scorecard. The analysis and actions are presented at regional health management team meetings and council health management team meetings. Once validated, the actions are entered into the online system, where users can track the progress of these actions and mobilize support.

**How to get involved?**

Use your mobile phone to login to the scorecard app or your computer to view your region’s performance and the actions being taken to solve local problems. Use political power to mobilize the necessary support and oversight necessary to implement lifesaving actions.

* Malaria is a disease transmitted by mosquitoes that can result in death if left untreated, especially in children and pregnant women.
* Malaria is responsible for millions of dollars in health costs and lost economic output due to work and school absenteeism, decreased productivity of workers and students, and loss of investment and tourism.
* X% of the population lives in areas where malaria is transmitted. There is more malaria after the rainy seasons because mosquitos breed in the rain water.
* The annual reported number of malaria cases in the country in 2018 was \_\_#\_\_\_ with \_\_#\_\_\_\_ deaths.
* The country aims to eliminate malaria by the year 2030.
* The following proven interventions are critical to saving people’s lives and progressing toward malaria elimination:
	+ Distribute insecticide treated mosquito nets
	+ Spray houses with insecticide
	+ Test all patients with a fever for malaria using a rapid diagnostic test or a blood slide test
	+ Provide malaria medicine to all confirmed cases
	+ Use larvicide on mosquito breeding sites
* The government of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is participating in the “High Burden High Impact” approach and “Zero Malaria Starts With Me” to strengthen political involvement, mobilize domestic resources, and enhance community participation in malaria interventions.
* In month/year, the country launched the MALARIA SCORECARD to help in the country’s efforts toward malaria elimination

| **Indicator**SCORECARD INDICATOR EXPLANATION, TARGETS, AND SOURCES | **Explanation** | **Not on track** | **On track** | **Source\*** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parasite prevalence among children aged 6–59 months with malaria infection | Children under 5 are more likely to die from malaria. This indicator estimates the percentage of children under 5 that have a malaria infection. | 15% | 10% | Survey |
| % of population that slept under an insecticide treated net the night before the survey | People who sleep under an insecticide treated mosquito net are less likely to get malaria. This indicator shows what percentage of people slept under a net the night before the survey. | 50% | 80% | Survey |
| % of targeted structures sprayed with indoor residual spraying during the past 12 months | Spraying buildings with insecticide is important to stop mosquitos from coming into homes and spreading malaria. This indicator shows the percentage of buildings that have been sprayed. | 50% | 80% | Survey |
| % of children aged 6-59 months with suspected malaria cases that received a rapid diagnostic test | All children with a fever should be tested for malaria to receive lifesaving medicine if needed. This indicator shows the percentage of children under 5 with fever tested. | 50% | 80% | Survey |
| % of people who report hearing or seeing malaria messages | When people hear or see malaria messages, they are more likely to take action to prevent and treat the disease. This indicator shows the percentage of people who have received malaria messages. | 50% | 80% | Survey |
| % of population with knowledge on malaria interventions | People who know about malaria prevention and treatment are less likely to die from the disease. This indicator shows percentage of people who know about malaria interventions. | 60% | 80% | Survey |
| % of entomological sites that have reported | Entomological sites are used to understand how mosquitos behave, how prevalent malaria is, and how best to kill mosquitos. This indicator shows how many sites are active and reporting. | 40% | 80% | NMCP report |
| % of sentinel sites reporting on insecticide resistance | Some insecticides no longer kill mosquitos because the mosquito is changing. It is important for the country to monitor which insecticides are still working by testing for insecticide resistance at sentinel sites. This indicator shows what percentage of sentinel sites are testing and reporting on insecticide resistance. | 60% | 80% | NMCP report |
| % of women provided with long lasting insecticide treated nets during first antenatal care visit | During antenatal care visit, all women should receive a mosquito net because pregnant women and babies are more likely to die of malaria. This indicator shows what percentage of pregnant women are receiving a mosquito net during antenatal care. | 76% | 85% | Routine |
| % of infants receiving Long lasting insecticide treated net during measles/rubella immunization | During measles/rubella immunization, all children should receive a mosquito net because children are more likely to die of malaria. This indicator shows the percentage of children that received a net during immunization. | 65% | 85% | Routine |
| % of pregnant women receiving at least 3 doses of Intermittent Preventive (IPT) Treatment during antenatal care attendances | Pregnant women and babies are more likely to die of malaria. When pregnant women visit the clinic, they are given medicine to protect the mother and baby. Women should receive at least three doses of the medicine to be protected. This indicator shows the percentage of pregnant women have received at least 3 doses of the medicine. | 55% | 88% | Routine |
| Total malaria tests and outpatient department visit ratio | At least 50% of outpatient visits should receive a malaria test. If a health facility tests fewer than 50% of outpatients, it is possible some suspected malaria cases are not being tested.  | 30% | 50% | Routine |
| Malaria medicine dispensed and malaria diagnosis ratio | Only confirmed malaria cases should receive malaria treatment medicine. Malaria can be confirmed by a test (either a rapid diagnostic test or a blood test in a health facility). A person without malaria should not take medicine because this wastes resources that could be used by a sick person. Also, if the malaria treatment is used by too many people, the medicine could stop working. This indicator compares the number of confirmed malaria cases and the number of people prescribed medicine. The number should be equal.  | < 0.8 / > 1.2 | 1.00 | Routine |
| % of health facilities reporting stock out of malaria medicines | All health facilities should have stock of malaria treatment medicine. When there are stock outs of malaria medicine, people's lives are at risk. This indicator shows the percentage of health facilities that have a stock out of medicine. | 10% | 5% | Routine |
| % of pregnant women tested for malaria at antenatal care | All pregnant women that go to the health facility for antenatal care should be tested for malaria. Malaria infection during pregnancy can lead to serious health problems and even death of the baby and mother. This indicator shows what percentage of pregnant women were tested for malaria. | 95% | 100% | Routine |
| Malaria test positivity rate | Percentage of tests that were confirmed positive out of all malaria tests conducted. If there are many positive cases, this could suggest there is a malaria upsurge requiring attention or it could mean there is an increase in cases due to seasonal variations | 40% | 5% | Routine |
| Malaria positivity rate among pregnant women during first antenatal care visit | Pregnant women and their babies are more likely to develop problems from malaria so all pregnant women should receive a malaria test. This indicator shows the percentage of confirmed positive cases among pregnant women tested during antenatal care visits. If there are many positive cases, this could suggest there is a malaria upsurge requiring attention or there are increases due to seasonal variations. | 7% | 1% | Routine |
| Malaria case Incidence per 1000 population | This indicator shows how many people have malaria out of 1000 people. | 50 | 15 | Routine |
| % of malaria diagnosis out of total OPD attendance | Percentage of confirmed malaria cases out of all the patients that are in the hospital for less than 24 hours in the outpatient department (OPD). This tells you how big of a problem malaria is compared to other illnesses at the hospital that are not life threatening.  | 28% | 5% | Routine |
| % of malaria deaths out of all deaths in IPD | Percentage of malaria deaths out of all deaths at the hospital or health facility. | 23% | 0.1% | Routine |
| Malaria Case Fatality Rate | Percentage of confirmed malaria cases that result in the death of the patient. This indicator shows how good malaria treatment is at the hospital or facility. It may also show that patients are accessing treatment to late. | 0.800% | 0.001% | Routine |
| % of confirmed malaria cases out of out patient department attendance for under 5 years | Percentage of confirmed malaria cases out of all the patients under 5 that are in the hospital for less than 24 hours in the outpatient department (OPD). This tells you how big a problem malaria is compared to other illnesses at the hospital for children under 5.  | 16% | 5% | Routine |
| % of confirmed malaria cases out of total admissions | Percentage of confirmed malaria cases out of all the patients that are in the hospital for more than 24 hours for inpatient care. This tells you how big of a problem malaria is compared to other illnesses requiring multiple days at the hospital.  | 18% | 5% | Routine |