Outline

1. Background
2. Objective
3. Methodology
4. Key findings
5. Policy implications
### Madagascar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Indicators</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian Ocean, South Hemisphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>592,000 square kilometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22,000,000 total population (80% in rural areas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 regions, 119 districts, 1,695 communes, 17,000 <em>fokontany</em> (sub-commune)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (16% for men and 19% for women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fertility Rate: 4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44% of total births attended by skilled health providers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64% of women gave birth at home</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: INSTAT, DHS, 2008/09 (most recent DHS)
1. Background: Maternal and neonatal mortality rate

**Maternal Mortality Ratio, per 100,000 LB**

Madagascar, 1997-2012

**Trends in CU5 mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births, Madagascar, 1997 - 2012**

High maternal mortality (20% attributed to hemorrhage).

Slow decline in neonatal mortality (26% die from infections).

Sources: DHS, MDG national follow-up survey
1. Background: Community-based integrated health program in remote Madagascar (MAHEFA)

Six north/northwest regions of Madagascar

Integrated health services through 6,080 community health volunteers:
- Maternal, newborn, and child health
- Family planning and reproductive health
- Water, sanitation, and hygiene
- Prevention and treatment of malaria
- Nutrition

Program reaches almost 4 million people (1/5 of total population in the regions).
2. **Objective:** Pilot of combined use of Miso and CHX

To pilot use of misoprostol and chlorhexidine by Community Health Volunteers for women delivering at home and in health facilities, and for their newborn.
3. Methodology of the pilot

1. Learn from **successful experience in Nepal** (study tour by selected group of high-level technical team from Madagascar: government, donors and NGOs).

2. Establish the **Technical Working Group** on CHX and Miso (led by MOH).

3. Conduct **acceptability study and product testing**.

4. Implement **community-based service provision** (pilot) in two districts (CHX in one and combined Miso/CHX in the other).

5. Field **monitoring and assessment**.

6. **Scale-up** advocacy and study.
4. Key findings…

Mahabo District of Menabe region
(since 2013: Pilot CHX)

- 23 government health providers and 254 community health volunteers (CHVs) trained.
- 8,400 chlorhexidine gel distributed of which 58% by CHVs at home.
- 83% newborns born (2,496/2,997) in health facility used 7.1% Chlorhexidine.
- Increase in number of 4th ANC visit and of delivery at health facility (Pearson correlation = 0.000).

Sources: JSI/CBIHP, quarterly reports, 2013 - 2015
4. Key findings

Vohemar District of SAVA Region
(since 2014: pilot combined Miso/CHX)

- 36 government health providers and 306 CHVs trained.
- 4,100 CHX gel distributed of which 79% by CHVs.
- 99% newborns born (2,073/2,074) in health facility used appropriately 7.1% Chlorhexidine.
- 98% of women who received misoprostol took it appropriately (n = 666)*.
- 77% of mother-newborn pairs used both misoprostol and CHX appropriately (n = 631)*.

Sources: JSI/CBIHP, quarterly reports, 2013 – 2015 - *postnatal visit reports, 2014
5. Policy implications

1. High level commitment to scale up CHX and Misoprostol at community level to accelerate the Reduction of Maternal and Neonatal Mortality to respectively to 300 per 100,000LB and to 17 per 1,000LB by 2019. (2014)

2. Annual increase of PPHP(18%) and NNIP by chlorhexidine (16%) coverage at home. (2014)

3. Integration of 7.1% Chlorhexidine Digluconate gel and misoprostol 200mcg for gyneco-obstetrical use in NLED (2014).


5. Recommendations

In settings with high neonatal and maternal mortality, with a high percentage of home births and a network of functional community health volunteers, 7.1% CHX and misoprostol could be introduced simultaneously, using the same platform of MOH existing services and systems, to accelerate the reduction of neonatal and maternal deaths.
Thank you

This document is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the responsibility of JSI Research & Training Institute, Inc. and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.