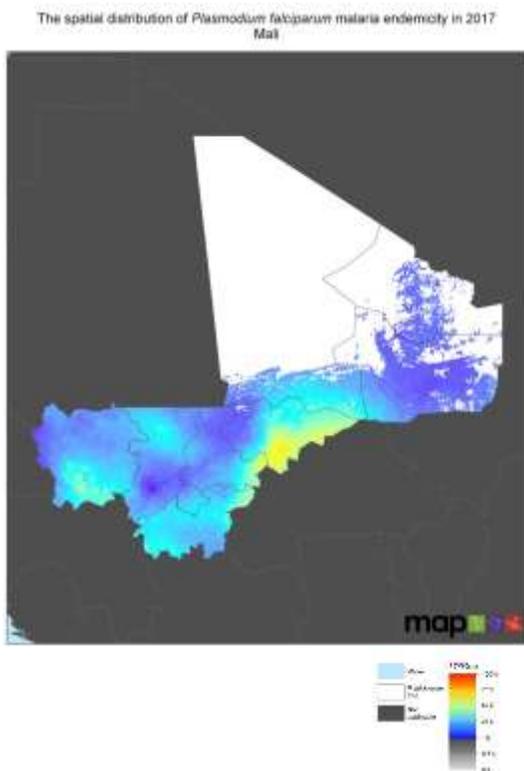


Mali ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Three, 2020



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission is more intense in the south of Mali. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 2,614,104 with 1,001 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2020 projection (% of need)	100	100
Public sector RDT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	100	100
Public sector ACT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	100	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2019 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.1	
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4	
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
RDTs in stock (>9 months stock)		
ACTs in stock (>9 months stock)		
LLINIRS campaign on track		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
Scale of implementation of iCCM (2017)		
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100	
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD Index, %)(2018)	83	
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	18	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	23	
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	67	
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	58	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	37	
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)	93	
DPT3 coverage 2019 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	77	

Key

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

Malaria

Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health and malaria.

WHO underlines the critical importance of sustaining efforts to prevent, detect and treat malaria during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is of vital importance to ensure the continuity of malaria prevention and treatment services including distribution of insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying, as well as chemoprevention for pregnant women and young children (intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy and seasonal malaria chemoprevention). Any intervention must consider the importance of both lowering malaria-related mortality and ensuring the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

For Mali, we commend the Ministry of Health, in the decision to go ahead with the universal coverage campaign for LLINs, and rolling out SMC, in accordance with the recent guidance and recommendations from WHO and the RBM Partnership to End Malaria. Based on WHO modeling, this decision, allied with sustained malaria case management through the health system and the delivery of seasonal malaria chemoprevention, will prevent a significant increase in malaria cases and deaths. Under the worst-case scenario, in which all ITN campaigns are suspended and there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could be a 14.9% increase in malaria cases, and a 40.1% increase in malaria deaths in Mali. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

Global Fund Update

The Global Fund has announced that Mali will receive €162.1 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2021-2023. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Mali's disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Mali this is calculated at €81.7 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Mali is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate the gains made in recent years.

Progress

Mali has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. The majority of the malaria commodities required to achieve and sustain universal coverage in 2020 are financed. Mali has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage of the targeted at risk population. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. Mali has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control Scorecard. The country has decreased the estimated malaria mortality rate by more than 40% since 2010. The country is also

showing leadership in malaria control through its participation in the High Burden High Impact Approach.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 2,614,104 with 1,001 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health including malaria.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Address funding	Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q2 2021 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years	Q2 2021		Deliverable not yet due
Impact	Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive	Q4 2020		Mali have updated the LLIN, IRS and SMC guidelines taking into account the COVID-19 pandemic. The LLIN campaign has been completed and the SMC campaign is ongoing. Malaria RDTs have been supplied to the COVID-19 support centres

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

Mali has achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH intervention of vitamin A and has recently increased coverage of exclusive breastfeeding and skilled birth attendants. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Mali is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Mali is high for trachoma (100%) and schistosomiasis (91%); and good for onchocerciasis (77%) and for lymphatic filariasis (69%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Mali in 2018 is 83.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH ¹ : Impact	Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities	Q4 2020		Mali has established a COVID-19 crisis committee and has trained health care workers on the management of cases and on surveillance. Testing kits have been supplied to laboratories and health facilities have been provided with hand washing facilities and PPE. Services continue to be maintained. Q2 and Q3 data have not yet been validated in order to assess the impact

The country has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing the low coverage of ARTs, with small increases in coverage reported.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO