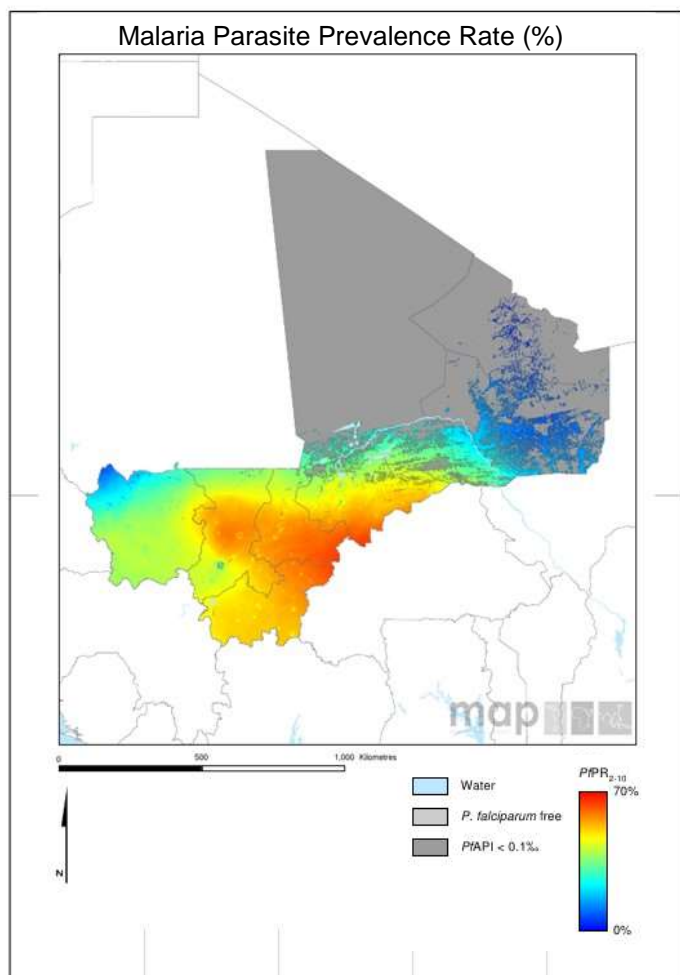


Mali ALMA Quarterly Report

Quarter One, 2018



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission is more intense in the south of Mali. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 2,311,098 with 1,344 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2018 projection (% of need)	91
Public sector RDT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2016 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.0
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	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	83
Reduced Malaria Incidence by >40% by 2020 (vs 2015) (projected)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2016)	35
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	35
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	21
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	44
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	58
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	31
Vitamin A Coverage 2015 (2 doses)	83
DPT3 coverage 2016 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	73

Key

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

Malaria

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 2018 are financed. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 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.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 2,311,098 with 1,344 deaths. With the overall increase in the estimated malaria incidence between 2010 and 2016, WHO projects that the country will record an increase in malaria incidence by 2020.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Vector Control	Share the status of the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan with WHO	Q1 2017		With technical and financial support from WHO, Mali has completed the national strategy for integrated vector control, which includes insecticide resistance monitoring and management
Address funding	Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q2 2018 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years	Q2 2018		Deliverable not yet due but the country has begun work on the GF funding application

New Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Vector Control	Address falling coverage of LLINs	Q2 2018
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in malaria cases	Q4 2018

MNCH and NTDs

Progress

Mali has achieved high coverage of the tracer MNCH intervention of vitamin A. 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 schistosomiasis (100%), and soil transmitted helminths (100%). Coverage is good for lymphatic filariasis (69%) and onchocerciasis (72%). In contrast, coverage for trachoma is low (1%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Mali in 2016 is 35, which represents an increase compared with the 2015 index value (21).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Identify and address reasons for decreasing postnatal care coverage	Q3 2017		Regions affected by the security crisis were identified as having weak community support for postnatal care, contributing to the decline in coverage, exacerbated by the shift from free services to cost recovery in these regions due to the withdrawal of partners. In response, the country is implementing major reforms in the health care system with a major focus on improving health coverage. Additionally, with the institutionalization of compulsory health insurance and the medical assistance scheme, free care for children and pregnant women moving forward should also enhance performance moving forward

Mali has responded positively to the MNCH recommended action addressing a lack of data on vitamin A and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Investigate and address the reasons for the decrease in skilled birth attendants	Q1 2019

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA