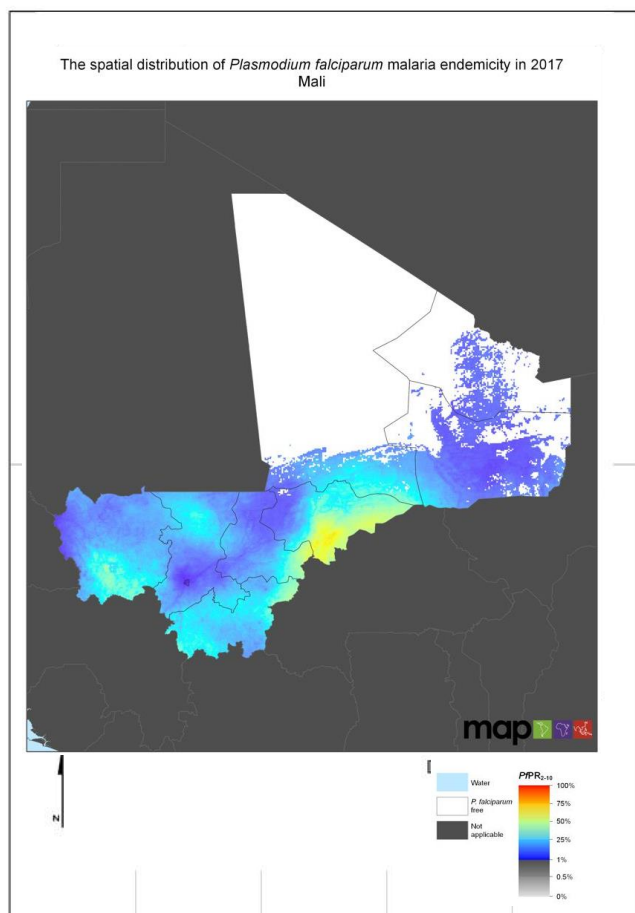


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2019 projection (% of need)	97
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (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	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS 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 (2018)	31
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	18
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	44
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	58
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	31
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)	9
DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	71

Key

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

Malaria

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 2019 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

- The country has funding gaps including for Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
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

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

Mali has achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH 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 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 : Optimise quality of care	Investigate and address the reasons for the low coverage of vitamin A	Q2 2020		Deliverable not yet due

The country has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing the low coverage of ARTs, with small increases in coverage recently reported, as well as decrease in skilled birth attendants and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO