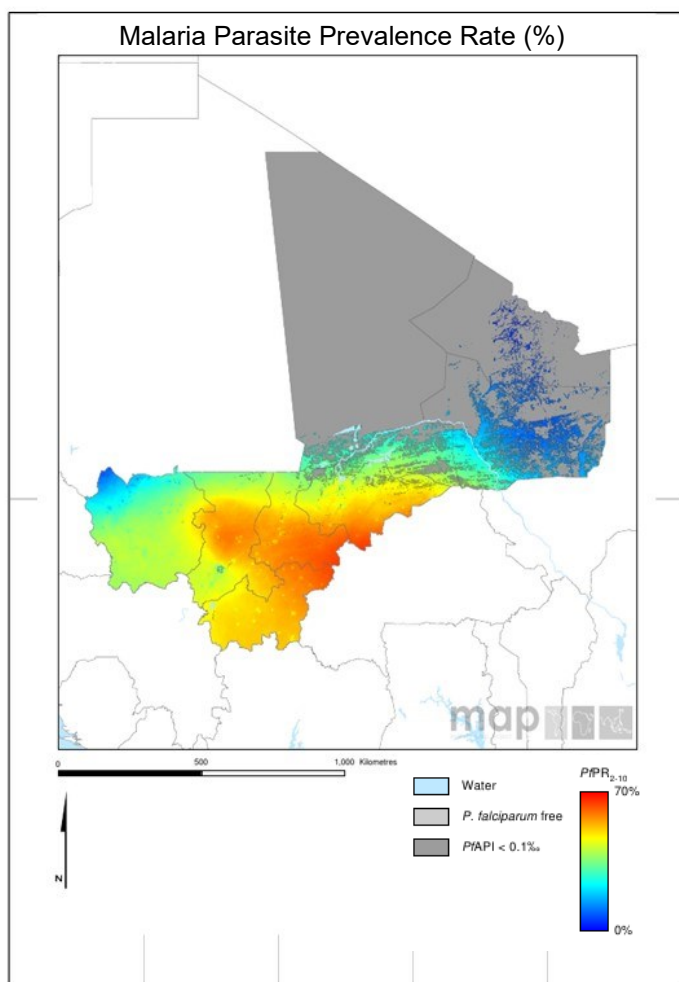


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2017 projection (% of need)	100	
Public sector RDT financing 2017 projection (% of need)	100	
Public sector ACT financing 2017 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 (2016)		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	95	
Change in malaria incidence rate (2010–2016)		
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	60	
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	58	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	33	
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

Global Fund Update

The Global Fund has announced that Mali will receive €100.4 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2018-2020. 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 €49.9 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 sustain the gains made in recent years.

Progress

Mali has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. The malaria commodities required to achieve and sustain universal coverage in 2017 are financed and Mali has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve 100% operational coverage. Mali is implementing iCCM. 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.

Key Challenge

- The country has a less than 40% malaria case reporting rate by surveillance systems.

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 drafted a national strategy for integrated vector control, which includes insecticide resistance monitoring and management. This will be finalized and endorsed by Q1 of 2018
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 Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Vector Control	Address falling coverage of LLINs	Q2 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	a) Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs in the total population and in children under 14 years of age	Q1 2017		Mali has increased ART coverage in the total population and in children. The country has supported the policy shift to Test-and-Treat all children and Option B+ for PMTCT and is working to enhance community engagement. Mali is employing a number of strategies to improve ART coverage including decentralisation of HIV services, task shifting of HIV counselling and testing to health care workers including in ANC, maternity and paediatric wards and therapeutic feeding centres whilst rolling out family/couple based testing No progress reported
	b) Identify and address reasons for decreasing postnatal care coverage	Q3 2017		

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.

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

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due