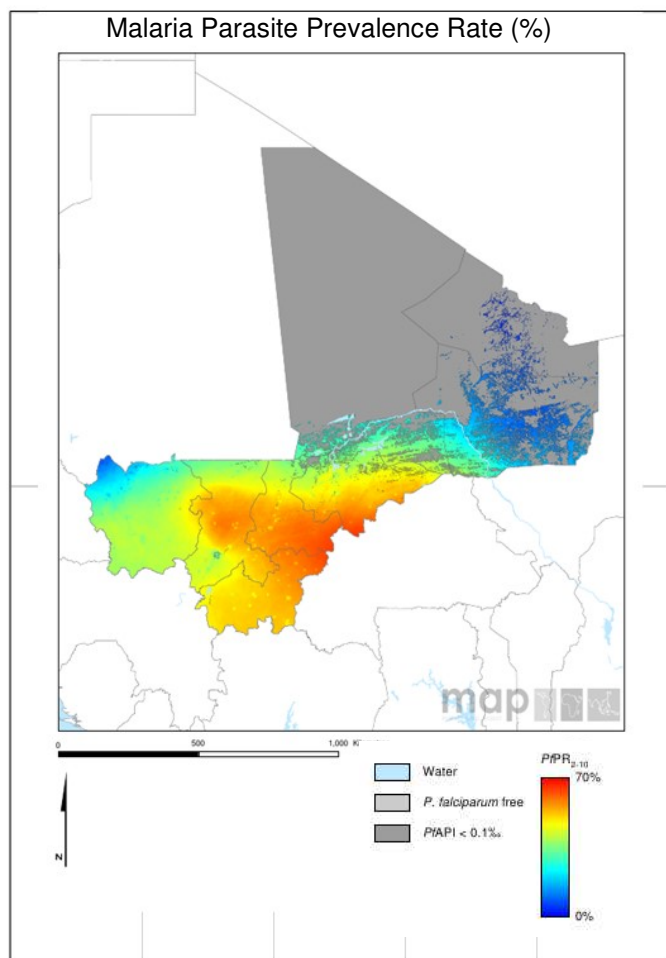


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission is more intense in the south of Mali. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 2,097,797 with 1,050 deaths.

Metrics

| Commodities Financed and Financial Control | | |
|---|-----|--|
| LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need) | 81 | |
| 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 2017 (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) | 100 | |
| Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017) | | |
| Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017) | | |
| Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs | | |
| Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017) | 90 | |
| Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017) | 32 | |
| Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017) | 23 | |
| % deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant | 44 | |
| Postnatal care (within 48 hrs) | 58 | |
| Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months) | 31 | |
| Vitamin A Coverage 2016 (2 doses) | 99 | |
| DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds) | 66 | |

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 2019 are financed. Mali has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage. 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 2017 was 2,097,797 with 1,050 deaths.

Key Challenge

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

Previous Key Recommended Action

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|-----------|---|--------------------------------|----------|---|
| Impact | Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence between 2010 and 2017 | Q4 2019 | | The country reports that some of the reasons for the increase in cases are partly explained by high levels of rainfall, lack of access to some of the areas affected by instability, as well as the improvement in the data collection system post-crisis, increasing the number of cases reported. Mali has recently revised the national strategic plan and is working to scale up SMC, LLINs and case management, including in areas affected by instability |

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%), for schistosomiasis (100%), and soil transmitted helminths (100%). Coverage is good for onchocerciasis (78%) and for lymphatic filariasis (74%). Overall, the NTD preventive

chemotherapy coverage index for Mali in 2017 is 90, which represents substantial increase compared with the 2016 index value (35).

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 decrease in skilled birth attendants | Q1 2019 | | The country has worked to enhance the coverage of skilled birth attendants by increasing community dialogue to enhance uptake of delivery services, improves equipment to enhance obstetric care, and improved training of health workers. This has led to increases in coverage through 2018 through HMIS reports |

The country has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing the low coverage of ARTs, 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