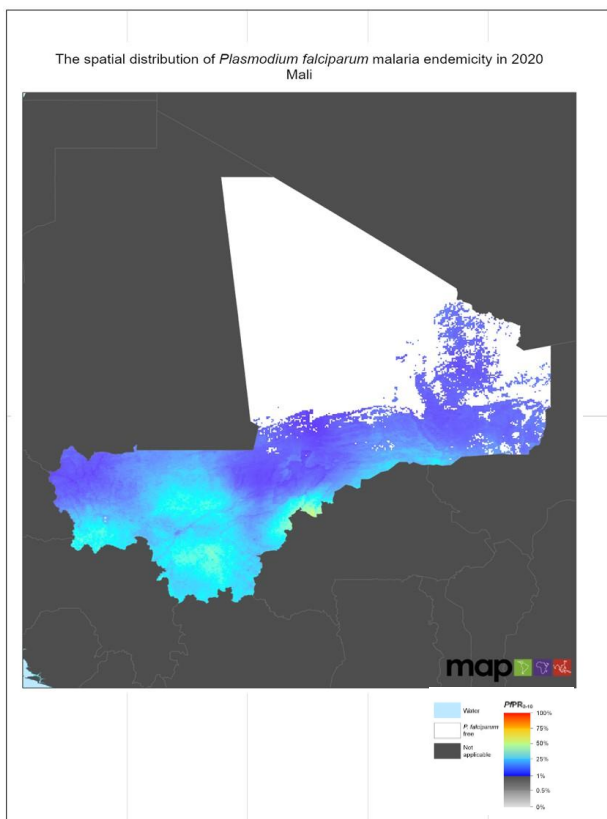


Mali ALMA Quarterly Report

Quarter Four, 2024



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission is more intense in the south of Mali. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 3,517,583 with 1,305 deaths.

Metrics

Financing	
LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	86
Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	99
% of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026)	63
Policy	
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC	
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan	
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan	
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched	
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched	
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	0
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2023)	90
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	100
National Budget Allocated to NTDs	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023)	42
Vitamin A Coverage 2022 (2 doses)	76
DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	77
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs	

Key

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

Malaria

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. We must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. AU Member States face a \$1.5 billion gap just to sustain existing, yet inadequate, levels of malaria-related services between now and 2026. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, we will need to mobilise another \$5.2 billion dollars annually to fully finance our national malaria plans. Climate change presents a significant threat to the progress that we have made. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Climate disasters displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. There is urgency to decarbonise and reduce our carbon footprint. We must implement integrated and multisectoral solutions, and adapt our health systems to the threats of both climate change and pandemics. We must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. The scaling up of these interventions will help us achieve our goal of eliminating malaria. This will require integrated approaches with malaria as a pathfinder for pandemic preparedness, climate change and health, Primary Health Care and Universal Health Coverage. We must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$125 million.

Progress

Mali has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO and is rolling out next generation mosquito nets in response. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through participation in the High Burden High Impact approach, and recently signed the Yaoundé Declaration. The country has also launched the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Mali has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control Scorecard, although this scorecard is not yet posted to the ALMA Scorecard Hub. The country should consider establishing an End Malaria Council and Fund to enhance domestic resource mobilization and multi-sectoral action.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 4,004,297 with 1,498 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Insufficient resources to fully implement the malaria National Strategic Plan.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Work to develop a plan of action to support the implementation of the Yaoundé declaration	Q4 2024		The NMCP was instructed to monitor the implementation of Yaoundé déclaration. A meeting will be organized with the country partners to develop a roadmap and an action plan

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

Mali has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of a Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard and has published it on the ALMA Scorecard Hub.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

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 and trachoma. In 2023, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 100% for lymphatic filariasis (under surveillance) and for trachoma (eliminated), 74% for onchocerciasis, 78% for schistosomiasis. Soil transmitted helminthiasis is under surveillance too (100%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Mali in 2023 is 90. The country reached WHO MDA targets for all targeted diseases.





Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Climate Change and health	Work to collate data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease and incorporate into the next round on National Determined Contributions and National Climate Change Action Plans	Q4 2025		Deliverable not yet due

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due