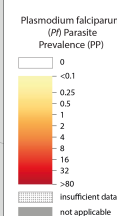
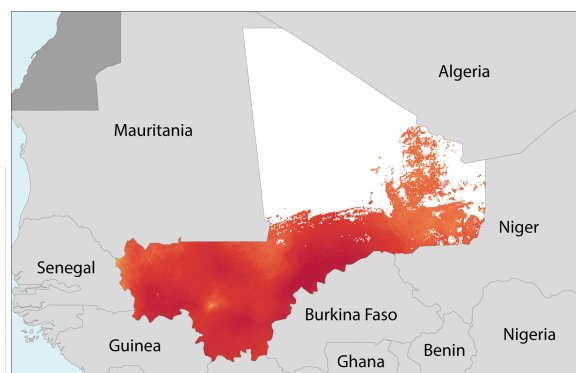
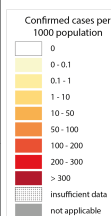
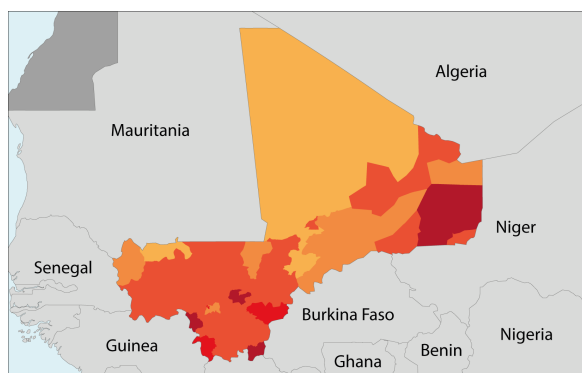


Mali

African Region



I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN Population Division)	2017	%
High transmission (>1 case per 1000 population)	16.9M	91
Low transmission (0-1 case per 1000 population)	1.6M	9
Malaria free (0 cases)	0	-
Total	18.5M	

Parasites and vectors			
Major plasmodium species:	P.falciparum: 100 (%) , P.vivax: 0 (%)		
Major anopheles species:	An. gambiae, An. funestus, An. funestus, An. funestus		
Reported confirmed cases (health facility):	1 918 376	Estimated cases:	7.2M [5.1M, 10.2M]
Confirmed cases at community level:	179 421		
Confirmed cases from private sector:	-		
Reported deaths:	1050	Estimated deaths:	12.4K [9.8K, 14.9K]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/Strategies	Yes/ No	Year adopted
ITN	ITNs/LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2005
	ITNs/LLINs distributed to all age groups	No	2011
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2007
	DDT is used for IRS	No	-
Larval control	Use of Larval Control	No	-
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2003
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2008
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2008
Treatment	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	No	2007
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	banned	-
	Single dose of primaquine (0.25 mg base/kg) is used as gametocidal medicine for P. falciparum	No	-
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of P. vivax	No	-
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	-
	System for monitoring of adverse reaction to antimalarials exists	Yes	2010
	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	No	-
	ACD at community level of febrile cases (pro-active)	Yes	2008
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-
Surveillance	Uncomplicated P. falciparum cases routinely admitted	Yes	1993
	Uncomplicated P. vivax cases routinely admitted	No	-
	Case and foci investigation undertaken	No	-
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	-

Antimalaria treatment policy					Medicine	Year adopted	
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria					AS+AQ	2007	
First-line treatment of P. falciparum					AL; AS+AQ	2007	
For treatment failure of P. falciparum					AL	2007	
Treatment of severe malaria					QN	-	
Treatment of P. vivax					-	-	
Dosage of primaquine for radical treatment of P. vivax							
Type of RDT used					Pf + all species (Combo)		
Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)							
Medicine	Year	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
AL	2010-2014	0	1.45	2.6	28 days	6	<i>P. falciparum</i>
Resistance status by insecticide class (2010-2017) and use of class for malaria vector control (2017)							
Insecticide class	Years	(%) sites ¹			Vectors ²	Used ³	
Carbamates	2010-2017	33.33% (18)			<i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>	No	
Organochlorines	2010-2016	100% (16)			<i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>	No	
Organophosphates	2012-2017	11.11% (18)			<i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>	Yes	
Pyrethroids	2010-2017	100% (18)			<i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>	Yes	

¹Percent of sites for which resistance confirmed and total number of sites that reported data (n)

²Principal vectors that exhibited resistance

³Class used for malaria vector control in 2017

¹Percent of sites for which resistance confirmed and total number of sites that reported data (n)

²Principal vectors that exhibited resistance

³Class used for malaria vector control in 2017