

Country progress report - Mali

Global AIDS Monitoring 2018



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HIV testing and treatment cascade

Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have access to treatment through meeting the 90-90-90 targets by 2020

Progress summary

Il s'agit de s'assurer que les PVVIH (adultes et enfants) reçoivent systématiquement un traitement ARV dans les centres de prise en charge sur tout le territoire national. C'est l'approche recommandée au plan internationale par l'OMS et l'ONUSIDA dans le cadre du dispositif « Traitement pour Tous ».

Le CSN prévoit de mettre sous ARV 77285 PVVIH soit 72% d'ici 2020

Policy questions (2017)

Is there a law, regulation or policy specifying that HIV testing:

a) Is solely performed based on voluntary and informed consent

Yes

b) Is mandatory before marriage

No

c) Is mandatory to obtain a work or residence permit

No

d) Is mandatory for certain groups

No

What is the recommended CD4 threshold for initiating antiretroviral therapy in adults and adolescents who are asymptomatic, as per MoH guidelines or directive, and what is the implementation status?

No threshold; TREAT ALL regardless of CD4 count; Implemented countrywide

Does your country have a current national policy on routine viral load testing for monitoring antiretroviral therapy and to what extent is it implemented?

a) For adults and adolescents

Yes, fully implemented

b) For children

Yes, fully implemented

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission

Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018

Progress summary

Les Stratégies d'interventions retenues sont: Le renforcement quantitatif et qualitatif de l'offre des services intégrés de SMNI/PTME, l'utilisation et la mise en œuvre de l'option B+, tester et traiter et le renforcement de l'engagement communautaire pour élargir l'offre de PTME aux femmes et l'accès au dépistage aux conjoints ainsi qu'à la fratrie du nouveau-né.

Policy questions (2016)

Does your country have a national plan for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV?

Yes

Target(s) for the mother-to-child transmission rate and year: 4%; 2019

Elimination target(s) (such as the number of cases/population) and year: -

Do the national guidelines recommend treating all infants and children living with HIV irrespective of symptoms and if so, what is the implementation status of the cut-off?

Treat All; Not implemented in practice

HIV prevention; Key populations

Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90%% of people by 2020, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations—gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners

Progress summary

Les interventions prévoient l'association de mesures de prévention, parmi lesquelles: laprophylaxie préexposition, la réduction des risques et la distribution des préservatifs, en particulierchez les jeunes femmes, les adolescentes, et les populations clés, c'est-à-dire les hommes ayant des rapports sexuels avec des hommes, les professionnels du sexe et leurs clients, les personnes qui s'injectent des drogues et les prisonniers.

Policy questions: Key populations (2016)

Criminalization and/or prosecution of key populations

Transgender people

Neither criminalized nor prosecuted

Sex workers

Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized

Men who have sex with men

No specific legislation

Is drug use or possession for personal use an offence in your country?

There is compulsory detention for drug offences

Legal protections for key populations

Transgender people

No

Sex workers

No

Men who have sex with men

-

People who inject drugs

No

Policy questions: PrEP (2017)

Has the WHO recommendation on oral PrEP been adopted in your country's national guidelines?

Yes, PrEP guidelines have been developed and are being implemented

Gender; Stigma and discrimination

Eliminate gender inequalities and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, people living with HIV and key populations by 2020

Progress summary

Il sera développé des actions de plaidoyer et de sensibilisation auprès des leaders communautaires et religieux, des autorités administratives, ainsi que des actions de promotion de comportements non discriminatoire et non stigmatisant au sein de la population générale. Un accent particulier sera mené envers la prévention des violences basées sur le genre des populations clés et des PVVIH, ainsi que la lutte contre toutes les formes de discrimination et de stigmatisation, le droit des PVVIH et autres populations vulnérables à la santé, à l'équité, à la dignité et au travail, l'accompagnement des PVVIH pour le recours aux services juridiques le cas échéant..

Policy questions (2016)

Does your country have a national plan or strategy to address gender-based violence and violence against women that includes HIV

Yes

Does your country have legislation on domestic violence*?

No

What protections, if any, does your country have for key populations and people living with HIV from violence?

General criminal laws prohibiting violence

Interventions to address police abuse

Interventions to address torture and ill-treatment in prisons

Does your country have policies in place requiring healthcare settings to provide timely and quality health care regardless of gender, nationality, age, disability, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, religion, language, socio-economic status, HIV or other health status, or because of selling sex, using drugs, living in prison or any other grounds?

No, policies do not exist

Knowledge of HIV and access to sexual reproductive health services

Ensure that 90%% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 100 000 per year

Progress summary

Dans la perspective d'amener les jeunes à adopter des comportements à moindre risque, les interventions porteront essentiellement sur la communication pour le changement social et comportemental (CCC), le dépistage du VIH et la promotion de l'utilisation correcte du préservatif.

Policy questions (2016)

Does your country have education policies that guide the delivery of life skills-based HIV and sexuality education, according to international standards, in:

a) Primary school

Yes

b) Secondary school

Yes

c) Teacher training

Yes

Social protection

Ensure that 75%% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection by 2020

Progress summary

La protection sociale ne prend pas en compte le VIH, mais la politique Nationale du pays accorde la gratuité de la prise en charge du VIH.

Policy questions (2016/2017)

Yes and it is being implemented

a) Does it refer to HIV?

No

b) Does it recognize people living with HIV as key beneficiaries?

No

c) Does it recognize key populations (sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender people, prisoners) as key beneficiaries?

No

d) Does it recognize adolescent girls and young women as key beneficiaries?

No

e) Does it recognize people affected by HIV (children and families) as key beneficiaries?

No

f) Does it address the issue of unpaid care work in the context of HIV?

No

What barriers, if any, limit access to social protection programmes in your country?

-

Community-led service delivery

Ensure that at least 30%% of all service delivery is community-led by 2020

Progress summary

L'implication de la communauté est prévue a travers la délégation des taches, la démedicalisation du dépistage et la distribution des ARV. cette implication passe par le renforcement des capacités des organistions de PVVIH.

Policy questions (2017)

Does your country have a national policy promoting community delivery of antiretroviral therapy?

Yes

What safeguards in laws, regulations and policies, if any, provide for the operation of CSOs/CBOs in your country?

Registration of HIV CSOs is possible

Registration of CSOs/CBOs working with key populations is possible

HIV services can be provided by CSOs/CBOs

Services to key populations can be provided by CSOs/CBOs

Number of condoms and lubricants distributed by NGOs in the previous year

a) Male condoms:

-

b) Female condoms:

-

c) Lubricants:

-

HIV expenditure

Ensure that HIV investments increase to US\$ 26 billion by 2020, including a quarter for HIV prevention and 6%% for social enablers

Progress summary

Le gouvernement du Mali est engagé dans la réponse nationale. Dans le domaine programmatique et financier, cet engagement s'est traduit par la mise à disposition d'une ligne budgétaire régulière. En vue de rationaliser l'utilisation des ressources mobilisées vers des domaines qui permettront non seulement de préserver les acquis mais aussi de renforcer la riposte et d'avoir plus d'impacts sur l'épidémie, un cadre d'investissement sera mis en place pour assurer une meilleure allocation des ressources en fonctions des résultats et des produits. Des scénarii de financement des activités pourront être envisagés au prorata du degré de priorité des domaines d'actions définis par axe stratégique. Pour assurer la durabilité des financements domestiques, le gouvernement du Mali mettra en œuvre différents mécanismes de financement dont : □ La mise en œuvre du Fonds National de lutte contre le sida qui serait la solution pour combler les écarts pour la mise en œuvre du CSN sur la période 2017-2021. □ Le renforcement de la contribution du secteur privé national ; □ L'identification des méthodes de financements innovants (comme : taxation des jeux, du tabac, du transport aérien, de la boisson alcoolisée, du péage, de l'industrie, du tourisme et de l'hôtellerie, de l'industrie minière, de la téléphonie classique et mobile, etc.) ; □ Le plaidoyer auprès des autorités pour que l'assurance maladie prenne en compte les services VIH dans son paquet

de services à financer ; □ La sensibilisation des structures du secteur public, du secteur privé et de la société

civile pour le financement des activités de la réponse au VIH. □ Organisation d'une Table ronde des bailleurs de fonds : bilatéraux, multilatéraux, ONG et fondations autour du financement du CSN 2017 – 2021 ; □

Renforcement du partenariat avec les organismes sous régionaux (CDEAO, UEMOA etc.) ; □ Organisations des missions de prospection auprès de certains bailleurs de fonds : Banque Mondiale, BAD, BID et autres

institutions de financement ; □ Préparation des soumissions des notes conceptuelles dans le cadre du nouveau modèle de financement du Fonds Mondial.

Empowerment and access to justice

Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights

Progress summary

Cette responsabilisation des personnes vivant avec le VIH, à risque ou bien affectées par le VIH passe par un renforcement des capacités afin qu'elles connaissent leurs droits, aient accès à la justice et à des services juridiques afin de prévenir et lutter contre les violations des droits de l'homme:

Policy questions (2016)

In the past two years have there been training and/or capacity building programmes for people living with HIV and key populations to educate them and raise their awareness concerning their rights (in the context of HIV) in your country?

No

Are there mechanisms in place to record and address cases of HIV-related discrimination (based on perceived HIV status and/or belonging to any key population)?

No

What accountability mechanisms in relation to discrimination and violations of human rights in healthcare settings does your country have, if any?

-

What barriers in accessing accountability mechanisms does your country have, if any?

-

AIDS out of isolation

Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centred systems to improve universal health coverage, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C

Progress summary

Le Mali est dans le processus d'intégration du VIH dans le PMA afin d'améliorer la couverture de santé universelle, notamment le traitement pour la tuberculose, le cancer du col de l'utérus et les hépatites B et C.

Policy questions (2016)

Is cervical cancer screening and treatment for women living with HIV recommended in:

a) The national strategy, policy, plan or guidelines for cancer, cervical cancer or the broader response to non-communicable diseases (NCDs)

Yes

b) The national strategic plan governing the AIDS response

Yes

c) National HIV-treatment guidelines

Yes

What coinfection policies are in place in the country for adults, adolescents and children?

Isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT) or latent TB infection (LTBI) prophylaxis for people living with HIV

Intensified TB case finding among people living with HIV

TB infection control in HIV health-care settings

Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis

Hepatitis B screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics

Hepatitis C screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics

Hepatitis C treatment (direct-acting antiviral agents) provided in antiretroviral therapy clinics