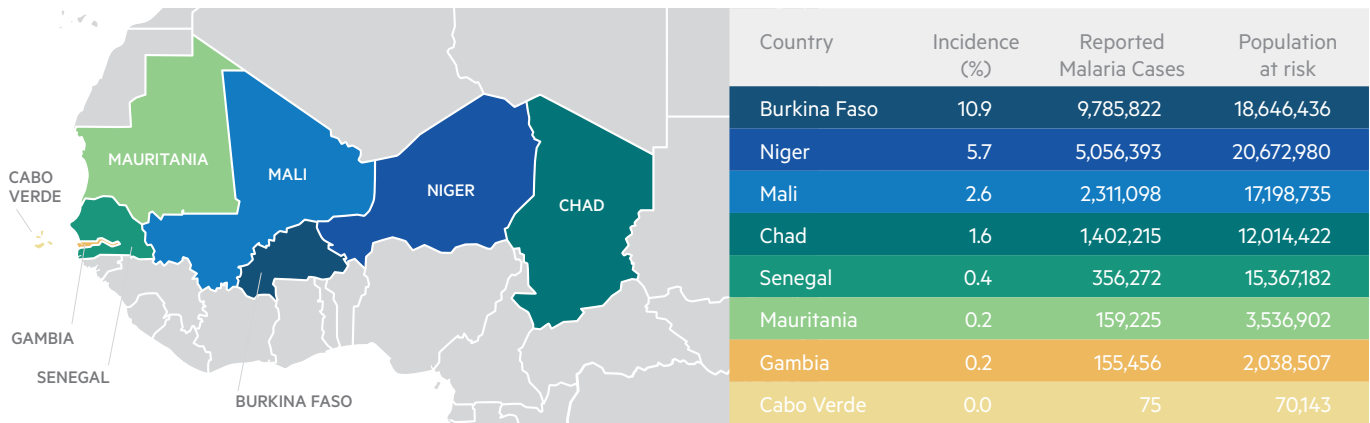


# Sahel Malaria Elimination Initiative

A new collaborative initiative to end malaria in the Sahel by 2030



Malaria incidence and reported malaria cases in Sahelian countries, 2016

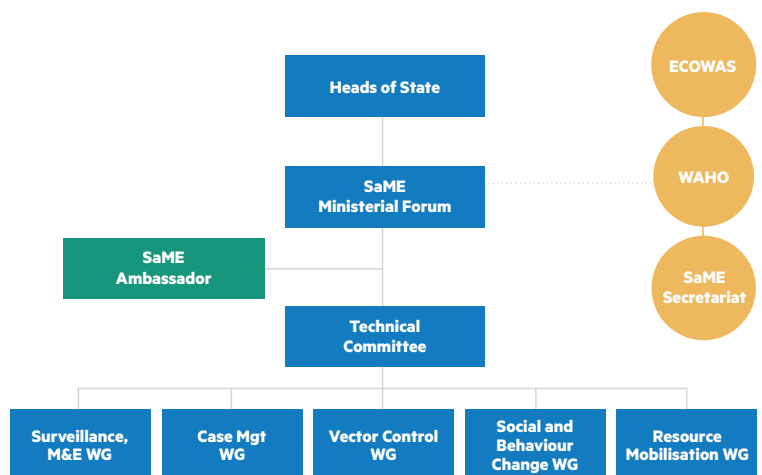
## ACHIEVING MORE TOGETHER

A new regional platform to accelerate progress in the Sahel region launched on 31 August 2018 in Dakar, Senegal by health ministers from 8 countries—Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and The Gambia.

By signing the Dakar Declaration, the countries pledged to:

- scale-up universal coverage of anti-malarials;
- mobilise financing for malaria elimination;
- strengthen cross border collaboration;
- fast track the introduction of innovative technologies to combat malaria; and
- develop a sub-regional scorecard to track progress towards elimination by 2030

## GOVERNANCE MATRIX



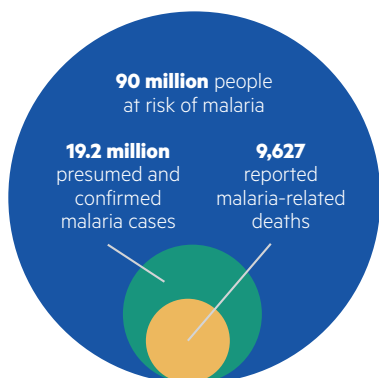
## PARTNERS

The Sahel Malaria Elimination Initiative (SaME) is supported by the region’s health ministers and partners including: World Health Organization (WHO), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), African Leaders Malaria Alliance (ALMA), RBM Partnership to End Malaria. The coordination mechanism for the SaME is hosted by the West African Health Organization (WAHO), a specialised agency of ECOWAS.

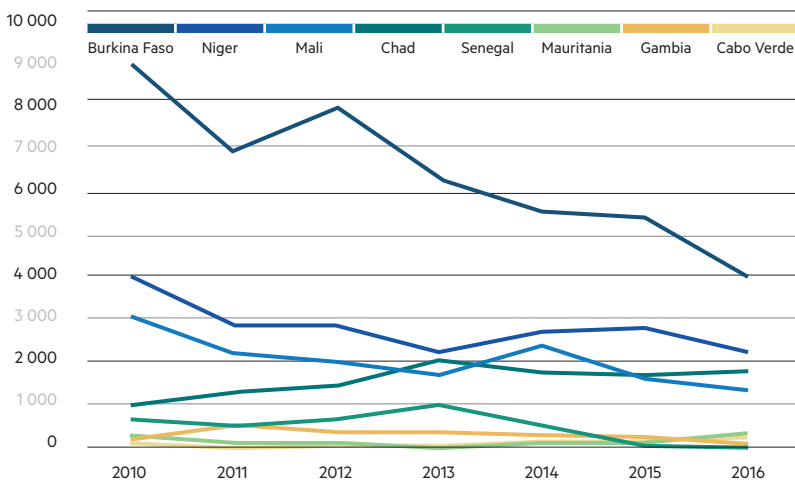
# Summary of malaria situation in the Sahel region

## DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY

The Sahel region is home to some of the highest malaria burden countries in the world including Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger and in 2016 had:



## REPORTED MALARIA DEATHS 2000-2016



## OPPORTUNITY

### There's momentum

Cabo Verde, Mauritania, Senegal and The Gambia have made great strides in decreasing the malaria burden, with Cabo Verde on track to eliminate the disease by 2020.

### Zero Malaria Starts with Me

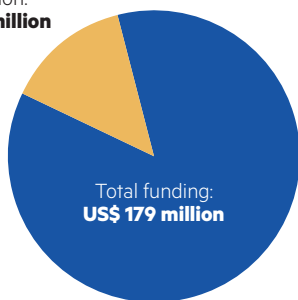
The continent-wide campaign for a malaria-free Africa will be launched in the Sahel countries, empowering individuals, families, communities, religious leaders, private sector, political leaders, and other members of society to take responsibility in the fight against malaria.

### Private Sector Engagement

The private sector can play an important role in malaria elimination efforts in the Sahel by delivering commodities and services, driving innovation, sharing expertise and facilitating partnerships.

## FUNDING FOR MALARIA 2016

Sahel countries contribution: **US\$ 25 million**



The main sources of international funding are The Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria, United States President's Malaria Initiative, Government of Monaco, UAE Crown Prince and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

**Professor Awa Marie Coll-Seck, Ambassador for the Sahel Malaria Elimination Initiative:**

*"Sahel countries recognise there is much to be gained by working together to hasten the end of malaria in the region. By combining resources, introducing new tools, sharing best practices and coordinating efforts across borders to combat malaria, we can achieve more, faster. This is critical for improving people's health and country's health systems, which have a direct impact on country economies."*



## SAHEL MALARIA ELIMINATION INITIATIVE (SaME) SCORECARD

COUNTRY	EPIDEMIOLOGY										MANAGEMENT	POLICY						
	Proportion of Suspected Cases Tested (2016)	Slide/RDT Test Positivity Rate (2016)	Estimated Malaria Cases (2016)	Reported Malaria Cases (2016)	Estimated Malaria Deaths (2016)	Reported Malaria Deaths (2016)	Malaria Incidence (reported) (2016)	Change in malaria incidence rate (2010-2016)	Parasite Prevalence Rate	National Malaria Elimination Committee in Place	Surveillance	Treatment		Diagnosis			Quality Assurance Oversight by Reference Laboratory	
<b>Low Transmission</b>																		
Cabo Verde	100%	1	0	75	0	1	0.1											
<b>Moderate to High Transmission</b>																		
Burkina Faso	100%	82	7,890,000	9,785,822	21,300	3,974	540		46	Recommended for countries in low transmission								
Chad	95%	67	2,014,000	1,402,215	7,000	1,686	101											
Mali	96%	63	7,810,000	2,311,098	20,890	1,344	131		36									
Mauritania	26%	57	813,000	159,225	1,200	317	39											
Niger	87%	66	7,830,000	5,056,393	17,800	2,226	270											
Senegal	100%	23	753,000	356,272	4,000	24		0.8										
The Gambia	100%	18	284,200	155,436	600	79	78		0.8									
Source	World Health Organization	World Health Organization	World Health Organization	World Health Organization	World Health Organization	World Health Organization	World Health Organization	World Health Organization	World Health Organization	World Health Organization	World Health Organization	World Health Organization	World Health Organization	World Health Organization	World Health Organization	World Health Organization	World Health Organization	World Health Organization

Target achieved / on track      Progress, but more effort required      Not on track      No data / not applicable