



AIDS Accountability
International

MALAWI

COUNTRY PROFILES

AIDS Accountability Country Profiles are initially provided for a selection of 17 countries in order to give further commentary on their performance according to the AIDS Accountability Country Scorecard and the context in which the response takes place. For further details about the data or the methodology, please see our website www.aidsaccountability.org

AIDS Accountability International (AAI) was established to increase accountability and inspire bolder leadership in the response to the AIDS epidemic. We do this by rating and comparing the degree to which public, private and civil society actors are fulfilling the formal agreements they have made to respond to the epidemic.

Facts Malawi

Region: East Africa and South africa

Population: 13.9 million

HIV prevalence: 11.9% 15-49 years (UNAIDS)

Gross National Income: US\$ 230 per capita (2006)

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Country Profile: Malawi

Introduction

Malawi is one of the countries most severely affected by HIV and AIDS globally with a prevalence of 11.9% among the adult population. With almost 14 million people living in Malawi, almost 1 million are currently living with HIV. AIDS is the leading cause of death amongst adults in Malawi, and is a major factor behind the country's low life expectancy. Despite shortages of financial and human resources, Malawi has sought to respond effectively to HIV and AIDS. These efforts have received strong support from donors. Nationally, HIV prevalence levels have stabilized with evidence of declining levels in some urban areas.

What the scorecard reveals

Malawi scores a moderate C on element 1. In 2006, the low grade (E) reflected that Malawi only had data available on HIV prevalence and condom use among the general population. Availability of data regarding HIV in Malawi is improving. The higher grade in 2008 reflected greater availability of behavioural data for the general population and availability of data on prevalence and condom use amongst sex workers.

For element 2, because reporting lacked for funds spent on prevention programmes on most-at-risk populations, no score was given.

Despite severe constraints in terms of available financial and human resources, Malawi has made impressive progress in making key HIV services available. Reported anti-retroviral treatment (ART) coverage rose from 4% in 2004 to 35% in 2007. Coverage of prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) services rose from 4% to 32% in the same period, rendering a D for both element 3 and 4 in the scorecard.

Malawi's overall coordination environment, element 5, is reported to be very good (A) with high scores (A) reported across all elements of the Three Ones. However, Malawi's score for the operating environment for civil society captured in element 6, is poor (D). There is a marked difference between the score given by government for this (A) and that given by civil society itself (D). The low civil society score reflects a large number of questions with no response.

Despite an apparent large influx of money for HIV and AIDS into Malawi levels of available funds were still low in 2005 when Malawi reported spending US\$ 56.5 million on its response to HIV and AIDS. With an estimated 930,000 people living with HIV in the country, this equates to only US\$ 61 per person with HIV per year (E). Of this, almost one third (32%) is reported to come from domestic resources, but even so, this equates to 9% of the gross national income (GNI) per capita (D) and only 10% is spent on prevention. For a population of 13.9 million, this equates to an annual spend on HIV prevention per person of just \$0.41 (D). Information on the amount of money spent on prevention programs among most-at-risk populations is not available (F). The total score on financing, element 7 is low (D).

Malawi scores very well on the human rights mainstreaming element of the scorecard (A), which captures the degree to which human rights have been mainstreamed into the AIDS response. The score is based on reporting to the UNGASS National Composite Policy Index (NCPI), however, it would perform less well if other areas, such as laws restricting homosexual practices were considered.

Malawi's Score

Elements	2006	2008
1: Data Collection	E	C
2: Focus on most-at-risk populations		No data
3: Treatment	E	D
4: Prevention	E	D
5: Coordination		A
6: Civil Society		D
7: Financing		D
8: Human Rights Mainstreaming		A
Reporting Index Score		B

Explanation of scores: A= 81-100%, B= 61-80%, C=41-60%, D=21-40%, E=0-20%

Reporting –How can Malawi improve?

Malawi scores a B on the **AIDS Reporting Index**, which reflects a fairly high level of reporting on the elements in the scorecard. The moderate score C on element 1 is partly due to the lack of data. Malawi could improve this by providing data for most-at-risk populations; sex workers, injecting drug users (IDUs) and men who have sex with men (MSM). For element 2, only 2 out of 3 indicators were reported on, failing to include funds spent on programmes for sex workers, IDUs and MSM.

Element	Reported indicators	Total indicators	% reporting
1	9	15	60%
2	2	3	67%
3	1	1	100%
4	1	1	100%
5	62	64	97%
6	25	32	78%
7	3	3	100%
8	35	40	88%

Visit our website to: make your own scorecard, read more information about the scorecard, check on the indicators on country level and to give your feedback to us. Make your voice heard at www.aidsaccountability.org

Sources: Malawi Country Progress Report 2008