

AFRICA CDC WORKING GROUP

MALI REPORT

LONDON
SCHOOL of
HYGIENE
& TROPICAL
MEDICINE



AFRICA CDC
Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
Safeguarding Africa's Health



VACCINE
CONFIDENCE
PROJECT™

ORIB
International



METHODOLOGY

1,190 Interviews in Mali

1/4 Quarterly fieldwork planned for 2022

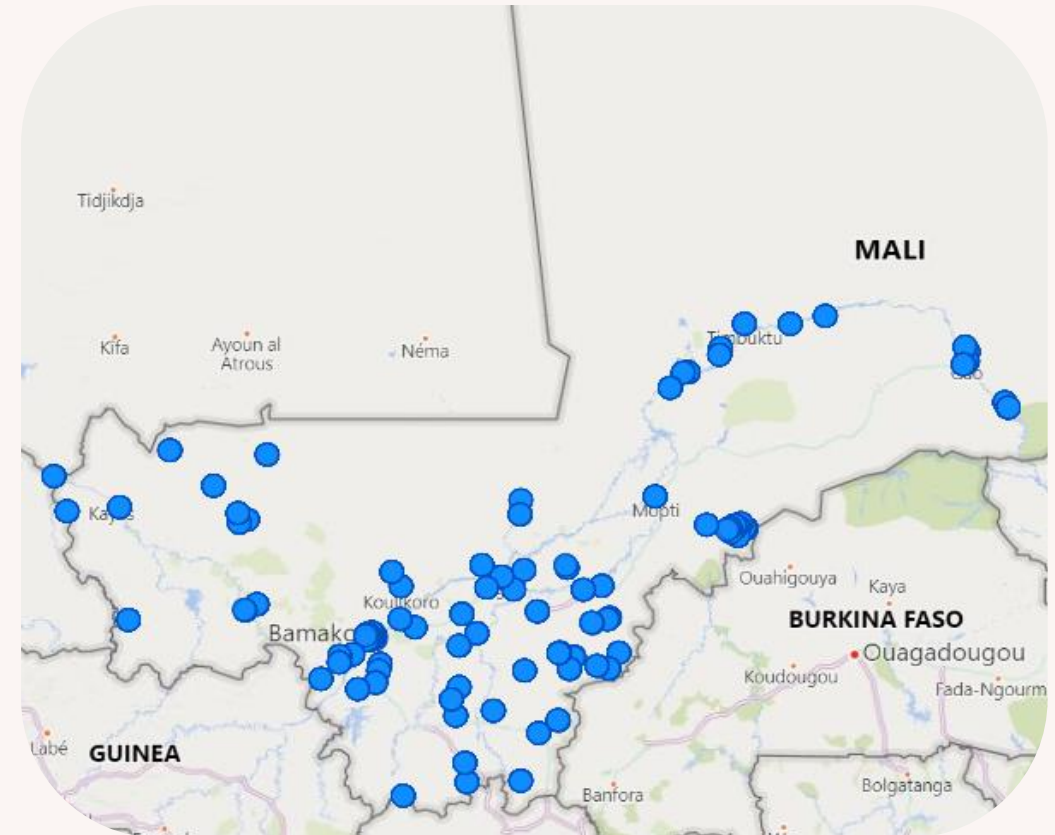
QC Quality control checked by in-country research teams and centrally in London, UK

F2F Face-to-face methodology using random household probability sampling

TOPLINE FINDINGS STRUCTURE

1. **VACCINES DEPLOYED VS VACCINES ADMINISTERED**
2. **DEMAND FOR COVID-19 VACCINES**
3. **VCI INDEX**
4. **MIS/DISINFORMATION**

LOCATIONS SURVEYED IN MALI



● = Sampling units

COVID-19 VACCINES DEPLOYED VS ADMINISTERED

585m COVID-19 vaccines delivered across 54 countries in Africa

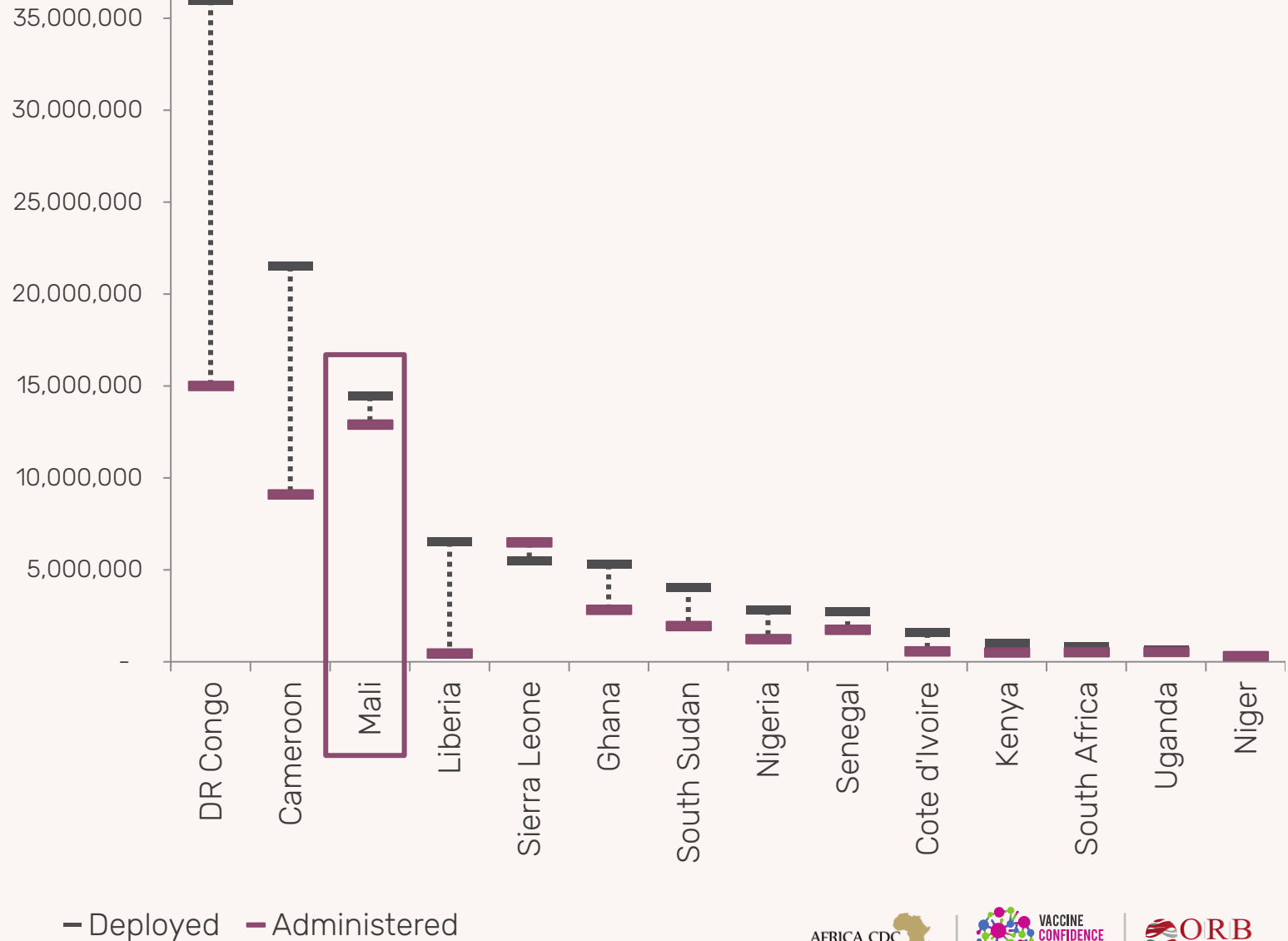
227m More than twice the amount delivered since Nov-21

61% Of delivered vaccines in Jan-22 have been administered

14.4m Vaccines delivered to **Mali**

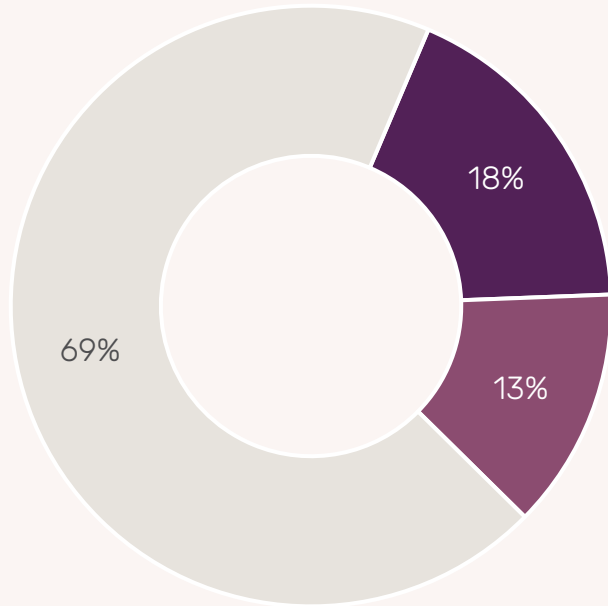
12.9m Vaccines administered in **Mali**

COVID-19 VACCINES DEPLOYED VS ADMINISTERED JAN-22 BY COUNTRIES SURVEYED



THE VACCINATED

31% of participants in Mali have received either one or two doses of the COVID-19 vaccine.



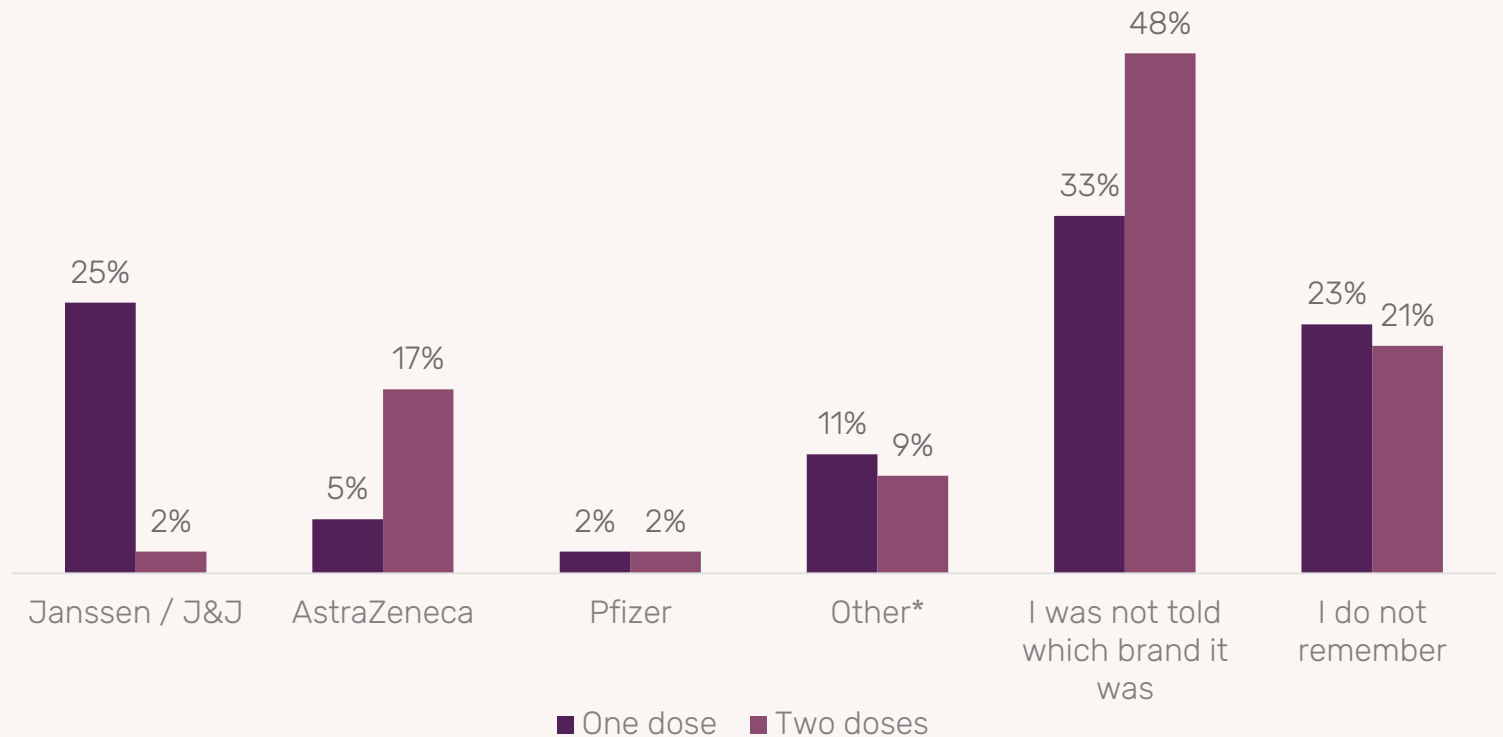
■ One dose ■ Two doses □ Unvaccinated

All interviews: n= 1,190

2 in 10 of those with two doses received an AstraZeneca vaccine, whilst 3 in 4 with one dose received a Janssen / J&J vaccine.

Just under half of participants with two doses were not told which brand they received for either doses.

COVID-19 VACCINES ADMINISTERED: BY BRAND



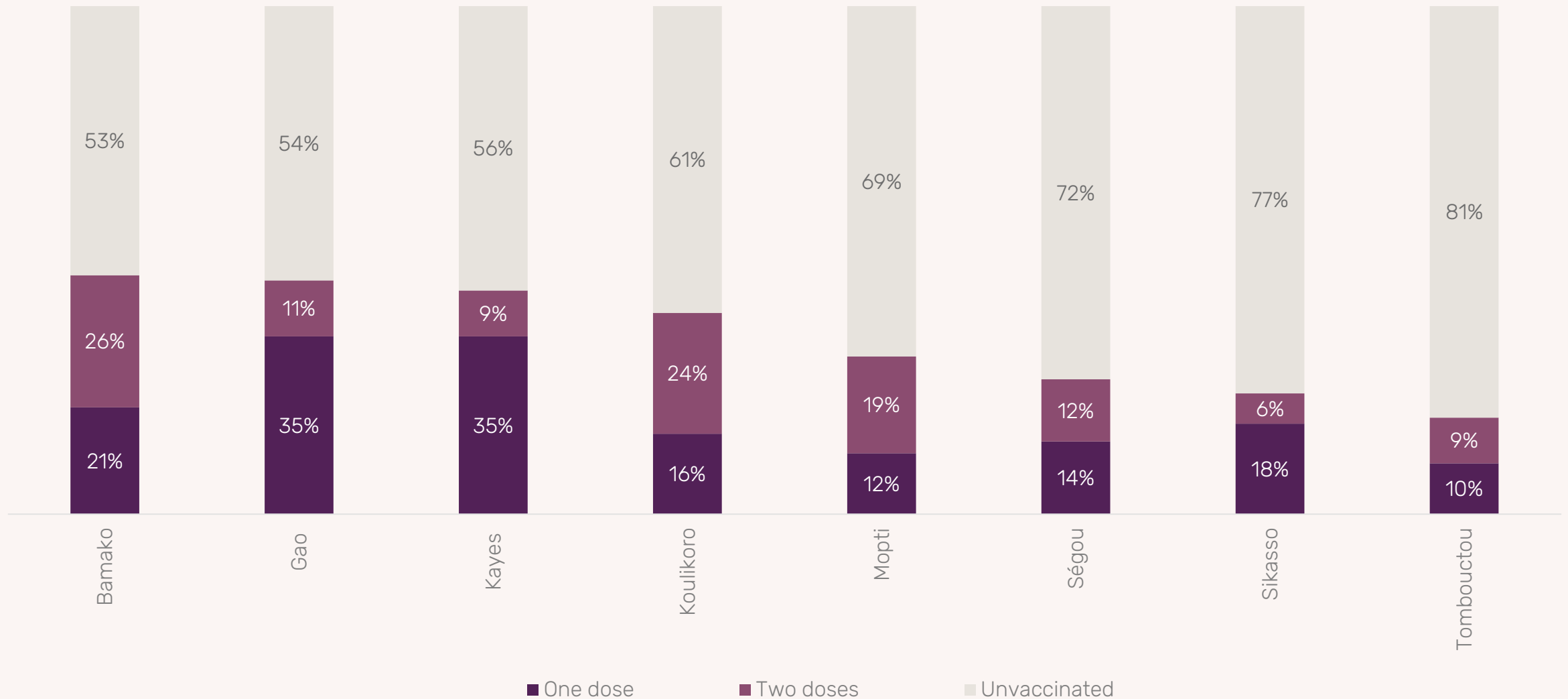
■ One dose ■ Two doses

All vaccinated: n=364

*Other includes Covovax, Novovax, Moderna, Sinovac, Sinopharm and Sputnik

THE VACCINATED

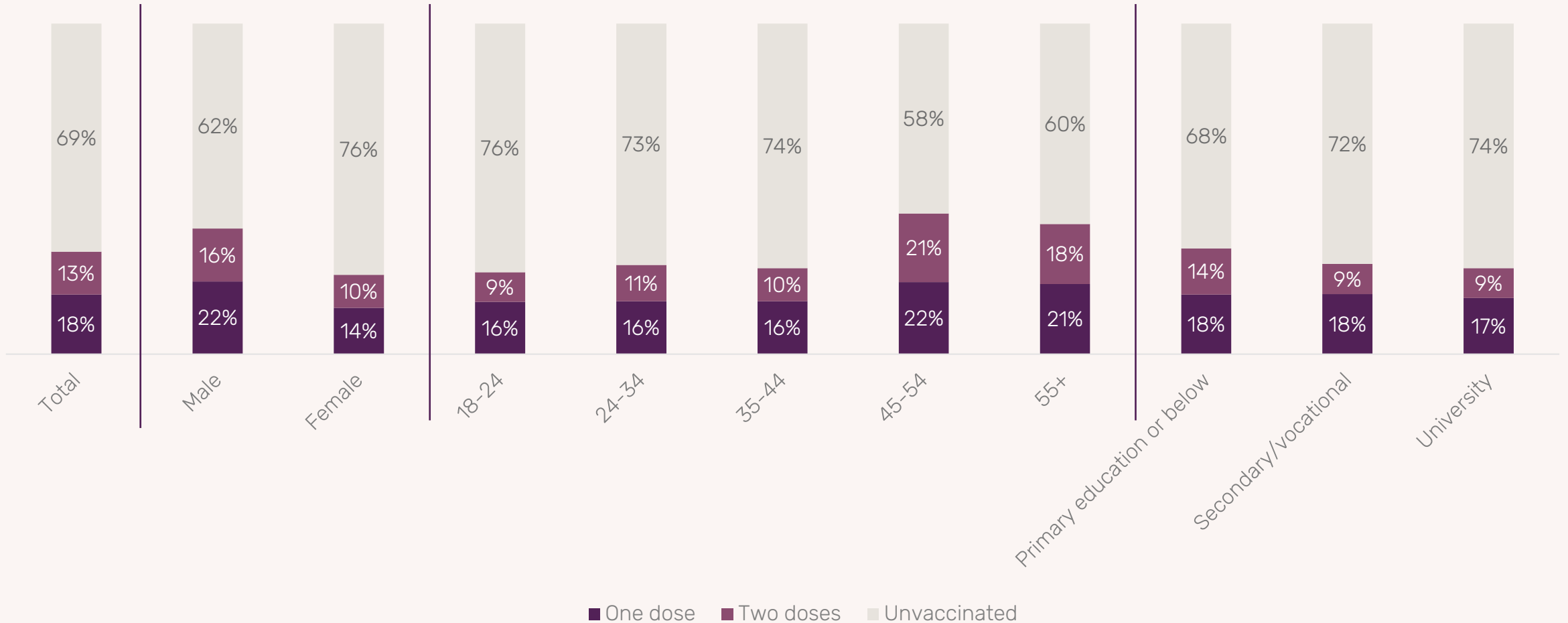
COVID-19 VACCINES ADMINISTERED: MALI



THE VACCINATED

COVID-19 VACCINES ADMINISTERED: MALI

A demographic breakdown of those who have received vaccines shows some difference between men and women. Those in **younger** age groups are **significantly less likely to have received two doses of vaccines** than those in older age groups. Also, those with **Primary education or below** are more likely to have received **two doses** of vaccines than those with higher education levels.



DEMAND FOR COVID-19 VACCINES: THE UNVACCINATED

Within the unvaccinated populations in Mali, 80% would either definitely take a COVID-19 vaccine or are unsure leaning towards yes – leaving 18% who are likely to refuse a vaccine.

NET REFUSAL HIGHER AMONGST...

- 41% Those who are hesitant across the VCI Index (safety, effectiveness and importance)
- 38% Those with University Education
- 31% Retired population
- 28% Unemployed population
- 25% Men aged 35+

COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE: TO PROTECT MYSELF



COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE: TO PROTECT FRIENDS, FAMILY AND/OR AT-RISK GROUPS



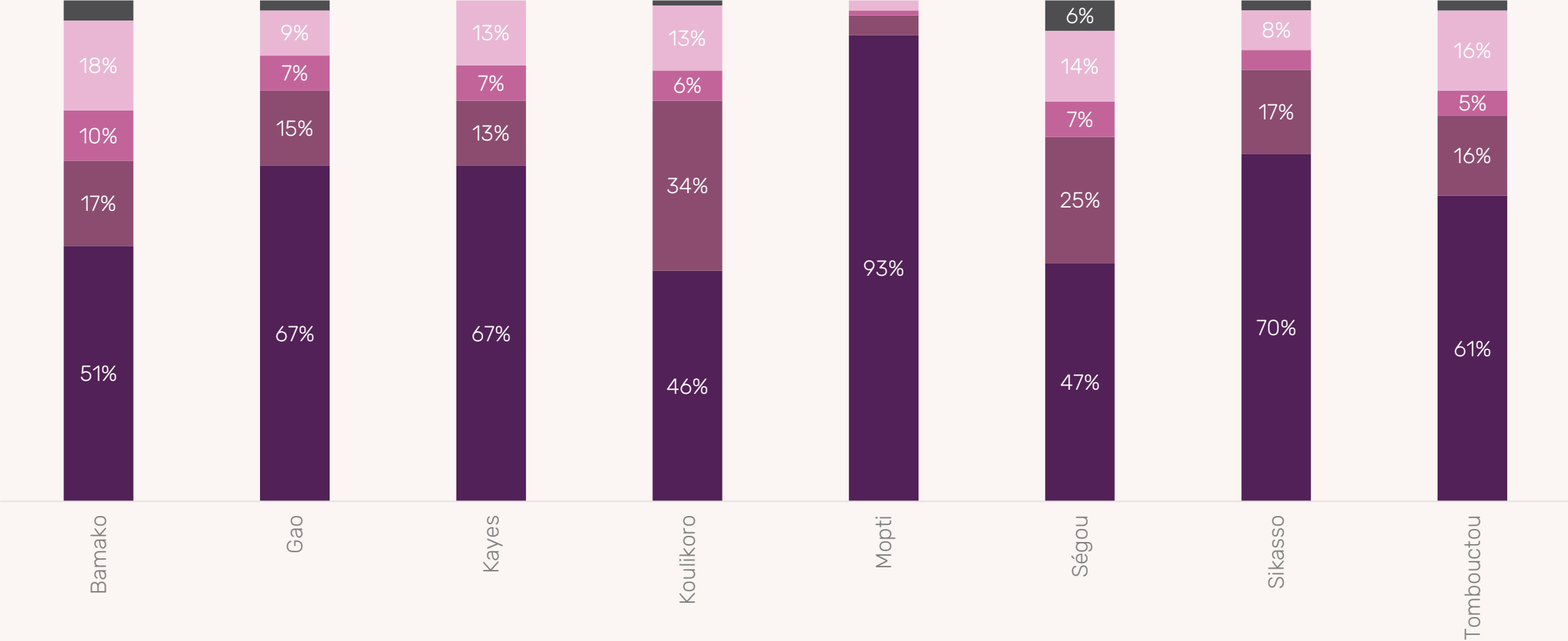
COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE: FOR CHILDREN IN PARTICIPANTS CARE*



■ Definitely yes ■ Unsure, but leaning towards yes ■ Unsure leaning towards no ■ Definitely no ■ Don't know

DEMAND FOR COVID-19 VACCINES: THE UNVACCINATED

COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE: TO PROTECT YOURSELF - MALI*



Definitely yes
 Unsure, but leaning towards yes
 Unsure leaning towards no
 Definitely no
 Don't know

DEMAND FOR DIFFERENT COVID-19 VACCINE BRANDS

PARTICIPANTS RANKED THE IMPORTANCE OF ATTRIBUTES IF THEY WERE TO DECIDE WHICH BRAND OF VACCINE TO TAKE...

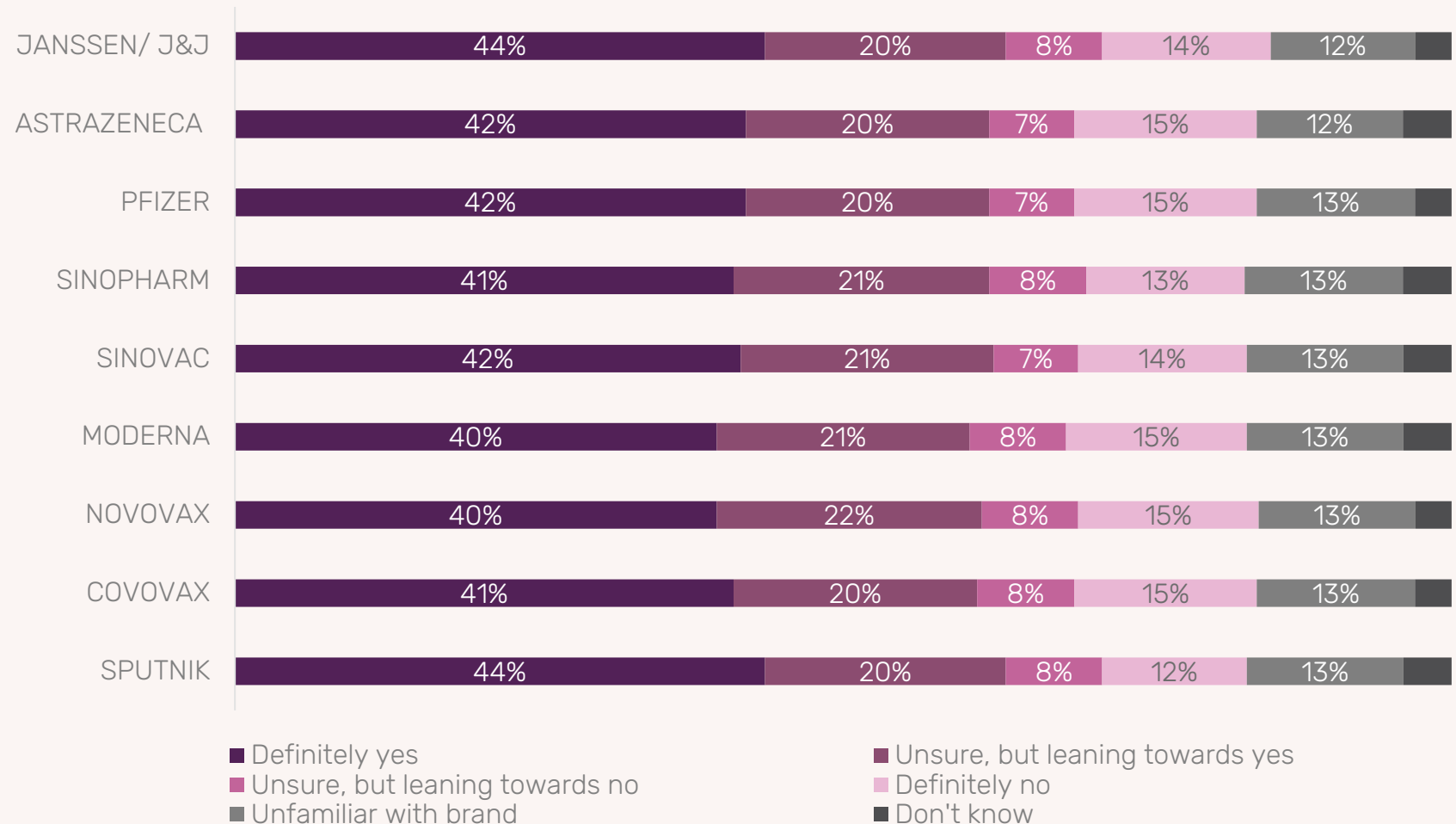
88% Agree it is **important** that the vaccine must be **safe** and **effective** against COVID-19

87% Agree it is **important** that the vaccine is **convenient** to take

86% Agree it is **important** that the brand is recommended by a **trusted healthcare practitioner**

84% Agree it is **important** it must be a brand with a **good reputation**

COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE: BY BRAND



MOTIVATION AND REASONS FOR REFUSAL

Amongst those who are unvaccinated and are either unsure about getting a COVID-19 vaccine or outright refused, we asked them what would **make them more likely to get a vaccine**, and secondly what their **reasons for refusing a vaccine** are...

Of the unvaccinated and COVID-19 vaccine hesitant population – **13 %** cited that nothing would make them more likely to take a COVID-19 vaccine.

37%

If the vaccine was proven to be safe

Highest amongst **women** and **stay at home parent**

20%

If the government made a vaccine mandatory

Highest amongst **men under 35**, **students** and **healthcare workers**.

13%

Nothing would make me more likely to get a COVID-19 vaccine.

Highest amongst **people aged 55+** and the **retired population**, and **urban populations**.

5%

If I could choose the brand of the vaccine.

Highest amongst **the retired population** and those who **believe the threat from COVID-19 is generally underestimated**.

25%

I do not know enough about the vaccine to make a decision

Highest amongst **healthcare workers**, those who **believe the threat from COVID-19 is generally underestimated**.

18%

I do not feel at risk of catching the virus

Highest amongst **those who have seen some COVID-19 related disinformation**, and **score "hesitant" on the VCI Index**.

17%

I am worried that I will get seriously ill/die from the vaccine.

Highest amongst **those with university education** and **those who are unemployed**.

12%

I do not believe the virus exists.

Highest amongst **those who are retired** and those who **believe that the threat from COVID-19 is generally exaggerated**.

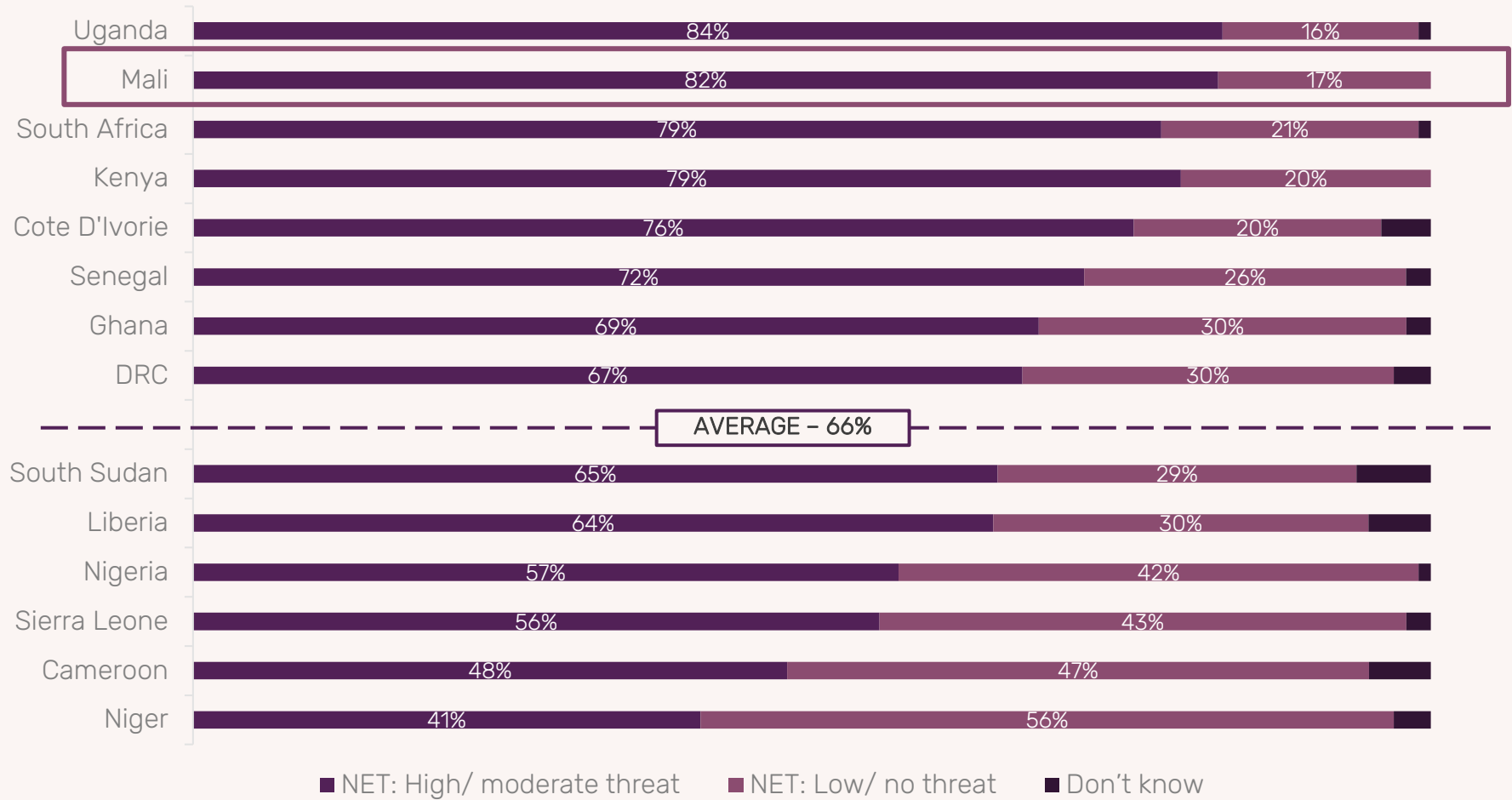
PERCEIVED THREAT OF COVID-19

RANKING THE LEVEL OF PERSONAL THREAT... THOSE WHO NET AGREE THERE IS HIGH/MODERATE THREAT...

- 94% Malaria
- 85% Lack of access to food
- 82% COVID-19
- 77% Lack of access to clean water
- 75% Tuberculosis
- 69% Polio

All interviews: n= 1,190

PERSONAL THREAT FROM COVID-19: BY COUNTRIES SURVEYED



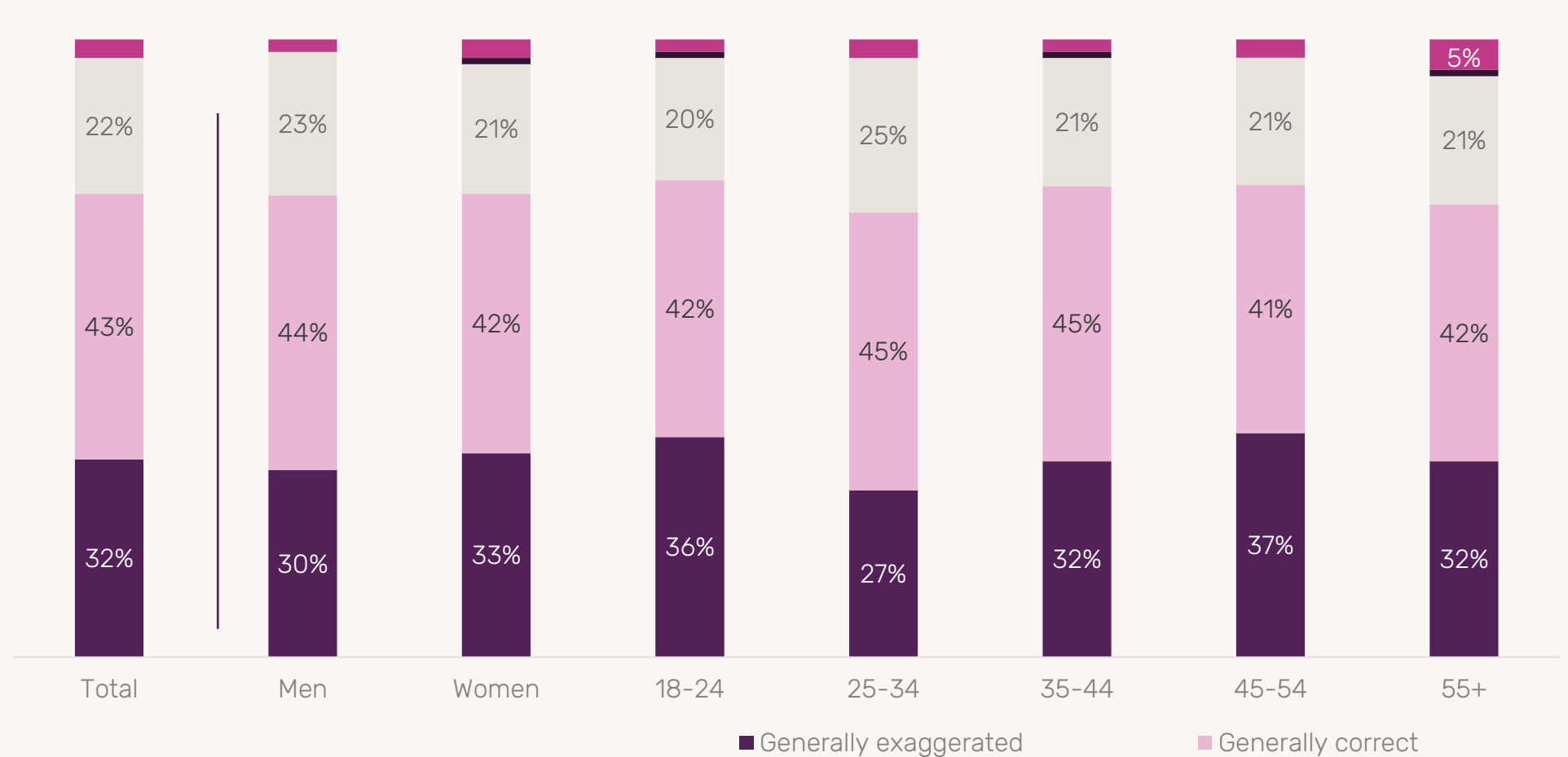
All interviews: n= 13,914

PERCEPTIONS OF THE EXAGGERATION OF COVID-19

PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THREAT FROM COVID-19 IS EXAGGERATED, UNDERESTIMATED OR ABOUT RIGHT

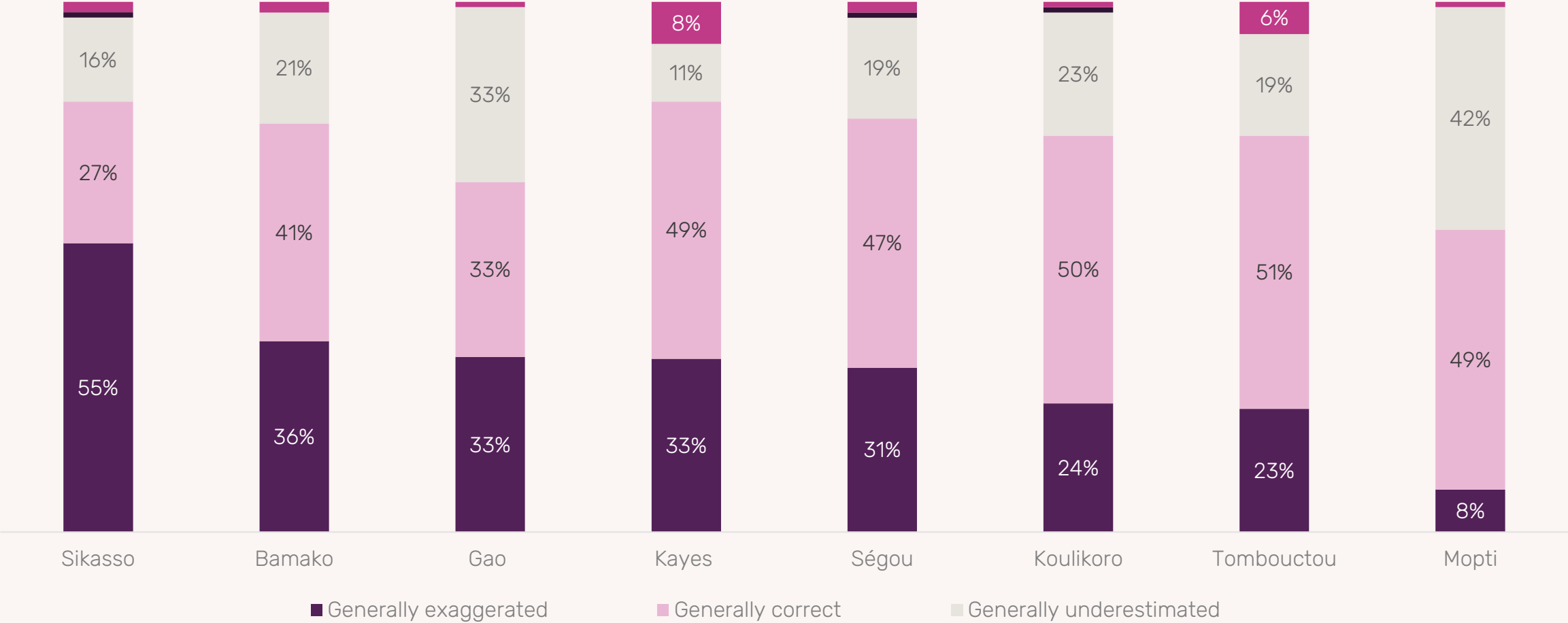
Survey data shows there is some variation in demographics amongst those who feel the threat from COVID-19 is exaggerated, it is higher amongst:

- Those aged 45-54
- Students and those aged 18-24
- Those unemployed
- Unvaccinated populations
- Those who score 'hesitant' on the VCI Index



PERCEPTIONS OF THE EXAGGERATION OF COVID-19

PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THREAT FROM COVID-19 IS EXAGGERATED, UNDERESTIMATED OR ABOUT RIGHT: BY REGION

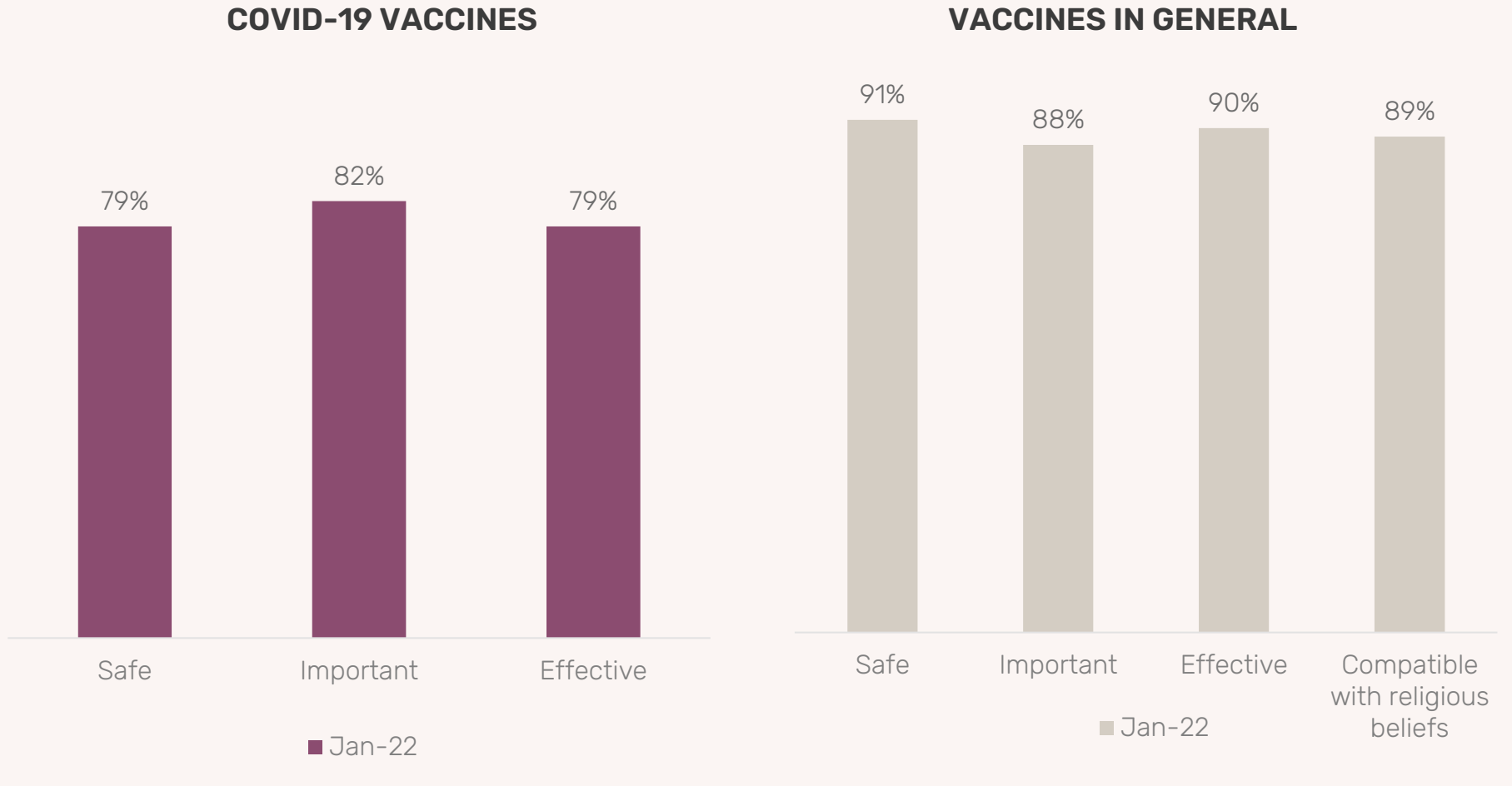


VCI INDEX: OVERALL

Maliens show high levels of agreement across the VCI index – especially when comparing to the other countries in the dataset. This applies for both COVID-19 and vaccines in general.

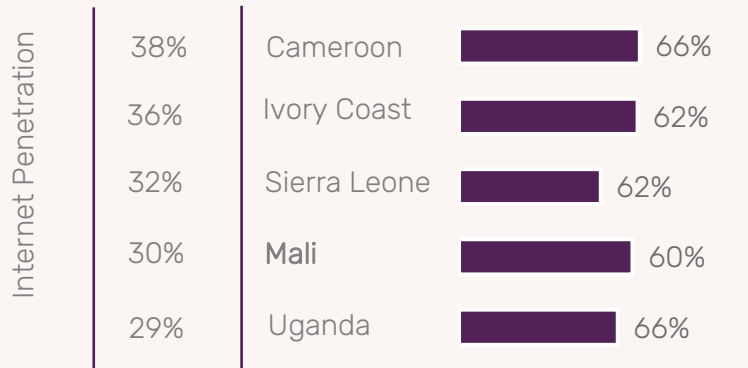
Those who are less likely to agree with statements in the index are...

- Younger generations, particularly those **under 24**
- Those in **urban** settings
- **Students** and those with **university education**
- Those who are **retired** and those **unemployed**



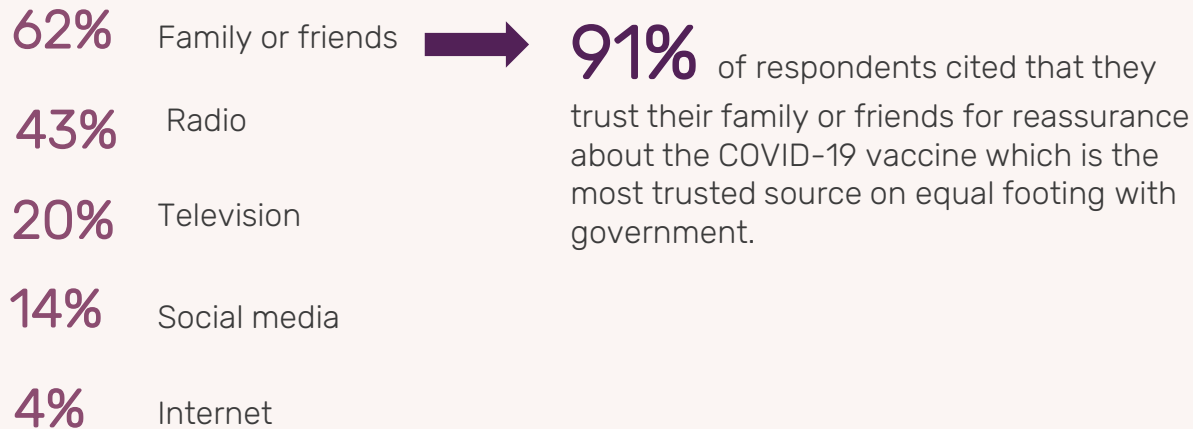
MIS/DISINFORMATION

EXPOSURE TO COVID-19 DISINFORMATION (A LOT/SOME) – SIMILAR INTERNET PENETRATION COMPARISON



When comparing to countries with similar internet penetration, people report similar exposure to disinformation.

SOURCES OF MIS/DISINFORMATION



PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WHO BELIEVE STORIES OR INFORMATION AROUND COVID-19 TO BE TRUE OR FALSE

