Malaria transmission is seasonal in almost all areas of Mozambique. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 3,924,832 with 2,941 deaths.
Mozambique ALMA Quarterly Report
Quarter Two, 2015

Progress
Mozambique has made steady progress in scaling-up malaria control interventions. Additionally, the country has made policy changes including the banning of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies. Policies on Community Case Management of malaria and pneumonia have been introduced. The country has secured sufficient financing to sustain universal coverage of ACTs, RDTs, and LLINs in 2014. Mozambique has also achieved high coverage of the tracer MNCH indicator PMTCT. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 3,924,832 with 2,941 deaths.

Key Challenges
• High staff turnover in recent years is affecting programme efficiency.
• Increases in malaria cases reported in 2014.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Investigate reasons for the increasing number of malaria cases in 2014</td>
<td>Q4 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td>Increased rainfall in 2014 coupled with the failure of the spraying in the south of the country due to insecticide quality issues is thought to have contributed to the increase in cases in 2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mozambique has responded positively to the recommended action addressing low coverage of vitamin A and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Key
- Action achieved
- Some progress
- No progress
- Deliverable not yet due