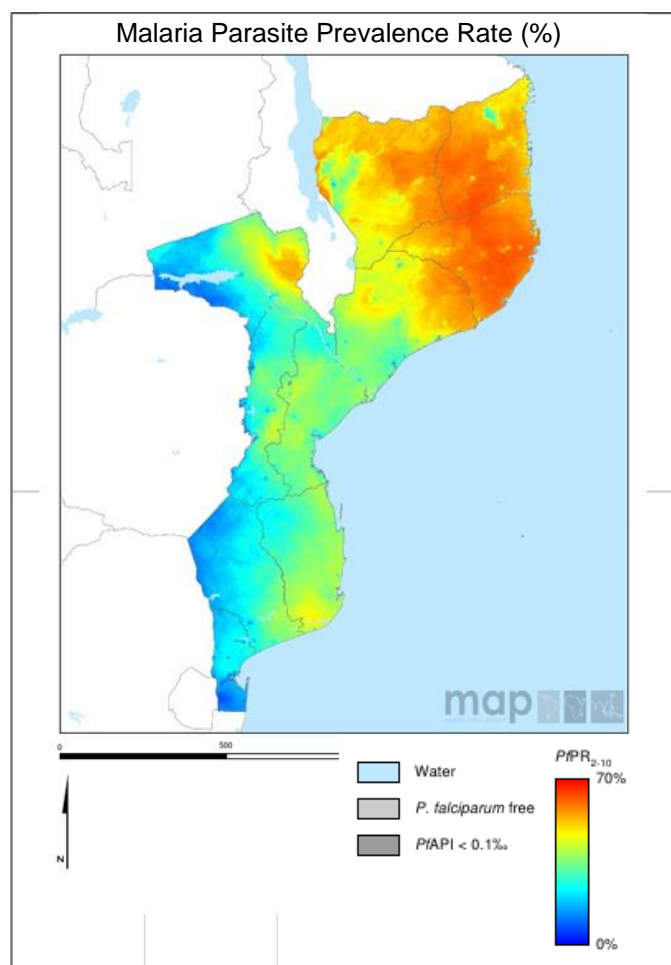


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission is seasonal in almost all areas of Mozambique. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 8,993,352 with 1,114 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)		82
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)		59
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (CPIA Cluster D)		3.1
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		100
Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)		
Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)		12
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)		56
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	▲	60
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	▲	73
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		41
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)		61
DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		80

Key

	Target achieved or on track
	Progress but more effort required
	Not on track
	No data
	Not applicable

Malaria

Progress

Mozambique secured sufficient financing to sustain universal coverage of LLINs and RDTs in 2019 and has carried out sufficient IRS and procured sufficient LLINs to achieve 100% operational coverage of vector control. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. Mozambique has also completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. Mozambique has also scaled up implementation of iCCM. Mozambique has responded to the cyclone emergency. The country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through its participation in the High Burden High Impact Approach.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 8,993,352 with 1,114 deaths.

Key Challenges

- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.
- The country has been adversely affected by the recent cyclone Idai.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Work to ensure that the recent cyclone does not impact negatively on the malaria situation	Q4 2019		The country successfully applied for emergency funds from the Global Fund to cover the costs of additional ACTs and RDTs. Additionally, Mozambique secured additional emergency resources and established an emergency fund to cover costs for IRS, which rolled out in April. The country also brought forward the LLIN universal coverage campaign to Q4 2019 in order to ensure that the whole population is covered

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

Mozambique has recently increased coverage of ARTs in children as well as skilled birth attendants. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health Scorecard.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Mozambique is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Mozambique is high for soil transmitted helminths (87%) and for lymphatic filariasis (80%). Coverage is low for schistosomiasis (32%), and for trachoma (0%). Overall, the NTD preventive

chemotherapy coverage index for Mozambique in 2017 is 12, which represents a decrease compared with the 2016 index value (18).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Investigate and address the reasons for the reported decrease in vitamin A coverage	Q2 2019		The country has increased coverage of vitamin A between 2016 and 2017
NTDs	Identify the reasons for the decrease in Preventive Chemotherapy (PC) coverage of Schistosomiasis and Trachoma. Work to address the causes of underperformance to achieve WHO PC coverage targets for Lymphatic Filariasis, Schistosomiasis, Soil Transmitted Helminths and Trachoma	Q4 2019		The country has carried out the Preventive Chemotherapy against Lymphatic Filariasis, Schistosomiasis, and Soil Transmitted Helminths in priority districts in 2019, but its still waiting for new funding to complete the rest of the districts in November 2019. For Trachoma, Preventive Chemotherapy is planned in July and August 2019, whilst for Onchocerciasis, the country is still in process of getting the mapping protocol approved

Mozambique has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing the lack of data on postnatal care and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO