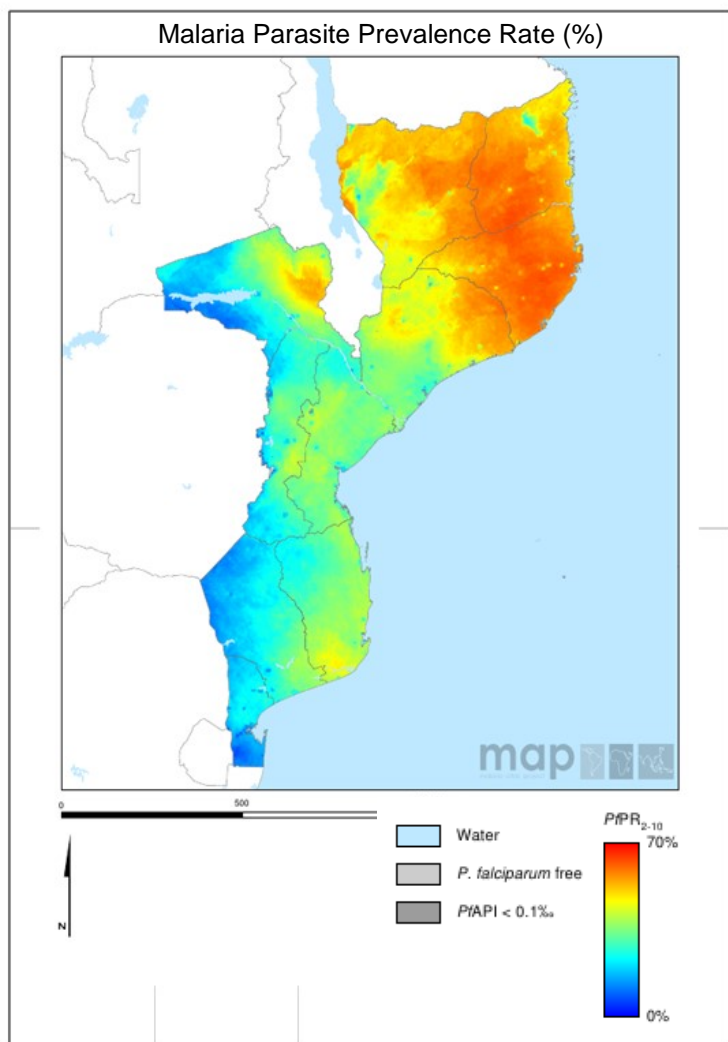


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission is seasonal in almost all areas of Mozambique. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 5,485,327 with 3,345 deaths.

Metrics

Policy and Financial Control	
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2015)	
Community case management (Pneumonia)(2015)	
Community case management (Malaria)(2015)	
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.3
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact	
LLIN financing 2015 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	100
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
PMTCT coverage 2014 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)	91
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	54
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	41
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)	▲ 99
DPT3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	78
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	

Key

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

### **Progress**

Mozambique has made steady progress in scaling-up malaria control interventions. 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 2015.

Mozambique has also achieved high coverage of PMTCT and has recently increased coverage of the tracer MNCH indicator vitamin A. Mozambique has achieved MDG4 by reducing under-five child mortality by over two-thirds since 1990. 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 2014 was 5,485,327 with 3,345 deaths. The number of malaria cases increased from 3,924,832 in 2013 and malaria deaths from 2,941 in 2013. WHO, through modeling, estimates that there has been a less than 50% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

### **Key Challenges**

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

### **Recommended Action**

Mozambique has responded positively to the MNCH recommended action addressing low coverage of vitamin A and high coverage has recently been reported.