Malaria transmission is seasonal in almost all areas of Mozambique. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 9,320,557 with 968 deaths.
Malaria

Global Fund Update
The Global Fund has announced that Mozambique will receive US$751.5 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2021-2023. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Mozambique’s disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Mozambique this is calculated at US$200 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Mozambique is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate progress.

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 in the targeted at risk population. 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. Mozambique has launched its Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign. 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 2018 was 9,320,557 with 968 deaths.

Key Challenge
- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.

Previous Key Recommended Action

<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>Vector Control</td>
<td>Ensure the IRS programme is fully implemented before the beginning of the malaria season</td>
<td>Q4 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mozambique procured sufficient insecticide for IRS. The country will complete the spraying on time with the final completion date expected in January 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New Key Recommended Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address funding</td>
<td>Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q2 2020 and ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control at a level that is sufficient to sustain the gains made in recent years</td>
<td>Q2 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Mozambique is very good for lymphatic filariasis (81%) and below WHO targets for schistosomiasis (60%), soil transmitted helminths (51%) and for trachoma (20%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Mozambique in 2018 is 47, which represents a very substantial increase compared with the 2017 index value (12).

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>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 Filaria, Schistosomiasis, Soil Transmitted Helminths and Trachoma</td>
<td>Q4 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td>The country has carried out the Preventive Chemotherapy against Lymphatic Filaria, Schistosomiasis, and Soil Transmitted Helminths in 2019. For Onchocerciasis, the country is still in process of getting the mapping protocol approved. Mozambique significantly increased PC coverage in 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**