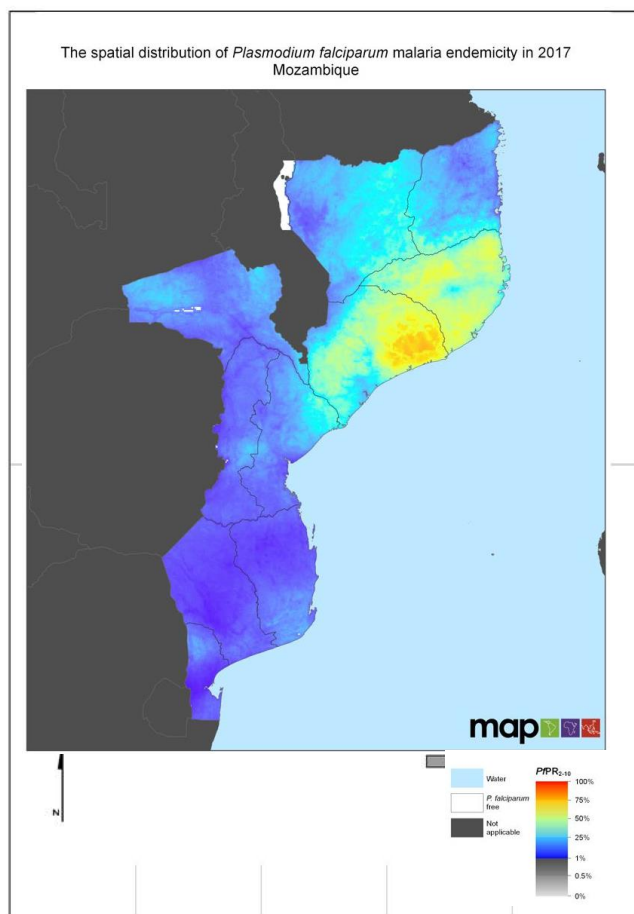


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)	▲	87
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 2018 (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		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		100
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2018)	▲	47
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 2018 (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

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

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Vector Control	Ensure the IRS programme is fully implemented before the beginning of the malaria season	Q4 2019		Mozambique procured sufficient insecticide for IRS. The country will complete the spraying on time with the final completion date expected in January 2020

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Address funding	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	Q2 2020

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

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
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 2019. For Onchocerciasis, the country is still in process of getting the mapping protocol approved. Mozambique significantly increased PC coverage in 2018

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