Malaria transmission is seasonal in almost all areas of Mozambique. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2015 was 7,718,782 with 2,467 deaths.
Malaria
Global Fund Update
The Global Fund has announced that Mozambique will receive US$ 508.9 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2018-2020. 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$ 167.9 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 sustain the gains made in recent years.

Progress
Mozambique has secured sufficient financing to sustain universal coverage of ACTs, RDTs, and LLINs in 2016 and has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve 100% operational coverage of vector control. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO and has completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. Mozambique has also scaled up implementation of iCCM. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2015 was 7,718,782 with 2,467 deaths. WHO estimates that the country has achieved a decrease of 20 - 40% in the malaria incidence rate and malaria mortality rate for the period 2010 - 2015.

Key Challenges
- High staff turnover in recent years is affecting programme efficiency.
- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.

New Key Recommended Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address funding</td>
<td>Ensure the GF malaria funding application is submitted by Q1 2017 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>Q1 2017</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
MNCH

Progress
Mozambique has also achieved high coverage of the tracer MNCH indicator vitamin A. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Scorecard.

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