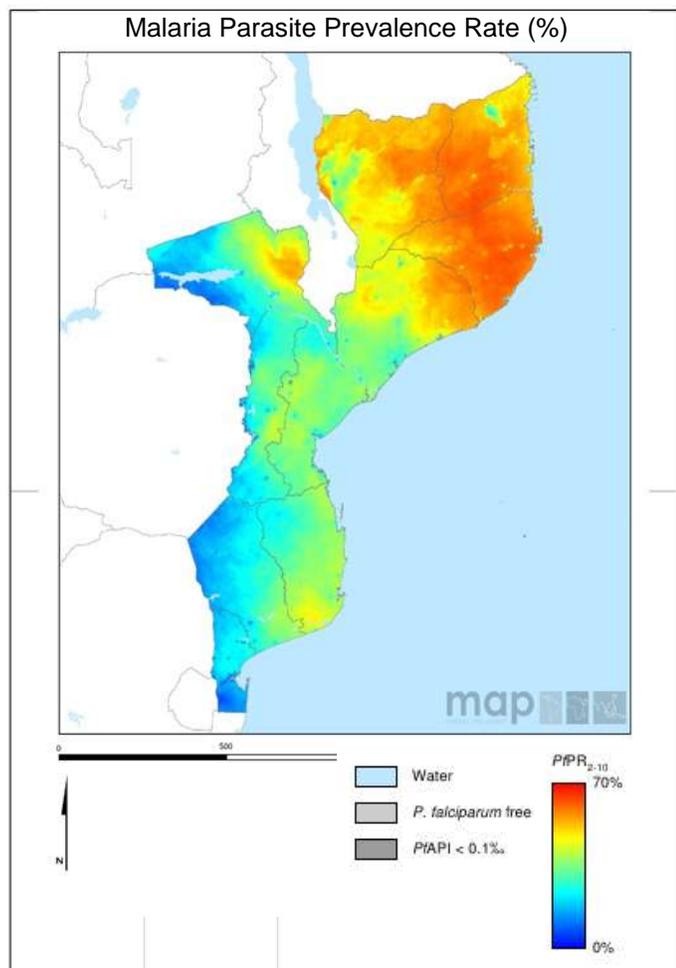


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control

LLIN financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2015 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.2

Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2016)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
Estimated change in malaria incidence rate (2010–2015)	
Estimated change in malaria mortality rate (2010–2015)	

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health

Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	53
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	57
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	54
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	41
Vitamin A Coverage 2014 (2 doses)	99
DPT3 coverage 2015 (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\$ 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

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Address funding	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	Q1 2017

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.