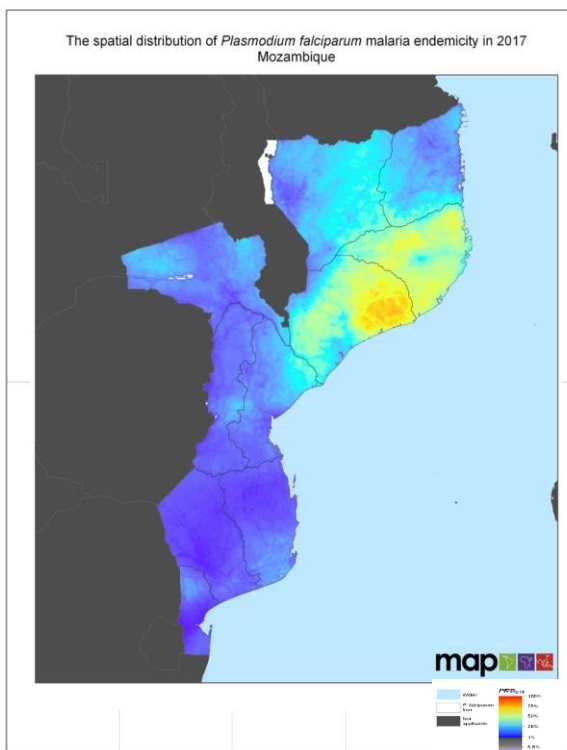


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission is seasonal in almost all areas of Mozambique. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 10,106,592 with 408 deaths.

Metrics

| Commodities Financed | | |
|---|---|-----|
| LLIN financing 2022 projection (% of need) | | 92 |
| Public sector RDT financing 2022 projection (% of need) | | 100 |
| Public sector ACT financing 2022 projection (% of need) | | 100 |
| Policy | | |
| Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC | ▲ | |
| Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan | | |
| Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan | | |
| Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign | | |
| Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact | | |
| Drug Resistance Monitoring Conducted (2018-2020) and data reported to WHO | | |
| Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010 | | 4 |
| Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO | | |
| National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan | | |
| RDTs in stock (>6 months stock) | | |
| ACTs in stock (>6 months stock) | | |
| LLIN/IRS campaign on track | | |
| Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population) | | 100 |
| On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015) | | |
| On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015) | | |
| Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health, NTDs and Covid 19 | | |
| Scale of Implementation of ICCM | | |
| Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2021) | | 8 |
| Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2021) | | |
| Vitamin A Coverage 2021 (2 doses) | ▲ | 83 |
| DPT3 coverage 2021 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds) | | 61 |
| % Population Fully Vaccinated Against COVID-19 | | 47 |

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\$770.5 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. 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 the importance of sustaining life-saving essential services. For Mozambique this is calculated at US\$208.0 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

The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, Mozambique secured sufficient financing to sustain universal coverage of LLINs, RDTs and ACTs in 2022 and has sufficient stocks. The country 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 and has carried out drug resistance testing since 2018 and has reported the results to WHO. Mozambique has also scaled up implementation of iCCM. 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.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, the country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard and has posted the scorecard to the ALMA Scorecard Hub. Additionally, Mozambique launched the End Malaria Fund in Q3 2020.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 10,106,592 with 408 deaths.

Key Challenges

- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.
- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health, malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------|--|
| Impact | Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic | Q4 2020 | | Mozambique has adequate stocks of ACTs and RDTs. IRS was delayed by late delivery of some of the insecticides but the has been completed. Early in the pandemic, the country observed that the community were afraid to go to health facilities for fear of catching COVID-19 and so trained community health workers to continue to provide services at community level for malaria treatment. PPE is available for health workers. The country has introduced new generation mosquito nets to respond to the widespread resistance to pyrethroids in the country. The establishment of the Malaria Fund has supported resource mobilisation efforts. Real-time visibility of the entire antimalarial distribution chain in the country has enhanced stock management and the introduction of the Integrated Malaria Information System (iMISS) has enhanced the availability of quality data. The District Government uses the malaria scorecard |
| Policy | Sign, ratify and deposit the AMA instrument at the AUC | Q1 2023 | | Mozambique has signed the AMA instrument |
| Address vector control coverage | Work to fill funding gaps for vector control | Q4 2023 | | The country has secured approximately US\$4 million towards the filling of LLIN gaps |

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

Mozambique has achieved high coverage of the RMNCAH tracer indicator, vitamin A coverage. Mozambique 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, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. In 2021, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 16% for trachoma, 13% for schistosomiasis, 7% for soil-transmitted helminthiasis and 3% for lymphatic filariasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Mozambique in 2021 is 8, which represents a decrease compared with the 2020 index value (13).

Previous Key Recommended Actions





| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------|---|
| RMNCAH ¹ : Impact | Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities | Q4 2022 | | Overall, RMNCAH services have been maintained, despite the COVID-19 pandemic. National lockdown measures initially caused disruptions, but services resumed. Precautions put in place to protect health workers and patients include physical distancing; Mandatory mask usage including mask availability at hand washing locations and to reduce the risk of exposure, the health sector has used appointment scheduling and reduced medication dispensing to quarterly (as opposed to monthly) where possible. Family planning services continued, but with modifications, including prioritisation of long-term family planning methods to reduce patient turnover. Child health services have continued without significant changes. The public remains afraid, which is reflected in a decline in health seeking but there is an active communications campaign ongoing to correct this. Specific messages have been developed and distributed through radio and TV. Telemedicine and other digital platforms have also been used to offer services without having to leave home. There are no identified stockouts of life-saving commodities at this time. There was an increase in the quantity of commodities that are considered “normal” to account for the risk of supply disruptions due to global trade or factories shutting down because of the pandemic |
| NTDs | Recognising the negative impact of COVID-19 on the 2020 MDA coverage, ensure that NTD interventions are implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. | Q4 2021 | | The country is conducting NTD prevention and control activities whilst respecting COVID-19 safety measures. In Q3 2022, the country conducted MDA in the province of Cabo Delgado and the schistosomiasis MDA in Nampula and Zambézia provinces are being prepared. The country reported that all MDA medicines were used before the expiry date. |
| Optimise quality of care | Address the falling coverage of DPT3 | Q2 2023 | | Deliverable not yet due |

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

New Key Recommended Action

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe |
|-----------|---|--------------------------------|
| NTDs | Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for the targeted NTD. for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma s and reach WHO targets. Track leftover stocks at districts or states to retrieve all expired drugs after MDA for incineration and accountability purposes | Q4 2023 |

Key

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
|  | Action achieved |
|  | Some progress |
|  | No progress |
|  | Deliverable not yet due |