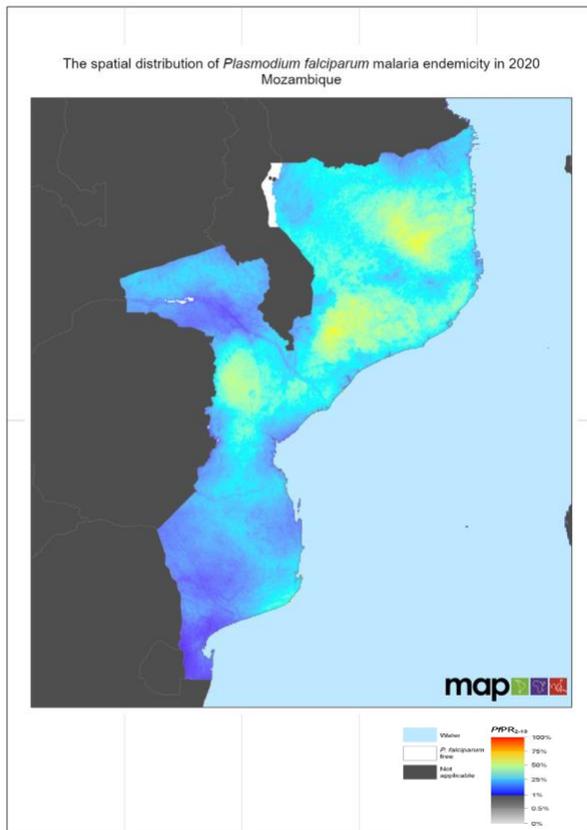


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission is seasonal in almost all areas of Mozambique. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 12,405,868 with 423 deaths.

Metrics

| Financing | | |
|---|-----|--|
| LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need) | 94 | |
| Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need) | 100 | |
| % of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026) | 62 | |
| 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 | | |
| Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched | | |
| End Malaria Council and Fund Launched | | |
| Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact | | |
| Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO | | |
| Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010 | 3 | |
| Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO | | |
| RDTs in stock (>6 months stock) | | |
| ACTs in stock (>6 months stock) | | |
| LLIN/IRS campaign on track | | |
| % of ITNs/IRS delivered in 2023 that include next generation insecticides | 100 | |
| On track to reduce case incidence by ≥55% by 2022 (vs 2015) | | |
| On track to reduce case mortality by ≥55% by 2022 (vs 2015) | | |
| Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health, NTDs and Covid 19 | | |
| Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD Index, %)(2022) | 12 | |
| % of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets | 25 | |
| Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2022) | 72 | |
| Vitamin A Coverage 2022 (2 doses) | 72 | |
| DPT3 coverage 2022 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds) | 61 | |

Key

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| | Target achieved or on track |
| | Progress but more effort required |
| | Not on track |
| | No data |
| | Not applicable |

Malaria

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. We must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. AU Member States face a \$1.5 billion gap just to sustain existing, yet inadequate, levels of malaria-related services between now and 2026. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, we will need to mobilise another \$5.2 billion dollars annually to fully finance our national malaria plans. Climate change presents a significant threat to the progress that we have made. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Climate disasters displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. There is urgency to decarbonise and reduce our carbon footprint. We must implement integrated and multisectoral solutions, and adapt our health systems to the threats of both climate change and pandemics. We must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. The scaling up of these interventions will help us achieve our goal of eliminating malaria. This will require integrated approaches with malaria as a pathfinder for pandemic preparedness, climate change and health, Primary Health Care and Universal Health Coverage. We must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$50 million.

Progress

Mozambique secured sufficient financing to sustain coverage of LLINs, RDTs and ACTs for the period 2024-2026 but there are significant gaps in fully financing the national strategic plan. The country has sufficient stocks for ACTs and RDTs. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO and in response to the documented insecticide resistance has scaled up next generation insecticides and mosquito nets. 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 2022 was 12,405,868 with 423 deaths.

Key Challenges

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

- Insufficient resources to fully implement the malaria National Strategic Plan

Previous Key Recommended Action

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------|---|
| Resource Mobilisation | Work to fill key gaps in malaria funding | Q2 2024 | | The country has carried out a stratification to help target resources to maximise impact, including optimal use of Dual AI nets to address insecticide resistance but there remain gaps of over US\$9 million for ITNs and US\$23 million for Indoor Residual Spraying. Case management needs are covered including iCCM coverage. There are also gaps in the coverage of SMC (US\$ 11.2 million) |

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

Mozambique enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health Scorecard.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

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 2022, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 36% for trachoma, 100% for schistosomiasis, 65% for soil-transmitted helminthiasis and 0% for lymphatic filariasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Mozambique in 2022 is 12, which represents a slight increase compared with the 2021 index value (8). The country reached WHO MDA target for schistosomiasis only.

New Key Recommended Action

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Optimise quality of care | Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for the lymphatic filariasis targeted NTDs and reach WHO targets. | Q3 2024 |

Key

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