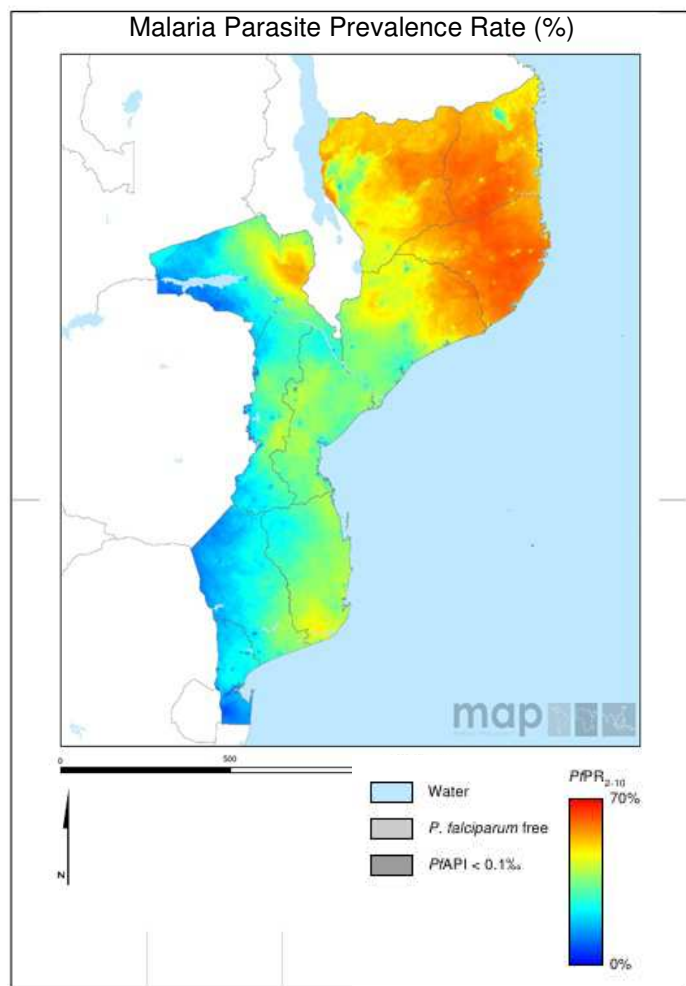


## Scorecard for Accountability and Action



### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2017 projection (% of need)	100	100
Public sector RDT financing 2017 projection (% of need)	100	100
Public sector ACT financing 2017 projection (% of need)	100	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2016 (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 (2016)	54	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	38	
% 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 2016 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	96	▲

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.

### Key

Green	Target achieved or on track
Yellow	Progress but more effort required
Red	Not on track
Grey	No data
White	Not applicable

## **Malaria**

### **Progress**

Mozambique has secured sufficient financing to sustain universal coverage of ACTs, RDTs, and LLINs in 2017 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. Mozambique has also 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.
- An increase in malaria cases in 2017 compared to the previous 5 years has been reported.

### **New Key Recommended Action**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Action Item</b>	<b>Suggested completion timeframe</b>
Address funding	Work to accelerate the signature of the GF grant	Q4 2017

## **MNCH**

### **Progress**

Mozambique has also achieved high coverage of the tracer MNCH indicator vitamin A and has recently increased coverage of DPT3. 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.