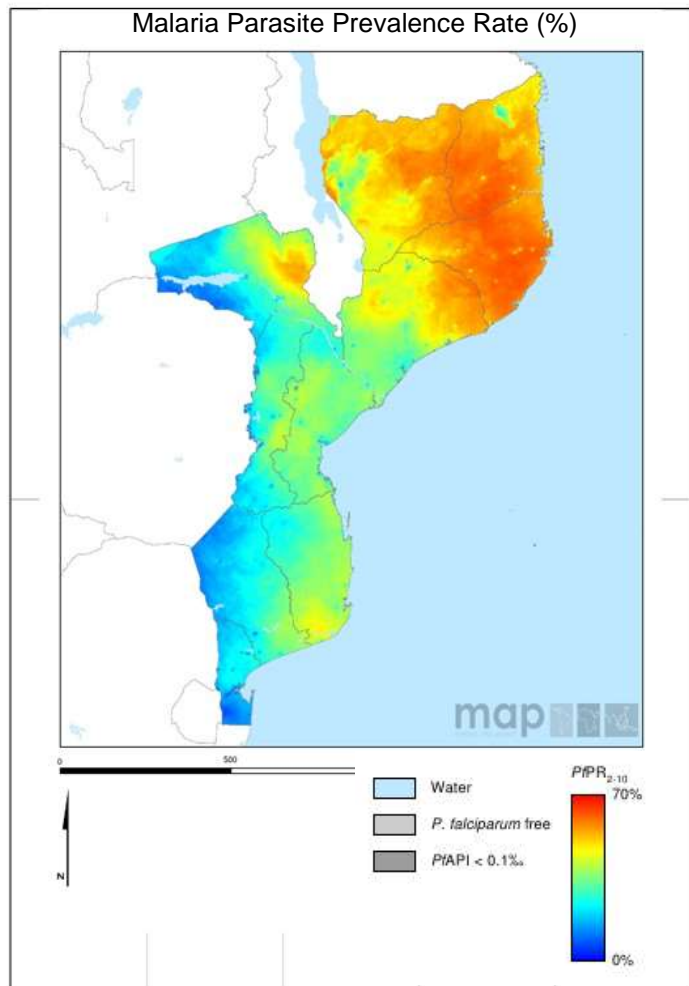


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission is seasonal in almost all areas of Mozambique. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 8,520,376 with 1 685 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	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	4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	100
Reduced Malaria Incidence by >40% by 2020 (vs 2015) (projected)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2016)	18
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 2015 (2 doses)	99
DPT3 coverage 2016 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	96

Key

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

Malaria

Progress

Mozambique secured sufficient financing to sustain universal coverage of ACTs, RDTs, IRS and LLINs in 2018 and has carried out sufficient IRS and procured sufficient LLINs to achieve 100% operational coverage of vector control. 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. Mozambique has also scaled up implementation of iCCM. The country has 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 2016 was 8,520,376 with 1,685 deaths.

Key Challenges

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

MNCH and NTDs

Progress

Mozambique has achieved high coverage of the tracer MNCH interventions vitamin A and DPT3. The country has significantly 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. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Mozambique is high for schistosomiasis (93%). Coverage is good for lymphatic filariasis (74%), 57% for soil transmitted helminths and 45% for trachoma. Coverage is low for onchocerciasis (0%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Mozambique in 2016 is 18, which represents a substantial increase compared with the 2015 index value (1).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Given the good coverage achieved in Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH), Schistosomiasis, Trachoma, and Lymphatic Filariasis Preventive Chemotherapy (PC), confirm the status of Onchocerciasis transmission and undertake Onchocerciasis elimination mapping, starting at the Malawi border	Q4 2018		Mozambique is planning to carry out the mapping of Onchocerciasis in districts neighbouring Malawi and Tanzania. Funding gaps have delayed the implementation of this plan to date. The country has requested technical and financial support from WHO

Mozambique has responded positively to the MNCH recommended actions addressing low coverage of ARTs in children and the lack of data on postnatal care and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due