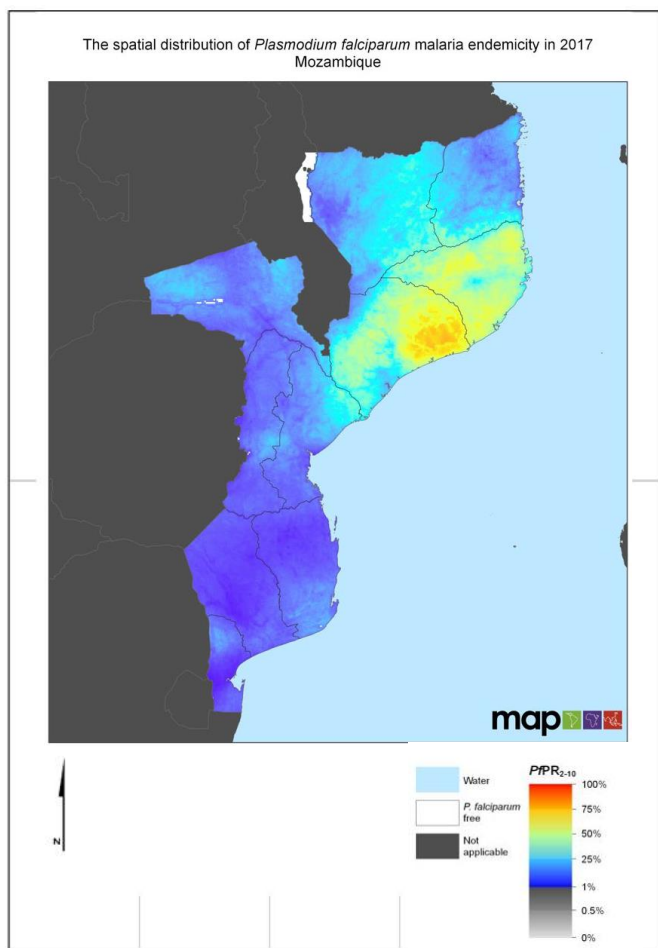


## Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission is seasonal in almost all areas of Mozambique. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 8,993,352 with 1,114 deaths.

### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)	82
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	59
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.1
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	3
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
Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)	
Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)	12
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	56
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018)	60
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	73
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	41
Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses)	61
DPT3 coverage 2018 (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**

### **Progress**

Mozambique secured sufficient financing to sustain universal coverage of LLINs and RDTs in 2019 and 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. Mozambique has also scaled up implementation of iCCM. Mozambique has responded to the cyclone emergency. The country has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard. 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.

### **Impact**

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 8,993,352 with 1,114 deaths.

### **Key Challenges**

- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.
- The country has been adversely affected by the recent cyclone Idai.

### **Previous Key Recommended Action**

The country has responded positively to the recommended action on the need to ensure that the recent cyclone does not impact negatively on the malaria situation and successfully mobilized resources to cover emergency malaria response needs.

### **New Key Recommended Action**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Action Item</b>	<b>Suggested completion timeframe</b>
Vector Control	Ensure the IRS programme is fully implemented before the beginning of the malaria season	Q4 2019

## **RMNCAH and NTDs**

### **Progress**

Mozambique has recently increased coverage of ARTs in children as well as skilled birth attendants. 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 soil transmitted helminths (87%) and for lymphatic filariasis (80%). Coverage is low for schistosomiasis (32%), and for trachoma (0%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Mozambique in 2017 is 12, which represents a decrease compared with the 2016 index value (18).

## Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Identify the reasons for the decrease in Preventive Chemotherapy (PC) coverage of Schistosomiasis and Trachoma. Work to address the causes of underperformance to achieve WHO PC coverage targets for Lymphatic Filariasis, Schistosomiasis, Soil Transmitted Helminths and Trachoma	Q4 2019		The country has carried out the Preventive Chemotherapy against Lymphatic Filariasis, Schistosomiasis, and Soil Transmitted Helminths in priority districts in 2019, but the country is still waiting for new funding to complete the rest of the districts in November 2019. For Trachoma, Preventive Chemotherapy has been carried out in July and early August 2019, whilst for Onchocerciasis, the country is still in process of getting the mapping protocol approved

Mozambique has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended action addressing 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

<sup>1</sup> RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO