

Scorecard for Accountability and Action

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control

LLIN financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)	3.3

Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

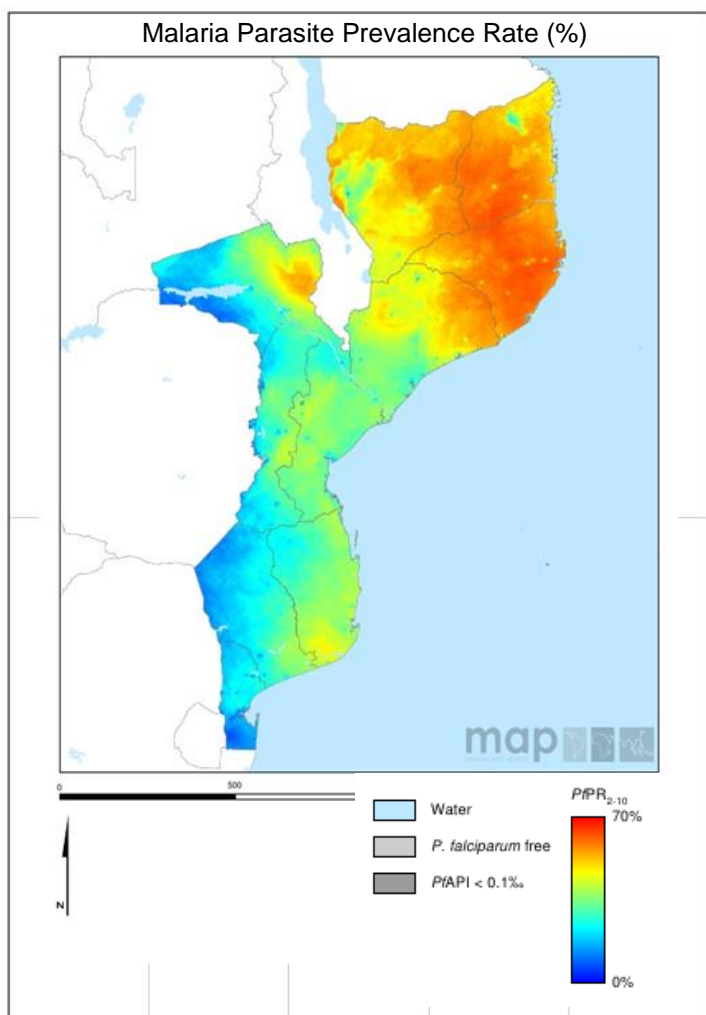
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	2
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2013)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	▲ 100
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015	

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health

Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	▲ 53
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	▲ 57
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	54
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	41
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)	99
DPT3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	78

Key

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



Malaria transmission is seasonal in almost all areas of Mozambique. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 5,485,327 with 3,345 deaths.

Malaria

Progress

Mozambique has secured sufficient financing to sustain universal coverage of ACTs, RDTs, and LLINs in 2016 and has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve operational coverage of vector control of 100%. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO and has 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 2014 was 5,485,327 with 3,345 deaths. The number of malaria cases increased from 3,924,832 in 2013 and malaria deaths from 2,941 in 2013. WHO, through modeling, estimates that there has been a less than 50% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

Key Challenge

- High staff turnover in recent years is affecting programme efficiency.

MNCH

Progress

Mozambique has also achieved high coverage of the tracer MNCH indicator vitamin A. Mozambique has achieved MDG4 by reducing under-five child mortality by over two-thirds since 1990. 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 Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs in children under 14 years of age	Q1 2017		Mozambique has increased ART coverage by 9% in the total population and by 5% in children

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.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA