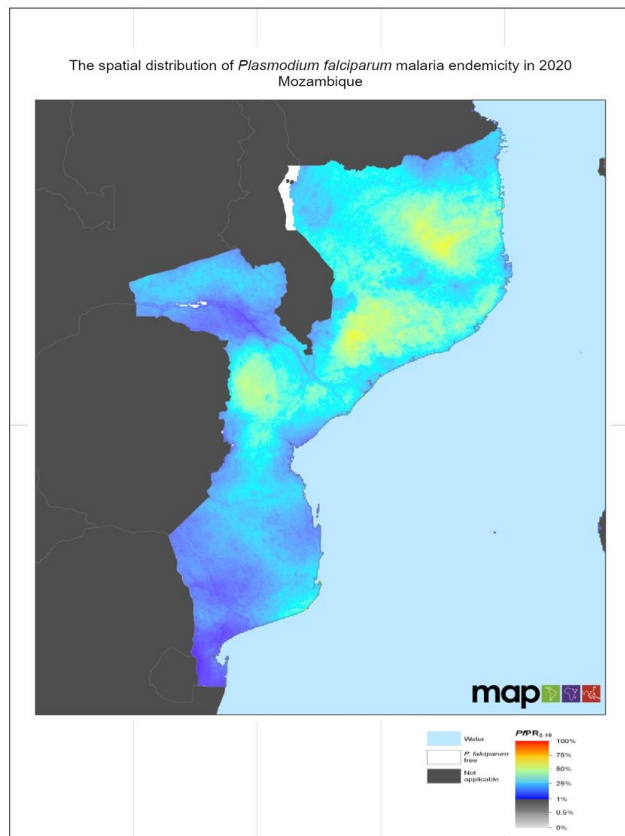


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission is seasonal in almost all areas of Mozambique. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 13,240,174 with 356 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	
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	97
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2023)	17
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	0
National Budget Allocated to NTDs	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023)	67
Vitamin A Coverage 2022 (2 doses)	72
DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	70
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs	

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\$125 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 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 participation in the High Burden High Impact approach, and recently signed the Yaoundé Declaration.

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 2020. The country has launched their ALMA youth corps.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 13,240,174 with 356 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
- Heavy rainfall in southern Africa may lead to malaria upsurges in 2025

Previous Key Recommended Actions

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). The country has signed the Yaoundé declaration which commits to increased domestic resources for the fight against malaria. Regarding the resource mobilisation, the PNCM and the Fundo da Malaria are in the process of a resource mobilisation campaign targeting the private sector. Key sectors include oil & gas, mining, and banking / finance. The Ministry nominated new members of the Board in Q4 2024 and the secretariat is working with them to engage their sectors and develop a resource mobilisation acceleration plan and advocacy plan for the replenishment of the Global Fund
Impact	Work to develop a plan of action to support the implementation of the Yaoundé declaration	Q4 2024		The national End Malaria Fund (Fundo da Malaria) provides a multisectoral mechanism for coordinating the implementation of the Yaoundé Declaration—particularly around resource mobilisation. The multisectoral board of directors is working with the NMCP to develop resource mobilisation strategies and plans to close budget gaps under the next 3-year global fund grant. The Fund's Board of Directors also supports multisectoral advocacy and community engagement plans and is supporting efforts to address emerging threats, such as from global climate change. The programme is using the scorecard to monitor and report on the status of interventions and targeting of interventions. The country is deploying several next-generation commodities in line with new global standards.

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



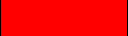

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Mozambique is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage

achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. In 2023, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 35% for trachoma, 2% for schistosomiasis, 20% for soil-transmitted helminthiasis and 64% for lymphatic filariasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Mozambique in 2023 is 17, which represents an increase compared with the 2022 index value (12). The country reached WHO MDA target for schistosomiasis only. Mozambique has included Vector-borne diseases in the country Nationally Determined Contributions

New Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma and reach WHO targets	Q4 2025
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due