

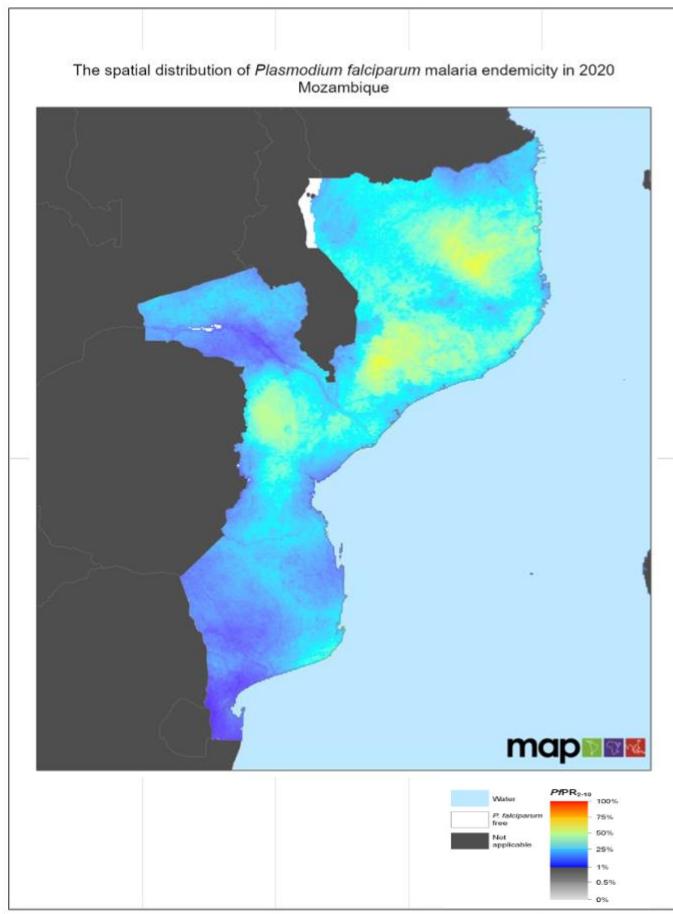
Mozambique ALMA Quarterly Report

Quarter Four, 2025

AFRICAN LEADERS
MALARIA ALLIANCE



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

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 2020 and data reported to WHO	
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	 100
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)	
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)	
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, %)(2024)	 11
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	 25
National Budget Allocated to NTDs	
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)	 55
DPT3 coverage 2024 (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 transmission is seasonal in almost all areas of Mozambique. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 11,622,449 with 358 deaths.

Malaria - The Big Push towards 2030

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. Countries must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, decreasing ODA, 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. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, US\$5.2 billion is needed annually to fully finance country national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present a significant threat. 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. Extreme weather events displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. Countries must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the invasive *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. Malaria can serve as a pathfinder for primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, and Universal Health Coverage. Countries must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD Councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$181 million to date.

A recent report by ALMA and MNM UK, "The Price of Retreat," highlights the expected impact of malaria between 2025-2030 on GDP, trade and key sectors for development in Africa. If Mozambique cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 15,413,992 additional cases, 14,630 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$736 million between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Mozambique there will be a US\$3 billion increase in GDP.

Progress

Mozambique 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 signed the Yaoundé Declaration. The country has good stocks of ACTs and RDTs.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, 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. The Honourable Minister of Health has been appointed as an ALMA RBM Malaria champion.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 11,622,449 with 358 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 including with the recent reductions in ODA
- Heavy rainfall in southern Africa may lead to malaria upsurges in 2025

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Policy	Work to ensure that malaria elimination is prioritised in the America First Global Health Strategy Country Memorandum of Understanding, and that costed prioritised plans are developed	Q1 2026		The country has signed the MOU with the USG

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 2024, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 85% for onchocerciasis, 15% for trachoma, 0% for schistosomiasis, 27% for soil-transmitted helminthiasis and 58% for lymphatic filariasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Mozambique in 2024 is 11, which represents a decrease compared with the 2023 index value (17). The country reached WHO MDA target for onchocerciasis only. Mozambique has included Vector-borne diseases in the country Nationally Determined Contributions.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025		The country has no budget line allocated to NTDs and advocacy from the NTD programme is in process

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Work to improve preventive chemotherapy for trachoma, schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis and reach WHO targets	Q4 2026

Key



Action achieved

Some progress

No progress

Deliverable not yet due