

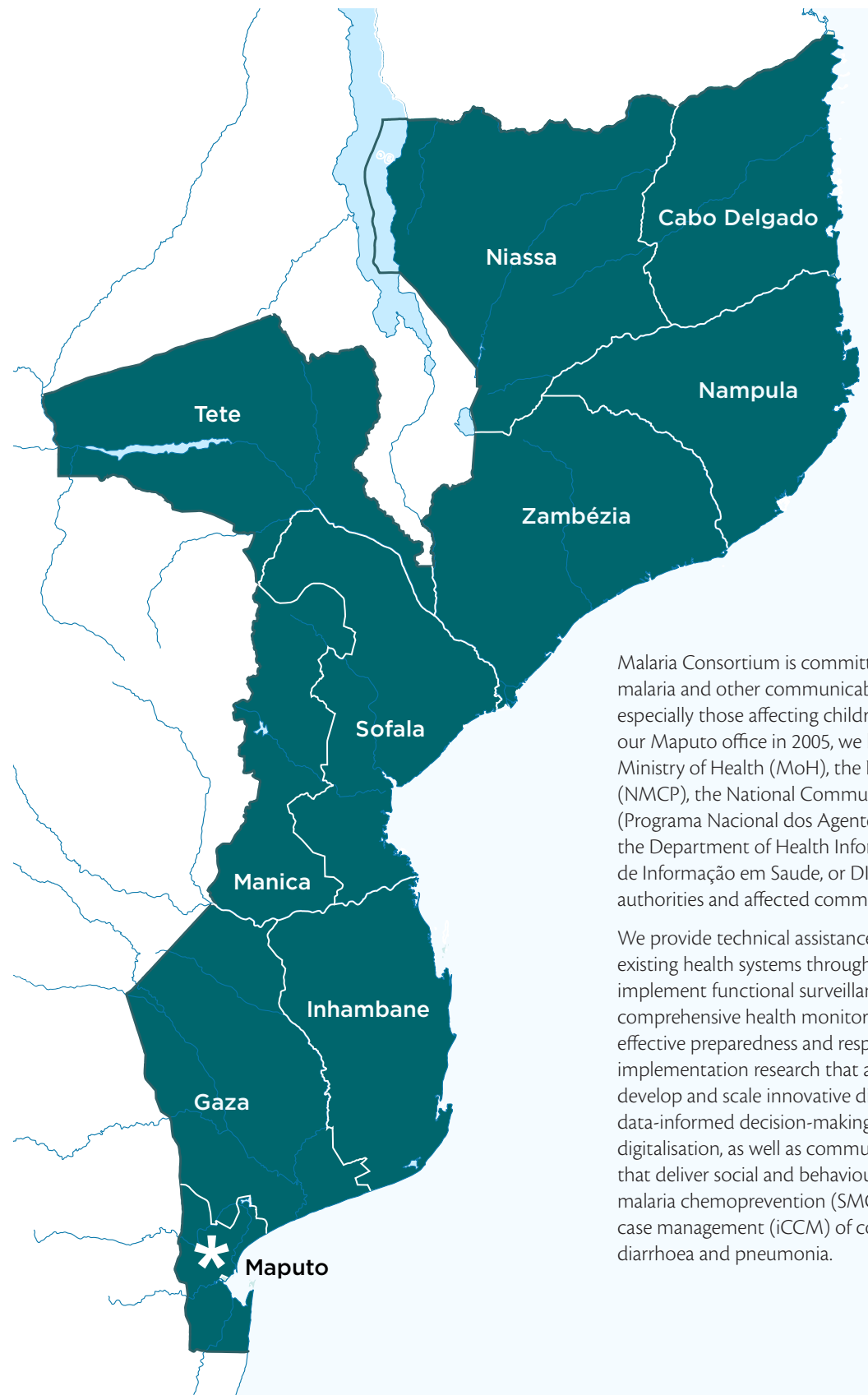
**malaria
consortium**

disease control, better health



CAPACITY STATEMENT

Malaria Consortium Mozambique



Malaria Consortium is committed to reducing the burden of malaria and other communicable diseases in Mozambique, especially those affecting children under five. Since establishing our Maputo office in 2005, we have been working closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH), the National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP), the National Community Health Workers Programme (Programa Nacional dos Agentes Polivalentes de Saúde, PNAPS), the Department of Health Information Systems (Departamento de Informação em Saúde, or DIS), provincial and district health authorities and affected communities.

We provide technical assistance to our partners to strengthen existing health systems through a multifaceted approach. We implement functional surveillance mechanisms to ensure comprehensive health monitoring systems that enable more effective preparedness and response to disease outbreaks. Using implementation research that addresses knowledge gaps, we develop and scale innovative digital platforms that facilitate data-informed decision-making and support health service digitalisation, as well as community-focused mass campaigns that deliver social and behaviour change interventions, seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC), and integrated community case management (iCCM) of common illnesses, such as malaria, diarrhoea and pneumonia.

✱ Malaria Consortium office

■ Active projects

Areas of focus

Shaping policy and practice through research

Malaria Consortium conducts high-quality operational and implementation research and evaluations to support new, evidence-based interventions. Our research activities are designed to gather critical data, provide actionable insights, and guide strategic decisions at both local and national levels. By closely examining real-world challenges and opportunities, we aim to bridge the gap between policy and practice, ensuring that healthcare interventions are both effective and sustainable.

Extending seasonal malaria chemoprevention to new geographies

Malaria Consortium is a leading global implementer of seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC), an intervention recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) for children 3–59 months in areas of highly seasonal malaria transmission. In 2022, WHO issued updated guidelines that provide greater flexibility to malaria-endemic countries [to adapt SMC strategies to local contexts](#). The guidance also no longer defines geographic restrictions, which opened up the possibility of using [SMC in areas outside of the Sahel](#), where the intervention was initially implemented.

Between 2020 and 2022, Malaria Consortium and the NMCP conducted a [hybrid implementation study](#) in four districts of Nampula province — selected for its high burden of malaria cases and seasonal transmission — in response to the inclusion of SMC in the country’s National Malaria Strategic Plan. SMC administration involved four courses of sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine (SP) and amodiaquine (AQ), known as SPAQ, given in 28-day cycles during each annual high transmission season. In total, 120,000 children under five were reached with SMC during this period.

Despite the high levels of molecular resistance markers to SP observed, the study concluded that SMC in Nampula province was feasible, acceptable and effective in preventing malaria cases in children under five during the high transmission season. Following the successful completion of the study, Mozambique’s Ministry of Health decided to [expand SMC to all 23 districts of Nampula province](#) in 2023, reaching around 1.3 million children.

Evaluating sustainable solutions that reflect local needs

Through [Local Decisions — MZ](#), we are collaborating with the NMCP to evaluate the longer-term impact of a surveillance strengthening project that ended in 2022, having significantly improved data accuracy. As regular on-site supervision and data quality assessments are highly resource intensive, it is unclear how sustainable these interventions have been following their transfer to local ownership. Results from our evaluation will inform the development of a tailored package of interventions that address identified challenges with data quality, enhance local decision-making for malaria response, and work within resource constraints. A similar project is underway in Uganda. By focusing on the sustainability of data quality assurance and decision-making with national ownership in mind, we are enhancing the use of quality routine malaria data at local levels in Mozambique.

In parallel, we are conducting qualitative research in Mozambique, South Sudan and Uganda to gain a comprehensive understanding of context-specific challenges to effective surveillance through our Optimizing Malaria Surveillance project. We are seeking to improve surveillance systems and identify gaps requiring further research by conducting an extensive evaluation of the current approaches, tools and associated metrics for improving the quality and use of surveillance data. Findings from both studies will feed into the co-design of different prototype interventions to address challenges around data quality and how data are used.



Laboratory technician training, Mozambique

Pathway to malaria elimination

Mozambique is among the top five countries contributing to the global malaria burden, accounting for 3.5 percent of cases and three percent of malaria deaths globally.^[1] We work closely with national and international stakeholders to reduce the malaria burden and accelerate elimination targets, by identifying and implementing effective tools and creating stronger and more resilient health systems. By strengthening disease surveillance through increasing the quality and use of collected data, health systems can allocate resources to provide a more focused and effective response to malaria outbreaks and drug/diagnostics resistance at community and district levels.

Enhancing surveillance capabilities to tackle resistance

We are collaborating with project partners, with support from the Gates Foundation through Fundação Manhiça, to implement a functional malaria molecular surveillance system in health facilities across seven provinces of Mozambique. The [GenMoz project](#) seeks to guide decision-making related to malaria control and elimination by monitoring the genetic markers of the *Plasmodium falciparum* parasite that indicate resistance to antimalarial drugs and diagnostics. This activity will enable us to recommend new tests and drugs in Mozambique that are effective against the parasite, driving improvements in managing malaria cases through prompt and correct diagnosis, and reducing cases of severe malaria and malaria-related mortality.

Alongside this work, we are collaborating with the NMCP to [integrate genomic data — including molecular markers for resistance to drugs and diagnostic tests — into routine surveillance activities](#). Genomic surveillance will supplement traditional surveillance by measuring genetic diversity within *P. falciparum* to help us better understand how malaria is imported into low-transmission settings, and how it spreads within populations in areas with medium to high transmission. Stronger routine data quality, data use and data-to-action packages will enhance programmatic decision-making, enabling us to tailor intervention strategies and target reservoirs sustaining malaria transmission in near-elimination settings.

Strengthening capacity for data-informed decision-making

We have supported the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) Malaria Capacity Strengthening Program (MCAPS) to [strengthen capacity in the provision of malaria services](#). Our work has aimed to improve adherence to malaria service delivery protocols in targeted areas; to strengthen the generation, quality and use of malaria data; and to increase the capacity of the MoH and local stakeholders to plan and manage evidence-based malaria interventions.

[By assisting the NMCP in developing the capacity of health staff at all levels](#), we have helped to strengthen the quality of routine data, data use and translating data into action, with significant gains made over the two years of implementation. Through effective coordination with all stakeholders, we ensured that data were analysed and used effectively at all levels. By September 2024, data discussion meetings at provincial and district level had become standard practice and effective tracking of data-to-action progress was widespread. Training health technicians in monitoring and evaluation, and supportive supervision to monitor progress, successfully increased the use of the NMCP's integrated malaria information storage system, iMISS, and resulted in significant progress in the quality of reported malaria data.



Community health worker using upSCALE on a mobile device



Community health worker attending a patient in the Umpala community, Boane district, Maputo province

Leveraging digital solutions for better decision-making

Data-informed strategies are key to achieving the WHO target of reducing global malaria cases and deaths by 90 percent by 2030.^[2] In Mozambique, we support the government to integrate digital solutions into national health systems. These enable a sustainable, evidence-based approach to public health decision-making that ensures better health access and outcomes for communities.

Enhancing data quality and efficiency through SMC campaign digitalisation

Following the successful scale-up of SMC across Nampula province in 2023, we have been collaborating closely with eGovernments Foundation, the Gates Foundation and the Mozambique government to integrate SMC campaign priorities into a digital platform. Following the introduction of the DIGIT platform — known as SALAMA locally — to support mosquito net distribution campaigns in 2023, we collaborated with stakeholders to develop an SMC application in time for the 2023/2024 campaign. [Integrating the use of near-real-time data](#) has enhanced efficiency, accountability and impact. We have been able to capture, record and analyse data more effectively, enabling supervisors to monitor the performance of community distributors and quantify medicine stocks throughout the campaign. Mozambique's success has created a blueprint for the platform's expansion to other malaria-endemic regions.

Enhancing community-based health services through digital tools

In 2016, we collaborated with the MoH and UNICEF to transform our successful pilot project — the inSCALE mobile phone application — into a complete digital platform that can connect patients and health workers, improve the quality of services and bolster health information reporting in remote areas. The MoH-led [upSCALE platform](#) improves the quality and coverage of iCCM by assisting community health workers (CHWs) with diagnosis, treatment and referral of cases. It also allows supervisors to monitor the performance of CHWs and stock levels of medical and non-medical supplies. Between 2017 and 2024, the project reached approximately 600,000 households in seven of Mozambique's 11 provinces, with CHWs registering 3,000,000 patients.

From 2025 to 2026, Malaria Consortium is working closely with the MoH to sustain and scale upSCALE implementation to 100 percent of community health workers across all 11 provinces. As part of this expansion, two new modules will be included in the platform: immunisation, to support tracking of under-vaccinated and non-vaccinated children, and supervision, to support the supervision process of health workers at all levels.



Seasonal malaria chemoprevention delivery, Malema

Supporting health system responsiveness and pandemic preparedness

Malaria Consortium supports the MoH to enhance the resilience of the health system, enabling the country to respond effectively to various health challenges, including pandemics, while maintaining high-quality malaria services.

Developing guidance on adapting programmes to minimise risk

We have led the development of guidance to govern activities for safe and continuous service delivery, addressing both pandemic and routine malaria care. This includes the development of global operational guidance on adapting SMC to minimise risk, which was published by the RBM Partnership to End Malaria.^[3] We also developed enhanced safety protocols for SPAQ administration that would apply to areas where we support SMC implementation.

In 2020, we conducted a [cross-sectional survey of knowledge, attitudes and practices](#) to inform the MoH's response to COVID-19. Our study revealed that, at the start of the pandemic, few CHWs could correctly identify COVID-19 symptoms, transmission routes and preventive measures. [Based on these findings](#), we rapidly developed an integrated plan to adapt upSCALE to help CHWs better understand and manage COVID-19. To reinforce government messaging and dispel misinformation, we co-developed targeted awareness and educational materials and effectively shared these through text, video and audio messages, ensuring that communities were informed and understood how to seek treatment and prevent illnesses.

Collectively, these efforts have ensured the continuity of malaria prevention and treatment while protecting people against COVID-19 and simultaneously improving community and institutional resilience.

Collaborations and strategic partnerships

Since establishing a presence in Mozambique, Malaria Consortium has built close working relationships with the Mozambican MoH, the NMCP, PNAPS and provincial and district health authorities.

The important work we do in Mozambique would not be possible without the generous support from our funders, including the Gates Foundation, UNICEF and, previously, UK aid from the UK government. PMI MCAPS was supported by the United States Agency for International Development.

Many partner organisations contribute to the success of our projects in Mozambique. We are particularly grateful for our fruitful collaborations with the Barcelona Institute for Global Health, Clinton Health Access Initiative, Dimagi, Goodbye Malaria/LSDI2, the Institute for Disease Modeling, CISM, the University of California San Francisco, PMI, Medical Care Development and WHO.

Malaria Consortium is one of the world's leading non-profit organisations specialising in the prevention, control and treatment of malaria and other communicable diseases among vulnerable populations.

Our mission is to save lives and improve health in Africa and Asia through evidence-based programmes that combat targeted diseases and promote universal health coverage.

Further reading

- Malaria Consortium. Conducting rapid assessments to build the evidence base for seasonal malaria chemoprevention in new geographies. Learning brief. Malaria Consortium; 2023. Available from: www.malariaconsortium.org/resources/publications/1700/supporting-the-scale-up-of-seasonal-malaria-chemoprevention-in-mozambique
- Malaria Consortium. Supporting the scale-up of seasonal malaria chemoprevention in Mozambique. Project brief. Malaria Consortium; 2023. Available from: www.malariaconsortium.org/resources/publications/1700/supporting-the-scale-up-of-seasonal-malaria-chemoprevention-in-mozambique
- Baker K, Pulido Tarquino IA, Aide P, Bonnington C, Rassi C, Richardson S, et al. Phase one of a hybrid effectiveness-implementation study to assess the feasibility, acceptability and effectiveness of implementing seasonal malaria chemoprevention in Nampula Province, Mozambique. *Malaria Journal*, 2025; 24(56). Available from: www.malariaconsortium.org/resources/publications/1870/phase-one-of-a-hybrid-effectiveness-implementation-study-to-assess-the-feasibility-acceptability-and-effectiveness-of-implementing-seasonal-malaria-chemoprevention-in-nampula-province-mozambique
- Malaria Consortium. Expanding seasonal malaria chemoprevention in new geographies: Lessons from Mozambique. Learning paper. Malaria Consortium; 2025. Available from: www.malariaconsortium.org/resources/publications/1871/expanding-seasonal-malaria-chemoprevention-in-new-geographies-lessons-from-mozambique
- Malaria Consortium. Advancing local decisions in Mozambique. Project brief. Malaria Consortium; 2024. Available from: www.malariaconsortium.org/resources/publications/1844/advancing-local-decisions-in-mozambique
- Malaria Consortium. Implementing a quality-assured genomic data and sample collection system in Mozambique. Project brief. Malaria Consortium; 2022. Available from: www.malariaconsortium.org/resources/publications/1605/implementing-a-quality-assured-genomic-data-and-sample-collection-system-in-mozambique
- Browne G. Bolstering health systems with genomic surveillance: Insights from the GenMoz project. Blog. Malaria Consortium; 2025. Available from: www.malariaconsortium.org/blog/bolstering-health-systems-with-genomic-surveillance-insights-from-the-genmoz-project/
- Malaria Consortium. Facilitating evidence-informed programming in Mozambique. Learning brief. Malaria Consortium; 2021. Available from: www.malariaconsortium.org/resources/publications/1434/facilitating-evidence-informed-programming-in-mozambique
- Malaria Consortium. Strengthening malaria surveillance systems to improve malaria prevention, diagnosis and treatment in Mozambique. Project brief. Malaria Consortium; 2023. Available from: www.malariaconsortium.org/resources/publications/1687/strengthening-malaria-surveillance-systems-to-improve-malaria-prevention-diagnosis-and-treatment-in-mozambique
- Enosse S. Lessons from using SALAMA health campaign management platform to implement and optimise SMC in Mozambique. Presentation. Global Digital Health Forum 2024. Available from: www.malariaconsortium.org/resources/publications/1857/lessons-from-using-salama-health-campaign-management-platform-to-implement-and-optimize-smc-in-mozambique
- Malaria Consortium. Institutionalising data ownership and data-informed decision-making for community health programmes in Mozambique. Project brief. Malaria Consortium; 2023. Available from: www.malariaconsortium.org/resources/publications/1691/institutionalising-data-ownership-and-data-informed-decision-making-for-community-health-programmes-in-mozambique
- Malaria Consortium. Supporting community health workers in Mozambique to respond to COVID-19: Adapting the upSCALE digital platform. Project brief. Malaria Consortium; 2020. Available from: www.malariaconsortium.org/resources/publications/1345/supporting-community-health-workers-in-mozambique-to-respond-to-covid-19-adapting-the-upscale-digital-platform
- Feldman M, Krylova VL, Farrow P, Donovan L, Zandamela E, Rebelo J, et al. Community health worker knowledge, attitudes and practices towards COVID-19: Learnings from an online cross-sectional survey using a digital health platform, UpSCALE, in Mozambique. *PLOS One*, 2021; 16(2): e0244924. Available from: www.malariaconsortium.org/resources/publications/1401/community-health-worker-knowledge-attitudes-and-practices-towards-covid-19-learnings-from-an-online-cross-sectional-survey-using-a-digital-health-platform-upscale-in-mozambique

References

1. World Health Organization (WHO). World malaria report 2024. WHO; 2024.
2. WHO. Global technical strategy for malaria 2016–2030, 2021 update. WHO; 2021.
3. RBM Partnership to End Malaria. Adapting seasonal malaria chemoprevention in the context of COVID-19: Operational guidance. RBM; 2020. Available from: www.malariaconsortium.org/resources/publications/1336/adapting-seasonal-malaria-chemoprevention-in-the-context-of-covid-19-operational-guidance

© Malaria Consortium / May 2025



Unless indicated otherwise, this publication may be reproduced in whole or in part for non-profit or educational purposes without permission from the copyright holder. Please clearly acknowledge the source and send a copy or link of the reprinted material to Malaria Consortium. No images from this publication may be used without prior permission from Malaria Consortium.

UK Registered Charity No: 1099776

Contact: info@malariaconsortium.org

Cover image: Mother and son in Mozambique, where SMC was implemented for the first time in 2020. Credit: Ruth Ayisi

www.malariaconsortium.org

 **FightingMalaria**
 **MalariaConsortium**



**malaria
consortium**
disease control, better health