



PROJECT BRIEF

Moving towards malaria elimination by strengthening surveillance in Mozambique

This project aims to support the Mozambique National Malaria Control Programme to develop a malaria surveillance strengthening plan to guide the implementation of effective interventions tailored to all transmission strata in the country.

Project outline

Despite recent reductions in morbidity and mortality, malaria remains the largest public health problem in Mozambique, accounting for 29 percent of all hospital deaths and 42 percent of deaths among children under five years of age (National Malaria Strategic Plan 2017-2022). Mozambique is making significant efforts to reduce its malaria burden nationwide and has set specific malaria elimination goals for its southern provinces.

Malaria control and elimination is particularly complex in Mozambique due to the varied transmission dynamics and endemicity across the territory, both between and within provincial boundaries, requiring tailored packages of interventions for different areas. To activate responses that are relevant to local needs, it is essential to set up a comprehensive surveillance system, which is able to collect key eco-epidemiological data to regularly update malaria transmission stratification and inform the deployment of interventions.

Countries

Mozambique

Donors

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Length of project

May 2018 – December 2018

Partners

*Ministry of Health,
Clinton Health Access Initiative,
Manhica Health Research Centre,
World Health Organisation*

Collaborators

*Goodbye Malaria,
President's Malaria Initiative*



Project objectives

This project is focused on building the foundation of a comprehensive malaria surveillance system to be implemented countrywide and to support the regional malaria elimination agenda.

Activities

Under the leadership of the National Malaria Control Programme, Malaria Consortium will engage with all malaria partners and stakeholders at national and regional levels to:

- ▶ Assess the current national malaria information and surveillance system and identify key bottlenecks to be addressed
- ▶ Generate additional epidemiological data on the origin of malaria cases in selected low transmission areas (Maputo City and Maputo Province) to strengthen case notification and investigation procedures
- ▶ Map all sources of malaria-related information which should be integrated into an optimal surveillance system
- ▶ Identify technical requirements for a functional integrated malaria information and surveillance system (iMISS), linked to the national health information system, and compiling data coming from multiple sources
- ▶ Facilitate collaborative development of a Data-to-Action (D2A) framework, which will guide all partners and implementers through rapid-feedback cycles to generate data to inform actions in relation to the implementation of various interventions across diverse malaria transmission strata.

Outcome

This process will guide the development of a national malaria surveillance operational plan capable of informing malaria control and elimination priorities and responses across the different malaria transmission intensity strata of the country.

This will be a key milestone for Mozambique towards achieving its malaria control and elimination goals, which are nested within a Southern Africa partnership of eight countries who pledged to eliminate malaria in the region (*Elimination8*).

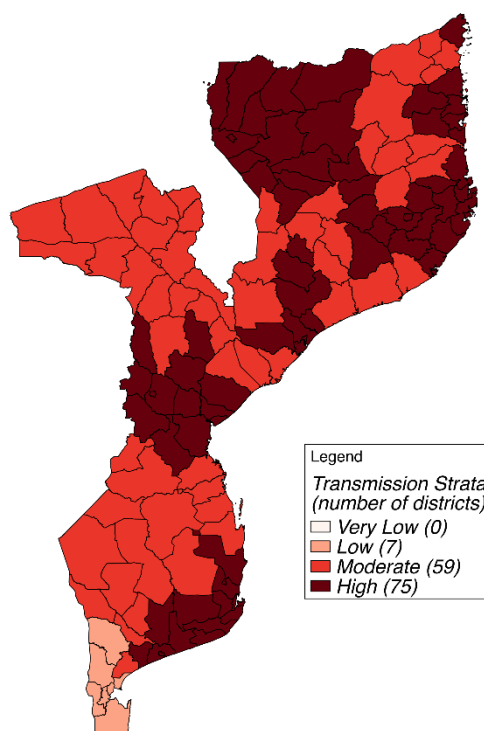


Figure 3.1.1. Stratification of districts in Mozambique, as of 2017

For more information about the project, please contact:

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