Background

Although Mozambique has made some progress in scaling up malaria control activities and aligning its malaria elimination efforts with neighbouring countries in southern Africa over the last decade, it remains the fourth largest contributor of malaria cases globally.\(^1\)

To accelerate efforts to reduce the malaria burden, Mozambique urgently needs a fit-for-purpose surveillance system to provide the necessary intelligence to identify bottlenecks in malaria control and elimination activities, target interventions more efficiently and respond when the impact of National Malaria Control Programme activities is jeopardised.

A malaria surveillance system is considered functional and responsive when it can produce evidence-based information from quality data that is routinely used for planning and decision making. The 2018 national malaria surveillance system assessment identified the following main obstacles:

- poor malaria data quality (DQ) and data use (DU)
- lack of an integrated malaria information storage system (iMISS)
weak national capacity to implement surveillance activities
stock-outs and insufficient health supplies (such as antimalarials and diagnostic tests) and recording tools (such as register books and monthly report forms)
lack of context-specific guidelines and policies to operationalise malaria surveillance activities.

Project outline and objectives
This project aims to operationalise a functional malaria surveillance system responsive to all transmission strata across Mozambique by strengthening DQ and establishing a DU and data-to-action (D2A) culture.

Under the leadership of the National Malaria Control Programme, Malaria Consortium and partners will engage with all national and provincial stakeholders while implementing a standard intervention package nationally, a standard plus package in 11 districts and an intensive package in five focus districts (see Figure 1).

Overall, the project aims to:
• improve the availability of quality epidemiological and programmatic data for decision making
• improve data accessibility, DU and D2A across all risk strata
• sustain capacity for surveillance at all levels
• evaluate the intervention packages and disseminate evidence.

Activities
Specifically, Malaria Consortium will:
• conduct comprehensive training of data management staff at all levels of government
• roll out supportive supervision of community health workers, health facility and district malaria focal points
• refine procedures to improve DQ, DU and D2A
• ensure a series of DQ packages is in place to address the key challenges identified during the surveillance assessment by harmonising, enhancing and field testing existing data collection tools (electronic and paper-based); procuring and distributing malaria recording and archiving forms and equipment; and deploying an iMISS at district and health facility levels
• integrate granular programmatic data into the iMISS, and develop iMISS and associated tools
• establish automated data visualisation and analytics components that are capable of generating annual stratification outputs
• strengthen outbreak detection and early warning systems by integrating information from lower levels
• operationalise malaria case and foci investigations and responses in very low transmission settings.

Learning
Lessons learnt from the standard plus and intensive packages will be documented through an ongoing adaptive learning cycle to inform improvements in districts receiving the standard package within the three-year project period.

Reference

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Cover image: Field workers collecting data for the malaria indicator survey, Mozambique