

Country Disease Outlook

Mozambique

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Mozambique is a LIC with a relatively small population of 32 million, with a median age of 17.6 years. GDP per capita is US\$ 491 and 7.8% of that is spent on health.

Key points

- ◆ With a population of 32 million, Mozambique is making steady progress in reducing HIV and TB mortality and is close to achieving the 95-95-95 goals for HIV.
- ◆ Mozambique has been certified free of Guinea worm, an important neglected tropical disease.
- ◆ Major challenges in the country include the high risk of malaria across the entire country and declining immunization coverage, both of which are likely the cause of high under-5 and neonatal mortality.
- ◆ Key actions suggested by WHO include investing in immunization catch up programmes; investing in strengthening primary health care; and improving sub-national data systems and monitoring to keep closer track of health indicators.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases

WHO Regional Office for Africa





Under-5 years mortality is
70.6/1000

Indicators

Under-5 years mortality is 70.6/1000 live births (SDG3 target 25/1000) and neonatal mortality is 28.3/1000 (target 12/1000).

Broad disease outlook

Malaria

The entire population is at risk of malaria, which causes 22,000 deaths annually, with a burden of >10 million cases. This is high relative to GTS targets and WHO supports a high burden, high impact approach to malaria control.

A malaria RTS,S vaccine introduction application was submitted to GAVI in January 2023 for Zambezie and Nampula provinces, with a total of 1.5 million vaccines requested for introduction in 2024.

HIV/TB

Since 2015 both HIV and TB mortality has been steadily dropping, although TB mortality has shown a slight rise since 2020.

Mozambique is making progress against the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 88% of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment
- ▲ 88% of people living with HIV and on treatment are virally suppressed
- ▲ 81% of people living with HIV know their status

Neglected tropical diseases

Mozambique has endemic NTDs requiring preventive chemotherapy (mass drug administration - MDA) - lymphatic filariasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis, trachoma and onchocerciasis. Out of 1.7 million targeted for MDA, 1.4 million have been successfully treated.

The country has been certified free of Guinea worm.

Non-communicable diseases

Cancer prevention and control

- ▲ Investment case for cancer prevention and control:
 - ✳ UCN working with Mozambique in collaboration with WHO HQ and NCI, making Mozambique the first country that WHO has supported to develop and investment case for cancer.
 - ✳ Final draft handed over to Ministry of Health in the week beginning 6 February 2023.
 - ✳ Feedback from the Ministry of Health and launch of the investment case:
 - ✳ Prostate cancer: support for development of guidelines, training-of-trainers training and reference, with WHO support
 - ✳ Rollout of HPV testing planned for February 2023; launch of roadmap by first lady and the WHO Country Office is working with the Ministry of Health.

Mental health

- ▲ WHO/UNICEF Joint Programme of Work: Mozambique to receive US\$ 400,000 from UNICEF, and both organizations will work jointly with the ministries of health and education to develop an annual work plan.
- ▲ King Bedouin Fund USA: Mozambique on of three countries include in the early childhood development and nurturing care framework. Project includes validation of global scales for early childhood development.
- ▲ Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Cabo Delgado: WHO country office provides support to Cabo Delgado response, but requires assistance.
- ▲ Suicide: Mozambique has a high suicide rate (9th globally) - WHO The African region advised on development of suicide prevention plan, which requires funding to support.

NCD strategic information and surveillance

- ▲ STEPS survey planned, in consultation with WHO country office; ongoing discussion with Canada for funding, with The African region supporting the STEPS protocol development, as well as survey tools and budget.
- ▲ Updated GSHS survey targeting young adolescents out of date and The African region supporting updated survey.
- ▲ Ongoing work on translation of tools and guidance on new WHO framework on facility-based programme and patient monitoring.

Specific challenges

Non-communicable diseases

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) cause 36% of deaths in the country, with 31% of premature deaths. The age standardised NCD mortality rate is 779/100,000 population. However, in common with many countries in the region, data are lacking on NCDs indicator targets.

Immunization programme

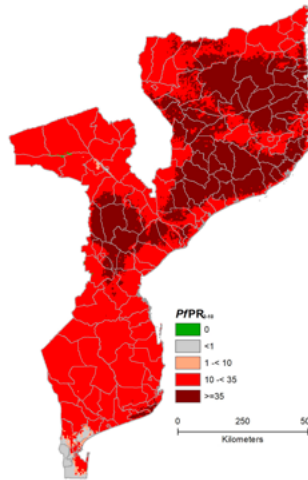
There are 439,062 under-immunized children in the country, with 371,510 zero dose children. These shortfalls are likely due to:

- ▲ Conflicting priorities in a country that experiences cyclones and flooding regularly; recurrent outbreaks of vaccine preventable diseases (polio, cholera and measles); and major insurgency in the northern border regions.
- ▲ There are many hard-to-reach localities - exacerbated by natural disasters.
- ▲ There is insufficient monitoring capacity at sub-national level.
- ▲ Poor data means that target populations are likely underestimated.
- ▲ Two rounds of mass vaccination in under-5s with OPV were conducted in all provinces and an additional 4 subnational mass vaccination campaigns in 7 provinces with circulating
- ▲ Wild polio and vaccine-derived polio were conducted during 2022. Further polio campaigns are planned in 2023

MALARIA

POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
95.9 million	10.3 million	22,291

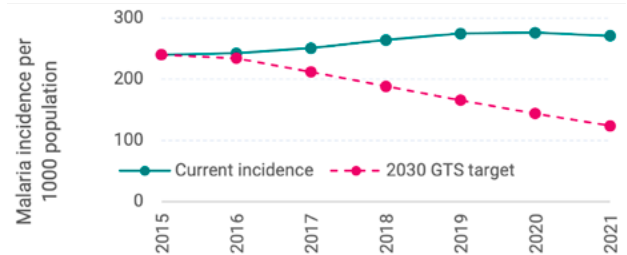
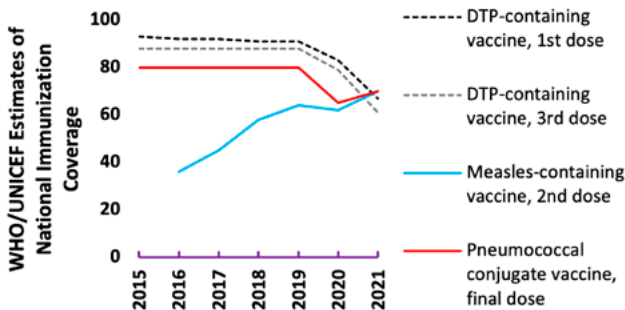
ITN use in children under five years (72.7%) and 57.8% use of ACTs among those for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick



Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Mozambique, 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

Malaria incidence in 2021 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is off track

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



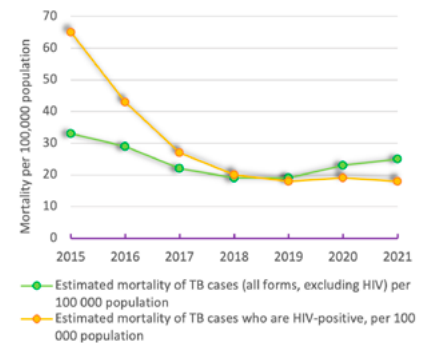
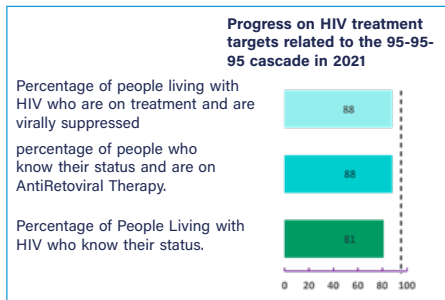
Zero dose children 3.7 million Under-immunized 43.9 million

The drop in basic vaccination since 2019 suggests a strong need for catch-up in routine immunization for preventable diseases

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- + 1.7 million people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 89% Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 89% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

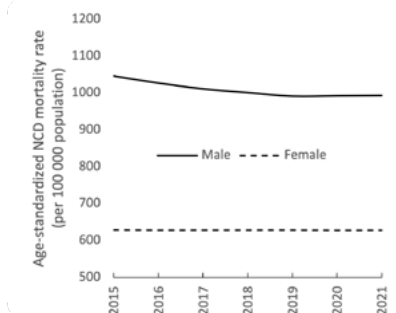
12% Domestic funding for TB
4% Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polition
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictio
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved/Unknown



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

- Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)**
- Lymphatic filariasis
 - Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
 - Schistosomiasis
 - Trachoma
 - Onchocerciasis

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
1.7 million targeted for MDA
1.4 million successfully Treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDS

- Cystic echinococcosis
- Foodborne trematodiasis
- Leprosy
- Rabies