

Mozambique



At a Glance:

Population: 19.6 million

Life expectancy at birth: 39.5 years⁵

Under-5 child mortality rate: \approx 14%⁶

Reported malaria cases: 2 million⁷

Proportion of child deaths attributable to malaria: 20%

Background

Malaria is endemic in 99 percent of Mozambique and is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality. It is responsible for up to 40 percent of outpatient visits and 30 percent of hospital deaths. Approximately 60 percent of all children admitted to the hospital are admitted for severe malaria.

Goal

The goal of the PMI is to reduce malaria-related mortality by 50 percent in target countries by reaching 85 percent of the most vulnerable groups – principally pregnant women, children under 5 years of age, and persons living with HIV/AIDS – with lifesaving services, supplies, and medicines.

Key Intervention Strategies

In support of the national malaria control program and in coordination with all development partners, including nongovernmental organizations, faith-based organizations, and the private sector, the PMI backs four key intervention strategies to prevent and treat malaria:

- Spraying with insecticides (“Indoor residual spraying,” or IRS) in homes
- Insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs)
- Lifesaving drugs: Artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs)
- Prevention of malaria in pregnant women: “Intermittent preventive treatment” (IPT)

Preliminary Activities to Date

- CDC and USAID conducted a comprehensive malaria assessment in June 2006.
- Planning missions will be completed in 2006.

* Actual numbers of malaria cases are considered to be much higher since the majority of cases in Africa are unreported.

⁵ CIA World Fact Book

⁶ UNICEF, 2005

⁷ 2003 Malaria Country Profiles – WHO/Roll Back Malaria