

Mozambique

Routine Health Information System (RHIS) Malaria Reporting Structures

RHIS Profile: This document outlines the reporting structures of the routine health information systems (RHISs) that include malaria data. In Mozambique, this includes the Mozambique National Health Information System for M&E (SIS-MA), a reporting platform (but also commonly used as a term for the health management and monthly reporting system), and the integrated disease surveillance and response system, the Boletim Epidemiológico Semanal (BES), known in English as the Weekly Epidemic Bulletin. SIS-MA was first introduced into the National Health Service in June 2016 as the main source of health information, replacing the Módulo Básico (basic module). Since June 2016, DHIS 2 houses the SIS-MA, BES, and monthly reporting of WHO and Global Fund malaria indicators collected at public health facilities and communities. The SIS-MA also allows the integration of pilot systems based on mobile phones or tablets.

	SIS-MA	BES
	<p>When started: March 2015 Scale-up status: National</p>	<p>When started: 1990; malaria was added to the list of diseases of obligatory notification in 2006, at the time called “Módulo Básico” (basic module) Scale-up status: National</p>
National	<p>Reporting format/platform: DHIS 2 Managed by: Ministry of Health (MOH) Department of Health Information (DIS) Dissemination: NMCP and Directorate of Planning & Cooperation (M&E Department) Key tasks: Coordination, data analysis, decision making, and planning. Quarterly data quality audits (DQAs) using 2 key indicators</p>	<p>Reporting format/platform: DHIS 2 (integrated into SIS-MA) Managed by: Ministry of Health (MOH) Department of Epidemiology Dissemination: NMCP and Directorate of Planning & Cooperation (plus all other programs) Key tasks: Coordination, data analysis, decision making, and planning. Quarterly DQAs using 2 key indicators</p>

<p>Subnational 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected region type: Provincial Number of regions: 11 provinces Average number (or range) of districts per region: 7–23 districts per province 	<p>Reporting format/platform: DHIS 2 Managed by: Provincial DIS Reported to: Provincial managers and national Department of Provincial Planning & Cooperation Reporting frequency: Monthly Reporting frequency (details): the 10th of each month Key tasks: M&E and DQA activities on all health facilities each quarter</p>	<p>Reporting format/platform: DHIS 2 Managed by: Epidemiology focal point Reported to: Provincial managers, national DIS, and epidemiological surveillance focal point. Reporting frequency: Weekly Reporting frequency (details): Weekly on Fridays Key tasks: M&E and DQA activities on all health facilities each quarter</p>
<p>Subnational 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected district type: District Number of districts: 159 districts (53 municipalities) Average number (or range) of facilities or other sub-unit per district: Average of 10 facilities per district 	<p>Reporting format/platform: DHIS 2 Managed by: District Health Statistics Unit. Data entry by malaria focal person Reported to: District managers and DIS Reporting frequency: Monthly Reporting frequency (details): Monthly by the 15th of the month Key tasks: Transfer data from paper forms to web-based platform, where it is available to all subsequent levels. Summarize data to generate district report.</p>	<p>Reporting format/platform: DHIS 2 Managed by: District Epidemiological Surveillance focal point Reported to: Epidemiologic Surveillance Office (Vigilancia epidemiológica) Reporting frequency: Weekly Reporting frequency (details): Weekly on Fridays Key tasks: Transfer data from paper forms to web-based platform.</p>
<p>Facility Level</p>	<p>Reporting format/platform: Paper forms Community reporting format: N/A Managed by: Health workers or managers, community health workers (CHWs) Community managed by: N/A Reported to: District statistical focal point at district health office Reporting frequency: Monthly Reporting frequency (details): Monthly by the 25th of the month, covering 20th of last month to 20th of current month Key tasks: Data collection, aggregation, and transmission, and feedback to CHWs during monthly meetings. Some facilities have support for verification and analysis. *Private facility reporting is minimal and mostly comes from Maputo and nearby sites. Private facilities cannot be disaggregated in the system.</p>	<p>Reporting format/platform: Paper forms Community reporting format: N/A Managed by: Health workers or managers, CHWs Community managed by: N/A Reported to: District epidemiological surveillance focal point and district statistical focal point Reporting frequency: Weekly Reporting frequency (details): Weekly on Tuesdays Key tasks: Data collection, aggregation, and transmission, and feedback to CHWs during monthly meetings. Some facilities have support for verification and analysis.</p>

Table 1: Key Malaria Indicators by System

Indicate Y or N for each reporting element captured by the system.

	SIS-MA	BES
Number of malaria cases		
Suspect/fever cases	N	N
Tested (diagnostically)	Y	N
Diagnostically confirmed (positive)	Y	Y
Clinical/presumed/unconfirmed	Y	N
Outpatient	Y	N
Inpatient	Y	N
Uncomplicated/severe	Y/Y	N/N
Age categories (e.g., <5, 5+) / Sex disaggregation (M, F)	Y/N	Y/N
Pregnant women	Y	N
Number of malaria deaths		
Age categories (e.g., <5, 5+) / Sex disaggregation (M, F)	Y/N	Y/N
Pregnant women	N	N
Commodities (Availability or stockout/consumption)		
RDT	Y/N	N/N
ACT	Y/N	N/N
Severe malaria treatment	N/N	N/N
SP	Y/N	N/N
IPTp 1/2/3+	N/Y/Y	N/N/N
Completeness of reporting	Y	Y

Note: Age disaggregation for hospital inpatient data only for number of malaria deaths. SIS-MA reports on IPTp2 and IPTp4+.

Data Quality Activities:

Routine data quality reviews/audits:

- Data quality checks are not performed routinely, and there is no feedback to data collectors or specific outputs for data analysis performed routinely within and outside SIS-MA. Apart from training staff to prevent and detect data quality errors, DIS is advocating and using the RDQA tool, but its use is not uniform. NMCP's M&E manual outlines data quality checks through assessment of data reporting and case detection and data verification. Every district should complete a monthly data quality verification, but this is compromised by the dependency of supportive supervision on health partner funds rather than government funds; this dependency was exacerbated by the economic crisis in 2016. SIS-MA has built-in checks to minimize data quality errors, which is expected to help improve the current situation.

Malaria score cards:

- NMCP publishes quarterly, semiannual, and annual score cards (progress reports). MOH sporadically publishes an epidemiological bulletin, which includes malaria cases and deaths at: <http://www.misau.gov.mz/index.php/boletins-epidemiologicos> .

Data availability:

- NMCP at the national level has access to data from all described systems and uses it for reports and planning purposes.

Data use:

- Provincial NMCP managers analyze and include routine data regularly for presentations. Malaria data are rarely analyzed at sub-provincial levels. Staff from these levels should be able to organize, summarize, and display data in tables and graphs, but this is mostly done with partner support due to limited finances and time. District and provincial officers should be able to electronically manage surveillance data.

Additional Context:

- By November 2021, Mozambique had 1,770 public health facilities, 1,702 of which are primary level (health posts and health centers), 53 secondary level (district, rural, and general hospitals), 7 tertiary level (provincial hospitals), and 8 quaternary level (central, specialization, and military hospitals). At the end of 2021, Mozambique had 6,959 official CHWs, and the national target is to have 8,800 by the end of 2022.
- SIS-MA (DHIS 2) has been the main source of the health information system in Mozambique since June 2016. NMCP has all necessary guiding tools in place such as a strategic plan and policy, M&E plan, and the M&E manual. In addition, NMCP and partners rolled out the integrated Malaria Information Storage System (iMISS). Currently iMISS is called SIIM, which in Portuguese stands for “Sistema Integrado de Informação para Malária.”
- BES is a module inside of SIS-MA. Apart from SIS-MA, there are a number of activity reporting subsystems that feed into the NMCP’s M&E system, including Indoor Residual Spraying IRS monitoring, long-lasting insecticide-treated net LLIN monitoring, lab information systems, the CHW program, entomology logistics management information system, MCH information system, and the logistics management information system LMIS. Most of these subsystems are now transitioning to be integrated in iMISS.
- Principal partners, donors, and stakeholders involved: Bilateral/Multilateral -->GFATM, PMI, WHO, CHAI, Gates Foundation; NGOs-->World Vision, PSM (Chemonics), MCAPS, Vector Link (Abt Associates), Malaria Consortium, FDC, Food for Hungry, PIRCOM, Network of Journalists Against Malaria, Goodbye Malaria, CISM, MSF; Government--> INS, Traditional Medicine National Institute, INE; Training Institutions-->UEM, ISCISA, nursing training institutions.

- Priorities for system strengthening capacity building: MOH has developed new training materials on HMIS, M&E, and health planning for use in 2017 to train all health workers and NHS managers.
- Private and military health services are not reported due to lack of legislation.

Recent updates:

Please use this space to note any changes to routine reporting in response to gaps identified from the previous versions of the RHIS profile. This may include initiatives to address data quality, reporting structures and timeliness of reporting, or supervision.

Examples:

- Expansion of DHIS2 geographic coverage
- Adoption or discontinued use of malaria bulletin
- Updates to supervision efforts and priorities

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