

MASS TREATMENT COVERAGE FOR NTDS - 2016

Mozambique and neglected tropical diseases



Neglected tropical diseases

Neglected tropical diseases are a group of preventable and treatable diseases that affect 1.5 billion people – 40% of whom live in Africa.

The diseases affect the poorest, most vulnerable people who live in hard to reach parts of Africa. They disfigure and disable, keep children out of school and parents out of work – limiting their potential and leaving communities stuck in poverty.

“If we are serious about universal health coverage, we must intensify our efforts to beat NTDs”

DR. TEDROS ADHANOM GHEBREYESUS
WHO DIRECTOR-GENERAL



Treatment of the most common NTDs with low-cost interventions

The five most common neglected tropical diseases can be treated with preventive chemotherapy using mass drug administration for less than US\$ 0.50 per person, per year. These diseases are:

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Onchocerciasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Soil-transmitted helminths
- Trachoma

The efforts to defeat these diseases are backed by one of the largest public-private partnerships in global health with support from donors, the World Health Organization and pharmaceutical companies donating all the drugs necessary to achieve the NTD control and elimination goals.

1.8 billion

drugs donated by industry partners in 2016 alone

600 million

people in Africa are affected by NTDs

By implementing simple and affordable solutions, you will be able prevent and treat these five diseases and improve the lives of millions of citizens.



Mozambique

This country profile provides an overview of Mozambique's progress in reaching people in need of mass NTD treatment based on 2016 data.

NTD mass treatment coverage index: 18/100

Overall rank: 27th



16.7 million

people received treatment in Mozambique in 2016

7.2 million

people in need did not receive treatment in Mozambique in 2016

How the index is calculated

The index is an average of coverage across the diseases endemic in your country that are amenable to mass treatment, calculated using the geometric mean.

By using the geometric mean for the index, it prevents high coverage of one disease compensating for very low coverage of other diseases. This provides countries with a sense of how well they are delivering integrated treatment across diseases.

The methodology used is comparable to WHO's proposal for a Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index. It can therefore help to monitor equity in progress towards UHC, making sure that the least well-off are prioritised at every step.

The index was developed by the World Health Organization, using data reported by member states.

Diseases

Lymphatic filariasis

⬆ Treatment coverage increased from 0% in 2015 to 74% in 2016.



Onchocerciasis

= Treatment coverage remained the same at 0% in 2015 and 2016.



Schistosomiasis

⬆ Treatment coverage increased from 0% in 2015 to 93% in 2016.



Soil-transmitted helminths

⬆ Treatment coverage increased from 33% in 2015 to 57% in 2016.



Trachoma

⬆ Treatment coverage increased from 42% in 2015 to 45% in 2016.



Recommendations

Mozambique recommendations

Given the good coverage achieved in soil-transmitted helminths (STH), schistosomiasis, trachoma, and lymphatic filariasis preventive chemotherapy, confirm onchocerciasis transmission and undertake onchocerciasis elimination mapping, starting at the Malawi border and before scaling down mass administration for lymphatic filariasis.

Increase budget allocation for neglected tropical diseases at the national level.

Provide timely data to the Expanded Special Project for Elimination of Neglected Tropical Diseases (ESPEN) to enable monitoring and planning.

African Union recommendations

40% of the global NTD burden is in Africa. However, out of the 17 countries that have been validated as having eliminated one of the five diseases, only two are from Africa (Morocco [trachoma, 2016] and Togo [lymphatic filariasis, 2017]).

The World Health Organization has set a target of eliminating at least one NTD in 30 additional countries by 2023. This presents the African Union with an opportunity to take the lead on delivering this goal and support the broader SDGs.

To achieve elimination of NTDs in Africa, we encourage the African Union to:

- **Establish a task force on NTDs at the African Union**
- **Set up a fund for neglected tropical diseases at the Africa Union**
- **Regularly monitor and report on progress on neglected tropical diseases**
- **Recognise and celebrate countries as they achieve elimination goals**
- **Support the Expanded Special Project for Elimination of Neglected Tropical Diseases (ESPEN) established by WHO AFRO region for the elimination of these five diseases**

Country coverage index

COUNTRY	2015	2016	
Algeria	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Angola	1	7	⊕
Benin	18	58	⊕
Botswana	0	2	⊕
Burkina Faso	58	88	⊕
Burundi	16	16	=
Cabo Verde	0	61	⊕
Cameroon	20	58	⊕
Central African Republic	1	32	⊕
Chad	1	10	⊕
Comoros	0	0	=
Congo	38	16	⊖
Côte d'Ivoire	13	69	⊕
Democratic Republic of Congo	11	44	⊕
Djibouti	32	3	⊖
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	=
Eritrea	3	31	⊕
Ethiopia	47	51	⊕
Gabon	0	1	⊕
The Gambia	1	8	⊕
Ghana	63	70	⊕
Guinea	11	50	⊕
Guinea-Bissau	9	1	⊖
Kenya	22	43	⊕
Lesotho	0	0	=
Liberia	10	62	⊕

COUNTRY	2015	2016	
Madagascar	54	58	⬆️
Malawi	84	89	⬆️
Mali	21	35	⬆️
Mauritania	16	0	⬇️
Mauritius	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Mozambique	1	18	⬆️
Namibia	0	1	⬆️
Niger	11	1	⬇️
Nigeria	15	48	⬆️
Rwanda	48	3	⬇️
Sao Tome and Principe	7	0	⬇️
Senegal	62	44	⬇️
Seychelles	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Sierra Leone	82	81	⬇️
Somalia	0	0	=
South Africa	0	3	⬆️
South Sudan	1	3	⬆️
Sudan	10	19	⬆️
Swaziland	0	90	⬆️
Togo	78	77	⬇️
Uganda	43	64	⬆️
United Republic of Tanzania	43	44	⬆️
Zambia	52	51	⬇️
Zimbabwe	3	44	⬆️

Not applicable

Mass treatment
not required

Not on track

Less than 25%
coverage

Progressing

25% to 75%
coverage

On track

More than 75%
coverage

**“Tackling NTDs is key to a healthier
and more prosperous Africa”**

DR. MATSHIDISO MOETI
WHO REGIONAL DIRECTOR FOR AFRICA



About the diseases



Lymphatic filariasis

Lymphatic filariasis is a mosquito-transmitted disease caused by parasitic worms that damage parts of the immune system. It is a painful disease and can lead to disfigurement.



Onchocerciasis

Onchocerciasis (also known as river blindness) is caused by an infection from parasitic worms transmitted by black flies, which breed in fast-flowing streams and rivers. The disease can lead to debilitating itching, disfiguring skin conditions and sight loss.



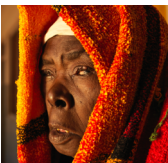
Schistosomiasis

Schistosomiasis (also known as snail fever or bilharzia) is an illness that develops when people come into contact with water contaminated by certain snails carrying the disease-causing parasites, which penetrate the skin and move through the body. Infection primarily affects the urinary or intestinal system, causing chronic ill health and in some cases, death.



Soil-transmitted helminths

Soil-transmitted helminths are a group of intestinal parasites that thrive in places where sanitation is poor and the soil is warm and humid. The most common STH-causing parasites are roundworm, whipworm and hookworm. Infection reduces the body's ability to absorb nutrients and vitamins.



Trachoma

Trachoma is caused by a contagious bacterial infection of the eye. It is commonly spread through contact with contaminated hands or clothing and by flies coming into contact with a person's eyes or nose. It can cause scarring of the inner eyelid and in some cases, irreversible blindness.

Calculating the index

Using the geometric mean

The NTD mass treatment coverage index provides countries with important information on how well they are reaching people in need of treatment for the five most common NTDs. It is a new addition to the ALMA Scorecard for Accountability and Action.

The index is an average of the coverage across the five diseases amenable to mass treatment. It is calculated using a geometric mean. This is a common method used to measure a country's progress across multiple elements, including the UN's Human Development Index.

Compared to an arithmetic mean, the geometric mean is better suited for this index, since it prevents high coverage of one disease from compensating for very low coverage of other diseases. This provides countries with a sense of how well they are delivering integrated treatment for all five diseases.

Value judgements

The geometric mean cannot be calculated if an element is zero. We use the following values to deal with this:

- If a disease has 0% treatment coverage in a country, it is calculated as 0.1%
- If a country has not reported coverage for a disease, it is calculated as 0.1%
- If a country has eliminated a disease, it is calculated as 100%
- If a disease is labelled as not applicable for a country, it is not used in the calculation

Disease targets

The World Health Organization has specific coverage targets for each disease:

- Lymphatic filariasis: 65% and above
- Onchocerciasis: 65% and above
- Schistosomiasis: 75% and above for school-aged children
- Soil-transmitted helminths: 75% and above for pre-school, school-aged children
- Trachoma: 80% and above

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UNITING TO COMBAT NTDS

A coalition of private and public sector organisations working together to beat neglected tropical diseases and improve a billion lives.

EXPANDED SPECIAL PROJECT FOR ELIMINATION OF NTDS (ESPEN)

In an unprecedented organizational move to reduce the burden of NTDS, the World Health Organization Office for Africa created ESPEN in order to mobilize political, technical and financial resources to meet the London Declaration targets in Africa.

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE NTD COUNTRY PROFILES

Contact Uniting to Combat NTDS for more information about the country profiles:

- www.unitingtocombatntds.org
- info@unitingtocombatntds.org
- [@combantNTDs](https://twitter.com/combantNTDs)