

# In African countries, including Mozambique, it is challenging to have systems for notifying or recording deaths continuously

**CRVS:** 10% coverage

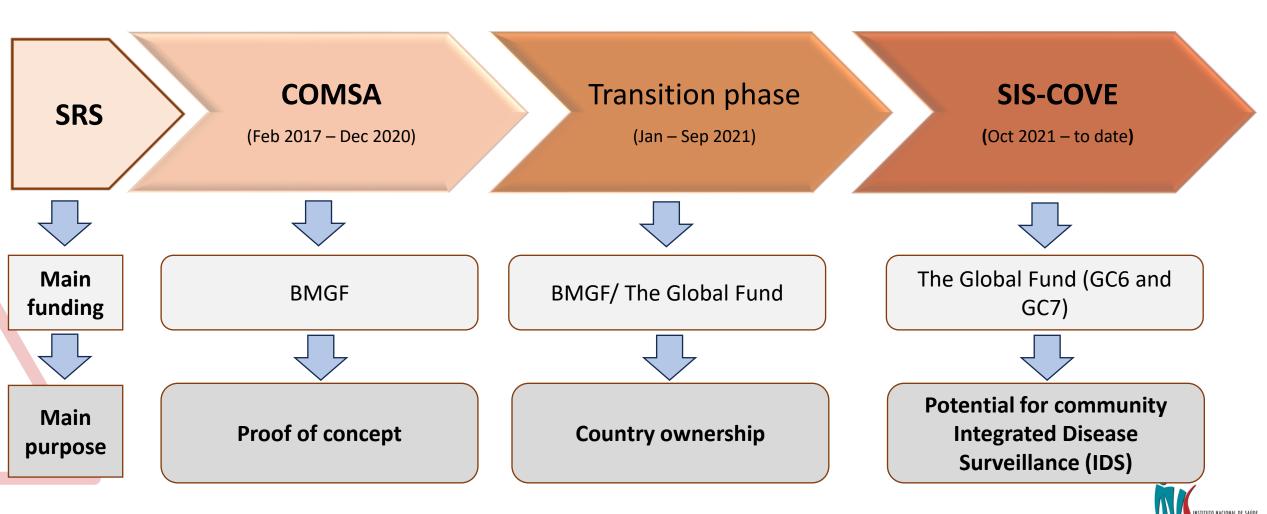
National Health System: 60% coverage

HMIS: ¼ of deaths/ Low quality of causes of death

Census/ surveys: No causes of death



## Mozambique recognized SRS as a strategy for immediate and long-term availability of representative CRVS and causes of death data



### Guiding principles for transitioning from COMSA to SIS-COVE

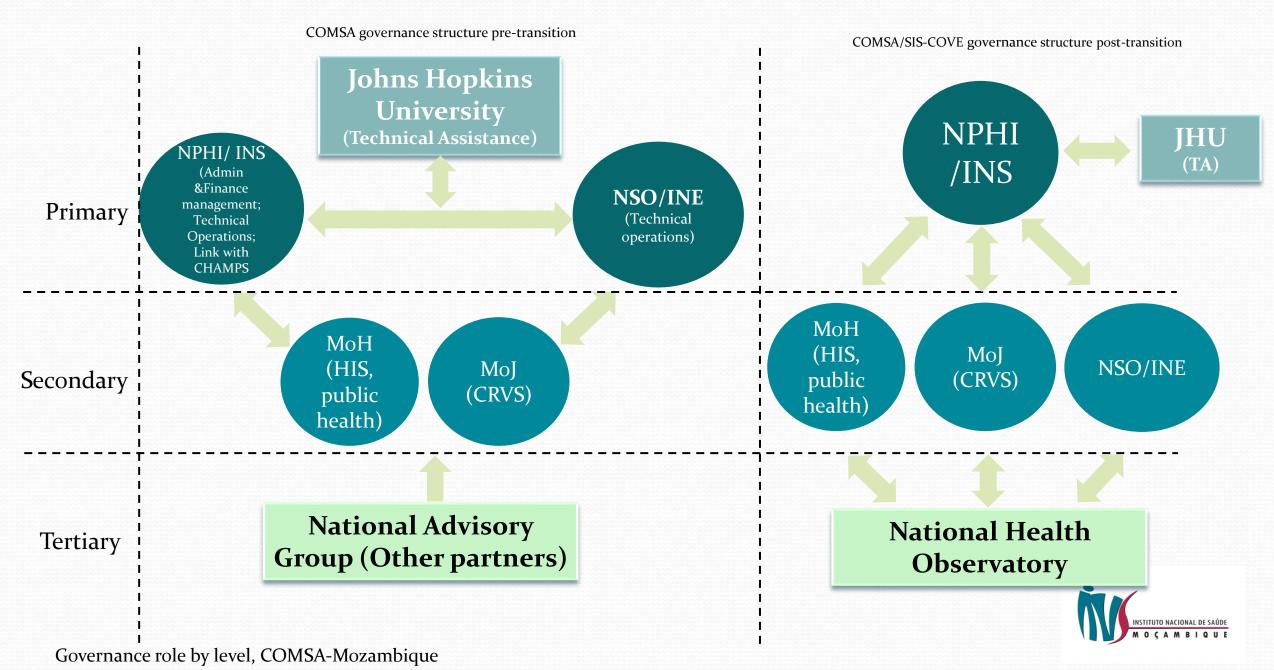
COMSA was Institutionalized as a surveillance system owned and implemented by the government

Respond to the need of MoH, MoJ, NPHI (INS), National Statistics Office (INE) and other stakeholders

Clear division of labor with each institution accountable for its assigned duties, including fundraising and data ownership



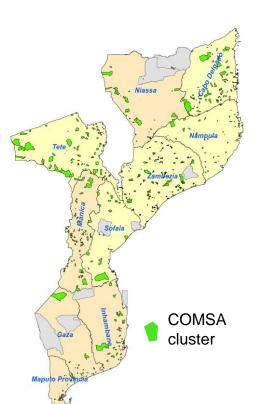
#### INS ensures SIS-COVE data sharing with stakeholders and the National Health Observatory



### SIS-COVE Sample is Larger than Existing Surveys

**Comparison of COMSA Sample to Existing Survey (PHIA 2015)** 

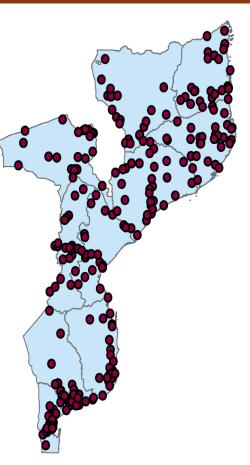
#### **COMSA/SIS-COVE**



- 1. Random selection of clusters
- 2. Representative at national and provincial levels
- **3. 700** clusters
- 4. Large cluster (~300, households)
- **5. Surveillance on total population** each cluster
- **6.** 180,000 households
- 7. Possibility to select a subsample for specific data collection (e.g. MNCH)
- 8. Continuous

#### IMASIDA (PHIA) - 2015

- 1. Random selection of clusters
- 2. Representative at national and subnational levels
- **3. 307 clusters**
- 4. Small cluster (~120 households)
- 5. Selection of 24 households per cluster
- **6. 7,169** households
- 7. No possible for subsample
- 8. One time survey





### SIS-COVE data collection and analysis tools

#### **Community surveillance**

Household listing form

List of events in the community:

- Pregnancies
- Pregnancy outcomes
- Deaths, including 3 questions to capture maternal deaths for any woman aged 12-54

Verbal and Social Autopsy (VASA)

Verbal Autopsy Questionnaires (WHO 2016):

- Neonatal (less than 28 days, includes stillbirth)
- Children (28 days-11 years)
- Adults (12 years and over)`

Social Autopsy Questionnaires

- Household, housing and community characteristics
- Care seeking behavior/ Pathway to survival

Automated methods for determination of causes of death

Inter-VA 5

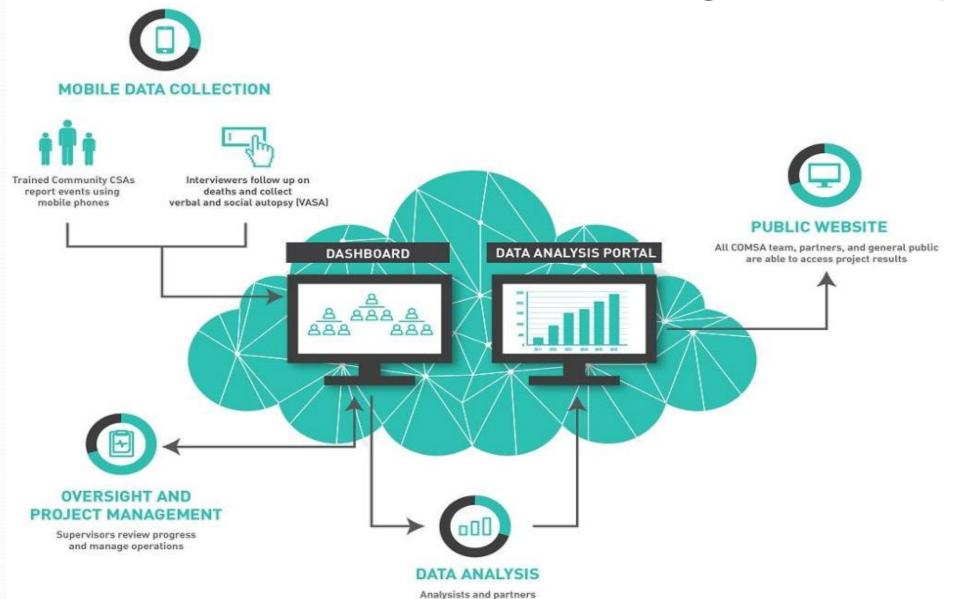
InsilicoVA

**EAVA** 

VA Calibration with CHAMPS data



## SIS-COVE Real Time Data Reporting and Analysis



evaluate data

N O C A M B I Q U E

## SIS-COVE main vital events outputs

Birth profile

Death profile

Mortality rates

Causes of death

Determinants of death



Sistema de Vigilância de Eventos Vitais e Causas de Morte (COMSA), 2019

Mortalidade e Causas de Morte em Mocambique

#### **CONSTATAÇÕES-CHAVE**



usando tecnologia móvel.





A taxa de mortalidade neonatal foi de 29,4 mortes por 1.000 Para pessoas de 15 a 49 anos, o nascidos vivos e a prematuridade causou 54% das mortes. HIV causou 28% das mortes, os neonatais. A taxa de mortalidade infantil foi de 53,6 por 1.000 e a ferimentos 15% e as causas taxa de mortalidade de menores de cinco anos foi de 81,7 por matemas fizeram 11%, sendo 1.000. A taxa de mortalidade de menores de cinco anos de idade 13% devido a outras infecções e foi estimada em 103 por 1.000 em conglomerados nas zonas 22% a outras causas. Entre os rurais e 51,3 por 1.000 em conglomerados nas zonas urbanas. As adultos com 50 anos ou mais, principais causas de morte entre crianças de 1 a 59 meses foram as principais causas foram TB malária (23%), diarreia (12%) e HIV (12%), com 34% atribuídas a (23%), cancro (17%) e HIV (11%), outras infecções.Para crianças de 5 a 14 anos, os ferimentos com 24% atribuídos a outras causaram 18% das mortes, a malária cerca de 13% e o HIV cerca de causas. 11%, com 27% atribuídos a outras infecções.



Em 2019, os colectores de 65% dos nascimentos A nível nacional, 30% dos dados em 700 conglomerados ocorreram em média numa nascimentos e 15% das mortes em todas as 11 províncias de unidade sanitária, com menos foram registados no sistema de Moçambique enumeraram de metade dos partos em registo civil, com grande 855.479 pessoas, identificaram unidades sanitárias de Cabo variação: 42% dos nascimentos 13.975 nascimentos e 3.898 Delgado e Zambézia e com e 92% das mortes registadas em mortes e realizam 3.437 cobertura quase universal em Maputo cidade e apenas 2% dos autópsias verbais e sociais, Maputo cidade e Maputo nascimentos e 27% das mortes em Cabo Delgado.

















### Levels of Data Dissemination and Use in Mozambique

### National level

Ministers council

Official dissemination event

## Provincial level

Multisectoral roundtables

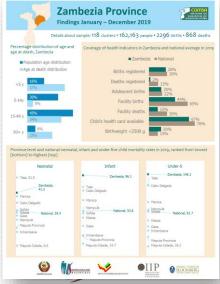
Programmatic meetings

## Community level

CSAs at provincial meetings

Distribution of flyers during field work activities





## Mortality data being used to increase general literacy and for policy decision making

SIS-COVE and DHS as the main sources of data to inform the development of the 2025-2029

Health Sector Strategic Plan



#### Meetings



#### Radio



#### Newspapers



#### Live interviews



### **COMSA/ SIS-COVE experience shared with other African** countries

## Sistema Comunitário de Observação em Saúde PAÍSES AFRICANOS BUSCAM EXPERIÊNCIAS **DE MOÇAMBIQUE**

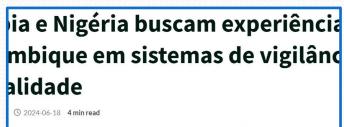
inte peritos em saú- Saúde do nosso país para a trode pública da Nigéria ca de experiências em matéria ral do INS, Eduardo Samo Gudo, desde terca-feira Saúde e de Eventos Vitais (SIS-

Segundo o Director-ge- sistemas de vigilância que pere da Zâmbia encon- de implementação do Sistema Moçambique foi escolhido para xas de morte por doenças, sendo, acolher a visita, em virtude dos por conseguinte, visto pela cograndes progressos que tem re- mumidade internacional como um exemplo a seguir pelos países cuja implementação se en-

Não obstante os sucessos que têm sido alcançados, Samo Gudo reconhece que em países como Moçambique, com fortes limitações em termos de recursos, é bastante desafiante estimar as causas de morte por esta ocorrer, na maioria dos casos

contra na sua fase inicial.

"Nenhum país pode planificar e definir estratégias para a redução de mortes causadas por várias doencas, se não tiver dados. Os dados são a bússola que diz quais são as principais razões de morte em várias faixas













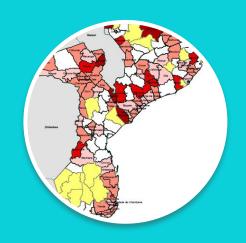
## SIS-COVE main vision as an integrated platform



Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)



Health Information System (HIS)



Disease (Sero)Surveillance



# Interoperability between SIS-COVE and e-CRVS in Mozambique



- SIS-COVE officially started feeding CRVS, supporting civil registration in one province
- Next step: fundraising to increase the coverage including all remaining provinces

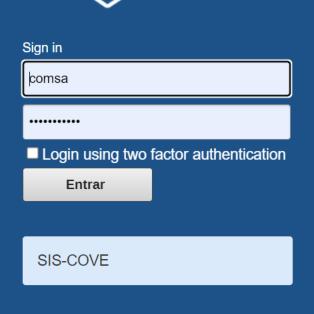


# SIS-COVE dHIS-2 module developed to feed the Mozambican main HMIS (1/2)



Sistema Comunitário de Vigilância em Saúde e Eventos Vitais SIS-COVE

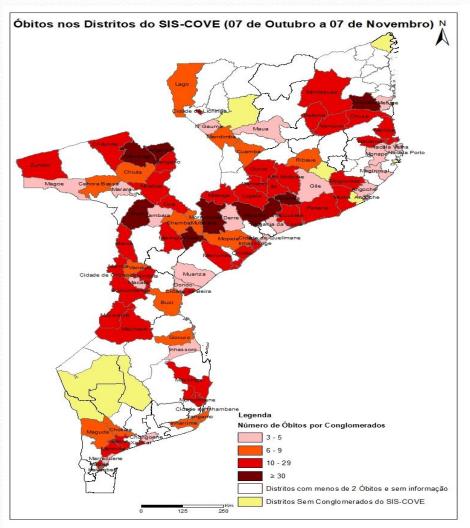
SIS-COVE DHIS-2 module allows access to mortality data at district and **provincial** level

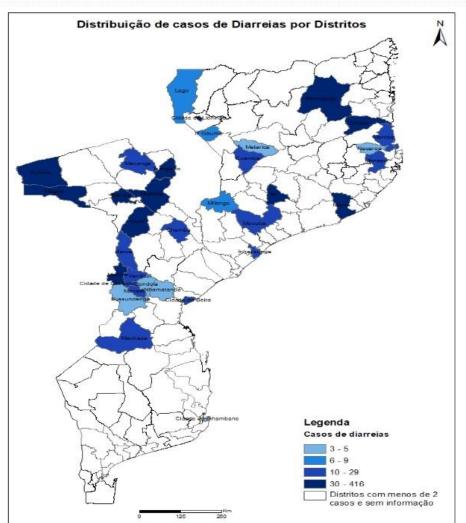


dhis2



## Leveraging SIS-COVE to improve community-based disease surveillance and outbreak investigation





## Cholera outbreaks since 2023:

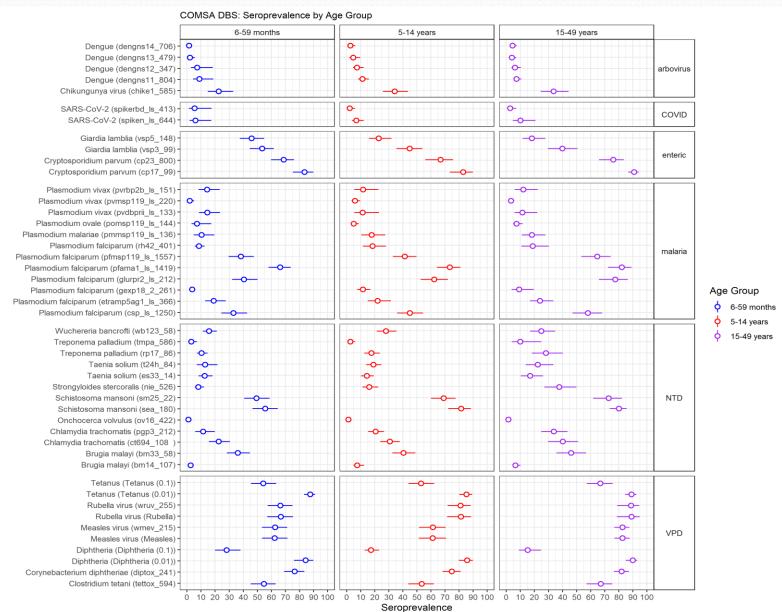
oExcess mortality in remote communities due to cholera

o"Early" warning system through mortality surveillance to detect public health treats

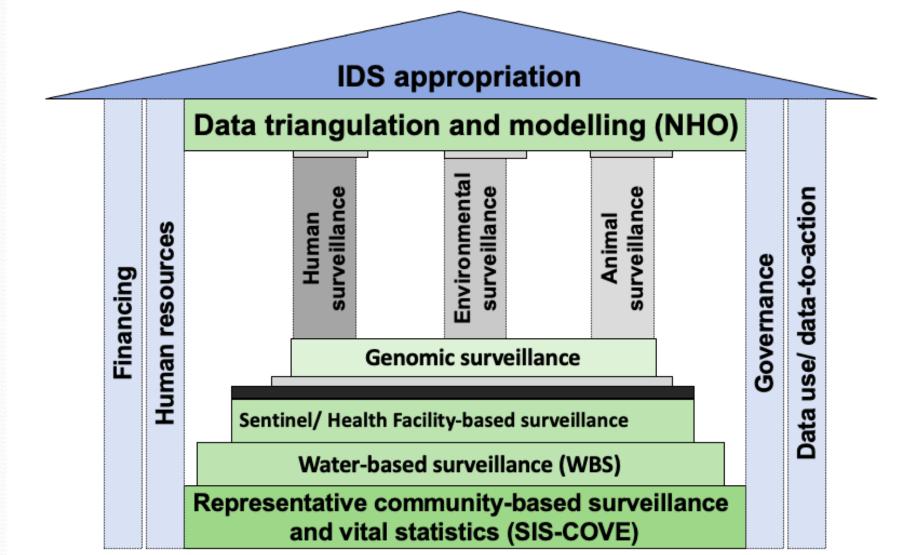


## Leveraging SIS-COVE to implement a multiplex (DBS) pilot for VPDs, NTDs and other infectious diseases

	Dath	D'
NA-L- :	Pathogen	Disease
Malaria	P. falciparum	Malaria
	P. vivax	Malaria
	P. ovale	Malaria
	P. malariae	Malaria
VPD	Measles virus	Measles
	Rubella virus	Rubella
	Diphtheria toxin	Diphtheria
	Tetanus toxin	Tetanus
NTD	Strongyloides stercoralis	Strongyloidiasis
	Onchocerca volvulus	Onchocerciasis
	Taenia solium	Cystesarcosis
	Chlamydia trachomatis	Trachoma/Chlamydia
	Treponema pallidum	Yaws/Syphilis
	Wuchereria bancrofti	Lymphatic filariasis
	Schistosomiasis	Schistosomiasis
Arbovirus	Dengue virus	Dengue
	Chikungunya virus	Chikungunya
Enteric	Cryptosporidium	Cryptosporidiosis
	Giardia lamblia	Giardia
Emerging	SARS-CoV-2	Covid-19



## SIS-COVE as a platform for Integrated Disease Surveillance (IDS) in Mozambique





## Lessons learned/ challenges/ opportunities while implementing COMSA/ SIS-COVE

- Surveillance/ health system strengthening is not a priority
- Vertical funding

• Involvement of all stakeholders

Exchange of experience with ther countries

**Collaboration** 

Human

resources

**Financial** 

resources

**Sustainability** 

- Investment on health care/ community workers
- Capacity building

Leveraging existing HIS/ initiatives

Government prioritization





## IANPHI Africa Regional Network: 2024 Recognition of Success























Obrigado(a)! Khanimambo!



#### CERTIFICATE

RECOGNITION OF SUCCESS

IANPHI is pleased to announce that the

## National Institute of Health of Mozambique

has won the 2024 Recognition of Success contest with their project submission "Establishing a Countrywide Mortality Surveillance for Action (COMSA) in Mozambique "Establishing to SIS-COVE(Community health and vital events surveillance system)".

Prof. Duncan Selbie President of IANPHI

December 10, 2024



