We present a summary of progress with malaria control in Mozambique between 2002 and 2014. Using available data from a range of sources, model-based geostatistics were used to predict the coverage of insecticide treated mosquito nets and the risk of malaria in each district. The pie charts represent the proportion of the total population living at different levels of malaria risk. The malaria risk in 2002 represents a baseline as intervention coverage was low.

* Household surveys, national census, mosquito net distributions and others.

**Health districts**

**District map codes**

**Population density and distribution**

**Identified mosquito species by region**

**Number of LLINs distributed to households through mass distribution campaigns**

**Indoor Residual Spraying by district: Houses sprayed (blue), Coverage (yellow)**

**Annual national and cumulative effective distribution of long lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN)**

**Proportion of: a) population sleeping under an insecticide treated net (ITN); b) proportion of households with one net for every 2 persons or less in 2011**

**Malaria risk: Population adjusted Plasmodium falciparum prevalence in 2 - 10 year olds (PAPfPR2-10)**