

Mozambique

SALAMA

DIGIT Health DPI



In 2023, Mozambique's Ministry of Health (MISAU) deployed the DPI approach for public health services in partnership with the eGov Foundation.

Malaria remains a major public health concern in sub-Saharan Africa, with Mozambique having the fourth-highest prevalence in the region.

Interventions to reduce this burden have involved indoor residual spray campaigns, distribution of preventive medication, and bed nets case management.

As the country's entire population is at risk of the disease, campaigns must be designed to effectively reach all citizens and be efficient to run and sustain to ensure widespread coverage — a critical factor for malaria prevention.

INNOVATION

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GOAL

To improve the efficiency of bed net distribution in two provinces, Tete and Gaza, and SMC in Nampula, to streamline processes, connect stakeholders, and increase coverage.



National Malaria Control
Program (MISAU)

METHOD

This platform digitised campaign operations and covered setup, planning, inventory management, registrations, and service delivery, which eased operations for users and enabled wider household coverage.

IMPACT

Campaigns using DIGIT Health DPI covered 1.16 million households, enabled distribution of 2.6 million bed nets and reached 4.71 million people. Its impact goes beyond bed net distribution as it is deployed for other malaria-related campaigns, such as for Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention.



OUTCOMES

- **Improved operations and targeting of service delivery through real-time data:** Monitoring agencies can also track progress through the 'Health Campaign Dashboard'. For e.g., it is now possible to call and redeploy field staff who are not able to log in for the day due to internet issues.
- **Offline and online capabilities to support frontline workers:** Through a mobile app that supports micro-planning and streamlines task management.
- **Geo-tagging to include wider coverage, especially the most vulnerable and people in remote areas:** Simplifying information capture on households and storing data in common registries enabled field workers to retrieve coverage data, to ensure that all citizens were served and included in future campaigns.
- **Expansion of capabilities through ongoing needs assessment and building:** A centralised complaints management system was deployed as a module. In the future, it may integrate attendance monitoring and payments for frontline workers.

DIGIT Health DPI or Salama provides a unified source of truth, a distinct advantage of the DPI approach compared to traditional digitisation, where data is fragmented in multiple systems. Salama is an open-source platform that follows the five DPI technical architecture principles of interoperability, reusable building blocks, inclusive innovation, federated design, and privacy by design.

THE DIGITAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE APPROACH

- **Interoperable:** DIGIT Health DPI features well-defined APIs and messaging bus that ensures interoperability and ease of integration without compromising modularity. Additionally, the platform is interoperable with [DHIS2](#) and [eLMIS](#) with potential for integration.
- **Reusable building blocks:** For Salama, the DIGIT Health DPI platform has been configured to Mozambique's processes, language, and data collection requirements. This is possible due to configurable building blocks. For example, centralised complaints are a module of DIGIT.
- **Inclusive innovation:** The design reconciled end users' needs, supported frontline workers, operations teams, system administrators, and national-level agencies. It transforms existing (often offline) functions such as inventory management, patient registration, distribution systems, monitoring, and evaluation into more efficient processes. Customisations can be built by other stakeholders.
- **Federated design:** DIGIT deploys shared data registries, reusable digital assets, and open APIs as foundational infrastructure. For example, data gathered for SMC campaigns was reused for other malaria campaigns, such as the IRS campaign. In addition, the quality of underlying data was enhanced each time it was used. There is a potential to use the same data for campaigns related to other diseases.
- **DIGIT Health DPI is designed to be secure and reliable** by ensuring controlled access to information as per defined roles and encryption of all personally-identifiable information. The processes are designed to conform to all data protection and privacy guidelines.



1

Adopt a human centric approach to design, iteration and implementation of DPI platforms and digital goods: To ensure that local conditions (connectivity, language, operational constraints) and on-ground concerns are addressed.

How? eGov's product team shadowed workers in India and Mozambique to understand existing health campaign management processes. They identified friction points and tested prototypes with frontline workers to assess ease and efficiency of operations.

2

Localise and build ownership around the DPI and its products by empowering champions: Entrepreneurial government leaders can act as catalysts within the system. Localisation of the platform can help distribute custom capabilities to solve issues via the DPI approach.

How? Dr. Baltazar Candrinho, Director of Mozambique's National Malaria Control Programme, is a champion for Salama. His involvement in localising DIGIT into 'Salama' enabled ownership around the platform – a large part of its successful adoption. 'Salama' connotes good health in Mozambique. This familiarity inspires confidence around its use.

3

Tap into and bring on board an ecosystem of partners from civil society and public and private sectors: Partnerships between various stakeholders played a key role in supporting Salama's adoption and extended use.

How? Engaging government officials, as well as collaboration with partner organisations like the Malaria Consortium allowed for easier integration of solutions into existing operating procedures.