



MOZAMBIQUE



Capital
Official languages
Formation

Maputo 25°57'N 32°35'E
Portuguese
• Portuguese East Africa (1 March 1498)
• Independence from Portugal, under Communist rule (25 June 1975)
• Admitted to the United Nations (16 Sep. 1975)
• Current constitution (30 November 1990)
Unitary dominant-party semi-presidential constitutional republic

Government

GENERAL INFORMATION



The climate of Mozambique is tropical and humid, with two seasons: Winter that records dry and prolonged weather, with some months of intense cold; Summer, which rainy and rainy weather is short.



WORLD HEALTH
INFORMANTION
NUD-CARD 4/6

1975 & 1976

INDEPENDENCE

1975

National Independence.
Nationalization of health facilities.

1976

Creation of the National Health Service (Serviço Nacional de Saúde – SNS), providing free health services and the essential drugs concept.



“Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Aenean commodo ligula eget dolor. Aenean massa. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridicus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.”

Bopha Sen
Farmer

1977 - 1990

CIVIL WAR

1977

Civil war begins.

1979

First training of Community Health Workers (Agentes Polivalentes Elementares – APE).

1981

First Health Center's Management Manual.
First formal training of MCH Nurses, to work specifically at MCH Program.

1987

Symbolic user fees are introduced, following Bamako Declaration.

1988

Private practice is legalized.

1989

Economic and Social Rehabilitation Programme (PRE), including Health services.
First Common Fund in Health.

1990

Constitution recognizes Health assistance as a right.

1992

End of the civil war.
Around 30% of health facilities in rural areas are destroyed.

2002 - 2012

REFORMS

2002

Definition of structure of the National Health Service.
First Health Sector Strategic Plan.

2003 - 2004

Reforms Unit created.

2008 - 2012

functional analysis was carried out which include:
Health Expenditure Review MoH Restructuring Plan

2015

68%

COVERAGE OF POPULATION

Coverage reaches 68% of population, measured as population with access to a health facility in less than 30 minutes walking

National Health Accounts and Budget Household Survey show low OOP (12%) and low catastrophic expenditure incidence in Mozambique.

2016



65
Hospitals

The public health network reaches 1,627 health centers and 65 hospitals.

2018

314x10^6

USD

Public domestic funding for health reaches USD 314x10^6; external funding has reduced its significance, but continues to be high, especially in Medicines.

POVERTY REDUCTION AND PROMOTION OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

VISION

Progressively achieve Universal Health Coverage enabling all Mozambicans, especially the most vulnerable groups, to enjoy the best health possible, at an affordable cost (to the country and its citizens), thus contributing to fight against poverty and the promotion of.

MISSION

Lead the production and provision of more and better essential health services, universally accessible, through a decentralized system that favours partnerships to maximize the health and well-being of all Mozambicans, so as to lead a productive life course towards personal and national development.

PRINCIPLES / STRATEGIC GOALS

1. Increase access and utilization
2. Improve the quality and humanization
3. Reduce inequalities
4. Improve the efficiency
5. Strengthen partnerships
6. Increase transparency and accountability
7. Strengthen the health system

PILLAR 1

More & better health services

PILLAR 2

Reform Agenda decentralization

Inadequate health services:

Quantity, Quality, Utilization

Poor support systems:

Inequities, Inefficiency and waste Poor quality

Elevated burden of health determinants:

Poor partnerships: Intersectorial, CSOs, NGOs, private sector, etc.

KEY ISSUES POOR HEALTH STATE