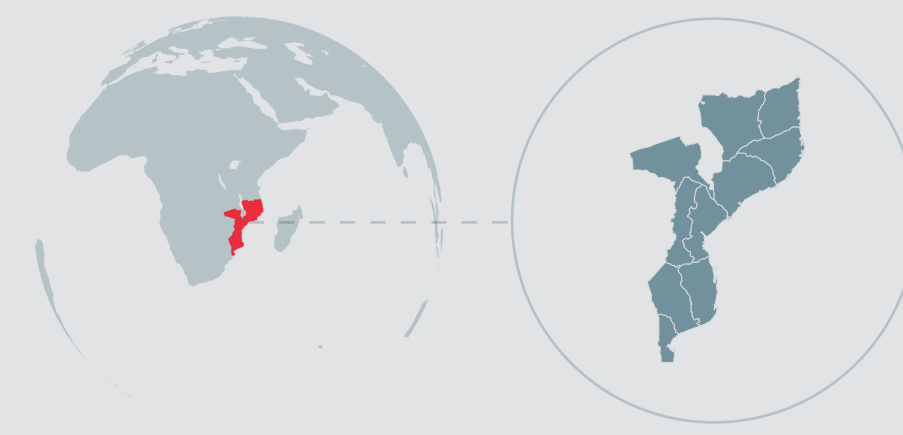




# EVOLUTION OF UHC IN MOZAMBIQUE

Countries learning from each other to achieve and maintain Universal Health Coverage (UHC)



**Capital** Maputo 25°57'N 32°35'E  
**Official languages** Portuguese  
**Formation** 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)  
**Government** Unitary dominant-party semi-presidential constitutional republic

## GENERAL INFORMATION

The climate of Mozambique is tropical and humid, with two seasons: winter and summer. Mozambique has an estimated population of 30 million and consists of 11 provinces and 158 districts. Mozambique's poverty rate of 40% is accompanied by a life expectancy of 58 years, induced by malnutrition, perinatal complications, Malaria, HIV, TB and an increase in NCDs and neglected diseases.



NATIONAL UHC DYNAMICS CARD  
 www.p4h.world  
 towards  
 SDG 3.8.2

### 1975 & 1976

#### INDEPENDENCE

1975  
 Mozambique reached national independence.  
 Nationalization of health

1976  
 Creation of the National Health Service (Serviço Nacional de Saúde - SNS), which provided free health services and an essential drugs concept.



"Mozambique has achieved significant improvements in coverage of health services and health outcomes. However, challenges remain to attain Universal Health Coverage, to deliver health services with quality and efficiency, ensuring sustainable financing."

**Daniel Simone Nhachengo**  
 Head, Department of Planning and Health Economics  
 Directorate of Planning and Cooperation  
 Ministry of Health Mozambique

### 1977 - 1990

#### CIVIL WAR

1977  
 Beginning of the civil war.

1979  
 First training for Community Health Workers was initiated (Agentes Polivalentes Elementares - APE)

1981  
 First Health Center's Management Manual was released.  
 First formal training of MCH Nurses, to work specifically at the MCH program.

1987  
 Symbolic user fees were introduced, following the Bamako Declaration.

1988  
 Private practice got legalized.

1989  
 The Economic and Social Rehabilitation Program was initiated, including fundamental Health Services. The first common health fund was established.

1990  
 The constitution recognized health assistance as a fundamental right.

1992  
 End of the civil war.  
 Around 30% of health facilities in rural areas were destroyed.

### 2002 - 2012

#### REFORMS

2002  
 The new structure of the National Health Service was defined.  
 Release of the first Health Sector Strategic Plan.

2003 - 2004  
 The Reforms Unit was created.

2008 - 2012  
 First functional analysis was carried out and included:  
**Health Expenditure Review**  
**MoH Restructuring Plan**

### 2015

**68%**  
 COVERAGE OF POPULATION

Health coverage reached 68% of the entire population, including people who could attain health care services in less than 30 minutes walking.

The National Health Accounts and Budget Household Survey showed low out-of-pocket payments (OOP) - 12 % of the total Health Expenditure that is paid by individuals in the moment of receiving a service - and a low catastrophic expenditure incidence.

### 2016



**65**  
 Hospitals

The public health network included 1.627 health centers and 65 hospitals.

### 2018

**314M**  
 USD

The Public Domestic Funding for Health reached USD 314 M, while the external funding has reduced a part of its significance.

## HEALTH SECTOR STRATEGIC PLAN 2014 - 2019

