



In 1992 Mozambique emerged from nearly two decades of conflict. Since peace was restored, Mozambique has made huge strides in improving the lives of its citizens and in generating growth.

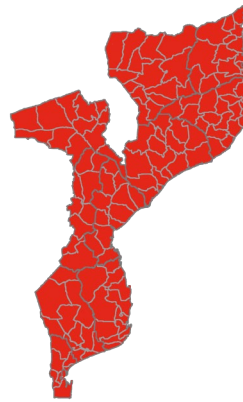
Public health also profited and its indicators improved over the past decade. Nevertheless, post-war bottlenecks in service delivery, namely shortage of human resources, low facility coverage and capacity constraints in health governance persist and slow down progress. Additionally, the burden of HIV/AIDS and non-communicable diseases as well as progress stagnation in health determinants, like water/sanitation and nutrition, contribute to the challenges.

Until 2008 financial support to the Health Sector was provided through three Common Funds-CF: the Provincial CF, the CF for Drugs, and PROSAUDE I. In 2008, the first two were merged into PROSAUDE II, which became the only joint funding mechanism to the sector.

Today 11 Cooperation Partners pool unearmarked resources in order to support the Ministry's Health Sector Strategic Plan and the Poverty Reduction Strategy. The funding modality is backed by a strong policy dialogue mechanism, the Sector Wide Approach-SWAp, which was put in place in 2000.

Health

Support to the Health Sector PROSAUDE II



Geographical focus: National

Target group:

Population of Mozambique
20.069.738 inhabitants - census
2007.

Time-frame:

January 2013 - December 2015

Phase: 6

Budget:

CHF 17.800.00 - USD 20.200.000 - MZM 632.000.000

Implementing partners:

Ministry of Health-MISAU

Partners:

Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning and Development, Administrative Court, PROSAUDE Partners: DFID-United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, CIDA-Canada, Netherland, Denmark, Ireland, Flanders, UNICEF, UNFPA.

Responsible:

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Goal

Improve the health status of the population in Mozambique.

Main Activities

In addition to the financial support, the national health system is strengthened through capacity building for better governance and accountability. The focus is on:

- Consolidation of the Primary Health Care approach, particularly community involvement.
- Improved Public Finance Management.

Impact

Better health status of the population of Mozambique benefiting from increased and better quality health services.

Results achieved

- Significant decrease in the Child Mortality Rate: from 201 deaths per 1.000 live birth in 1997 to 97/1.000 in 2011 (> 50% decrease in 15 years).
- The sector has further developed with good policies and planning framework.
- Gaps in Public Financial Management have been clearly identified and the way forward mutually agreed between the Government of Mozambique and Cooperation Partners.
- Improved key policy documents in Public Financial Management, health promotion and Monitoring & Evaluation.

Expected Results

- Develop a well-functioning, sustainable Health System.
- Contribute towards the implementation of the national 5 year Health Strategic Plan in line with the objectives of the poverty reduction strategy and the Millennium Development Goals.

Beneficiaries

The final beneficiary is the population of Mozambique, the user of the national health system. National Health System employees benefit directly of capacity building measures and Technical Assistance.

Transversal themes

HIV/AIDS as well as Gender are addressed through the National Strategy Plan to fight HIV/AIDS (2010-2014) and the National Gender Strategy (2011-2014).