

MOZAMBIQUE: FINAL COUNTRY REPORT

DELIVER

DELIVER, a six-year worldwide technical assistance support contract, is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Implemented by John Snow, Inc. (JSI), (contract no. HRN-C-00-00-00010-00) and subcontractors (Manoff Group, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health [PATH], and Crown Agents Consultancy, Inc.), DELIVER strengthens the supply chains of health and family planning programs in developing countries to ensure the availability of critical health products for customers. DELIVER also provides technical management of USAID's central contraceptive management information system.

Recommended Citation

DELIVER. 2007. *Mozambique: Final Country Report*. Arlington, Va.: DELIVER, for the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Abstract

DELIVER activities in Mozambique focused on building capacity within the *Central de Medicamentos e Artigos Medicos* (CMAM) and the Ministry of Health. Specifically, the project's efforts aimed to strengthen Mozambique's public-sector forecasting, procurement, and storage and distribution of essential drugs, contraceptives, and HIV/AIDS commodities.

Specific activities and achievements under DELIVER included managing the development and implementation of a complex integrated drug management software system customized for Mozambique's public health sector; carrying out the procurement and importation of antiretroviral drugs for the national treatment program in 2006; coordinating with the CMAM and others on improved health services delivery, product quality, and commodity security; and conducting a requirements analysis for the construction of a central warehouse to serve the northern region of the country.

DELIVER

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PROGRAM BACKGROUND

COUNTRY CONTEXT

Mozambique is considered to be one of the poorest countries in the world. Like other developing countries, Mozambique needs to continue to focus on improving key measures of its population's health and well-being. In 2003–2005, its per capita income was \$290. Currently, Mozambique's human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevalence is 16.2 percent, and infant mortality is 101 per 1,000 live births. However, according to the World Bank, "Mozambique has made substantial progress in fighting poverty and improving human development. Sustained economic growth and increased spending in the social sectors contributed to a 16 percent decline in poverty in the six years from 1997, reaching 54 percent in 2003" (World Bank 2006). In addition, Mozambique's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper/Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty includes action in the health sector.

One of the key challenges faced by Mozambique is the rising morbidity and mortality from HIV and the AIDS. The national HIV prevalence among adults ages 15–49 is estimated at 16.2 percent in the period 2003–2005. Of a country population just under 20 million, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS reports that approximately 1.8 million Mozambicans are living with HIV. In January 2006, the national antiretroviral therapy (ART) program in Mozambique had 18,675 patients on ART. In June 2006, approximately 24,000 patients at 45 sites were on ART. The Ministry of Health (MOH) reached 43,000 patients on treatment at a total of 150 sites by the end of 2006.

As shown by reproductive health indicators, the 2003 Demographic and Health Survey reports that 11.7 percent of married women use modern methods of family planning, while 18.4 percent still have an unmet need. The total fertility rate remains high, at 5.5 children per woman, on average.

Numerous multilateral and bilateral partners contribute financial and other resources to those of the Government of Mozambique to strengthen the delivery of health services to the population. The availability of health commodities where and when they are needed is a crucial part of ensuring that improved health service delivery can contribute to improving the life of the Mozambican population, as evidenced by improved social and economic indicators.

KEY PLAYERS AND ROLES

The *Central de Medicamentos e Artigos Medicos* (CMAM) is the Ministry of Health (MOH) unit responsible for the central-level logistics functions of forecasting, procurement, and storage and distribution of all medicines and consumables for the MOH. The CMAM subcontracts such functions as procurement, importation, central-level warehousing, and transport to the 10 provinces and key hospitals throughout the country to Medimoc, a private company.

The CMAM manages an integrated logistics system that includes (a) the distribution of medicines, including contraceptives, and medical supplies to health facilities through a three-kit system, (b) a pull system for essential drugs and medical supplies, and (c) a push system for antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to the 45 (as of July 2006) sites providing ART throughout the country. Condoms and contraceptives are part of this system.

Essential drug kits and the pull system supply a public health services network comprised of hospitals, health centers, and community health workers located in 10 provinces divided into 128 health districts. The ARV supply chain currently extends to approximately 45 sites that provide ART services to approximately 20,000 people living with AIDS.

