Key mission findings

1. NCDs are placing ever greater stress on the economy and health system.
2. The ability of the health system to respond is limited and health coverage is far from universal.
3. Competing challenges and limited resources mean that the Government's response to NCDs is in its initial phase.
4. WHO FCTC not ratified.
5. National NCD Action Plan is in place for the last 8 years, but without a multi-sectoral focus.
7. Limited awareness and knowledge of NCDs and their risk factors among the general population.
8. Limited attention to NCDs from the donor community.

"With all the other challenges that Mozambique faces, we have not yet been able to focus sufficiently on NCDs. We now need that to change. The Ministry of Health cannot tackle NCDs on its own, it needs all government ministries to work together to reduce the exposure to the major risk factors for NCDs."

Dr. Mouzinho Saide
Deputy Minister of Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key adult NCD mortality and risk factors*: a country now facing a double burden of disease from communicable diseases and NCDs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Probability of premature mortality from NCDs: 23% (2015)</td>
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<tr>
<td>31% of men (aged &gt;= 15 years) smoke tobacco (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5% of adult men and 8% of adult women are obese (2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pure alcohol per capita consumption: 2.0 litres per year (population 15+, 2015)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key recommendations

1. WHO FCTC should be ratified at the earliest opportunity.
2. An evaluation of the 2008-2014 National NCD Strategic Plan should be undertaken.
3. The new NCD Action Plan needs to be multi-sectoral and explicit with respect to the impact that actions taken in 2016 and 2017 will have on the WHO Progress Indicators that will be compiled for the Third High-level Meeting in 2018.
4. The Commission on Social Determinants of Health should include NCDs among the issues it will examine.
5. The implementation of the 2017-2020 UNDAF should take into account the suggestions and recommendations made by the Joint UN Task Force during its mission.
6. The STEPS analysis should be finalized and key findings disseminated.

Adding value: actions taken following the mission

1. The new Government Five Year Plan (2015-2019) and Health Sector Strategic Plan both include NCDs.
2. Mozambique conducted the STEPS Survey in 2015 and the final report is now available.
4. UN provided support in analysing the 2008-2014 National NCD Strategic Plan and developing the new National Multi-Sectoral Action Plan.
6. The 2017-2020 UNDAF includes NCDs Policy framework for inter-sectorial prevention and control.

Key recommendations

1. WHO FCTC should be ratified at the earliest opportunity.
2. An evaluation of the 2008-2014 National NCD Strategic Plan should be undertaken.
3. The new NCD Action Plan needs to be multi-sectoral and explicit with respect to the impact that actions taken in 2016 and 2017 will have on the WHO Progress Indicators that will be compiled for the Third High-level Meeting in 2018.
4. The Commission on Social Determinants of Health should include NCDs among the issues it will examine.
5. The implementation of the 2017-2020 UNDAF should take into account the suggestions and recommendations made by the Joint UN Task Force during its mission.
6. The STEPS analysis should be finalized and key findings disseminated.

Next steps

1. UN Country Teams and development partners to support the Government implement the WHO FCTC.
2. UN to support implementation of the new Multi-Sectoral NCD Action Plan.
3. A second Joint UN Task Force on NCDs mission to be undertaken in 2017.

“The UN is committed to providing all the support it can to help Mozambique in building a national NCD response to meet the NCD-related targets in the SDGs.”

Bettina Maas
Acting UN Resident Coordinator and UNFPA Representative in Mozambique

“The mission made the burden of NCDs suddenly a lot less heavy by creating the feeling that “we are not alone”. There is support and expertise available at all levels to help. This creates an incentive to take steps at country level.”

Raquel Mahoque,
National Programme Officer, WHO Office, Mozambique

“A very timely visit from the Task Force which crucially led to the inclusion of NCDs more broadly in the UNDAF for 2017-2020.”

Hilde de Graeve
Head of WHO Office, Mozambique

Additional information on the status of NCDs in Mozambique can be found on the WHO NCD DataFinder app.

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