



## EVIDENCE BRIEF



### Sixth Survey on Availability of Modern Contraceptives and Essential Life-Saving Maternal/Reproductive Health Medicines in Health Facilities of Mozambique (2015)



#### Why is it important?

This report presents the results of the sixth annual survey on the availability of modern contraceptives and essential life-saving maternal, sexual and reproductive health medicines in Mozambican health facilities, which aimed to contextualize the current status of maternal and reproductive health medicines in the country. The report is beneficial for those wishing to better understand the maternal health landscape in Mozambique, and to inform policy and programming activities.

#### Methodology

The survey is quantitative and descriptive, based on a questionnaire with two modules used for data collection. The following categories of health facilities providing modern contraceptive methods and maternal sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services were considered: primary level, secondary level, tertiary level, and quaternary level health facilities. Data management was done to meet the requirements of the standard generic tables provided by the UNFPA Supplies Programme. Data entry was done using EpiInfo and analyzed using STATA12 software.

#### Key findings

In 2015 there was substantial improvement in the availability of essential life-saving sexual and reproductive health medicines, and of modern contraceptive methods, particularly long term. The proportion of facilities offering at least five modern contraceptive methods was 91 per cent, well above that of 2013 (76 per cent). The proportion of health facilities with availability of at least seven essential lifesaving maternal and reproductive health medicines was 84 per cent,

far greater than the previous years (59 per cent in 2014 and 71 per cent in 2013). In 2015, 40 per cent of health facilities had no contraceptive method stock outs at the time of the survey. The availability of cold chains had a negative trend because the proportion of health facilities with no means to conserve products needing a cold chain increased from 6 per cent in 2014 to 11 per cent in 2015. In general, users were satisfied with family planning services received. In 2015, no user who was referred paid for family planning services received.

#### Conclusion

Short-term recommendations include strengthening the monitoring system for logistics of contraceptives at the peripheral level to avoid stock outs; strengthening the system for creating demand for contraceptives; strengthening monitoring mechanisms to avoid delays in the distribution of essential maternal health medicines; ensuring distribution of guidelines and checklists for standardization of mother and child health services and strengthening the supervision of its proper use in the health facilities at all levels; and intensifying supervisory actions of the following aspects: whether the service provider has informed the user about side effects of the method, about steps to take in the event of any side effects, and whether the service provider has informed the user about serious complications that may occur.

**United Nations Population Fund, East and Southern Africa Regional Office**  
9 Simba Road, PO Box 2980, Sunninghill, South Africa  
Tel: +27 11 6035300  
Web: [esaro.unfpa.org](http://esaro.unfpa.org) Twitter: @UNFPA\_ESARO  
Facebook: UNFPA East and Southern Africa Regional Office

*Developed in partnership with:*

