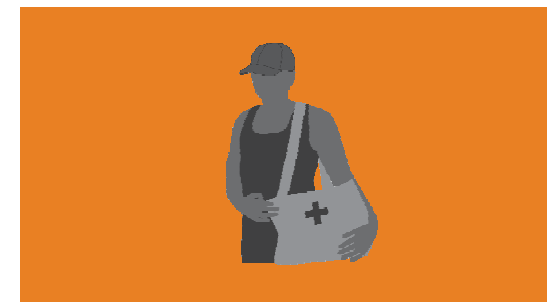
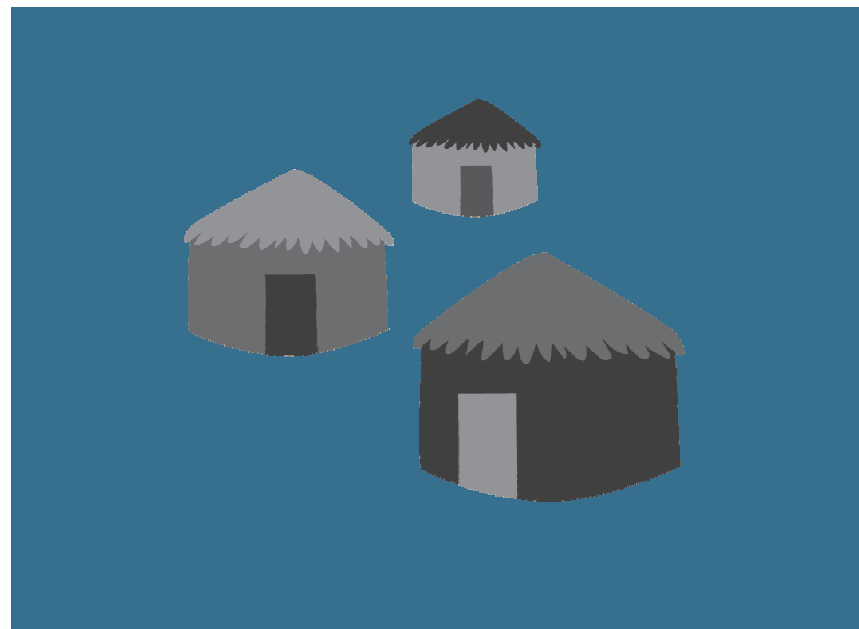
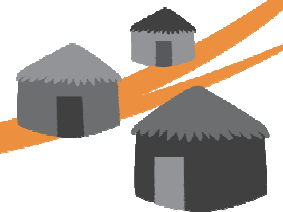


Institutionalizing Community Health Conference



27-30 March 2017 | Johannesburg, South Africa



#HealthForAll
ichc2017.org

MOZAMBIQUE

Linkages between PHC Systems and Communities

Dr Eusebio Chaquisse

Ministry of Health

Topics

- Background
 - Community worker structure and CHW cadres
 - Institutionalization of APEs program
 - Revitalization of PHC movement
 - Current geographical distribution of APEs and TBAs
 - Package of services delivered at community level
 - Contribution of community health workers for service delivery
- Linkages and referral systems
 - Referral Tools
 - Lesson learned on referral
 - Challenges
 - Ways forward



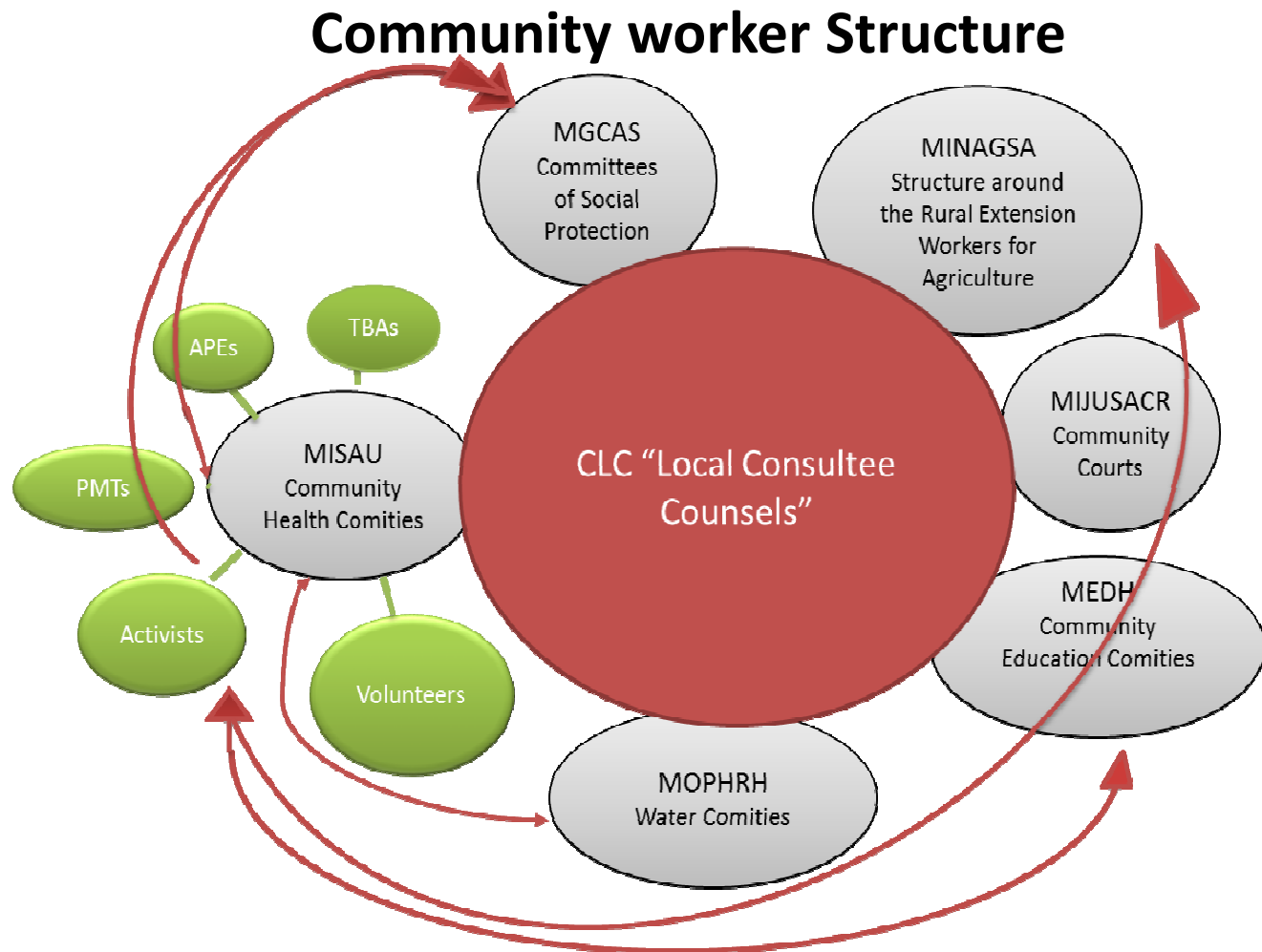
Community workers' structure (1)



- CHW as part of the principles of PHC
- PHC has been built up since the war for the country's independence
 - 1978 – Alma Alta Conference
- In 2016 - MoH relaunched primary health care movement
 - To ensure coordination around social determinants of health
 - To strengthen the integration of health issues in line of the ministry policies
- The structure of the Health Community Workers
 - Agentes Polivalentes Elementares (APEs)
 - Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs)
 - Traditional Healers (PMT)
 - Activists
 - Volunteers

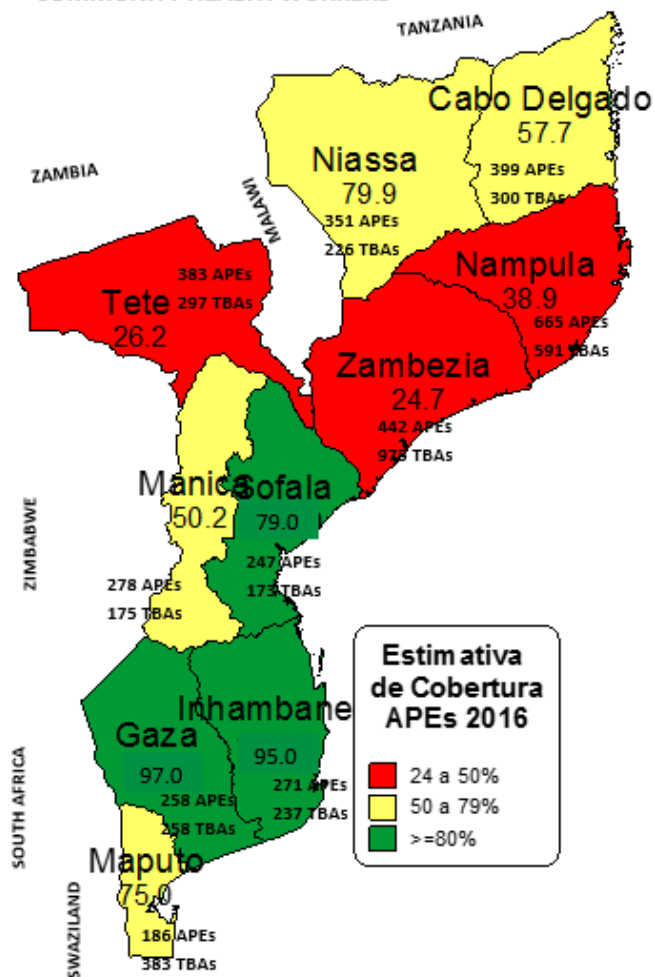
Community workers' structure (2)

- The community workers structure is managed by **Local Advisor Councils**
- In Mozambique community worker structure is **key for delivery of services** and ensuring community engagement
- Community health workers are **part of larger structure supported by line ministries**



Current geographical distribution of APEs and TBAs

MOZAMBIQUE
COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS



- 3,380 APEs provide health care in communities living 8 km or more from health facility
 - Covering 48% of people
- By 2019
 - The plan is to expand to 7,300 APEs
- Other Communities Health Workes
 - 3,654 TBAs provide assistance
 - Activists and Volunteers

Package of services delivered at community level

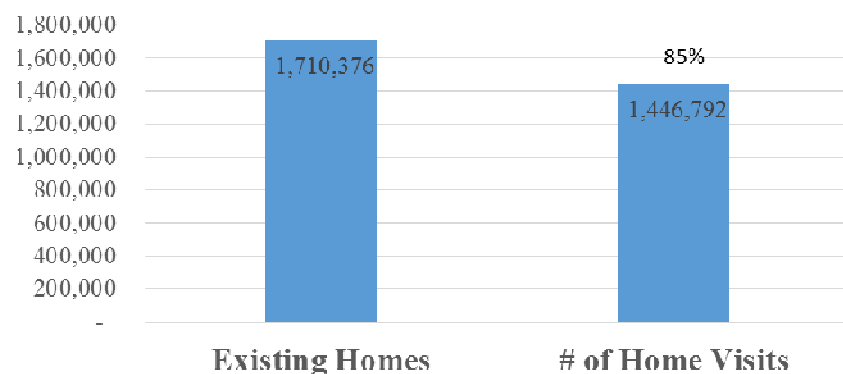
Intervention	APEs	TBAs	Activists	Volunteers
Health Promotion and prevention				
Health Education Sessions	X	X	X	X
Home Visits (Hygiene promotion; counseling for ANC, PNC, chlorhexidine, immunization)	X			
Screening of SAM/MAM and referral	X		X	
Vit A supplementation 6-59 months	X		X	X
Counseling for adherence to ARV and TB Treatment and referral	X	X	X	X
Counseling for FP and referral	X	X	X	X
Administration of modern contraceptive methods	X			
PPH prevention with Misoprostol	X	X		

Package of services provide by CHWs

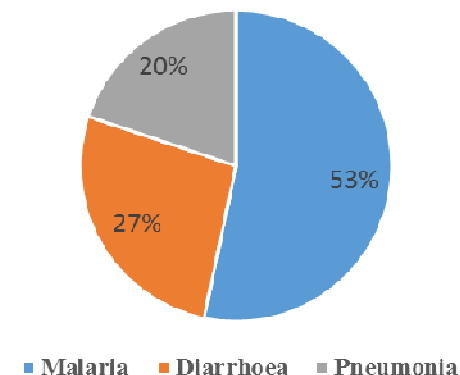
Intervention	APEs	TBAs	Activists	Volunteers
Diagnostic and Treatment				
Diarrhea treatment and referral	X	X	X	X
Malaria treatment and referral	X			
Pneumonia treatment and referral	X			
First Aid and referral	X			

Contribution of Community Platform in the Service Delivery

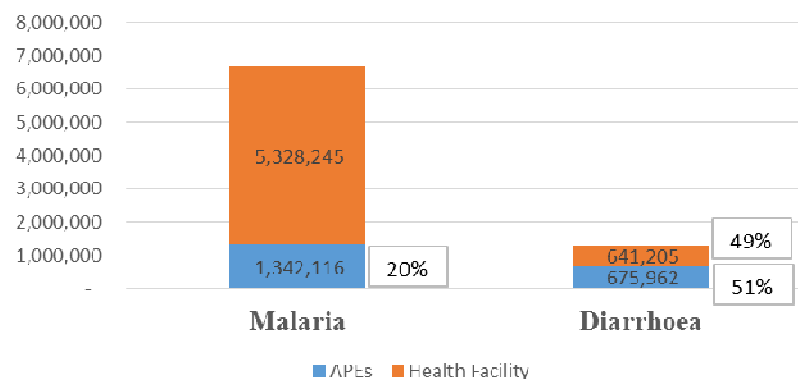
Homes visited by APEs to deliver health promotion package, Mozambique 2016



Proportion of cases managed at community level by diseases, Mozambique 2016



Distribution of reported cases of malaria and diarrhoea by provider, Mozambique 2016



Linkages and referral systems (1)

- Community health worker program in Mozambique link the communities with the **nearby health facility**
- APEs use a **specific tool to refer cases** to health facility
- Evaluation shows that **85% of health facilities** monitor referrals sent by APEs
 - Health facilities** keep list and phones of APEs for reference

Save the children (2017)

Formulário de Transferência à Unidade Sanitária

Nome do paciente: _____ Idade: _____ Sexo: _____

Endereço: _____

Profissão: _____

Religião: _____

Estado civil: _____

Nome do APE: _____

Assinatura do APE: _____

Assinatura do profissional de saúde: _____

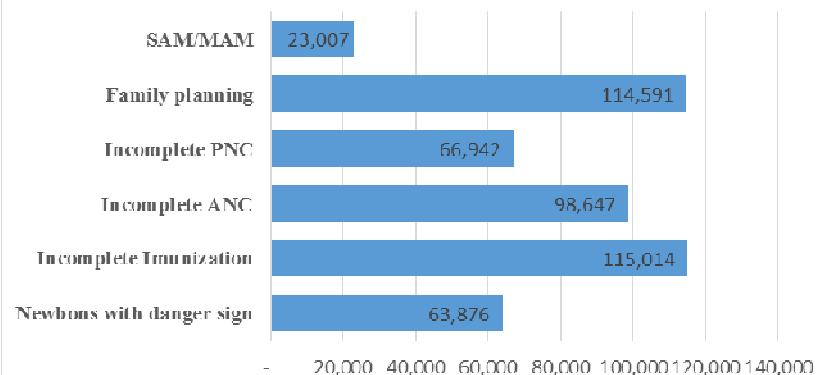
Comentários do profissional de saúde sobre o caso, destinados ao APE: _____

Observações: _____

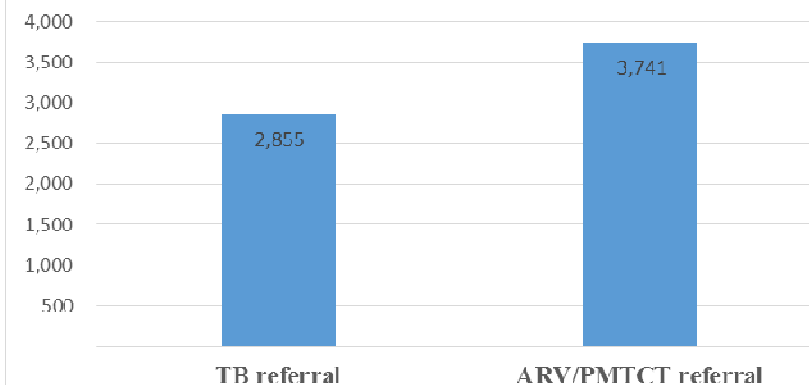
A devolver ao APE

Linkages and referral systems (2)

**Cases identified and referred by APEs,
Mozambique 2016**



**Cases identified and referred by APEs,
Mozambique 2016**



Linkages and referral systems (3)

- Challenges of the community health workers programs
 - Lack of comprehensive community information system
 - Data generation and utilization for program design by the communities

Linkages and referral systems (4)

- Lessons Learned
 - The following are essential for strengthening linkages between PHC system and communities
 - Ensuring recognition of community CHW by MoH
 - Training of community councils and community health worker
 - Continuous technical support to CHW
 - Resource allocation to community platforms

Ways forward

- Mozambique will continue working to revitalize the PHC movement towards universal access to health care
- Through
 - Policy review to strengthen community intervention
 - Integration of community interventions
 - Reinforce community engagement
 - HMIS

THANK YOU!

