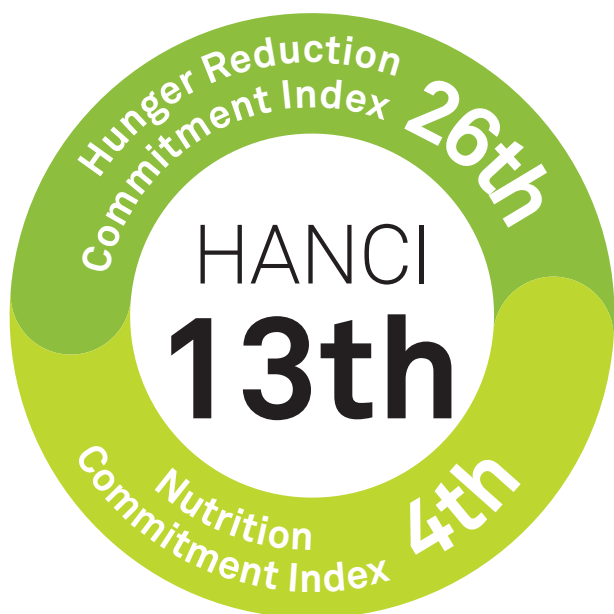
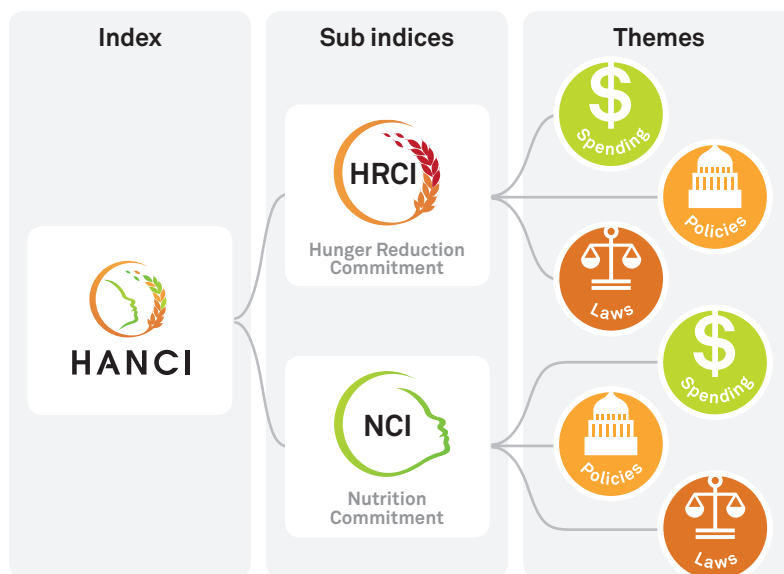


Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI)

Key data for Mozambique



The structure of the HANCI



Existing rates of: **Hunger** 39% of population **Stunting** 43% of children under 5 **Wasting** 6% of children under 5

Sources: WHO and measuredhs.com

HANCI compares 45 developing countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. All the countries compared in the index have high rates of hunger and undernutrition. The comparative approach of the index means that country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.

Strong performance

- Mozambique invests substantially in its health sector (12.2% of total public spending). Though this is not yet fully meeting its commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration (to invest 15% of public spending in health), essential services are improving.
- For example, 92% of women aged 15–49 were attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health workers.
- The government promotes complementary feeding practices and 100% of children aged 6–59 months received 2 high doses of vitamin A supplements within the last year.
- Mozambique invests substantially in agriculture (9.1% of public spending), nearly meeting its Maputo commitments.
- Mozambique has made major efforts to involve poor farmers in setting agricultural extension priorities, and has improved extension systems that try to reach poor farmers.
- The constitution of Mozambique makes an explicit reference to the right to dignified life and social security.
- Mozambique is one of 18 countries that have fully enshrined the International Code for Marketing Breastmilk Substitutes in domestic law.
- Regular (once every three years) nutrition surveys enable policymakers to have access to up to date information.
- Mozambique has developed a National Nutrition Policy, with a multisectoral and multistakeholder coordination mechanism.
- Mozambique has introduced a separate nutrition line in its budget.

Areas for improvement

- Women have equal legal rights but there are discriminatory practices against women's access to and ownership of land. There are no economic rights for women in law and systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law.
- Mozambique does not specifically recognize a right to food or a right to social security in its constitution.
- Mozambique's social protection programmes are rudimentary and do not yet cover key potential beneficiary groups with adequate support, to mitigate extreme poverty and hunger.
- Mozambicans' weak access to water (47% of the population) and sanitation (18%) is an important drag on improving hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- Civil registration rates are weak, and potentially hold back children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI)

Key data for Mozambique



Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

● Strong performance ● Areas for improvement

Public spending

	Score	HRCI Rank of 45
Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending	9.1%	8th
Public spending on health as share of total public spending	12.2%	12th

Policies

Access to land (security of tenure)	Good	8th
Access to agricultural research and extension services	Good	14th
Coverage of civil registration system - live births (latest year)	31%	33rd
Status of welfare regime	Good	10th

Laws

Level of constitutional protection of the right to food	Medium	24th
Women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ¹	0.5	Joint 6th
Women's economic rights	Weak	Joint 6th
Constitutions recognising the right to social security (yes/no)	No	30th

¹ Scores range from 0 (no or limited legal rights for women) to 1 (equal access)

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending

	Score	NCI Rank of 45
Separate budget for nutrition	Yes	Joint 1st

Policies

Vitamin A supplements for children (6-59 months) in last year	100%	1st
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	47%	42nd
Population with access to improved sanitation	18%	36th
Health care visits for pregnant women	92%	12th
Nutrition features in national development policies ²	Strong	2nd
National nutrition policy, plan or strategy (yes/no)	Yes	Joint 1st
Multi-sector and multi-stakeholder coordination (yes/no)	Yes	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	No	Joint 17th
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	Joint 1st

Laws

Efforts to enshrine the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes in domestic law	Fully enshrined	Joint 1st
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² Score indicates mentions of key search terms in key docs / no. of pages