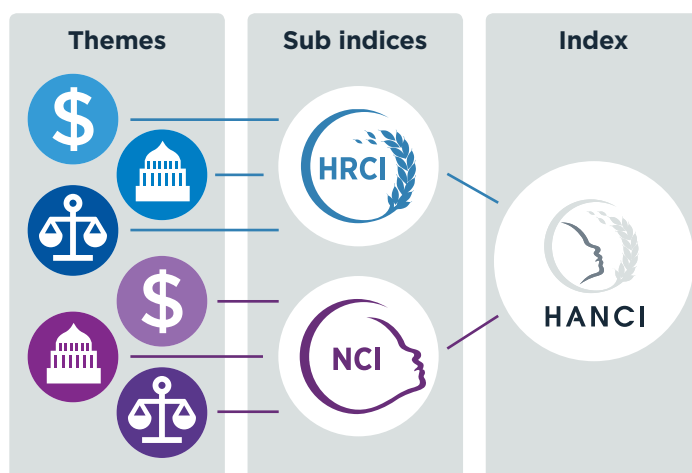
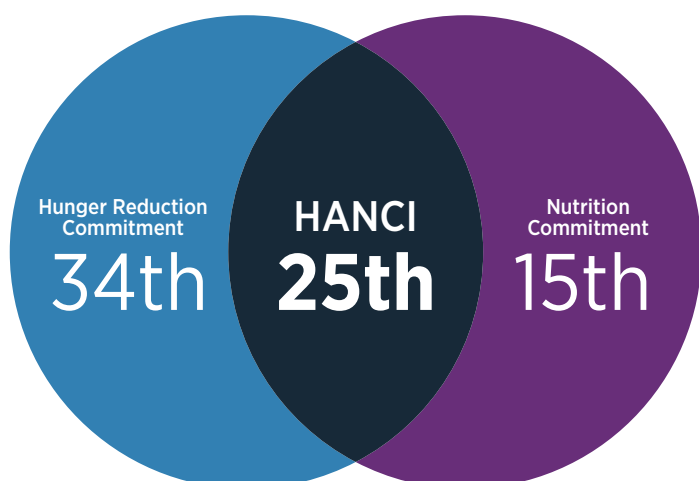


# Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI) 2013

## Key data for Mozambique



1. Guatemala	8. Gambia	15. Vietnam	22. Ethiopia	29. Sierra Leone	36. Togo	43. Myanmar
2. Peru	9. Burkina Faso	16. Bangladesh	23. Niger	30. Zambia	37. Mauritania	44. Sudan
3. Malawi	10. Ghana	17. Uganda	24. Mali	31. Liberia	38. Cameroon	45. Guinea Bissau
4. Brazil	11. Philippines	18. South Africa	<b>25. Mozambique</b>	32. Burundi	39. Afghanistan	
5. Madagascar	12. Indonesia	19. India	26. Cambodia	33. Cote d'Ivoire	40. Yemen	
6. Nepal	13. Rwanda	20. China	27. Kenya	34. Nigeria	41. Congo,DR	
7. Tanzania	14. Senegal	21. Benin	28. Pakistan	35. Lesotho	42. Angola	



Existing rates of: **Stunting: 42.6%** **Wasting: 5.9%** **Proportion of population underweight: 14.9%** Source: Mozambique DHS (2011)

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

- 92% of women aged 15–49 were attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health workers and 100% of children aged 6–59 months received 2 high doses of vitamin A supplements.
- 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.
- Regular (once every three years) nutrition surveys have enabled policymakers to 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 enabling public oversight.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.

### **-** Areas for improvement

- Mozambique's spending in its health sector (7.8% of total public spending) is not yet fully meeting its (15%) commitment set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- Mozambique's spending in agriculture (5.5% of public spending) is only half of what was committed to in the African Union's Maputo Declaration.
- 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 Mozambican law may codify systematic discrimination based on sex.
- Mozambique does not recognise a right to food or a right to social security in its constitution.
- Mozambicans' weak access to water (47% of the population) and sanitation (19%) is a major barrier to improving hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- Civil registration rates are weak (48%), and potentially hold back children's access to critical public services such as health and education.
- Government policies do not support complementary feeding, and nutrition policy could strengthen accountability by setting out time bound nutrition targets to be achieved.

# Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI) 2013

## Key data for Mozambique



### Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	5.5%	2010	24th
Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	7.8%	2011	35th
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>2</sup>	Strong	2012	Joint 7th
Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>2</sup>	Strong	2011	Joint 14th
Civil registration system – coverage of live births (latest year)	48.0%	2008	29th
Functioning of social protection systems <sup>2</sup>	Moderate	2012	12th
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	Weak	2011	18th
Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup>	In Law, not in Practice	2012	6th
Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>	In Law, not in Practice	2011	5th
Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	No	2006	Joint 31st

<sup>1</sup> Upper benchmark for agriculture spending and health spending are Maputo and Abuja pledges, respectively.

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are: ● Very Weak ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong ● Very Strong.

<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong.

<sup>4</sup> Possible scores are: ● Not in Law ● In Law Not in Practice ● In Law & Practice.

### Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	100%	2011	Joint 1st
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	No	2012	39th
Population with access to an improved water source	47.2%	2011	44th
Population with access to improved sanitation	19.1%	2011	35th
Health care visits for pregnant women	92.3%	2008	19th
Nutrition features in national development policies <sup>1</sup>	Strong	2013	2nd
National nutrition plan (yes/no)	Yes	2013	Joint 1st
Multi-sector and multi-stakeholder coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	No	2012	23rd
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2013	Joint 1st
Laws			
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	Fully Enshrined	2011	Joint 1st

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are: ● Not Enshrined in Law ● Voluntary Adoption ● Aspects Enshrined ● Fully enshrined.

\* For full details see [www.hancindex.org](http://www.hancindex.org)

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