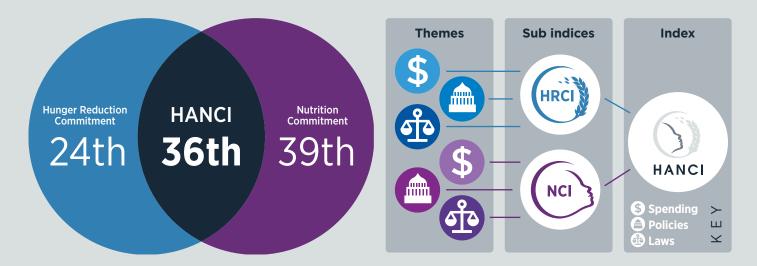


Key data for Mozambique





Existing rates of: Wasting: 4.4% Stunting: 42.3% Proportion of population underweight: 15.6% Source: Government of Mozambique (IOF, 2015)

Strong Performance

- The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.
- In Mozambique, the law gives women economic rights equal to men. These rights are upheld in practice to reduce women's vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Mozambique's medium/ long term national development policy (Proposta do plano quinquenal do governo) assigns strong importance to nutrition.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.

Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (3.1% of public spending in 2019), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Mozambique's spending in its health sector (4.7% of public spending in 2017) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Mozambique, the law gives women equal access to agricultural land as men. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Mozambique does not have a separate budget line for nutrition; this prevents transparency and accountability for spending.
- Policymakers in Mozambique do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2011.
- The Government of Mozambique does not promote complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 64% of children in 2018.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (29.4% in 2017) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- In Mozambique, constitutional protection of the right to social security is weak.
- Social safety nets in Mozambique are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.



Key data for Mozambique



Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

| Public spending | Score* | Year | HRCI Rank of 45 | |
|---|-------------------------|------|-----------------|--|
| S Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending 1 | 3.1% | 2019 | 27th | |
| S Public spending on health as share of total public spending 2 | 4.7% | 2017 | 30th | |
| Policies | | | | |
| Access to land (security of tenure) ³ | Moderate | 2019 | Joint 18th | |
| Access to agricultural research and extension services ³ | Strong | 2019 | Joint 17th | |
| Civil registration system — coverage of live births | 55% | 2015 | 32nd | |
| Functioning of social protection systems ³ | Weak | 2018 | Joint 26th | |
| Laws | | | | |
| 6 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³ | Moderate | 2017 | Joint 10th | |
| Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) 4 | In Law, not in Practice | 2019 | Joint 3rd | |
| Equality of women's economic rights 4 | In Law & Practice | 2019 | Joint 1st | |
| Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no) | No | 2012 | Joint 33rd | |
| Possible scores are: <75% of AU's commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration >=75 % and <100% >=100% Possible scores are: <75% of AU's commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration >=75 % and <100% >=100% Possible scores are: Very weak/Weak Moderate Strong/Very strong | | | | |

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

⁴ Possible scores are:

Not in Law In Law, Not in Practice

In Law & Practice

| Public spending | Score* | Year | NCI Rank of 45 |
|--|------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| \$ Separate budget for nutrition (no/sectoral only/yes) | No | 2019 | Joint 42nd |
| Policies | | | |
| Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children | 64% | 2018 | Joint 24th |
| Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no) | No | 2013 | Joint 43rd |
| Population with access to an improved water source | 70.7% | 2017 | 36th |
| Population with access to improved sanitation | 29.4% | 2017 | 31st |
| Health care visits for pregnant women | 87.2% | 2015 | 27th |
| Nutrition features in national development policy ¹ | Strong | 2015-2019 | 15th |
| National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no) | Yes | 2019 | Joint 1st |
| Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no) | Yes | 2019 | Joint 1st |
| Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no) | Yes | 2019 | Joint 1st |
| National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no) | No | 2011 | Joint 39th |
| Laws | | | |
| (b) ICMBS [^] enshrined in domestic law ² | Fully Enshrined | 2019 | Joint 1st |
| | 1.11. 1. 11. 1.1. 2.1. | | |

Possible scores are: Weak Moderate Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries)





² Possible scores are: Not enshrined in law Few/Many aspects enshrined Fully enshrined

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes