



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 6.1%** **Stunting: 43.1%** **Proportion of population underweight: 15.6%**

Source: Gov. of Mozambique (DHS, 2011)

Strong Performance

- Spending on agriculture (13.63% of public spending in 2014) meets government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Government of Mozambique has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.
- 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.
- 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.
- The Government of Mozambique promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 99% of children in 2014.
- In Mozambique 90.6% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2011.

Areas for improvement

- Mozambique's spending in its health sector (8.8% of public spending in 2014) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Mozambique, the law gives women and men equal economic rights and equal legal access to agricultural land. 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.
- Weak access to an improved source of drinking water (51.1% in 2015) and an improved sanitation facility (20.5% in 2015) prevents positive outcomes for hunger and nutrition in Mozambique.
- 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.
- Civil registration rates are weak (47.9% in 2011) and potentially hold back children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	13.63%	2014	2nd
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	8.8%	2014	28th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ²	Strong	2014	Joint 9th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	Strong	2013	Joint 5th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	47.9%	2011	34th
 Functioning of social protection systems ²	Weak	2016	Joint 20th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ²	Moderate	2013	Joint 8th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ³	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights ³	In Law, not in Practice	2011	Joint 7th
 Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	No	2012	Joint 28th

¹ Possible scores are:  <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%

² Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very Strong

³ 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)	No	2015	Joint 29th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	99%	2014	Joint 2nd
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	51.1%	2015	43rd
 Population with access to improved sanitation	20.5%	2015	32nd
 Health care visits for pregnant women	90.6%	2011	Joint 25th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Moderate	2015-2019	16th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2015	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2015	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2015	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	No	2011	Joint 35th
Laws			
 ICMBMS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	Fully Enshrined	2016	Joint 1st

¹ Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very 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