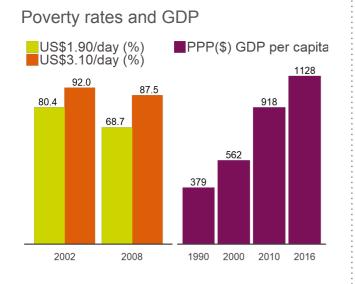
# Mozambique

GLOBAL NUTRITION REPORT

www.globalnutritionreport.org

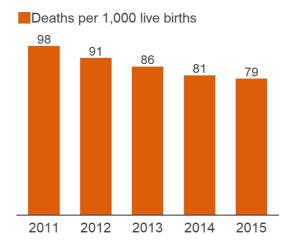
#### **ECONOMICS AND DEMOGRAPHY**



Source: World Bank 2015.

Note: PPP = purchasing power parity.

#### Under-5 mortality rate



Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation 2014.

#### Income inequality

Gini index score*	Gini index rank <sup>†</sup>	Year
45	115	2008

Source: World Bank 2015.

Notes: \*0 = perfect equality, 100 = perfect inequality $^{\dagger}$ . The countries with a Gini index are ranked from most equal (#1) to most unequal (#145).

#### Population

Population (000)	29,669	2017
Under-5 population (000)	5,047	2017
Urban (%)	33	2017
>65 years (000)	15,381	2017

Source: 2015 projections from UNPD 2013.

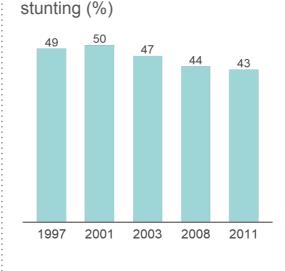
#### CHILD ANTHROPOMETRY

#### Child anthropometry

1,916	2011	
271	2011	
351	2011	
Percentage of children under 5 affected		
6	2011	
2	2011	
8	2011	
16	2011	
2	351 affected 6 2 8	

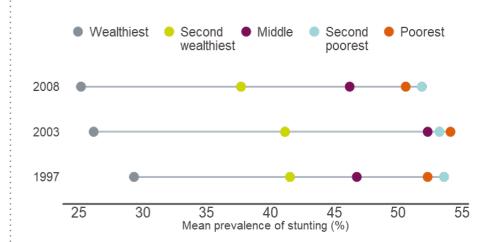
Sources: <sup>a</sup>UNICEF/WHO/WB 2015; <sup>b</sup>UNICEF 2015.

### Prevalence of under-5



Source: UNICEF/WHO/WB 2015.

### Changes in stunting prevalence over time, by wealth quintile



Source: DHS surveys 1990–2011 adapted from Bredenkamp et al. 2014.

#### ADOLESCENT AND ADULT NUTRITION STATUS

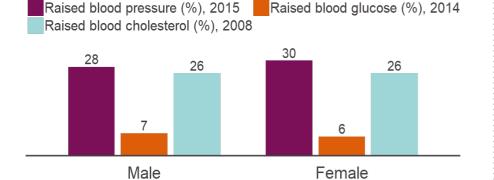
#### Adolescent and adult anthropometry (% population)

Adolescent overweight <sup>a</sup>	NA	NA
Adolescent obesity <sup>a</sup>	NA	NA
Women of reproductive age, thinness <sup>b</sup>	9	2011
Women of reproductive age, short stature <sup>b</sup>	4	2011

Sources:<sup>a</sup> WHO 2015;<sup>b</sup> DHS 2015.

Note: NA = not available.

Metabolic risk factors for diet-related noncommunicable diseases, 2008 (%)



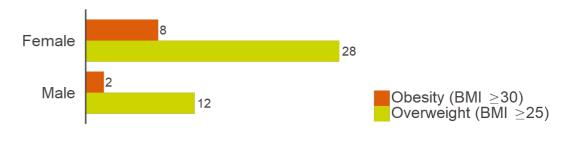
Source: WHO 2014.

#### Micronutrient status of population

Women of reproductive age with anemia <sup>a</sup>			
Total population affected (000)	3,387	2016	
Total population affected (%)	51	2016	
Vitamin A deficiency in children 6-59 months old (%) <sup>b</sup>	55	2013	
Population classification of iodine nutrition (age group 5-19) <sup>c</sup>	Mild iodine deficiency	1998	

Sources: <sup>a</sup>WHO 2015; <sup>b</sup>Stevens et al. 2015; <sup>c</sup>WHO 2004.

#### Prevalence of adult overweight and obesity, 2014 (%)



Source: WHO 2015. Note: BMI=body mass index.

WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY INDICATORS: PROGRESS AGAINST GLOBAL WHA TARGETS

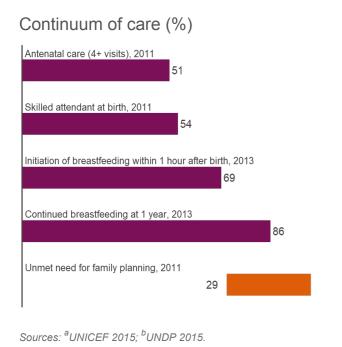
WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY INDICATORS: PROGRESS AGAINST GLOBAL WHA TARGETS					
	Under-5 stunting, 2011 <sup>a</sup>	Under-5 wasting, 2011 <sup>b</sup>	Under-5 overweight, 2011 <sup>a</sup>	WRA Anemia, 2016 <sup>b</sup>	EBF, 2013 <sup>a</sup>
	NA	NA	NA	No progress or worsening	Some progress

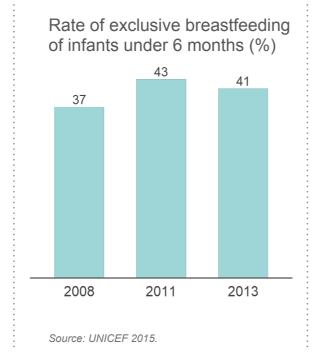
Adult female obesity, 2017<sup>a</sup> Adult male obesity, 2017<sup>a</sup> Adult female diabetes, 2017<sup>a</sup> Adult male diabetes, 2017<sup>a</sup>

Off course Off course Off course

## Mozambique

#### INTERVENTION COVERAGE AND CHILD-FEEDING PRACTICES





Intervention coverage (%)		
Severe acute malnutrition, geographic coverage <sup>a</sup>	27	2012
Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage <sup>b</sup>	99	2014
Children under 5 with diarrhea receiving ORS <sup>b</sup>	55	2011
Immunization coverage, DTP3 <sup>b</sup>	78	2013

Sources: <sup>a</sup>UNICEF/Coverage Monitoring Network/ACF International 2012; <sup>b</sup>UNICEF 2015. Note: ORS = oral rehydration salts; DTP3 = 3 doses of combined diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis

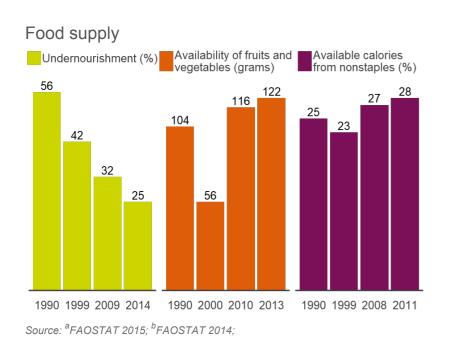
#### Infant and young-child feeding practices (% 6–23 months)

, , ,	,	
Minimum acceptable diet	11	2013
Minimum dietary diversity	30	2013

Source: UNICEF 2015.

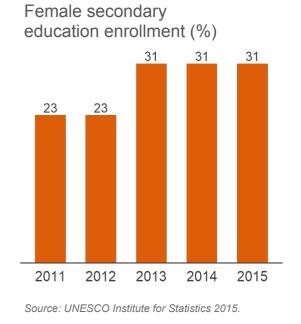
lodized salt consumption<sup>b</sup>

#### **UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS**



	J. 100		
Early childbearing: births by age	18 (%) <sup>a</sup>	40	2011
Gender Inequality Index (score*)	b	0.57	2015
Gender Inequality Index (country	rank) <sup>b</sup>	139	2015
Sources: <sup>a</sup> UNICEF 2015; <sup>b</sup> UNDP 2014.  Note: *0 = low inequality, 1 = high inequality.			
Population density of health workers per 1,000 people			
Physicians	0.06	20	013
Nurses and midwives	0.4	20	013
Community health workers 0.05		20	013
Source: WHO 2015.			

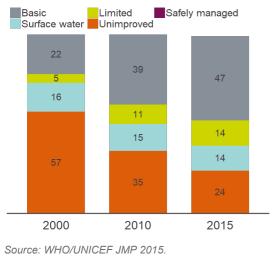
Gender-related determinants



25

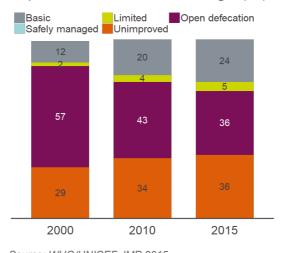
2009

#### Improved drinking water coverage (%)



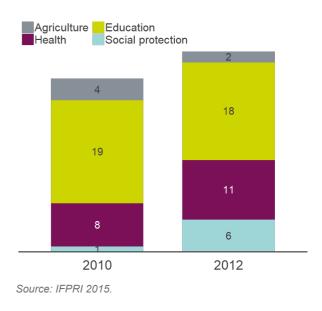


#### Improved sanitation coverage (%)



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2015. Note: Due to rounding, numbers might not add up to 100.

#### Government expenditures (%)



#### FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND POLICY, LEGISLATION, AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

#### Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) country institutional transformations, 2014 (%) Bringing people into a shared space for action 78 Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework 63 Aligning actions around a common results framework 57 Financial tracking and resource mobilisation 39 Total weighted 59

Source: SUN 2014.

Policy and legislative provisions		
National implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes <sup>a</sup>	Full provisions in law	2016
Extent of constitutional right to food <sup>b</sup>	Medium	2003
Maternity protection (Convention 183) <sup>c</sup>	No	2011
Wheat fortification legislation <sup>d</sup>	Planning	2015
Undernutrition mentioned in national development plans and economic growth strategies <sup>e</sup>	19	2015-2019
Overnutrition mentioned in national development plans and economic growth strategies <sup>e</sup>	44	2015-2019
Sources: <sup>a</sup> UNICEF 2014; <sup>b</sup> FAO 2003; <sup>c</sup> ILO 2013; <sup>d</sup> FFI 2015; <sup>e</sup> IDS 2015.		

Availability and stage of implementation of guidelines/ protocols/standards for the management of NCDs

Source: WHO 2014.

Note: NCDs = noncommunicable diseases.