

Demographic data (2010, WPP 2012)

Population: 24.0 million
Children under 5: 4.2 million
Population growth rate (2010): 2.63%

Nutrition data (DHS 2011)

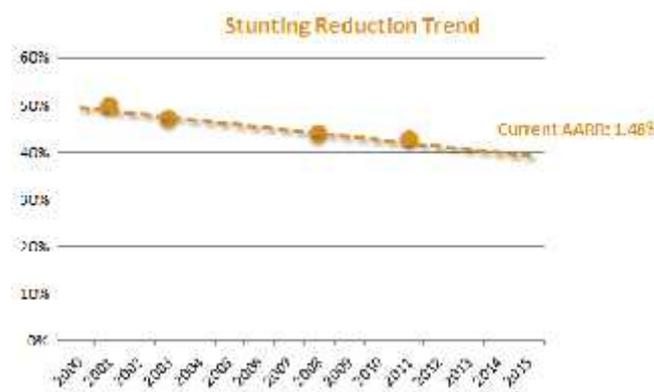
Stunting: 42.6%
Wasting: 5.9%
Low Birth Weight: 16.0%
Overweight: 7.4%
Exclusive Breastfeeding: 42.8%

Cost of Nutrition Plans

Total Cost (5 years) \$409 million
Annual Cost: \$82 million
Per Capita Annual Cost: \$3.12

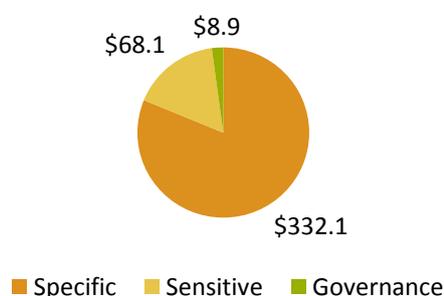
Break-down:

Nutrition-specific interventions: 81.2%
Nutrition-sensitive approaches: 16.6%
Strengthening Governance: 2.2%



* Annual Average Rate of Reduction, Data Source: WHO

Total Cost for 5 Years (millions of USD)



Coverage of Nutrition-Specific Interventions

Good nutrition practices	
Exclusive breastfeeding (0-6 months)	42.8% ¹
Complementary feeding with at least 4 groups per day (6-23 months)	30.1% ¹
Vitamin and mineral intake	
Zinc treatment for diarrhoea	No data
Pregnant women attending 4 or more ANC visits (proxy for iron and folate supplementation)	50.6% ¹
De-worming (12-59 months)	46.3% ¹
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	100% ²
Presence of iodised salt in the house	25% ³

*Comprehensive data on coverage of treatment for acute malnutrition, and micronutrient fortification are not available
Source: ¹DHS 2011; ²UNICEF 2013; ³SOWC 2008*

Mozambique in the SUN Movement

Mozambique joined the SUN Movement in August 2011 and appointed the National Coordinator of the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN) as the SUN Focal Point. Mozambique has set up a multi-sector, multi-stakeholder technical group to coordinate implementation of, and alignment with the multi-sectoral nutrition action plan. UNICEF and the Danish International Development Agency act as the Donor Conveners.

Mozambique Plans for Nutrition

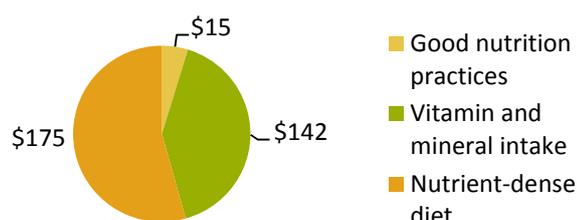
The Government of Mozambique and development partners committed to implementing the Mozambique Multisectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique or *Plano de Acção Multisectorial para a Redução da Desnutrição Crónica (PAMRDC)* in 2010. The Plan sets out seven strategic objectives, outlines specific interventions as well as key progress indicators and identifies which institutions will assume primary responsibility for achieving results. It focuses on setting up a package of priority interventions which will complement the activities included in other relevant plans and strategies, such as the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (ESAN II) and the Integrated Plan for the attainment of MDGs 4 and 5, which are already being implemented.

Cost of Nutrition Plans

The total cost of the PAMRDC over five years is approximately \$409 million. This is an average of \$82 million per year equivalent to a per capita annual cost of just over \$3.

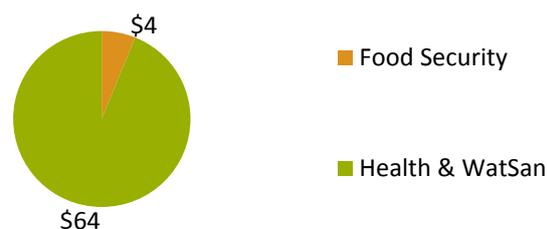
Cost of Nutrition-Specific Interventions Over 5 Years

Nutrition-specific interventions cost \$332 million, or 81% of the total plan cost. These costs are largely allocated to efforts to improve the nutrient-density of the diet and vitamin and mineral intake.



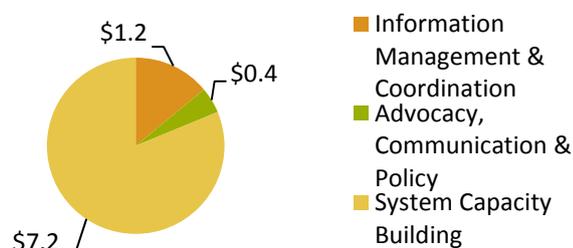
Cost of Nutrition-Sensitive Approaches Over 5 Years

Nutrition-sensitive approaches account for \$68 million, or 17% of total costs. The majority is allocated for health, and water and sanitation with a smaller amount going towards food security approaches.



Cost of Strengthening Governance Over 7 Years

Strengthening governance to implement nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive approaches accounts for \$9 million, or 2% of the total cost of the plan. The majority is allocated to system capacity building.



Priorities, Implementation & Accountability

There is firm commitment to a multi-sectoral approach to addressing malnutrition from the highest levels of the Mozambican government. Currently, the PAMRDC has a strong emphasis on nutrition-specific interventions and SETSAN has started to engage different sectors/ministries in charge of agriculture, social protection, women's empowerment, economic development, rural development, education, employment, trade, and disaster risk prevention and management - in nutrition dialogue and planning to broaden the scope of the PAMRDC.

Domestic & Donor Financing Commitments

Nutrition funding in Mozambique is currently channelled through sector-specific budgets and vertical funding arrangements. However, for the future a common fund for nutrition is envisaged under the Ministry of Finance. Donor partners such as Danish International Development Agency have already committed to contribute to this common fund. Mozambique requires additional technical support to define nutrition funding and track each sector within the Multi-Sectoral Action Plan to Reduce Chronic Malnutrition.

Funding Gap

An in-depth examination of domestic and external funding streams to cover the costs of the PAMRDC will be carried out to estimate the funding gap.