

# REACH Policy Overview - Mozambique

**DRAFT**

Maputo, 20 August 2015



# REACH

ACCELERATING THE SCALE-UP OF FOOD AND NUTRITION ACTIONS



World Food Programme



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

unicef

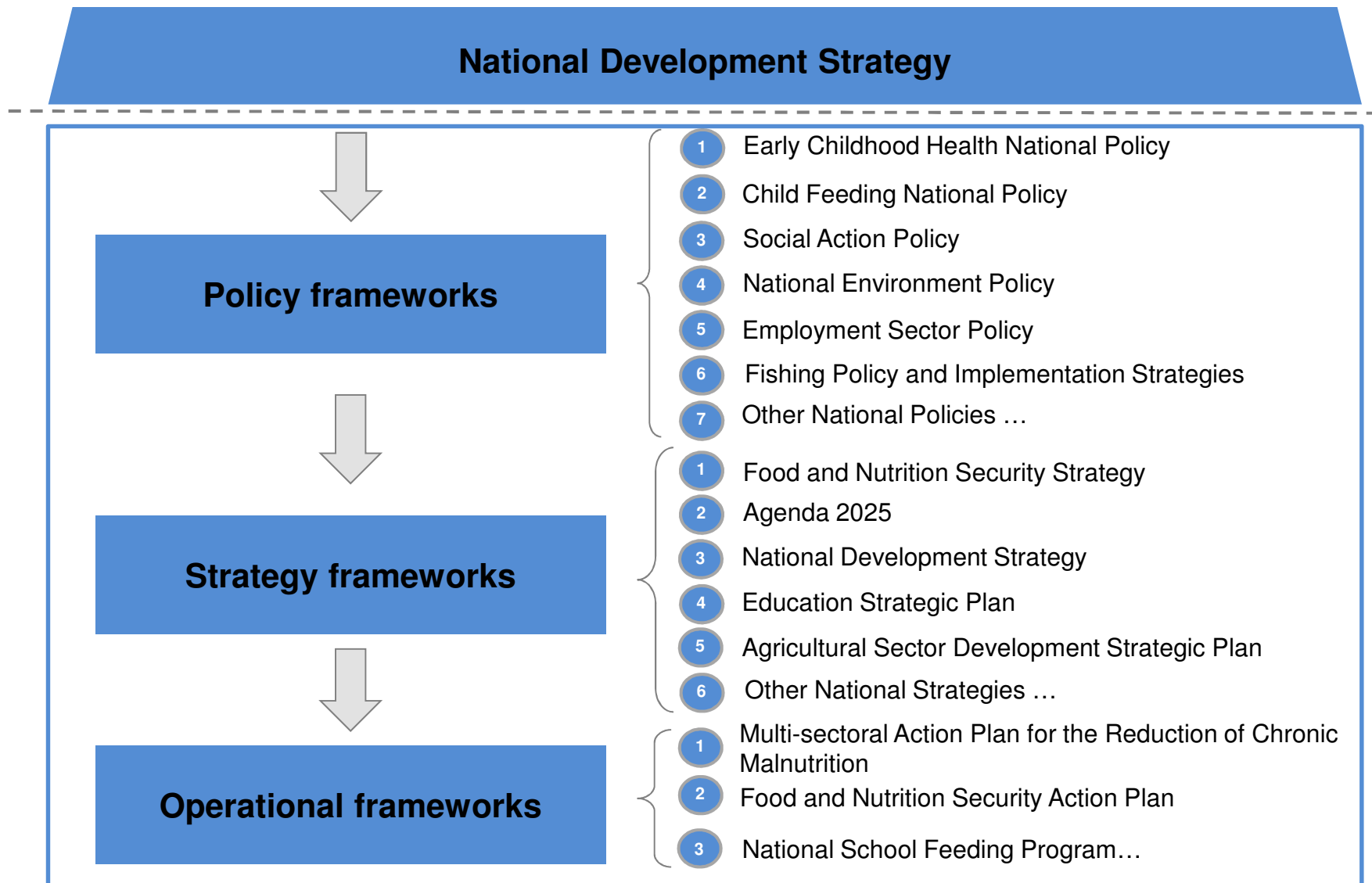


World Health Organization

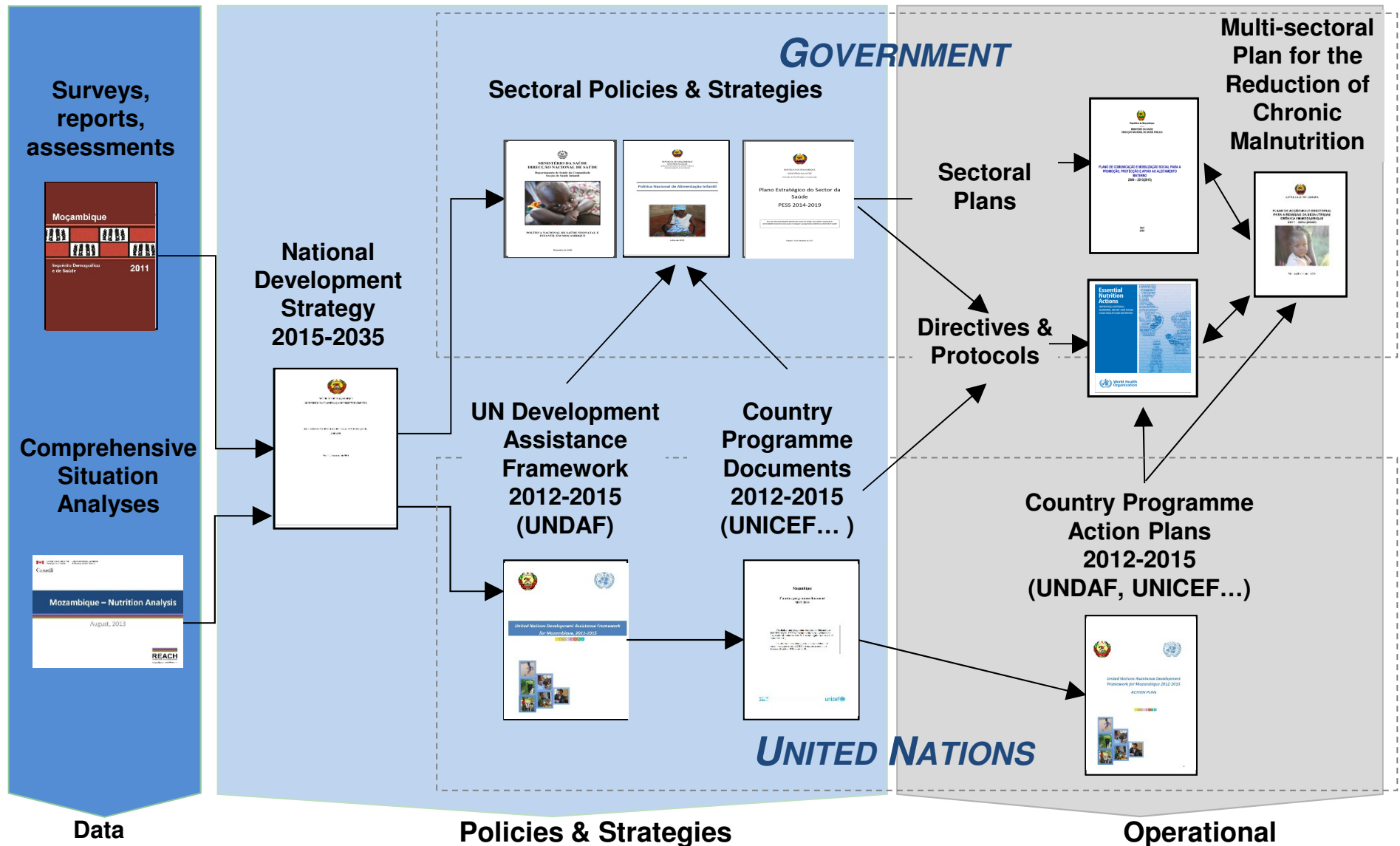


# Landscape of related policy, strategy & operational frameworks

# Nutrition-related documents classified by framework type: policy, strategy and/or operational



# A basic mapping of policy, strategy and operational frameworks to understand national policy and planning processes/flows









# Taking stock of national policies and strategies related to nutrition; Most policies are 10+ years old though strategies are more recent (1/5)

	Document	Period covered	Responsible	Partners
Multi-sectoral	 Food Nutrition and Security Strategy (FNSS)	2008-2015	Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security (SETSAN)	UNICEF, WFP
	 Agenda 2025 (AGENDA25)	2003-2025	National Council	UNDP, African Futures, Universities
	 National Development Strategy (NDS)	2015-2035	Ministry of Economics & Finance	
Health	 Early Childhood Health National Policy (ECHNP)	2006-2015	Ministry of Health	UNFPA, UNICEF
	 Traditional Medicine Policy (TMP)	2004	Ministry of Health	






While there is no Nutrition Policy, there is a Food and Nutrition Strategy that guides the framework through which nutrition is addressed in-country

# Taking stock of national policies and strategies related to nutrition; Most policies are 10+ years old though strategies are more recent (2/5)

	Document	Period covered	Responsible	Partners
Health	 Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP)	2014-2019	Ministry of Health	UNFPA, UNICEF
	 HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan (HIV/AIDS-NSP)	2010-2014	National Council for the Fight Against HIV/AIDS Ministry of Health	UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP
	 Child Feeding National Policy (CFNP)	2013	Ministry of Health	FANTA/FHI 360, HKI, IYCN/CARE, OMS, PMA, PSI, UNICEF, USAID
	 Family Planning and Contraception Strategy (FPCS)	2010-2020	Ministry of Health	UNFPA
Agriculture & Rural Devlpt.	 Environmental National Policy (ENP)	1995	Ministry of Land, Environment & Rural development	
	 Agricultural Sector Development Strategic Plan (ASASP)*	2011-2020	Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security	

\*While this document is called a strategic plan, country actors consider it to serve as a strategy, and thus it is classified with the policies and strategies in this exercise.

## Taking stock of national policies and strategies related to nutrition; Most policies are 10+ years old though strategies are more recent (3/5)

	Document	Period covered	Responsible	Partners
Agriculture & Rural Devlpt.	 Fishery Policy and Implementation Strategies (FPIS)	1996	Ministry of Sea, Interior Water & Fishery	
	 Gender Strategy of the Agricultural Sector (GSAS)	2005	Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security	INIV, IAM
	 Rural Development Strategy (RDS)	2007-2014	Ministry of Land, Environment & Rural Development	
Water	 National Water Resources Management Strategy (NWRMS)	2007	Ministry of Public Works	
Social Protection	 Social Action Policy (SAP)	1998	Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Action	
	 National Basic Social Security Strategy (NBSSS)	2010-2014	Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Action	WFP






# Taking stock of national policies and strategies related to nutrition; Most policies are 10+ years old though strategies are more recent (4/5)

	Document	Period covered	Responsible	Partners
Social Protection	 Ministry of Women and Social Action Strategic Plan (MWSASP)*	2011-2015	Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Action	UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP
	 Strategic Plan for Urban Poverty Reduction (SPUPR)*	2010-2014	Ministry of Planning & Development, Ministry of Economics & Finance, Ministry of State Administration & Public Function, Ministry of Work, Employment & Social Security, Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Action	
Education & Population	 Education Strategic Plan (ESP)*	2012-2016	Ministry of Education & Human Development	UNICEF
	 Population Policy (PP)	1999	Ministry of Economics & Finance	UNFPA
	 Early Childhood Development Strategy (ECDS)	2012-2021	Ministry of Education & Human Development	UNICEF
Youth	 Youth Integral Development Strategy (YIDS)	2006	Ministry of Youth & Sports	UNFPA

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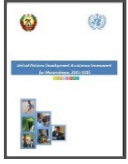



# Taking stock of national policies and strategies related to nutrition; Most policies are 10+ years old though strategies are more recent (5/5)






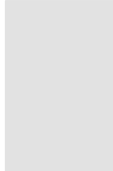
	Document	Period covered	Responsible	Partners
State Administration	 Calamities Management Policy (CMP)	1999	Ministry of State Administration & Public Function	UNFPA
	 State Administration Sector Strategic Plan (SASSP)*	2006-2010	Ministry of State Administration & Public Function	
Employment	 Employment Sector Policy (ESP)	1997	Ministry of Work, Employment & Social Security	
	 Employment and Professional Training Strategy (EPTS)	2006-2015	Ministry of Work, Employment & Social Security	
Private Sector	 Private Sector Restauration Policy (PSRP)	2001	Ministry of Industry & Commerce	

\*While this document is called a strategic plan, country actors consider it to serve as a strategy, and thus it is classified with the policies and strategies in this exercise.

## Taking stock of UN policies and strategies related to nutrition






	<b>Document</b>	<b>Period covered</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Partners</b>
	United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Mozambique (UNDAF)	2012-2015	United Nations	UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WHO, IFAD
	MDG Progress Report (MDG-PP)	2010-2015	Government of Mozambique; National Statistics Institute; and Official Sector Statistic	UN Agencies

# Taking stock of operational frameworks related to nutrition; Various plans have expired or are due to expiry at the end of the year (1/3)

	Document	Period covered	Responsible	Partners
Multi-sectoral	 Multisectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition (PAMRDC)*	2011-2020	Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security - SETSAN	
	 Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan (ESAN II)*	2008-2015	Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security - SETSAN	
	 Government 5-Year Plan (G5P)	2015-2019	National Council	
	 Social and Economic Plan (SEP)	2015	Ministry of Economics & Finance	
Health	 Integrated Plan to Achieve MDGs 4 & 5 (IPA-MDGs)	2009-2015	Ministry of Health	UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, USAID, Pathfinder
	 Communication and Social Mobilization Plan to Promote, Protect, and Support Breastfeeding (CSMPPPSB)	2009-2015	Ministry of Health	


\*The ESAN II takes a general approach on Food and Nutrition Security, while the PAMRDC was developed to respond specifically to chronic malnutrition.

# Taking stock of operational frameworks related to nutrition; Various plans have expired or are due to expiry at the end of the year (2/3)

	Document	Period covered	Responsible	Partners
Health	 National Program for the Control of Malaria	2005	Ministry of Health	
	 National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP)	2013-2017	Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security	FAO
Agriculture	 National Agricultural Development Programme (NADP)	NA	Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security	
	 Master Plan of Fishery (MPF)	2010-2019	Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security	
Social Protection	 Action Plan for the Reduction of Poverty (APRP)	2011-2014	Ministry of Planning & Development	

The agriculture-related plans are the only ones which will still be in effect in the coming years

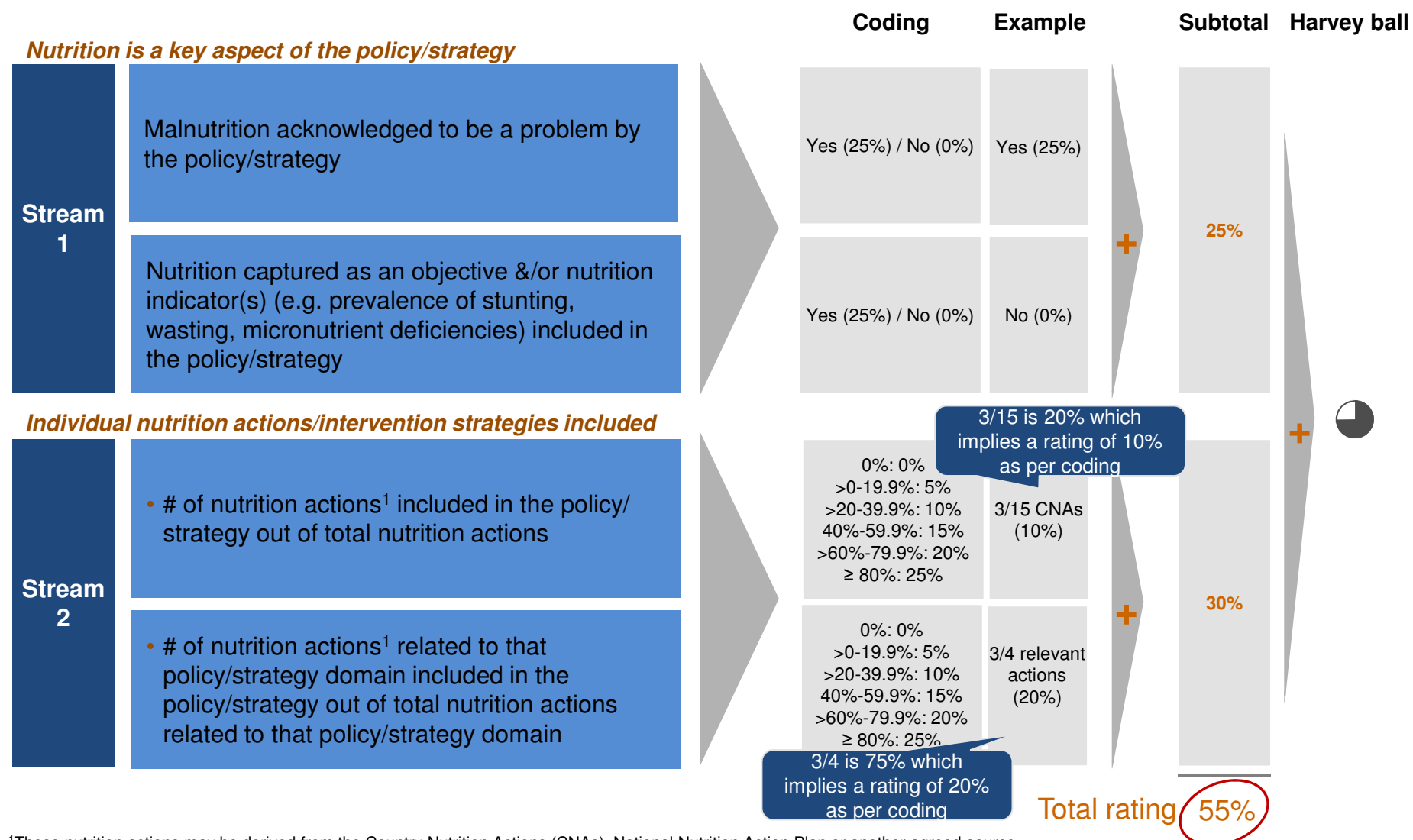
# Taking stock of operational frameworks related to nutrition; Various plans have expired or are due to expiry at the end of the year (3/3)

	Document	Period covered	Responsible	Partners
Education	 <p>National School Feeding Program (NSFP)</p>	2013	Ministry of Education & Human Development	
Industry	 <p>National Food Fortification Program (NFFP)</p>	2011-2015	Ministry of Industry and Commerce	



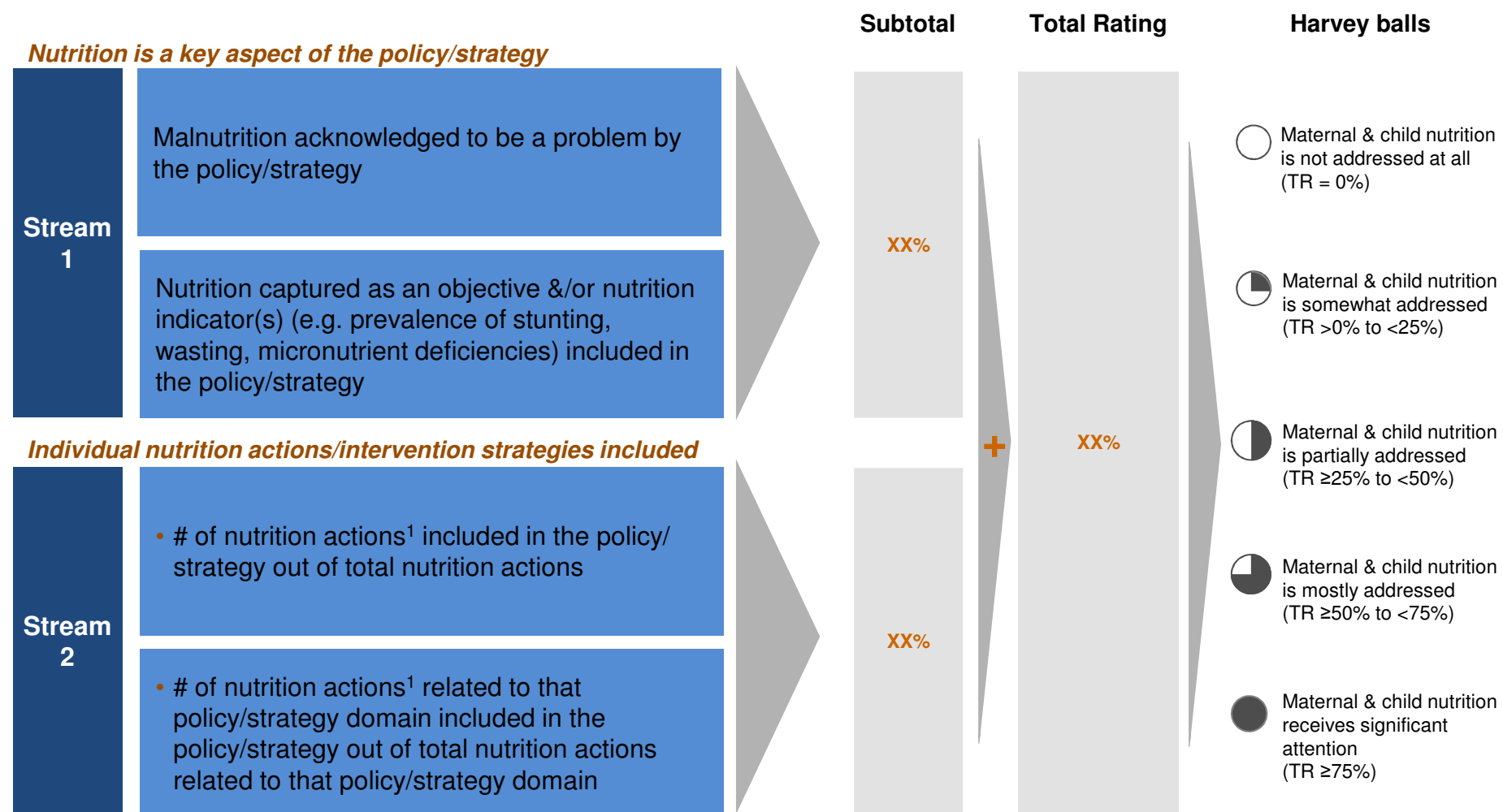
## **Applying the nutrition lens to the policy & strategy frameworks**

# Two streams of standardised criteria established to ascertain the extent to which nutrition is covered by policy and strategy frameworks



<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Country Nutrition Actions (CNAs), National Nutrition Action Plan or another agreed source

# Subtotal scores of two streams summed into a total rating that is used to assign Harvey balls in order to estimate nutrition 'coverage' of policies/strategies



TR = Total Rating



## Stream 1: Qualifying whether nutrition is broadly reflected by policy and strategy frameworks (1/11)

Document	Period covered	Nutrition objectives &/or nutrition indicators included in document	Remarks (e.g. references to nutrition)
SAP	1998 - NA	No nutrition objectives &/or indicators included	While SAP prioritizes pre-school age children, vulnerable children, women, & chronic ill people, there is no reference to nutrition.
CMP	1999 - NA	No nutrition objectives &/or indicators included	<p>The policy encompasses the need to guarantee food security in times of calamities &amp; adverse shocks.</p> <p>Social protection actions (e.g. food-for-work &amp; employment creation projects), are mentioned.</p> <p>There is no direct reference to nutrition.</p>
TMP	2004 - NA	No nutrition objectives &/or indicators included	There is no reference to nutrition.
PP	1999 - NA	No nutrition objectives &/or indicators included	<p>PP mentions the importance of maternal &amp; child health, the role of women in society – gender equality –, education, healthcare access, &amp; resources distribution.</p> <p>The main issues discussed are: high population growth rate; high fertility rate; low capacity of women &amp; men to manage their reproductive lives; high maternity &amp; child mortality rates; poor knowledge of contraceptive methods; growth without infrastructure (e.g. sanitation); poor hygiene practices; and environmental pressures (including water).</p> <p>There is no direct reference to nutrition.</p>

## Stream 1: Qualifying whether nutrition is broadly reflected by policy and strategy frameworks (2/11)

Document	Period covered	Nutrition objectives &/or nutrition indicators included in document	Remarks (e.g. references to nutrition)
PSRP	2001 - NA	No nutrition objectives &/or indicators included.	PSRP mentions the need to distinguish the role of the State & the Private Sector in the provision of public services & basic infrastructure, e.g. basic sanitation services.  There is no direct reference to nutrition.
Employment Sector Policy	1997 - NA	No nutrition objectives &/or indicators included.	Social protection actions directed to women & children are mentioned.  <b>Priorities of the policy:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of work conditions</li> <li>• Development &amp; extension of social security benefits</li> </ul> One of the policy strategies encompasses the creation of Hygiene Commissions in the workplace but it does not acknowledge the linkage to nutrition.  There is no direct reference to nutrition.
ECHNP	2006 - 15	<b>Nutrition indicators &amp; targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of anemia prevalence in children 6-59 months old from 75% in 2002 to 50% in 2010 and to 30% in 2015.</li> </ul> <b>Other related indicators &amp; targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of % of babies with low birthweight (&gt;2.5 kg) – from 9.8% (2004) to 7% (2010) &amp; to 4% (2015).</li> <li>• Reduction of &gt;5 mortality rates due to severe acute malnutrition from 15.2% (2004) to 12.5% (2010) &amp; to 10% (2015).</li> <li>• Reduction underweight prevalence from 24% (2003) to 18% (2010) and to 13% in 2015.</li> </ul>	Malnutrition is recognized to contribute to 20% of child deaths & to be caused by the insufficient &/or inadequate food consumption and infections.  High levels of chronic malnutrition (41%) & a low exclusive breastfeeding rate (30%) are presented.  Micronutrient deficiencies, in particular iodine, iron, & vitamin A, are also mentioned as problems.  The necessity for multi-sectoral action is acknowledged in the policy.

## Stream 1: Qualifying whether nutrition is broadly reflected by policy and strategy frameworks (3/11)

Document	Period covered	Nutrition objectives &/or indicators included in document	nutrition	Remarks (e.g. references to nutrition)
ENP	1995 - NA	No nutrition objectives &/or indicators included.		<p>Attention is given to the promotion of equal opportunities to women.</p> <p>Production of protein-rich food is promoted as the policy calls for better utilization of the country's fishery potential, loss reduction, &amp; cooperation of other ministries with the fishery sector.</p> <p>There is no direct reference to nutrition.</p>
FPIS	1996 - NA	No nutrition objectives &/or indicators included.		<p>The policy aims to align fishery activities with the country's economic development objectives, e.g. food security.</p> <p>The country's "food deficit" is recognized as a problem &amp; a cause of undernutrition.</p> <p>The policy aims to develop the country's fishery activities in order to contribute to food security, improve the diet of the population, and increase exports.</p>
AGENDA 2025	2003 - 25	No nutrition objectives &/or indicators included.		<p>Malnutrition is recognized as a threat for the development of Mozambique.</p> <p>The reduction of malnutrition is recognized as a challenge for the health sector, specifically. The need to have more human resources with nutrition knowledge is also highlighted.</p> <p>The strategy emphasizes the need to improve food security but does not mention the linkages between food security &amp; nutrition.</p>

## Stream 1: Qualifying whether nutrition is broadly reflected by policy and strategy frameworks (4/11)

Document	Period covered	Nutrition objectives &/or nutrition indicators included in document	Remarks (e.g. references to nutrition)
CFNP	2013 - NA	<p>No nutrition objectives are included</p> <p>No nutritional impact indicators are included though a series of nutrition-related indicators are, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timely initiation of breastfeeding (BF)</li> <li>• Excl. BF for children &lt;6 mo. old</li> <li>• Excl. BF for children &lt;6 mo. old exposed to HIV</li> <li>• Continued BF until 1 year of age or more</li> <li>• Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for children 6-8 mo. old</li> <li>• Minimum dietary diversification for children 6-23 mo. old</li> <li>• Min. feeding freq. for children 6-23 mo. old</li> <li>• Min. acceptable diet among children 6-23 mo. old</li> <li>• Consumption of iron-rich foods among children 6-23 mo. old</li> </ul>	<p>Chronic malnutrition is considered the main nutrition problem in Mozambique.</p> <p>Nutrition is recognized as a child right in support of good health.</p> <p>The “1000 days” window of opportunity is mentioned as the priority for nutrition action.</p> <p>International recommended interventions for child feeding are mentioned based on the Copenhagen Consensus (May 2012).</p>
NDS	2015 - 35	<p>No nutrition objectives are included</p> <p>Chronic malnutrition is included as an indicator with the below targets specified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce from 45% to 20% in 2035</li> </ul>	<p>The prevalence of chronic malnutrition is acknowledged to be high &amp; to be closely linked to poverty.</p> <p>Nutrition is recognized as key to improving health indicators. It advocates for integrated solutions to improve sanitation, nutrition, education, &amp; environmental conditions.</p> <p>Food security is prioritized in agricultural actions though explicit linkages to nutrition are not identified.</p> <p>Fishery &amp; aquaculture are mentioned as a means to improve the diet of the population though explicit linkages to nutrition are not identified.</p> <p>Infrastructure investments &amp; sanitation improvement are mentioned as key actions, though again there is no linkage made to nutrition.</p>

## Stream 1: Qualifying whether nutrition is broadly reflected by policy and strategy frameworks (5/11)

Document	Period covered	Nutrition objectives &/or nutrition indicators included in document	Remarks (e.g. references to nutrition)
FNSS	2008 - 15	<p>Specific nutrition objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce prevalence of wasting, stunting &amp; micronutrient deficiencies through the improvement of nutrition practices &amp; feeding/eating habits, health conditions, water, &amp; sanitation.</li> </ul> <p>Nutrition Indicators include the prevalence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chronic malnutrition (stunting);</li> <li>Acute malnutrition (wasting);</li> <li>Iodine deficiency;</li> <li>Anaemia among children &amp;-women of reproductive age;</li> <li>Vitamin A deficiency in children &amp; women of reproductive age.</li> </ul> <p>Nutrition-related indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% low birthweight newborns;</li> </ul>	<p>Further deterioration of chronic malnutrition is mentioned as a threat.</p> <p>Chronic malnutrition is said to reduce the country's productivity by 2-3% of GDP.</p> <p>Production, access, utilization, adequacy (incl. quality), &amp; stability of food are strategic pillars of FNSS.</p> <p>Nutrition is recognized to be correlated with poverty &amp;-to be higher in rural areas.</p> <p>A multi-sectoral approach is mentioned as essential to improving food &amp;-nutrition security.</p> <p>Levels of chronic &amp;-acute malnutrition are presented.</p>
NBSSS	2010 - 14	No nutrition objectives &/or indicators included.	<p>Malnutrition is recognized as a poverty indicator &amp; a considerable problem in the country.</p> <p>People infected with HIV/AIDS are recognized to need special nutritional care.</p> <p>Gender inequality is noted as a negative impact on development.</p> <p>Several social protection actions related to nutrition are mentioned: e.g. food subsidies; direct social support; centres for nutrition rehabilitation; micronutrient supplementation; school meals; &amp; vouchers for agricultural production.</p>

## Stream 1: Qualifying whether nutrition is broadly reflected by policy and strategy frameworks (6/11)

Document	Period covered	Nutrition objectives &/or nutrition indicators included in document	Remarks (e.g. references to nutrition)
NWRMS	2007 - NA	No nutrition objectives &/or indicators included.	<p>Safe drinking water, sanitation, water for food security &amp; rural development are recognized as challenges in water resources management.</p> <p>Inter-sectoral coordination is recognized as necessary.</p> <p>The importance of involving women in the development &amp; implementation of policies is recognized.</p> <p>Water availability for fish culture is prioritized.</p> <p><b>There is no direct reference to nutrition.</b></p>
MWSASP	2011 - 15	No nutrition objectives &/or indicators included.	<p>High level of chronic malnutrition recognised to have a deep impact at individual &amp; nat'l levels, leading to high rates of &lt;5 morbidity &amp; mortality &amp; limiting early childhood development, school performance, adult productivity &amp; overall development.</p> <p>High rates of HIV/AIDS are said to have a considerable negative impact on levels of education, nutrition &amp; health. Early marriage is considered one of the main causes of HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>The strategy promotes the empowerment, education &amp; employment of young women.</p>
GSAS	2005 - NA	<p>Strategic Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote nutrition education campaigns to improve the diet of families.</li> </ul>	<p>Malnutrition is not clearly recognized as a problem in the country, despite including food security &amp; nutrition as a strategic objective.</p> <p>The strategy recognizes that food &amp; nutrition security can contribute to poverty reduction.</p> <p>Fight against HIV/AIDS &amp; other endemic diseases is promoted though linkages to nutrition are not identified.</p>

## Stream 1: Qualifying whether nutrition is broadly reflected by policy and strategy frameworks (7/11)

Document	Period covered	Nutrition objectives &/or nutrition indicators included in document	Remarks (e.g. references to nutrition)
MDG-PP	2010 - 15	<p>No nutrition objectives are included</p> <p>Nutrition indicators include the prevalence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Underweight among children (under 5f yrs. old)</li> <li>• Moderate &amp; severe acute malnutrition among children (under 5 yrs. old)</li> <li>• Moderate &amp; severe chronic malnutrition among children (under 5 yrs. old)</li> </ul> <p>Other nutrition related indicators &amp; targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</li> </ul>	<p>Recognizes that levels of moderate &amp; severe underweight are above the acceptable level (16%) &amp; target (17%) for 2015.</p> <p>Mentions that the level of chronic malnutrition remains high. According to WHO, the causes are repeated infections &amp; inadequate nutritional consumption.</p> <p>It states that a good nutritional status has a positive influence on a children's health &amp; immunological status, as well as motor &amp; cognitive development.</p> <p>It notes that all types of malnutrition disproportionately affect rural areas, boys, &amp; low wealth quintiles.</p>
Education Strategic Plan	2012 - 16	No nutrition objectives and/or indicators included.	<p>The high % of chronic malnutrition is said to have a negative impact on the cognitive development of school children.</p> <p>Chronic malnutrition is acknowledged as being difficult to overcome.</p> <p>A balanced &amp; adequate diet is recognized to be essential for students retention &amp; academic performance.</p> <p>Nutritional status is recognized to be linked to poverty &amp; lack of nutrition knowledge.</p> <p>The strategic plan recognizes that a multi-sectoral approach is necessary to combat malnutrition.</p>

## Stream 1: Qualifying whether nutrition is broadly reflected by policy and strategy frameworks (8/11)

Document	Period covered	Nutrition objectives &/or nutrition indicators included in document	Remarks (e.g. references to nutrition)
HSSP	2014 - 19	<p>No nutrition objectives included</p> <p>The below nutrition indicator is included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of children under 5 yrs. old with chronic malnutrition</li> </ul>	<p>High levels of malnutrition in Mozambique are presented.</p> <p>Malnutrition is recognized as negatively influencing the physical &amp; cognitive development of children, the productivity of individuals, &amp; the economy.</p> <p>Immediate causes of malnutrition are mentioned: inadequate nutrient intake, infectious diseases, &amp; early pregnancy.</p> <p>Indirect causes of malnutrition are also mentioned: food insecurity, poverty, access to water &amp; sanitation, inadequate mother &amp; child care.</p> <p>HSSP also advocates for support to the implementation PAMRDC.</p>
HIV/AIDS-NSP	2010 - 14	<p>No nutrition objectives included</p> <p>The below nutrition indicator is included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of malnourished patients that improve their nutritional status</li> <li>• Target: Increase the number of malnourished patients that improve their nutritional status</li> </ul>	<p>Chronic malnutrition is mentioned as a considerable problem in Mozambique, reducing productivity by 2-3% of the country's GDP.</p> <p>Nutritional support for the treatment of people infected with HIV is included.</p> <p>It notes that there is a scarcity of integrated programs that encompass food &amp; nutrition insecurity associated with HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Food &amp; nutrition security is seen as key for the treatment &amp; mitigation of consequences associated with HIV/AIDS.</p>



## Stream 1: Qualifying whether nutrition is broadly reflected by policy and strategy frameworks (9/11)

Document	Period covered	Nutrition objectives &/or nutrition indicators included in document	Remarks (e.g. references to nutrition)
ASDSP	2011 - 20	No nutrition objectives &/or indicators included.	<p>Mentions that ag. is essential for food &amp; nutrition security, but does not clearly recognizes malnutrition as a problem.</p> <p>Climate uncertainty &amp; droughts, particularly in semi-arid zones, are mentioned as factors that contribute to food &amp; nutrition insecurity.</p> <p>One of the principles of the document is: the human right to adequate food, which presumes the access to sufficient quantities of diversified, secure, &amp; nutritious foods.</p>
RDS	2007 - 14	<p>Nutrition objective included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to human capital actions, including the ones related to life expectancy, knowledge, sanitation, &amp; nutrition</li> </ul> <p>No nutrition indicators included.</p>	<p>Nutrition is recognized as one of the weakest areas of human development in the country.</p> <p>RDS promotes the development of aquaculture &amp; small-scale fishery, contributing to the production of nutritious foods.</p> <p>Promotes the fight against malaria, respiratory diseases &amp; HIV without mentioning the linkages to nutrition.</p> <p>Prenatal care &amp; women access to land are also promoted.</p> <p>Water treatment/regulation is an strategic action though linkages to nutrition are not discussed.</p>
EPTS	2006 - 15	No nutrition objectives &/or indicators included.	<p>Women &amp; young people are mentioned as priority target groups. The strategy promotes the creation of jobs &amp; professional training for young women.</p> <p>Emphasizes work security, but does not mention breastfeeding friendly workplaces, maternity leave, etc.</p> <p>Prevention of HIV/AIDS in the workplace &amp; elimination of child labour are mentioned.</p> <p>Hygiene in the workplace is promoted.</p> <p><b>There is no direct reference to nutrition.</b></p>

## Stream 1: Qualifying whether nutrition is broadly reflected by policy and strategy frameworks (10/11)

Document	Period covered	Nutrition objectives &/or nutrition indicators included in document	Remarks (e.g. references to nutrition)
ECDS	2012 - 21	<p>No nutrition objectives included.</p> <p>Nutrition indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % severe &amp; moderate acute malnutrition</li> <li>• % of children (6-59 months old) that received the 2nd dose of vit. A supplementation</li> </ul> <p>Other nutrition-related indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % cases of diarrhea in children &lt;5 years old</li> <li>• % children that is exclusively breastfed</li> <li>• Incidence of diseases caused by iodine deficiency, vit. A deficiency, &amp; anemia</li> <li>• Reduction of low birthweight(&lt; 2.5 kg)</li> <li>• Reduction of "insufficient growth"</li> </ul>	<p>Nutrition is recognized as 1 of the main factors that cause child mortality.</p> <p>High levels of chronic malnutrition are mentioned.</p> <p>Inadequate nutrient intake, high infection rates, &amp; early pregnancy are seen as the main causes of chronic malnutrition.</p> <p>Investments in early child nutrition are said to bring important returns for child overall development.</p> <p>Recognizes that a multi-sectoral approach is needed to improve nutrition.</p>
YIDS	2006 - NA	No nutrition objectives &/or indicators included.	<p>The document mentions the promotion of a balanced nutrition in one of its strategic actions.</p> <p>The document aims to engage young men and women in advocacy for sexual and reproductive health and in the fight against HIV/AIDS, believing that they will then practice better reproductive health behaviours.</p> <p>Access to education, especially to young women, is promoted, though the linkages to nutrition are not mentioned.</p> <p>Gender equity is mentioned several times in the document though not necessarily in relation to nutrition.</p>
FPCS	2010 - 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No nutrition objectives and/or indicators included.</li> </ul>	<p>Malnutrition is not explicitly recognized as a problem.</p> <p>Family planning is recognized to have a vital role in child nutrition and in combating the development of infectious diseases.</p>

## Stream 1: Qualifying whether nutrition is broadly reflected by policy and strategy frameworks (11/11)

Document	Period covered	Nutrition objectives &/or nutrition indicators included in document	Remarks (e.g. references to nutrition)
SASSP	2006 - 10	No nutrition objectives and/or indicators included.	<p>There is no reference to nutrition.</p> <p>SASSP contributes to the effective implementation of the governmental strategic plans; it encompasses the institutional environment &amp; the financial needs of governmental programs.</p>
SPUPR	2010 - 14	No nutrition objectives and/or indicators included.	<p>Emphasizes employment promotion &amp; social protection e.g. financing for farmers &amp; livestock keepers, public works for water &amp; sanitation infrastructure, food subsidies, etc.</p> <p>Mentions that the greater the number of family members in a household, the lower its per capita consumption (including food consumption).</p> <p><b>There is no direct reference to nutrition.</b></p>
UNDAF	2012 - 15	<p>No nutrition objectives included.</p> <p>Nutrition indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevalence of chronic malnutrition among &lt;5s (disaggregated by sex, province, rural/urban) – Baseline: Female 40.7%, Male 46.8%, Rural 47.3%, Urban 34.7%, National Avg. 44% (MICS); Target: 30% of &lt;5s</li> <li>% of the population with chronic food &amp; nutrition insecurity [SETSAN-AVC] – Baseline: 35% (2009); Target: 25% (2014)</li> </ul>	<p>The document recognizes that the low productivity of the agricultural sector, low quality of basic social services, and vulnerability to climate shocks are responsible for high levels of chronic malnutrition &amp; food insecurity.</p> <p>It promotes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural development;</li> <li>Social programmes for vulnerable groups;</li> <li>Delivery of quality water supply &amp; sanitation;</li> <li>Fight against malaria, TB, &amp; HIV/AIDS;</li> <li>Gender-sensitive sexual &amp; reproductive health services;</li> <li>Delivery of coordinated nutrition &amp; food security services;</li> <li>Increased knowledge &amp; awareness of populations about health, food security, nutrition risks;</li> <li>Integrated literacy &amp; life-skills programmes for vulnerable youth &amp; women.</li> </ul>

## Stream 2: Qualifying the inclusion of nutrition actions in policies and strategies; core nutrition actions are included in related policies and strategies to varying extents

Two policies do not include any core nutrition actions

16 Core Nutrition Actions	SAP 1998	CMP 1999	TMP 2004	PP 1999	PSRP 2001	Employment SP, 1997
Prevention of early marriage/pregnancy				✓		
Nutrition education						
Antenatal care				✓		
Family planning				✓		
Exclusive breastfeeding						
Complementary feeding						
Deworming						
Vit. A supplementation						
Consumption of nutritious food						
Production of nutritious food						
Processing and storage						
Social protection	✓	✓				✓
Food fortification						
Hygiene promotion				✓		✓
Water						
Sanitation						

## Stream 2: National policies on Early Childhood Health (ECHNP) and the Child Feeding (CFNP) include the most core nutrition actions, even more than the Food & Nutrition Security Strategy

16 Core Nutrition Actions	Policies				Strategies		
	ECHNP 2006	ENP 1995	FPIS 1996	CFNP 2013	AGENDA25 2003	FNSS 2007	NDS 2014
Prevention of early marriage/pregnancy	✓						
Nutrition education	✓			✓		✓	
Antenatal care	✓			✓			
Family planning	✓				✓		
Exclusive breastfeeding	✓			✓			
Complementary feeding	✓			✓		✓	
Deworming	✓						
Vit. A supplementation	✓			✓		✓	
Consumption of nutritious food	✓			✓		✓	
Production of nutritious food		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Processing and storage			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Social protection	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Food fortification				✓			
Hygiene promotion	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Water	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Sanitation	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

## Stream 2: The inclusion of core nutrition actions in related strategies is highly variable with MDG-PP and HSSP being the most comprehensive

16 Core Nutrition Actions	NWRMS 2007	NBSSS 2010	MDG-PP 2010	Strategies MWSASP 2011	HSSP 2013	HIV/AIDS-NSP 2010	ASDSP 2010
Prevention of early marriage/pregnancy			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Nutrition education			✓		✓	✓	✓
Antenatal care			✓		✓	✓	
Family planning			✓		✓		
Exclusive breastfeeding			✓		✓		
Complementary feeding		✓			✓		
Deworming					✓		
Vit. A supplementation					✓		
Consumption of nutritious food		✓	✓		✓		
Production of nutritious food	✓	✓					✓
Processing and storage							✓
Social protection		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Food fortification					✓		
Hygiene promotion					✓		
Water	✓		✓		✓		
Sanitation	✓		✓		✓		

Note: The HSSP encompasses micronutrient supplementation; however, it does not explicitly specify vitamin A as one of them.

## Stream 2: The Early Childhood Development Strategy (ECDS) includes a number of core nutrition actions

16 Core Nutrition Actions	Strategies					
	ECDS 2012	YIDS 2006	RDS 2007	EPTS 2006	GSAS 2005	Edu. SP 2012
Prevention of early marriage/pregnancy			✓			
Nutrition education	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Antenatal care	✓		✓		✓	
Family planning	✓	✓				
Exclusive breastfeeding	✓					
Complementary feeding						✓
Deworming						✓
Vit. A supplementation	✓					✓
Consumption of nutritious food	✓		✓		✓	✓
Production of nutritious food	✓		✓		✓	
Processing and storage					✓	
Social protection					✓	✓
Food fortification						
Hygiene promotion	✓			✓		✓
Water	✓		✓		✓	✓
Sanitation	✓		✓			✓

Notes: The EPTS only mentions the promotion of professional training for women and creation of jobs for women; those social protection mechanisms, however, are not contained in the country's definition of social protection for nutrition as per the PAMRDC. The Edu. SP encompasses micronutrient supplementation; however, it does not explicitly specify vitamin A as one of them.






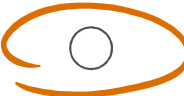




## Stream 2: While the UNDAF includes just over half of the core nutrition actions, there is scope for it to further integrate the others

**The SASSP does not include any core nutrition actions**

16 Core Nutrition Actions	SASSP 2005	SPUPR 2010	FPCS 2010	UNDAF 2011
Prevention of early marriage/pregnancy			✓	✓
Nutrition education				✓
Antenatal care			✓	✓
Family planning			✓	✓
Exclusive breastfeeding				
Complementary feeding				
Deworming				
Vit. A supplementation				
Consumption of nutritious food				
Production of nutritious food		✓		✓
Processing and storage				✓
Social protection		✓		✓
Food fortification				
Hygiene promotion				
Water		✓		✓
Sanitation		✓		✓



## Policies with quarter or half-filled Harvey balls and upcoming reviews to be prioritised for follow-up action

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition	Remarks
 Social Action Policy (SAP)	1998	TBD	Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Action	None		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No reference to nutrition</li> <li>Policy prioritizes pre-school age children, vulnerable children, women &amp; chronically ill people</li> </ul>
 Calamities Management Policy (CMP)	1999	TBD	Ministry of State Adm. & Public Function	UNFPA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No direct reference to nutrition.</li> <li>Policy encompasses the need to guarantee food security during emergencies &amp; adverse shocks.</li> <li>Social protection actions, e.g. food-for-work &amp; employment creation projects are mentioned</li> </ul>
 Traditional Medicine Policy (TMP)	2004	TBD	Ministry of Health	None		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No reference to nutrition.</li> </ul>
 Population Policy (PP)	1999	TBD	Ministry of Econ. & Finance	UNFPA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No direct reference to nutrition</li> <li>Mentions the importance of maternal &amp; child health, the role of women in society, gender equity, education, healthcare access &amp; resources distribution</li> <li>Mentions high population growth rate, high fertility rate, low capacity of women &amp; men to manage their reproductive lives, high maternity &amp; child mortality rates, poor knowledge of contraceptive methods, poor sanitation &amp; hygiene, poor water quality</li> </ul>
 Private Sector Restoration Policy (PSRP)	2001	TBD	Ministry of Industry & Commerce	None		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No direct reference to nutrition</li> <li>Mentions the need to distinguish the role of the State &amp; the Private Sector in the provision of public services &amp; basic infrastructure, e.g. basic sanitation services</li> </ul>

Most policies were developed several years ago & may benefit from being updated, providing opportunities to better integrate nutrition into such frameworks













Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all

## The findings indicate opportunities for further integrating nutrition into a number of related policies and strategies, though little is known about the timing of policy revisions

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition	Remarks
 Employment Sector Policy (ESP)	1997	TBD	Ministry of Work, Employment & Social Security	None		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No direct reference to nutrition</li> <li>Mentions social protection actions directed to women, improvement of work conditions; development &amp; extension of social security benefits, &amp; creation of Hygiene Commissions in the workplace</li> </ul>
 Early Childhood Health National Policy (ECHNP)	2006-15	2015	Ministry of Health	UNFPA, UNICEF		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malnutrition recognized as the main cause of child deaths</li> <li>Micronutrient deficiencies are mentioned as problems</li> <li>Recognizes the necessity for multi-sectoral action in addressing malnutrition</li> </ul>
 Environmental National Policy (ENP)	1995	TBD	Ministry of Land, Environment & Rural Dev.	None		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No direct reference to nutrition</li> <li>Promotes equal opportunities for women</li> <li>Promotes production of protein-rich foods (fisheries)</li> </ul>
 Fishery Policy & Implementation Strategy (FPIS)	1996	TBD	Ministry of Sea, Interior Water & Fishery	None		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aligns fishery activities with food security objectives</li> <li>Recognizes "food deficit" as a problem and cause of undernutrition</li> </ul>
 Child Feeding National Policy (CFNP)	2013	TBD	Ministry of Health	FANTA/FHI 360, HKI, IYCN/CARE, WHO, WFP, PSI, UNICEF, USAID		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considers chronic malnutrition as main nutrition problem</li> <li>Recognizes nutrition as part of child rights to ensure good health</li> <li>Priority given to the "1000 days" window of opportunity</li> </ul>

Newer policies tend to be more nutrition-oriented













Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all

# The findings highlight that there is scope to further integrate nutrition into the Agricultural Sector Development Strategic Plan

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition	Remarks
 AGENDA 2025	2003-25	2025	National Council	UNDP, African Futures, Universities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognizes malnutrition as a threat to development</li> <li>Recognizes the need for human resources trained in nutrition</li> <li>Emphasizes the need to improve food security</li> </ul>
 National Development Strategy (NDS)	2015-35	2035	Ministry of Econ. & Finance	None		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chronic malnutrition said to be high</li> <li>Recognizes nutrition as key for improving health</li> <li>Food security is prioritized in agricultural actions</li> <li>Promotes fisheries &amp; aquaculture</li> <li>Promotes investments in infrastructure &amp; sanitation</li> </ul>
 Food & Nutrition Security Strategy (FNSS)	2008-15	2015	Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security	UNICEF, WFP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chronic malnutrition mentioned as a threat, reducing the country's productivity by 2-3% of GDP</li> <li>Strategic pillars of the strategy: food production (availability), access, utilization, adequacy (incl. quality) &amp; stability</li> <li>Mentions the need for a multi-sectoral approach</li> </ul>
 Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDSP)*	2011-20	<b>2020</b>	Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security	None		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malnutrition is <i>not</i> clearly recognized as problem</li> <li>Mentions agriculture as essential for food &amp; nutrition security</li> </ul>
 Gender Strategy of the Agricultural Sector (GSAS)	2005	TBD	Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security	INIV, IAM		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malnutrition is not explicitly recognized as a problem</li> <li>Recognizes that food &amp; nutrition security can contribute to poverty reduction</li> <li>Promotes the fight against endemic diseases</li> </ul>

**Food & Nutrition Security Strategy is due to expire this year, presenting opportunities to ensure that nutrition is well-reflected in a future version**

\*While this document is called a strategic plan, country actors consider it to serve as a strategy, and thus it is classified with the strategies on this slide.













Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all

# Efforts may be taken to help better reflect nutrition in the national strategies on Family Planning and Contraception and Water Resources Management

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition	Remarks
 Rural Development Strategy (RDS)	2007-14	2014	Ministry of Land, Environment & Rural Dev.	None		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nutrition recognized as 1 of the weakest areas of human development in Mozambique</li> <li>Promotes aquaculture &amp; small-scale fisheries</li> <li>Promotes the fight against malaria, respiratory diseases &amp; HIV/AIDS</li> <li>Promotes prenatal care</li> <li>Promotes the control of unsafe water</li> </ul>
 Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP)*	2014-19	2019	Ministry of Health	UNFPA, UNICEF		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognizes the negative impacts of malnutrition on physical &amp; cognitive development of children</li> <li>Supports the implementation of the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition</li> </ul>
 HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan (HIV/AIDS-NSP)*	2010-14	TBD	National Council for the Fight Against HIV/AIDS; Ministry of Health	UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chronic malnutrition recognized as a big problem</li> <li>Acknowledges the importance of nutritional support to people infected with HIV/AIDS</li> </ul>
 Family Planning & Contraception Strategy (FPCS)	2010-20	2020	Ministry of Health	UNFPA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malnutrition is <i>not</i> explicitly recognized as a problem</li> <li>Family planning is recognized to have a vital role in child nutrition &amp; in combating the development of infectious diseases</li> </ul>
 National Water Resources Management Strategy (NWRMS)	2007	TBD	Ministry of Public Works	None		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No direct reference to nutrition</li> <li>Recognizes safe water &amp; sanitation as great challenges</li> <li>Acknowledges the need for inter-sectoral coordination</li> <li>Recognizes the importance of involving women in development</li> <li>Water availability for fish culture is prioritized</li> </ul>

**2 strategies expired last year (RDS & HIV/AIDS-NSP), providing opportunities to better integrate nutrition into future versions**

\*While this document is a strategic plan, country actors consider it to serve as a strategy, and thus they classified it with the strategies on this slide.













Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all

## None of the below strategy frameworks strongly reflect nutrition though all of them have recently expired or are to do expire this year

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition	Remarks
 National Basic Social Security Strategy (NBSS)	2010-14	TBD	Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Action	WFP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malnutrition is recognized as poverty indicator.</li> <li>Recognizes the need to associate nutrition care with HIV/AIDS</li> <li>Recognizes that gender inequality negatively impacts development.</li> <li>Mentions several social protection actions related to nutrition.</li> </ul>
 Ministry of Women & Social Action Strategic Plan (MWSASP)*	2011-15	2015	Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Action	UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognizes the impacts of malnutrition on productivity &amp; socio-economic development</li> <li>Recognizes the impact of HIV/AIDS on education, nutrition, &amp; health</li> <li>Promotes the empowerment, education, and employment of young women</li> </ul>
 Strategic Plan for Urban Poverty Reduction (SPUPR)*	2010-14	TBD	Various Ministries	None		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No direct reference to nutrition</li> <li>Emphasizes employment promotion &amp; social protection</li> <li>Mentions that food consumption is lower in households with too many members</li> </ul>
 Employment & Professional Training Strategy (EPTS)	2006-15	2015	Ministry of Work, Emp., & Soc. Security	None		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No direct reference to nutrition</li> <li>Women &amp; young people are priority target groups</li> <li>Hygiene in the workplace is promoted</li> </ul>
 State Administration Sector Strategic Plan (SASSP)*	2006-10	TBD	Ministry of State Adm. & Public Function	None		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No reference to nutrition</li> <li>Contributes to the effective implementation of the governmental strategic plans</li> <li>Encompasses the institutional environment &amp; the financial needs of gov't programs</li> </ul>

**Efforts should be taken to advocate for nutrition to be better included in future versions**

\*While these documents are strategic plans, country actors consider them to serve as strategies, and thus they classified them with the strategies on this slide.













Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all

## While nutrition is strongly reflected in some of the below frameworks, further efforts are needed to ‘nutritionalize’ those on education and youth

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition	Remarks
 Education Strategic Plan (Edu. SP)*	2012-16	2016	Ministry of Education & Human Dev.	UNICEF		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chronic malnutrition recognized to negatively impact cognitive development</li> <li>A balanced &amp; adequate diet is considered essential for school retention &amp; performance</li> <li>Recognizes the need for a multi-sectoral approach</li> </ul>
 Early Childhood Development Strategy (ECDS)	2012-21	2021	Ministry of Education & Human Dev.	UNICEF		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognizes nutrition as 1 of main causes of child mortality</li> <li>Mentions high levels of chronic malnutrition</li> <li>Acknowledges that there are important returns for child development from early investments in child nutrition</li> <li>Recognizes the need for a multi-sectoral approach</li> </ul>
 Youth Integral Development Strategy (YIDS)	2006	TBD	Ministry of Youth & Sports	UNFPA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mentions the promotion of a balanced diet in 1 strategic objective</li> <li>Promotes safe sexual behaviours &amp; good reproductive health</li> <li>Promotes the education of young women</li> <li>Promotes gender equity</li> </ul>
 United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Mozambique (UNDAF)	2012-15	YYYY or TBD	United Nations	UN Agencies		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Associates food insecurity &amp; malnutrition with low agricultural productivity, low quality of basic social services, &amp; vulnerability to climatic shocks</li> <li>Promotes: agricultural development; social actions for vulnerable groups; provision of quality water supply &amp; sanitation; fight against malaria, TB, &amp; HIV/AIDS; gender-sensitive sexual &amp; reproductive health services; delivery of coordinated nutrition &amp; food security services; increased knowledge &amp; awareness of populations about health, food security, nutrition risks; integrated literacy &amp; life-skills programmes for vulnerable youth &amp; women.</li> </ul>
 MDG Progress Report	2010-15	2015	Govt. of Moz.; Nat. Stats. Institute	Cooperation Partners; UN Agencies		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mentions that chronic malnutrition remains high &amp; underweight is below accepted levels</li> <li>Recognizes the impact of good nutrition on childhood development</li> </ul>

**Nutrition is well-integrated into the 2 UN frameworks above**

\*While this document is called a strategic plan, country actors consider it to serve as a strategy, and thus it is classified with the strategies on this slide.



Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all

# Implications for Social Action Policy (SAP)

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition
 <p>SAP</p>	1998-NA	TBD	Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Action	None	

## Stream 1

- Sensitization efforts should be undertaken to help the responsible institution acknowledge malnutrition as a problem in the policy
- Advocacy efforts may be conducted to promote the inclusion of nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy
- Technical guidance may be provided to the responsible institution to help include nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy

## Stream 2

- Support may be provided to the responsible institution for integrating the remaining *relevant* core nutrition actions into the policy during the next revision



Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all

# Implications for Calamities Management Policy (CMP)

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition
 <p>CMP</p>	1999-NA	TBD	Ministry of State Adm. & Public Function	UNFPA	

## Stream 1

- Sensitization efforts should be undertaken to help the responsible institution acknowledge malnutrition as a problem in the policy
- Advocacy efforts may be conducted to promote the inclusion of nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy
- Technical guidance may be provided to the responsible institution to help include nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy

## Stream 2

- Support may be provided to the responsible institution for integrating the remaining *relevant* core nutrition actions into the policy during the next revision



Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all



# Implications for Traditional Medicine Policy (TMP)

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition
 <p>TMP</p>	2004-NA	TBD	Ministry of Health	None	

## Stream 1

- Sensitization efforts should be undertaken to help the responsible institution acknowledge malnutrition as a problem in the policy
- Advocacy efforts may be conducted to promote the inclusion of nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy
- Technical guidance may be provided to the responsible institution to help include nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy

## Stream 2

- Support may be provided to the responsible institution for integrating the remaining *relevant* core nutrition actions into the policy during the next revision



Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all

# Implications for Population Policy (PP)

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition
 <p>PP</p>	1999-NA	TBD	Ministry of Econ. & Finance	UNFPA	

## Stream 1

- Sensitization efforts should be undertaken to help the responsible institution acknowledge malnutrition as a problem in the policy
- Advocacy efforts may be conducted to promote the inclusion of nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy
- Technical guidance may be provided to the responsible institution to help include nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy

## Stream 2

- Support may be provided to the responsible institution for-integrating the remaining *relevant* core nutrition actions into the policy during the next revision



Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all

# Implications for Private Sector Restoration Policy (PSRP)

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition
 PSRP	2001-NA	TBD	Ministry of Industry & Commerce	None	

## Stream 1

- Sensitization efforts should be undertaken to help the responsible institution acknowledge malnutrition as a problem in the policy
- Advocacy efforts may be conducted to promote the inclusion of nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy
- Technical guidance may be provided to the responsible institution to help include nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy

## Stream 2

- Support may be provided to the responsible institution for integrating the remaining *relevant* core nutrition actions into the policy during the next revision



Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all

# Implications for Employment Sector Policy (ESP)

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition
 <p>ESP</p>	1997-NA	TBD	Ministry of Work, Employment & Social Security	None	

## Stream 1

- Sensitization efforts should be undertaken to help the responsible institution acknowledge malnutrition as a problem in the policy
- Advocacy efforts may be conducted to promote the inclusion of nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy
- Technical guidance may be provided to the responsible institution to help include nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy

## Stream 2

- Support may be provided to the responsible institution for-integrating the remaining *relevant* core nutrition actions into the policy during the next revision



Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all

# Implications for Environmental National Policy (ENP)

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition
 ENP	1995-NA	TBD	Ministry of Land, Environment & Rural Development	None	

## Stream 1

- Sensitization efforts should be undertaken to help the responsible institution acknowledge malnutrition as a problem in the policy
- Advocacy efforts may be conducted to promote the inclusion of nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy
- Technical guidance may be provided to the responsible institution to help include nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy

## Stream 2

- Support may be provided to the responsible institution for-integrating the remaining *relevant* core nutrition actions into the policy during the next revision



Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all

# Implications for Fishery Policy & Implementation Strategy (FPIS)

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition
 <p>FPIS</p>	1996-NA	TBD	Ministry of Sea, Interior Water & Fishery	None	

## Stream 1

- Advocacy efforts may be conducted to promote the inclusion of nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy
- Technical guidance may be provided to the responsible institution to help include nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy

## Stream 2

- Support may be provided to the responsible institution for-integrating the remaining *relevant* core nutrition actions into the policy during the next revision



Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all

# Implications for Agricultural Sector Development Strategic Plan (ASDSP)

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition
 <span>ASDSP</span>	2011-20	2020	Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security	None	

## Stream 1

- Sensitization efforts should be undertaken to help the responsible institution acknowledge malnutrition as a problem in the policy
- Advocacy efforts may be conducted to promote the inclusion of nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy
- Technical guidance may be provided to the responsible institution to help include nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy

## Stream 2

- Support may be provided to the responsible institution for integrating the remaining *relevant* core nutrition actions into the policy during the next revision



Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all

# Implications for Family Planning & Contraception Strategy (FPCS)

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition
 <p>FPCS</p>	2010-20	2020	Ministry of Health	UNFPA	

## Stream 1

- Sensitization efforts should be undertaken to help the responsible institution acknowledge malnutrition as a problem in the policy
- Advocacy efforts may be conducted to promote the inclusion of nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy
- Technical guidance may be provided to the responsible institution to help include nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy

## Stream 2

- Support may be provided to the responsible institution for integrating the remaining *relevant* core nutrition actions into the policy during the next revision



Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all



# Implications for National Water Resources Management Strategy (NWRMS)

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition
 <p>NWRMS</p>	1995-NA	TBD	Ministry of Land, Environment & Rural Development	None	

## Stream 1

- Sensitization efforts should be undertaken to help the responsible institution acknowledge malnutrition as a problem in the policy
- Advocacy efforts may be conducted to promote the inclusion of nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy
- Technical guidance may be provided to the responsible institution to help include nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy

## Stream 2

- Support may be provided to the responsible institution for-integrating the remaining *relevant* core nutrition actions into the policy during the next revision



Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all

# Implications for Ministry of Women & Social Action Strategic Plan (MWSASP)

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition
 <span>MWSASP</span>	2011-15	2015	Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Action	UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP	

## Stream 1

- Advocacy efforts may be conducted to promote the inclusion of nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy
- Technical guidance may be provided to the responsible institution to help include nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy

## Stream 2

- Support may be provided to the responsible institution for-integrating the remaining *relevant* core nutrition actions into the policy during the next revision



Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all

# Implications for Strategic Plan for Urban Poverty Reduction (SPUPR)

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition
 <span>SPUPR</span>	2010-14	TBD	Various Ministries	None	

## Stream 1

- Sensitization efforts should be undertaken to help the responsible institution acknowledge malnutrition as a problem in the policy
- Advocacy efforts may be conducted to promote the inclusion of nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy
- Technical guidance may be provided to the responsible institution to help include nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy

## Stream 2

- Support may be provided to the responsible institution for-integrating the remaining *relevant* core nutrition actions into the policy during the next revision



Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all

# Implications for Employment & Professional Training Strategy (EPTS)

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition
 <span>EPTS</span>	2006-15	2015	Ministry of Work, Employment & Social Security	None	

## Stream 1

- Sensitization efforts should be undertaken to help the responsible institution acknowledge malnutrition as a problem in the policy
- Advocacy efforts may be conducted to promote the inclusion of nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy
- Technical guidance may be provided to the responsible institution to help include nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy

## Stream 2

- Support may be provided to the responsible institution for-integrating the remaining *relevant* core nutrition actions into the policy during the next revision



Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all

# Implications for State Administration Sector Strategic Plan (SASSP)

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition
 <span>SASSP</span>	2006-10	TBD	Ministry of State Adm. & Public Function	None	

## Stream 1

- Sensitization efforts should be undertaken to help the responsible institution acknowledge malnutrition as a problem in the policy
- Advocacy efforts may be conducted to promote the inclusion of nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy
- Technical guidance may be provided to the responsible institution to help include nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy

## Stream 2

- Support may be provided to the responsible institution for-integrating the remaining *relevant* core nutrition actions into the policy during the next revision



Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all

# Implications for Youth Integral Development Strategy (YIDS)

Document	Period covered	Next revision	Responsible institution	Partners	Nutrition
 <p>YIDS</p>	2006-NA	TBD	Ministry of Youth & Sports	UNFPA	

## Stream 1

- Sensitization efforts should be undertaken to help the responsible institution acknowledge malnutrition as a problem in the policy
- Advocacy efforts may be conducted to promote the inclusion of nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy
- Technical guidance may be provided to the responsible institution to help include nutrition objectives & nutrition indicator(s) in the policy

## Stream 2

- Support may be provided to the responsible institution for-integrating the remaining *relevant* core nutrition actions into the policy during the next revision



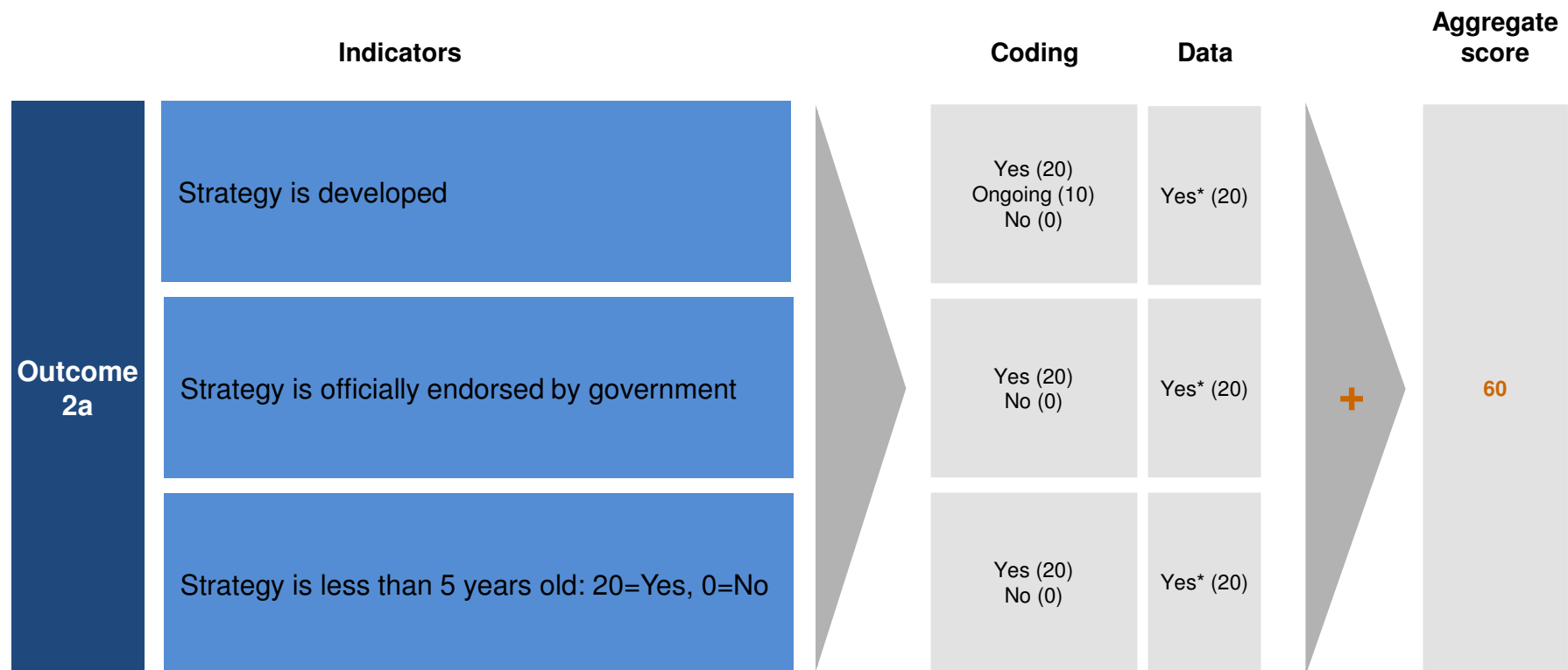
Maternal & child nutrition receives significant attention



Maternal & child nutrition is not addressed at all

# High-level analysis of Food & Nutrition Security Strategy

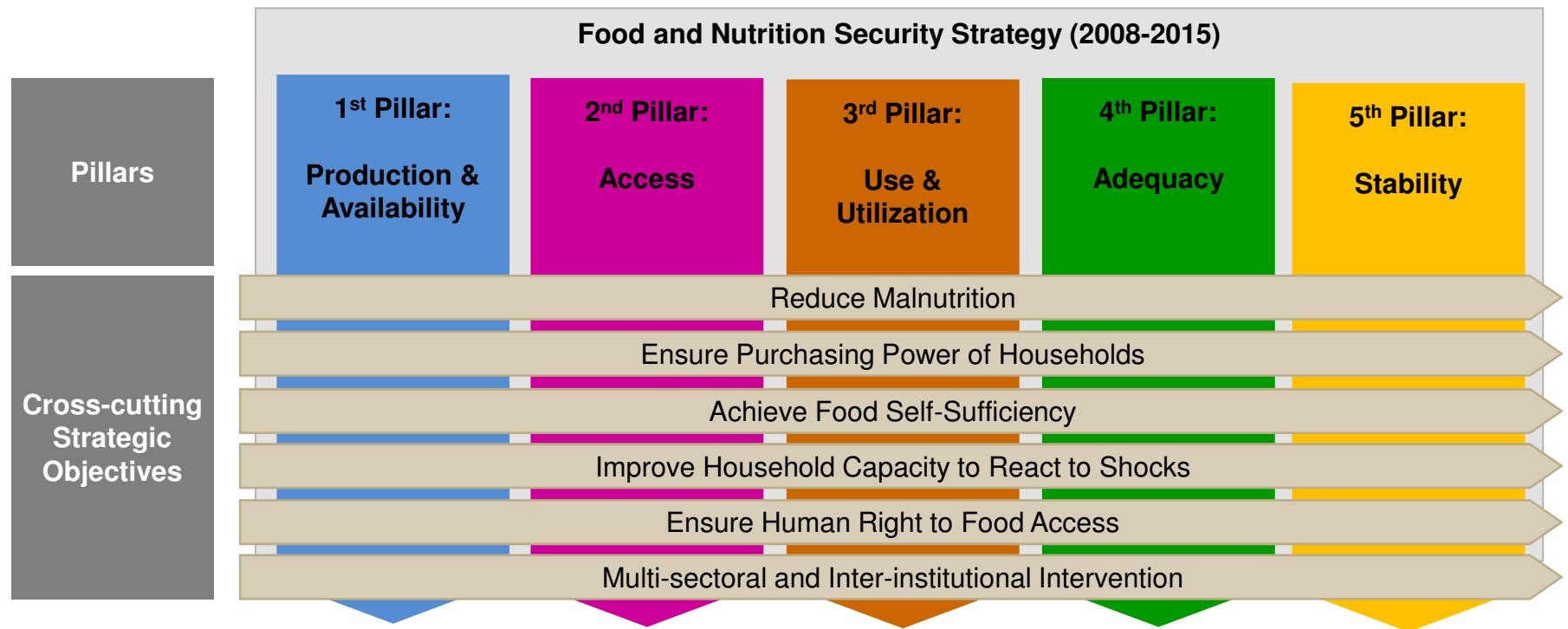
# Assessing the state of the Food & Nutrition Security Strategy (ESAN II), using the REACH M&E Framework



\*This Mozambique data refers to the REACH endline assessment.

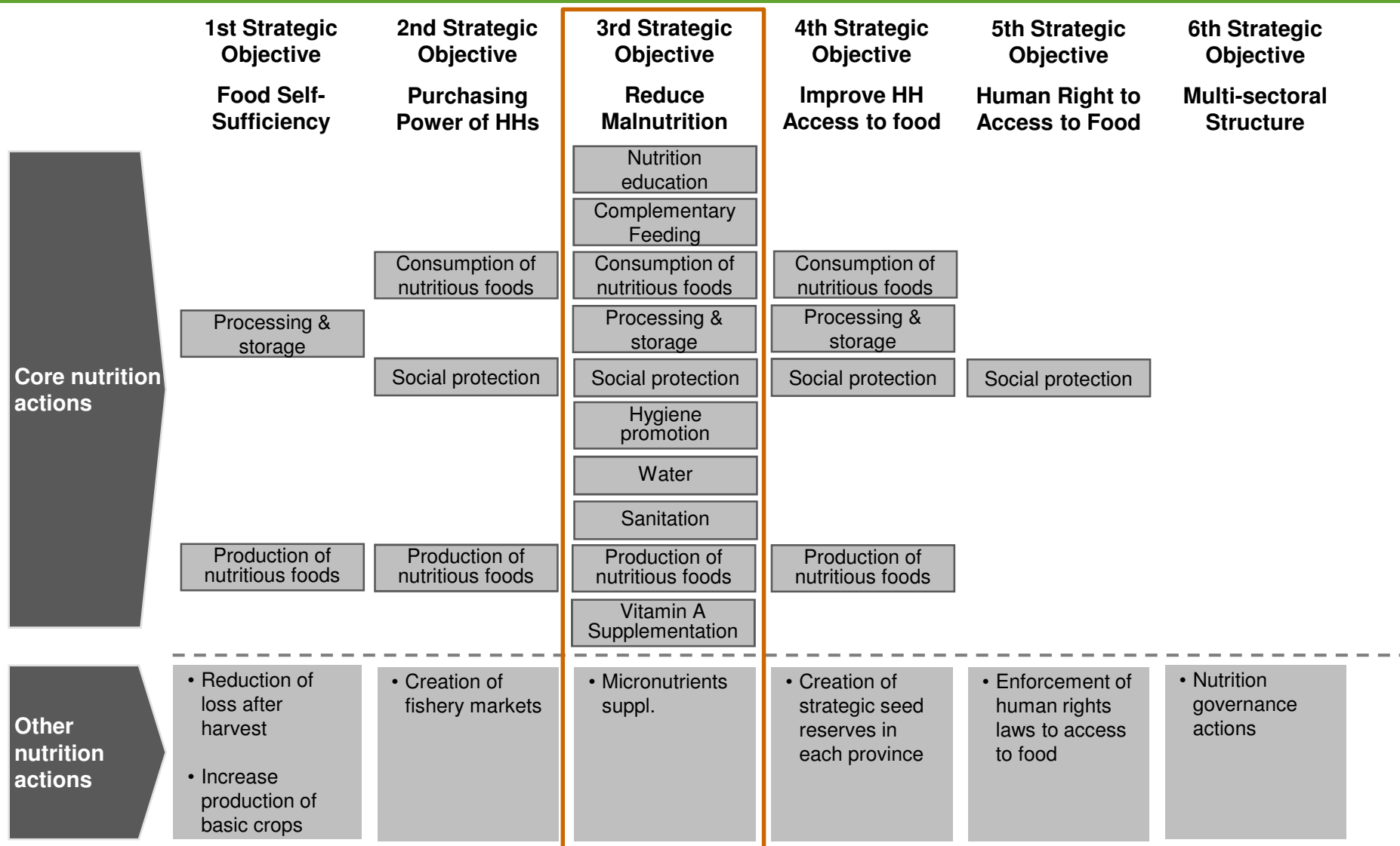


## Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (ESAN II) was recently updated, and has 5 pillars and 6 cross-cutting strategic objectives



**Nutrition governance/multi-sectoral coordination is acknowledged as a key area by the strategy**

# Mozambique's core nutrition actions are distributed across 5 (out of 6) strategic objectives of the Food & Nutrition Security Strategy (ESAN II) though most are concentrated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> strategic objective



\*The following core nutrition actions are not covered by the Food & Nutrition Security Strategy: prevention of early marriage/pregnancy, antenatal care, family planning, exclusive breastfeeding, deworming, & food fortification.

# The Food & Nutrition Security Strategy (ESAN II) includes few of the core nutrition actions stipulated by the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique

Core Nutrition Actions	Food & Nutrition Security Strategy
1 Prevention of early marriage/pregnancy	✗
2 Nutrition education	✓
3 Antenatal care	✗
4 Family planning	✗
5 Exclusive breastfeeding	✗
6 Complementary feeding	✓
7 Deworming	✓
8 Vit. A supplementation	✗
9 Consumption of nutritious food	✓
10 Production of nutritious food	✓
11 Processing & storage	✓
12 Social protection	✓
13 Food fortification	✗
14 Hygiene promotion	✓
15 Water	✓
16 Sanitation	✓

Further efforts are needed to...

Integrate the remaining core nutrition actions into the Food Security & Nutrition Strategy

## The Food & Nutrition Security Strategy (ESAN II) is primarily oriented towards the Health sector with opportunities to improve the sectoral balance

Core Nutrition Actions	Food & Nutrition Security Strategy	Sectors/Ministries (according to PAMRDC)			
Prevention of early marriage/pregnancy	✗	Health	Gender & Social Action	Youth & Sports	
Family planning	✓	Health	Gender & Social Action	Youth & Sports	
Antenatal care	✗	Health	Gender & Social Action		
Nutrition education	✗	Health	Agriculture	Gender & Social Action	Education
Exclusive breastfeeding	✗	Health			
Complementary feeding	✓	Health	Gender & Social Action		
Deworming	✓	Health			
Vit. A supplementation	✗	Health			
Consumption of nutritious food	✓	Health	Agriculture		
Production of nutritious food	✓		Agriculture		
Processing & storage	✓	Health	Agriculture		
Social protection	✓		Gender & Social Action		
Food fortification	✗	Health	Industry & Commerce		
Hygiene promotion	✓	Health	Agriculture	Public Works	
Water	✓	Health		Public Works	
Sanitation	✓	Health		Public Works	

**Back-up slides**

## A list of the Core Nutrition Actions and their definitions (1/2)

Core Nutrition Actions	Definitions
Prevention of early marriage/pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Counseling to teenagers about the risks of early pregnancy and contraceptive methods - mainly through healthcare centers and community health workers (CHWs)</li> <li>• Education Campaigns to raise awareness about negative implications of early marriage</li> <li>• Awareness-raising and advocacy against early marriages targeting public leadership</li> </ul>
Nutrition education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and nutrition among youth</li> <li>• School gardening</li> <li>• Cooking demonstrations</li> <li>• Counseling on complementary feeding</li> </ul>
Antenatal care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of uptake of antenatal care for pregnant women, where services are provided for weight control, food supplementation, and prevention of endemic diseases</li> </ul>
Family planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Counseling to teenagers about the risks of early pregnancy and contraceptive methods - mainly through healthcare centers and CHWs</li> <li>• Education Campaigns to raise awareness about negative implications of early marriage</li> <li>• Awareness-raising and advocacy against early marriages targeting public leadership</li> </ul>
Exclusive breastfeeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education for nurses, midwives, and CHWs on exclusive breastfeeding support to mothers to help them do so for the first 6 months of their infants' life</li> <li>• Development of education materials/campaigns on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding</li> <li>• Creation of mothers' support groups</li> </ul>
Complementary feeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooking demonstrations</li> <li>• Counseling on complementary feeding</li> <li>• Provision of fortified foods supplementation</li> </ul>
Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervised deworming for teenagers</li> <li>• Supervised deworming for women</li> </ul>
Vit. A supplementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vitamin A supplementation for women and children</li> </ul>
Consumption of nutritious food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploration of the nutritional value of agricultural outputs for food consumption, including promotion of those foods that are more nutritious</li> <li>• Cooking demonstrations and improvement of local recipes</li> <li>• Counseling for mothers and/or caregivers</li> <li>• Dietary diversification</li> <li>• Provision of fortified foods supplementation</li> </ul>

## A list of the Core Nutrition Actions and their definitions (2/2)

Core Nutrition Actions	Definitions
Production of nutritious food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of the production of nutritious crops through the agricultural extension program</li> <li>• Technical assistance regarding animal husbandry, particularly small livestock, as such can be good sources of nutrients (e.g. protein)</li> </ul>
Processing & storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooking demonstrations and nutrition education as part of the agricultural extension program (including processing techniques)</li> <li>• Training on food processing and conservation, including hygiene and food security, for household members</li> <li>• Support for improving food storage conditions</li> </ul>
Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash transfers to poor households with children, adolescents, and pregnant/lactating women;</li> <li>• Finance support to families with girls for small-scale animal husbandry, with the objective of preventing early marriage and short periods between pregnancies</li> <li>• Subsidies for the creation of small animals to adolescents with children (cages, eggs, animal food, and others)</li> <li>• Food subsidies/vouchers.</li> </ul>
Food fortification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of technical groups to develop policies/strategies/plans/laws to standardize food fortification with micronutrients</li> <li>• Support to producers of food to be fortified</li> <li>• Establishment of auditing methods for the fortification process in Mozambique</li> </ul>
Hygiene promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train household members on food hygiene and food security</li> <li>• Promotion of adequate usage of latrines</li> <li>• Promotion of proper hygiene practices</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of water supply and source quality, including: safe water kits; water source &amp; distribution systems; water treatment for water sources.</li> </ul>
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of sanitation systems</li> <li>• Latrine construction</li> <li>• Sanitation education</li> </ul>

# Summary Rating Sheet: Social Action Policy (SAP)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<b><i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i></b>					
<b>Stream 1</b>	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)	0%	+
	Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)		
<b><i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i></b>					
<b>Stream 2</b>	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	1/16 CPIs (5%)	15%	+
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	1/5 relevant actions (10%)		
				<b>Total rating 15%</b>	

<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)



# Summary Rating Sheet : Calamities Management Policy (CMP)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<b>Stream 1</b>	<i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i>				
	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)	0%	+
	Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)		
<b>Stream 2</b>	<i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i>				
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	1/16 CPIs (5%)	10%	+
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	1/9 relevant actions (5%)		
				<b>Total rating 10%</b>	

<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet : Traditional Medicine Policy (TMP)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i>					
<b>Stream 1</b>	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)	0%	+
	Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)		
<i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i>					
<b>Stream 2</b>	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	0/16 CPIs (0%)	0%	+
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	0/1 relevant actions (0%)		
				<b>Total rating</b>	<b>0%</b>

<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet : Population Policy (PP)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<b>Stream 1</b>	<i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i> Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)	0%	+
	Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)		
<b>Stream 2</b>	<i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i> • # of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	4/16 CPIs (10%)	25%	+
	• # of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	2/5 relevant actions (15%)		
				<b>Total rating 25%</b>	

<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: Private Sector Restoration Policy (PSRP)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<b>Stream 1</b>	<i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i>				
	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)	0%	+
	Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)		
<b>Stream 2</b>	<i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i>				
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	0/16 CPIs (0%)	0%	+
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	0/7 relevant actions (0%)		
				<b>Total rating</b>	<b>0%</b>

<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: Employment Sector Policy (ESP)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i>					
Stream 1	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)	0%	+
	Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)		
<i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i>					
Stream 2	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	2/16 CPIs (5%)	20%	+
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	2/4 relevant actions (15%)		
				<b>Total rating 20%</b>	

<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: Early Childhood Health National Policy (ECHNP)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i>					
Stream 1	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	Yes (25%)	50%	+
	Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	Yes (25%)		
<i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i>					
Stream 2	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	13/16 CPIs (25%)	50%	+
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	12/14 relevant actions (25%)		
				<b>Total rating 100%</b>	

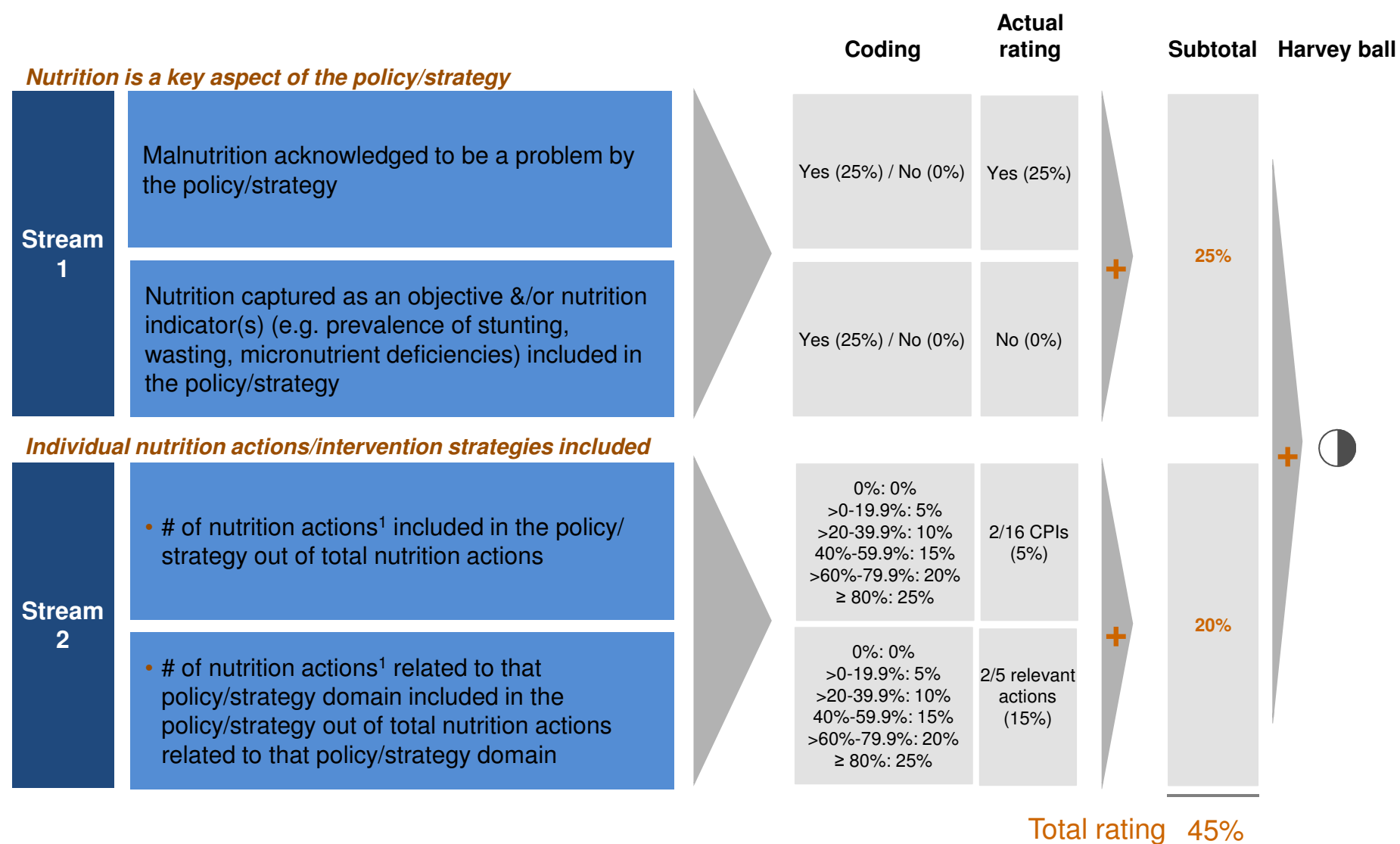
<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: Environmental National Policy (ENP)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i>					
<b>Stream 1</b>	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)	0%	+
	Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)		
<i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i>					
<b>Stream 2</b>	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	1/16 CPIs (5%)	15%	+
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	1/3 relevant actions (10%)		
				<b>Total rating 15%</b>	

<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: Fishery Policy & Implementation Strategy (FPIS)



<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)



# Summary Rating Sheet: Child Feeding National Policy (CFNP)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i>					
<b>Stream 1</b>	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	Yes (25%)	50%	+
	Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	Yes (25%)		
<i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i>					
<b>Stream 2</b>	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	12/16 CPIs (20%)	45%	+
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	11/12 relevant actions (25%)		
				<b>Total rating</b>	<b>95%</b>

<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: Agenda 2025 (AGENDA25)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<b><i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i></b>					
<b>Stream 1</b>	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	Yes (25%)	25%	+
	Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)		
<b><i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i></b>					
<b>Stream 2</b>	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	7/16 CPIs (15%)	30%	+
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	7/16 relevant actions (15%)		
				<b>Total rating 55%</b>	

<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: Food & Nutrition Security Strategy (FNSS)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<b>Stream 1</b>	<i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i>				
	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	Yes (25%)	50%	+
Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	Yes (25%)			
<b>Stream 2</b>	<i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i>				
	• # of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	10/16 CPIs (20%)	40%	+
• # of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	10/16 relevant actions (20%)			
				<b>Total rating</b>	<b>90%</b>

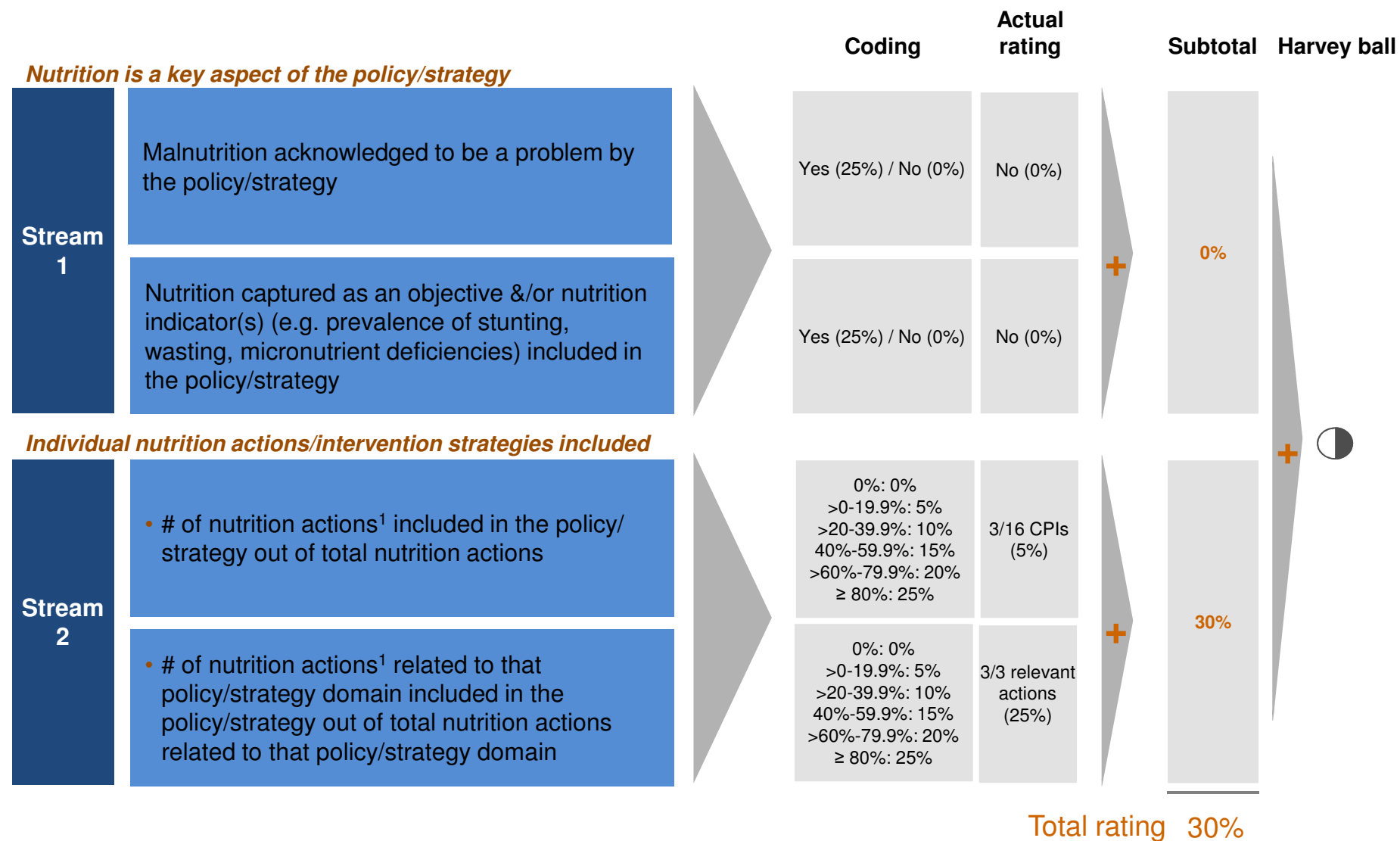
<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: National Development Strategy (NDS)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<b><i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i></b>					
<b>Stream 1</b>	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	Yes (25%)	50%	+
	Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	Yes (25%)		
<b><i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i></b>					
<b>Stream 2</b>	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	3/16 CPIs (5%)	10%	+
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	3/16 relevant actions (5%)		
				<b>Total rating 60%</b>	

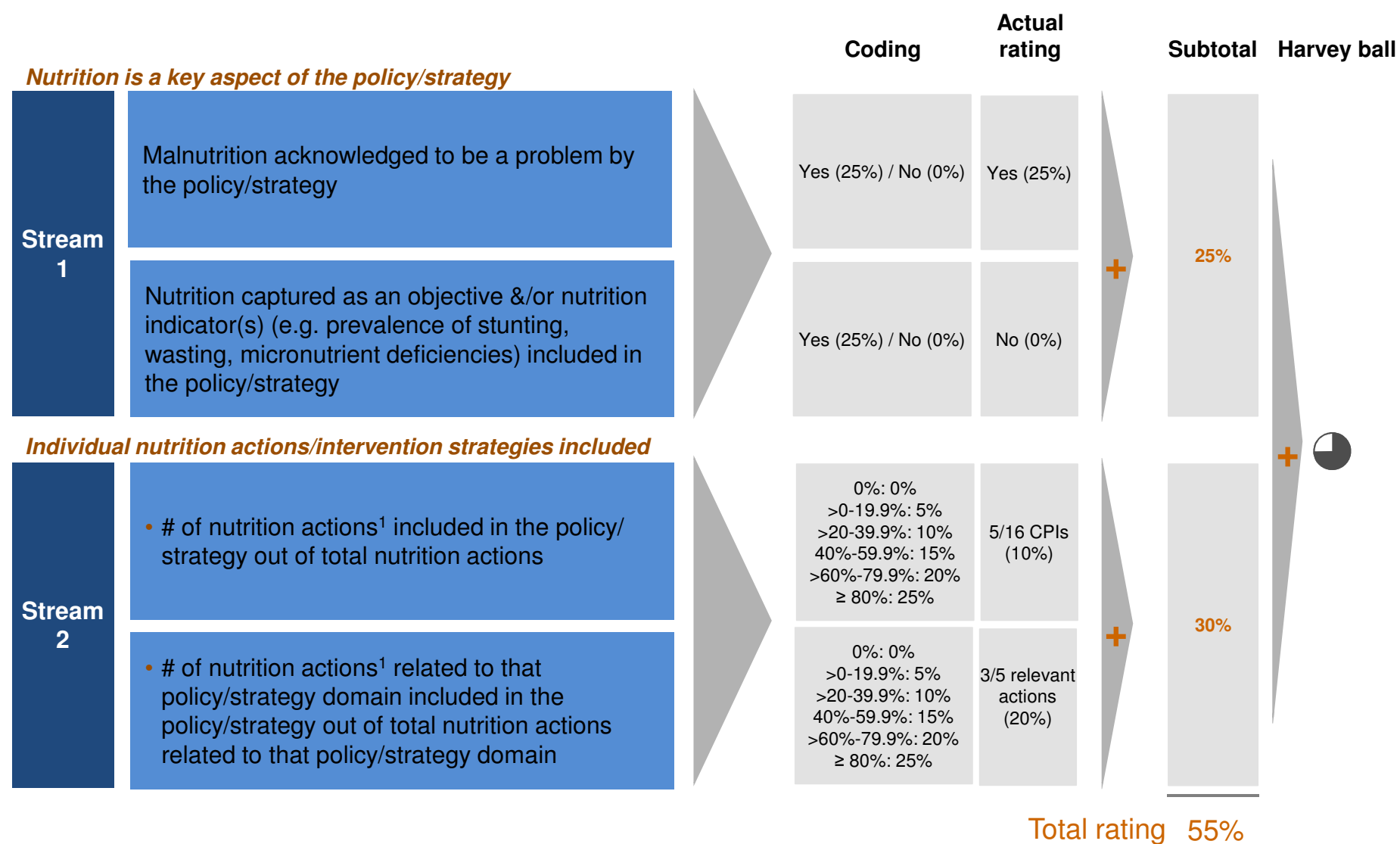
<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: National Water Resources Management Strategy (NWRMS)



<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: National Basic Social Security Strategy (NBSSS)



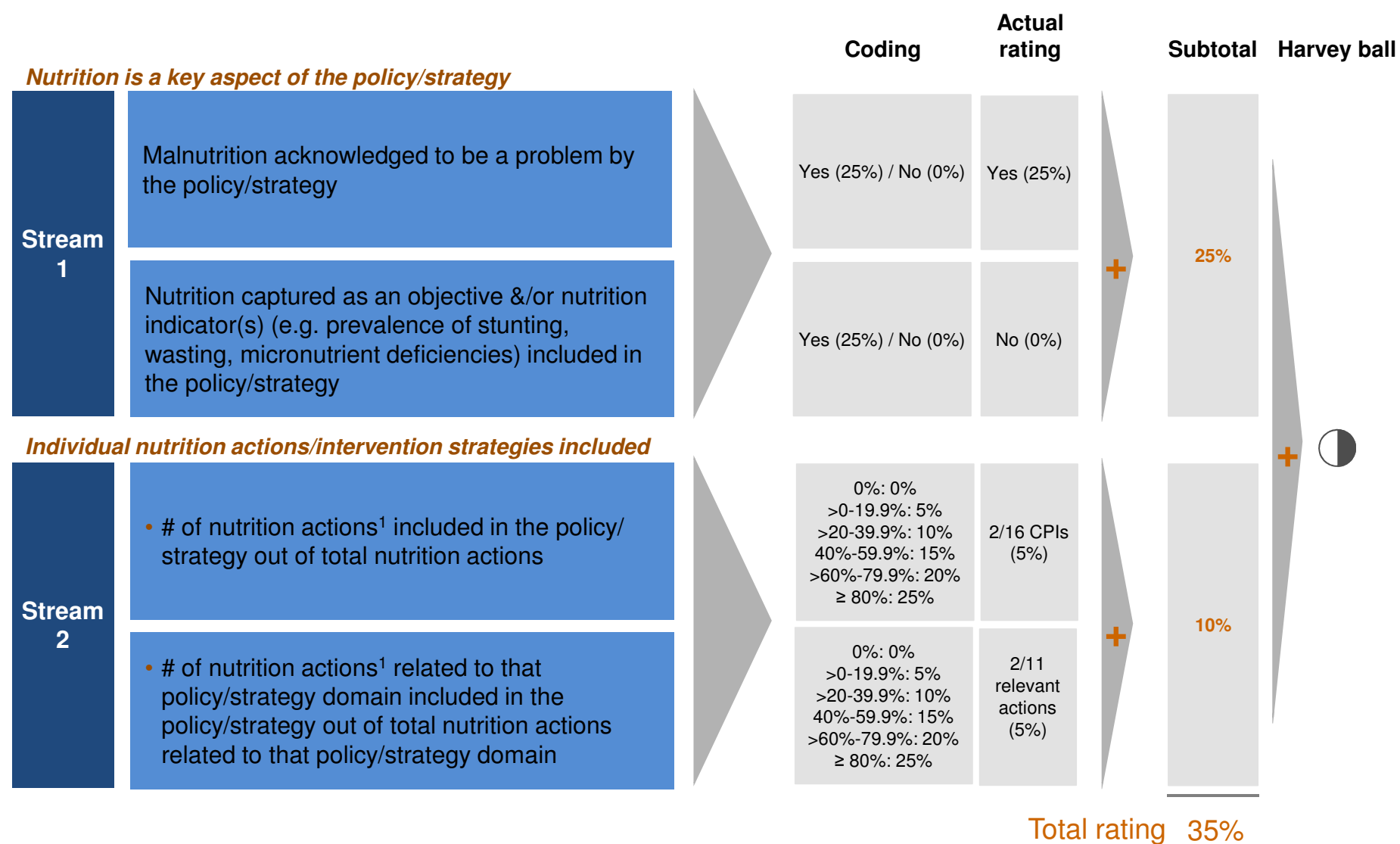
<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: MDG Progress Report (MDG-PP)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i>					
Stream 1	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	Yes (25%)	50%	+
	Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	Yes (25%)		
<i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i>					
Stream 2	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	9/16 CPIs (15%)	30%	+
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	9/16 relevant actions (15%)		
				<b>Total rating 80%</b>	

<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: Ministry of Women & Social Action Strategic Plan (MWSASP)



<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)



# Summary Rating Sheet: Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<b>Stream 1</b>	<i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i>				
	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	Yes (25%)	50%	+
	Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	Yes (25%)		
<b>Stream 2</b>	<i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i>				
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	12/16 CPIs (20%)	45%	+
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	12/15 relevant actions (25%)		
				<b>Total rating</b>	<b>95%</b>

<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan (HIV/AIDS-NSP)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<b>Stream 1</b>	<i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i>				
	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	Yes (25%)	50%	+
Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	Yes (25%)			
<b>Stream 2</b>	<i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i>				
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	4/16 CPIs (10%)	25%	+
# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	4/9 relevant actions (15%)			
				<b>Total rating</b>	<b>75%</b>

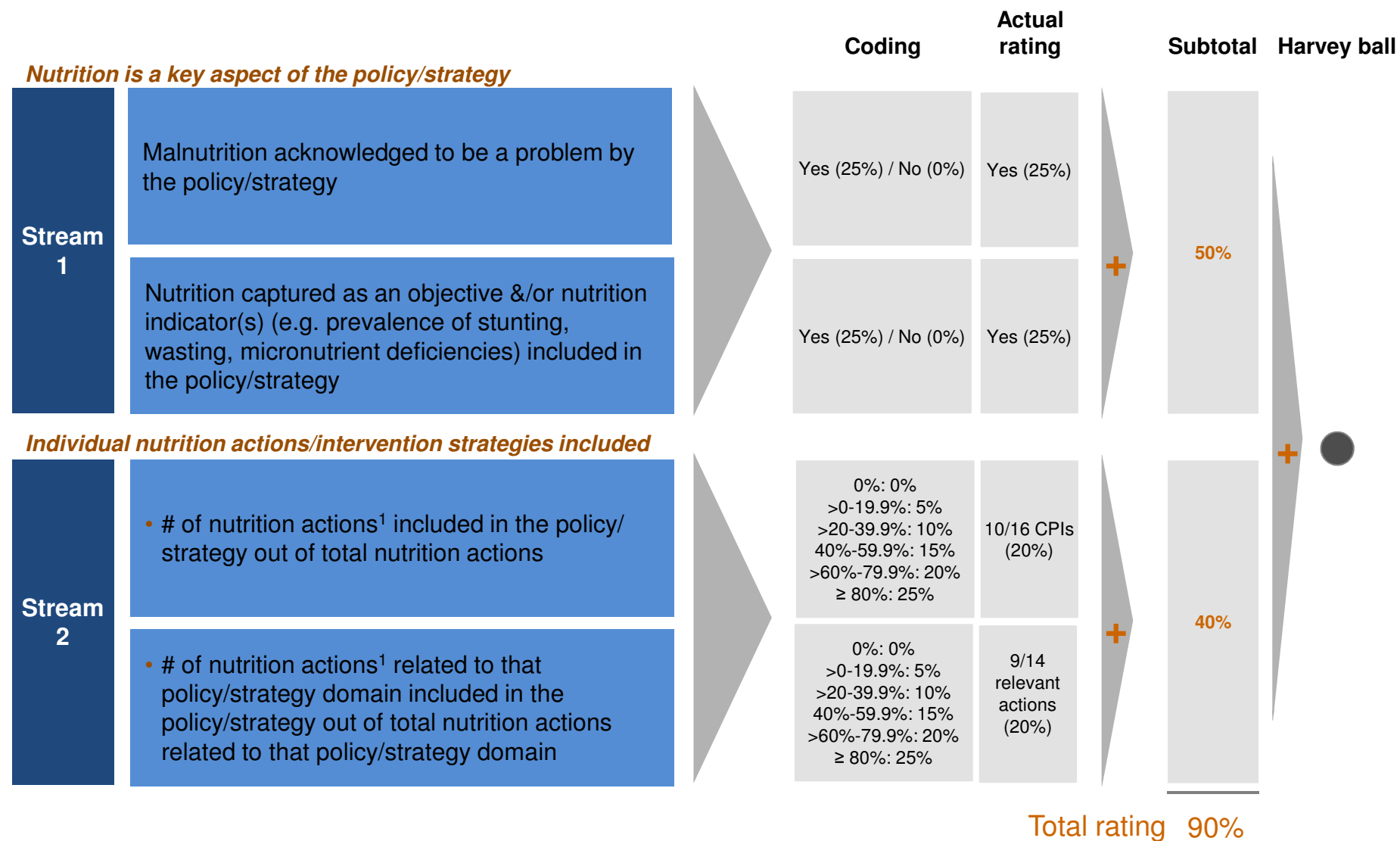
<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: Agricultural Sector Development Strategic Plan (ASDSP)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<b><i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i></b>					
<b>Stream 1</b>	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)	0%	+
	Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)		
<b><i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i></b>					
<b>Stream 2</b>	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	3/16 CPIs (5%)	15%	+
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	3/9 relevant actions (10%)		
				<b>Total rating 15%</b>	

<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: Early Childhood Development Strategy (ECDS)



<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: Youth Integral Development Strategy (YIDS)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<b>Stream 1</b>	<i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i>				
	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)	0%	+
Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)			
<b>Stream 2</b>	<i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i>				
	• # of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	1/16 CPIs (5%)	10%	+
• # of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	1/7 relevant actions (5%)			
				<b>Total rating 10%</b>	

<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: Rural Development Strategy (RDS)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<b>Stream 1</b>	<i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i>				
	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	Yes (25%)	50%	+
	Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	Yes (25%)		
<b>Stream 2</b>	<i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i>				
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	7/16 CPIs (15%)	35%	+
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	6/9 relevant actions (20%)		
				<b>Total rating</b>	<b>85%</b>

<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: Employment & Professional Training Strategy (EPTS)

## Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy

<b>Stream 1</b>	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy
	Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy

Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)	0%	+
Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)		
0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	1/16 CPIs (5%)	15%	+
0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	1/5 relevant actions (10%)		

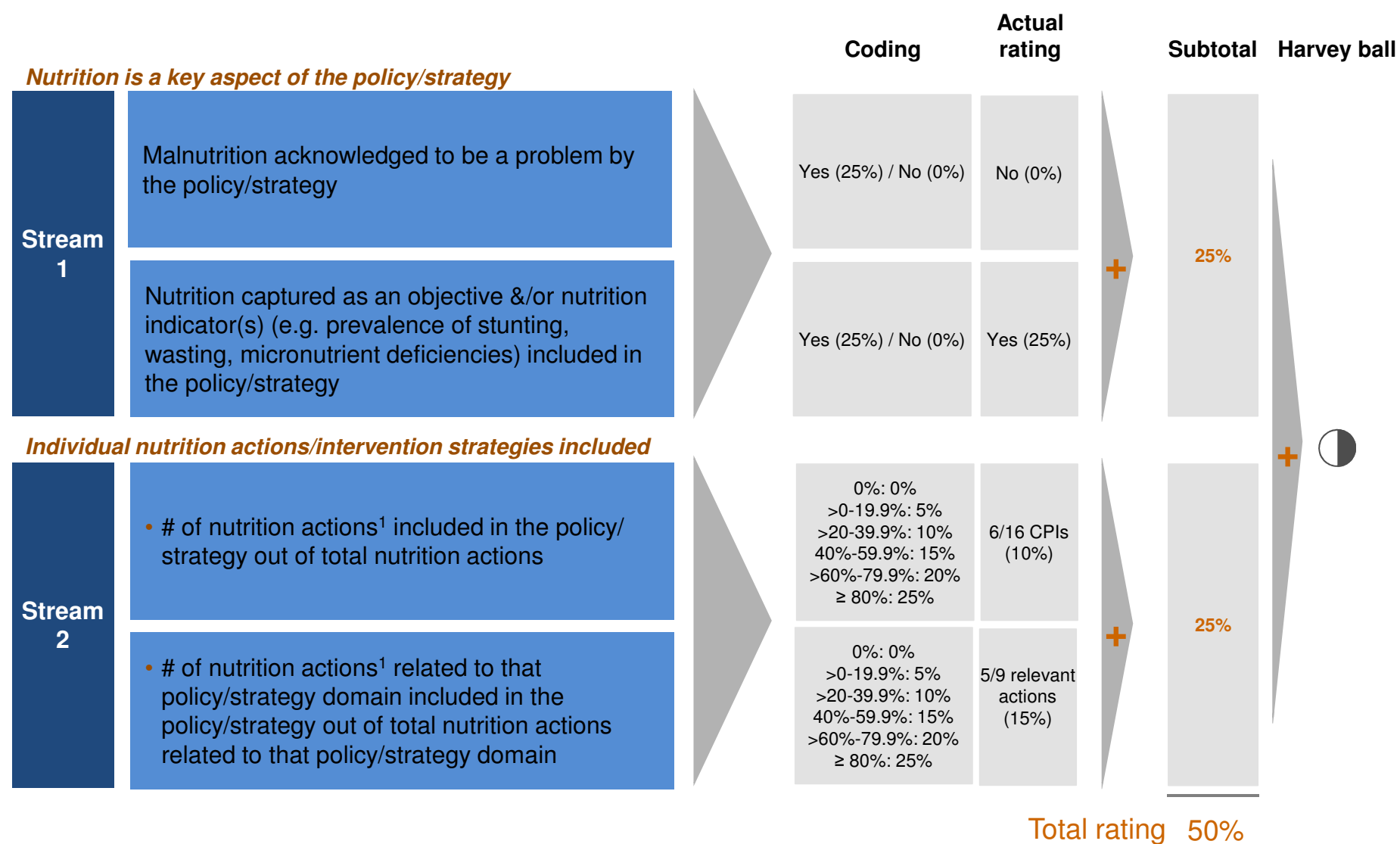
## Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included

<b>Stream 2</b>	• # of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions
	• # of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain

**Total rating 15%**

<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: Gender Strategy of the Agricultural Sector (SAS)



<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)



# Summary Rating Sheet: Education Strategic Plan (ESP)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<b><i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i></b>					
<b>Stream 1</b>	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	Yes (25%)	25%	+
	Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)		
<b><i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i></b>					
<b>Stream 2</b>	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	9/16 CPIs (15%)	35%	+
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	7/11 relevant actions (20%)		
				<b>Total rating 60%</b>	

<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: State Administration Sector Strategic Plan (SASSP)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<b>Stream 1</b>	<i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i>				
	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)	0%	+
	Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)		
<b>Stream 2</b>	<i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i>				
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	0/16 CPIs (0%)	0%	+
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	0/7 relevant actions (0%)		
				<b>Total rating</b>	<b>0%</b>

<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: Strategic Plan for Urban Poverty Reduction (SPUPR)

		Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
<i>Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy</i>					
<b>Stream 1</b>	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)	0%	+
	Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy	Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)		
<i>Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included</i>					
<b>Stream 2</b>	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	4/16 CPIs (10%)	20%	+
	# of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain	0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	3/8 relevant actions (10%)		
				<b>Total rating 20%</b>	

<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: Family Planning & Contraception Strategy (FPCS)

## Nutrition is a key aspect of the policy/strategy

<b>Stream 1</b>	Malnutrition acknowledged to be a problem by the policy/strategy
	Nutrition captured as an objective &/or nutrition indicator(s) (e.g. prevalence of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies) included in the policy/strategy

Coding	Actual rating	Subtotal	Harvey ball
Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)	0%	+
Yes (25%) / No (0%)	No (0%)		
0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	2/16 CPIs (5%)	25%	+
0%: 0% >0-19.9%: 5% >20-39.9%: 10% 40%-59.9%: 15% >60%-79.9%: 20% ≥ 80%: 25%	2/3 relevant actions (20%)		

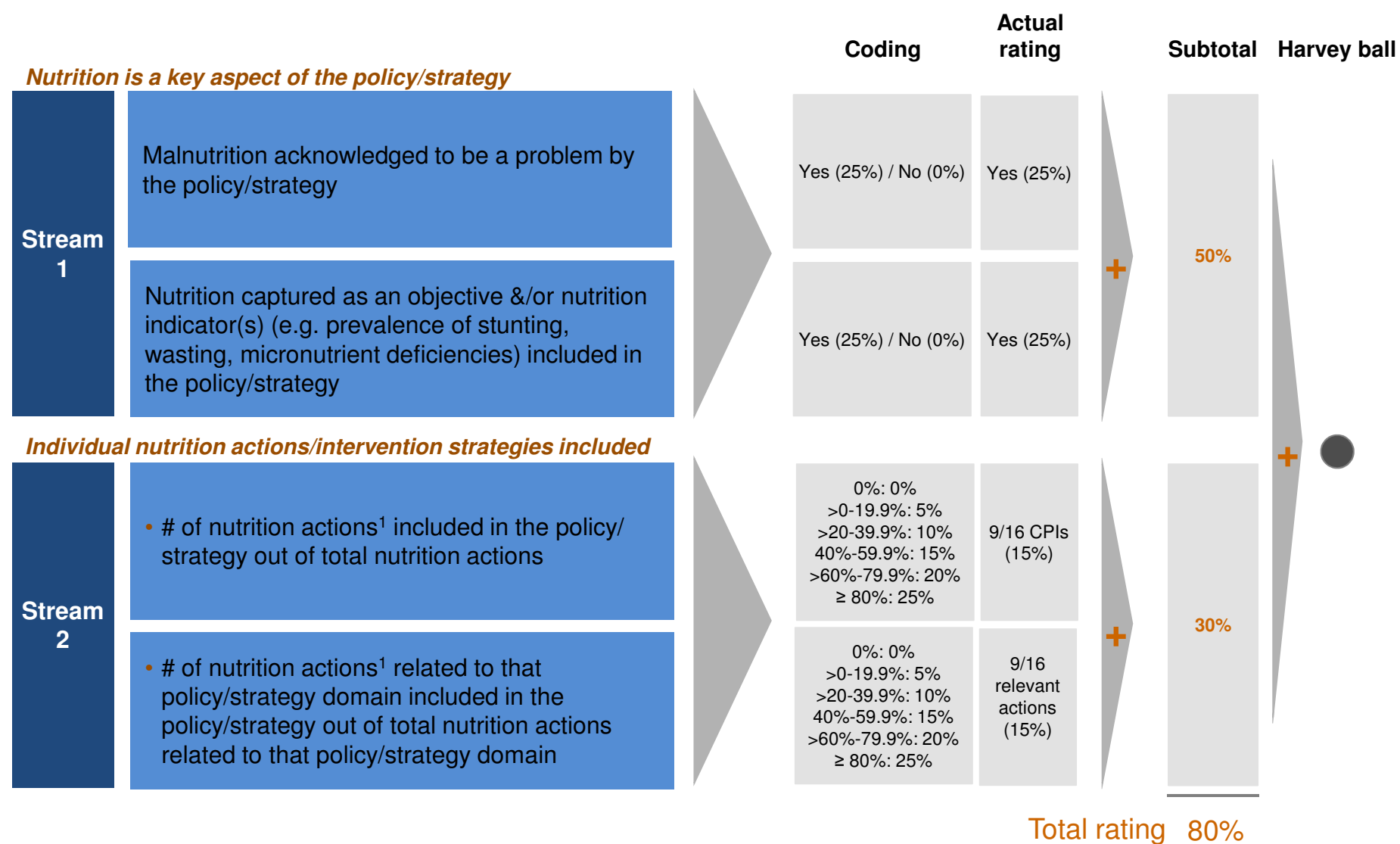
## Individual nutrition actions/intervention strategies included

<b>Stream 2</b>	• # of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions
	• # of nutrition actions <sup>1</sup> related to that policy/strategy domain included in the policy/strategy out of total nutrition actions related to that policy/strategy domain

**Total rating 25%**

<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)

# Summary Rating Sheet: United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)



<sup>1</sup>These nutrition actions may be derived from the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) selected in reference to the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for Reducing Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMDRC)