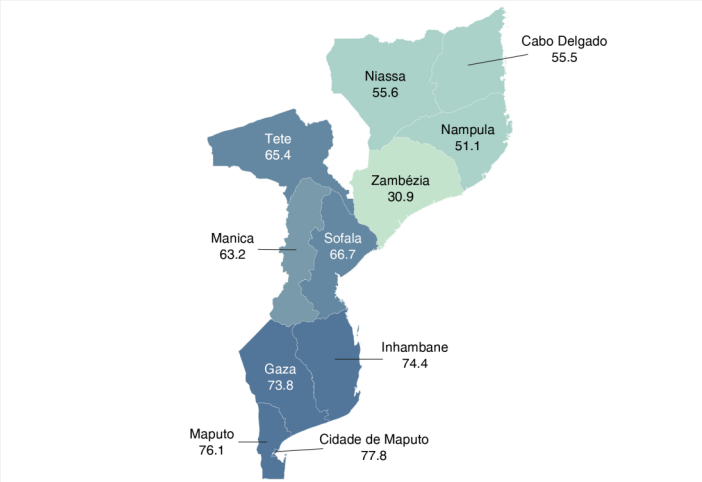
Countdown to 2030
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

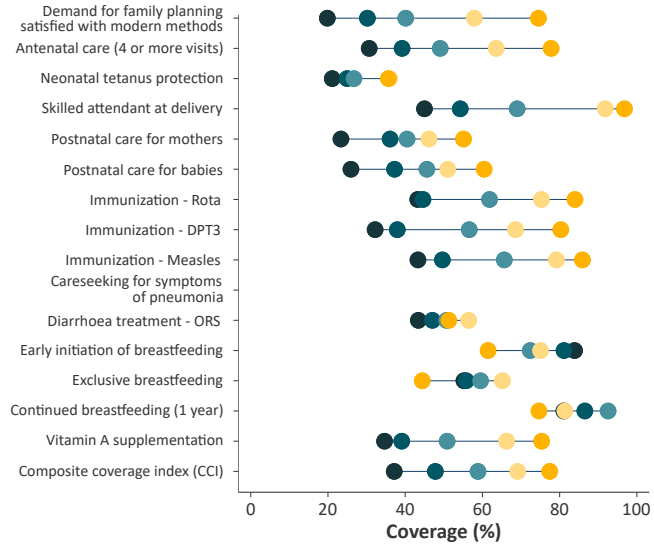
MOZAMBIQUE

Coverage of essential RMNCH interventions

Composite coverage index - subnational coverage

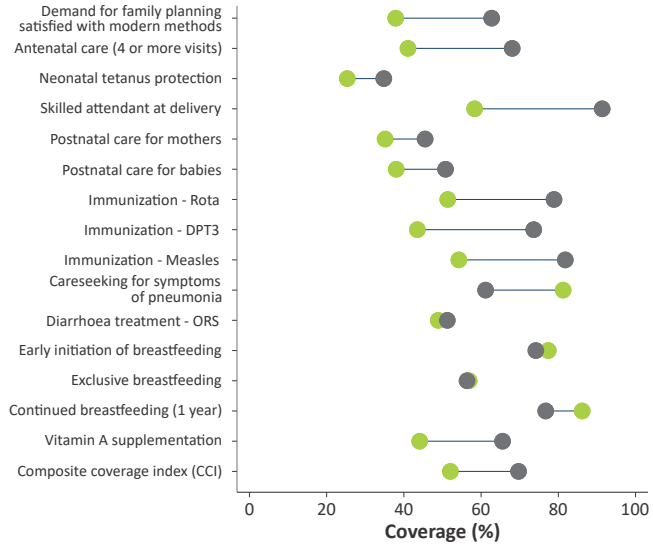


Wealth quintiles



Q1 Poorest Q2 Q3 Q4 Q5 Wealthiest

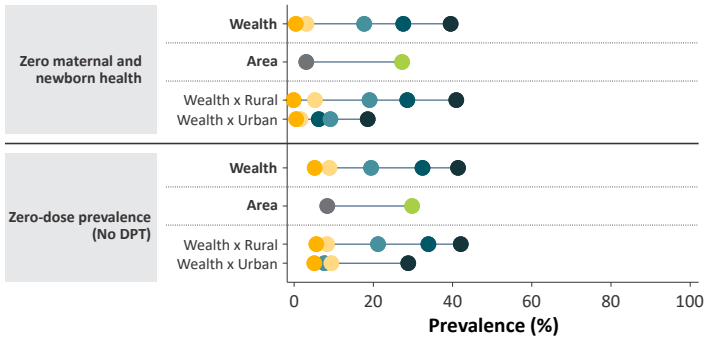
Urban | rural area of residence



Rural Urban

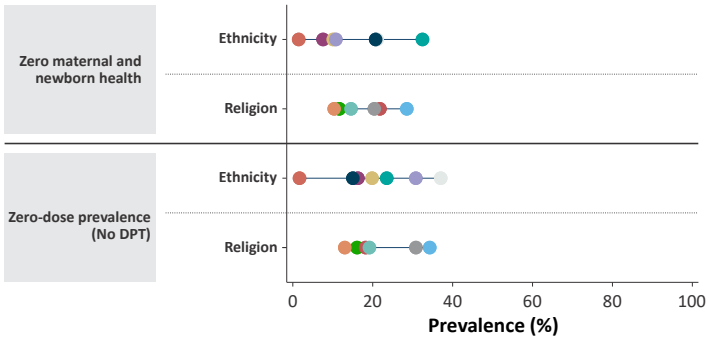
Prevalence of zero maternal & newborn health and zero-dose children

Wealth, area and wealth by area



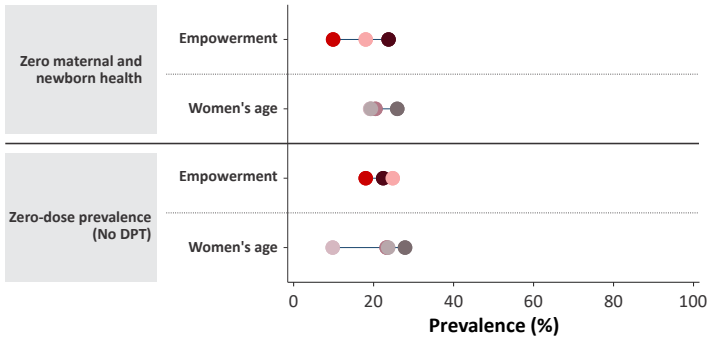
Wealth quintiles
Q1 Poorest Q2 Q3 Q4 Q5 Wealthiest
Area of residence
Rural Urban

Ethnicity and religion



Ethnicity
Portugues Emakhuwa Xichangana Cisena Xitswa Cinyungwe Cindau
Religion
Evangelical Catholic Islamic Zion Anglican No religion

Women's empowerment and women's age



Women's empowerment: SWPER social independence
Low Medium High
Women's age (years)
15-17 18-19 20-34 35-49

Source: DHS 2022 (Analyses based on the most recent publicly available survey)

MOZAMBIQUE

Indicators	National	Wealth quintiles					Wealth-related equity indicators				Woman's education			Child's sex		Area of residence	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Ratio Q5/Q1	Difference Q5-Q1	CIX	SII	None	Primary	Secondary+	Female	Male	Rural	Urban
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods	47.5	20.0	30.3	40.2	57.9	74.5	3.7	54.5	24.4	63.6	27.8	44.1	70.7	-	-	37.9	62.7
Antenatal care (4 or more visits)	48.6	30.8	39.3	49.1	63.6	77.7	2.5	47.0	18.1	51.0	34.7	47.2	70.2	48.7	48.5	41.1	68.0
Neonatal tetanus protection	28.4	21.2	25.1	26.8	36.0	35.7	1.7	14.5	11.3	19.1	18.9	30.2	36.3	28.8	27.9	25.4	34.9
Skilled attendant at delivery	67.5	45.0	54.3	69.0	91.7	96.7	2.1	51.6	16.6	63.1	55.2	64.7	90.4	67.0	68.1	58.3	91.3
Postnatal care for mothers	38.1	23.5	36.2	40.5	46.2	55.1	2.3	31.7	15.6	34.1	33.3	36.0	49.0	-	-	35.2	45.5
Postnatal care for babies	41.6	26.0	37.3	45.7	51.1	60.5	2.3	34.4	15.7	38.2	36.2	39.4	53.7	40.9	42.4	38.1	50.8
Immunization - Rota	58.8	43.3	44.7	61.8	75.3	83.9	1.9	40.6	14.5	49.3	45.0	58.7	77.7	58.0	59.6	51.4	78.8
Immunization - DPT3	51.7	32.3	38.0	56.6	68.5	80.2	2.5	48.0	18.6	55.5	37.6	50.6	73.1	50.8	52.6	43.5	73.6
Immunization - Measles	61.7	43.3	49.7	65.6	79.1	85.8	2.0	42.5	14.3	51.8	47.5	61.7	80.9	60.3	63.1	54.2	81.7
Careseeking for symptoms of pneumonia	73.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.5	88.9	75.9	71.0	81.2	61.2
Diarrhoea treatment - ORS	49.8	43.5	47.1	50.8	56.5	51.3	1.2	7.9	3.7	12.9	50.8	47.5	53.0	52.3	47.1	48.9	51.3
Early initiation of breastfeeding	76.4	83.8	81.1	72.4	75.0	61.5	0.7	-22.3	-4.8	-21.7	79.9	78.3	67.6	76.1	76.8	77.3	74.1
Exclusive breastfeeding	56.7	55.2	55.8	59.5	65.2	44.5	0.8	-10.8	-0.7	-0.4	52.8	59.7	54.3	57.4	56.1	56.9	56.4
Continued breastfeeding (1 year)	83.5	81.0	86.5	92.5	81.3	74.6	0.9	-6.4	-0.8	-3.3	79.8	89.0	76.0	84.9	82.1	86.1	76.7
Vitamin A supplementation	50.3	34.7	39.2	50.9	66.2	75.3	2.2	40.6	16.9	47.6	39.6	48.7	69.6	50.6	50.0	44.1	65.5
Composite coverage index (CCI)	57.4	37.2	47.9	58.9	69.1	77.4	2.1	40.2	14.0	48.9	43.5	55.3	75.6	-	-	52.1	69.7
Zero maternal and newborn health	20.5	39.4	27.5	17.7	3.2	0.6	0.0	-38.8	-39.6	-50.2	30.5	22.5	2.8	20.9	20.1	27.2	3.2
Zero-dose prevalence (No DPT)	23.9	41.3	32.3	19.4	9.0	5.3	0.1	-36.0	-32.9	-45.8	32.2	25.8	8.7	24.9	23.0	29.7	8.4

Stratification not applicable or not available | Data not available | Estimate not presented (N < 25)

Source: DHS 2022 (Analyses based on the most recent publicly available survey)

Countdown to 2030
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

MOZAMBIQUE

Indicator coverage by country region

Indicators	Cabo Delgado	Cidade de Maputo	Gaza	Inhambane	Manica	Maputo	Nampula	Niassa	Sofala	Tete	Zambézia
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods	32.4	75.7	67.5	64.3	51.5	81.9	28.3	39.9	54.0	55.2	23.5
Antenatal care (4 or more visits)	53.4	81.2	77.0	68.1	65.5	82.7	37.7	49.2	68.7	46.6	25.8
Neonatal tetanus protection	37.4	38.4	35.1	38.4	29.9	39.6	22.9	43.4	24.6	19.3	23.6
Skilled attendant at delivery	62.1	96.4	85.8	82.6	75.7	96.5	57.1	81.6	79.0	68.1	51.7
Postnatal care for mothers	49.0	41.8	67.7	36.8	30.1	79.1	16.1	51.6	64.9	59.5	22.8
Postnatal care for babies	52.5	50.8	72.3	51.1	29.8	78.9	19.0	57.7	68.1	69.7	22.3
Immunization - Rota	63.0	82.0	86.0	91.3	74.7	91.9	52.8	57.0	80.6	63.7	27.7
Immunization - DPT3	45.7	87.9	84.8	88.9	69.3	89.7	37.0	59.8	76.6	52.4	26.3
Immunization - Measles	68.7	98.9	85.6	86.2	74.2	85.8	58.4	62.7	77.7	57.1	35.5
Careseeking for symptoms of pneumonia	-	-	79.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea treatment - ORS	63.7	27.7	33.7	33.5	39.7	37.4	48.4	45.5	36.5	76.6	47.6
Early initiation of breastfeeding	89.4	51.6	29.7	40.7	74.2	45.6	91.2	75.9	76.9	62.0	86.4
Exclusive breastfeeding	64.0	32.9	47.6	56.4	58.8	45.1	63.4	64.9	59.6	35.8	56.2
Continued breastfeeding (1 year)	84.7	50.1	83.2	93.6	94.3	70.7	84.5	93.9	95.8	88.9	69.2
Vitamin A supplementation	62.9	79.5	78.2	67.6	75.4	74.8	34.5	54.4	46.5	58.5	33.7
Composite coverage index (CCI)	55.5	77.8	73.8	74.4	63.2	76.1	51.1	55.6	66.7	65.4	30.9
Zero maternal and newborn health	18.7	1.1	1.6	5.4	10.9	0.5	33.1	9.5	4.9	12.2	37.3
Zero-dose prevalence (No DPT)	18.6	3.5	1.7	3.6	11.9	5.0	23.0	17.2	9.2	27.9	53.2

Data not available Estimate not presented (N < 25)

Source: DHS 2022 (Analyses based on the most recent publicly available survey)

MOZAMBIQUE

Indicators	National	Rural area					Urban area					Women's empowerment			Women's age			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Low	Medium	High	15-17 yrs	18-19 yrs	20-34 yrs	35-49 yrs
Zero maternal and newborn health	20.5	40.8	28.5	19.0	5.4	0.0	18.6	6.3	9.2	1.7	0.7	24	18.0	9.9	19.1	20.5	19.3	25.9
Zero-dose prevalence (No DPT)	23.9	41.9	33.8	21.2	8.4	5.7	28.8	-	7.7	9.5	5.2	22.4	24.8	18.0	9.8	23.2	23.6	27.8

Indicators	National	Ethnicity												
		Portugues	Emakhuwa	Xichangana	Cisena	Xitswa	Cinyungwe	Cindau	Ciyao	Elomwe	Shona	Cinyanja	Echuwabo	Other
Zero maternal and newborn health	20.5	7.8	32.6	1.7	10.3	21.3	11.0	20.9	10.3	45.5	10.6	22.0	35.2	19.8
Zero-dose prevalence (No DPT)	23.9	16.5	23.7	1.9	20.0	37.1	30.9	15.2	18.7	63.1	19.5	46.1	-	22.2

Indicators	National	Religion						
		Evangelical / Pentecostal	Catholic	Islamic	Zion	Anglican	Other	No religion
Zero maternal and newborn health	20.5	11.9	28.7	22.0	14.8	10.6	-	20.6
Zero-dose prevalence (No DPT)	23.9	16.3	34.4	18.4	19.3	13.2	-	31.0

Stratification not applicable or not available | Data not available | Estimate not presented (N < 25)

MOZAMBIQUE

Interventions and inequality measures

To monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, it is essential to monitor the coverage of health interventions in population subgroups because national averages can hide important inequalities. We selected 18 coverage indicators from the continuum of care of reproductive, maternal, neonatal, and child health (RMNCH) and two indicators of lack of care – zero-dose children and zero maternal and newborn care interventions. These indicators present a broad picture of how countries are faring regarding coverage and inequalities by subnational regions, wealth quintiles, urban or rural residence and the intersection of wealth and area. For the indicators of lack of care, we also calculated the estimates stratified by ethnicity, religion, women's empowerment, and women's age.

In the tables, along with the coverage estimates, we present simple measures of wealth inequality (difference and ratio) and complex measures – the slope index of inequality (SII) for absolute inequality and the concentration index (CIX) for relative inequality. The SII can be interpreted as the difference in coverage between the two extremes of the wealth distribution, obtained through a logistic regression model. A positive value indicates higher coverage among the wealthiest, while a negative value indicates higher coverage among the poorest groups. The CIX is similar to the Gini index and gives an idea of how concentrated the coverage of each indicator is towards the rich (positive values) or towards the poor (negative values). The CIX can vary from zero (no inequality) to ±100 (maximum concentration), but in practice, an absolute value above 30 already represents a high inequality level.

Short definitions of the interventions are presented below. The full definitions can be found in the annexes of the latest *Countdown to 2030* report.

- **Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods:**
  Percentage of women aged 15-49 years, in union, using modern contraceptives among those who are fertile and do not want a child in the next two years, at least.
- **Antenatal care (four or more visits):**
  Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who had a last birth in the last 2/3/5 years preceding the interview (the period depends on the type of survey) and with at least four antenatal care visits with any provider.
- **Neonatal tetanus protection:**
  Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who had a last birth in the last 2/5 years preceding the interview (the period depends on the type of survey) and received two or more shots of tetanus during pregnancy.
- **Skilled attendant at delivery:**
  Percentage of children whose birth was assisted by a skilled attendant (doctor, nurse, auxiliary nurse, or trained midwife) among all live births in the last 2/5 years (the period depends on the type of survey). The specific titles and cadres can vary by country.
- **Postnatal care for mothers or babies:**
  Percentage of women 15-49 or their babies who received postnatal care within two days of a live birth among those who had a birth in the previous two years.
- **Immunization for rotavirus, DPT3, and measles:**
  Percentage of children aged 12-23, 18-29, or 15-26 months (depending on the country's vaccine schedule) who received these vaccines. For rotavirus, we considered children who received two or three vaccine doses (depending on the vaccine brand). For measles, those who received at least one dose, and for DPT3, those who received three vaccine doses.
- **Zero-dose children:**
  Percentage of children aged 12-23, 18-29, or 15-26 months (depending on the country's vaccine schedule) who received no DPT doses.
- **Careseeking for pneumonia:**
  Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with pneumonia symptoms in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider. Pneumonia symptoms were cough, short and rapid breaths, and the problem was in the chest (not the nose).
- **Diarrhea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS):**
  Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhea in the last two weeks who received ORS.
- **Early initiation of breastfeeding:**
  Percentage of the last-born children to women 15-49, born in the two years preceding the interview, who started to be breastfed within one hour of birth.
- **Exclusive breastfeeding:**
  Percentage of children under six months of age living with their mother who are exclusively breastfed.
- **Continued breastfeeding at one year:**
  Percentage of children aged 12-15 months living with their mothers who are still breastfed.
- **Vitamin A supplementation:**
  Percentage of children aged 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplementation in the six months preceding the interview.

Stratifiers

- **Wealth** is measured through an asset score that considers household possessions, building materials, and infrastructure such as water and electricity. The score is estimated using principal components analysis, and households are divided into five equally sized groups.
- **Urban/rural area of residence** is defined for each sampling enumeration unit according to the country's own classification.
- **Ethnicity** is self-assigned from a list presented to the respondent and applies to all household members. Given the varying number of ethnicities across countries and surveys, we present the six most frequent groups, with the remaining included as others.
- **Religion** is self-assigned from a list presented to the respondent and applies to all household members. Very small groups are lumped into others.
- **Women's empowerment** is measured through the SWPER Global social independence domain. This indicator combines information on the woman's level of education, access to information, age at marriage and first birth, and the differences in education and age to the husband. Due to data limitations, empowerment is measured only in partnered women.

Combined coverage indicators

Composite coverage index (CCI)

We present a map of each country with the CCI by region. The CCI is a composite coverage indicator that summarizes the coverage by health interventions using a single number. It is calculated as the weighted mean of eight selected interventions (defined above): (1) family planning coverage with modern methods; (2) skilled birth attendant; (3) at least four antenatal care visits; (4) BCG vaccination; (5) three doses of DTP vaccine; (6) at least one dose of measles vaccine; (7) ORS for diarrhea; and (8) careseeking for pneumonia.

Zero maternal and newborn health (MNH) interventions

To create the zero MNH indicator, we selected three related interventions: (1) antenatal care, four or more visits with any provider; (2) institutional delivery (proportion of children who were delivered in a health facility); and (3) postnatal care (PNC) for the mother or baby within two days of delivery. PNC was estimated considering whether the mother or baby was checked after delivery. Note that "or" means one of the pair or both. The zero MNH indicator is simply the proportion of mother/baby dyads who received none of the three interventions.

Interpreting the graphs

In the equiplots (the graphs with aligned dots), each dot represents the coverage of a given intervention for a subgroup. It can be, for example, the area of residence or wealth quintiles (the first quintile includes the poorest 20% of the sample, and so on). The quintiles are labeled Q1 to Q5. The distance between the dots is the difference in coverage between the relevant groups. The larger the difference, the bigger the absolute inequalities in the country. Ideally, in this type of graph, we would like to see all the dots close together on the right side, where coverage approaches 100%.

The maps show the regions of each country and CCI coverage using colors to highlight differences across the regions. The darker the color, the higher the coverage. The actual values (%) are presented below the names of the regions. At the bottom, we also present an equiplot of the CCI by wealth quintiles. Not to be confused with a map scale.