Maternal deaths are highest in the north (more than double) than in the southern provinces.

Maternal death ratio per province:
- Niassa: 519.5
- Cabo Delgado: 500.2
- Nampula: 428.5
- Manica: 437
- Gaza: 355.1
- Sofala: 305.4
- Inhambane: 258.6
- Zambezia: 245.7
- Maputo Province: 245.7
- Maputo City: 519.5

12 women die daily from preventable pregnancy and childbirth complications.

Maternal deaths differ significantly between urban and rural areas:
- 374 deaths per 100,000 live births in urban areas.
- 439 deaths per 100,000 live births in rural areas.

Maternal mortality ratio per province:
- Maternal deaths are highest in the north (more than double) than in the southern provinces.

Maternal mortality declined by 39% since 2000, yet it remains one of the highest globally.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in Mozambique per 100,000 live births:
- Census 2007: 427
- Census 2017: 407

2017 Census Thematic Fact Sheet
Maternal mortality policy investments

1. Invest in universal health care coverage
2. Reduce the unmet need for family planning
3. Prevent early and forced marriage

Barriers to receiving support

- Low education and empowerment, increasing rates of poverty in home births without skilled birth attendants
- Low level of development with remote and poor families facing limited transport access, resulting in unsafe deliveries and abortions
- Inadequate equipment and services at the health center

Solutions

- Recognising the need to seek care
- Reaching facilities
- Receiving care at facilities

About 1 in 4 maternal deaths occur amongst women aged below 19 years

4 in 10 pregnant women deliver at home without a skilled birth attendant

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN MOZAMBIQUE

2017 Census Thematic Fact Sheet