Definitions:

**MALARIA:**
Proportion of children 6-59 months of age with a positive result on the rapid diagnostic test.

**ANEMIA:**
Proportion of children 6-59 months of age with a hemoglobin concentration less than 11.0 g/dL, measured by HemoCue.

**AFLATOXIN B1 DETECTION:**
Proportion of children 6-59 months of age with a detectable level of aflatoxin B1 in their serum sample. Concentrations of aflatoxin B1-Hen adducts below 0.4 pg/mg albumin are considered "not detectable".

**WEALTH:**
A wealth index was constructed using the DHS method including data on a household’s ownership of selected assets, materials used for housing construction, and types of water access and sanitation facilities. Wealth quintiles are reported here.

**FEMALE CAREGIVER’S EDUCATION:**
Categories are defined using the highest grade of schooling completed by the female caregiver. Primary 1 incomplete includes completing grades 1, 2, 3, or 4; primary 1 complete includes completing grades 5, 6, or 7; and any secondary or higher includes completing grades 9, 10, 11, 12, or any higher education.

This infographic was produced as a part of a study that was conducted by the Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy at Tufts University, in collaboration with University Lúrio, Mozambican National Institute for Health, and the Association for Food and Nutrition Security (ANSA), under the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Nutrition.

The study was conducted in 10 districts of Nampula province where USAID supports programs in nutrition and agriculture.

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nutritioninnovationlab.org
**Malaria**

- **Age**
  - 61% 6-23 months had malaria
  - 71% 24-59 months had malaria

- **Wealth**
  - 86% had malaria
  - 79% 24-59 months
  - 72% 6-23 months
  - 33% had malaria

- **Female Caregiver’s Education**
  - 75% none
  - 68% primary 1 incomplete
  - 20% primary 1 complete

- **Anemia**
  - 67% had malaria

- **Aflatoxin**
  - 6-23 months had detectable aflatoxin
  - 24-59 months had detectable aflatoxin

**By District**

- **Malema**
  - 76% 6-23 months
  - 63% 24-59 months
  - 86% had malaria

- **Mecuburi**
  - 91% 6-23 months
  - 84% 24-59 months
  - 93% had malaria

- **Murrupula**
  - 62% 6-23 months
  - 68% 24-59 months
  - 92% had malaria

- **Mogovolas**
  - 78% 6-23 months
  - 80% 24-59 months
  - 44% had malaria

- **Moma**
  - 69% 6-23 months
  - 75% 24-59 months
  - 95% had malaria

- **Monapo**
  - 77% 6-23 months
  - 79% 24-59 months
  - 93% had malaria

- **Mecosta**
  - 69% 6-23 months
  - 81% 24-59 months
  - 94% had malaria

- **Angoche**
  - 60% 6-23 months
  - 72% 24-59 months
  - 90% had malaria

- **Larde**
  - 77% 6-23 months
  - 75% 24-59 months
  - 93% had malaria

**Female Caregiver’s Education**

- 86% had malaria
- 79% 78%
- 72% had malaria

**Wealth**

- 87% 82%
- 79% 77%
- 79% 76%
- 80% 52%

- 80% had malaria
- 85% 88%
- 93% 95%

**Female Caregiver’s Education**

- 87% none
- 79% primary 1 incomplete
- 85% primary 1 complete
- 80% 92%
- 88% 95%
- 93% 95%

- 90% had detectable aflatoxin
- 91% primary 1 incomplete
- 95% primary 1 complete
- 90% any secondary or higher