

Existing rates of: **Wasting: 3.3%** **Stunting: 27.6%** **Proportion of population underweight: 11.2%**

Source: Gov. of Zimbabwe (MICS, 2014)





















Strong Performance

- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in Zimbabwe benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2014.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.

Areas for improvement




- Spending on agriculture (3.66% of public spending in 2013), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Zimbabwe's spending in its health sector (8.9% of public spending in 2007) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- Government of Zimbabwe has not ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is weak and land markets do not function well.
- Extension services are the preserve of government and poor farmers have no say in setting policy priorities. The agricultural research and extension system is not properly reaching out to poor farmers. There is no policy promoting gender equity in access to extension services.
- In Zimbabwe, the law gives women and men equal economic rights and equal legal access to agricultural land. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Zimbabwe's medium/long term national development policy (Zimbabwe Medium Term Plan) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Zimbabwe does not have a separate budget line for nutrition; this prevents transparency and accountability for spending.
- The Government of Zimbabwe does not promote complementary feeding practices and has only achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 34% of children in 2013.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (39.9% in 2012) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- In Zimbabwe, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security is weak.

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

























Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	 3.66%	2013	23rd
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	 8.9%	2007	29th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ²	 Weak	2011	Joint 43rd
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	 Weak	2007	Joint 42nd
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 48.8%	2010-2011	33rd
 Functioning of social protection systems ²	 Weak	2014	Joint 20th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ²	 Weak	2011	Joint 18th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ³	 In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights ³	 In Law, not in Practice	2011	Joint 7th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	 No	2006	Joint 27th

¹ Possible scores are:  <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%

² Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong

³ Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)	 No	2014	Joint 28th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 34%	2013	42nd
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 No	2012	Joint 40th
 Population with access to an improved water source	 79.9%	2012	18th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 39.9%	2012	18th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 89.8%	2011	27th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	 Weak	2011-2015	34th
 National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2013	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 Yes	2013	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMSB [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	 Fully enshrined	2014	Joint 1st

¹ Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

² Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Voluntary Adoption  Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes