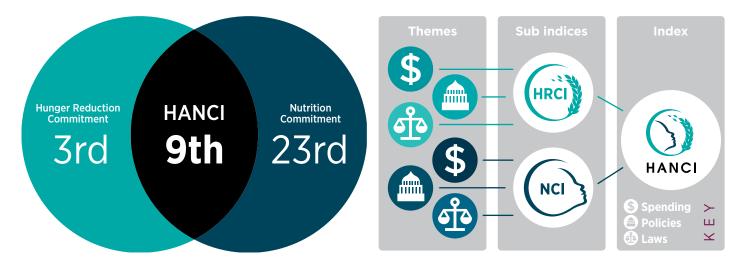


# Key data for Namibia





Existing rates of: Wasting: 7.1% Stunting: 23.1% Proportion of population underweight: 13.2% Source: Gov. of Namibia (DHS, 2013)

#### **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 Namibia benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2013.
- The Government of Namibia promotes complementary feeding practices.
- 91% of the population of Namibia in 2015 has access to an improved drinking water source.
- In Namibia 96.6% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2013.
- In Namibia, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.

#### Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (4.95% of public spending in 2014), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Namibia's spending in its health sector (13.9% of public spending in 2014) is close to, yet not fully meeting government commitments set out in the African Union's Abuja Declaration (15% of public spending).
- In Namibia, 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.
- The Government of Namibia has not enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Namibia has only achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 62% of children in 2013.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (34.4% in 2015) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.





## **Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)**

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45		
\$ Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending 1	4.95%	2014	22nd		
\$ Public spending on health as share of total public spending 1	13.9%	2014	7th		
Policies					
Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>2</sup>	Moderate	2009	Joint 21st		
Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>2</sup>	Moderate	2004	Joint 37th		
Civil registration system — coverage of live births	87.1%	2013	9th		
Functioning of social protection systems <sup>2</sup>	Moderate	2016	Joint 3rd		
Laws					
<b>a</b> Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>2</sup>	Moderate	2006	Joint 8th		
Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>3</sup>	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st		
€ Equality of women's economic rights <sup>3</sup>	In Law, not in Practice	2011	Joint 7th		
② Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2006	Joint 1st		
Possible scores are: <-75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges >=75 % and <100% >=100% Possible scores are: Very Weak/Weak Moderate Strong/Very Strong 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)	Sectoral only	2014	Joint 18th
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	62%	2013	Joint 30th
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2011	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	91%	2015	8th
Population with access to improved sanitation	34.4%	2015	22nd
Health care visits for pregnant women	96.6%	2013	9th
Nutrition features in national development policy 1	Moderate	2012-2017	26th
National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2011	Joint 1st
Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2015	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2015	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2013	Joint 1st
Laws			
DCMBS^ Enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	Not Enshrined in Law	2016	Joint 33rd
	ALL D. (		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Possible scores are: • Very Weak/Weak • Moderate • Strong/Very Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

<sup>^</sup> International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes







<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Possible scores are: Not Enshrined in Law Few/Many Aspects Enshrined Fully enshrined.