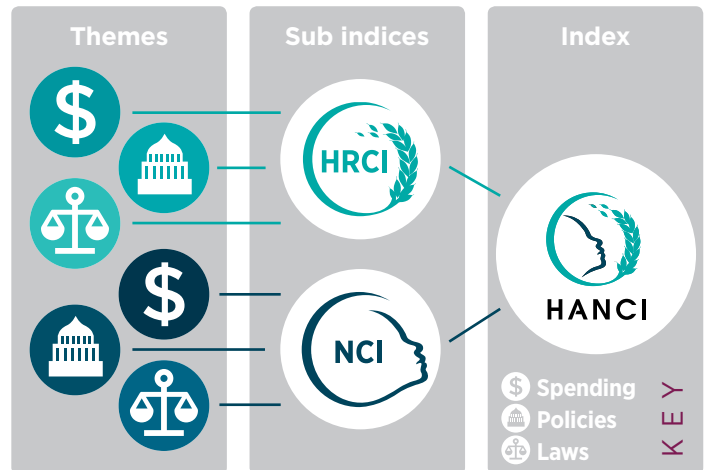
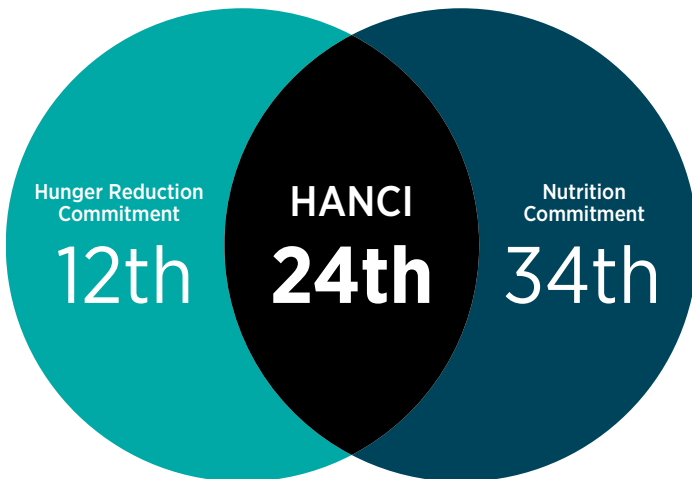




Key data for Namibia



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 7.1%** **Stunting: 23.1%** **Proportion of population underweight: 13.2%**

Source: Government 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.
- The Government of Namibia promotes complementary feeding practices.
- 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 (4.6% of public spending in 2016), 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 (12.9% of public spending in 2015) is close to, yet not fully meeting government commitments set out in the African Union's Abuja Declaration (15% of public spending).
- The Government of Namibia has not ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is weak and land markets do not function well.
- 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.
- Policymakers in Namibia do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2013.
- The Government of Namibia has not enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Namibia has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 62% of children in 2013.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (33.8% in 2015) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- In Namibia, constitutional protection of the right to food 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	4.6%	2016	26th
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	12.9%	2015	6th
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Weak	2016	42nd
Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Moderate	2004	Joint 37th
Civil registration system — coverage of live births	87.1%	2013	10th
Functioning of social protection systems ³	Moderate	2016	Joint 3rd
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Weak	2016	Joint 29th
Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2006	Joint 1st

¹ Possible scores are: ● <75% of agri. spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration) ● >=75% & <100% ● >=100%

² Possible scores are: ● <75% of health spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration) ● >=75% & <100% ● >=100%

³ Possible scores are: ● Very Weak/Weak ● Moderate ● Strong/Very Strong

⁴ 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	2017	Joint 17th
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	62%	2013	Joint 28th
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2011	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	85.1%	2015	14th
Population with access to improved sanitation	33.8%	2015	22nd
Health care visits for pregnant women	96.6%	2013	7th
Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Moderate	2018-2022	24th
National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2016	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	No	2013	Joint 36th

Laws

ICMBS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	Not Enshrined in Law	2016	Joint 33rd
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¹ Possible scores are: ● Very Weak/Weak ● Moderate ● Strong/Very Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

² Possible scores are: ● Not Enshrined in Law ● Few/Many Aspects Enshrined ● Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes