HUNGER AND NUTRITION COMMITMENT INDEX AFRICA (HANCI-AFRICA) - 2017

Key data for Zambia

HANCI-Africa compares 45 African countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. Country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.

**Strong Performance**

- The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Zambia's medium/long term national development policy (7th National Development Plan) assigns strong importance to nutrition.
- Zambia instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, enabling transparency and accountability for spending.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in Zambia benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2013-2014.
- The Government of Zambia promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 93% of children in 2013.
- In Zambia 95.7% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2013-2014.

**Areas for improvement**

- Spending on agriculture (8.2% of public spending in 2016) is close to, yet not fully meeting government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Zambia’s spending in its health sector (6.8% of public spending in 2015) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Zambia, law does neither give women economic rights or agricultural land access rights equal to men. This increases women and children’s vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Weak access to an improved source of drinking water (67.1% in 2015) and an improved sanitation facility (31.1% in 2015) prevents positive outcomes for hunger and nutrition in Zambia.
- In Zambia, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security is weak.
- Social safety nets in Zambia are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.
- Civil registration rates are weak (11.3% in 2014) and potentially hold back children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

Existing rates of:

- Wasting: 6.3%
- Stunting: 40%
- Proportion of population underweight: 14.8%

Source: Government of Zambia (DHS, 2013-14)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HRCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>14th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on health as share of total public spending</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>23rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to land (security of tenure)</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Joint 25th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to agricultural research and extension services</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Joint 14th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil registration system — coverage of live births</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>44th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functioning of social protection systems</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Joint 8th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of constitutional protection of the right to food</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Joint 29th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equality of women’s access to agricultural land (property rights)</td>
<td>Not in Law</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Joint 41st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equality of women’s economic rights</td>
<td>Not in Law</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Joint 26th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Joint 29th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Joint 1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Joint 13th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with access to an improved water source</td>
<td>67.1%</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>37th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with access to improved sanitation</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>26th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care visits for pregnant women</td>
<td>95.7%</td>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>11th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition features in national development policy</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>2017-2021</td>
<td>15th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Joint 1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Joint 1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Joint 1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>Joint 1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICMBS(^*) Enshrined in domestic law</td>
<td>Many Aspects Enshrined</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Joint 15th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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