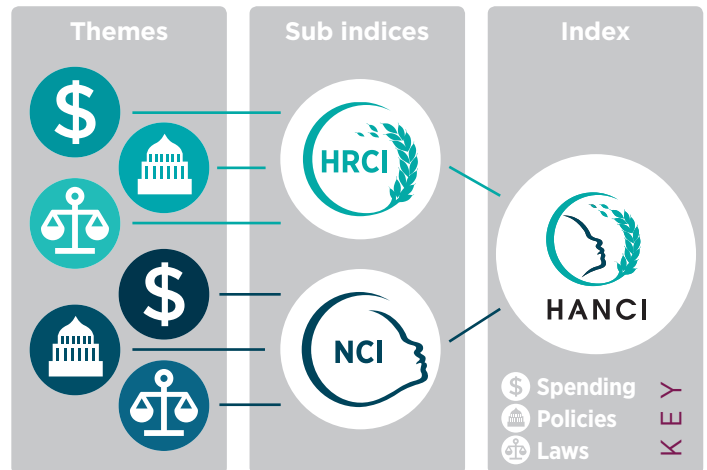
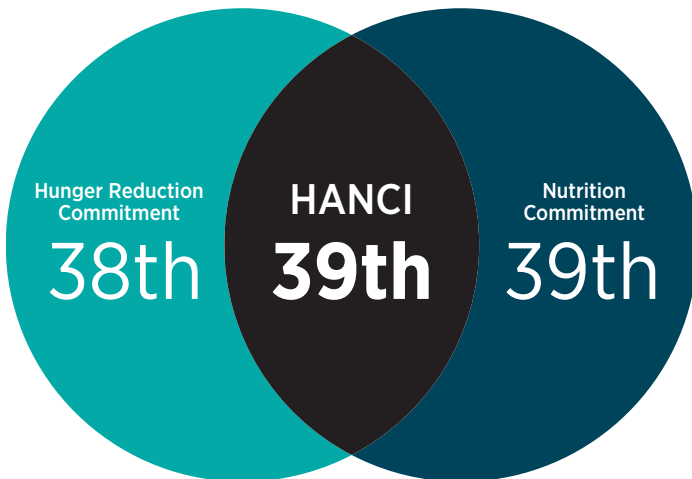




## Key data for Angola



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 4.9%** **Stunting: 37.6%** **Proportion of population underweight: 19%**

Source: Government of Angola (DHS,2015)

### Strong Performance

- Angola has devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Policymakers in Angola benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2015-2016.
- The Government of Angola promotes complementary feeding practices.
- In Angola, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.

### Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (0.5% of public spending in 2018), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Angola's spending in its health sector (5.4% of public spending in 2017) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Angola, the law does not give women economic rights equal to men. Men and women have equal legal access to agricultural land, but this is not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Even though Angola has developed a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy and clear time-bound nutrition targets, a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism is still lacking.
- The Government of Angola has not enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Angola has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 4% of children in 2018.
- Weak access to an improved source of drinking water (65.8% in 2017) and an improved sanitation facility (36.1% in 2016) prevents positive outcomes for hunger and nutrition in Angola.
- Social safety nets in Angola are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.
- Civil registration rates are weak (25% in 2015-2016) and potentially hold back children's access to critical public services such as health and education.



# Key data for Angola

## Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	0.5%	2018	44th
Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>2</sup>	5.4%	2017	Joint 27th
<b>Policies</b>			
Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>3</sup>	Moderate	2019	Joint 24th
Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>3</sup>	Moderate	2019	Joint 25th
Civil registration system — coverage of live births	25%	2015-2016	39th
Functioning of social protection systems <sup>3</sup>	Weak	2018	Joint 41st
<b>Laws</b>			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	Moderate	2019	Joint 8th
Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup>	In Law, not in Practice	2019	Joint 27th
Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>	Not in Law	2019	Joint 16th
Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2013	Joint 1st

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are: Very Weak/Weak Moderate Strong/Very Strong

<sup>4</sup> 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	2019	Joint 16th
<b>Policies</b>			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	4%	2018	44th
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2010	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	65.8%	2017	41st
Population with access to improved sanitation	36.1%	2016	23rd
Health care visits for pregnant women	81.6%	2016	38th
Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	Moderate	2018-2022	20th
National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	No	2019	Joint 36th
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2015-2016	Joint 1st
<b>Laws</b>			
ICMBMS <sup>^</sup> Enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	Not Enshrined in Law	2019	Joint 33rd

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

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

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