

Existing rates of: **Wasting: 0.8%** **Stunting: 31%** **Proportion of population underweight: 5.8%**

Source: Gov. of Swaziland (MICS, 2010)





















### Strong Performance

- Swaziland 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 Swaziland benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2014.
- The Government of Swaziland promotes complementary feeding practices.
- In Swaziland 96.8% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2010.

### Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (2.04% of public spending in 2013), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- In Swaziland, 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.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Swaziland's medium/long term national development policy (Framework for National Development Strategy) places weak importance to nutrition.
- The Government of Swaziland has only achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 31% of children in 2013.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (57.5% in 2012) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- In Swaziland, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security is weak.
- Civil registration rates are weak (49.5% in 2010) and potentially hold back children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

## 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>	 2.04%	2013	37th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	 18.1%	2012	3rd
<b>Policies</b>			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>2</sup>	 Moderate	2013	Joint 15th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>2</sup>	 Moderate	2013	Joint 29th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 49.5%	2010	32nd
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>2</sup>	 Weak	2014	Joint 9th
<b>Laws</b>			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>2</sup>	 Weak	2014	Joint 18th
 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>	 Not in Law	2011	Joint 26th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	 No	2006	Joint 27th

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




<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  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)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
<b>Policies</b>			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 31%	2013	43rd
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 74.1%	2012	Joint 25th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 57.5%	2012	11st
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 96.8%	2010	9th
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	 Weak	2013-2022	Joint 36th
 National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
<b>Laws</b>			
 ICMSB <sup>^</sup> Enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	 Voluntary Adoption	2014	31st

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

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Voluntary Adoption  Fully enshrined.

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