

Existing rates of: **Wasting: 3.2%** **Stunting: 26.8%** **Proportion of population underweight: 8.4%**

Source: Government of Zimbabwe (DHS, 2015)





















Strong Performance

- The Government of Zimbabwe has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in Zimbabwe benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2015.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Zimbabwe promotes complementary feeding practices.
- In Zimbabwe 93.7% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2014.
- In Zimbabwe, constitutional protection of the right to food is strong.




Areas for improvement




- Spending on agriculture (6% of public spending in 2016), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Zimbabwe's spending in its health sector (8.1% of public spending in 2015) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- Extension services are the preserve of government and poor farmers have no say in setting policy priorities. The agricultural research and extension system is not properly reaching out to poor farmers. There is no policy promoting gender equity in access to extension services.
- In Zimbabwe, 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.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Zimbabwe's medium/ long term national development policy (Zimbabwe Medium Term Plan) places weak importance to nutrition.
- The Government of Zimbabwe has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 45% of children in 2015.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (61% in 2017) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- In Zimbabwe, constitutional protection of the right to social security is weak.
- Social safety nets in Zimbabwe are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.




Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

| Public spending | Score* | Year | HRCI Rank of 45 |
|--|---|------|-----------------|
|  Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹ |  6% | 2016 | Joint 20th |
|  Public spending on health as share of total public spending ² |  8.1% | 2015 | 16th |
| Policies | | | |
|  Access to land (security of tenure) ³ |  Strong | 2016 | Joint 11th |
|  Access to agricultural research and extension services ³ |  Weak | 2007 | Joint 42nd |
|  Civil registration system — coverage of live births |  32.3% | 2014 | 35th |
|  Functioning of social protection systems ³ |  Weak | 2016 | Joint 21st |
| Laws | | | |
|  Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³ |  Strong | 2016 | Joint 1st |
|  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) |  No | 2013 | Joint 29th |

























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 |  45% | 2015 | 33rd |
|  Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no) |  Yes | 2014 | Joint 1st |
|  Population with access to an improved water source |  73% | 2017 | 32nd |
|  Population with access to improved sanitation |  61% | 2017 | 8th |
|  Health care visits for pregnant women |  93.7% | 2014 | 18th |
|  Nutrition features in national development policy ¹ |  Weak | 2011-2015 | 37th |
|  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 | 2017 | Joint 1st |
|  National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no) |  Yes | 2015 | Joint 1st |
| Laws | | | |
|  ICMSB [^] Enshrined in domestic law ² |  Fully Enshrined | 2016 | Joint 1st |

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