Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index Africa (HANCI-Africa) - 2019

Key data for Angola

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.

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**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.

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

Source: Government of Angola (DHS, 2015)
### Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index Africa (HANCI-Africa) - 2019

#### Key data for Angola

#### Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</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>0.5%</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>44th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ Public spending on health as share of total public spending</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Joint 27th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Policies

- **Access to land (security of tenure)**: Moderate, 2019, Joint 24th
- **Access to agricultural research and extension services**: Moderate, 2019, Joint 25th
- **Civil registration system — coverage of live births**: 25%, 2015-2016, 39th
- **Functioning of social protection systems**: Weak, 2018, Joint 41st

#### Laws

- **Level of constitutional protection of the right to food**: Moderate, 2019, Joint 8th
- **Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights)**: In Law, not in Practice, 2019, Joint 27th
- **Equality of women's economic rights**: Not in Law, 2019, Joint 16th
- **Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)**: Yes, 2013, 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</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>Sectoral only</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Joint 16th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Policies

- **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**: 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

#### Laws

- **ICMBS*: Enshrined in domestic law**: Not Enshrined in Law, 2019, Joint 33rd

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

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