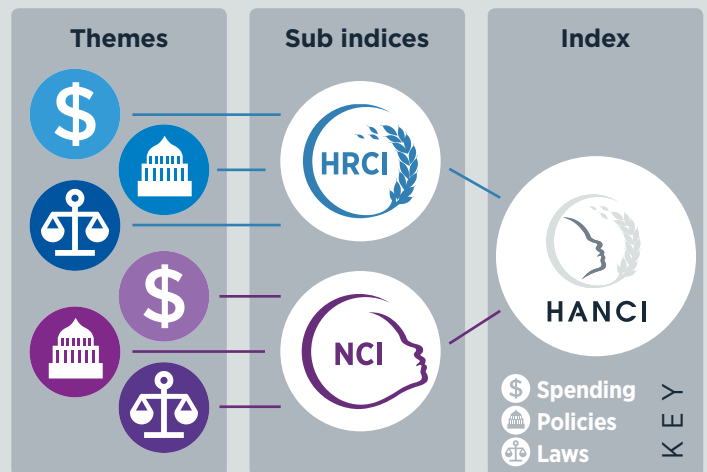
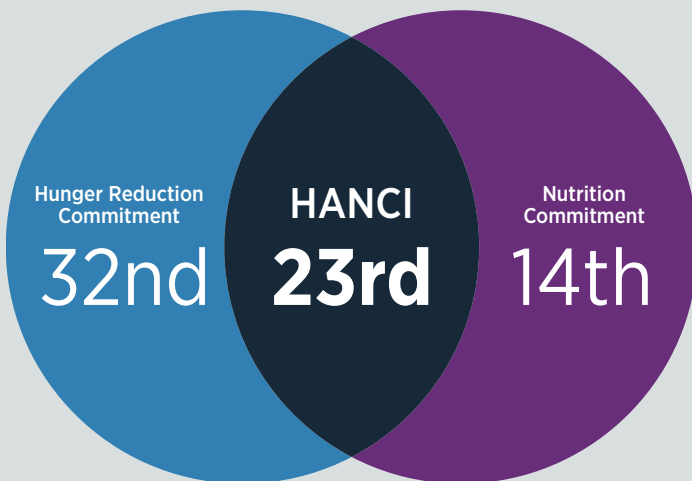


Key data for Zambia



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 4.2% **Stunting:** 34.6% **Proportion of population underweight:** 11.8%

Source: Government of Zambia (DHS, 2018)

Strong Performance

- Spending on agriculture (11.3% of public spending in 2018) meets government commitments set out in the African Union’s Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- 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. This has been the case for an extended period.
- 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 2018.
- The Government of Zambia promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 99% of children in 2018.
- In Zambia 96.9% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2018.

Areas for improvement




- Zambia’s spending in its health sector (6.9% of public spending in 2017) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- The Government of Zambia has not ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is weak and land markets do not function well.
- In Zambia, 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.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (30.2% in 2018) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- 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 (14% in 2018) and potentially hold back children’s access to critical public services such as health and education.




HANCI compares 45 developing countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. All the countries compared in the index have high rates of hunger and undernutrition. Country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.



Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	 11.3%	2018	3rd
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	 6.9%	2017	20th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	 Weak	2019	42nd
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	 Very Strong	2019	Joint 3rd
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 14%	2018	44th
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	 Weak	2018	Joint 11th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	 Weak	2016	Joint 30th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	 In Law, not in Practice	2019	Joint 3rd
 Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	 In Law, not in Practice	2019	Joint 12th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	 No	2017	Joint 33rd

























¹ Possible scores are:  <75% of AU's commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%

² Possible scores are:  <75% of AU's commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration  >=75 % and <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)	 Yes	2019	Joint 1st
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 99%	2018	Joint 1st
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 72.3%	2018	34th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 30.2%	2018	29th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 96.9%	2018	14th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	 Strong	2017-2021	14th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 Yes	2018	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMBMS [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	 Many Aspects Enshrined	2019	Joint 19th

¹ Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  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