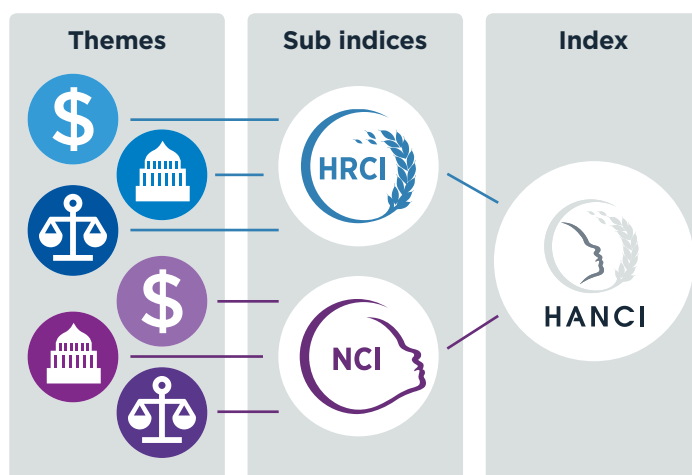
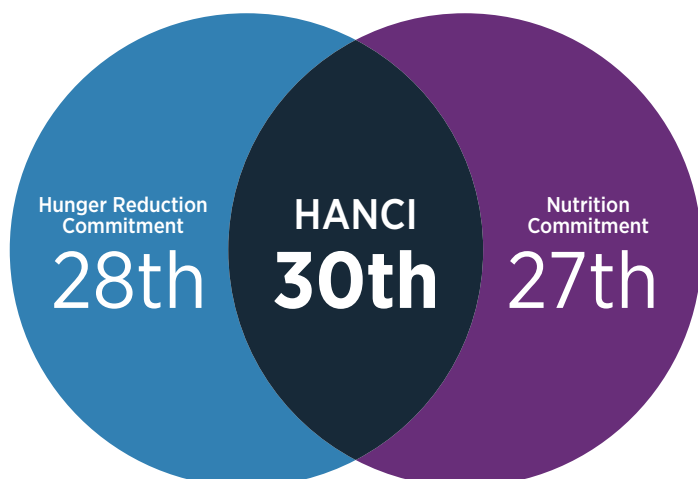


Key data for Zambia



1. Guatemala	8. Gambia	15. Vietnam	22. Ethiopia	29. Sierra Leone	36. Togo	43. Myanmar
2. Peru	9. Burkina Faso	16. Bangladesh	23. Niger	30. Zambia	37. Mauritania	44. Sudan
3. Malawi	10. Ghana	17. Uganda	24. Mali	31. Liberia	38. Cameroon	45. Guinea Bissau
4. Brazil	11. Philippines	18. South Africa	25. Mozambique	32. Burundi	39. Afghanistan	
5. Madagascar	12. Indonesia	19. India	26. Cambodia	33. Cote d'Ivoire	40. Yemen	
6. Nepal	13. Rwanda	20. China	27. Kenya	34. Nigeria	41. Congo,DR	
7. Tanzania	14. Senegal	21. Benin	28. Pakistan	35. Lesotho	42. Angola	



Existing rates of: **Stunting: 45.4%** **Wasting: 5.2%** **Proportion of population underweight: 14.6%** Source: Zambia DHS (2007)

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. The comparative approach of the index means that country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.

Strong Performance

- Zambia is one of the few countries in sub-Saharan Africa which meets its promises made under the Maputo and Abuja Declarations, to spend over 10% of public expenditures on agriculture (10.2%) and over 15% on health (16%)
- Zambia's diverse and effective extension system is properly reaching out to poor farmers.
- 93.7% of women aged 15–49 were attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel and the Government promotes complementary feeding practices.
- The Government of Zambia has established a nutrition strategy and a coordinating body that brings together stakeholders from across sectors. It has also identified time bound nutrition targets.
- Zambia has enshrined many, though not all provisions of the International Code for Marketing Breastmilk Substitutes in domestic law.

Areas for improvement

- There is substantial scope for improving the coverage of Zambia's civil registration system. Only 14% of live births are covered. This potentially limits children from gaining access to basic services, including health and education.
- People's access to improved sources of drinking water (64.1%) and sanitation (42.1%) are low in Zambia, and this is likely to significantly hold back better nutrition outcomes.
- Regular (once every three years) nutrition surveys have not been done and as result the policymakers do not have access to up to date information.
- Constitutional articles identifying a right to food could be made justiciable.
- Strengthening economic rights for women in law and reducing systematic discrimination based on sex.

Key data for Zambia



Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	10.2%	2010	8th
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	16.0%	2011	Joint 4th
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ²	Moderate	2012	Joint 25th
Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	Strong	2011	Joint 14th
Civil registration system – coverage of live births (latest year)	14.0%	2007	43rd
Functioning of social protection systems ²	Moderate	2012	12th
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Weak	2006	18th
Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2012	6th
Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	Not in Law	2011	30th
Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	No	2006	Joint 31st

¹ Upper benchmark for agriculture spending and health spending are Maputo and Abuja pledges, respectively.

² Possible scores are: ● Very Weak ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong ● Very Strong.

³ Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● 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	2013	20th
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	72.0%	2011	Joint 31st
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	64.1%	2011	30th
Population with access to improved sanitation	42.1%	2011	20th
Health care visits for pregnant women	93.7%	2007	11th
Nutrition features in national development policies ¹	Moderate	2013	15th
National nutrition plan (yes/no)	Yes	2013	Joint 1st
Multi-sector and multi-stakeholder coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	No	2013	37th
Laws			
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Enshrined in domestic law ²	Aspects Enshrined	2011	19th

¹ Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

² Possible scores are: ● Not Enshrined in Law ● Voluntary Adoption ● Aspects Enshrined ● Fully enshrined.

* For full details see www.hancindex.org