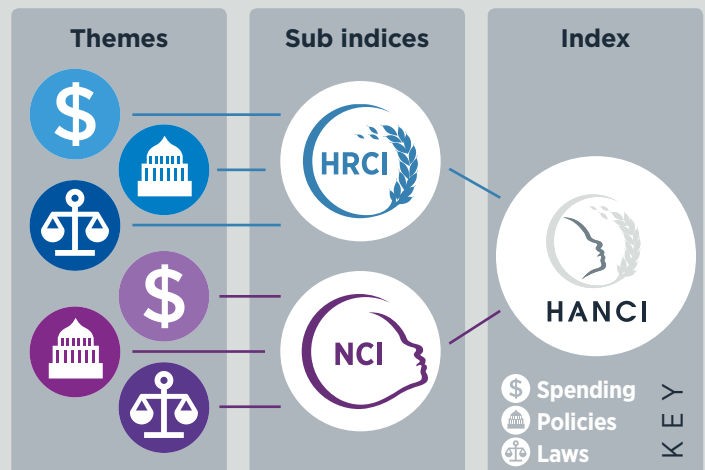
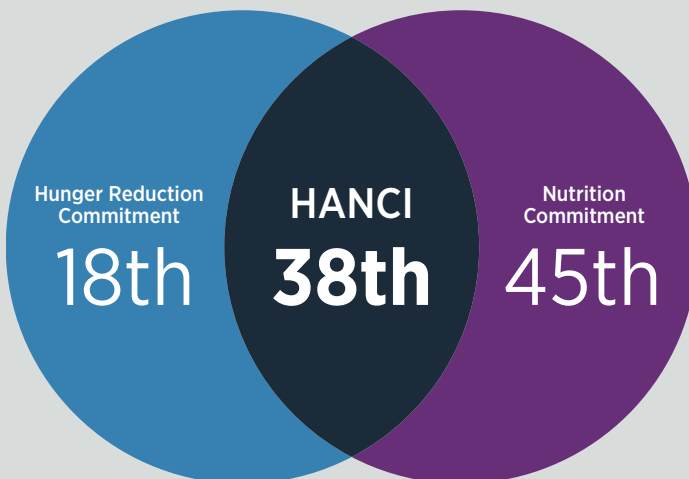




Key data for Angola



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

Source: Government of Angola (DHS, 2015-16)

Strong Performance

- Spending on agriculture (14.8% of public spending in 2016) meets government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- The Government of Angola has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.
- 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

- Angola's spending in its health sector (3.7% of public spending in 2015) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Angola, 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, Angola's medium/long term national development policy (MPLA Development Program) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Angola does not have a separate budget line for nutrition; this prevents transparency and accountability for spending.
- 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 14% of children in 2015.
- Weak access to an improved source of drinking water (53.9% in 2016) 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.



Key data for Angola



Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	14.8%	2016	3rd
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	3.7%	2015	Joint 36th
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Strong	2016	Joint 10th
Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Moderate	2013	Joint 35th
Civil registration system — coverage of live births	25%	2015-2016	40th
Functioning of social protection systems ³	Weak	2016	Joint 22nd
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Moderate	2017	Joint 10th
Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 4th
Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2010	Joint 1st

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)	No	2017	Joint 35th
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	14%	2015	41st
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2010	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	53.9%	2016	44th
Population with access to improved sanitation	36.1%	2016	24th
Health care visits for pregnant women	82%	2015-2016	34th
Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Weak	2012-2017	Joint 44th
National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	No	2017	Joint 40th
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2015-2016	Joint 1st
Laws			
ICMBS [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Not Enshrined in Law	2016	Joint 38th

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