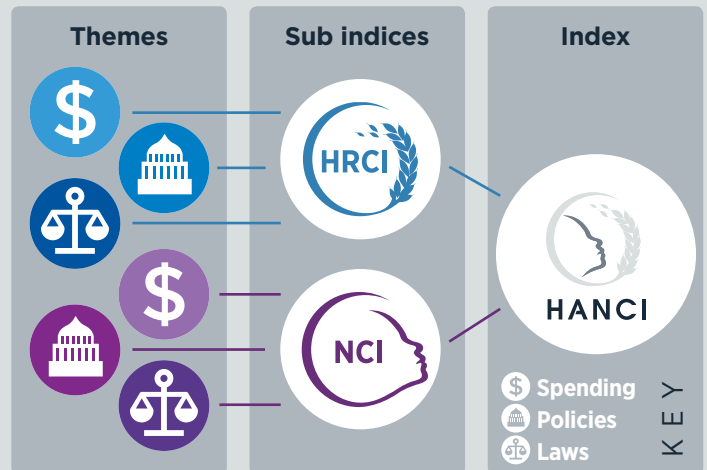
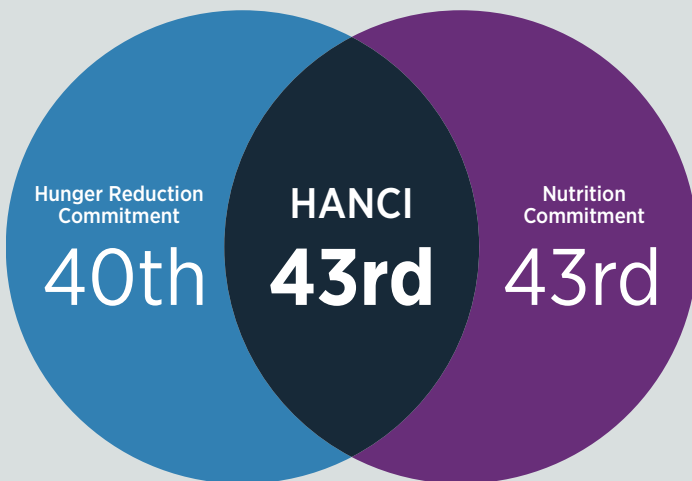




Key data for Angola



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

Source: Government of Angola (DHS, 2015)

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.




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	0.5%	2018	45th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	5.4%	2017	25th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Moderate	2019	Joint 25th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Moderate	2019	Joint 31st
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	25%	2015-2016	40th
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Weak	2018	Joint 40th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Moderate	2019	Joint 10th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2019	Joint 28th
 Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	Not in Law	2019	Joint 16th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2013	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)	Sectoral only	2019	Joint 24th
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	42nd
 Population with access to improved sanitation	36.1%	2016	27th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	81.6%	2016	35th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Moderate	2018-2022	22nd
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	No	2019	Joint 42nd
 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			
 ICMSB [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Not Enshrined in Law	2019	Joint 40th

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