Towards Zero Hunger by 2030: Where is Zambia?

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Outline

1. Hunger/Food insecurity and malnutrition
   - Status

2. Factors driving hunger/food insecurity and malnutrition

3. What are the economic implications?

4. What should be done to improve the situation?
Despite Zambia’s significant agricultural growth many households, continue to face substantial food insecurity.

Most households lack all year round access to affordable, nutritious foods hence consume diets which are poor in diversity.

Food consumption is mostly carbohydrates and green leafy vegetables with minimal consumption of protein source foods.

- 37% suffer from hunger (IFPRI et al 2018)
- 44.5% of the population are undernourished (FAO et al, 2017)
- 47% experience inadequate food provisions in at least one month (RALS, 2015)
- 40% Child <5 have stunted growth
2018 Global Hunger Index

2018 Global Hunger Index by Severity

Source: Authors.

Note: For the 2018 GHI, data for proportion of undernourished are for 2015-2017, data on child stunting and wasting are for the latest year in the period 2012-2017 for which data are available, and data on child mortality are for 2016. GHIs scores were not calculated for countries for which data were not available and for certain countries with small populations.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by Welthungerhilfe (WHH) or Concern Worldwide.

Zambia’s Hunger Index compared to other countries in the region
Steady decline in malnutrition although levels remain worrisome
Provincial Stunting Trends

2007

2014

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Key Factors Driving Hunger and Malnutrition

Low Food availability and distribution

- Poor yields – vulnerable to whether shocks
- Low agricultural Intensification (Land constraint)
Key Factors Driving Hunger and Malnutrition

Poorly diversified diets
Limited sources of animal protein (fish, poultry, and eggs)

Agricultural policy is largely maize-centric

High poverty levels
Increase in per capita income but increased income inequality

The current Social Protection programmes (SCT, FSP) have too few recipients
Key Factors Driving Hunger and malnutrition

Post-harvest loss and food waste

- Food loss in horticulture reaching 50%
- High Milk spoilage - limited milk collection centres
- Post-harvest loss, estimated to be up to 32% in Maize
- Food losses estimated to be between USD 1,022 and USD 5,112
ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS
Economic costs of Hunger and Malnutrition

Child undernutrition is responsible for GDP losses as high as 19 percent in Africa.

Stunting imposes high social and economic costs: African economies lose between 3 and 16 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) annually.

Inefficient Labour Force

Increased Government Expenditure on Health
Trends in budgetary allocations per child between 2013 and 2017

Nutrition Budget Allocation per Child

- 2013
- 2014
- 2015
- 2016
- 2017
- 2018
Nutrition Budget Allocation by Key Line Ministry from 2013 to 2019 and Percentage of the Overall Total Budget
WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?
Implement a Zero Hunger Strategy

Hunger can be eliminated in our lifetimes.
Key Recommendations

Policy coherence
- Monitoring cross-sectoral policies to ensure coherence and consistence

Strengthen coordination
- Devise a coordination mechanism to ensure enhanced synergies across sectors

Resource and Capacity strengthening
- Allocate more resources to the key drivers of development

Enhancing monitoring system
- Effective system to collect, analyse, monitor and evaluate progress of all policies and programmes towards addressing the...
Achieving 100% Adequate Food All Year Round and Reducing Malnutrition

- Household Income
  - Agricultural income
  - Off-farm income
  - Remittances

- Dietary Quality
  - Household level production diversity
  - Market supply of diverse foods

- Nutrition Behavior
  - Education
  - Care and feeding practices
  - Social networks
  - Control of finances
  - Taste and quality preferences
  - Cultural practices

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- Identify a key strategy to drive agricultural growth
- Address high poverty levels especially in the rural areas
- Reduce postharvest loss through investment in local processing

Private Sector Investments
Thank you for Listening!
## Hunger Index Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Zambia’s Rate</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate food supply (FAO)</td>
<td>Undernourishment</td>
<td>44.5%</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child undernutrition (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank)</td>
<td>Wasting</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stunting</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child mortality (Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation)</td>
<td>Under-five mortality rate</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>1/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Addressing concerns around estimation of hunger

**Concerns**
- Outdated data – Food consumption survey last conducted in 1967
- Food balance sheet has been limited to staple food without taking into consideration legumes

**Actions so far**
- Revision of the food balance sheet to include legume
- National food consumption survey to estimate dietary energy consume
- Monitoring severity of hunger in the labour surveys
Proposed Coordination

Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
Ministries of Agriculture
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (CCC)
Ministry of Commerce, Trade, Industry and Commerce (ZABS)
Ministry of Health
National Food and Nutrition Commission
Ministry of Finance (Financial Inclusion)

Private Sector
UN Systems/Development Partners
Academic Institutions
Civil Society
National Development Planning
Ministry of Community Development and Social Services

CABINET OFFICE (OVP)

------- UN/CSO/Private Sector/Academia
_______ Government