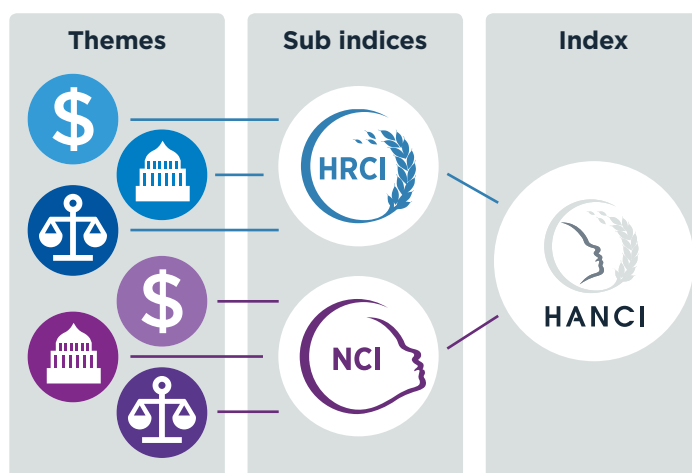
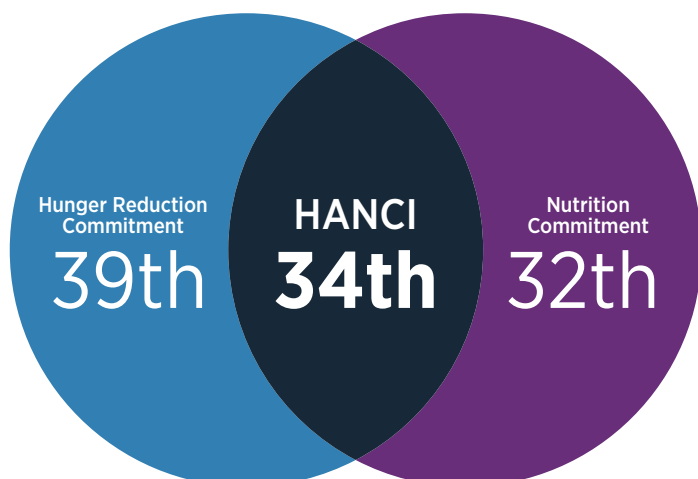


Key data for Nigeria



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	

 **Spending** Y
 **Policies** E
 **Laws** K

Existing rates of: **Stunting: 35.8%** **Wasting: 10.2%** **Proportion of population underweight: 24.2%** Source: Nigeria DHS (2010)

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

- The National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan sets time bound nutrition targets and has set up an intersectoral coordinating body - the National Nutrition Committee.
- Regular (once every three years) nutrition surveys enable policymakers to have access to up to date information.
- The Nigerian Government promotes complementary feeding practices.
- The right to social security is recognised in the constitution of Nigeria.
- Nigeria has enshrined many, though not all provisions of the International Code for Marketing Breastmilk Substitutes in domestic law.

Areas for improvement

- Government investments in health (7.5% of total public spending) are half of the African Union's Abuja Declaration target (15%).
- Spending on agriculture (5.7% of public spending), does not yet meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Instituting a separate budget for nutrition would enhance public accountability.
- Only 61.1% of the population has access to improved water sources and 30.6% has access to sanitation.
- Only 57.7% of women aged 15-49 were attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel.
- Constitutional protection of the right to food is weak and so are women's economic rights and property rights. Some of these rights exist on paper but are not effectively enforced.
- There is substantial scope for improving the civil registration system; currently less than half of life births are covered. This potentially limits children from gaining access to basic services including health and education, as this is dependent on proof of legal identity.

Key data for Nigeria



Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	5.7%	2010	23rd
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	7.5%	2011	36th
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ²	Moderate	2012	Joint 17th
Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	Moderate	2011	35th
Civil registration system – coverage of live births (latest year)	42.0%	2011	32nd
Functioning of social protection systems ²	Moderate	2012	12th
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Weak	2011	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)	Yes	2006	Joint 1st

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)	No	2012	27th
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	73.0%	2011	30th
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2010	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	61.1%	2011	Joint 31st
Population with access to improved sanitation	30.6%	2011	26th
Health care visits for pregnant women	57.7%	2008	41st
Nutrition features in national development policies ¹	Weak	2013	34th
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)	Yes	2013	Joint 1st
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