



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 13.9%** **Stunting: 51.6%** **Proportion of population underweight: 25%**

Source: Gov. of Afghanistan (MICS, 2011)

### Strong Performance

**The National** Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.

**Policymakers in** Afghanistan benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2010-2011.

**The Government** has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.

**The Government** of Afghanistan promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 97% of children in 2013.

### Areas for improvement

**In Afghanistan**, 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.

**Afghanistan does** not have a separate budget line for nutrition; this prevents transparency and accountability for spending.

**Weak access** to an improved source of drinking water (64.2% in 2012) and an improved sanitation facility (29% in 2012) prevents positive outcomes for hunger and nutrition in Afghanistan.

**In Afghanistan** only 47.9% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2011.

**In Afghanistan**, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security is weak.

**The Government** of Afghanistan does not provide social safety nets.

**Civil registration** rates are weak (37.4% in 2010-2011) and potentially hold back children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

## Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	4.3%	2012	24th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	7.1%	2012	37th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>2</sup>	Moderate	2013	Joint 36th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>2</sup>	Moderate	2013	34th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	37.4%	2010-2011	33rd
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>2</sup>	Very Weak	2014	Joint 41st
<b>Laws</b>			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	Weak	2006	Joint 20th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup>	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 4th
 Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>	Not in Law	2011	Joint 30th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	No	2006	Joint 31st

<sup>1</sup> No benchmark

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong

<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong

<sup>4</sup> 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	Joint 28th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	97%	2013	Joint 14th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	64.2%	2012	30th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	29%	2012	28th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	47.9%	2011	44th
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	Moderate	2008-2013	21st
 National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy 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	2010-2011	Joint 1st
<b>Laws</b>			
 ICMSB <sup>^</sup> Enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	Fully enshrined	2014	Joint 1st

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Voluntary Adoption  Fully enshrined.

<sup>^</sup> International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes