

Existing rates of: **Wasting: 10.5%** **Stunting: 45%** **Proportion of population underweight: 31.6%**

Source: Gov. of Pakistan (DHS, 2012)

Strong Performance

The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.

Pakistan has devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.

Pakistan has introduced a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism to support delivery of the National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.

Policymakers in Pakistan benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2012-2013.

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

The Government of Pakistan promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 99% of children in 2012.

91.4% of the population of Pakistan in 2012 has access to an improved drinking water source.

In Pakistan, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.

Areas for improvement

In Pakistan, 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, Pakistan's medium/long term national development policy (Vision 2030) places weak importance to nutrition.











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

Even though Pakistan has developed a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism, clear time-bound nutrition targets are still lacking.

Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (47.6% in 2012) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.

Civil registration rates are weak (33.6% in 2012-2013) 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 ¹	0.62%	2012	45th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	4.7%	2012	43rd
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ²	Moderate	2013	Joint 32nd
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	Strong	2013	Joint 12nd
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	33.6%	2012-2013	35th
 Functioning of social protection systems ²	Weak	2014	Joint 22nd
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Moderate	2011	Joint 8th
 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	2011	Joint 5th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2006	Joint 1st













¹ No benchmark

² Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  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	2014	Joint 28th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	99%	2012	Joint 1st
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	91.4%	2012	8th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	47.6%	2012	17th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	73.1%	2013	38th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Weak	2007-2030	31st
 National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	No	2012	Joint 37th
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2012-2013	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMSB [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	Fully enshrined	2014	Joint 1st

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

² Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Voluntary Adoption  Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes