

Existing rates of: **Wasting: 5.7%** **Stunting: 19.4%** **Proportion of population underweight: 12.1%**

Source: Gov. of Vietnam (Nutrition Surveillance Profile, 2013)

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.

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

Policymakers in Vietnam benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2013-2014.

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

The Government of Vietnam promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 98% of children in 2012.

95% of the population of Vietnam in 2012 has access to an improved drinking water source.

In Vietnam 93.7% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2011.

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

Strong civil registration rates (95% in 2011) potentially enable children's access to critical public services such as health and education.











Areas for improvement

In Vietnam, 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, Vietnam's medium/long term national development policy (The Five Year Socio-Economic Development Plan) places weak importance to nutrition.

In Vietnam, constitutional protection of the right to food is weak.

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	3.94%	2010	26th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	9.5%	2012	29th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ²	Moderate	2013	16th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	Strong	2013	Joint 4th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	95%	2011	3rd
 Functioning of social protection systems ²	Moderate	2014	Joint 2nd
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Weak	2011	Joint 20th
 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)	Sectoral only	2014	Joint 20th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	98%	2012	Joint 11st
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	95%	2012	3rd
 Population with access to improved sanitation	75%	2012	4th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	93.7%	2011	Joint 15th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Weak	2006-2010	37th
 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)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2013-2014	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMSB [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	Aspects Enshrined	2014	Joint 21st

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