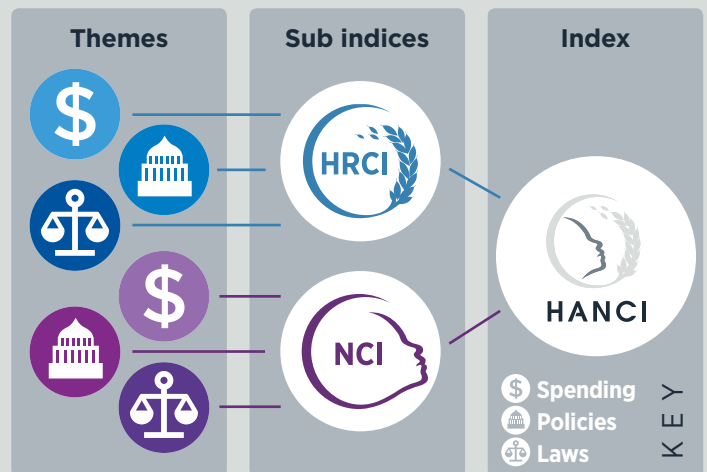
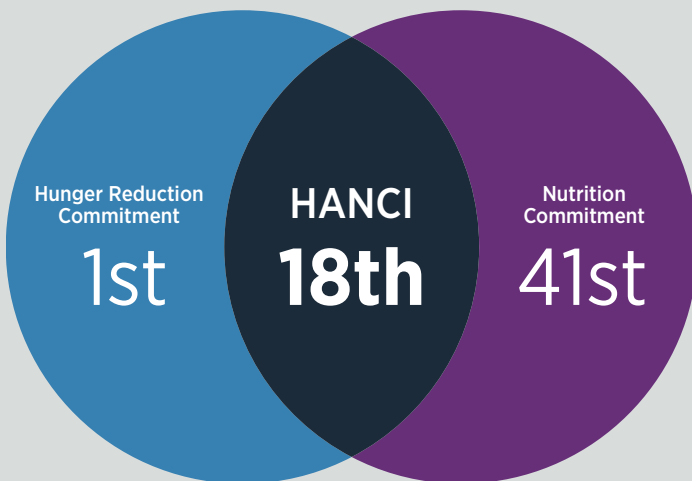


 **Key data for China**



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 1.9% **Stunting:** 8.1% **Proportion of population underweight:** 2.4%

Source: Government of China (CNHS, 2013)











Strong Performance




- The Government investment in the health sector is comparatively high at 10.1% of total public spending in 2015.
- The Government of China has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources. This has been the case for an extended period.
- 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.
- The Government of China promotes complementary feeding practices.
- 96.7% of the population of China in 2015 has access to an improved drinking water source.
- In China 96.2% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2014.
- In China, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.
- Strong civil registration rates (92.8% in 2011) potentially enable children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

Areas for improvement













- In China, 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, China's medium/long term national development policy (13th five-year plan for economic and social development of the People's Republic of China) places weak importance to nutrition.
- China does not have a separate budget line for nutrition; this prevents transparency and accountability for spending.
- Policymakers in China do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2010.
- The Government of China has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 29% of children in 2011.

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	9.3%	2014	11th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	10.1%	2015	9th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Very Strong	2016	1st
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Strong	2013	Joint 12th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	92.8%	2011	5th
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Moderate	2016	Joint 5th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Moderate	2017	Joint 10th
 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	2014	Joint 1st
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st

¹ No benchmark² No benchmark³ Possible scores are:  Very weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very strong⁴ 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	2017	Joint 35th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	29%	2011	Joint 35th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	96.7%	2015	3rd
 Population with access to improved sanitation	75%	2015	5th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	96.2%	2014	Joint 6th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Weak	2016-2020	42nd
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	No	2010	Joint 40th
Laws			
 ICMBMS [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Few Aspects Enshrined	2016	Joint 34th

¹ Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries)² Possible scores are:  Not enshrined in law  Few/Many aspects enshrined  Fully enshrined[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes