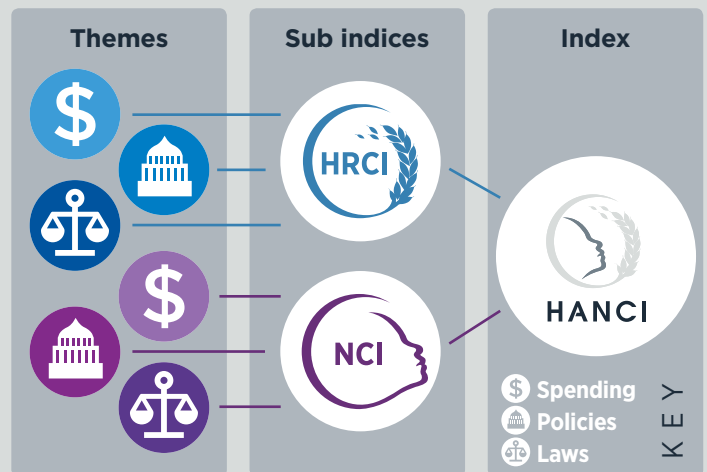
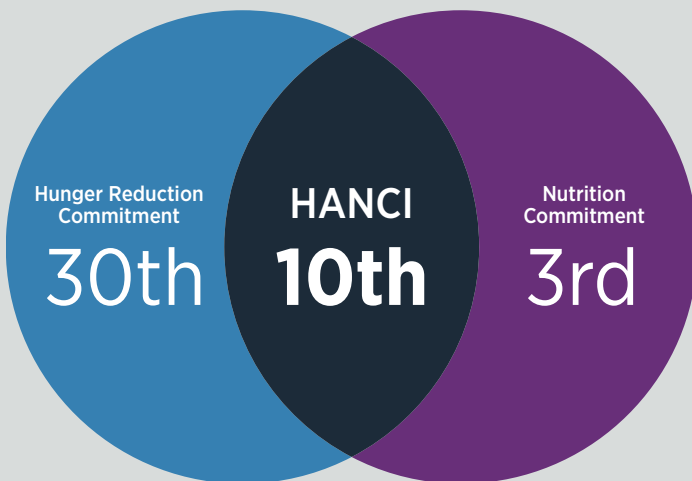


 **Key data for Pakistan**



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

Source: Government of Pakistan (DHS, 2012-13)

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 instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, enabling transparency and accountability for spending.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in Pakistan benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2014-2017.
- 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 98% of children in 2015.
- 91.3% of the population of Pakistan in 2015 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.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (58.3% in 2015) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- Social safety nets in Pakistan are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.
- 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.

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. Country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.


Key data for Pakistan
Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	1.9%	2014	Joint 36th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	3.7%	2015	Joint 36th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Moderate	2016	Joint 28th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Strong	2013	Joint 12th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	33.6%	2012-2013	35th
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Weak	2016	Joint 22nd
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)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	98%	2015	Joint 6th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	91.3%	2015	11th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	58.3%	2015	12th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	73.1%	2012-2013	37th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Moderate	2025	27th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2014-2017	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMSB [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Fully Enshrined	2016	Joint 1st

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

*For full details visit:
www.hancindex.org