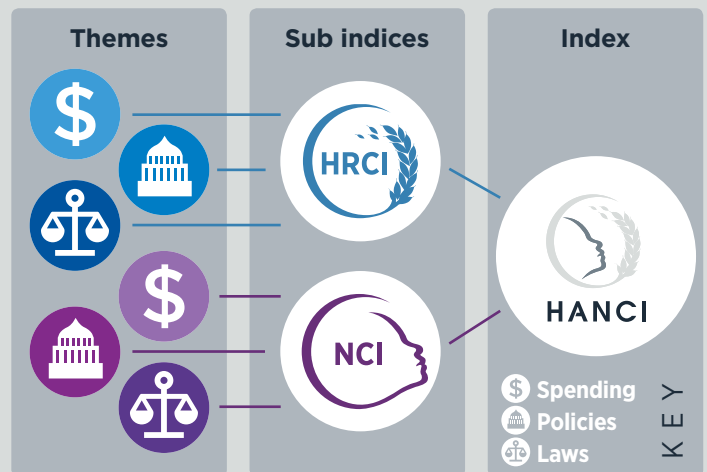
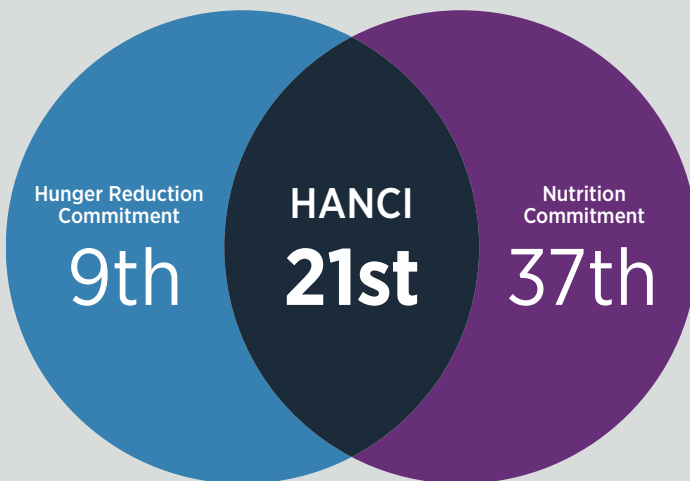


 **Key data for Viet Nam**



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 6.4% **Stunting:** 24.6% **Proportion of population underweight:** 14.1%

Source: Government of Viet Nam (Nutrition Surveillance Profiles, 2015)











Strong Performance




- The Government of Viet Nam has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.
- 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.
- Viet Nam has devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Policymakers in Viet Nam benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2013-2014.
- The Government of Viet Nam promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 97% of children in 2015.
- 94.2% of the population of Viet Nam in 2015 has access to an improved drinking water source.
- In Viet Nam 95.8% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2014.
- In Viet Nam, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.
- Strong civil registration rates (96.1% in 2014) potentially enable children's access to critical public services such as health and education.













Areas for improvement

- In Viet Nam, 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, Viet Nam's medium/long term national development policy (The Five Year Socio-Economic Development Plan) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Even though Viet Nam has developed a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy and clear time-bound nutrition targets, a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism is still lacking.
- In Viet Nam, constitutional protection of the right to food is weak.


Key data for Viet Nam
Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	8.4%	2012	13th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	7.9%	2015	Joint 12th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Strong	2016	Joint 10th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Strong	2013	Joint 4th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	96.1%	2014	3rd
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Moderate	2016	Joint 5th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Weak	2017	Joint 30th
 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)	Sectoral only	2017	Joint 22nd
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	97%	2015	Joint 8th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	94.2%	2015	7th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	78.2%	2015	3rd
 Health care visits for pregnant women	95.8%	2014	10th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Weak	2006-2010	38th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	No	2017	Joint 40th
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2013-2014	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMBMS [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	0	2016	45th

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