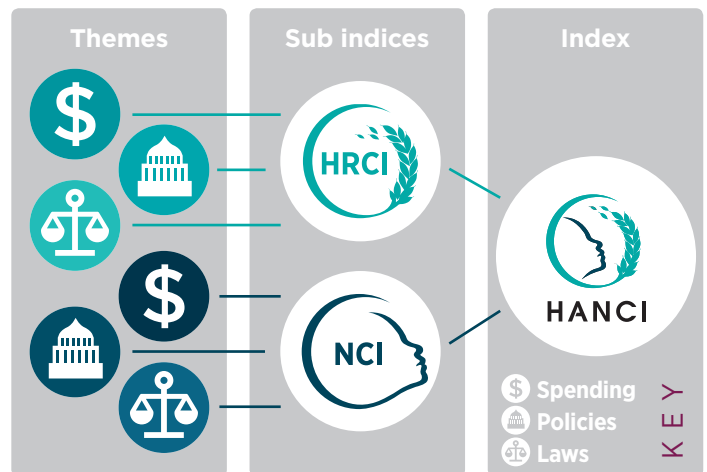
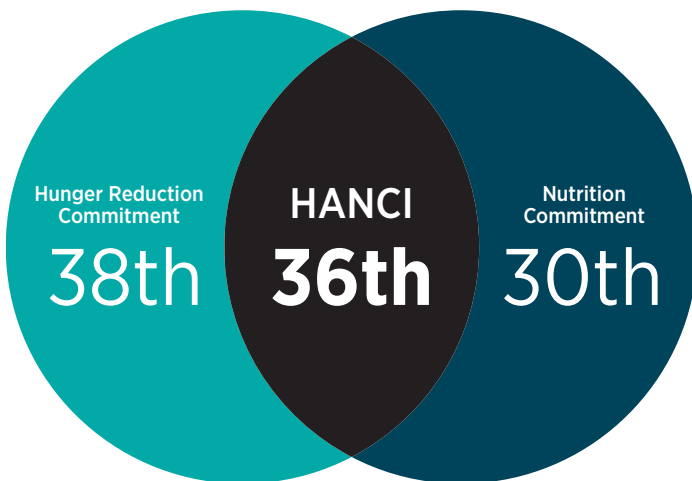


## Key data for Nigeria



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 18.1%** **Stunting: 36.4%** **Proportion of population underweight: 31%**

Source: Gov. of Nigeria (DHS, 2013)

### Strong Performance

- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in Nigeria benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2013.
- The Government has enshrined aspects of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Nigeria promotes complementary feeding practices.
- In Nigeria, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.





















### Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (2% of public spending in 2013), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Nigeria's spending in its health sector (6.7% of public spending in 2012) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Nigeria, the law does not give women economic rights equal to men. Men and women have equal legal access to agricultural land, but this is not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Nigeria's medium/long term national development policy (Nigeria Vision 20: 2020) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Nigeria does not have a separate budget line for nutrition; this prevents transparency and accountability for spending.
- The Government of Nigeria has only achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 70% of children in 2013.
- Weak access to an improved source of drinking water (64% in 2012) and an improved sanitation facility (27.8% in 2012) prevents positive outcomes for hunger and nutrition in Nigeria.
- In Nigeria only 60.6% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2013.
- In Nigeria, constitutional protection of the right to food is weak.



## Key data for Nigeria

### Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

























Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	 2%	2013	38th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	 6.7%	2012	38th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>2</sup>	 Moderate	2013	Joint 21st
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>2</sup>	 Moderate	2013	Joint 29th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 29.8%	2013	38th
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>2</sup>	 Weak	2014	Joint 9th
<b>Laws</b>			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>2</sup>	 Weak	2011	Joint 18th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>3</sup>	 In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights <sup>3</sup>	 Not in Law	2011	Joint 26th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	 Yes	2006	Joint 1st

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%




<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong

<sup>4</sup> 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	2012	Joint 28th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 70%	2013	29th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2010	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 64%	2012	31st
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 27.8%	2012	26th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 60.6%	2013	43rd
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	 Weak	2009-2020	32nd
 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	Joint 1st
<b>Laws</b>			
 ICMSB <sup>^</sup> Enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	 Aspects Enshrined	2014	Joint 16th

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

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Voluntary Adoption  Fully enshrined.

<sup>^</sup> International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes