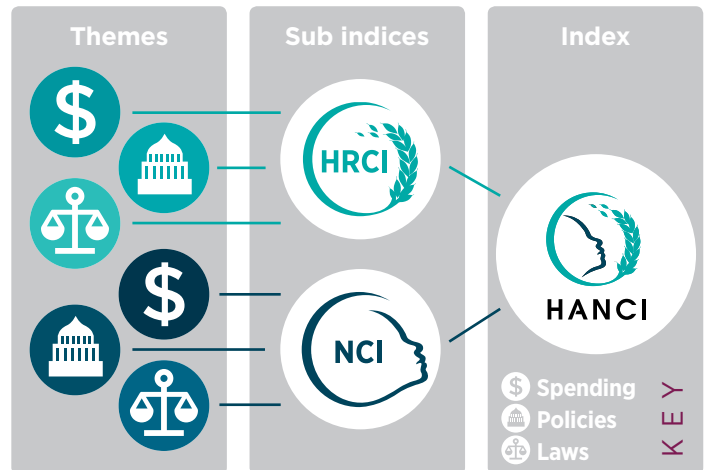
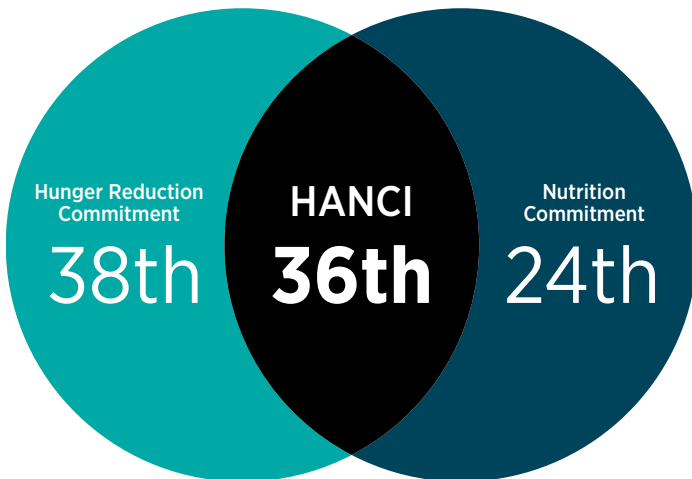


Key data for Nigeria



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 7.2%** **Stunting: 32.9%** **Proportion of population underweight: 19.4%**

Source: Government of Nigeria (NNHS, 2015)

Strong Performance

- The Government of Nigeria 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 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 2016-2017.
- 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 (2.2% of public spending in 2016), 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 (5.3% of public spending in 2015) 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 (Economic Recovery & Growth Plan) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (32.6% in 2015) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- 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.
- Social safety nets in Nigeria are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.
- Civil registration rates are weak (29.8% in 2013) and potentially hold back children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

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 ¹	2.2%	2016	38th
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	5.3%	2015	31st
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Strong	2016	Joint 7th
Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Moderate	2013	Joint 29th
Civil registration system — coverage of live births	29.8%	2013	37th
Functioning of social protection systems ³	Weak	2016	Joint 8th
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Weak	2017	Joint 29th
Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	Not in Law	2014	Joint 26th
Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2006	Joint 1st

¹ Possible scores are: ● <75% of agri. spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration) ● >=75% & <100% ● >=100%

² Possible scores are: ● <75% of health spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration) ● >=75% & <100% ● >=100%

³ Possible scores are: ● Very Weak/Weak ● Moderate ● Strong/Very 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	2017	Joint 17th
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	76%	2015	20th
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2010	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	76.4%	2015	26th
Population with access to improved sanitation	32.6%	2015	24th
Health care visits for pregnant women	60.6%	2013	43rd
Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Weak	2017-2020	36th
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	2017	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2016-2017	Joint 1st
Laws			
ICMBS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	Many Aspects Enshrined	2016	Joint 15th

¹ Possible scores are: ● Very Weak/Weak ● Moderate ● Strong/Very 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