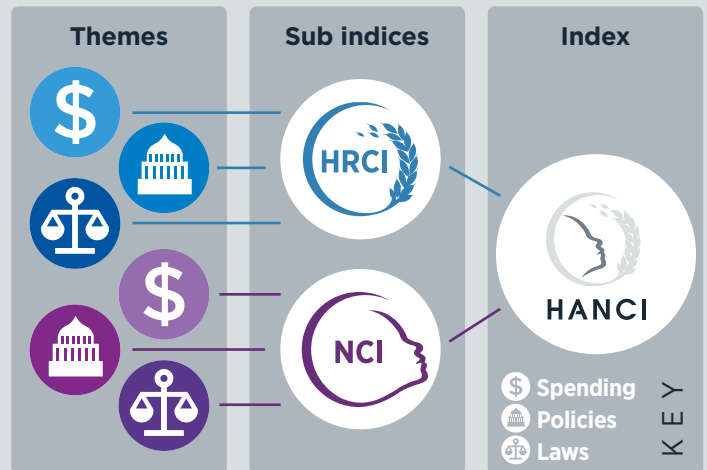
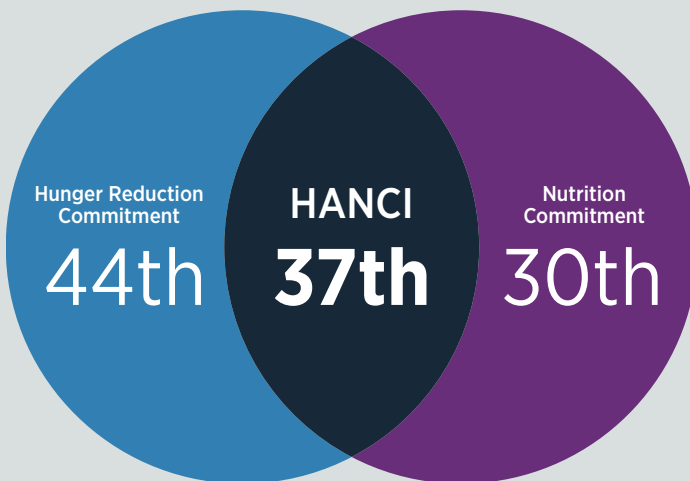


 **Key data for Afghanistan**



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 5.1%** **Stunting: 38.2%** **Proportion of population underweight: 19.1%**

Source: Government of Afghanistan (Afghanistan Health Survey, 2018)

**Strong Performance**











- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Afghanistan promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 93% of children in 2018.
- In Afghanistan, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.

**Areas for improvement**

- The Government of Afghanistan has not ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is weak and land markets do not function well. This has been the case for an extended period.
- In Afghanistan, 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, Afghanistan's medium/long term national development policy (Afghanistan national peace and development framework (ANPDF)) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Policymakers in Afghanistan do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2015.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (26.2% in 2015) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- In Afghanistan only 65.2% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2018.
- In Afghanistan, constitutional protection of the right to food is weak.
- Social safety nets in Afghanistan are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.
- Civil registration rates are weak (42.3% in 2015) 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.

## 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>	1.9%	2016	36th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>2</sup>	2.3%	2017	44th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>3</sup>	Very Weak	2019	45th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>3</sup>	Moderate	2019	33rd
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	42.3%	2015	35th
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>3</sup>	Weak	2018	Joint 40th
<b>Laws</b>			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	Weak	2016	Joint 30th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup>	In Law, not in Practice	2019	Joint 3rd
 Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>	Not in Law	2019	Joint 16th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2008	Joint 1st













<sup>1</sup> No benchmark

<sup>2</sup> No benchmark

<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are:  Very weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very 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)	Sectoral only	2019	Joint 24th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	93%	2018	Joint 7th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	70.2%	2016	37th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	26.2%	2015	33rd
 Health care visits for pregnant women	65.2%	2018	43rd
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	Weak	2017-2021	41st
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	No	2015	Joint 39th
<b>Laws</b>			
 ICMBMS <sup>^</sup> enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	Fully Enshrined	2019	Joint 1st

<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  Few/Many aspects enshrined  Fully enshrined

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