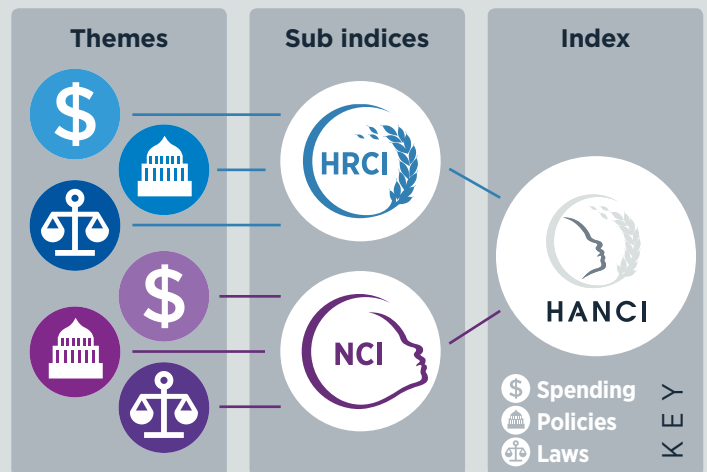
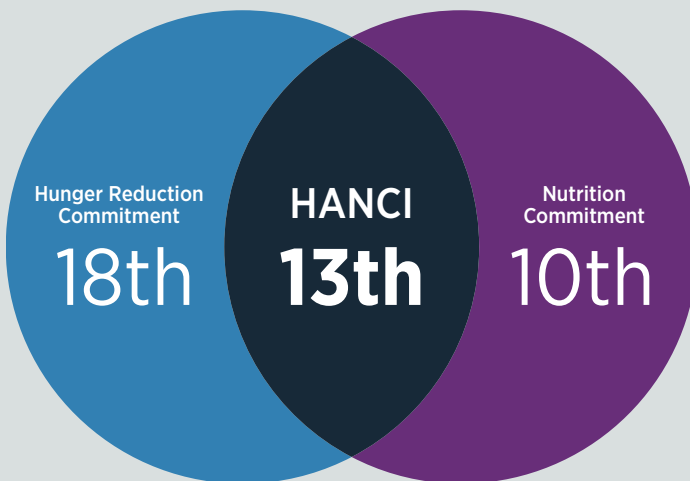


 **Key data for Viet Nam**



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 5.8%** **Stunting: 23.8%** **Proportion of population underweight: 13.4%**

Source: Government of Viet Nam (NNS,2017)








Strong Performance


- Viet Nam 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.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Viet Nam promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 99% of children in 2017.
- 94.7% of the population of Viet Nam in 2017 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

- Extension services are the preserve of government and poor farmers have no say in setting policy priorities. The agricultural research and extension system is not properly reaching out to poor farmers. There is no policy promoting gender equity in access to extension services.
- In Viet Nam, 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, Viet Nam's medium/long term national development policy (The five-year Socio Economic Development Plan) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Policymakers in Viet Nam do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2013-2014.
- 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%	2016	16th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	9.5%	2017	Joint 10th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Moderate	2019	Joint 31st
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Weak	2019	Joint 37th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	96.1%	2014	4th
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Moderate	2018	Joint 6th
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	2019	Joint 3rd
 Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	Not in Law	2019	Joint 16th
 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	2019	Joint 1st
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	99%	2017	Joint 1st
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2015	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	94.7%	2017	6th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	83.5%	2017	3rd
 Health care visits for pregnant women	95.8%	2014	16th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Weak	2016-2020	39th
 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	2013-2014	Joint 39th
Laws			
 ICMBMS [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Fully Enshrined	2019	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