

Existing rates of: **Wasting: 5.9%** **Stunting: 25%** **Proportion of population underweight: 11.8%**

Source: Gov. of Congo (DHS, 2011)





















Strong Performance

- Spending on agriculture (18.21% of public spending in 2013) meets government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Congo has devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Policymakers in Congo benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2011-2012.
- The Government of Congo promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 90% of children in 2014.
- In Congo 92.6% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2012.
- In Congo, constitutional protection of the right to food is strong.
- Strong civil registration rates (90.8% in 2011-2012) potentially enable children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

Areas for improvement




- Congo's spending in its health sector (6.5% of public spending in 2012) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Congo, 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, Congo's medium/long term national development policy (Le Chemin d'Avenir) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Even though Congo has developed a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy, clear time-bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism are still lacking.
- The Government of Congo has not enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (14.6% in 2012) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- In Congo, constitutional protection of the right to social security is weak.

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

























Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	 18.21%	2013	1st
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	 6.5%	2012	39th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ²	 Moderate	2013	Joint 30th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	 Moderate	2013	Joint 34th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 90.8%	2011-2012	6th
 Functioning of social protection systems ²	 Weak	2014	Joint 20th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ²	 Strong	2011	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ³	 In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights ³	 Not in Law	2011	Joint 26th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	 No	2006	Joint 27th

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

² Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  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	2011	Joint 16th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 90%	2014	Joint 22nd
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 75.3%	2012	Joint 20th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 14.6%	2012	37th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 92.6%	2012	Joint 20th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	 Weak	2009-2016	Joint 36th
 National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 No	2014	Joint 34th
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 No	2014	Joint 32nd
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 Yes	2011-2012	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMSB [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	 Not Enshrined in Law	2011	Joint 35th

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

² Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Voluntary Adoption  Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes