

Existing rates of: **Wasting: 11.1%** **Stunting: 32.1%** **Proportion of population underweight: 16.9%**

Source: Gov. of Comoros (DHS and MICS, 2012)





















Strong Performance

- Comoros has devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Policymakers in Comoros benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2012.
- 95% of the population of Comoros in 2010 has access to an improved drinking water source.
- In Comoros 92.1% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2012.

Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (1.8% of public spending in 2005), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Comoros's spending in its health sector (9.9% of public spending in 2012) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- 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 Comoros, the law gives women and men equal economic rights and equal legal access to agricultural land. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Comoros does not have a separate budget line for nutrition; this prevents transparency and accountability for spending.
- Even though Comoros 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 Comoros has not enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Comoros does not promote complementary feeding practices and has only achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 40% of children in 2014.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (35% in 2010) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- In Comoros, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security is weak.
- Social safety nets in Comoros are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

























Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	 1.8%	2005	39th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	 9.9%	2012	Joint 24th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ²	 Moderate	2013	Joint 21st
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	 Weak	2013	44th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 87.3%	2012	8th
 Functioning of social protection systems ²	 Weak	2014	Joint 38th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ²	 Weak	2006	Joint 18th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ³	 In Law, not in Practice	2012	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights ³	 In Law, not in Practice	2011	Joint 7th
 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)	 No	2014	Joint 28th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 40%	2014	41st
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 No	2014	Joint 40th
 Population with access to an improved water source	 95%	2010	6th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 35%	2010	19th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 92.1%	2012	22nd
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	 Moderate	2009-2014	28th
 National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2013	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	2012	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMSB [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	 Not Enshrined in Law	2014	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