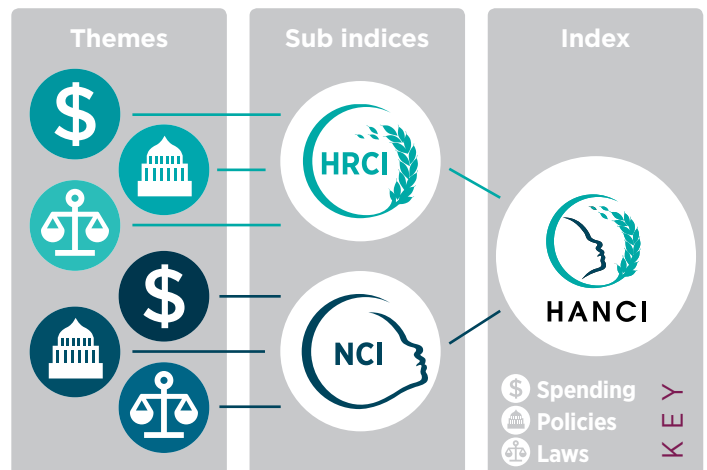
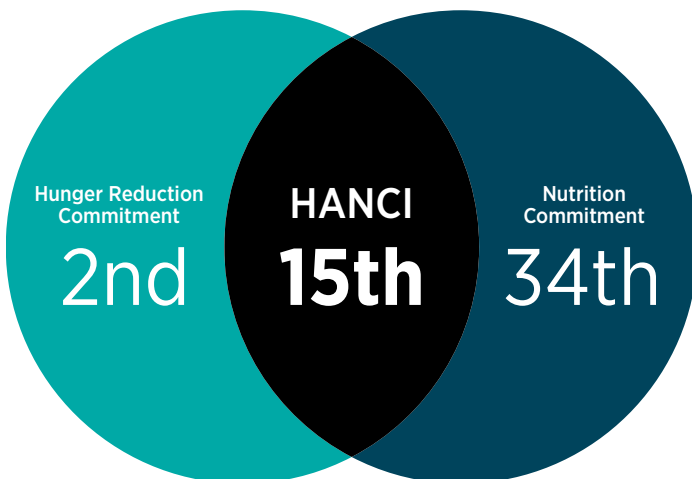



Key data for Tunisia


Existing rates of: **Wasting: 2.8%** **Stunting: 10.1%** **Proportion of population underweight: 2.3%**

Source: Gov. of Tunisia (MICS, 2012)

Strong Performance

- Government of Tunisia has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.
- Tunisia has devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- The Government of Tunisia promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 100% of children in 2005.
- Strong access to an improved source of drinking water (97.7% in 2015) and an improved sanitation facility (91.6% in 2015) drives better hunger and nutrition outcomes in Tunisia.
- In Tunisia 98.1% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2012.
- In Tunisia, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.
- Strong civil registration rates (99.2% in 2011-2012) potentially enable children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (3.32% of public spending in 2014), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Tunisia's spending in its health sector (14.2% of public spending in 2014) is close to, yet not fully meeting government commitments set out in the African Union's Abuja Declaration (15% of public spending).
- In Tunisia, 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.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Tunisia's medium/long term national development policy (XIIème Plan de Développement) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Tunisia does not have a separate budget line for nutrition; this prevents transparency and accountability for spending.
- Even though Tunisia has developed a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy, clear time-bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism are still lacking.
- Policymakers in Tunisia do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2011-2012.

Key data for Tunisia

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	3.32%	2014	30th
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	14.2%	2014	6th
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ²	Strong	2014	Joint 7th
Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	Moderate	2013	Joint 27th
Civil registration system — coverage of live births	99.2%	2011-2012	2nd
Functioning of social protection systems ²	Moderate	2016	Joint 3rd
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ²	Moderate	2016	Joint 8th
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	In Law, not in Practice	2011	Joint 7th
Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st

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

² Possible scores are: ● Very Weak/Weak ● Moderate ● Strong/Very Strong

³ 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 29th
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	100%	2005	1st
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2010	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	97.7%	2015	2nd
Population with access to improved sanitation	91.6%	2015	2nd
Health care visits for pregnant women	98.1%	2012	4th
Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Weak	2010 - 2014	Joint 35th
National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2015	Joint 1st
Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	No	2013	Joint 36th
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	No	2014	Joint 32nd
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	No	2011-2012	Joint 35th
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