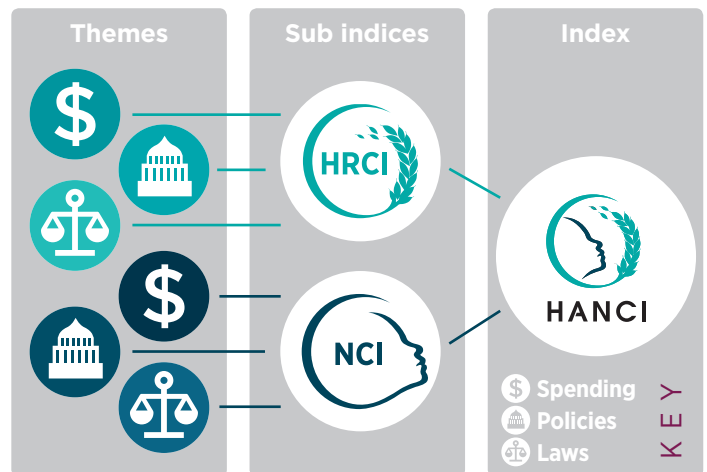
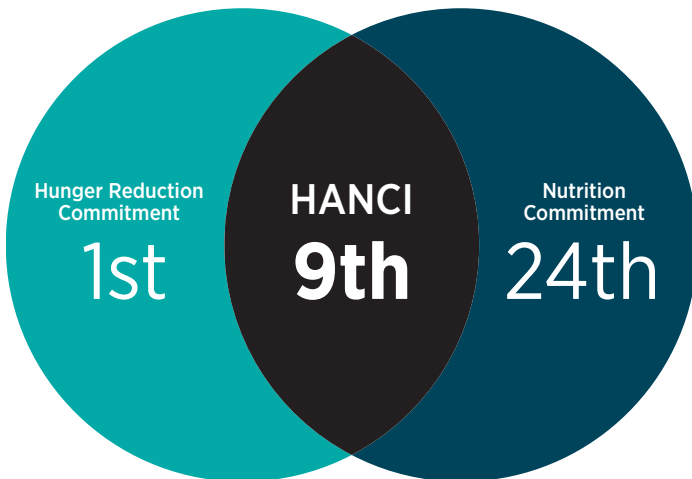


Key data for Tunisia



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 2.1%** **Stunting: 8.4%** **Proportion of population underweight: 1.6%**

Source: Government of Tunisia (MICS,2018)

Strong Performance

- The 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.
- The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.
- Policymakers in Tunisia benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2018.
- 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 (98.2% in 2017) and an improved sanitation facility (90.9% in 2017) 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 2011-2012.
- In Tunisia, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.
- Strong civil registration rates (99.9% in 2018) potentially enable children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (4.1% of public spending in 2016), 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 (13.6% of public spending in 2017) 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 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, Tunisia's medium/ long term national development policy (XIIème Plan de Développement) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Tunisia does not yet have a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Tunisia has not introduced a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism to support delivery of the National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.

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	4.1%	2016	23rd
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	13.6%	2017	4th
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Strong	2019	Joint 7th
Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Strong	2019	Joint 10th
Civil registration system — coverage of live births	99.9%	2018	1st
Functioning of social protection systems ³	Moderate	2018	Joint 2nd
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Moderate	2016	Joint 8th
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
Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2018	Joint 1st

¹ Possible scores are: ● <75% of agri. spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration) ● >=75% & <100% ● >=100%

² Possible scores are: ● <75% of health spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration) ● >=75% & <100% ● >=100%

³ Possible scores are: ● Very Weak/Weak ● Moderate ● Strong/Very 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	2019	Joint 16th
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	98.2%	2017	3rd
Population with access to improved sanitation	90.9%	2017	2nd
Health care visits for pregnant women	98.1%	2011-2012	4th
Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Weak	2010-2014	Joint 40th
National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	No	2019	Joint 33rd
Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	No	2019	Joint 36th
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2018	Joint 1st
Laws			
ICMBS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	Many Aspects Enshrined	2019	Joint 13th

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