Key data for Tunisia

HANCI-Africa compares 45 African countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. Country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.

**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.
- Policymakers in Tunisia benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2011-2012.
- 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 (96.8% in 2012) and an improved sanitation facility (90.4% in 2012) 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 (4.85% of public spending in 2013), 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 (13.3% of public spending in 2012) 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.

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

(Source: Gov. of Tunisia (MICS, 2012))
### Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HRCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending</td>
<td>4.85%</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>18th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on health as share of total public spending</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>10th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Policies
- Access to land (security of tenure) | Strong | 2013 | Joint 7th |
- Access to agricultural research and extension services | Moderate | 2013 | Joint 27th |
- Civil registration system — coverage of live births | 99.2% | 2011-2012 | 2nd |
- Functioning of social protection systems | Moderate | 2014 | Joint 2nd |

#### Laws
- Level of constitutional protection of the right to food | Moderate | 2014 | Joint 7th |
- Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) | In Law, not in Practice | 2014 | Joint 1st |
- Equality of women's economic rights | In Law, not in Practice | 2011 | Joint 7th |
- Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no) | Yes | 2014 | Joint 1st |

1 Possible scores are: <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges
2 Possible scores are: Weak, Moderate, Strong
3 Possible scores are: Not in Law, In Law Not in Practice, In Law & Practice

### Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Joint 28th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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 | 96.8% | 2012 | Joint 3rd |
- Population with access to improved sanitation | 90.4% | 2012 | 3rd |
- Health care visits for pregnant women | 98.1% | 2012 | Joint 2nd |
- Nutrition features in national development policy | Weak | 2010-2014 | Joint 36th |
- National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no) | Yes | 2014 | Joint 1st |
- Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no) | No | 2013 | 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
- ICMBS* Enshrined in domestic law | Aspects Enshrined | 2014 | Joint 16th |

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

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