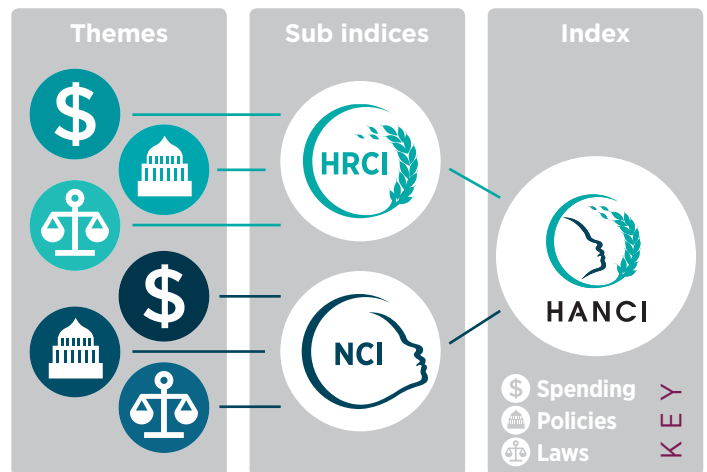
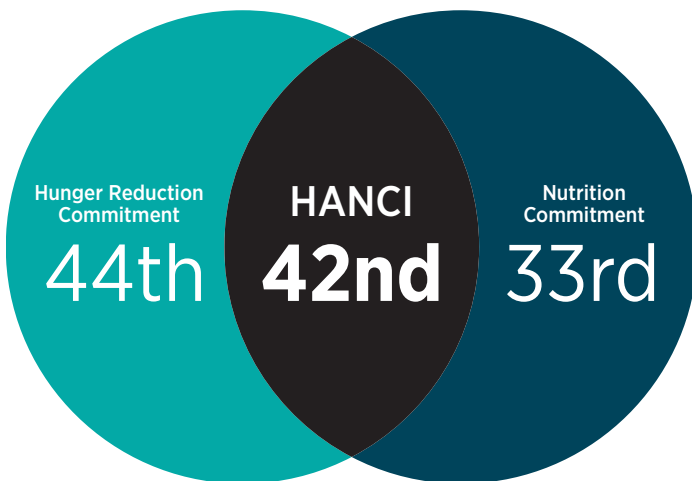




## Key data for Comoros



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 11.2%** **Stunting: 31%** **Proportion of population underweight: 16.9%**

Source: Government of Comoros (DHS,2012)





















### Strong Performance

- Relative to other HANCI countries, Comoros's medium/ long term national development policy (Strategie de croissance acceleree et de Developpement durable (SCA2D)) assigns strong importance to nutrition.
- Comoros has introduced a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism to support delivery of the National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- 91% of the population of Comoros in 2017 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 (0.2% of public spending in 2017), 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 (3.4% of public spending in 2017) 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 yet have a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Policymakers in Comoros do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2012.
- The Government of Comoros does not promote complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 11% of children in 2018.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (35.9% in 2017) 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 <sup>1</sup>  |  0.2%                    | 2017 | 45th            |
|  Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>2</sup>       |  3.4%                    | 2017 | Joint 40th      |
| <b>Policies</b>                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                           |      |                 |
|  Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>3</sup>                               |  Moderate                | 2019 | Joint 34th      |
|  Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>3</sup>            |  Weak                    | 2019 | Joint 40th      |
|  Civil registration system — coverage of live births                            |  87.3%                   | 2012 | 11th            |
|  Functioning of social protection systems <sup>3</sup>                          |  Weak                    | 2018 | Joint 41st      |
| <b>Laws</b>                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                           |      |                 |
|  Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>           |  Weak                    | 2016 | Joint 29th      |
|  Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup> |  In Law, not in Practice | 2019 | Joint 27th      |
|  Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>                               |  In Law, not in Practice | 2019 | Joint 9th       |
|  Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)                               |  No                      | 2009 | Joint 26th      |

























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

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

<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very Strong

<sup>4</sup> 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     |
| <b>Policies</b>                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                            |           |                |
|  Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children                |  11%                    | 2018      | 42nd           |
|  Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)             |  No                     | 2018      | Joint 42nd     |
|  Population with access to an improved water source             |  91%                    | 2017      | 9th            |
|  Population with access to improved sanitation                  |  35.9%                  | 2017      | 24th           |
|  Health care visits for pregnant women                          |  92.1%                  | 2012      | 26th           |
|  Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup> |  Strong                 | 2018-2021 | 6th            |
|  National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)                    |  No                     | 2019      | Joint 33rd     |
|  Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)  |  Yes                    | 2019      | Joint 1st      |
|  Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)                          |  Yes                    | 2019      | Joint 1st      |
|  National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)             |  No                     | 2012      | Joint 37th     |
| <b>Laws</b>                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                            |           |                |
|  ICMBMS <sup>^</sup> Enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>     |  Many Aspects Enshrined | 2019      | Joint 13th     |

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Few/Many Aspects Enshrined  Fully enshrined.

<sup>^</sup> International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes