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.
### 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 spending¹</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>23rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on health as share of total public spending²</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Policies**

- Access to land (security of tenure)³: Strong 2019 Joint 7th
- Access to agricultural research and extension services³: Strong 2019 Joint 10th
- Civil registration system — coverage of live births: 99.9% 2018 1st
- Functioning of social protection systems³: Moderate 2018 Joint 2nd

**Laws**

- Level of constitutional protection of the right to food³: 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 rights⁴: 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)

<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>Sectoral only</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Joint 16th</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: 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 policy¹: 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**

- ICMBS² Enshrined in domestic law²: Many Aspects Enshrined 2019 Joint 13th

¹ Possible scores are: Very Weak/Weak Moderate Strong/Very Strong
² Possible scores are: Not Enshrined in Law Few/Many Aspects Enshrined Fully enshrined

*International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

Source: [Hanci-Africa](https://www.africa.hancindex.org)