

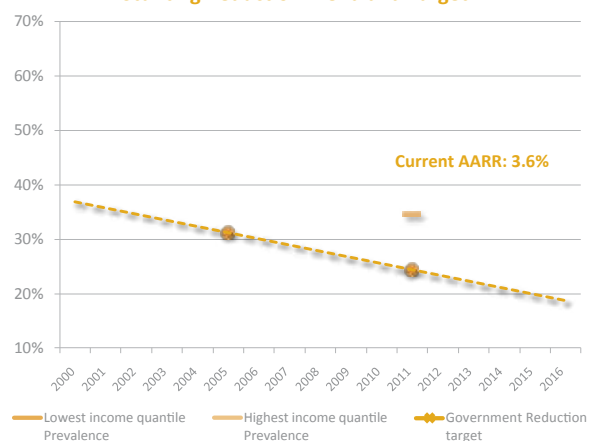
Congo



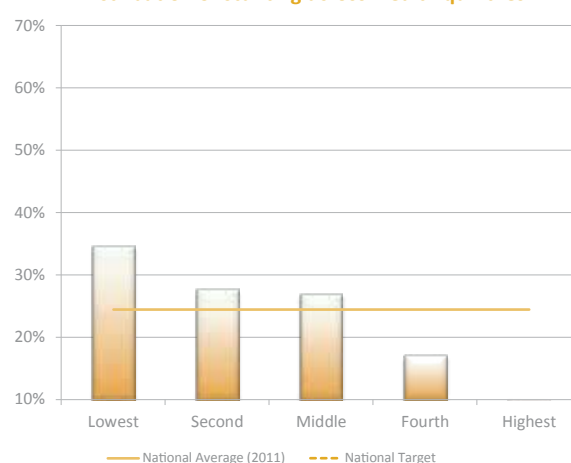
Joined: October 2013

Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	4.11
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	0.7
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	0.21
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	0.15
Population growth rate (2010)	2.98%
WHA nutrition target indicators (DHS 2011-2012)	
Low birth weight	10.0%
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	20.5%
Under five stunting	25.0%
Under five wasting	5.9%
Under five overweight	3.6%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	-
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	-
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	-
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	78.9%
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	-
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	-
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	82.2%
Female employment rate	64.2%
Median age at first marriage	19.7
Access to skilled birth attendant	94.0%
Women who have first birth before age 18	-
Fertility rate	2.2
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	65.00%
Income share held by lowest 20%	5.00%
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	2,177.3
Energy from non-staples in supply	29.72%
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	-
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	11.0%
Open defecation	46.8%
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	76.4%
Access to Piped Water on Premises	3.5%
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	7.9%
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	3,172.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	0.36
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	1.97

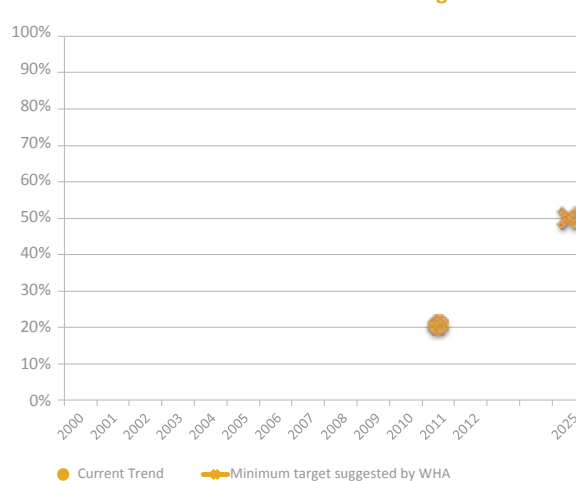
Stunting Reduction Trend and Target



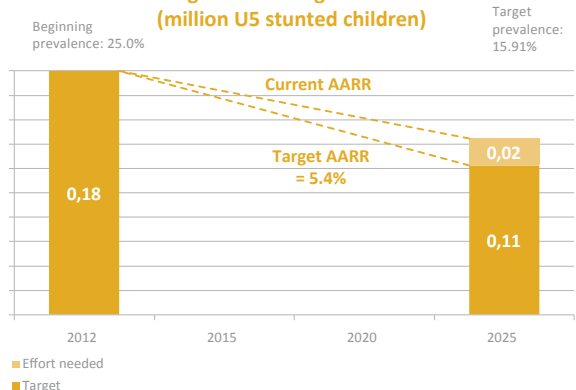
Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles



Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate



Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Congo-Brazzaville joined the SUN movement in October 2013. The multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platform has not been formally set up because the decree relating to the creation, responsibilities, organization and operation of the National Food and Nutrition Council and its technical committee is currently being drafted. However, the ministries involved in nutrition and donors, including United Nations agencies, are already heavily involved in an embryonic body for coordinating food and nutrition initiatives. The SUN National Focal Point is represented by the Secretary-General of the Presidency.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

There is coherence between the legal and political framework. For instance, Act 45/75 of the Labor Code, promulgated in 1975, provides for 16 weeks of maternity leave and rest periods for breastfeeding for 18 months, to reinforce the promotion of maternal breastfeeding. Similarly, there are various decrees and orders on food fortification facilitating the implementation of activities to combat deficiencies in micronutrients. Finally, there is also Decree 2004-471 dating from 2004, which sets out the conditions for marketing and importing iodized salt. The 2014-2025 multi-sectoral strategic framework for combating malnutrition was validated in October 2013. However, some weaknesses remain, such as the lack of legislation to regulate the marketing of breast milk substitutes in Congo.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

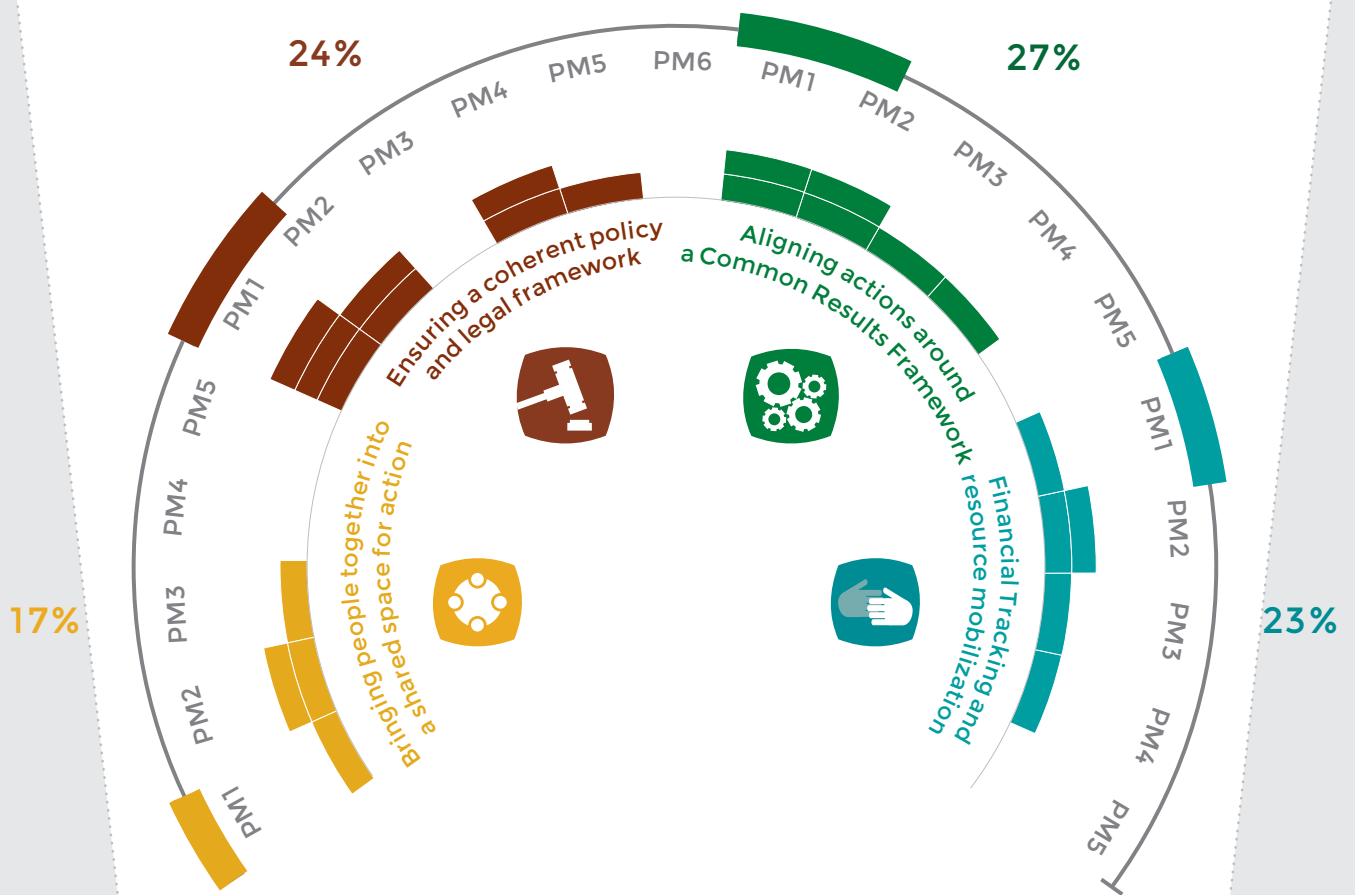
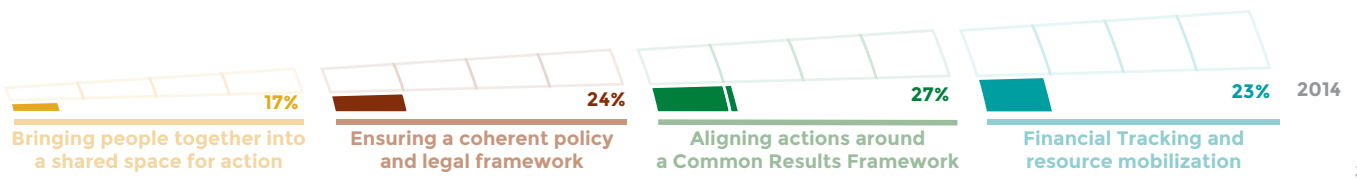
Once the strategic framework for combating malnutrition is finalized, the plan is to draft a multi-sectoral operational plan to combat malnutrition. This plan will serve as a basis for monitoring the implementation of and assessing the various multi-sectoral interventions. Under UNDAF, joint work plans between United Nations agencies and the government will enable planning around key groups of findings, including that relating to food and nutritional security.

Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

The joint programming approach based around groups of findings as initiated by UN agencies will encourage the mobilization of external and domestic resources by institution and also collectively through the formulation of joint projects.

2014¹ Baseline on Four SUN Processes Congo

2014 Scoring of Progress Markers



¹Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat