



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 6% **Stunting:** 27.6% **Proportion of population underweight:** 17%

Source: Gov. of Guinea-Bissau (MICS, 2014)

Strong Performance

Guinea-Bissau has devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.

Guinea-Bissau has introduced a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism to support delivery of the National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.

Policymakers in Guinea-Bissau benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2014.

The Government has enshrined aspects of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.

The Government of Guinea-Bissau promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 97% of children in 2013.

In Guinea-Bissau 92.6% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2010.

Areas for improvement

Spending on agriculture (0.76% of public spending in 2013), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).

Guinea-Bissau's spending in its health sector (7.8% of public spending in 2012) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.

Government of Guinea-Bissau has not ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is weak and land markets do not function well.

In Guinea-Bissau, 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.

Guinea-Bissau does not have a separate budget line for nutrition; this prevents transparency and accountability for spending.

Even though Guinea-Bissau has developed a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism, clear time-bound nutrition targets are still lacking.

Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (19.7% in 2012) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.

In Guinea-Bissau, constitutional protection of the right to social security is weak.

The Government of Guinea-Bissau does not provide social safety nets.



Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

| Public spending | Score* | Year | HRCI Rank of 45 |
|--|-------------------------|------|-----------------|
| Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹ | 0.76% | 2013 | 43rd |
| Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹ | 7.8% | 2012 | 34th |
| Policies | | | |
| Access to land (security of tenure) ² | Weak | 2013 | 45th |
| Access to agricultural research and extension services ² | Moderate | 2013 | Joint 41st |
| Civil registration system — coverage of live births | 24.1% | 2010 | 41st |
| Functioning of social protection systems ² | Very Weak | 2010 | Joint 41st |
| Laws | | | |
| Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³ | Moderate | 2013 | Joint 8th |
| Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴ | In Law, not in Practice | 2014 | Joint 4th |
| Equality of women's economic rights ⁴ | Not in Law | 2011 | Joint 30th |
| Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no) | No | 2006 | Joint 31st |

¹ Possible scores are: ● <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges ● >=75% and <100% ● >=100%

² Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong

³ Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● 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) | No | 2014 | Joint 28th |
| Policies | | | |
| Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children | 97% | 2013 | Joint 14th |
| Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no) | Yes | 2010 | Joint 1st |
| Population with access to an improved water source | 73.6% | 2012 | 26th |
| Population with access to improved sanitation | 19.7% | 2012 | 36th |
| Health care visits for pregnant women | 92.6% | 2010 | 19th |
| Nutrition features in national development policy ¹ | Moderate | 2011-2015 | 27th |
| National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no) | Yes | 2012 | Joint 1st |
| Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no) | Yes | 2014 | Joint 1st |
| Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no) | No | 2012 | Joint 37th |
| National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no) | Yes | 2014 | Joint 1st |
| Laws | | | |
| ICMBS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ² | Aspects Enshrined | 2014 | Joint 33rd |

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