

Existing rates of: **Wasting: 7.6%** **Stunting: 29.6%** **Proportion of population underweight: 15.7%**

Source: Government of Côte d'Ivoire (DHS and MICS, 2011-12)











Strong Performance




- Côte d'Ivoire instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, enabling transparency and accountability for spending.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in Côte d'Ivoire benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2016.
- The Government of Côte d'Ivoire promotes complementary feeding practices.
- In Côte d'Ivoire 90.6% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2011-2012.
- In Côte d'Ivoire, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.




Areas for improvement




- Spending on agriculture (1.9% of public spending in 2016), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Côte d'Ivoire's spending in its health sector (5% of public spending in 2015) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Côte d'Ivoire, 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.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (29.9% in 2015) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- Social safety nets in Côte d'Ivoire are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.
- Civil registration rates are weak (65% in 2011-2012) and potentially hold back children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	1.9%	2016	Joint 36th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	5%	2015	Joint 30th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Moderate	2016	Joint 37th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Moderate	2013	Joint 41st
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	65%	2011-2012	26th
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Weak	2016	Joint 11th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Moderate	2014	Joint 10th
 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	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2006	Joint 1st













¹ Possible scores are:  <75% of AU's commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%

² Possible scores are:  <75% of AU's commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration  >=75 % and <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)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (no/sectoral only/yes)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	72%	2015	Joint 24th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2010	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	80.2%	2015	21st
 Population with access to improved sanitation	29.9%	2015	29th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	90.6%	2011-2012	Joint 23rd
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Moderate	2016-2020	16th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2016	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMBMS [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Many Aspects Enshrined	2016	Joint 20th

¹ Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries)

² Possible scores are:  Not enshrined in law  Few/Many aspects enshrined  Fully enshrined

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes