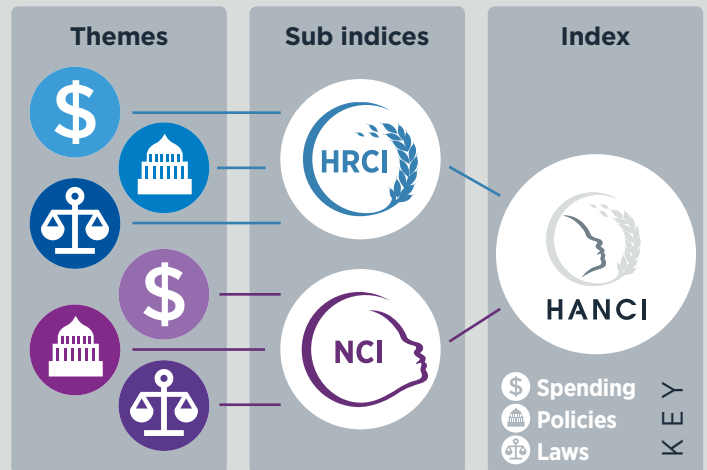
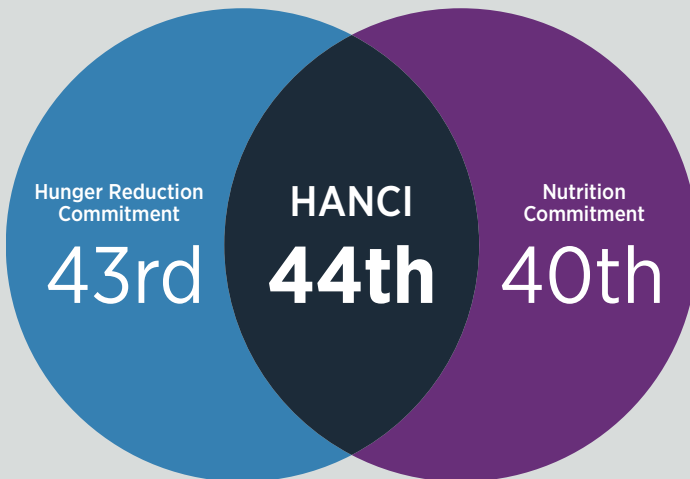




Key data for Guinea-Bissau



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

Source: Government of Guinea-Bissau (MICS, 2014)




















Strong Performance




- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- 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 of Guinea-Bissau promotes complementary feeding practices.
- In Guinea-Bissau 92.4% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2014.




Areas for improvement




- Spending on agriculture (0.9% 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 (9.5% of public spending in 2015) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- The 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.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Guinea-Bissau's medium/ long term national development policy (Plano Estratégico e Operacional 2015-2020 Terra Ranka Documento II Relatório Final) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Guinea-Bissau does not have a separate budget line for nutrition; this prevents transparency and accountability for spending.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (21.5% in 2015) 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	 0.9%	2013	44th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	 9.5%	2015	10th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	 Weak	2016	45th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	 Moderate	2013	Joint 41st
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 23.7%	2014	43rd
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	 Very Weak	2010	Joint 43rd
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	 Not in Law	2014	Joint 30th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	 No	2017	Joint 34th

























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)	 No	2017	Joint 35th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 87%	2015	Joint 17th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2010	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 74.6%	2015	32nd
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 21.5%	2015	34th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 92.4%	2014	20th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	 Weak	2015-2020	37th
 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	2014	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMBMS [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	 Few Aspects Enshrined	2016	Joint 34th

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