**Key data for Guinea-Bissau**

**Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI-Global) - 2017**

HANCI compares 45 developing countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. All the countries compared in the index have high rates of hunger and undernutrition. Country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.

**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 Relatorio 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.

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

Source: Government of Guinea-Bissau (MICS, 2014)
### Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANI) - 2017

**Key data for Guinea-Bissau**

#### 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 spending</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>44th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on health as share of total public spending</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>10th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Policies

- Access to land (security of tenure)
  - Weak | 2016 | 45th |
- Access to agricultural research and extension services
  - Moderate | 2013 | Joint 41st |
- Civil registration system — coverage of live births
  - 23.7% | 2014 | 43rd |
- Functioning of social protection systems
  - Very Weak | 2010 | Joint 43rd |

#### Laws

- Level of constitutional protection of the right to food
  - Moderate | 2014 | Joint 10th |
- Equality of women’s access to agricultural land (property rights)
  - In Law, not in Practice | 2014 | Joint 4th |
- Equality of women’s economic rights
  - 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

2 Possible scores are: <75% of AU’s commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration

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

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### 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>No</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Joint 35th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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
  - 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

- ICMBS^ enshrined in domestic law
  - 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

*For full details visit: www.hancindex.org