

Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 8.4% **Stunting:** 24.9% **Proportion of population underweight:** 17.7%

Source: Government of Burkina Faso (SMART, 2018)

### Strong Performance

- Spending on agriculture (10% of public spending in 2019) meets government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Burkina Faso's medium/long term national development policy (Plan national de développement économique et social (PNDES)) assigns strong importance to nutrition.
- Burkina Faso 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 Burkina Faso benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2016.
- The Government of Burkina Faso promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 99% of children in 2018.
- In Burkina Faso 92.8% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2015.
- In Burkina Faso, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.




### Areas for improvement




- Burkina Faso's spending in its health sector (10% of public spending in 2017) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Burkina Faso, 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.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (19.4% in 2017) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- Social safety nets in Burkina Faso are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.



## Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	 10%	2019	Joint 8th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>2</sup>	 10%	2017	7th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>3</sup>	 Moderate	2019	Joint 18th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>3</sup>	 Strong	2019	Joint 9th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 76.9%	2010	17th
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>3</sup>	 Weak	2018	Joint 26th
<b>Laws</b>			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	 Moderate	2019	Joint 10th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup>	 In Law, not in Practice	2019	Joint 3rd
 Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>	 Not in Law	2019	Joint 16th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	 Yes	2018	Joint 1st

























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

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  <75% of AU's commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%

<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are:  Very weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very strong

<sup>4</sup> 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	2019	Joint 1st
<b>Policies</b>			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 99%	2018	Joint 1st
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2016	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 75.6%	2017	32nd
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 19.4%	2017	36th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 92.8%	2015	22nd
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	 Strong	2016-2020	11th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 Yes	2016	Joint 1st
<b>Laws</b>			
 ICMBMS <sup>^</sup> enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	 Many Aspects Enshrined	2019	Joint 19th

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

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

<sup>^</sup> International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes