Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index Africa (HANCI-Africa)

Key data for Burkina Faso

HANCI-Africa compares 45 African countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. Country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.

**Strong Performance**
- 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.
- 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 2013.
- The Government of Burkina Faso promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 98% of children in 2014.
- In Burkina Faso 94.3% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2010.
- In Burkina Faso, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.

**Areas for improvement**
- Spending on agriculture (9.64% of public spending in 2014) is close to, yet not fully meeting government commitments set out in the African Union’s Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Burkina Faso’s spending in its health sector (11.2% of public spending in 2014) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Burkina Faso, 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 (19.7% in 2015) 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.

Existing rates of:
- Wasting: 10.9%
- Stunting: 32.9%
- Proportion of population underweight: 24.4%

Source: Gov. of Burkina Faso (National Nutrition Survey, 2012)
### 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>9.64%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ Public spending on health as share of total public spending</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>17th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Policies**

- **Access to land (security of tenure)**
  - Moderate 2014 Joint 33rd

- **Access to agricultural research and extension services**
  - Strong 2013 Joint 2nd

- **Civil registration system — coverage of live births**
  - 76.9% 2010 16th

- **Functioning of social protection systems**
  - Weak 2016 Joint 20th

**Laws**

- **Level of constitutional protection of the right to food**
  - Moderate 2014 Joint 8th

- **Equality of women’s access to agricultural land (property rights)**
  - In Law, not in Practice 2014 Joint 1st

- **Equality of women’s economic rights**
  - In Law, not in Practice 2011 Joint 7th

- **Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)**
  - Yes 2014 Joint 1st

1. Possible scores are: <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges
2. Possible scores are: Very Weak/Weak Moderate Strong/Very Strong

### 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>Sectoral only</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Joint 18th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Policies**

- **Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children**
  - 98% 2014 Joint 10th

- **Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)**
  - Yes 2010 Joint 1st

- **Population with access to an improved water source**
  - 82.3% 2015 15th

- **Population with access to improved sanitation**
  - 19.7% 2015 Joint 34th

- **Health care visits for pregnant women**
  - 94.3% 2010 17th

- **Nutrition features in national development policy**
  - Strong 2016-2020 11th

- **National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)**
  - Yes 2015 Joint 1st

- **Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)**
  - Yes 2015 Joint 1st

- **Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)**
  - Yes 2015 Joint 1st

- **National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)**
  - Yes 2013 Joint 1st

**Laws**

- **ICMBS^ Enshrined in domestic law**
  - Many Aspects Enshrined 2016 Joint 15th

1. Possible scores are: Very Weak/Weak Moderate Strong/Very Strong
2. Possible scores are: Not Enshrined in Law Few/Many Aspects Enshrined Fully enshrined.

* International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

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