Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index Africa (HANCI-Africa) - 2017

Key data for Côte d’Ivoire

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**
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Côte d’Ivoire’s medium/long term national development policy (Programme national de développement Tome I Diagnostic stratégique) assigns strong importance to nutrition.
- 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.

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)
Key data for Côte d’Ivoire

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

**Public spending**
- Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹
  - Score: 1.9%
  - Year: 2016
  - Rank: Joint 39th
- Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²
  - Score: 5%
  - Year: 2015
  - Rank: Joint 32nd

**Policies**
- Access to land (security of tenure) ³
  - Score: Moderate
  - Year: 2016
  - Rank: Joint 34th
- Access to agricultural research and extension services ³
  - Score: Moderate
  - Year: 2013
  - Rank: Joint 37th
- Civil registration system — coverage of live births
  - Score: 65%
  - Year: 2011-2012
  - Rank: 27th
- Functioning of social protection systems ¹
  - Score: Weak
  - Year: 2016
  - Rank: Joint 8th

**Laws**
- Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³
  - Score: Moderate
  - Year: 2014
  - Rank: Joint 8th
- Equality of women’s access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴
  - Score: In Law, not in Practice
  - Year: 2014
  - Rank: Joint 1st
- Equality of women’s economic rights ⁴
  - Score: In Law, not in Practice
  - Year: 2014
  - Rank: Joint 1st
- Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)
  - Score: Yes
  - Year: 2006
  - Rank: Joint 1st

1. Possible scores are: <75% of agri. spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration) >=75% & <100% >=100%
2. Possible scores are: <75% of health spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration) >=75% & <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**
- Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)
  - Score: Yes
  - Year: 2017
  - Rank: Joint 1st

**Policies**
- Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children
  - Score: 72%
  - Year: 2015
  - Rank: Joint 22nd
- Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)
  - Score: Yes
  - Year: 2010
  - Rank: Joint 1st
- Population with access to an improved water source
  - Score: 80.2%
  - Year: 2015
  - Rank: 19th
- Population with access to improved sanitation
  - Score: 29.9%
  - Year: 2015
  - Rank: 27th
- Health care visits for pregnant women
  - Score: 90.6%
  - Year: 2011-2012
  - Rank: Joint 25th
- Nutrition features in national development policy ¹
  - Score: Strong
  - Year: 2016-2020
  - Rank: 14th
- National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)
  - Score: Yes
  - Year: 2017
  - Rank: Joint 1st
- Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)
  - Score: Yes
  - Year: 2017
  - Rank: Joint 1st
- Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)
  - Score: Yes
  - Year: 2017
  - Rank: Joint 1st
- National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)
  - Score: Yes
  - Year: 2016
  - Rank: Joint 1st

**Laws**
- ICMBS ⁵ Enshrined in domestic law ²
  - Score: Many Aspects Enshrined
  - Year: 2016
  - Rank: Joint 15th

¹ Possible scores are: Very Weak/Weak Moderate Strong/Very Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).
² Possible scores are: Not Enshrined in Law Few/Many Aspects Enshrined Fully enshrined.
⁵ International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes