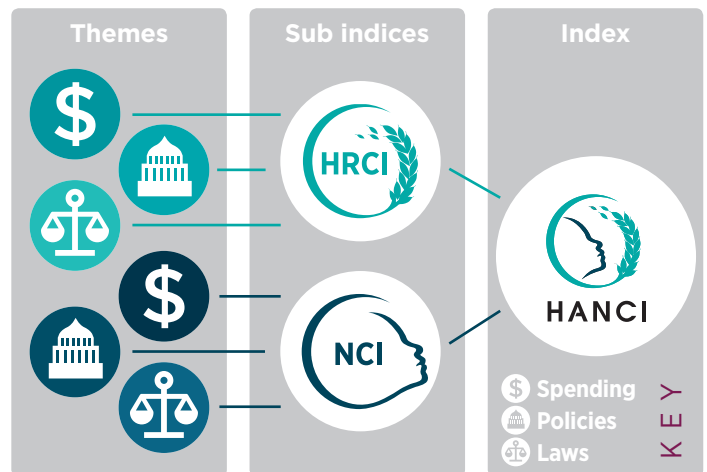
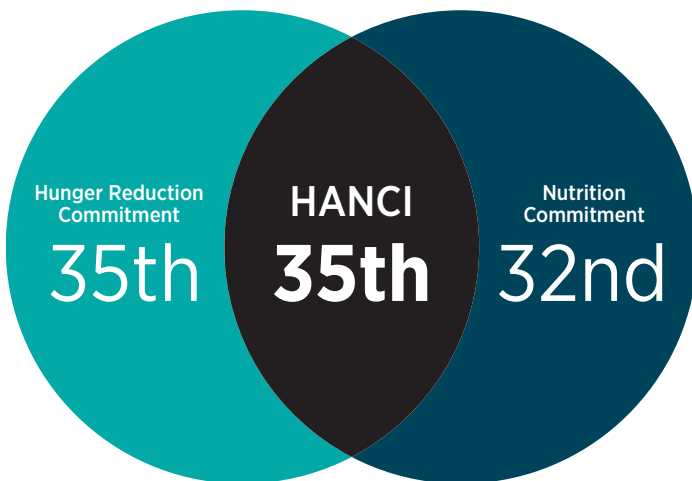


## Key data for Guinea



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 9.2%** **Stunting: 30.3%** **Proportion of population underweight: 16.3%**

Source: Government of Guinea (DHS,2018)











### 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, Guinea's medium/long term national development policy (Plan National de Developpement Economique et Sociale 2016 2020 Volume I) assigns strong importance to nutrition.
- Guinea has introduced a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism to support delivery of the National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Policymakers in Guinea benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2018.
- The Government of Guinea promotes complementary feeding practices.

### Areas for improvement




- Spending on agriculture (2.3% of public spending in 2018), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Guinea's spending in its health sector (4.1% of public spending in 2017) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Guinea, 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.
- Guinea does not yet have a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- The Government of Guinea has not enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (22.7% in 2017) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- In Guinea, constitutional protection of the right to social security is weak.
- Social safety nets in Guinea are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.
- Civil registration rates are weak (62% in 2018) and potentially hold back children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

## 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>	2.3%	2018	34th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>2</sup>	4.1%	2017	38th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>3</sup>	Moderate	2019	Joint 24th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>3</sup>	Strong	2019	17th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	62%	2018	29th
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>3</sup>	Weak	2018	Joint 8th
<b>Laws</b>			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	Moderate	2014	Joint 8th
 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
 Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	No	2010	Joint 26th













<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  <75% of agri. spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration)  >=75% & <100%  >=100%

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  <75% of health spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration)  >=75% & <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)	Sectoral only	2019	Joint 16th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	82%	2018	17th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2018	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	79.9%	2017	23rd
 Population with access to improved sanitation	22.7%	2017	31st
 Health care visits for pregnant women	80.9%	2018	39th
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	Strong	2016-2020	8th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	No	2019	Joint 33rd
 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	2018	Joint 1st
<b>Laws</b>			
 ICMBMS <sup>^</sup> Enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	Not Enshrined in Law	2019	Joint 33rd

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very 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