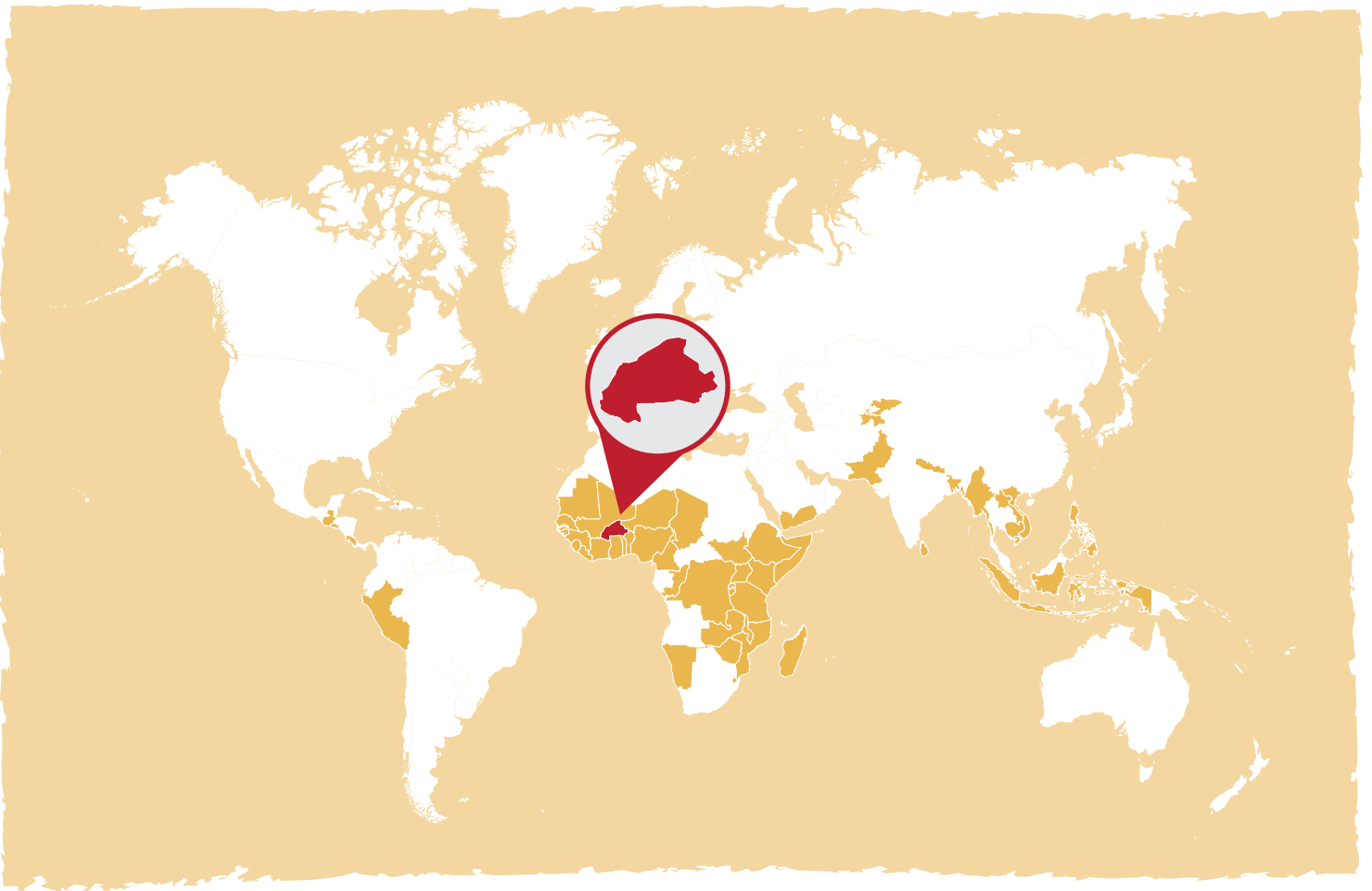


Burkina Faso

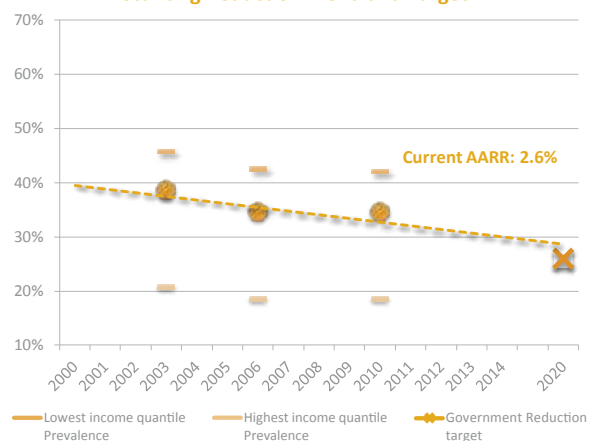


Joined: June 2011

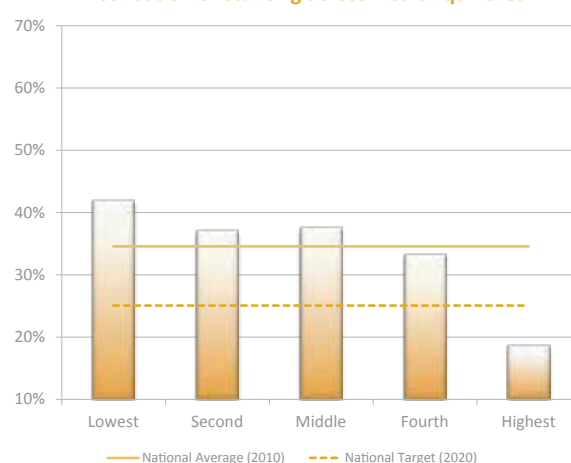


Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	15.5
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	2.8
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	0.80
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	0.60
Population growth rate (2010)	2.93%
WHA nutrition target indicators (DHS 2010/SMART 2013)	
Low birth weight	16.2%
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	47.2%
Under five stunting	32.9%
Under five wasting	10.9%
Under five overweight	0.0%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	3.1%
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	6.0%
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	0.4%
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	33.7%
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	99.0%
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	95.4%
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	22.5%
Female employment rate	75.8%
Median age at first marriage	17.8
Access to skilled birth attendant	67.1%
Women who have first birth before age 18	23.6%
Fertility rate	6.1
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	27.20%
Income share held by lowest 20%	6.72%
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	2,546.3
Energy from non-staples in supply	23.92%
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	1.4
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	16.1%
Open defecation	63.8%
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	76.5%
Access to Piped Water on Premises	7.2%
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	6.3%
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	684.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	1.29
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	1.12

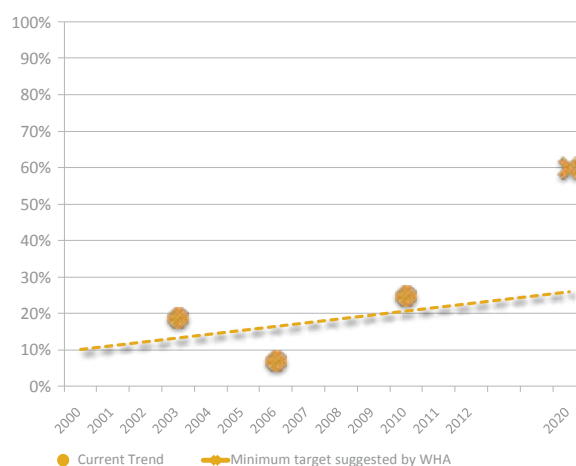
Stunting Reduction Trend and Target



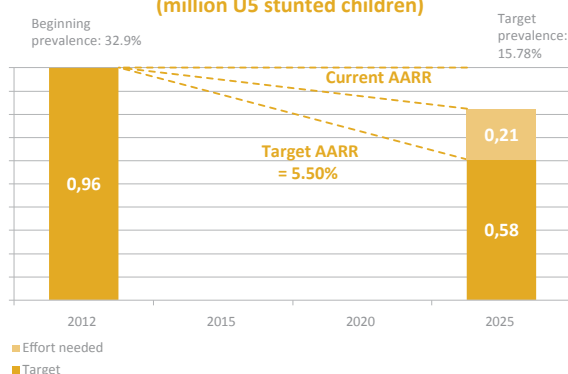
Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles



Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate



Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Burkina Faso joined the SUN movement in June 2011. The National Council for Nutrition Consultation (CNCN) set up in 2008 is the designated multi-sectoral platform (PMS) reporting to the Health Ministry, which includes the ministries for agriculture and food security, for water and sanitation, for social action and national solidarity and for Economic Affairs and Finance, for the advancement of women and for gender issues, for national education, etc.

The private sector, represented by the federation of agri-food industries and private healthcare clinics, NGOs, PTFs, regularly take part in meetings.

The UN Network is in place, coordinated by UNICEF. However, there is no donor coordinator or common plan defined between them.

A network of parliamentarians focused on nutrition has been set up and it has drawn up a nutrition work plan.

AGIR initiatives and the alliance for food fortification are also present in Burkina Faso.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

There is harmonization of sectoral strategic frameworks but a roadmap and a common results framework are being drawn up with the support of United Nations agencies.

The question of a common results framework within the context of reducing chronic malnutrition was the focus of a workshop in May 2014.

The programs and interventions are based on the National Nutrition Policy, reflected in many programs, namely social protection, food security and Vitamin A supplementation programs. Burkina Faso has been engaged in a process to decentralize administration for a number of years, with the involvement of all relevant sectors.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Burkina Faso has a strategic nutrition plan (2010-2015) in line with its national nutrition policy (2007). It has committed to draw up and finalize a national nutrition plan (2016-2020) and to assess the financial resources necessary to implement this by end 2015.

National legislation includes food fortification with micronutrients, the regulation of imports and the marketing of iodized salt.

A number of multi-annual strategic plans from different ministerial departments include nutrition: the strategy for accelerated growth and sustainable development, (SCAAD), the national investment plan for agriculture (PNN), and the three-year action plan for food and nutritional security policy (PNSAN).

Efforts could be achieved in disseminating these policies by availing of the network of nutrition journalists, set up in 2011.

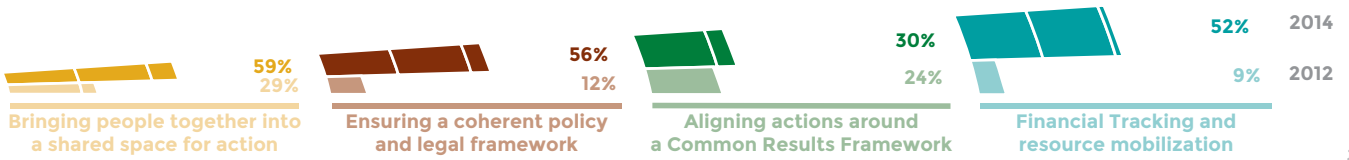
Burkina Faso has incorporated modules on nutrition in the curriculum of health and agricultural schools.

Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

Funds targeting nutrition are classified as a sub-account of the national budget account for maternal and child health, which makes them difficult to monitor. The implementation of the costed plan is mainly the remit of the Health Ministry, with support from other ministries concerned and technical and financial partners. The excessive bureaucratic procedures often hamper or delay fund disbursements. Funds dedicated to nutrition by technical and financial partners are often emergency funds, making multi-annual planning often difficult.

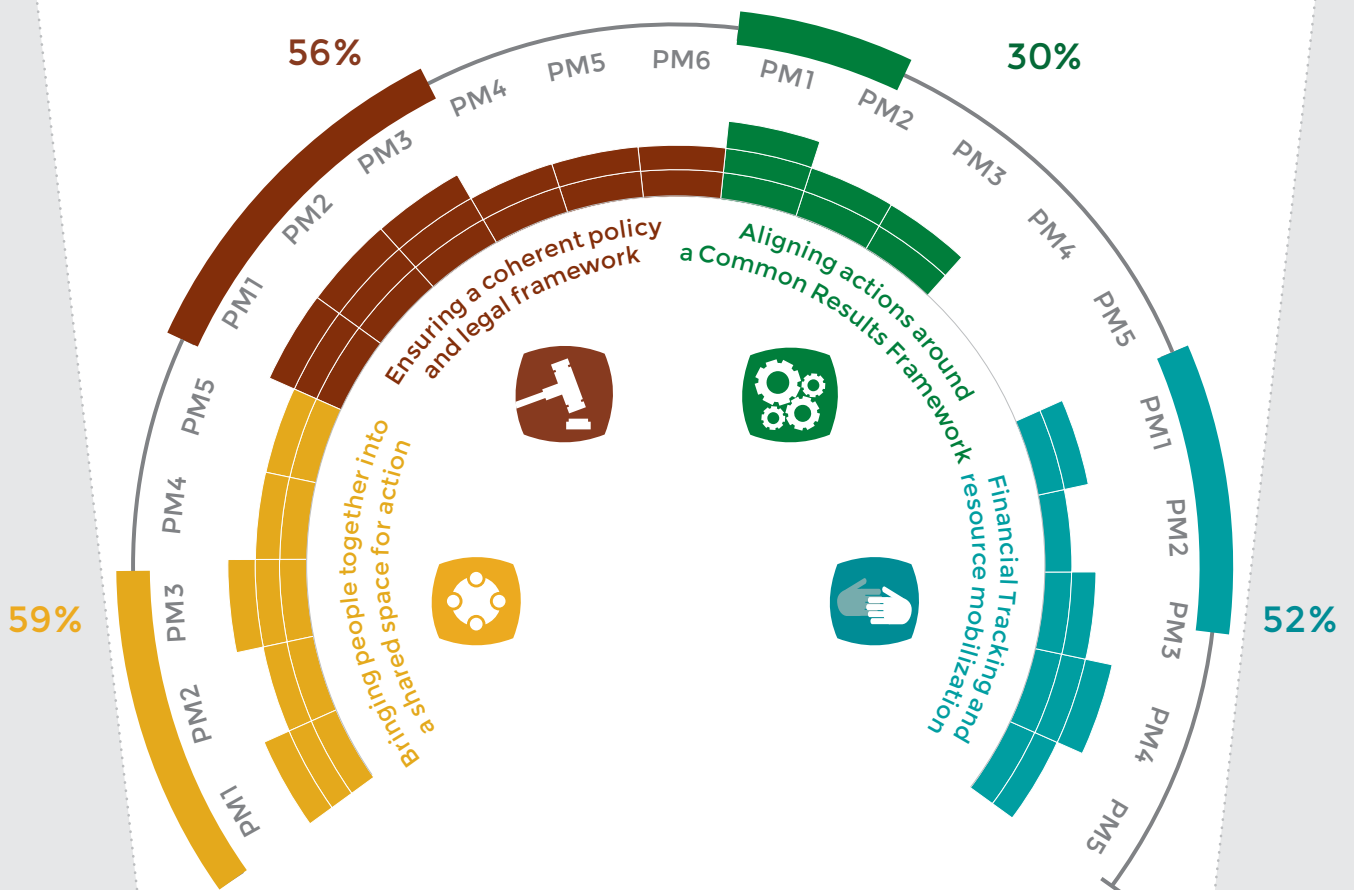
Progress Across Four SUN Processes Burkina Faso

2012¹ and 2014² Scoring of Progress Markers



2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers

Stage of Preparedness



¹Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat
²Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise