Burkina Faso

Joined: June 2011
### Demographic data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Population (million, 2010)</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 (million, 2010)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Number of Births (million, 2010)</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate (2010)</td>
<td>2.93%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WHA nutrition target indicators (DHS 2010/SMART 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low birth weight</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under five stunting</td>
<td>32.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under five wasting</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under five overweight</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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

### Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wealth Quintile</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
<th>Government Reduction target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lowest</td>
<td>48.3%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>43.1%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>38.9%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Targeted Stunting Reduction

- Current AARR: 2.6%
- Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children): 0.21

### Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate

- Current Trend: 0%
- Minimum target suggested by WHA: 100%
- Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children): 0.21
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.

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.

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

Stage of Preparedness

- 59% Bringing people together into a shared space for action
- 56% Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
- 30% Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework
- 52% Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers

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