

Poverty Reduction Strategy paper PRSP-2

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Guinea

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Type of policy:

Multisectoral development plan with nutrition components

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Goals

Goals, objectives or targets related to nutrition:

5.2.1. Health and Nutrition General goal

461. The general goal of developing health and nutrition care is to reduce the impact of disease on the well-being of the population in general and the poor in particular. Impact goals

462. As defined in the country's health policy, they aim to:

- Reduce the prevalence of growth retardation in children under age five from 36 percent in 2005 to 18 percent in 2010 and to 13 percent in 2015.

465. Fight against maternal and neonatal disease and mortality

- Reduce the malnutrition rate from 36 percent in 2005 to 10 percent in 2010.

Strategies

Strategies and activities related to nutrition:

A.3. The fight against nutritional deficiencies

474. To ensure health and physical well-being among the population, the government must fight nutritional deficiencies. To do so, the policy will focus on:

- (i) ensuring food security (also the focus of other components of the poverty reduction strategy);
- (ii) continuing to distribute iron to pregnant women, and iron and vitamin A to children, including in schools; and
- (iii) generalizing the consumption of iodized salt, etc.

M&E Indicators

M&E Indicators related to nutrition:

Percentage of children underweight children under the age of 5 years

M&E Indicator types:

Outcome indicators

Policy topics:

- Stunting in children 0-5 yrs
 - Underweight in women
 - Vitamin A
 - Iron
 - Food grade salt
 - Household food security
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