



FISHERIES, HEALTH AND FOOD SECURITY IN BURKINA FASO

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HEALTH SITUATION IN BURKINA FASO

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1. Burkina Faso: Poverty and health

- Poverty lead to poor health status
- Poor health also contributes to monetary poverty
- In BF : Poverty is more rural and peri-urban
- The country's is characterized by recurrent droughts and irregular rainfall
- Poverty profile manifests itself in various ways:
 - food insecurity,
 - poor access to clean water
 - and endemic malnutrition





In Burkina Faso precarious health and hygiene conditions are a direct consequence of environmental factors



- unhygienic conditions and the propagation of disease vectors
- unhealthful environmental conditions



- Clean water remains scarce
- And the use of contaminated water is widespread, thus contributing to a high prevalence of diarrheal illnesses and parasitic infestations





2. Burkina Faso Health indicators

- Malaria, respiratory infections and other communicable diseases such as measles and meningitis are common
- Burkina Faso has one of the worst health status profiles in the West African sub-region:
 - high rates of infant and child mortality,
 - maternal mortality
- The deterioration in health indicators has been greater among the poorest groups than among the rich





CURRENT NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN BURKINA FASO





Table 1: Prevalence of undernourishment (%)

	2009-11	2010-12
World	12,6	12,5
Developing countries	15,1	14,9
Africa	22,7	22,9
North Africa	< 5	< 5
Sub Saharan Africa	26,6	26,8
Benin	8,7	8,1
Burkina Faso	24,5	25,9
Côte d'Ivoire	20,2	21,4
Ghana	< 5	< 5
Mali	8,0	7,9
Senegal	20,4	20,5
Togo	17,3	16,5
Asia	14,2	13,9
Latin America and the Caribbean	8,4	8,3
Oceania	11,9	12,1
Developed countries	< 5	< 5





Mortality Attributed to Malnutrition

480.000

Under five
child death



UNICEF/94-1155/Pirozzi





Vitamin A deficiency

- Prevalence in child

group: 34%

- 20% of child mortality



UNICEF/94-1173 Pirozzi





Anemia

Prevalence in women: 63%

Contribute to 20% of maternal death



UNICEF/HQ93-2200/Pirozzi





Goiter

23%



UNICEF/95-0065 Shadid





Fish can improve nutritional status

FAO :

- Fish: 22 % to 50 % of protein source in sub Saharan Africa
- Fish contribution to caloric intake: 80 calories daily
- Micronutrients (vitamin A, B, etc..)





DETERMINANTS OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS



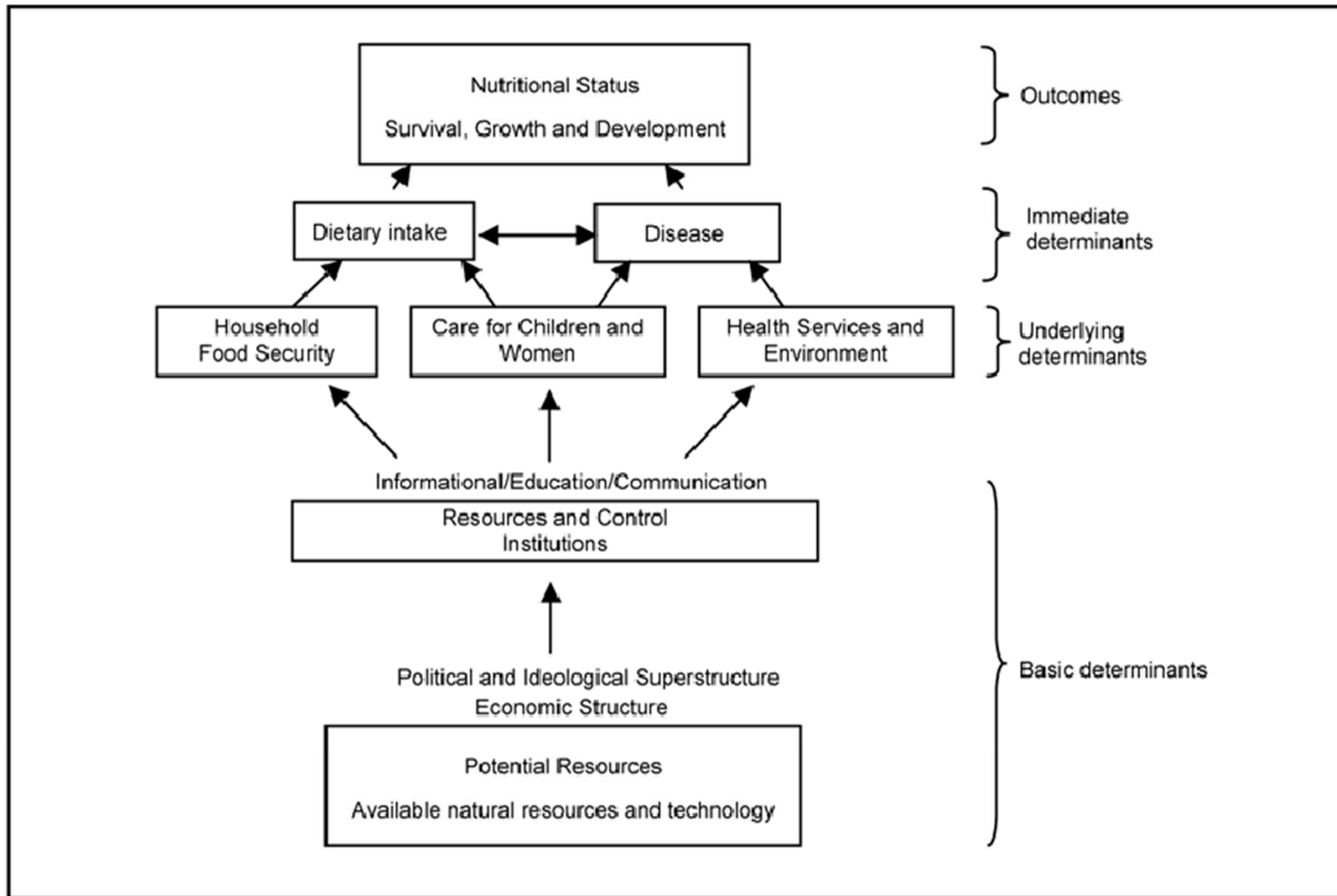


Figure 1: Determinants of nutritional status

Source: UNICEF (1990)



ROLES OF FISH-RELATED ACTIVITIES AND INTERVENTIONS IN IMPROVING FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY



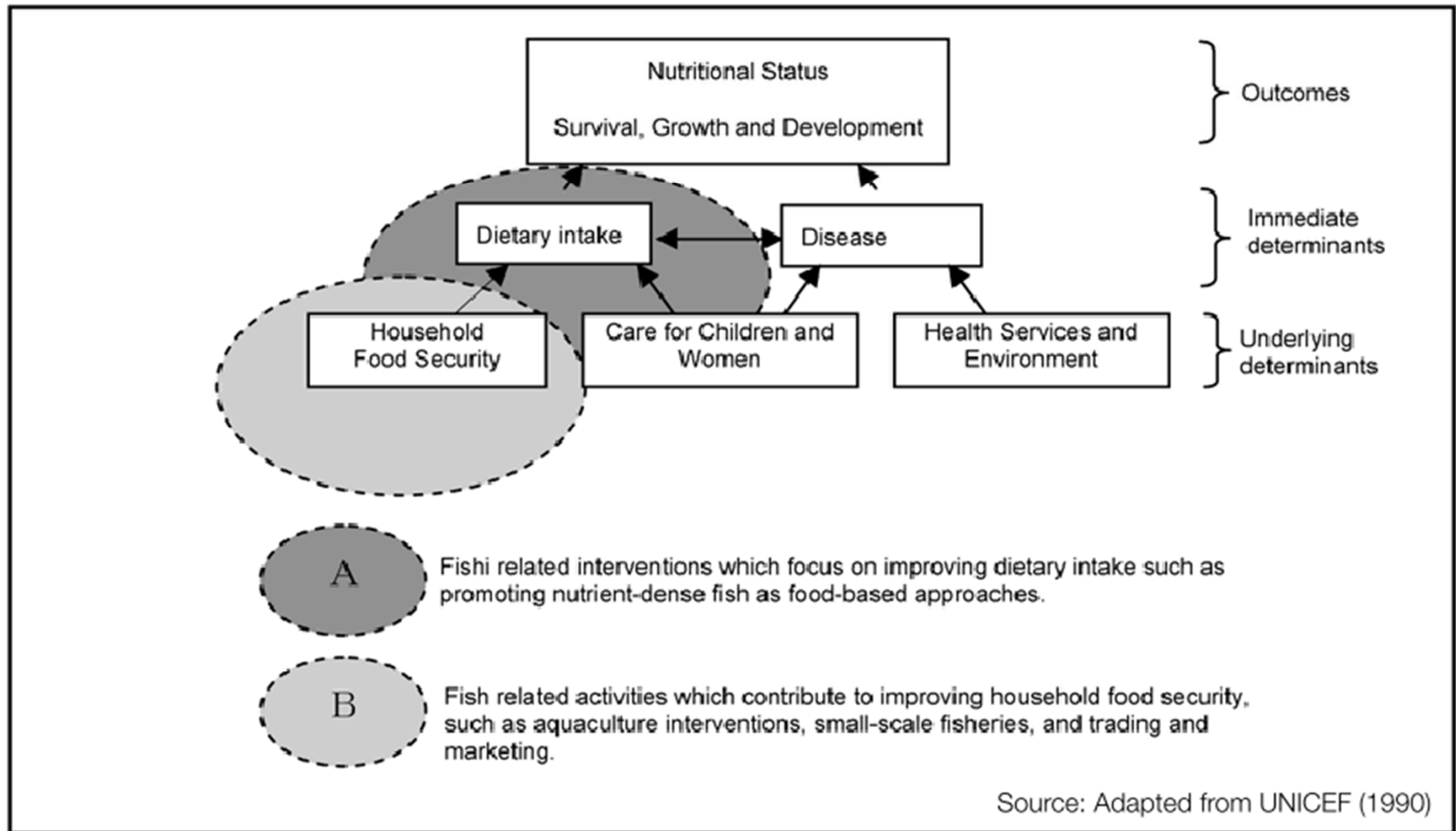


Figure 2: The roles of fish-related activities and interventions in improving nutritional status

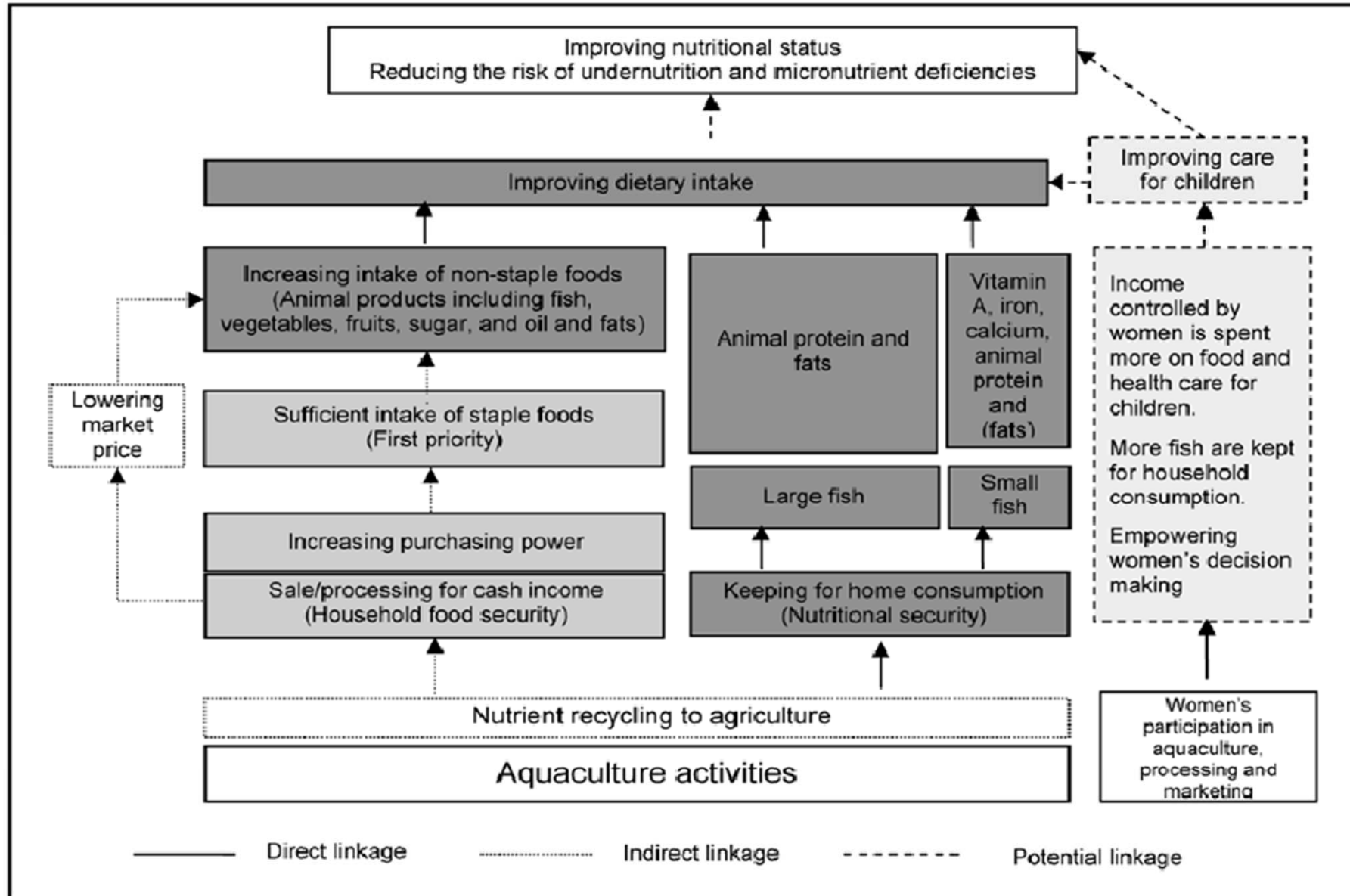


Figure 6: The pathways through which aquaculture can contribute to improving nutritional status

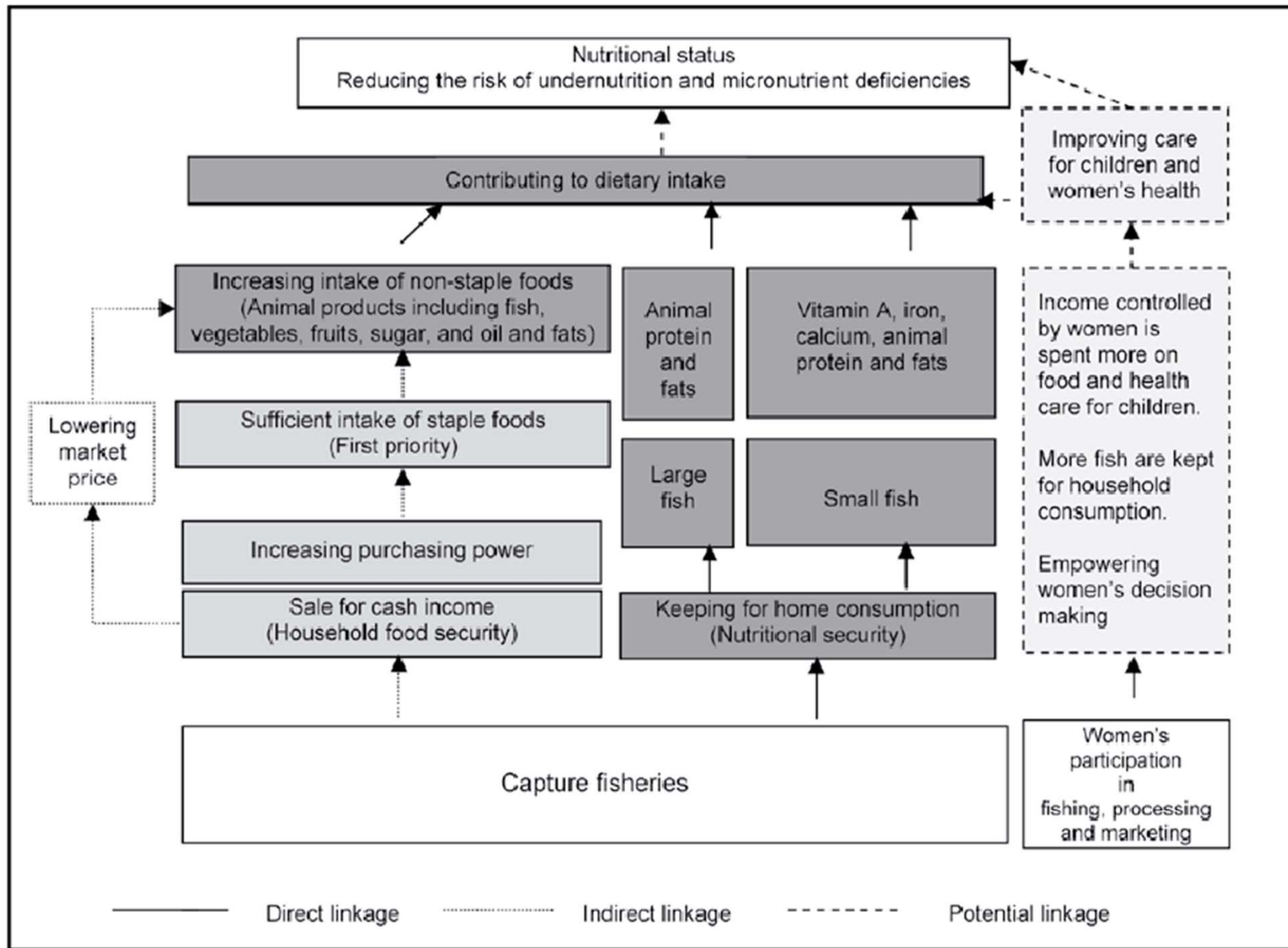
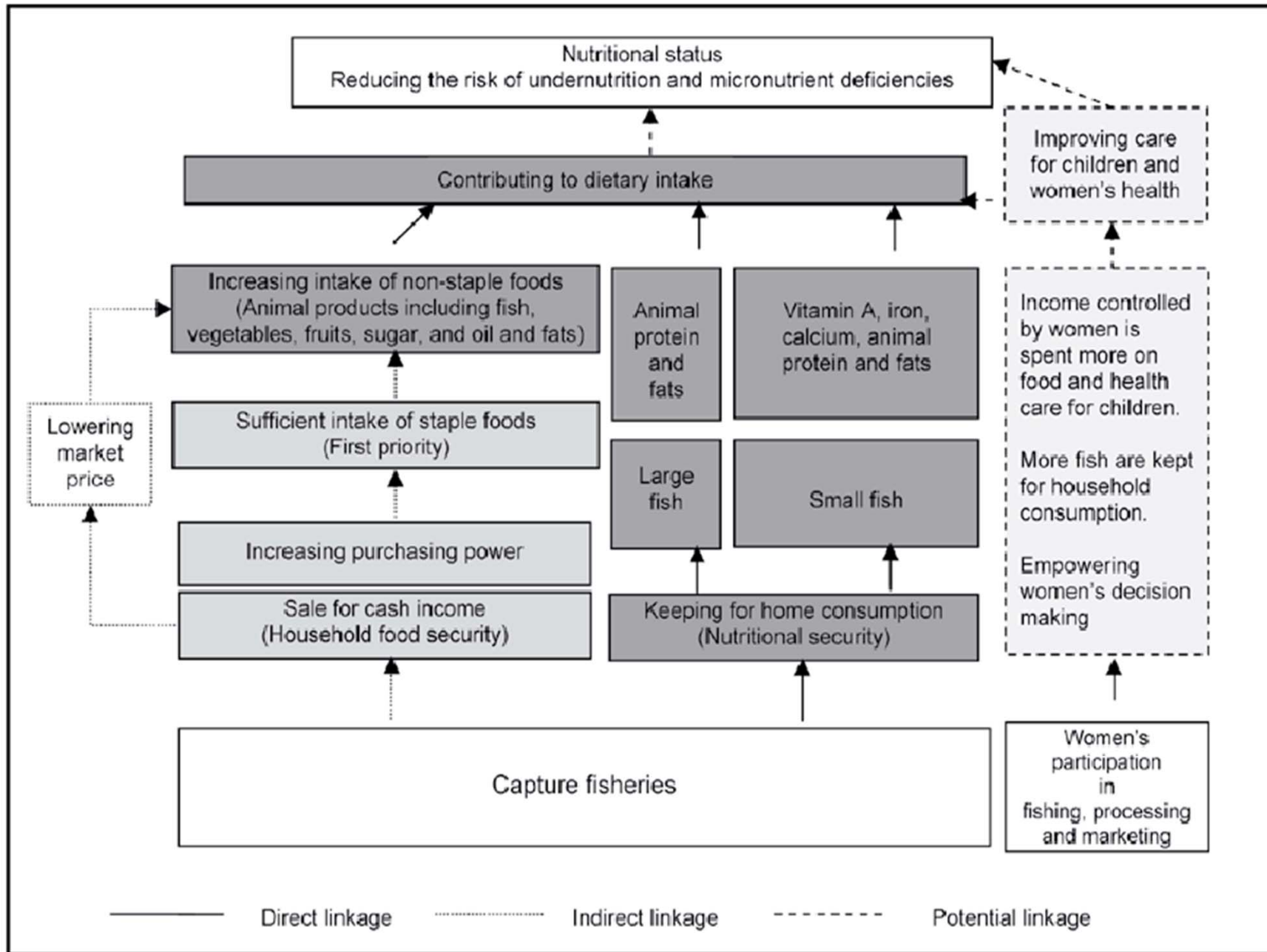


Figure 7: The pathways through which small-scale fisheries can contribute to nutritional status





FISH CONTRIBUTION ON HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN BURKINA FASO





In SUSFISH Project: Survey in 360 household



- 👉 96.6% of surveyed households consume fish
- 👉 for 67% of households fish is part of the constituents of their daily diet as animal protein source





We assessed the contribution of fish in poor household diet calories and proteins





Rice + vegetable's sauce	Masse	Kcal	Protein (g)
All diet	4558	9065	227.9
Contribution of Fish	272	742	50.9
		8%	22,3%
Vegetable's sauce only			
Sauce	2611	9853	91.6
Contribution of Fish	272	742	50.9
		31,5%	55,6%



	Masse	Kcal	Protein (g)
Kapok Sauce	2495	4409,5	151,1
Contribution of Fish	568	1567,2	118,4
		35,5%	78,3%



Rice + " <u>Fakoi</u> " sauce	Masse	Kcal	Protein (g)
All diet	2106	5751	177,8
Contribution of Fish	268	731,1	50,1
		12,7%	28,2%
<u>"Fakoi"</u> sauce only			
Sauce	1106	2306,2	107,8
Contribution of Fish	268	731,1	50,1
		31,7%	46,5%



We assessed the contribution of fish in household economy

