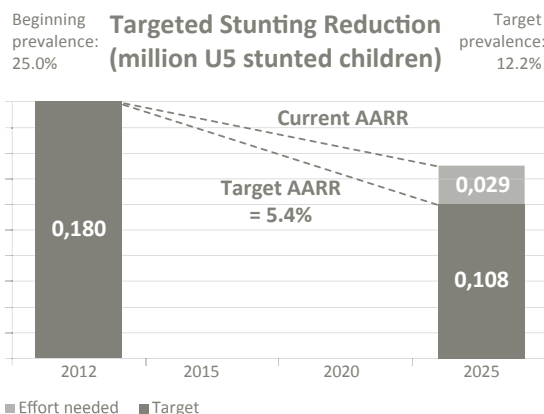


Congo

Joined: October 2013

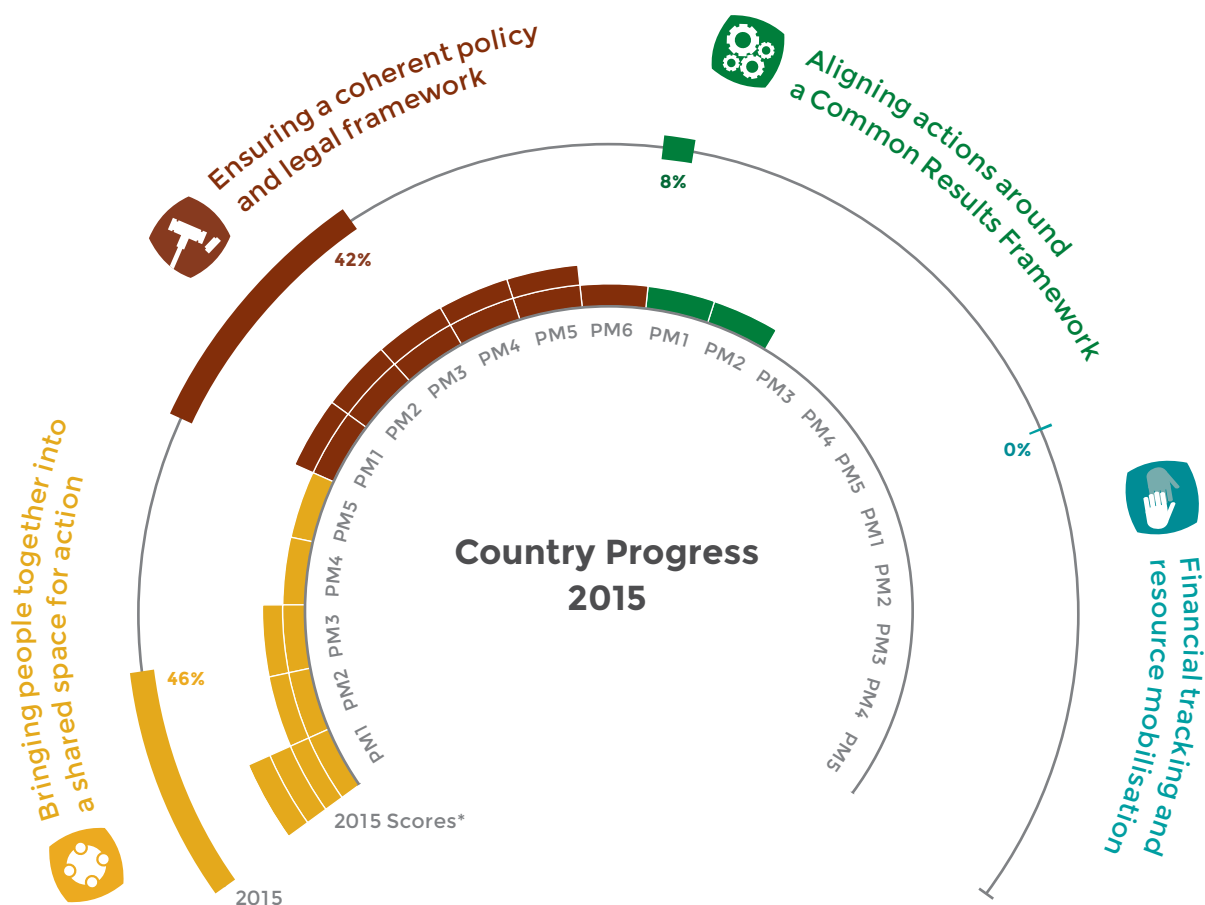
Highlights

- A multi-sectoral technical unit under the authority of the Minister, Secretary General of the President's Office, is responsible for coordinating nutrition and SUN processes until the decree to form the National Council on the Fight against Nutrition has been adopted.
- The appointment of two focal points - one political and one technical - has made it possible to refocus attention on nutrition and its coordination.
- The multi-sectoral strategic framework to fight against malnutrition has been developed in an inclusive way, ensuring a consensus-based selection of the priority interventions to be implemented. The same applies to its operational plan, which is in the adoption phase.



Under five stunting:	25.0%
Low-birth weight:	10.0%
0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding:	20.5%
Under five wasting:	5.9%
Under five overweight:	3.6%
Women Anaemia 15-49 years:	50.7%

**data sources detailed in Annex 1*



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker



The nominations of the Minister Secretary-General of the presidency and his Councillor as political and technical focal points for the SUN Movement have made it possible to accelerate the Republic of Congo's efforts in matters of nutrition during the course of the current year. **The Focal Point regularly convenes meetings of the multi-sectoral technical cell, a forum for exchanges regarding the implementation of SUN Movement processes.**

Although the multi-sectoral and multi-player platform is not yet formally in place, the strategic framework for the fight against malnutrition – for 2025 – provides for the creation of a National Council for the Fight against Malnutrition, which would have its own technical secretariat.

The decree establishing the responsibilities, organisation and operation of this institution was finalised at the end of May 2015, after discussions with the various government sectors and other partners in a workshop. Work will now begin to have it officially adopted and promulgated.

Civil society, donors and United Nations agencies are supporting the SUN Movement processes and a joint planning unit is already in place, bringing together civil society, the government and United Nations agencies. Participation of the private sector in discussions needs to be improved. It is envisaged to create other networks able to support the government network.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action



National legislation on nutrition includes measures to promote breastfeeding (provisions relating to maternity leave) and fortified foods, but is also characterized by the absence of any text relating to marketing regulations for breast milk substitutes.

Analysis of sectoral policies on nutrition and food has begun, thanks to completion of the 'initial assessment', proposed by the SUN Movement Secretariat when the Republic of Congo joined. Nevertheless this work is worth pursuing. The national policy for social action and the national agricultural and nutritional investment programme - which are still in the process of being created - incorporate various aspects relating to nutrition.

The workshop of May 2015 made it possible to collectively validate the strategic framework for the fight against malnutrition and identify the key strategic pillars for priority implementation. These involve: strengthening the institutional, normative and legislative framework of the fight against malnutrition; extending the scope of direct interventions favourable to nutrition; implementing an operational communication system for development; improving the food security of households as well as capacity-building in nutrition actions and research. **This framework was then disseminated among the 18 ministries concerned.**

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework



The operational plan resulting from this strategic framework has been drawn up and is in the process of being validated prior to finalisation.

Finally, it is envisaged that a monitoring and evaluation plan will complete the mechanism, in order to create

a common results framework and a basis for monitoring the implementation and evaluation of the various multi-sectoral interventions. Discussions are constantly under way to improve data collection and analysis on food security and nutrition.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework



The Republic of Congo will estimate the financial costs associated with the draft operational plan, in order to be able to mobilise the necessary internal and external resources for its implementation.

The creation and mobilisation of a budget line in favour of direct interventions in nutrition is perceived to be a priority to be advocated for implementation.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation