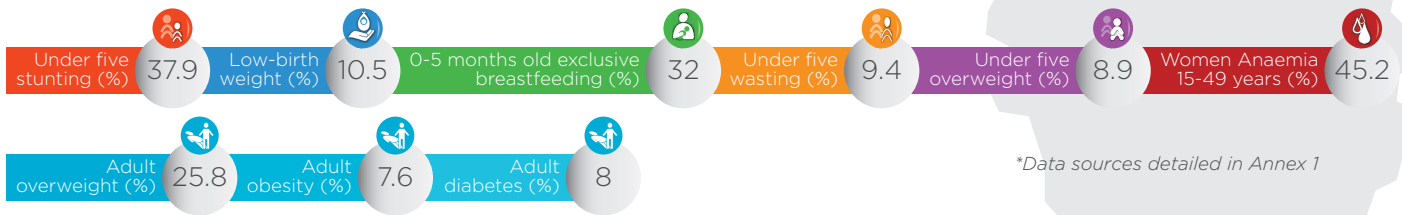




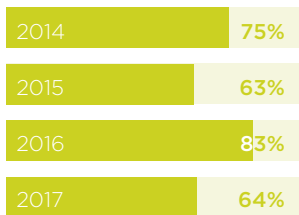
Joined: January 2012
Population: 7.24 million

Sierra Leone



*Data sources detailed in Annex 1

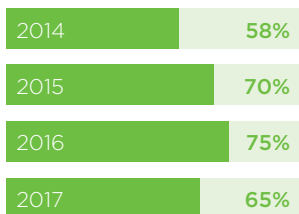
Institutional transformations in 2016-2017



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Office of the Vice President hosts the SUN Secretariat, which convenes meetings of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) on a regular basis. MSP structures are rolled out at the district level, and, despite challenges including limited resources and lacking participation of MSP partners, district councils coordinate food and nutrition security activities.

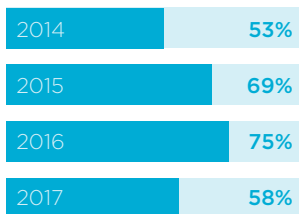
Terms of reference have been developed for the UN Network for SUN and the SUN Donor Network. SUN Donor Network participation, including alignment of priorities, needs to be strengthened. The private sector needs further mobilisation on the importance of nutrition. Meanwhile, the SUN Civil Society Network is well established at the district level.



Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The Government is committed to addressing food and nutrition crisis prevention and management through policies and plans, which, in turn, contribute to resilience-building for the most vulnerable population. The main policy drivers are: 1) The National Sustainable Agricultural Development plan (NSADP) 2010; 2) The National Food and Nutrition Security Implementation Plan (NFNSIP) 2013-2017; 3) The CAADP National Investment Plan; 4) The draft Inclusive Comprehensive Agriculture Development Programme (2016-2020); and 5) The Agenda for Prosperity (A4P, 2013-2018).

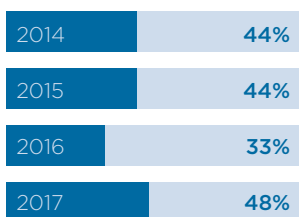
In view of this, the National Resilience Priorities (NRP) document was developed with the support of the MSP and launched in April 2017 by the Minister of Agriculture Forestry and Food Security. A Code Committee has been established to support the parliament and the Ministry of Health and Sanitation accelerate the endorsement of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes. In 2016, Sierra Leone became the sixth country in Africa to launch Food-Based Dietary Guidelines for Healthy Eating. Members of parliament have been sensitised on the importance of nutrition.



Aligning actions around a common results framework

The planned mid-term review of the common results framework (CRF), i.e. the NFNSIP 2013-2017, has been delayed due to the Ebola response. However, a final review is planned for in 2017 which will result in a new NFNSIP 2018-2022 and an

updated CRF. REACH is set to return to Sierra Leone and will facilitate this review process. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) remains aligned with the NFNSIP and A4P, as well as the Presidential Recovery Plan.



Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Since the NFNSIP 2013-2017 was costed, there have been no gaps identified, nor has there been a coordinated mobilisation of funds. Budget tracking for nutrition is ongoing, however, it only targets government expenditures of eight line ministries. Donors track their allocations individually,

but not in a coordinated manner. The new NFNSIP 2018-2022 will identify priorities and funding gaps. There is ongoing advocacy to the Government and partners in a bid to transform commitments into allocations and actual expenditures.



2017-2018 PRIORITIES

- Strengthen the national coordination mechanism and nutrition governance;
- Increase the commitment of policy-makers, policy advisors, and programme designers to give nutrition a high priority on the political and national development agendas;
- Organise a National Nutrition Fair in November 2017.