

# Guinea-Bissau



**Joined Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement:** March 2014

**National multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition:** *Comité Técnico de Nutrição* [Technical Nutrition Committee]

**SUN government focal point/country coordinator:** Ms. Isabel Maria Garcia de Almeida, Independent Consultant, Presidency of the Council of Ministers

## COUNTRY NUTRITION STATUS

### → Annual country nutrition indicators from the Global Nutrition Report:

<https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/africa/western-africa/guinea-bissau>

### ● National multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)

Date established: 2016

Technical Nutrition Committee: Terms of reference –

<https://scalingupnutrition.org/resource-library/national-multi-stakeholder-platform-guinea-bissau>

#### ● MSP annual action plan exists

### ● Subnational nutrition coordination mechanism

● Subnational MSPs exist

● Subnational MSPs have annual action plans

### ●●● National nutrition plan

Strategic Plan for Nutrition 2015–2019 –

<https://scalingupnutrition.org/news/resource-library/national-nutrition-plan-guinea-bissau>

### ● Advocacy and communications framework/plan

### SUN networks in-country presence

● SUN Civil Society Network

● SUN Business Network

● UN Nutrition

● SUN Academia Network

● SUN Donor Network

● Others: e.g. youth, parliamentarian, media

### Finance for nutrition

● Resource mobilization strategy exists

● Budget tracking exercise done this year

● Funding gaps identified this year

● Domestic expenditures on nutrition tracked

● Yes ● In process ● No ● Costed ● M&E framework

## COUNTRY PRIORITIES 2022

- Broadening the representation of civil society and the private sector in the Technical Nutrition Committee and expanding its reintegration and capacity-building.
- Strengthening the institutional coordination of the nutrition sector at the central, regional and local levels.
- Updating the National Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition. The most recent plan covered 2015–2020 and has not yet been updated.

## 2021 SHARED COUNTRY GOOD PRACTICE

**Topic:** Gender

**Title:** Empowerment of women and girls – reaching marginalized or especially disadvantaged groups

**About:** The Government, local civil society and development partners (including United Nations organizations) are running several initiatives to build the capacity of women and girls, through literacy, education and information about food and nutrition, among others.

## PROGRESS TOWARDS

### SUN 3.0 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (SO)

#### → SO.1 Strengthen and sustain strong policy and advocacy environments

The policy frameworks for accelerated progress on nutrition are still in development. To help advocate for the achievement of national nutrition goals, 18 November has been officially designated National Nutrition Day. Advocacy should take an integrated approach, be more systematic and coordinated, and be better evaluated.

#### → SO.2 Develop and align shared country priorities for action

The composition of the coordination mechanism for nutrition (the multi-stakeholder platform – MSP) needs to be updated to include members from civil society, academia and the private sector. This would improve the representation of current and future stakeholders in nutrition, while also increasing additionality, cooperation, coordination and performance.

#### → SO.3 Build and strengthen country capacity

Given the weaknesses identified, capacity-building is needed for the MSP and its members, specifically to improve alignment and coordination, integrate monitoring and evaluation, identify and share good practices (both internally and externally), mainstream nutrition into all governmental sectoral plans, prepare budgets for nutrition-sensitive plans and activities, and diversify food production in communities and households (targeting women in particular).

#### → SO.4 Ensure governance of SUN that promotes country leadership and responsibilities of government, aligns the resources of all SUN Movement stakeholders behind country priorities and strengthens 360 mutual accountability

Although systems and entities for the governance of nutrition are linked to the Government, they are not given enough priority and their work is not sufficiently coordinated or additional. There is an insufficient command of nutrition data, as the coordination mechanism is not yet operational. Various stakeholders are delivering beneficial activities, but the Technical Nutrition Committee, which should be coordinating these, is virtually inactive due to government instability.