

São Tomé and Príncipe



Joined Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement: 2021

National multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition: Not yet available

SUN government focal points/country coordinators: Mr. Celso Garrido, Coordinator of the National Food and Nutrition Security Council and Director of Studies and Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development; Ms. Dilúvia Viegas Abreu António, Nutritionist for the National Nutrition Programme and INFOSAN Emergency Contact Point in São Tomé and Príncipe, Directorate of Health Care, Ministry of Health

COUNTRY NUTRITION STATUS

→ Annual country nutrition indicators

from the Global Nutrition Report:

<https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/africa/middle-africa/sao-tome-and-principe>

● National multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)

- MSP annual action plan exists

● Subnational nutrition coordination mechanism

- Subnational MSPs exist
- Subnational MSPs have annual action plans

● National nutrition plan

● 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

- Strengthening multisectoral coordination in nutrition through the National Food and Nutrition Security Council.
- Preparing a national nutrition plan.
- Advocating for the State budget to cover at least 3 per cent of the costs of nutrition-sensitive and -specific interventions by 2030.
- Establishing SUN networks.
- Providing training or specialization for at least 30 nutrition professionals per year.

2021 SHARED COUNTRY GOOD PRACTICE

Topic: Local production and nutrition

Title: Introduction of local produce to school menus

About: Under the PNASE, school canteens must offer highly nutritious domestic agricultural produce (fresh vegetables, subsistence crops, seasonal fruit, fish). Canteen staff receive in-service training on this.

PROGRESS TOWARDS

SUN 3.0 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (SO)

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

Over the past decade, the country has made great progress in reducing infant mortality and malnutrition, and in improving maternal health. Programmes and plans exist that are helping improve nutrition, such as the National Agricultural Investment Programme for Food and Nutrition Security (PNIASAN), Zero Hunger Strategy, National Nutrition Programme, Infrastructure Rehabilitation for Food Security Support Project (PRIASA), and Marketing, Agricultural Productivity and Nutrition Support Project (COMPRAN), which include several activities tailored by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working on nutrition.

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

With support from the SUN Movement, a national food systems road map was developed following the United Nations Food Systems Summit, with high-level commitments made for the Nutrition for Growth Summit. Nearly all nutrition policies, strategies, plans and projects are funded by partners, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), International Fund for Agricultural Development, African Development Bank, European Union, United Nations Development Programme, Brazil, China, Portugal and national and foreign NGOs. There is no strategic plan for fundraising but the National Food and Nutrition Security Council brings together the Government, various partners and NGOs to find solutions for implementing the selected activities.

→ SO.3 Build and strengthen country capacity

WFP funds activities through the National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE), which was created by the Ministry of Education in 2012. This guarantees a hot meal for all children in the country, with menus comprising highly nutritious local produce.

→ 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

There is no multi-stakeholder platform as such, but the National Food and Nutrition Security Council fulfils this role. Established by presidential decree in 2016, it has 22 members from central and local governments, relevant ministerial departments, the NGO network and academia. It is led by the Prime Minister and the chair of the Council, in conjunction with the Minister of Agriculture. The Council should be funded by the Government, but has instead always been funded by partners (Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, FAO, WFP) due to a lack of resources. There is no monitoring and evaluation system, but nutrition information and data are available through the National Nutrition Programme.