2022 SUN COUNTRY PROFILE

Gabon

National Multi-Stakeholder Platform for Nutrition: multi-sectoral and multi-actor platform for food and nutritional security (san-gabon platform)
Sun Government Focal Point/Country Coordinator: Hugues N’Gosso, Director General of Administrative and Financial Services / National Assembly, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, responsible for promoting rurality

COUNTRY NUTRITION STATUS

- Annual country nutrition indicators from the Global Nutrition Report: https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/africa/middle-africa/gabon/
  - National multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)
    Date established: 2016
    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 2023

Develop an advocacy plan; Set up a tripartite exchange platform; Complete ongoing projects; Mobilise funding; Build capacity in nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific sectors

2022 SHARED COUNTRY GOOD PRACTICE

Topic: TCP on the Green Classes project bringing together three countries of the sub-region
Title: Green Classes for innovative, recreational, educational and nutritious production
About: The project was launched in three countries, including Gabon, to support the establishment of Green Classes to promote agricultural careers among young people, while improving the diet and nutritional status of participants.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SUN 3.0 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (SO)

- SO.1 Strengthen and sustain strong policy and advocacy environments
  This project failed to live up to expectations. However, we were able to participate in the World Summit on Food Systems, and we were able to observe a dense activity of parliamentarians in the other countries of the sub-region of the Economic Community of Central African States for the establishment of AP-SAN parliamentary alliance offices.

- SO.2 Develop and align shared country priorities for action
  The country is on the way to achieving its main nutritional objectives at the national level (validation of the Common Results Framework and the National Policy Action Plan on Food and Nutrition Security; visibility of the activities of the Parliamentary Alliance on food and nutrition). However, it is important to finalise the validation of the Common Results Framework, action plan and costing in order to accelerate the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (PNSAN).

- SO.3 Build and strengthen country capacity
  The SUN Movement can help Gabon implement the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (PNSAN) through the finalisation of the Common Results Framework, Action Plan and associated costs, implementation strategy of the PNSAN Action Plan (mobilisation of funding, popularisation of the PNSAN) and capacity building of nutrition networks (youth, civil society, private sector, donors, researchers, parliamentarians, etc.)

- 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
  Several State Ministries (health, agriculture, education, trade, industry, fishing, research, interior, economy, etc.) and organisations are involved in the governance of nutrition. There are also several policy documents that facilitate the acceleration of nutrition: the National Plan for Agricultural Investments and Food and Nutritional Security (PNIASAN), the PNSAN, national dietary recommendations, Common Results Framework, Action Plan for nutrition, etc. However, funding is still insufficient or non-existent.