



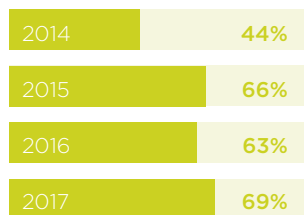
Joined: May 2011  
Population: 4.18 million

# Mauritania



\*Data sources detailed in Annex 1

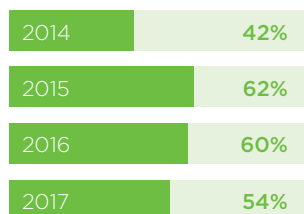
## Institutional transformations in 2016-2017



### Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The National Nutrition Development Council (CNDN) and its technical standing committee, created in 2010, form the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platform (MSP). A revision, per decree, is proposed, within the strategic multi-sectoral plan on nutrition to improve the operations of this system. A coordination framework for nutrition is in place and functioning, for handling emergencies, chaired by the Ministry of Health. The CNDN is decentralised

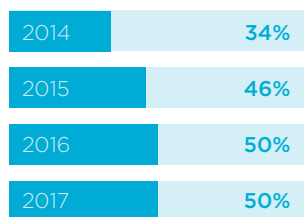
in four regions albeit not operational. Strengthening of national and regional coordination is ongoing, through the establishment of common tools and revision of the Decree creating the CNDN. The newly-established UN network will enable more systematic joint annual planning and monitoring – in addition to the civil society network, which is very active. Support groups exist for parliamentarians and journalists, whilst donor and private sector commitment remains limited.



### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The completion of the 2016-2030 Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity Initiative has enabled nutrition mainstreaming to be analysed across different legislative texts. Nutrition is considered in the new national health policy towards 2030 and in the 2017-2020 National Health Development Plan. The

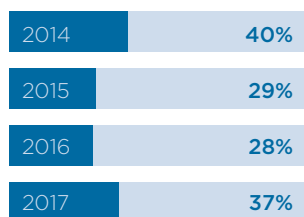
implementation of pro-nutrition political and legal frameworks, particularly on salt iodisation and wheat flour fortification, remains a challenge. A roadmap for improving large-scale fortification and an implementing decree for the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes is being developed.



### Aligning actions around a common results framework

The 2016-2025 Strategic Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan and common results framework is awaiting political validation. As a reference document for nutrition-related interventions, it does not contain an action plan, but forms a policy framework for all actors involved. A planning workshop for implementation is scheduled, to operationalise this Plan, prioritising actions that contribute to nutrition and evaluating the actors' implementing

capacity. In the longer term, annual progress reviews will enable monitoring, in the absence of an adequate information system. The specific interventions in the common results framework will be operationalised through scaling plans that are being produced on treating acute malnutrition, promoting good feeding practices for infants and young children, combating the lack of micronutrients.



### Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The cost of nutrition-specific interventions is estimated at USD 76 million over the next 10 years and an analysis of existing interventions will enable funding gaps to be identified. It has been estimated that a regular increase in public

funding to 45 per cent over 6 years (2017-2022) would be necessary to fund specific interventions. The completion of the Cost of Hunger study is expected to assist in ensuring predictable funding over a number of years for nutrition.



## 2017-2018 PRIORITIES

- Publicise and monitor implementation of Strategic Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan and improve multi-sectoral coordination at national and decentralised level;
- Organise a planning workshop for the implementation of the Strategic Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan;
- Continue analysing budget allocations for nutrition for 2017, using the SUN Movement budget tracking exercise.