This chapter provides an overview of progress toward achieving the SUN Movement’s strategic objectives in 60 SUN Profiles in 2017-2018. In 2018, a record-breaking 53 countries undertook the Joint-Assessment. They did this with the participation of the different constituencies reflected within their national SUN Movement platforms. These include participants from sectoral ministries and parts of government, as well as representatives of donor agencies, civil society organisations, UN agencies and businesses.

As part of this Joint-Assessment, stakeholders in countries were asked to score themselves, individually and collectively, against four processes which form the structure of the country profiles that follow in the coming pages. The SUN Movement Joint-Assessment is voluntary and provides an opportunity for stakeholders to reflect on progress in the past year and ensure efforts to defeat malnutrition are well-aligned and effective.
GUIDE TO THE COUNTRY PROFILES

The Country Profiles aim to provide a snapshot of progress in SUN countries and consist of three main elements depending on the information available for each country.

1. **The nutrition situation:** An overview of the country’s current nutrition status in relation to the 2030 World Health Assembly targets for maternal, infant and young child nutrition and the relevant targets for preventing and controlling non-communicable diseases;

2. **Institutional transformations:** A bar graph depiction of the percentage score agreed by in-country stakeholders on how they are progressing toward the SUN processes from each year that they have completed a Joint-Assessment. The narrative describing progress in relation to each process accompanies the bar charts;

3. **Priorities for 2018-2019:** A snapshot of the country priorities for the coming year, as agreed by stakeholders during the Joint-Assessment. For countries that did not complete a Joint-Assessment, their profile depicts the nutrition situation and the scores from their previous exercises. However, there is no narrative under each process or priorities for 2018-19 if content has not been submitted to the SUN Movement Secretariat.

For detailed information on the SUN Movement Monitoring Framework and analysis of the 2018 Joint-Assessment Exercise, please refer to Annex 2.

All Country Profiles and country Joint-Assessment reports can be found at: [www.scalingupnutrition.org](http://www.scalingupnutrition.org).
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

A financial tracking mechanism for nutrition is yet to be developed. However, as part of the work on finalising the multi-sectoral strategic plan, a financial tracking mechanism will be established. A recent stakeholder mapping and analysis of the AFSeN-A identified gaps in terms of developing, implementing and monitoring plans and budgets at the sub-national level. No donor convener has been assigned yet, but the Nutrition and Food Security Development Partner Forum has been established to harmonise and align development partners’ efforts around nutrition.

Aligning actions around common results

The Government, with the support of MQSUN+, is in the process of developing a multi-sectoral strategic plan to address malnutrition and food insecurity. The strategic plan, which will complement existing sector-specific nutrition strategies and frameworks, will define a Common Results Framework (CRF) including goals, objectives, indicators, and a set of interventions by sector. The CRF will assist stakeholders in elaborating the roles and responsibilities towards achieving common goals and objectives. There is further a need to establish a food security and nutrition information system.

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan joined the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement in September 2017 and subsequently launched the Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda (AFSeN-A) – a policy and strategic framework addressing hunger, food security and nutrition. The Director-General of the Council of Ministers’ Secretariat from the Office of the Chief Executive is the SUN Government Focal Point and coordinates the AFSeN-A which involves the UN, private sector, donors, and civil society. SUN networks are currently being officially established and conveners identified.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The AFSeN-A is the basis for the development of the AFSeN’s Strategic Plan and serves as a policy statement by the Government to address hunger and malnutrition. AFSeN-A outlines roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders at central and subnational levels. Legislation and laws are in place on issues such as food fortification and food safety as well as the Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes. Existing nutrition policies, strategies and plans span sectors such as agriculture, education, health, social welfare/protection, women’s affairs, poverty reduction, and national development.

2018-2019 PRIORITIES

- Finalise the multi-sectoral nutrition strategic plan and Common Results Framework;
- Develop a nutrition financial tracking system;
- Establish 10 sub-national/provincial AFSeN-A committees;
- Develop a public awareness and advocacy framework and plan.

* Please note that the narrative on this page, since Afghanistan joined the SUN Movement in September 2017, is not based on the Joint-Assessment, but a baseline study – which new SUN Movement members are asked to undertake.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The BNNC started tracking the budget and expenditure of NPAN2 through inter-ministerial coordination. The CIP regularly monitored the budget allocated to nutrition across various sectors. For the first time, a cross-ministerial Public Expenditure Review on Nutrition has been initiated by the Finance Division. With support from UNICEF, this will guide policy revision to ensure adequate allocation of resources to meet the goals of NPAN2. The World Bank and UNICEF have jointly estimated the cost-effectiveness and economic benefit of expanding the coverage of direct nutrition interventions.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

An analysis of national nutrition indicators using the Global Nutrition Monitoring Framework has been completed. A National Nutrition Policy, Second National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN2), Country Investment Plan (CIP), BMS Act and Regulations, Food Safety Act and Regulations, Food Labelling regulation 2017, Fortification of Edible Oil with Vitamin A Act, National Guidelines on Nutrition in Emergencies, and a School Meal Strategy are all in place. NPAN2 (2016-2025) was approved by the Honourable Prime Minister and will be implemented using a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach.

Aligning actions around common results

NPAN2 acts as a set of guidelines for implementation, with its monitoring and evaluation framework functioning as the Common Result Framework. The BNNC acts as supra-ministerial nutrition coordinator and monitoring body for NPAN2. CIP2 (2016-2020), which focuses on nutrition-sensitive food systems, was developed in line with the SDGs and national targets. Priority indicators for the National Nutrition Services Operational Plan were defined and an information system designed to track progress in all 64 districts. A Monitoring Information System for fortified edible oil has also been developed.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The BNNC started tracking the budget and expenditure of NPAN2 through inter-ministerial coordination. The CIP regularly monitored the budget allocated to nutrition across various sectors. For the first time, a cross-ministerial Public Expenditure Review on Nutrition has been initiated by the Finance Division. With support from UNICEF, this will guide policy revision to ensure adequate allocation of resources to meet the goals of NPAN2. The World Bank and UNICEF have jointly estimated the cost-effectiveness and economic benefit of expanding the coverage of direct nutrition interventions.
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Food and Nutrition Council (CAN), a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platform, has this year developed a workplan that is currently being implemented. Participation in its meetings has been increased and its accountability strengthened. Participatory local governance is also developing through multi-stakeholder platforms at county and village levels, which coordinate their efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2. Consultation frameworks are in place in 40 towns and 3 counties, and there are Food and Nutrition Oversight Committees (CSAN) in some 800 villages.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The national nutrition policy is being developed, informed by a diagnostic analysis of sectoral policies. Many sectoral policies, such as health, agriculture, pregnant women and nursing mothers, children and adolescents, school meals, have nutrition components. This is pending verification of their consistency with the national nutrition policy. Nutrition advocacy is moving ahead, due to a national communication strategy, the creation of a network of parliamentarians and the training of journalists, resulting in the integration of nutrition into national and town-level development plans.

Aligning actions around common results

The common results framework (CRF) for chronic malnutrition 2015-2016 has now been budgeted for and implemented at the national and town level by all sectoral stakeholders through annual workplans, coordinated by CAN regional offices. Partners such as United Nations agencies, donors and civil society have aligned their programmes with national and sectoral priorities. Monitoring and evaluation systems are in place, supported by performance reviews of ministries. However there is not yet joint monitoring of the CRF with all partners, despite regular six-monthly reviews.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The Results-based National Nutrition Plan (PANAR) is budgeted for and monitoring of public spending on nutrition is in place, albeit excluding non-governmental partners and some TFPs. As part of the strategic plan, nutrition-related funding will be tracked over 5 years. Advocacy continues through African and world nutrition days, as well as parliamentarians, and funding for nutrition projects is gradually increasing. However, the disbursement of government funding needs to be improved.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Finalise the National Nutrition Plan and update and cost the Strategic Food and Nutrition Development Plan (PSDAN);
- Establish an operational joint monitoring and evaluation system for the CRF;
- Finalise the operationalisation of the CRF at the town level;
- Establish a system to map annual funding and organise a resource mobilisation roundtable;
- Increase the amount of resources allocated to school meals and develop actions for the early years.
Botswana

Joined: April 2015
Population: 2.29 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

- **Bringing people together into a shared space for action**

- **Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**

- **Aligning actions around common results**

- **Financing tracking and resource mobilisation**

2018-2019 PRIORITIES

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BOTSWANA
Burkina Faso

Joined: June 2011
Population: 19.19 million

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
Budget analysis of the multi-sectoral strategic plan 2016-2020 identified available funding and gaps in need of filling to be identified, in preparation for the donor roundtable. Lobbying of parliamentarians has led to the creation and effective funding of a budget line. The Government and donors have also announced increased allocations in order to buy therapeutic foods, to scale up the Infant and Young Child Feeding Plan (ANJE) and to operationalise the Technical Secretariat. However, the take-up rate of funds allocated to nutrition remains weak, due to cumbersome administrative procedures.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) and the National Health Development Plan (PND) include nutrition, and the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy was adopted in 2018. The new multi-sectoral nutrition policy 2018-2027 is still pending adoption by the Council of Ministers. It includes gender, adolescence, women’s empowerment, Early childhood development and nutrition in emergencies. Lastly, the Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan 2018-2020, which is in the process of being adopted, in addition to a revision of the International Code on the Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes.

Aligning actions around common results
Despite the medium and long-term objectives of the common results framework, the lack of workplans with measurable targets to guide implementation is an obstacle to their scaling up. There is no formal system for monitoring contributions to the collective progress of the multi-stakeholder platform. However, a new national nutrition information platform (PNIN) has been established with the full involvement of key stakeholders including the Department of Sectoral Statistics. Its website will disseminate and monitor results.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
A Mother and Child Food and Nutrition Technical Secretariat has been created in the Health Ministry to strengthen coordination. Formalised by Decree, this secretariat receives official government funding. Regional Nutrition Consultation Councils (CRCN) and Regional Food Security Councils (CRSA) are barely operational and lack a framework for dialogue with national-level institutions. Guidelines have been created for the integration of nutrition into town-level and regional development plans. Finally, networks are increasingly operational and have contributed to development of advocacy materials.

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>75%</td>
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2018 total weighted 68%
Burundi

**Joined:** February 2013
**Population:** 10.86 million

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### Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

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

The multi-stakeholder platform has met regularly throughout this reporting period. The thematic groups that make up the High-Level Steering Committee are operational and dynamic, despite financial constraints and gaps in coordination. The process of decentralising the platform that supports planning and action at the local level has been extended to province and commune levels. Work on formalising the parliamentary network for strengthening nutrition is advanced, but the journalist network is yet to be established. The United Nations network seeks to include UNFPA and UN Women.

### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

National normative planning documents (Vision 2025, National Development Plan) include nutrition indicators. There is a national food fortification strategy and a national advocacy and communication strategy. A process for revising the law on the marketing of breast-milk substitutes has begun. However, operationalisation of the legislation is difficult. The terms of reference for the review of the multi-sectoral food security and nutrition strategic plan (PSMSAN) are being developed. The results of this review will be used to inform the design of the second generation of the strategic plan.

### Aligning actions around common results

All stakeholders have currently agreed on the multi-sectoral interventions needed to effectively combat malnutrition, despite a lack of detailed annual workplans in the various networks. The existence of PSMSAN 2014-2017 (extended into 2018) defines common implementation goals and its review will allow for lessons learned to inform the design of PSMSAN II. However, without a nutrition-specific information system or communication plan, it is difficult to monitor and measure progress, despite the identification of gaps through intervention mapping.

### Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Burundi has seen a slight increase in financial resources for nutrition despite a challenging socio-political context. The National Development Plan includes food security and nutrition, the costing of which is being finalised. Allocations for nutrition-sensitive activities are available at the sectoral level and the Burundian Government produces a monitoring report on the disbursements of funds targeted at these interventions. However, information from social and financial audits is not publicly available and so it is difficult to learn from this. Advocacy continues for the addition of a nutrition budget line.

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**2018–2019 PRIORITIES**

- Development of a costed PSMSAN II;
- Establishment of an integrated communication and advocacy plan;
- Operationalise a mechanism for mobilisation, coordination and monitoring of financial resources and communication;
- Development of a nutrition education strategy;
- Appoint nutrition champions;
- Establish a UN Network, media network and formalise the parliamentary network;
- Create a strategy for domestic and external resource mobilisation.

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**SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BURUNDI**
Cambodia

Joined: June 2014
Population: 16.01 million

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
The government is working to ensure greater predictability, transparency and accountability of budgeting. SUN Networks are working with the Ministry of Health on an investment case for maternal, new-born and child health and nutrition. There are shortfalls in securing funding for some costed areas, such as for the Fast Track Roadmap for Improving Nutrition 2014-2020 (funded at only 30%). Some programmes relied on external funding through concessional loans from financial institutions such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The UN Network is supporting the Government in tracking the funds allocated for nutrition.

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
SUN Networks, including the Government, civil society, the UN and donors, regularly attend the meetings of the Technical Working Group for Social Protection, Food Security and Nutrition; Food Security Forum; Nutrition Working Group; the Sub Working Group on Nutrition and WASH; and the 2018 SUN annual meeting. This ensures effective coordination on social protection, food security and nutrition among the different networks. The mid-term review of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN) 2014-2018 has raised the limited links between the national and sub-national level.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) is tasked by the Government to formulate and coordinate national strategies and policies on food security and nutrition. Several such policies and strategies are in place. Guidelines for the treatment of acute malnutrition have been updated to align them with WHO recommendations. Formulation of the Food Safety Law is considered an urgent issue and the prevention of the double burden of malnutrition is also needed. The National Mother, Infant and Young Child Nutrition Strategy 2018-2020 is being drafted and there are new standards for iodised salt.

Aligning actions around common results
Under CARD’s leadership, the Civil Society Alliance (CSA), UN and donor networks actively participated in the development of joint monitoring indicators and worked under the same framework to tackle major causes of malnutrition. In April 2018, the CSA conducted training on national nutrition policies and legislation based on information submitted by CARD, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Planning. The mid-term review of the NSFSN highlighted the need to ensure better linkages with line ministries and sub-national government, to define responsibilities and outcomes, and improve information flows.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
The government is working to ensure greater predictability, transparency and accountability of budgeting. SUN Networks are working with the Ministry of Health on an investment case for maternal, new-born and child health and nutrition. There are shortfalls in securing funding for some costed areas, such as for the Fast Track Roadmap for Improving Nutrition 2014-2020 (funded at only 30%). Some programmes relied on external funding through concessional loans from financial institutions such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The UN Network is supporting the Government in tracking the funds allocated for nutrition.

2018-2019 PRIORITIES

- Develop the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2019-2023 and strengthen sub-national linkages to ensure effective implementation;
- Advocate for increased investments by the Cambodian Government and the private sector for funding for food security and nutrition;
- Establish a SUN Business Network;
- Continue research and analysis to improve monitoring and response in case of vulnerability.
Cameroon

Joined: February 2013
Population: 24.05 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Multi-Sectoral Interministerial Committee to Combat Malnutrition has met twice and has an annual work plan. The Multi-Stakeholder Platform meets monthly and has two focal points: one political and one technical. Each network also has its own action plan, with the exception of the private sector and the media, which have not yet been formed as Networks. Regional nutrition work groups are in place in the four most acutely affected regions of the country. However, decentralised local authorities are not yet very involved in the coordination, planning and implementation of nutrition actions.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

To make nutrition a national priority, the Multi-Stakeholder Platform has lobbied parliamentarians, ministers and communities. This led to adoption of the Zero Hunger by 2030 strategy and the country programming frameworks policy. There are plans to develop an advocacy strategy to help the operationalisation of these policies. The application of legal and political frameworks for nutrition, jointly developed with all national nutrition stakeholders, is regularly monitored on the ground to ensure the effectiveness of nutrition actions.

Aligning actions around common results

A Common Results Framework, for which a budget is currently being devised, has developed based on the criteria and characteristics of ‘good’ national nutrition plans. It is used as an accountability framework for all sectors and will be shortly submitted for Government approval. Its implementation has already begun, with action plans in place for each network. A national capacity-building plan supported by the academic network is also being implemented. Monitoring and evaluation (SMART, DHIS2) was carried out to document implementation and draw on lessons learned to improve nutrition impacts.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The Common Results Framework, currently being budgeted for, will help further mobilise Government and donor resources. Despite there being Government allocations for nutrition-sensitive actions, there is no Governmental budget line dedicated to nutrition. In July 2018, a nutrition forum allowed for the organisation of a donor round table to mobilise funds. Lastly, as part of the Global Financing Facility project, which aims to improve the performance of the health system, nutrition financing will be mobilised under the national investment portfolio.

2018-2019 PRIORITIES

• Create a budget for the operational plan and approval of strategic documents;
• Implementation of activities planned for 2018 by the various SUN platforms;
• SUN focal point to strengthen coordination;
• Organisation of a national workshop on chronic malnutrition;
• Organisation of a national forum on nutrition in July 201.
Central African Republic

Joined: February 2017
Population: 4.66 million

Central African Republic

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The coordination mechanism is well established and operational, with a Food and Nutrition Security Multi-Sectoral Technical Committee in place, which will soon be regulated by a Prime Ministerial decree. This technical committee is to become a national multi-stakeholder platform that includes all relevant actors. Not all networks are functional as of yet. This platform is to be decentralised to municipal level. An annual action plan has been developed and provides activities per technical department, with the support of United Nations technical and financial partners.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The establishment and mobilisation of the multi-sectoral technical committee has contributed to: the development of the national food and nutrition security policy; the drafting of a 2018 food and nutrition security action plan; and creation of a specific road-map for nutrition activities related to the Plan for Recovery and the Consolidation of Peace in CAR 2017-2021 (RCPCA). There are other plans and strategies that incorporate nutrition in certain sectoral ministries, such as agriculture, poverty reduction and development, health and education. There is no communication and advocacy strategy.

Aligning actions around common results

Pending establishment of the Common Results Framework, an annual action plan related to the RCPCA has been developed. This roadmap is a first step and evaluation will help strengthen consolidation of a future Common Results Framework. The Multi-Stakeholder Platform will help in its development.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The 2018 action plan has not yet been budgeted for, with the financial resources needed not clearly identified, including from the Government’s own funds. Ongoing budget analysis will lead to the development of forecasting tools for better programming and advocacy, in order to ensure regular multi-year funding and effective monitoring and evaluation of activity implementation.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Strengthen the legal and institutional framework for nutrition;
- Promote and protect infant and young child feeding;
- Integrate nutritional interventions into primary health care;
- Develop community-based nutrition interventions;
- Strengthen food supplementation and fortification and improve the feeding of specific vulnerable groups;
- Strengthen the nutritional surveillance system and capacity to respond to nutrition emergencies.

Not available for 2014*
Not available for 2015*
Not available for 2016*
Not available for 2017*
2018 51%

Not available for 2014*
Not available for 2015*
Not available for 2016*
Not available for 2017*
2018 15%

Not available for 2014*
Not available for 2015*
Not available for 2016*
Not available for 2017*
2018 0%

2018 total weighted 29%

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CENTRAL-AFRICAN-REPUBLIC
Chad
Joined: May 2013
Population: 14.90 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
The National Food and Nutrition Council (CNNA) is operational and held its first meeting in September 2017. Its permanent, multi-stakeholder technical committee includes 8 networks: parliamentarians, journalists, champions, United Nations, donors, scientists, civil society, and the private sector, and meets monthly. The 5 regional food and nutrition committees (CRNAs) in the pilot regions are operational, with focal points appointed to each committee. An inter-network action plan has existed since 2017 based on their respective work-plans, but a monitoring mechanism is yet to be created.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The Inter-sectoral Nutrition and Food Action Plan (PAINA) and the Infant and Young Child Feeding Strategy were adopted in September 2017. The breast-milk substitutes marketing code was updated in 2017 and is in the process of being adopted. A costed chapter on nutrition is included in the 2017-2021 National Development Plan. The minimum package of activities offered by health centres now incorporates nutrition indicators. A national prevention and management system for food and nutrition crises has been set up and a process for the development of national food recommendations has been launched.

Aligning actions around common results
The CNNA adopted the PAINA in September 2017 and the PAINA common results framework is currently being finalised. Technical and financial partners, civil society and the United Nations are working in alignment with Government objectives, with budgeted action plans. Several mappings have taken place (for example of the nutrition cluster and donors) in order to have an overview of all actors’ interventions. A WASH in nutrition strategy and a nutrition communication and advocacy strategy have been developed and validated. A 2018-2021 United Nations nutrition agenda has also been developed and validated.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
An analysis of PAINA funding shortfalls has been made. Since data on funding for nutrition interventions are not held centrally, it is difficult to estimate shortfalls for such interventions. However, each stakeholder analysed its needs and funding gaps. For State institutions, monitoring of budget lines is still approximate and requires significant improvements. Some donors, such as the European Union, have promised funding within the food and nutrition security framework of the 11th European Development Fund.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

• Recruitment of a consultant to finalise the common results framework;
• Adoption of a code for the marketing of breast-milk substitutes;
• Final validation of the communication and advocacy strategy by the CTPNA;
• Establishment of CRNAs in new regions;
• Finalisation of the food and nutrition guide and national food recommendations;
• Development of a tool for planning, mapping and monitoring;
• Carry out research into the cost of diets.
Comoros

Joined: December 2013
Population: 0.81 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around common results

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/COMOROS
Congo

Joined: October 2013
Population: 5.26 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

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

The National Ad Hoc Committee to Combat Malnutrition, established in 2017 with government stakeholders, parliamentarians and the United Nations, was joined this year by national civil society organisations active in regions experiencing emergencies. It met several times this year to monitor implementation of nutrition-related interventions and enhance advocacy in these regions. The decree that will create the National Food and Nutrition Council and establish its role, organisation and operation is yet to be enacted, but the draft provides for the creation of decentralised bodies within the platform.

**Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**

Over the past year, the National Food and Nutritional Security Policy (PNSAN) has been developed and approved, supported by a national communication strategy for Behaviour Change Communications and by advocacy. The National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2022 refers to the National Agricultural Investment Programme, food and nutrition security and a multi-sectoral strategic framework to combat malnutrition.

**Aligning actions around common results**

The Operational Plan to Combat Malnutrition in the Congo 2016-2018 comprises programmed and budgeted activities, monitoring and evaluation indicators, roles and responsibilities and a schedule of activities. Its implementation is, however, incomplete.

**Financing tracking and resource mobilisation**

Monitoring financial commitments and disbursement of funds in support of interventions to improve nutrition is not taking place.

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2018-2019 PRIORITIES

- Development of the plan to build human resource capacity for better nutrition interventions;
- Conduct a diagnosis of the nutrition situation in the Republic of Congo;
- Hold a workshop to evaluate the execution of the operational plan to combat malnutrition;
- Development of a resource mobilisation strategy;
- Organisation of a donor roundtable.
Costa Rica

Joined: March 2014
Population: 4.91 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
The multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) has been strengthened and now includes more sectors, including social security and health. UN agencies (FAO, UNOPS, UNRCO) continue to support SUN. A multi-sectoral team from the Ministries of Health and Public Education, the Social Security Fund, and the National Directorate of Education and Nutrition Centres and Children's Centres for Comprehensive Care (CEN CINAI) have prioritised defining health and nutrition priorities for school children. The National Obesity Prevention Plan for children and adolescents was launched in 2017 and is being implemented. Efforts are underway to include civil society organisations in the MSP.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The Ministry of Health, as the leading entity for health and nutrition, has promoted the full compliance of legal and regulatory frameworks relevant to nutrition. Multi-sectoral committees have been set up to monitor compliance with the legal framework – including the National Committees for Breastfeeding and Micronutrients. The monitoring and evaluation of laws and policies is in its early stages in Costa Rica and is undertaken by the Ministry of Planning, which cooperates, when necessary, with nutrition-focused institutions.

Aligning actions around common results
The National Obesity Prevention Plan for Children and Adolescents, launched in 2017, aims to “contribute to stopping the increase in overweight and obesity in children and adolescents, through coordinated multi-sectoral actions with public institutions, academia and the private sector”. The Ministry of Health is implementing the plan, alongside 12 participating institutions. The National Information System for Food and Nutritional Security (SINSAN) is maintained, enabling the monitoring of nutrition achievements.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
In Costa Rica, the budget law provides for a separate budget for food services. This includes large-scale investments in education and communication, by the Social Security Fund. New job opportunities have been created for nutrition experts, health promoters and physical educators for community health promotion programmes. The Government has asked UN agencies to scale up development cooperation for nutrition-relevant areas, with FAO and UNOPS having mobilised resources, to this end.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Ensure and sustain the active commitment of institutions and UN agencies;
- Strengthen the MSP, with participation by the Ministry of Education and UNICEF;
- Map civil society organisations who should be included in the MSP;
- Undertake dialogue to ensure nutrition actions are prioritised.
Côte d’Ivoire

Population: 24.30 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

A decision-making committee and a technical committee for nutrition are both operational. To facilitate coordination, the multi-stakeholder platform was strengthened with the establishment of a parliamentarian network and a Business Network, which is under development. An institutional and organisational analysis of the territorial administration and local authority agencies has been conducted. The draft decree establishing regional nutrition committees has been disseminated. Holding the SUN Movement Global Gathering in Abidjan raised the profile of nutrition, helping make it a national priority for all stakeholders.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Policies, strategies and laws have been updated and a report on the strategic examination of zero hunger and its roadmap are available. Replacing a previous inter-ministerial order, a decree now makes it mandatory to enrich flour with iron and folic acid, oil with vitamin A, and salt with iodine. The multi-sectoral breastfeeding policy and plan are in the process of being validated. To facilitate implementation of the convergence strategy, an implementation guide for Community Nutrition Reinforcement Activity Centres (FRANC) has been developed and Operational Action Plans (PAO) created for stakeholders.

Aligning actions around common results

Refinement of indicators in the validated common results framework is under way and a multi-sectoral monitoring and evaluation framework for the National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan (PNMN) has been created, to complement the mapping of nutrition interventions and stakeholders. An Annual Operational Plan for the north has been developed, validated and approved. A national nutrition information platform (NPIN) is under development. Finally, the State has committed to establishing a Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger, following a high-level visit from the Vice President of Brazil.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Nutrition forms part of the National Development Plan and relevant ministries’ Public Investment Programme (PIP). A $60 million multi-sectoral early year nutrition and development project has been set up, financed by a $50 million loan from the World Bank and a $10 million donation from Power of Nutrition. The State and technical and financial partners contribute to the funding of PNMN 2016-2020 and NPIN. PNMN is included in the Prime Ministerial budget. Mechanisms for monitoring and tracking allocations are included in global systems established by the State and are yet to be refined.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Establish an environment conducive to breastfeeding through the development of a policy, a communication plan, regulatory texts and a national monitoring committee;
- Ensure the decentralisation of the PNMN through existing regional committees, create an operational manual on the convergence strategy and implementation of the FRANCs.
Democratic Republic of the Congo

Joined: May 2013
Population: 81.34 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Platform National Coordination Framework (CNPMN), under the direction of the SUN Movement Executive Secretariat (SUN-DRC), is operational and meets quarterly. The provincial multi-sectoral nutrition coordination framework has, so far, only been established in two of the 26 provinces. Stakeholders have aligned their actions to the 2017-2018 operational action plan. Activity monitoring is difficult, due to a lack of funding.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The stocktaking and analysis of existing policies and laws is an ongoing multi-sectoral consultative process. Dialogue and advocacy to strengthen nutrition are regularly undertaken with technical and financial partners, as well as political leaders. There are no national communication and advocacy strategies to support nutrition in place. Much effort is still needed to ensure the enforcement of existing legal frameworks, such as the International Code on the Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and laws on the protection of maternity and parental leave. Their application will require good governance practices.

Aligning actions around common results

In 2017, the operational action plan was developed, based on the National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Nutrition Plan. But this only includes nutrition-specific interventions. Harmonisation of the Common Results Framework and the National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Nutrition Plan 2016-2020 is ongoing. The national nutrition surveillance, food security and early warning system informs the Government about food emergencies in all provinces. However, multi-sectoral collaboration in the fight against malnutrition remains a challenge.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

A cost estimate for actions set out in the National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Nutrition Plan has been made by the Government, national stakeholders and United Nations agencies. The Government allocated a budget to SUN-DRC for 2015-2017 to execute activities in the SUN-RDC roadmap, but this funding was never disbursed. Advocacy is therefore being intensified to secure the disbursement of these Government funds and to optimise financing opportunities. Development partners need to collaborate further with the Government and align with the national plan to combat malnutrition.

2018-2019 PRIORITIES

- Mobilisation of funds for nutrition-sensitive interventions as part of the National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Nutrition Plan;
- Engagement of parliamentarians for legislative lobbying in support of nutrition;
- Development and implementation of multi-sectoral advocacy and communication strategies for nutrition.
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

El Salvador has, in 2017-2018, expanded the governance model to implement the National Food and Nutritional Security Policy (SAN) – by including new departmental and municipal committees in territories with the highest rates of chronic malnutrition and obesity. The monitoring of food security and nutrition indicators, through the food and nutritional security observatory (OBSAN), is ongoing, aiming to strengthen decision-making in the design and monitoring of public policies. Dialogue and awareness-raising with the private sector has continued, by sharing the results of the recent national height and weight census.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

In the past year, the SAN was updated after extensive consultations with various sectors, territories, indigenous people and women’s groups. CONASAN, civil society organisations and FAO advocated for the approval of the Law on Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security, which is still pending approval. Raising awareness among stakeholder of the importance of food security and nutrition is still needed, as is the case for ensuring a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach – especially among new legislators, municipal governments and presidential candidates.

Aligning actions around common results

Initiatives – across Governmental bodies and sectors – are aligned with national goals, as per policies and agreements. Progress has been made in expanding the food security and nutrition policies to priority territories – based on the results of the national height and weight census. The National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (CONASAN) and development cooperation agencies work hand-in-hand to implement strategies in line with the country’s overall goals. Capacity strengthening is needed to better manage indicators and monitor food security and nutrition actions across territories.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Development cooperation agencies and civil society have joined forces with the Government to implement national food security and nutrition goals. Technical and financial support has also helped to promote nutrition in the public agenda, develop skills and raise awareness, at various levels. Coordination resources have been managed for relevant food and nutritional security actions. The institutional, administrative and financial capacities of CONASAN must be strengthened, its scope extended, and the analysis of budget gaps completed to implement the new policy.

2018-2019 PRIORITIES

- Raise awareness of the National Food and Nutritional Security Plan and design new Strategic Plan;
- Expand the policy governance model;
- Continue to implement the Education and Social Communication Strategy to change feeding behaviours;
- Advocate for the approval of laws, including the Law on Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security.

Population: 6.38 million

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Eswatini
Joined: November 2013
Population: 1.37 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

- Bringing people together into a shared space for action
- Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
- Aligning actions around common results
- Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

2018–2019 PRIORITIES
Ethiopia

Joined: September 2010
Population: 104.96 million

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
The national-level nutrition financing analysis has been completed for 2017, and the estimated resources required for the implementation of the NNP II and SD over the next 5 years have been identified. The Government and relevant national stakeholders have made the commitment to support the implementation of the NNP II and the SD, but there is still a huge resource gap if they are to be fully executed. Although the Ethiopian Government has made some allocations on an annual basis, there is no multi-year commitment to finance the NNP II.

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018
The Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) has been politically endorsed. In addition, a federal and regional coordination body has been established. However, the MSP coordination mechanisms are not fully functional at the sub-national level. The MSP has finalised the food and nutrition policy. This will enable the establishment of a national food and nutrition council and governing body, responsible for providing leadership for the implementation of food and nutrition strategies. The Government has endorsed the Seqota Declaration, a commitment to end stunting by 2030.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The National Nutrition Plan I (NNP) was fully implemented and NNP II was finalised through a consultative process with government and non-governmental stakeholders. Different advocacy activities have been undertaken to influence decision-makers: parliamentarians involved in the development of the NNP II; the Deputy Prime Minister; ministers and regional presidents involved in executing the Seqota Declaration (SD) and the former First lady, a SUN Nutrition Champion, engaged in the implementation of NNP. In addition, a maternity leave extension policy was fully implemented, and a food fortification strategy approved.

Aligning actions around common results
The NNPII and the SD enabled the relevant sectors to plan and implement nutrition-sensitive and -specific interventions. The NNP II also provides a Common Results Framework to help the Government and stakeholders to plan and allocate adequate resources for its execution. SUN Networks support efforts to ensure a comprehensive and enabling environment to accelerate progress toward achieving NNP and SD goals. There are plans to establish a web-based monitoring system to collect data on the performance of NNP II implementing stakeholders and obtain relevant data to improve decision-making.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
The national-level nutrition financing analysis has been completed for 2017, and the estimated resources required for the implementation of the NNP II and SD over the next 5 years have been identified. The Government and relevant national stakeholders have made the commitment to support the implementation of the NNP II and the SD, but there is still a huge resource gap if they are to be fully executed. Although the Ethiopian Government has made some allocations on an annual basis, there is no multi-year commitment to finance the NNP II.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Strengthening SUN networks;
- Searching for financing for the NNP II and implementation of the Seqota Declaration as well tracking of existing investment;
- Utilisation of the Common Results Framework for planning, performance tracking and reporting;
- Mainstreaming of guidelines for development in nutrition sectors;
- Policy analysis to identify gaps on nutrition actions.
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
Although the text formalising its existence is still under development, the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder Food and Nutrition Security Platform (SAN) meets monthly. It has enabled its members to participate in the development, validation and planning of the National Food and Nutritional Security Policy (PNSAN), with representatives of academia joining for the first time. Furthermore, it has enabled collaboration on the development or implementation of projects, such as outdoor classes or dietary recommendations, and allowed for the discussion of challenges.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The legal and normative framework in support of food and nutrition security needs to be strengthened, and a large number of existing pieces of legislation need to be updated. A number of national guidelines and national bodies—such as on the marketing of breast-milk substitutes, infant and young child feeding, and parental leave—provide for their application in the fields of food security, consumption, public health and sanitation.

Aligning actions around common results
A general roadmap, developed following the 2015 situation review, serves as the Common Results Framework and feeds into annual roadmaps.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
In 2018, Gabon received technical assistance to develop its budget analysis capacity. This highlighted the lack of budget lines, sectoral action plans and the need for a monitoring mechanism to enable long-term investment in nutrition. One of the purposes of the multi-sectoral platform is to seek out funding, which is also the case for the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) partnership, which is currently being set up in Gabon.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Formalise the multi-stakeholder platform;
- Unify the efforts of United Nations agencies through the REACH partnership;
- Lobby for the mobilisation of funds and scaling up implementation of the PNSAN;
- Design nutrition-related programmes;
- Expand awareness and nutrition-related actions at the decentralised level.

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The Gambia

 Joined: July 2011  
 Population: 2.10 million

### Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

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

The current National Nutrition Committee is chaired by the Vice President. The national Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) has expanded to include institutions such as: The Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industries, for the business community; the University of The Gambia; the Association of Health Journalists and The Association of Non Governmental Organizations. They are working together to conduct the mid-term review of the National Nutrition Policy 2010-2020 and develop a new policy for 2018-2025. It is necessary to obtain financial reporting from all sectors to effectively track investment.

#### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The National Assembly Committee is composed of representatives from the Ministry of Health, Agriculture, Women, Youth and Children. The MSP members supported the development and review of the National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan. There are efforts to develop a National Food Fortification Policy and promote relevant legislations. A costed strategic plan and business plan needs to be developed. It continues to be challenging to advocate for mainstreaming nutrition into other relevant policies and programmes.

#### Aligning actions around common results

There is no Common Results Framework, but the MSP has proposed that one should be developed now that the national nutrition policy has been finalised. Several surveys are currently being finalised in order to provide information on the progress of programme implementation.

#### Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The Government has been steadily increasing allocations for nutrition over the reporting period, but these allocations are mainly for Personal Emoluments. Donors and partners are giving high levels of support to nutrition-related initiatives, but at the national level the country cannot clearly identify the extent of resource coverage in terms of programming. It is also difficult to identify gaps. Most donors who pledged to support nutrition interventions are disbursing funds regularly, and even though the Government’s commitments are minimal, it is honouring them to a certain extent.

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#### 2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Development of a Common Results Framework;
- Obtain financial reporting from all sectors to enable adequate tracking of investment in nutrition;
- Ensure the business sector is represented in the MSP;
- Incorporate nutrition into all relevant sectoral policies and programmes;
- Develop a costed strategic plan and business plan.

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Ghana

Joined: March 2011
Population: 28.83 million

• Create manuals for PNMN implementation and policy for handling conflict of interest;
• Establish and improve capacity of the parliamentarians’ network;
• Operationalise laws and decrees;
• Establish a multi-sectoral monitoring and evaluation system;
• Adopt a resource mobilisation strategy to solidify intentions stated during the roundtable.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Costed estimations of nutrition-related actions exist in relevant sectors, but budget and expenditure tracking remains a challenge. The Ministry of Finance is coding all nutrition-relevant programme costs in order to track allocations and expenditures. A nutrition budget tracking exercise was carried out between February and May 2018, involving key stakeholders in numerous sectors. Although social audit capacity needs enhancing, multi-stakeholder-led evaluation reports are well distributed and regularly inform programming.

2018-2019 PRIORITIES

• Create a database to improve monitoring of actions;
• Convene regular meetings, maintaining focal points from institutions and strengthen leadership;
• Intensify local-level coordination;
• Establish a SUN Business Network;
• Strengthen advocacy efforts by identifying champions and finalising communication strategies.
Guatemala

Joined: December 2010
Population: 16.91 million

Under five stunting (%) 46.5
Under five wasting (%) 0.7
Under five overweight (%) 4.7
0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding (%) 53.2
Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%) 16.4

In Guatemala, nutrition is a priority, which also rings true for sectors in the National Food and Nutritional Security System (SINASAN). Local participation varies between towns, and coordination amongst them works well - led by municipal authorities - where compliance with strategic plans is monitored and inter-institutional coordination is strengthened. Sharing of experiences, where possible, for replication in other towns needs scaling up. Also, the internal coordination must be strengthened to be effective locally, and spaces for coordination should be boosted.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

One of the main achievements in the reporting period was the approval of the Law on School Feeding. Government institutions and the private sector have created breastfeeding-friendly spaces. The response plan for seasonal hunger has been approved in 2018. Other areas high on the political agenda include: food labelling, food donations, family farming and water bills, and a reform of the Law on the National Food and Nutritional Security System. Monitoring of the legal framework must be strengthened, alongside multi-sectoral analysis.

Aligning actions around common results

The food and nutritional security policy, law and regulations promote and form the common results framework (CRF) in Guatemala. Results management is crucial for implementing public sector actions. Based on the evaluation of programmes and capacity for implementan, there is insufficient progress in monitoring policies and the legal framework, in general, in terms of food security and nutrition. Developing measurement standards for evaluations remains a challenge. Other challenges include setting up a CRF and a lacking permanent monitoring system.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

There are attempts to mobilise resources in Guatemala - using loans approved by Congress to implement policies, programmes, projects and strategies aimed at improving nutrition. Although financial gaps have been identified, the national budget has not been approved, leaving programmes underfunded. This makes it difficult to coordinate interventions and ensure they reach the most vulnerable areas.

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

2014 54%
2015 70%
2016 33%
2017 43%
2018 64%

2014 62%
2015 56%
2016 46%
2017 55%
2018 38%

2014 66%
2015 54%
2016 35%
2017 63%
2018 40%

2014 54%
2015 44%
2016 23%
2017 56%
2018 46%

2018 total weighted 47%

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Better integrate the multi-stakeholder platform and promote alignment with SINASAN;
- Organise a high-level event on nutrition on the margins of the Ibero-American Summit in November 2018;
- Assess the design of the National Food and Nutritional Security Policy;
- Include food security and nutrition in presidential campaigns;
- Increase high-level political commitment to nutrition and leveraging the visit of the SUN Movement Coordinator.
Guinea

Joined: May 2013
Population: 12.72 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
In 2017-2018, the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) - the Technical Nutrition and Food Working Group - has occasionally met to continue its nutrition advocacy aimed at the Government and parliamentarians, communities and the private sector. MSP members have contributed to the review of the National Nutrition Policy, the Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan for Food and Nutrition and its budgeting, and jointly funded the SMART 2017 nutrition survey. Coordination is decentralised in 7 of the 8 regions of Guinea, and nutrition is included in many municipalities' priorities.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The National Food and Nutrition Policy is being developed, drawing on many recently-developed laws in support of nutrition - such as the Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and the Order on Food Fortification - operationalised by decentralised services. A National Community Health Policy was adopted in 2018, which focuses on primary healthcare and the prevention of chronic malnutrition, to ensure municipalities make nutrition one of their top priorities.

Aligning actions around common results
In addition to an evaluation, of the implementation of the 2014-2016 Multi-Sectoral Plan by different stakeholders, a 2016-2020 Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan is being finalised. This plan will provide costed actions and outline roles and responsibilities of the various partners (the UN, civil society, sectoral ministries) - with which partners' action plans or annual workplans are aligned.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
A 2018 budget analysis has identified financial investments in nutrition-sensitive sectors within the National Development Budget and ensured the costing of the Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan, which is currently being finalised.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Review the National Food and Nutrition Policy and the Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan;
- Develop a communication plan and an advocacy plan for resource mobilisation;
- Review the mapping of nutrition-related stakeholders and interventions;
- Organise roundtables to validate the policy and ensure financing of the Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan;
- Undertake a socio-anthropological study on the reasons behind adding water into the diets of infants (0-6 months).
Guinea-Bissau

Joined: March 2014
Population: 1.86 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

- Bringing people together into a shared space for action
- Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
- Aligning actions around common results

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

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Haiti

Joined: June 2012
Population: 10.98 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

In Haiti, there are various platforms where stakeholders focus on strengthening nutrition, such as the Technical Committee on Nutrition, the Working Group on Food Fortification, the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group and the National Directorate of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Furthermore, the participation in these by sectoral ministries and their ownership of the SUN approach is an asset, aiding the effective implementation of interventions. However, multi-sectoral relationships between academia, the private sector and the policy-making level of the Haitian Government need to be strengthened.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

A policy on the prohibition of the marketing of breast-milk substitutes during natural disasters was created in order to reduce the risk of diseases being contracted. The adoption of orders implementing the Law on the Fortification of Foods with Micronutrients, the National Nutrition Policy and the National Nutrition Strategy will help ensure the adequate implementation of activities, despite there being certain difficulties regarding their enforcement. Haiti has no nutrition advocacy policy, but a nutrition communication plan and a breastfeeding communication plan exist.

Aligning actions around common results

The joint monitoring of priority actions is sectoral, despite the lack of a Common Results Framework (CRF). A stakeholder mapping has been conducted, to ensure decisions regarding the geographical coverage of interventions are well informed, and that interventions meet the identified needs and target groups. However, despite the existence of objectives, there is a lack of coherence between objectives and the strategies chosen to implement them. The Technical Committee on Nutrition facilitates the review and analysis of the outcomes of various stakeholders’ actions, based on individual reports.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Although interventions to tackle malnutrition are costed, this is not standardised. The Governmental allocation for nutrition is unknown, and it is difficult to review spending because of a lacking common system. While there is external funding, this funding is inadequate, because disbursements are not channelled through existing mechanisms. In addition, planning depends on project cycles and is rather short-term. Advocacy is needed in order to push for the replenishment of the national nutrition budget line.
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
Indonesia’s multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) has been re-endorsed by the President and Vice President, through the Integrated Nutrition Intervention for Stunting Reduction. The SUN Country Network includes 19 government ministries, 11 donor/UN organisations, 29 civil society institutions, 24 universities or professional organisations, and 29 business institutions. The sub-national government engages through channels such as workshops and technical meetings. However, integration at the sub-national level and participation from non-health sectors still needs to be increased.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
Stunting reduction is a national priority in the Government Annual Workplan 2018 and has been aligned with the SDGs. The national government also led an analysis of existing food and nutrition policies to improve the quality of their implementation. The Strategic Policy on Food and Nutrition and the Food and Nutrition Action Plan 2017-2019 were signed into legislation. Communication and advocacy efforts continued, including media messaging, workshops at the sub-national level, and civil society representation to Members of Parliament. Food fortification regulation is currently being revised.

Aligning actions around common results
The Common Results Framework (CRF) for Integrated Nutrition Intervention has been developed and agreed upon by all SUN Country Network members. Medium and long-term implementation objectives have been identified and an assessment of capacities at national and sub-national levels is underway. The CRF still needs to be refined to focus on the most effective interventions. Bappenas and the Vice President’s Office have led the development of a monitoring and evaluation system, which will track implementation progress. A community-based health surveillance system is currently in use.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
The estimated costs for implementation of the Integrated Nutrition Intervention within the Government has been developed, finalised, and shared with members. Funding for health and nutrition interventions is increasing. A budget tagging and tracking system has been initiated through an integrated application system for planning and budgeting. The mapping of financial gaps in each district is ongoing, non-government sectors have been requested to fill these gaps. There is a need for further advocacy, information dissemination, and technical support regarding budget planning and disbursement.

2018-2019 PRIORITIES
- Implement an improved budget tagging and tracking system;
- Align public messages and campaigns on stunting reduction and prevention;
- Improve multi-sectoral coordination on nutrition-specific interventions;
- Develop a better system to share lessons learnt and findings amongst SUN network members;
- Develop an Integrated Nutrition Intervention monitoring and evaluation system.
Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Strengthened, better-structured, multi-sectoral coordination in Kenya has been made possible by the signing and endorsement of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy Implementation Framework. Seven counties have established Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSPs) for nutrition and food security in 2017-18. Networks that have been set up include an Academia Network and a Government Network, which was reactivated and expanded over the past year. The Civil Society Network is strong, and although the Donor Network has been inactive during the reporting period, individual donors take part in SUN activities.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

All stakeholders have been included in policy and legislative development and review, including the 2012-17 National Nutrition Action Plan (NNAP), which was reviewed during the reporting period. A new iteration of this is currently being developed. A National School Meals and Nutrition Strategy has been launched. 2017-18 has proved to be an important year for the operationalisation of a range of policies and legislation, including the 2017 Breastfeeding Protection and Workplace Support Bill and the re-issuance of a Food and Nutrition Security Bill, currently being discussed in Parliament.

Aligning actions around common results

The NNAP served as Kenya’s Common Results Framework (CRF), and its review has raised important lessons – including the need to ensure regular reviews and monitoring for better implementation and results. The recently launched Food and Nutrition Security Policy Implementation Framework also contains clear roles and responsibilities that are assigned to different sectors and stakeholders. Although tracking and reporting on nutrition-specific achievements is advanced, reporting on nutrition-sensitive actions needs improvement. Further mapping of gender gaps should also take place.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

A nutrition costing tool has been adapted for use in Kenya. In 2017-18, costing of CRFs has taken place at the sub-national level. Civil society has been instrumental in tracking and reporting financing for nutrition nationally and in some counties, but more awareness raising on costing and financial tracking tools is needed. The Kenyan Government has shown leadership in prioritising and building consensus on identified funding gaps, but partners have not always been guided by identified needs, as resources invested are scarce or insufficient, both domestically and externally.

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

**2018-2019 PRIORITIES**

- Support the launch and rollout of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy Implementation Framework;
- Develop guidelines for key line ministries to assist their support for nutrition security with a multi-sectoral plan and a budget for lobbying;
- Hold a high-level advocacy event for nutrition;
- Identify nutrition champions and conduct training of these champions.
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
The first Vice-Prime Minister and Chair of the Food Security and Nutrition Council has been appointed country coordinator of the SUN Movement. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration has been appointed technical coordinator. Terms of reference for the country coordinator, SUN Networks, and the Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) have been developed. A decentralisation process for the MSP has been initiated with orientation meetings held in three regions. Coordination and communication between the Government and other SUN stakeholders needs further strengthening.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
A review of nutrition policies, strategies and guidelines conducted by MQSUN+ provided recommendations for the new National Food Security and Nutrition Programme for 2018-2022. There is a need for greater harmonisation across existing programmes. Two large monitoring exercises were conducted: monitoring the implementation of the laws on prevention of iodine deficiencies and technical regulations on safety of iodized salts; and the law on the fortification of flour. Key findings were presented to members of the SUN Movement for further consideration.

Aligning actions around common results
A multi-sectoral working group was established with representatives of ministries and agencies for the development of the National Food Security and Nutrition Programme for 2018-2022. Six World Health Assembly indicators have been integrated into the new programme, as well as into the Health Development Strategy up to 2030, for which MSP members provided input in terms of harmonisation of indicators for achieving nutritional results. Despite measures to improve nutrition, holistic assessments of actions to improve nutrition need to be prioritised.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
The Government allocates a limited amount of funding for nutrition, which is tracked. However, there is no system for the comprehensive monitoring of nutrition expenditure that takes into account parallel financing from donor organisations. This is particularly difficult in terms of nutrition-sensitive actions, partly due to a lack of clear criteria for their costing. There are no financial mechanisms available to ensure continuity between humanitarian financing and financing for development.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Expansion of the MSP, including at the sub-national level with the development of mechanisms for decentralisation;
- Development of the National Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2018-2022;
- Capacity-building of the MSP in development, analysis, tracking and accountability of nutrition financing.
Lao PDR

Joined: April 2011
Population: 6.86 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Lao PDR has various multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) operating at national and sub-national levels. The SUN Business Network was launched in June 2018 – with 220 participants and 19 businesses registered. All provinces have a nutrition committee and 10 provincial nutrition coordinators have been recruited to facilitate multi-stakeholder coordination at the sub-national level. Quarterly meetings are being held with representatives from different sectors: education, agriculture, planning, health and WASH. Updates on the nutrition situation are submitted biannually to the National Assembly.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The National Nutrition Committee Secretariat has facilitated the integration of nutrition priorities into national policy, plans and budgets. The Ministry of Health has facilitated the development of various specific nutrition guidelines, including the National Guideline of Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition. Guidelines in support of the International Code on Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes have been developed with the support of various agencies and has been endorsed by the Government. Studies have been conducted to inform the Food Fortification Strategic Plan and mid-term review of the National Plan of Action on Nutrition (NPAN) 2016-2020.

Aligning actions around common results

The National Assembly has endorsed efforts to align national indicators with Sustainable Development Goal 2 on zero hunger. It has also prioritised preventing stunting and underweight in children under 5 in both the National Socio-Economic Development Plan and the Graduation from the Least Developed Country plan. The Lao Social Indicator Survey has also been released in this period, the results of which will inform an update of the Common Results Framework. The National Nutrition Platform has been initiated, and the mapping of nutrition stakeholders and actions will be updated in 2018.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The Lao PDR Government and key donors are increasing efforts to provide longer-term funding for nutrition. This can be seen in national budget allocations for some priority nutrition actions, such as for procurement of nutrition commodities, capacity building and monitoring. Budget allocations for nutrition-sensitive agriculture have increased due to new projects, such as the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme. Efforts to improve disbursement tracking are ongoing. Donors have continued to support the development of the National Plan of Action on Nutrition 2016-2020.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Ensure domestic support is aligned with the NPAN 2016-2020;
- Launch the NPAN mid-term review and ensure it prioritises districts with a high prevalence of malnutrition, including the double burden;
- Establish an improved forum for sharing of good practices as well as evidence-based lessons learned;
- Strengthen routine nutrition information management systems and multi-sectoral surveillance systems.

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Lesotho

Joined: July 2014
Population: 2.23 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) operates through the Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office (FNCO), but its terms of reference have not yet been developed. There are SUN Networks established for business, research and academia, media, civil society and the UN, however the UN Network is the only one that is fully functional. Planning is ongoing for a high-level nutrition forum, to be held in October 2018.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

During the reporting period, Lesotho has seen progress in ensuring that policies and legal frameworks are coherent, but it is not yet possible to operationalise or enforce many. Legislation on food fortification, as set out in the nutrition policy, is underway, including bio-fortified beans. A social and behaviour change communication strategy for nutrition has been developed, with assistance from UNICEF. This includes a plan for implementation.

Aligning actions around common results

Nutrition has been included in the National Strategic Development Plan for 2017-2018 to 2021-2022, for the first time. The Lesotho nutrition strategy has also been developed and will be costed in the near future. The FNCO has engaged experts from multiple sectors at both national district levels to conduct a Zero Hunger strategic review, using a consultative process. The Zero Hunger strategic review and the national nutrition strategy will help facilitate a focused Common Results Framework for the National Nutrition Plan, as well as aligned programming.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

There were no reported changes in 2017-2018.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Ensure all SUN Networks are fully functional;
- Operationalise the social and behaviour change communication strategy for nutrition;
- Operationalise policy and legal frameworks in order scale up nutrition at the national and sub-national level;
- Improve financial tracking and scale up resource mobilisation.
Liberia
Joined: February 2014
Population: 4.73 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
A Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) has now been established in Liberia, which provides structure for members to engage in regular meetings. While the MSP gradually expands, involving new line ministries – including the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Education and Commerce – continued growth will be required to ensure multi-sectoral scope. The UN Network for SUN and the SUN Civil Society Network are active in MSP meetings, although business and donor networks are yet to be established. Liberia has an interim SUN Focal Point, awaiting formal appointment by the Office of the President.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
An updated National Nutrition Policy is currently being reviewed by line Ministers, signalling an increased commitment to the multi-sectoral approach. The drafting process has involved more stakeholders than in the past, with the MSP contributing to the policy’s development. The country has now adopted fortification standards for flour, cooking oil and salt, with the establishment of the National Fortification Alliance. Regulations for the marketing of breast-milk substitutes are being developed, with parliamentarians and the Minister of Health currently reviewing the legislation.

Aligning actions around common results
While policies across sectors remain fragmented, stakeholders recognise the value of harmonising policy and legal frameworks, and, as such, have planned reviews of existing actions to ensure they correlate with national targets. Significant effort will be needed to ensure these actions are aligned. However, some nutrition-specific interventions have been scaled up, such as community-based infant and young child feeding counselling, which is now offered in 12 of 16 counties.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
At present, nutrition interventions are primarily funded by external donors, with limited domestic resources allocated to the sector. Liberia is in a recovery period following the Ebola outbreak, meaning that planning for multi-year funding will start in 2018-2019. It will be essential to increase advocacy efforts during this period so that nutrition interventions are allocated adequate financing. The Liberian Government provides human resources to support and facilitate nutrition interventions, highlighting its interest in supporting the sector.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES
• Obtain approval to formally appoint the SUN Government Focal Point;
• Engage newly-elected parliamentarians to increase advocacy efforts for nutrition;
• Develop and review a National Nutrition Policy and multi-sectoral strategic plan;
• Continue facilitating the expansion and functionality of the established multi-stakeholder platform.
Madagascar

**Joined:** February 2012  
**Population:** 25.57 million

**2018 SUN Movement Annual Progress Report**

### Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

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

The platform connects sectoral ministries—population, communication, health, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, education, water, commerce, industry, justice, and defence—with civil society, research, private sector (Anjaramasoandro), donors and United Nations networks. All participated in the development of the National Nutrition Plan (PNN) and National Plan (PNAN III) and have a joint action plan. Each ministry has a committee and budget item dedicated to nutrition. The integration of the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sectors is an example of excellent multi-sectoral collaboration.

#### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The PNN has been updated to align it with various texts and laws, including the Universal Salt Iodisation Law and the International Code on the Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, as well as the systematic monitoring of school pupils. Various bodies promoting nutrition, such as the National Food Fortification Alliance, infant support bodies and friends of WASH, have been revitalised to operationalise these changes. Texts and laws related to food and nutrition security have been inventoried by the Malagasy Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition.

#### Aligning actions around common results

The various platforms for the United Nations, donors and researchers have all aligned their workplans with national priorities. Furthermore, the Strategic Dialogue Group (of Government and donors) includes nutrition among the topics it covers. The Implementation Plan (PMO) and the National Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (PNSE) are being finalised. They comprise multi-annual thematic programming and a Common Results Framework (CRF). Regional nutrition groups monitor regional CCRs and evaluation actions. Intervention and stakeholder mapping is updated annually.

#### Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Budget analysis of domestic spending allocated to nutrition interventions, both sensitive and specific, is ongoing. Some ministries’ nutrition budgets, such as in the education and health sectors, have been strengthened beyond the gradual increase in State funding. A 10-year funding agreement has been made with the World Bank to reduce chronic malnutrition, as has a 5-year basic education support project. Costing of PNAN III is expected after the finalisation of the PMO and PNSE.

### 2018-2019 PRIORITIES

- Finalise the PMO, the PNSE and the costing of PNAN III;  
- Joint resource mobilisation;  
- Reinvigoration of all platforms and extension of civil society networks to the regional level;  
- Impact evaluation of nutrition intervention.
Malawi

Joined: March 2011
Population: 18.62 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
Multi-Stakeholder Coordination Platforms (MSP) function at national, district and local levels, are institutionalised within government structures and have established convening boards. MSPs regularly support evidence-based decision-making, contributing to the review and development of Government policies and strategic documents. A website has been launched to facilitate the MSP’s ability to share information, providing a platform for research dissemination and communication. The First Lady remains a key nutrition champion, participating in advocacy forums, policy launches and in events.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
Nutrition is a key priority in the Malawi Growth Development Strategy (MGDS) III (2017-2022). The National Multisector Nutrition Policy (NMSNP) was developed and approved, which has placed gender equality as a key priority area, including advocating for maternity leave. The Food and Nutrition Bill is still awaiting cabinet approval. Malawi has mechanisms in place to monitor and enforce the Code on the Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and has also rolled out a Fortification Logo for centrally processed foods to enforce the mandatory fortification legislation.

Aligning actions around common results
Progress continues to be made: a harmonised monitoring framework was created in 2016 and a web-based National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Information System (NMSIS) was developed in 2017, aligning with MGDS III and World Health Assembly targets. The system tracks indicators from all sectors and partners at district level in real time, monitoring nutrition-sensitive and specific interventions. It is also aligned with the recently developed Nutrition Resource Tracking System (NURTS). A district capacity assessment resulted in an increase of Nutrition Officers, there are now up to 4 persons per district.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
The Government has costed nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific actions in its NMSNP, Strategic Plan and in its community-based management of acute malnutrition operational plan. There is no resource mobilisation strategy in place and unpredictability in funding continues. However, advocacy to increase the Government’s allocation to nutrition interventions is ongoing. Developing the NURTS in 2016 was a success for resource tracking, but irregular data inputting from stakeholders negatively impacts its reliability, making it less useful for advocacy and to support funding predictions.

2018-2019 PRIORITIES

- Launch and operationalise the National Multi-Sector Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan at all levels;
- Ensure Parliament approves the Food and Nutrition Bill;
- Develop and operationalise an adolescent nutrition strategy;
- Operationalise the Agriculture Sector Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan.
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Nutrition Coordination Cell has been strengthened by officials. The Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Technical Committee (CTIN) is operational and has met four times. The National Nutrition Council has not yet met. New CTIN focal points and alternates have been appointed and will soon have training on their roles and responsibilities. Coordination bodies exist at both decentralised and local levels, and are clearly defined in the national nutrition policy. However operational capacity at decentralised and local levels remains low. Networks for the private sector and academic/have been created.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Several studies have taken stock of how nutrition is taken into account in different sectors. For example, there has been a strategic reflection on zero hunger, a study on the cost of hunger and the creation of country resilience priorities. A review of existing sectoral policies and programmes has identified gaps therein, suggesting how they could become nutrition-sensitive. The draft constitution now recognises that food and nutrition is a constitutional right. Lastly, regional coalitions have been set up to build capacities and several lobbying meetings have been held with parliamentarians.

Aligning actions around common results

The Nutrition Coordination Cell and each network have annual work plans that form part of the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (PAMN), which is considered to be the Common Results Framework. The mid-term review of November 2016 also ensures partners were aligned, although work still needs to be done to establish systems for monitoring and evaluation, accountability, knowledge management and capacity building for key actors at every level. A mechanism to do so will be implemented shortly, to support the new plan for 2019-2023.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

In 2017, the annual cost of funding the PAMN was USD 129,119,465, with 48 percent still available for mobilisation. Despite this, there is no budget tracking system to monitor the mobilisation and use of resources. A retrospective analysis of PAMN funding for 2014-2018 is currently ongoing, with budget analysis having identified available funding sources and achievements. In addition, the revitalisation of the donor network, supported by training of sectoral focal points and the meeting of Secretary Generals, are ideal levers to align financial resources and avoid duplication.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Conduct a final evaluation of the PAMN 2014-2018 and propose a new plan for 2019-2023;
- Leadership of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms;
- Development of monitoring, evaluation and accountability mechanisms for the PAMN and leadership of sectoral nutrition groups to monitor the performance of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions;
- Organise a national nutrition forum between January and March 2019;
- Organise a round table to mobilise funding for the PAMN;
- Strengthen SUN network.
Mauritania

Joined: May 2011
Population: 4.42 million

Under five stunting (%) 27.9
Under five wasting (%) 14.8
0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding (%) 1.3
Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%) 41.4

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
A revised decree, pending signature, will make the National Nutrition Development Council more operational. There is a working nutrition coordination framework at the regional level, with 5 regional committees. The appointment of a new SUN Government Focal Point has energised multi-sectoral coordination, despite challenges. The SUN Civil Society Network is very dynamic, having supported a network of women parliamentarians advocating for nutrition and a network of nutrition-aware journalists. Networks for donor, scientific and academic communities and the private sector are not yet established.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
Various gains have been made through the development of policies and strategies and the adoption of implementation decrees. However, their application remains inadequate and they are often not adhered to. The National Health Policy and the National Health Development Plan have been evaluated to ensure lessons learned are used to improve future planning. Reviews of this type have not been systematically applied at national level.

Aligning actions around common results
The Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition 2016-2025 includes a 10-year plan for scaling up interventions that promote best practice for feeding infants and young children. The challenge is to finalise the process of creating an inventory of existing interventions, as this will lay the foundations for regular multi-sectoral coordination at central and local levels. There is no comprehensive consultation and monitoring framework, but the sector responsible for tackling acute severe malnutrition has a coordination framework harmonised with priority areas, and a system for activity tracking.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
The Government funding needed to support nutrition-specific interventions over the next 10 years has been budgeted for and funding gaps have been identified. Despite constant growth in State investment and efforts by the Government as well as technical and financial partners, the bulk of funding is still allocated to emergency and short-term interventions. Preventive nutrition interventions remain underfunded. As a result, a major challenge is still the mobilisation of predictable resources on a long-term basis, to strengthen interventions that focus on a multi-sectoral preventive approach.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Ensure the signing of the revised decree for the National Nutrition Development Council;
- Create an inventory of existing interventions to help achieve common results and lay the foundations for multi-sectoral coordination;
- Strengthen the operation of multi-sectoral coordination frameworks at national and regional levels by introducing tools and systems for operations and reporting;
- Continue advocacy for nutrition.

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MAURITANIA

2016
2017
2018

Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%) 41.4

44% 69% 69%

42% 62% 69%

42% 69% 69%

42% 69% 69%

42% 69% 69%
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

The National Council for Nutrition and Food Security (CONSAN) has been established under the Prime Minister’s Office, convening eight Ministers, leaders of the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) and relevant councils and institutes, and representatives from civil society, academia, and business. Technical working groups for the 2010-2020 Programme for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition (GT-PAMRDC) exist in every province, with five approved budget lines, but decentralisation faces technical and financial constraints, which are being assessed by UNICEF and SETSAN. The SUN Civil Society Network received three years’ funding from the European Union, with Networks established in a further six provinces and 15 districts.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

An in-depth review of PAMRDC and an evaluation of the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy II (ESAN II) will inform ESAN III. They found little alignment between PAMRDC sectoral activities and indicators, and the need for guidance for provinces to adapt the PAMRDC. Advocacy is being bolstered by a Cost of Hunger assessment, a Fill the Nutrition Gap study and a nutrition advocacy campaign by the First Lady and managed by the Ministry of Rural Development. A new communication plan will highlight SETSAN actions and fill gaps identified in nutrition education and communication materials.

Aligning actions around common results

Although the PAMRDC provides medium and short-term direction, it has not been adopted functionally as a Common Results Framework, meaning partner actions are not always in line with national strategies. To strengthen information sharing and improve alignment of actions, SETSAN has established a webpage where civil society other actors can register their projects. A national information system is also being created, informed by an assessment that is currently underway. A workshop has been held to share, catalogue, map and align behaviour change communication approaches.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

SETSAN has stepped up advocacy to increase sectoral government funding for nutrition, distributed through sectoral economic and social plans. A new Task Force of SETSAN and senior partner representatives will take decisions and quickly fill resource gaps. A major challenge is identifying what funds are allocated to nutrition, but stakeholders now have access to the public financial management system. Budget lines for nutrition are being examined, under a DFID-funded project. A cost-effectiveness analysis has been supported by USAID and Duke University.

2018 SUN Movement Annual Progress Report

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

• A Food and Nutrition Security Forum will take place in November 2018, under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Mozambique;
• Approval and implementation of the new Food and Nutrition Security Strategy III;
• Strengthen the integration of nutrition and food security funding into sectoral economic and social plans and ensure they are correctly budgeted for;
• Accelerate the process of creating and training district technical groups.

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MOZAMBIQUE
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) in Myanmar operates based on terms of reference and a workplan. In July 2017, a high-level Sector Coordinating Group on Nutrition was formed. Between mid-2016 and mid-2018, the Nutrition Stocktaking Report and the costed and prioritised Multisectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition (MS-NPAN 2018-2023) were developed, based on a consultation that used a multi-sectoral, multi-agency approach. The SUN civil society network expanded its membership and elected a new Steering Committee in October 2017. The first SUN Parliament meeting was held on 7 August 2018.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Policies enacted by different line ministries have explicitly stated that improving nutrition is a core concern and focus. The Nutrition Stocktaking Report reviewed and analysed relevant key policies and their positive or negative potential on nutrition. A technical working group has been established as a national oversight mechanism to monitor adherence to the Order of Marketing of Formulated Food for Infant and Young Child law (adopted from ICOM-BMS). With FAO’s support, the Ministry of Agriculture is working to align the Myanmar Agriculture Policy with national nutrition priorities.

Aligning actions around common results

SUN MSP partners – the Civil Society Alliance, the UN and donors, and Government ministries – have jointly developed the costed Multi-sectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition (MS-NPAN 2018-2023). The plan was finalised following a number of intense consultative sessions over a one-year period. It involves 4 relevant government ministries: Health and Sports; Education; Social Welfare; Relief and Resettlement and Agriculture. The MS-NPAN will be the common results framework within which partners will work and contribute. The overall goal is to “Reduce all forms of malnutrition in mothers, children and adolescent girls”.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

There is no financial tracking system for nutrition in development plans, nor for the predictability of the multi-year funding needed to sustain the implementation of nutrition activities. Government, UN and CSA organisations are each using their own financial and budget tracking systems for nutrition programming. The MS-NPAN was costed as part of the plan’s development but due to lack of data on costs for nutrition or other activities, some assumptions had to be made. The expectation is that this will lay the foundation and groundwork for future financial monitoring and tracking of nutrition.

2018-2019 PRIORITIES

- Implement activities as specified for the inception period or year one of the five-year costed Multi-sectoral Plan of Action (MS-NPAN);
- Conduct a capacity assessment in terms of coordination, governance and operations at national and sub national levels;
- Carry out a prioritisation assessment of States and Regions;
- Establishment of the monitoring and evaluation System;
- Financial tracking and resource mobilisation.
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Political leaders continue to pay particular attention to nutrition and food security. The Office of the Prime Minister is working towards full ownership of nutrition coordination, having revived the Food Security and Nutrition Council (FSNC). Chaired by the former Prime Minister and current Deputy Prime Minister, the Namibia Alliance for Improved Nutrition (NAFIN) serves as the multi-stakeholder, multi-sector (MSP) platform. Members participate actively in their quarterly meetings and play an important advisory role to the FSNC. However, local and regional MSP structures need strengthening.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The revised Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) has now been finalised. A Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn Child Health Strategy was developed and costed in 2018. The Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture finalised the Namibian School Feeding Policy, and regulations for the marketing of breast-milk substitutes are undergoing legal review: both will be presented to the Cabinet for ratification. Following the development of an advocacy booklet, NAFIN is continuing to work to improve its engagement with parliamentarians, in an effort to sustain political support for nutrition.

Aligning actions around common results

While a Common Results Framework under the SUN Country Implementation Plan exists, it will need to be updated based on the revised FNSP. The UN network supported the Office of the Prime Minister to integrate nutrition indicators into its Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring System. A network-supported assessment of how drought impacts the nutritional status of vulnerable populations is expected to inform policy response. Looking ahead, it is recommended that local and regional MSP structures create terms of reference to improve accountability at the sub-national level.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

As a middle-income country, Namibia’s nutrition financing is primarily a domestic responsibility. Though recent unfavourable economic conditions have negatively impacted the health budget and nutrition financing, NAFIN maintains an annual budget. The Government’s budget has no nutrition-specific budget line; nutrition activities are funded through other budget lines. To bridge gaps in human resources and the lack of nutritionists, Namibia University of Science and Technology worked with NAFIN and the UN Network to launch a 4-year nutrition degree: 35 students enrolled in the first year.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Streamline and strengthen the accountability mechanism of the NAFIN with the government;
- Develop an annual workplan for the NAFIN;
- Develop reporting procedures for different structures of the NAFIN;
- Develop and build the capacity of the different areas of work of the NAFIN, including the CSO, academia and business network.
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

The National Nutrition and Food Security Coordination Committee (NNFSCC) is coordinating work around the Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP II). SUN stakeholders are included in NNFSCC meetings. The High-Level Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committee (HLNFFSCC) and the National Nutrition and Food Security Secretariat (NNFSS) support policy development. As Nepal is in a transition phase, moving from a unitary to federal structure, provincial Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committees are being established. The MSNP is operational in 62 districts, through coordination committees.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

In November 2017 the MSNP II (2018-2022) was approved by the Cabinet. The plan is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and World Health Assembly targets. The process that led to the formulation of the MSNP II included a ‘deprivation’ analysis, causality analysis, formulation of a common results framework, identification of coverage status, and gap analysis. The Right to Food Act, the Food Safety Policy, and the Food Security and Food Sovereignty Policy have all been finalised. Food-based dietary guidelines have been reviewed, and the Nutrition Cluster operating guidelines have been revised.

Aligning actions around common results

The MSNP II is a framework to align nutrition programming for common results. Although roles and responsibilities for all relevant sectors and stakeholders are clearly defined and implementation guidelines have been developed, this will need to be revised based on recent changes in the Nepalese Government’s structure. All nutrition-related projects and programmes have been aligned with the MSNP II to increase geographical coverage, currently at 62 of 77 districts. All Government sectors at each level have their own annual workplan and budget for MSNP objectives, targets and activities.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The MSNP II is envisioned as a tool for resource mobilisation. Financial resource gaps have been identified, and based on this gap analysis, the Government has agreed to contribute 60 per cent of the requirements of the MSNP II, while 40 per cent will be covered by development partners over the next five years, from 2018 to 2022. The total budget is estimated at USD 470 million, and costed annual workplans are available at federal, provincial and local government levels. Each ministry has a Line Ministry Budget Information System (LMBIS), which includes allocations towards the MSNP.

2018-2019 PRIORITIES

- Strengthen the engagement of private sector;
- Develop implementation guidelines for the MSNP at all levels;
- Establish MSNP structures at provincial and local government levels in areas where they are yet to be set up;
- Advocacy for resources to meet the requirement of MSNP II.

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Niger

Population: 21.48 million

2018 SUN Movement Annual Progress Report

Niger

Joined: February 2011

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Despite an evaluation of the funding of regular nutrition interventions, no analysis of sustainability, or of gaps nor effectiveness has been made. During the reporting period, certain strategies have been developed to mobilise extra resources: the integration of nutrition into the Economic and Social Development Plan, which was the subject of a resource mobilisation round table; integration of nutrition into programme budgets of State sectors, and a budgeted action plan for the PNSN. Finally, mechanisms to ensure a continuum between humanitarian and development funding are being considered.

Aligning actions around common results

The PNSN and its action plan, which sets out the common framework for stakeholder responsibilities, is pending adoption, but most actions are being implemented. The action plan’s monitoring and evaluation framework is due to be finalised in 2019 and will enable reporting. A lack of common medium-term objectives and a clear specification make it impossible to synergise reflections, actions and advocacy from the various networks. A national nutrition information platform is in operation. It has conducted analyses of the nutrition situation and information systems, and also trained stakeholders.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Some implementing regulations require review in order to be made operational. An order has existed since 1998 on the regulation of the marketing of breast-milk substitutes but was not applied. It has since become a Governmental decree. A communication and social mobilisation strategy for nutrition has been developed within the Nigeriens Nourishing Nigeriens (3N) initiative and the national strategy for infant and young child feeding has been revised. A national policy is pending Government adoption, and its multi-sectoral action plan will provide for the development of communication and advocacy plans and tools.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) remains informal but will be formalised by the end of 2018 with the formation of the Technical Committee, which will be mandated to manage, monitor and report on the National Nutritional Security Policy (PNSN) and its action plan. The PNSN will feed into discussions in meetings of the Multi-Sectoral Strategic Steering Committee and the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (CIO), chaired by the President and attended by the Prime Minister. The various networks need to be revitalised and strengthened, in terms of human and financial resources.

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Adoption of the PNSN and its action plan;
- Mobilisation of resources for implementation of the PNSN plan;
- Boost the SUN Multi-Stakeholder Platform, including establishment of a SUN Donor Network;
- Evaluate pilot interventions—for example on convergence communes, adolescent nutrition—for their possible scaling up.

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NGER
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) convene at the national level on a quarterly basis, via the National Committee for Food and Nutrition (NCFN). They are established in every state via the State Committees. Multi-sectoral coordination is also achieved through the National Fortification Alliance and Nutrition in Emergency Working Group. Nutrition is afforded high profile support in Nigeria with the recent establishment in November 2017 of the National Council on Nutrition (NCN) inside the Office of the Vice President. The First Lady is also a nutrition advocate.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The establishment of the NCN followed the adoption in 2016 of a Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP), a health-centric policy coordinated by the Ministry of Budget and National Planning. The Government is committing to nutrition in many of its programmes. Linking agriculture, local business, education and culture, local business, education and nutrition must be improved.

Aligning actions around common results

All stakeholders have a common set of priorities derived from the FNSP, as well as the National Strategic Plan of Action for Nutrition and the Agricultural Sector Food Security and Nutrition Strategy. A multisectoral Common Results Framework—which is awaiting approval from the Federal Executive Council—was established, to outline stakeholder roles and responsibilities in carrying out activities. While multi-sectoral actors have an established system for collecting routine data, including drafting the NCFN progress reports quarterly, a platform for collecting data has not yet been established.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The National Multi-Sectoral Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition at National and sub-National levels (NSPAN) has been finalised and costed. Investment in nutrition is not solid, but ministries, departments and agencies have dedicated nutrition budget lines and nutrition divisions do exist in most of them. The Civil Society Network (CS-SUNN) conducted a budget tracking exercise at the national level and in Kaduna, Nasarawa and Niger states. Advocacy from the CS-SUNN has led to increased nutrition financing in 3 states, but efforts must be sustained to increase domestic financing more broadly.
Pakistan

Joined: January 2013
Population: 197.02 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

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Bringing people together into a shared space for action

A national SUN Secretariat is complemented by provincial SUN units and steering committees at the sub-national level. The UN launched the One UN Programme for 2018-2022 (OP-III) and the Civil Society Alliance (CSA) increased to 156 members. Joint high-level missions have been conducted in three provinces, resulting in action plans and allocation of resource to address stunting. An engagement plan for business partners has been developed for engagement activities through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The SUNAR network, which comprises academics and researchers, has developed a strategic plan.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The Pakistan Multi-Stakeholder Nutrition Strategy 2018-2025 has been launched and will guide nutrition actions across ministries and departments. Vitamin A guidelines, the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Communication Strategy, IYCF in Emergency Guidelines and Pakistan Dietary Guidelines have also been approved. The Federal Government has analysed how it could improve the nutritional status of adolescent girls. The CSA has carried out a nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive policy gap analyse at national and provincial levels.

Aligning actions around common results

Multi-sectoral nutrition strategies at the national and sub-national levels serve as reference points for all stakeholders that are working together to scale up nutrition. Relevant sectors have developed their strategic plans and SUN networks are supporting and filling gaps. The OP-III 2018-2022 articulates the collective vision and response of the UN to national development priorities, in this case for nutrition. Monitoring and evaluation frameworks are being developed to track progress and support collective situation analysis.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Provincial nutrition plans are costed and mid-term evaluations will provide insight into funding gaps. Federal level financial tracking mainly covers allocation of funds. To engage provincial authorities training was provided on Public Finance for Nutrition (PF4N). Commitments from donors have been sustained and even increased in certain areas. Making best use of the funds is challenging, which may result in cancellation of previous grant commitments. Advocacy meetings have been conducted with policy-makers and parliamentarians at national and provincial levels to seek additional funding for nutrition.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Establish a high-level forum led by the Government in order to improve inter-provincial and inter-ministerial coordination;
- Ensure a multi-sectoral information management system links ministries and provinces through the MEAL system;
- Establish a National Centre for Human Nutrition;
- Strengthen food regulatory authorities at the sub-national level;
- Conduct an awareness-raising campaign for nutrition behaviour change;
- Focus on Early Childhood Development and the first 1,000.

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NAMIBIA
Papua New Guinea

Joined: April 2016
Population: 8.25 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

- Bringing people together into a shared space for action
- Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
- Aligning actions around common results
- Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/PAPUA-NEW-GUINEA
Peru

Joined: November 2010
Population: 32.17 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

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Not available for 2018*

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Not available for 2018*

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Not available for 2018*

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Not available for 2018*

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/PERU
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Not available for 2014*

Not available for 2015*

2016 | 27%
2017 | 83%
2018 | 84%

Not available for 2014*

Not available for 2015*

2016 | 62%
2017 | 70%
2018 | 72%

Not available for 2014*

Not available for 2015*

2016 | 41%
2017 | 67%
2018 | 60%

Not available for 2014*

Not available for 2015*

2016 | 46%
2017 | 43%
2018 | 61%

2018 total weighted | 69%

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) comprises existing structures for policy, planning, programme formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, for example the National Nutrition Council Governing Board, Technical Committee and technical working groups. However the terms of reference of the MSP need to be made more explicit, and contextualised within the SUN Movement. Following the 2017 Global Gathering, a SUN Core Group has been set up. SUN Civil Society and UN Networks have been created, but there is as of yet no Business nor Donor Networks.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Important gains towards ensuring an enabling policy and legal environment have been made during the reporting period, including the passing of taxation laws on sugary drinks, the advancement of bills on the first 1,000 days, and ensuring nutrition is a priority in national and local budgets. The review and enforcement of the PPAN—using the SUN checklist—and other policies and legislation has been carried out by civil society organisations. However the MSP is constrained by a lack of coordination vis-à-vis coherent policy and legislative inputs, their operationalization and enforcement.

Aligning actions around common results

The PPAN and the 2019-2022 Regional Plan of Action for Nutrition (RPAN) is to be launched between July and December 2018 across the Philippines. This, along with an addition to a draft Common Results Framework (CRF), serves as a common reference point for all sectors and stakeholders, to ensure scaling up of nutrition in the country. The CRF, however, is still to be finalised and requires enhancement. Deeper, better collaboration amongst different governmental agencies and stakeholders including business and civil society organisations (CSOs) is needed.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Nutrition is a priority investment in the 2018-2019 national budget framework. Funding predictability for ongoing programmes and projects is ensured through 3-year forward estimates. Government agencies, are, however, required to show a high level of absorptive capacity for continuous funding. A system that consolidates, integrates and assesses nutrition-specific and -sensitive allocations and expenditures is needed. Development partners rely on country programmes for long-term funding, despite the Philippines being a middle-income country—leading to more technical than financial assistance.

2018-2019 PRIORITIES

- Create SUN Business and Donor Networks;
- Define the MSP plan and ensure it includes policy implementation;
- Develop a long-term resource mobilisation strategy;
- Strengthen collaboration with the Legislative Executive Development Advisory Council for maternity protection policy coherence and involve Congress in the SUN Movement;
- Finalise and enhance the PPAN CRF, ensuring it includes monitoring and evaluation;
- Ensure gender sensitivity, preparedness and response for disasters.
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Government-led Food Security, Nutrition and WASH (FSNWASH) policy will be housed by the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion and led by the National Early Childhood Development Program (NECDP). A SUN Government Focal Point has been nominated in the reporting period. The UN Network for SUN is fully functional, with joint programmes and projects planned annually. The SUN Civil Society Network (CSN) has expanded, including a move to chair the East Africa Civil Society Network. The SUN Donor Network has been formalised during the reporting period and NECDP plans to formalise a business network.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan and Policy came to an end in June 2018 and its next iteration will be the FSNWASH policy, to harmonise across sectors. Each district has a District Plan to Eliminate Malnutrition (DPEM) Committee. UN and donor groups have jointly advocated for the creation of a national nutrition coordination body, the NECDP, which is developing a national advocacy strategy. The National Food and Drug Authority was created in early 2018 to oversee food safety. Laws are needed to support the International Code on the Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes.

Aligning actions around common results

The Joint Action Plan to End Malnutrition acts as the Common Results Framework and outlines the roles of government ministries and a monitoring and evaluation system. The MINAGRI Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation IV (PSTA IV) and the Ministry of Health's Health Sector Strategic Plan IV (HSSP IV) were both launched in 2018 and include nutrition activities. The SUN Networks for the UN, donors and the Government are supporting DPEMs, but coordination needs to be improved. Data collection systems are in place for nutrition indicators, including for children receiving fortified foods.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan and Policy was costed, but financial tracking of development partners has been complicated. More funding for nutrition and WASH was needed at district level. The CSN conducted a public expenditure analysis of food and nutrition programmes in Rwanda. The UN Network for SUN financed the Nutrition Secretariat for its first year. The World Bank identified nutrition as a major national need and launched a significant multi-sectoral investment. MINAGRI provided supplies during a 2017 drought in the Eastern Province to help alleviate a nutrition crisis.

2018-2019 PRIORITIES

- Review and revise the National Food Security, Nutrition and WASH strategic plan and policy;
- Improve progress reporting and financial tracking;
- Ensure multi-sectoral coordination, particularly at the district level and between donor networks;
- Establish a formal SUN Business Network;
- Develop a national advocacy strategy to increase financing for nutrition.

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/RWANDA
Senegal
Joined: June 2011
Population: 15.85 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The various actors have worked together to develop strategic plans in 2017-2018. A SUN Network for parliamentarians has been formed. The Japanese International Cooperation Agency has joined the UN Network for SUN’s platform, and the Initiative for Food and Nutrition in Africa has been set up. At the local level, farmer organisations and local actors have worked together to operationalise the Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition (PSMN). Progress is limited by the failure to establish SUN Networks for academia and for the private sector, and infrequent meetings of the Multi-Stakeholder Platform.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Strategic documents have been developed, such as: the PSMN, involving 12 sectoral plans; plans for monitoring and evaluation (PSE-PSMN) and communication of the PSMN; the draft decree on the marketing of food products intended for children; the strategic food and nutrition plan (PSAN); and the reports from joint agriculture reviews. This has been carried out in a coordinated manner, working with different stakeholders on the basis of in-depth analyses of the national context, overall policy development, particular evidence and lessons learned from implementation.

Aligning actions around common results

The Common Results Framework for the PSMN has been established by consensus. This clearly sets out objectives, budgets by strategic objective, areas of intervention, responsibilities and coordination, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms at every level. These mechanisms will ensure joint monitoring, both centrally and locally, and are intended to ensure stakeholder accountability. The PSMN also provides a capacity-building plan for the sectors responsible for implementation. Major challenges remain, including the availability of conclusive evidence on very prevalent issues, such as anaemia.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

A study of PSMN financing is ongoing and the budgets of the 12 sectoral nutrition action plans have been classified using the nomenclature of the Multi-Annual Spending Programming Document, adopted by the national Government. A resource mobilisation plan and budget monitoring systems by sectors and other stakeholders will be developed after the PSMN financing study is finalised. The next step will be the donor conference, to secure funding pledges. This will also enable an evaluation of the amount of funds available in the national budget, through the budget line dedicated to nutrition.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Finalise the PSMN financing study;
- Hold a PSMN financing donor conference;
- Operationalise the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Communication Plan for the PSMN;
- Scale up nutrition-specific interventions;
- Support the implementation of sectoral action plans.

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SENEGAL
Sierra Leone

Population: 7.56 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSPs) exist at national and district levels. From 23 to 25 November 2017, a National Nutrition Fair was held, bringing together all stakeholder groups including local councils and traditional leaders. This highlighted the importance of cross-sectoral collaboration. An updated multi-sectoral nutrition overview was completed in October 2017 and will feed into a review of the National Food and Nutrition Security Implementation Plan (NFNSIP). The UN Network for SUN/REACH supports stakeholder and action mapping, while the SUN Business Network gained additional members.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The NFNSIP 2018-2022 will be finalised in late 2018. Launched in October 2017, the Policy and Plan Overview is an effort to ascertain the extent to which the country’s legal, policy, strategy and planning frameworks reflect nutrition targets. Parliamentarian awareness has been raised on nutrition issues, which has resulted in the signing of a declaration of commitment to food and nutrition security. Ahead of the elections, food and nutrition was included in manifestos of 14 political parties as priority for national development. Food-Based Dietary Guidelines have been finalised and the Food Safety Bill has been endorsed.

Aligning actions around common results

The revised NFNSIP will serve as the new Common Results Framework and clearly sets out the roles and responsibilities of each sector. The UN Development Assistance Framework is aligned to the NFNSIP, fitting with the Government’s ‘New Direction’ policies. A comprehensive list of core nutrition actions (CNAs) was agreed upon. The Vice-President recommends that an intra-ministerial committee should precede meetings of the Food and Nutrition Steering Committee. Annual nutrition action plans need to be mainstreamed at district level and implemented by involving District Planning Officers.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The Government committed to increasing its overall financial allocation to nutrition and to also create budget lines for nutrition in other line ministries. Going forward, significant technical and financial resources will be required from the Government, donors and UN agencies: there should be effective coordination in this regard. The Government should identify clear priority areas and actions to tackle constraints and access opportunities. The annual budget tracking report for government expenditure on nutrition explored the extent to which commitments have been upheld.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Finalise the National Food and Nutrition Security Implementation Plan (NFNSIP) 2018-2022;
- Support awareness-raising of nutrition issues for newly elected political leaders;
- Organise the annual National Nutrition Fair;
- Establish a SUN Parliamentary Network;
- Identify Nutrition Champions.

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SIERRA-LEONE
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Somalia SUN Movement Secretariat is hosted by the Office of the Prime Minister and oversees overall coordination. A sub-national SUN Office has been established in Puntland, which has developed its SUN policy. Furthermore, in October 2017, Somaliland nominated a SUN Government Focal Point. Meetings have been held with the Somalia Chamber of Commerce, and as a result a SUN Business Network was established in September 2018. SUN stakeholders are also part of the UN Nutrition Cluster meetings every quarter. UNFPA has joined the UN Network for SUN.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Nutrition is a priority for the Government and is integrated in the National Development Plan (NDP), where it has its own chapter. A dedicated roadmap for social human development is in place, with nutrition indicators and SUN milestones set out for 2018-2020. A bill on the Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes has been finalised and is awaiting endorsement by Parliament. The Health Sector Strategic Plan 2018-2021 has been revised and now includes nutrition activities, while the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock integrated nutrition into its sectoral strategy.

Aligning actions around common results

The costed Common Results Framework (CRF) was set to be finalised in September 2018. The CRF will be the guiding document for the implementation of annual priorities. A national monitoring and evaluation framework was adopted through the Ministry of Planning, which guides the alignment of nutrition targets with other deliverables. Priority nutrition actions are sequenced and implemented in line with the NDP at both national and sub-national levels. Gaps in terms of delivery and capacity are continuously assessed.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

While the national nutrition action plan has been budgeted for, a new costed CRF is expected to be finalised this year. Health and Agricultural Strategic Plans are costed, including for nutrition activities. Turning pledges into disbursement, both from donors and the Government, has resulted in funding gaps, and there is a lack of longer term predictable funding. Various working groups are coordinating the costing of humanitarian nutrition interventions.

2018-2019 PRIORITIES

- Review, develop, harmonise and operationalise nutrition policies and strategies;
- Enhance coordination within the MSP and strengthen the capacity of SUN Networks;
- Establish a centre of excellence for nutrition, with the capacity to deliver pre-service training and knowledge management;
- Engage Nutrition Champions, parliamentarians and the media on nutrition issues;
- Build national investment cases, supported by data and evidence, to drive nutrition advocacy.
South Sudan

Joined: June 2013
Population: 12.58 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) continues to provide overall coordination among national and external nutrition stakeholders, while the SUN steering committee ensures additional oversight. The Nutrition Cluster and Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) are further mobilising and bringing people together for integrated action at the national and sub-national level. The SUN Civil Society Alliance (CSA) was established in September 2017 and now counts thirty-five members. While nutrition is a priority for the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, additional political support is required.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Consultation for development of a National Nutrition and Food Policy has been initiated. However, challenges remain in terms of alignment: the humanitarian Nutrition Cluster, through its annual response planning, has largely driven coordination. Increased collaboration with the wider nutrition sector, in partnership with the Government, is required. Although nutrition guidelines are periodically reviewed, policy analysis and formulation is needed to enable an effective legislative process. Advocacy was undertaken towards the Government, parliamentarians, donors and the CSA - to prioritise nutrition.

Aligning actions around common results

A Common Results Framework is yet to be developed. However, nutrition actions are integrated into the health sector, which has an annual nutrition workplan. Humanitarian nutrition interventions are defined and are part of the Humanitarian Response Plan. Nutrition outcomes are mainly tracked through the Nutrition Information System (NIS) managed by the Nutrition Cluster, UNICEF and WFP. The Government is finalising the District Health Information Software (DHIS 2), which will converge all parallel databases.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Due to the protracted emergency context, the limited resources available are largely focused on humanitarian nutrition actions. Due to the complex and ongoing, emergency, the humanitarian cluster currently leads on prioritisation and donor engagement. Joint costing is yet to be carried out, but joint advocacy has resulted in mobilisation of some multi-year funding. There is no overall financial tracking system for nutrition in place within the Government. Currently, UN agencies, through the Nutrition Cluster, track donors’ funding contributions for nutrition.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Finalise the National Nutrition and Food Policy;
- Maximise the engagement of the Multi-Sectoral Platform for the SUN Movement;
- Ensure effective advocacy, especially with regards to resource mobilisation and financial tracking.

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SOUTH-SUDAN

2018 SUN Movement Annual Progress Report
Sri Lanka

Population: 20.88 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Endorsed by the President, the Multi-Sector Action Plan for Nutrition (MSAPN) is active at national and sub-national levels, with a second phase under development (MSAPN 2018-2025). Networks are set up for the Government, UN and civil society, which engage with MSAPN implementation. The SUN Civil Society Alliance (CSA) has worked with 12 out of 25 districts during this period, while the Government’s nutrition programme covers the whole country. The CSA also conducted a study on nutrition policy implementation, which was submitted to the Ministry of Health, Nutrition, and Indigenous Medicine.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The National Nutrition Policy will be updated in 2019 after a national strategic review in 2018, which identified gaps in policies and strategies related to food security and nutrition. A monitoring and evaluation framework is also being developed for MSAPN 2018-2025. Policies now include mandatory fortification of wheat flour, voluntary fortification of rice, and a regulatory system for sugary beverages. To address weak enforcement of the Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes, Government and CSA partners carried out monitoring at the community level.

Aligning actions around common results

The MSAPN is the common results framework used to facilitate the implementation of nutrition interventions. The National Nutrition Secretariat reviews the MSAPN implementation continuously and has also provided capacity development for divisional level officials on the National Nutrition Information System. The Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine and the SUN CSA also conducted capacity development at the sub-national level. Furthermore, the CSA prepared a common action plan for SUN CSA Sri Lanka. Demographic Health Survey findings were disseminated in this period.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Funds for implementing nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions were increased during this period and are distributed through the national budget. The National Nutrition Secretariat facilitated this at the sub-national level. Financial tracking is reported through the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP), and a joint analysis is forthcoming. As the MSP has faced some financing issues, development partners are exploring the potential for use of non-traditional funding sources. Although government allocations were released at the beginning of the year, disbursements are delayed.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Upgrade and use National Nutrition Information System (NNIS) as a planning and monitoring tool, particularly at the sub-national level;
- Map nutrition activities and stakeholder contributions;
- Implement a media campaign to enhance awareness of nutrition among the public;

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SRI-LANKA
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Progress has been made by officially appointing a Government focal point and conveners of networks and stakeholder groups. The Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) has expanded to include additional members from civil society, the private sector, media, parliament and academia. A donor network was established in early 2018. Plans are underway to expand MSP structures at the sub-national level. For this, communication between central and local levels needs strengthening. Also, there is a need to define MSP workplans, which include the priorities, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

An updated National Nutrition Policy is currently being drafted. The next National Development Policy framework will further prioritise nutrition. While work is ongoing to formulate new policies and legislation, implementing existing policies and enforcing the law remains a challenge. Stronger links between academia and policy-makers will be pursued. Advocacy for mandatory food fortification has been carried out, targeting parliamentarians and the private sector. Meanwhile, the focus is on ensuring appropriate maternal protection laws and implementing the Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes (BMS).

Aligning actions around common results

The National Nutrition Strategic Plan 2014–2025 serves as the Common Results Framework. Although there is no overarching monitoring mechanism, donor-funded programmes typically have structured monitoring and evaluation frameworks. In general, monitoring and reporting on nutrition-sensitive interventions is challenging. During the reporting period joint sector assessments, studies, and impact evaluations were carried out at national and sub-national level. The donor network began to develop a tool for mapping their nutrition interventions in order to align with national policies and priorities.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Despite efforts to track finances sectoral data gaps exist. A financial tracking study is therefore planned. Sustainable multi-year funding is not available, making it difficult to adequately plan and implement as activities are funded on an ad-hoc basis. Once developed, costed nutrition plans are expected to generate additional resources, this will be advocated for via parliamentarians. A national nutrition investment case has illustrated where funding for nutrition would be most effective, and a cost-benefit analysis for wheat flour fortification has been conducted.

2018-2019 PRIORITIES

- Develop a national multi-sectoral nutrition plan;
- Strengthen the national coordination mechanism for nutrition;
- Update policies and strategies on nutrition.
**Institutional transformations in 2017-2018**

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

The Multi-Sectoral Coordination Council (MSCC), which functions as the SUN Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP), has expanded to include the Chamber of Industry and Trade, the Committee for Religious Affairs, and civil society organisations. Through inter-ministerial working groups, the MSCC has supported the development of a national multi-sectoral nutrition plan. A national SUN Secretariat was also established under the MSCC. The second National Nutrition Forum brought government and development partners together in July 2017, and was followed by the first regional nutrition forum in Khatlon province.

**Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**

Food security and nutrition is a clear priority in the National Development Strategy (NDS) to 2030. In September 2017, the Strategy for Sustainable Development of School Feeding until 2027 was adopted. The MSCC has been engaged in the development and revision of the draft Law on the Fortification of Staple Foods which, when finalised, will be resubmitted to Parliament for review. There is a need to establish a mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of implementation of laws at the sub-national level, as well as local food manufacturers’ adherence to national standards.

**Aligning actions around common results**

The Common Results Framework (CRF) is expected to be finalised and endorsed by mid-2019. However, key components of the CRF, such as capacity building and training on nutrition, are already being implemented. Work is ongoing to integrate CRF targets into sector-specific plans and into policies at national and sub-national levels. Establishing a common monitoring system is a priority, as currently various monitoring mechanisms exist, many of which are similar yet unconnected.

**Financing tracking and resource mobilisation**

Tajikistan took part in the financial tracking SUN process using the ‘3 Steps’ approach. In 2018, for the first time, the financial contributions of development partners and donors were collected and integrated into a financial tracking template. Thanks to the concerted efforts of the national SUN Secretariat and the Ministry of Finance, the tracking exercise included budget expenditures for safe drinking water, vaccinations, school feeding, food provision in hospitals, and sanitation and hygiene. Other aspects of funding and resource mobilisation will be addressed upon approval of the CRF.

**2018–2019 PRIORITIES**

- Finalisation of the CRF, including an action plan and costing and integration into the sectoral plans;
- Organisation of National Nutrition Forums III and IV;
- Development and implementation of the ‘First 1,000 golden days’ Strategy;
- Setting up an effective operational monitoring and evaluation mechanism to support the MSP’s monitoring of CRF implementation.
Tanzania

Population: 57.31 million

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSPs) exist at national, regional and local government levels in Tanzania. A key achievement in 2017-18 was the implementation review of the National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP) 2016-2021, carried out at a review meeting held in September 2017. During the reporting period, terms of reference have been reviewed, developed and endorsed for: a high-level steering committee on nutrition; a national multi-stakeholder nutrition technical working group; NMNAP thematic working groups, and regional and council-level steering committees.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The development of the Nutrition Compact agreement is a major achievement as it holds regional commissioners accountable to the achievement of nutrition results, as stipulated in the NMNAP and its Common Results and Accountability Framework (CRRAF). The agreement will run through 2021 and includes an annual assessment and review of its implementation. Furthermore, the Members of Parliament Nutrition Champion Group’s strategic plan 2018-2023 has been revised and the 4th Joint Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Review meeting created a platform for stakeholders to share good practice in implementation.

Aligning actions around common results

The existence of the CRRAF has provided guidance on the implementation of the national nutrition plan at national, regional and local levels, helping to translate NMNAP priorities into actionable and measurable annual targets for each key result area. However, the alignment of nutrition sensitive sectors (Agriculture, Health, WASH, Education, Social Protection) according to NMNAP remains a major challenge. In 2018, training has strengthened the capacity of nutrition officers to plan, budget and implement nutrition interventions.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The government has increased by TSZ 4 billion the nutrition budget for 2017-2018, having mobilised additional funds through partners. However, only 19 per cent of the planned financial targets were met in the previous fiscal year, 2016-2017. The inclusion of the nutrition cost centre is one of the most promising achievements that will help ensure better financial tracking, accountability and transparency at regional and local levels. A resource mobilisation working group has been formed and is led by a SUN national focal point, but a resource mobilisation strategy is yet to be put in place.

2018-2019 PRIORITIES

• Strengthen advocacy on the implementation of the NMNAP and the use of the CRRAF across all levels (national and subnational);
• Strengthen the capacity of national, regional and local government authorities on planning, coordination and tracking of nutrition financing;
• Ensure planned and approved funds for nutrition are being disbursed in a timely manner and monitored;
• Strengthen multi-sectoral coordination at all levels in accordance with the NMNAP coordination structure.

2018 total weighted 73%
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

A task force has been set up by decree within the Ministry of Planning and Development to coordinate the creation of a multi-stakeholder platform (MSP). This demonstrates general recognition of the importance of having a multi-sectoral policy and of planning for nutrition within a Common Results Framework. Nutrition was integrated into the new National Development Plan 2017-2022 (NDP). The focal points designated by various sectors and partners do not meet regularly, due to lack of funding. The UN Network for SUN and the SUN Business Network work relatively well.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

All stakeholders took part in processes to validate the National Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutrition Security Programme, the development of the 2017-2022 NDP, and the Strategic Communication Plan to Combat Malnutrition and Malaria. A national nutrition policy has just been adopted and will be multi-sectoral, unlike its predecessor. Analysis of the nutrition situation and evaluation of the previous National Strategic Food and Nutrition Plan 2012-2015 have allowed for the definition of overall outline of the new multi-sectoral strategic nutrition plan.

Aligning actions around common results

The Common Results Framework will be developed this year. The various relevant sectors and stakeholders have been consulted and involved in various reviews and analyses since October 2017. They have also been involved in the mapping of stakeholders and actions in the field of nutrition, with a view to facilitating alignment of their actions and reducing any identified gaps. A mapping of stakeholders, actions and nutrition gaps in terms of gender equality has also been conducted.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

In April 2017, a budget analysis exercise was conducted with technical assistance from a consultant in order to define budget allocations for interventions that contributed to nutrition. Sectoral ministries do not yet have dedicated nutrition-related budget lines. External allocations, however, including from partners, are included in the ministries’ annual action plans, although these allocations are not always made on time.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

• Accelerate the process that will establish the multi-stakeholder platform;
• Finalise and validate the new multi-sectoral strategic nutrition policy and plan;
• Develop a Common Results Framework.
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Technical Coordination Committee (MSNTC) meets quarterly, led by a Permanent Secretary based in the Office of the Prime Minister. This Committee is responsible for ensuring joint planning and budgeting for nutrition. A National Nutrition Forum is held annually, helping to raise the profile of nutrition – particularly among parliamentarians – and is chaired by the Prime Minister. The establishment of a Multi-Stakeholder Nutrition Advocacy Platform (MSNAP) has resulted in increased commitment to nutrition by legislators and parliamentarians.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

As the first Nutrition Action Plan came to a close in 2017, the process to develop the second Nutrition Action Plan for 2018 to 2025 began during the reporting period, involving consultations with multi-sectoral stakeholders at regional and national levels. The Ministry of Health has developed the Uganda Nutrition in Emergencies and Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition Strategic Response Plan 2018-2023, although this is still awaiting sector approval. None of the regulations on the marketing of breast-milk substitutes are operational as of yet.

Aligning actions around common results

Significant progress has been made in supporting district-level multi-sector coordination. A website has been set up via the Office of the Prime Minister to provide resources to strengthen multi-sectoral nutrition governance. A nutrition database was established, providing reports which helps districts align their own plans with national priorities. Facilitated by the MSNTC, an Orientation Guide was provided to 89 districts to enhance local-level coordination. 80 districts have now developed Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plans for 2018-2020, aligned with their 2015-2020 District Development Plans.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive budget lines have been established in Sector Development Plans for 2015-2020. However, costing of high-impact nutrition interventions is still required and tracking of nutrition-disaggregated expenditures has not been undertaken, neither from Government nor donor contributions. This will be a priority in 2019 in order to identify resource gaps. To boost resource mobilisation, the MSNAP has developed a Joint Nutrition Advocacy and Communication Plan for 2017-2022 and provided training on advocacy to the Parliamentary Forum on Nutrition in January 2018.

2018-2019 PRIORITIES

- Make firm financial commitments for nutrition, within priority programme areas, in order to tackle malnutrition;
- Align plans and budgets to make them nutrition-sensitive;
- Track current levels of investments in multi-sectoral nutrition interventions, with the aim of identifying funding gaps;
- Commit to mutual accountability mechanisms in monitoring of multi-sectoral nutrition programmes.

*Not available for 2015*
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

On 31 January 2018, Viet Nam’s SUN Movement was officially launched at an event that also kicked off the implementation of the Prime Minister’s Directive on strengthening multi-sectoral nutrition collaboration. The Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP), active since 2010, meets every six weeks and the National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN) was also approved during the reporting period. However, the lack of a national coordination committee for nutrition hampers progress in Viet Nam. A Business Network is expected to be set up in 2018, and there is as of yet no Donor Network.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The NPAN can be viewed as ministerial guidelines for mainstreaming nutrition into sectoral policies. Notable policy and legislative improvements during the period include a Resolution of 25 October 2017 (No. 20-NQ/TW) on enhancing the protection, care and promotion of people’s health, which was followed by a Prime Minister Directive of 21 December 2017 (No. 46/CT-TTg) on enhancement of nutrition in the new situation. During the reporting period a Zero Hunger Plan has been developed and rolled out.

Aligning actions around common results

Although limited progress has been seen in Viet Nam for aligning actions around common results during the reporting period, the NPAN has been rolled out nationally and has spurred the development and implementation of sub-national plans of action on nutrition. The NPAN does not, however, have a detailed workplan, except for a National Nutrition Programme for the health sector, which has measurable targets to guide implementation at both national and sub-national levels.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Little progress towards effective financial tracking and resource mobilisation has been seen in Viet Nam over the past year, although it has been acknowledged that more domestic investment will be crucial if the country is to reach the goal of eliminating malnutrition by 2030. More advocacy is needed to turn the plethora of policies that have been adopted into action and investments.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Ensure tracking of financial data for nutrition;
- Reinforcement of existing policies and regulations to ensure an enabling environment for the promotion of breastfeeding;
- Put in place a high-level coordination mechanism for SUN Viet Nam, with the involvement of key ministries;
- Set up a SUN Business Network.
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
Ongoing conflict and political crises continue to pose significant challenges for nutrition coordination, and the deterioration of the humanitarian situation has negatively impacted nutrition indicators in Yemen. This has led SUN to work increasingly with technical-level representatives across various sectors. However the Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) Steering Committee has recently renewed its composition to ensure participation of high-level influential bodies and members from relevant sectors. Planning has begun to formally establish SUN networks for businesses, civil society and the UN.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The current situation in Yemen has led to fragmentation of the State, with political decision makers having little influence and parliament having no role. Also, the fact that the judiciary lacks power makes it very challenging to enforce and protect laws and legislation. However, the Ministry of Health is still able to enforce the Law on the Protection of Breastfeeding. The SUN Secretariat has prepared a project to identify nutrition-related laws and legislation in all relevant sectors.

Aligning actions around common results
The Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP) is currently being finalised and will be accompanied by a common results framework for all sectors. Sectors such as health, education, water, environment, fish, and agriculture fed into the costed MSNP. A contextual analysis of nutrition status has been prepared in partnership with MQSUN+ and will serve as a reference for all sectors and entities working in nutrition. Importantly, most nutrition stakeholders also operate within the humanitarian cluster approach in terms of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, facilitating coordination.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
An annual nutrition budget analysis was conducted and the costed plan of each government sector is reflected in the draft MSNP. Civil society organisations attracted international donor funding, which remains crucial for its implementation. The ongoing conflict makes it difficult to ensure long-term funding: for example, the operational expenses of technical departments in some government sectors were suspended. Most of Yemen’s nutrition projects, indicators and financial details have been uploaded to ‘Map-Yemen’, which will be available for users by the end of 2018.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES
- Finalise and put into action the multi-sectoral nutrition plan;
- Strengthen institutional frameworks for nutrition in relevant sectors;
- Strengthen the capacity of government institutions and all nutrition-related sectors to implement nutrition-sensitive interventions;
- Establish SUN networks for businesses, civil society, and the UN;
- Mobilise necessary financial resources.

Yemen

Not available for 2015*

Not available for 2015*

Not available for 2015*

Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%) 69.6

Under five stunting (%) 46.5

Under five wasting (%) 16.3

0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding (%) 2.0

Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%) 69.6

Adult overweight (%) 3.2

Male 12.5

Female 23.0

Adult obesity (%) 12.6

Male 10.1

Female 23.0
Zambia

Joined: December 2010
Population: 17.04 million

**Institutional transformations in 2017-2018**

The national Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) continues to expand, adding new ministry departments as well as the Ministry of Gender and the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources. Terms of reference have been established for national, provincial, district and ward level coordinating committees. 10 additional District Nutrition Coordinating Committees were set up during this period, raising the total to 34. An Academia and Research Network has been established but is not very active; all other Networks are active. The Vice President and some traditional Chiefs serve as nutrition advocates.

**Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**

Progress remains slow in finalising Bills, such as the Food and Nutrition Bill, Food Safety Bill and the Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes. During the National Food and Nutrition Summit in April 2018, the Government adopted a Consensus Statement, committing the National Food and Nutrition Commission to the development of a roadmap for implementing measurable, multisectoral actions on nutrition. Nutrition implementation guidelines for the Ministry of Community Development were finalised and disseminated to sub-national ministerial structures.

**Aligning actions around common results**

There is a National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan for 2017 to 2021, and although no Common Results Framework has been established, monitoring mechanisms are partially in place via a Joint Annual Assessment and quarterly multisector activity report forms. 6 line Ministers signed up to the ‘1st 1,000 Most Critical Days Programme’ (MCDP) Phase II (2019-2021), which builds on MCDP Phase I and aims to reduce stunting. Based on a review of MCDP I and a mapping and gap analysis undertaken in 80 districts, MCDP II focuses expanded efforts on 5 strategic objectives and 14 key result areas.

**Financing tracking and resource mobilisation**

The Government collects information on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive budget lines in 9 line ministries. However, the size of the actual funding gap for nutrition remains unclear. This must be established and then used to develop a resource mobilisation strategy. Following advocacy efforts by the UN and donor networks, the Special Committee of Permanent Secretaries on Nutrition—comprised of 10 Ministers—succeeded in increasing nutrition investments for the 2019-2021 government budget cycle. Six ministries and Nutrition Cooperating Partners have signed a Joint Financing Arrangement.

**2018–2019 PRIORITIES**

- Mobilise support to facilitate the accelerated implementation of the MCDP II;
- Build consensus on the Common Results Framework in 2018 and update the monitoring and evaluation system;
- Advocate for increased government funding to nutrition;
- Seek high-level follow up to ensure the Food and Nutrition Bill reaches Parliament;
- Strengthen budget tracking mechanisms.
Zimbabwe

Population: 16.53 million

Under five stunting (%) 26.8
Under five wasting (%) 3.2
Under five overweight (%) 5.6
0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding (%) 54%
Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%) 47%

Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Zimbabwe continues to scale up its regional coordinating platforms, with 32 districts having joined the Multi-Sectoral Community Based Model (MCBM), a platform chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture. This is up from 15 in 2016. Multi-sectoral engagement has expanded, with the creation of a SUN Research and Academia Platform in March 2018, a media tour in December 2017 by the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), and cooperation with the education sector on school feeding. The Vice President, a senator and a junior parliamentarian are champions for nutrition and lend the sector high-level support.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The operationalisation of several nutrition-sensitive policies and legislation has continued. Food fortification for maize meal, sugar, cooking oil and wheat flour became mandatory from 1 July 2017 and guidelines have been provided to help businesses comply with legislation. The Government reviewed its ‘command agriculture’ policy, a programme run in cooperation with the private sector, updating it to include livestock and other crops. Finally, the process to update the 1924 Health Act has begun, with public and multi-sectoral consultations held to review the new Public Health Bill due to be adopted in 2018.

Aligning actions around common results

The Government conducted a National Nutrition Survey, updating data from 2010 at the national and district level and providing a new baseline for programme planning on food and nutrition security. A near real-time monitoring system has been developed, which will house data on a web-based dashboard to help plan and monitor implementation of community workplans. Furthermore, the multi-sectoral platform helped develop multi-sectoral Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs), which incorporate maternal nutrition, school feeding and diversified crop and livestock production. These indicators are used in 19 districts.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

In June 2017, government, urban council and parliamentarian stakeholders formed a coalition to advocate for more funding for primary health care and nutrition. Members were trained in budget advocacy and are subsequently lobbying for increased financing at Parliamentary consultation meetings. An assessment of the 2018 government budget was conducted and concluded that funding for nutrition is inadequate. Due to advocacy efforts, the budget for the health sector was raised by one third. However, improved tracking of nutrition financing requirements is needed to enhance sustained financing.

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- Develop and strengthen innovative knowledge management systems;
- Strengthen research and evidence-based programming, including exchange platforms;
- Improve budget analysis and resource tracking capacities, including technical assistance;
- Strengthen the Business Network;
- Improve dietary diversity via local product innovation, value-addition and behaviour change.

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