



SCALING UP NUTRITION AROUND THE WORLD IN 2017-2018

**Scaling Up
NUTRITION**

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East and Southern Africa



Scaling up nutrition in East and Southern Africa

INTRODUCTION

The East and Southern Africa region comprises 19 countries.¹ The region's commitment to scaling up nutrition is clear: almost half of all countries joined the SUN Movement in its earliest stage (2010-2011), while the last country joining the Movement, Sudan, did so in October 2015. Whereas 16 countries in the region are anglophone, the island nations of Comoros and Madagascar are francophone, and Mozambique is lusophone.²

All countries have established and formalised their multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs), except Botswana and Comoros - with 16 countries undertaking the 2018 SUN Movement Joint-Assessment.³ Scores show a similar solid performance over time, since 2014.

Looking ahead, high levels of undernutrition in girls and boys as well as the high prevalence of anaemia in adolescent girls and women needs to be tackled, in tandem with halting the increase in overweight and obese children, adolescents and adults. For this to happen, a strengthened policy and legislative environment must be ensured, and matched with adequate investments.

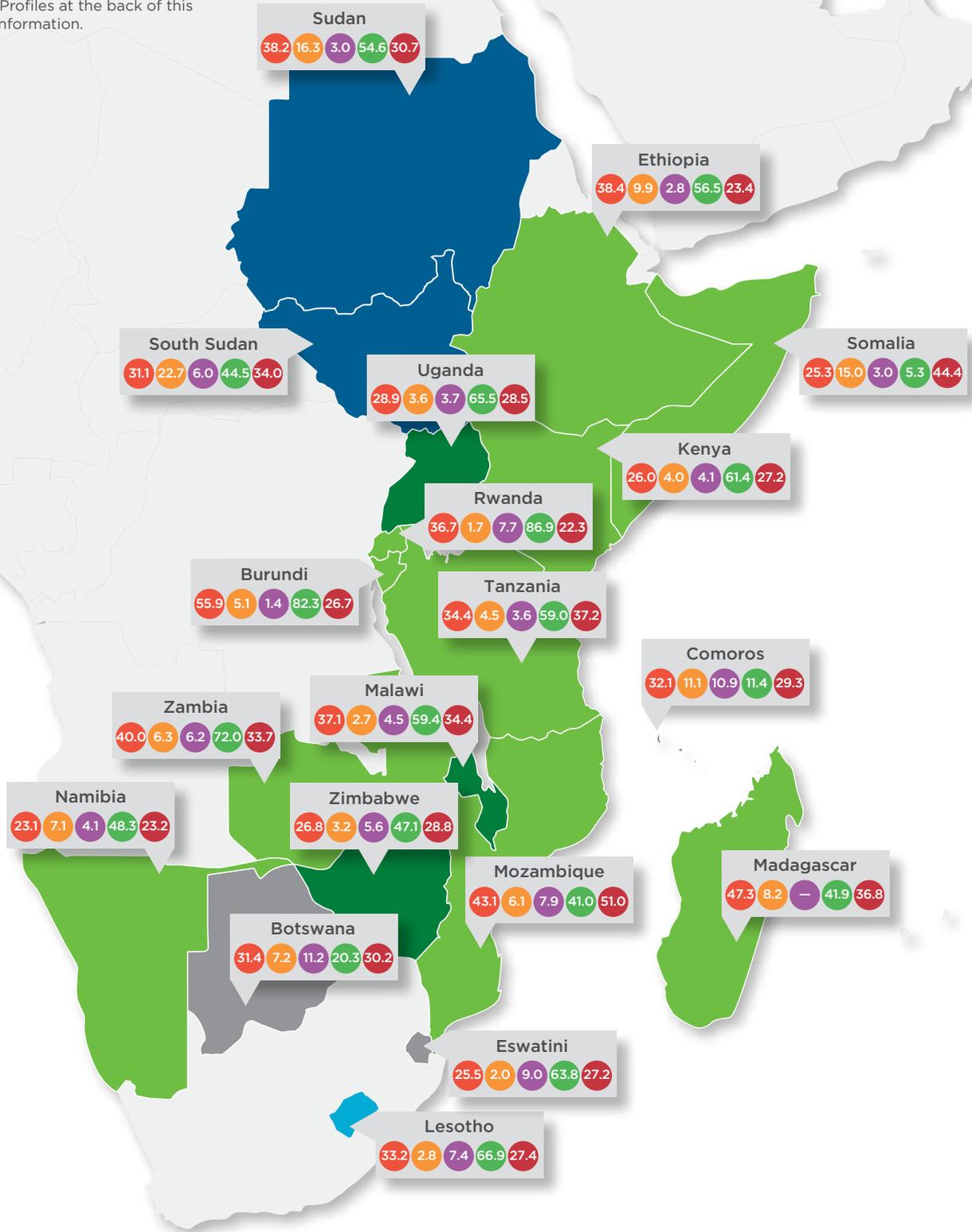
¹ East African SUN countries include: Burundi, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Southern African SUN countries include: Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia.

² Unless cited otherwise, data presented in this section are from the SUN Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) database. These data have been compiled from various sources, as listed in the SUN MEAL Framework Baseline Document, which is available at: <https://scalingupnutrition.org/progress-impact/monitoring-evaluation-accountability-and-learning-meal/>.

³ In 2018, all countries in the region except Botswana, Comoros and Eswatini undertook the SUN Joint-Assessment.

*UNICEF-WHO-World Bank Group joint child malnutrition estimates, 2018 edition, and the Joint-Assessment results completed in 2018 by SUN Countries.

See the Country Profiles at the back of this report for more information.



SCALING UP NUTRITION IN EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

Nutrition situation

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

Progress towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives (total weighted, as reported in 2018)*

-  0 - 25% weighted progress
-  26 - 50% weighted progress
-  51 - 75% weighted progress
-  76 - 100% weighted progress
-  weighting not available

A SNAPSHOT OF NUTRITION AND DIETS ACROSS THE LIFECYCLE



Although countries continue to face a very high burden of acute and chronic child undernutrition, East and Southern Africa also has many of the Movement's better performing countries today, with regards to meeting global nutrition targets. Eswatini and Kenya are 2 of the 6 countries across the Movement on track to meet World Health Assembly targets for both stunting and wasting. Still, one-third of girls and boys under five in East and Southern Africa are stunted (median of 33 per cent).



On average, 6 per cent of girls and boys are wasted, with a very wide range between 2-23 per cent across the region. Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi and Rwanda have low percentages of wasted children - between 1-3 percentage points. However, wasting rates are 11 percentage points higher in Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, countries that are classified as very high humanitarian risk contexts. Large inequities are evident in the East Africa sub-region, in particular, where the poorest children have nearly double the rates of wasting when compared to the richest.⁴ This region has 8 out of the 14 SUN countries on track to meet the World Health Assembly wasting target: Eswatini, Lesotho, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

ESWATINI AND KENYA ARE 2 OF ONLY 6 SUN COUNTRIES ON TRACK TO MEET GLOBAL TARGETS FOR BOTH STUNTING AND WASTING



A growing double burden of child malnutrition is also seen. 3 of the countries with the highest prevalence of child overweight in the Movement are in this region (Botswana and Comoros at 11 per cent and Eswatini at 9 per cent). On the other hand, however, 50 per cent of the countries, Burundi, Eswatini, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda are on course to maintain childhood overweight to less than 3 per cent and achieve the WHA target.

⁴ UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates, (2018). Levels and trends in child malnutrition: Key findings of the 2018 edition. Available at: <http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/2018-jme-brochure.pdf?ua=1> [accessed October 2018].



Similar to other regions, between 2000 and 2016, the trend shows a steady increase in the prevalence of adolescent and adult overweight and obesity. Obesity is rapidly increasing and is nearly 10 percentage points higher among women than men. Obesity is of particular concern in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia and Zimbabwe, where it exceeded 25 per cent among women in 2016. Nutrition-related non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as diabetes and hypertension are also major concerns, particularly among middle-income countries.



Other forms of undernutrition are also evident – one-third of pregnant (median 34 per cent) and 29 per cent (median) of non-pregnant women were anaemic in 2016. Anaemia does not start in adulthood but already affects nearly one third of adolescent girls 15-19 years of age and half of children under five. Nearly half of children under five⁵ suffer from vitamin A deficiency.



The East and Southern Africa region boasts some of the highest exclusive breastfeeding rates across the SUN Movement – over half of infants 0-5 months are exclusively breastfed and 11 of 19 countries have a greater than 50 per cent exclusive breastfeeding prevalence. 8 countries, have already met, or are on track to achieve, the updated WHA exclusive breastfeeding target for 2030. However, exclusive breastfeeding rates are very low in Somalia (at 5 per cent), Comoros (at 11 per cent) and Botswana (at 20 per cent).



Improving infant and young child feeding practices should be a priority to effectively and sustainably combat malnutrition in all forms – including micronutrient deficiencies. Only 1 in 10 children between 6-23 months receive a minimum acceptable diet (median 10 per cent, range 6 to 38 per cent) and only one in five children (median 22 per cent) receive minimum diet diversity (range 13 to 48 per cent). Large inequities are also evident for young child feeding practices – only 15 per cent of children from the poorest households receive a minimum diet diversity compared to 41 per cent of children from the richest households. Children living in urban areas are also more likely to have minimum diet diversity than those in rural areas.



East Africa is the sub-region with the highest prevalence of undernourishment: 31 per cent of people had insufficient dietary energy consumption in 2017.⁶ The level of undernourishment in the Southern Africa sub-region is lower (at 8 per cent). For the 5 SUN countries with data on severe food insecurity levels in 2016, a median of 40 per cent of people faced serious constraints on their ability to obtain sufficient food, the highest across all regions.

⁵ Development Initiatives, (2017). Global Nutrition Report 2017: Nourishing the SDGs. Bristol, UK: Development Initiatives. Available at: http://165.227.233.32/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Report_2017-2.pdf [accessed November 2018].

⁶ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, (2018). The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2018. Building climate resilience for food security and nutrition. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/I9553EN/I9553en.pdf> [accessed October 2018].



PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SDGs: MAKERS AND MARKERS OF MALNUTRITION

16 countries experienced positive growth in GDP per capita in 2016⁷. However, over 40 per cent of people in East and Southern Africa live below the poverty line, although poverty levels range widely from 15 per cent (Sudan, 2009) to 78 per cent (Madagascar, 2012). Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, and Uganda are reaching over 50 per cent coverage with social protection programmes to help the most vulnerable.

This region has a median under five mortality rate of 55 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017, similar to the median for all SUN countries. However, the region includes countries with very low (e.g. Botswana and Rwanda at 38) and very high (e.g. Somalia at 127, South Sudan at 96) under five mortality rates. There is also a strong association between the prevalence between obesity and NCD mortality rates, for both women and men in East and Southern Africa, which makes addressing growing obesity the more important.

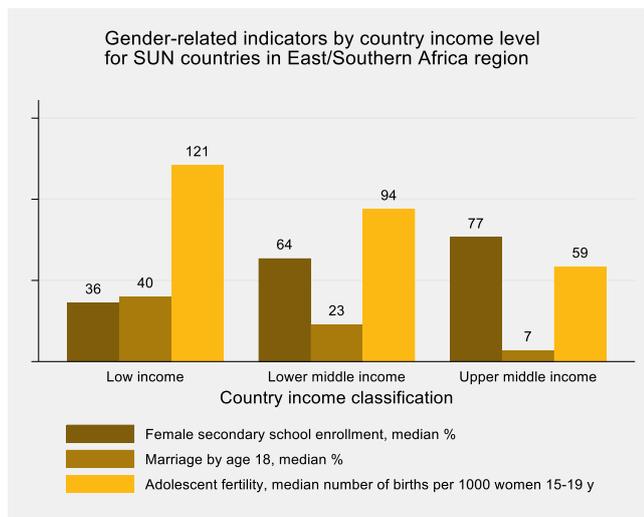
What is most striking is the geographical contrast in humanitarian risk levels. Today, 4 SUN countries in the north-eastern part of Africa are classified as very high-risk, 8 high risk countries can be found along the eastern coast and 2 low and 5 medium risk countries are in the southern/south-western part of the continent. Many countries are affected by natural disasters, conflict and humanitarian crises, including the influx of refugees from neighbouring humanitarian crises. Humanitarian crises contribute to the heightened risk of infectious disease, food insecurity and inadequate access to essential nutrition and health services.

Engaging with partners in the region to improve access to basic water and sanitation services continues to be a priority. Like West and Central Africa, these countries have the lowest proportion of people with access to basic sanitation services, with few signs of progress being made, and the lowest level of access to basic drinking water. Urban populations in Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan face particularly difficult living conditions – as over 70 per cent live in slums, where families lack easy access to safe water or adequate sanitation, durable housing and sufficient living space.

A heavy burden of infectious diseases can also be seen in many countries, an important contributor to the prevalence of malnutrition. One in five girls and boys under five have diarrhoea and the incidence of malaria is high in several countries, including Rwanda, Mozambique, Malawi, Uganda, Zambia, South Sudan and Tanzania.

Strong domestic and international investment has stimulated steep declines in HIV infections and deaths from AIDS-related illness. Yet East and Southern Africa remains very much affected by the HIV epidemic, accounting for 45 per cent of the world’s HIV infections and 53 per cent of people living with HIV globally.⁸

The status of girls and women in this region, an important driver of child nutrition, is closely associated with the country’s income level, as shown in the graph. As country income level increases, more girls enrol in secondary school, fewer girls are married before the age of 18 and fewer adolescent girls have babies. The status of women and girls also varies greatly from country to country. Rwanda is placed as the region’s top performer – in 4th place – in the World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap report 2017, and the only country from sub-Saharan Africa ranked in the global top 10. Namibia (ranked 13th) and Burundi (placed 22nd, globally) are also hailed for progress in ensuring gender equality.⁹ Lesotho and Botswana have fully closed the gender gap in education. Namibia and Eswatini are also performing extremely well in in this area.



⁷ Only Burundi had negative growth rate of -0.57% in 2016 and there is no data for South Sudan and Somalia.

⁸ UNAIDS, (2018). Miles to go: Closing gaps breaking barriers righting injustices. Global AIDS Update 2018. Available at: http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/miles-to-go_en.pdf [accessed November 2018].

⁹ World Economic Forum, (2017). The Global Gender Gap Report 2017: Sub-Saharan Africa. Available at: <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2017/sub-saharan-africa/> [accessed November 2018].

REACHING THE SUN MOVEMENT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

In 2018, 16 of 19 countries undertook their SUN Joint-Assessment. Regional scores between 2014-16 and 2017-18 show a similar solid performance over time, with an increase in the median total score from 63 per cent in 2014-2016 to 67 per cent in 2017-2018.



EXPAND AND SUSTAIN AN ENABLING POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

The region appears, overall, to be performing well in ensuring an enabling environment for nutrition. 19 countries have formalised multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) at the national level. MSPs at the decentralised level exist in almost 65 per cent of countries across this region – which is key to ensure nutrition results everywhere.

Most focal points (8 in total) are placed in the Ministry of Health. In Zimbabwe, the SUN Focal Point is placed in the President's Office, while the Focal Point in Burundi works within the Vice President's Office. In Lesotho, Madagascar, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda, SUN Focal Points are placed in the Prime Minister's Office. In South Sudan and Sudan, appointed SUN Focal Points act as Under-Secretaries of Health.

East and Southern Africa is working more and more across stakeholder groups for lasting success. 19 SUN countries have UN Networks for SUN and 10 of these are demonstrating good progress. 4 SUN Business Networks have been formally launched and Sudan, Uganda, Zimbabwe and Burundi are planning to establish theirs. 15 Civil Society Alliances have been set up, and 9 of these are deemed advanced in 2018. 7 SUN Donor Networks exist in this region, with 16 countries report working with the donor community at large.

A key result from this region is the mobilisation of high-level advocates for nutrition. 13 countries work with the media to spread the nutrition word, with parliamentarians to firmly cement nutrition in budgetary and legislative framework, and with academia to build and sustain the evidence-base on the importance of nutrition, which is key for policy-makers to make informed decisions.

The 2017 SUN Movement Global Gathering, recognised 3 laureates from East and Southern Africa. Hon. Ms. Spectacular Gumbira – a Junior Parliamentarian from Zimbabwe – has distinguished herself as an outspoken nutrition champion.



Ms. Feno Velotahiana, President of the Malagasy Media Network for Nutrition, has helped spearhead mass awareness around malnutrition. Ms. Tisungeni Zimpita from Malawi, has, as the National Civil Society Alliance Coordinator, helped bring consistency among civil society actors to speak with one voice on issues of nutrition in her country.



consistency among civil society actors to speak with one voice on issues of nutrition in her country.



"We need more young people in these forums, maybe we are wrong, but adults should listen to us because we can give a different perspective of life, a new point of view. You should listen to us."

SPECTACULAR GUMBIRA
Junior Parliamentarian, Zimbabwe
SUN 2017 Nutrition Champion

#ScaleUpNutrition #NutritionChampions #EatForum18





PRIORITISING AND INSTITUTIONALISING EFFECTIVE ACTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO GOOD NUTRITION

As is the case for other SUN regions, the East and Southern Africa varies greatly in their ability to ensure a coherent legal and policy framework for nutrition.



Kenya, Malawi and Zimbabwe explicitly guarantee the right to adequate food in their Constitutions. This right is implicitly protected, through broader human rights, in the Constitutions of Burundi, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mozambique and Tanzania.¹⁰ Other SUN countries have weak protection, while in Botswana and Comoros there is no constitutional protection to the right to food.¹¹



Overall, legislation that protects breastfeeding needs strengthening. Only Madagascar, Somalia, Zimbabwe and Comoros have maternity protection laws or regulations in place, with 10 having partial protection for mothers who

work. On the other hand, in Kenya, men get two weeks of paid paternity leave – one of the best across the SUN Movement – and in Madagascar, fathers can take up to 10 days paid leave upon the birth of their children.

As of 2018, Botswana, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe have full provisions of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes in law. 6 countries have legal measures with many Code provisions in place, 2 have legal measures incorporating few Code provisions in law, and Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, Somalia, South Sudan have none. A key result is that Rwanda has many legal provisions in place – an upgrade from few provisions in 2016. The same rings true for Ethiopia, which was previously seen as having no legal measures to protect from aggressive marketing of breast-milk substitutes and has today been upgraded to having few provisions in law. Madagascar, Namibia and Eswatini report over half of their health facilities being certified as baby-friendly, however, the median for the region is only 4 per cent across the 16 countries who have data.¹²

ZIMBABWE IS THE ONLY SUN COUNTRY TO INCLUDE NCD TARGETS IN BOTH NATIONAL NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS



Mozambique and Eswatini have put in place policies to reduce the impact on children of marketing of foods and beverages high in saturated fats, trans-fatty acids, free sugars or salt – an important step toward efforts to prevent a further increase in child overweight and obesity. Eswatini is the only country in the region who has fully achieved healthy diet policies for their women, men and families.



¹⁰ FAO, (2017). Right to Food around the Globe database. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/right-to-food-around-the-globe/> [accessed October 2018].

¹¹ There is no constitutional protection of the right to food in these countries and they are not yet a State party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

¹² WHO, (2017). National Implementation of the Baby-friendly Hospital Initiative. Available at: <http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/bfhi-national-implementation2017/en/> [accessed November 2018].



Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda are SUN Movement leaders in terms of putting in place mandatory food fortification legislation. However, 8 countries have no documented mandatory legislation for any food vehicles. Legislation plays a key role in ensuring household access to iodised salt: coverage of this essential nutrition intervention is lower (68 per cent) in countries without mandatory legislation in place compared to those that do (80 per cent).



IMPLEMENTING EFFECTIVE ACTIONS ALIGNED WITH COMMON RESULTS

East and Southern African countries have made great strides in aligning actions around common results at national, regional and sub-national levels. Today, 13 countries have put in place common results frameworks (CRFs) – with South Sudan, Somalia and Zambia in the process of developing or updating theirs. These 13 CRFs contain both nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific actions. 12 out of the 13 CRFs are accompanied by action plans. In Tanzania, the CRF has provided guidance to the implementation of the National Nutrition Plans – helping to translate its priorities into measurable targets of nutrition-sensitive actions, although the alignment of all sectors remains a challenge.

10 CRFs also have monitoring and evaluation frameworks. 5 countries are in the process of strengthening this element. Malawi has seen great progress in this area, with their harmonised monitoring framework, which was created in 2016, and a web-based National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Information System from 2017, that better aligns with the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III and World Health Assembly targets. Zimbabwe has created a near real-time monitoring system, which will house data on a web-based dashboard to help plan and monitor implementation of community workplans. In Kenya, the 2012-17 National Nutrition Action Plan (NNAP), which was recently reviewed, served as the country's CRF. In Burundi, the review of the 2014-2017 multi-sectoral food security and nutrition strategic plan (PSMSAN) is expected to highlight important lessons for the development of PSMSAN II.

SUN countries in East and Southern Africa still focus primarily on undernutrition, as reflected by the greater frequency of including WHA targets for stunting, wasting, low birthweight and anaemia in their national nutrition plans – with Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda and Zimbabwe faring particularly well in their inclusion. As of 2016, only 5 countries have mentioned targets for child overweight, and 4 countries have targets for adult overweight/obesity in their national nutrition plans.



EFFECTIVELY USING AND SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASING FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR NUTRITION

5 countries have conducted a national budget analysis of spending for nutrition in 2018, with Somalia and Zimbabwe undertaking this exercise for the first time. Except for Botswana, the level of spending for nutrition-specific interventions in the region is very low. However, Uganda's budget analysis has showed them to be a leader in the ratio of nutrition-specific to nutrition-sensitive spending (at 11 per cent). A key result of 2017-2018, however, is that more countries are scaling up financing for nutrition. 9 countries have costed their common results frameworks (CRFs) and 9 have identified funding gaps and sought to address them. In the reporting period, for instance, The Government of Tanzania has increased the nutrition budget by TSZ 4 billion, also through securing resources from external sources.

Botswana and Zambia are exceptional in terms of the share of government spending in the agriculture sector, relative to its contribution to economic value added. They represent the only countries in the whole SUN Movement with an Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) greater than 1, reflecting a higher orientation toward the agriculture sector – a key sector in need of transformation for food systems to be sustainable. In Zimbabwe, the budget for the health sector has been raised by one-third during the reporting period, as a result of advocacy efforts.

Based on the latest analysis of donor funding for nutrition in SUN countries (from 2015), donor spending per stunted child under five for nutrition is the lowest, on average, of all SUN regions. This may be due – in part – to the high population¹⁵ and the presence of 2 upper middle-income countries.

Overall, the total spending per girl or boy under five by donors on high-impact nutrition-specific interventions is less than USD 1.00 in 11 of 19 countries. The ratio of donor spending for nutrition-specific to nutrition-sensitive interventions ranges widely across the region (from 7.5 per cent to 80 per cent) and is greater than 70 per cent in Burundi and Rwanda. The ratio is more than 50 per cent for Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda. Overall, countries in both regions of sub-Saharan Africa receive less donor support for high-impact nutrition practices compared to South Asia.¹⁴



THE WAY FORWARD: ACCELERATING PROGRESS

The East and Southern Africa region is diverse, with many countries, counties and communities facing a very high burden of acute and chronic child undernutrition and food insecurity. On the other hand, there are many bright stars who are making progress in key areas, such as exclusive breastfeeding and building social protection floors to protect the most vulnerable – an important lesson many countries in the SUN Movement can learn from. With overweight, obesity and diet-related diseases on the increase, countries must strengthen legislation and policies to address this head-on, without diverting attention and resources from efforts to reduce chronic high levels of undernutrition. Donors, in particular, need to rally around this region, in support of effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific actions. Ensuring adequate investments in women and girls – at work and in school – has the potential to turn the needle for a better nourished future in East and Southern Africa.

¹⁵ It is a well-known phenomenon that donors cannot supply a large enough volume of development cooperation to the largest-population countries. (SUN Econometric Analysis Report, September 2018)

¹⁴ SUN Econometric Analysis, 2018.

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SCALING UP NUTRITION IN EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA: STORIES OF CHANGE

PARLIAMENTARIANS TO THE RESCUE: INCREASING NUTRITION INVESTMENTS IN ZIMBABWE

In a bid to increase domestic investment in nutrition, the Zimbabwe Civil Society Organisations' Scaling Up Nutrition Alliance (ZCSOSUNA) – with support from Save the Children UK – involved junior parliamentarians to advocate for adequate governmental financial resources for nutrition. Honourable Spectacular Gumbira has distinguished herself as an outspoken nutrition champion amongst her peers in lobbying for increased nutrition financing in the country and beyond. Her call to the government is simple and on point: investing in nutrition is one of the smartest economic decisions a country can make, taking into consideration the fact that good nutrition is the foundation for human and economic development. Honourable Gumbira was given the 2017 SUN Champion award at the Global Gathering in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

After presenting evidence that the current governmental health and nutrition investment was inadequate for many Zimbabweans to members of the parliamentary portfolio committee on the Sustainable Development Goals, they promised to scrutinise the 2018 budget before approval and indicated that they will not approve a budget that does not address health and good nutrition. In 2018, the Finance Minister increased the health allocation, in which nutrition is embedded, by nearly a third – from ZWL 408 million to ZWL 520 million after Members of Parliament refused to pass allotments they deemed too low to address needs of all citizens.





GIVING CONSUMERS A CHOICE: ZAMBIA FOOD BUSINESS LAUNCHES GOOD FOOD LOGO

In April 2018, a Good Food Logo was launched in Zambia, as a joint initiative between the Government and the SUN Business Network. This launch took place at the 2018 National Food and Nutrition Summit, with the theme Investing in Food and Nutrition for Accelerated National Development: Walk the Talk for Nutrition. Today, 40 per cent of girls and boys under 5 are stunted, at the same time as overweight, obesity and NCDs are on the rise in the country.

This logo is a mark or seal that will be applied on eligible products that meet predefined criteria, across various food groups, to help consumers identify nutritious foods in stores and support them in making better food choices. The nutrition criteria have undergone extensive scrutiny and has been developed by a set of technical experts from government (National Food and Nutrition Commission, Food and Drug authority and Zambia Bureau of standards), nutritionists, academia and scientists – with input from private sector.

This initiative has come about as a result of shift in focus in Zambia, from fighting undernutrition to addressing malnutrition in all its forms, acknowledging that an imbalance of nutrient intake can have different manifestations, even within the same person, during the lifecycle.

Addressing these manifestations of malnutrition demands new concepts and models and making sure consumers are given a choice, a healthier choice – for themselves and their families.

RWANDA COMMITS TO REDUCE STUNTING AND IMPROVE NUTRITION

In May 2018, Prime Minister of Rwanda, His Excellency Edouard Ngirente, launched a nationwide campaign against malnutrition, which aims to completely eradicate stunting among children and ensure better feeding habits. Given the long-term negative effects of stunting on human development, addressing chronic malnutrition will support Rwanda in attaining its aspiration to become a middle-income country.

This multi-sectoral stunting prevention and reduction programme – supported by the World Bank and includes grant financing by Power of Nutrition and the Global Financing Facility (GFF) – will have a particular focus on high-stunting districts, vulnerable populations, and the first critical 1,000 days – beyond which stunting becomes largely irreversible. Launched in Nyabihu District, the programme aims to scale up coverage of high-impact health and nutrition interventions across 13 high-burden stunting districts, improve the coverage and quality of childcare, feeding and hygiene practices.

The campaign will also look at strengthening food availability and dietary diversity among other targets. Nyabihu is one of the country's top producers of Irish potatoes. Yet, it is one of the districts with the highest rates of malnutrition in the country, a phenomenon that's largely blamed on lack of knowledge on healthy feeding. The 2015 Demographic Health Survey (DHS) showed that Nyabihu has the highest rate of preventable stunting in children under five. Nyabihu recorded 59 per cent stunting rate, far above the national average of 36.7 per cent.

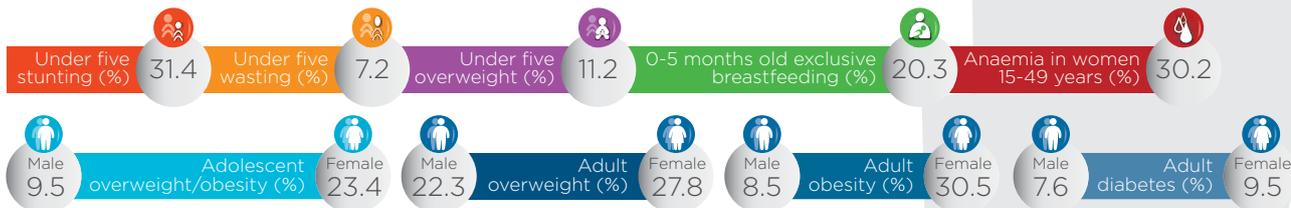
“Though the rates of stunting have been going down over the years, our conviction is that we are not doing enough to move faster. As the country our aim is to stamp out malnutrition with zero case of stunting among Rwandan children,” Prime Minister Ngirente said.





Joined: April 2015
Population: 2.29 million

Botswana



Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



Bringing people together into a shared space for action



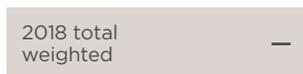
Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework



Aligning actions around common results



Financing tracking and resource mobilisation



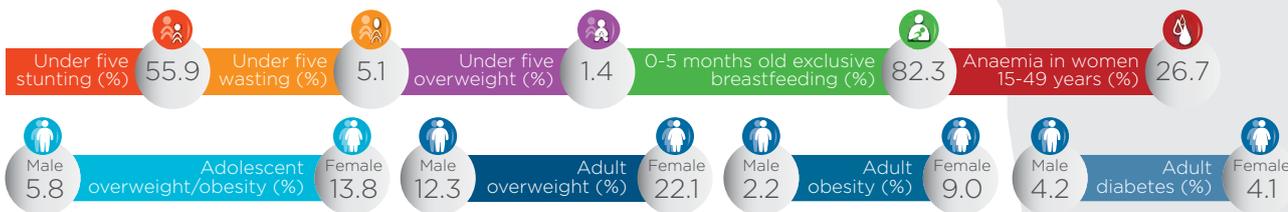
2018-2019 PRIORITIES

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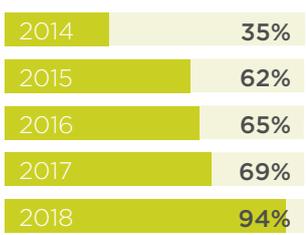


Joined: February 2013
Population: 10.86 million

Burundi



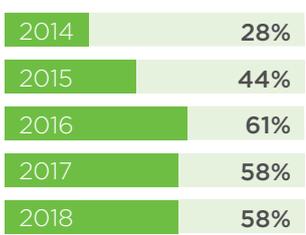
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



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

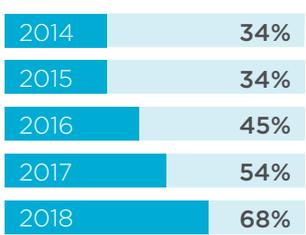
at the local level has been extended to province and commune levels. Work on formalising the parliamentary network for strengthening nutrition is advanced, but the journalist network is yet to be established. The United Nations network seeks to include UNFPA and UN Women.



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 of 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

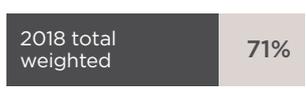
goals and its review will allow for lessons learned to inform the design of PSMSAN II. However, without a nutrition-specific information system or communication plan, it is difficult to monitor and measure progress, despite the identification of gaps through intervention mapping.



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.



2018-2019 PRIORITIES

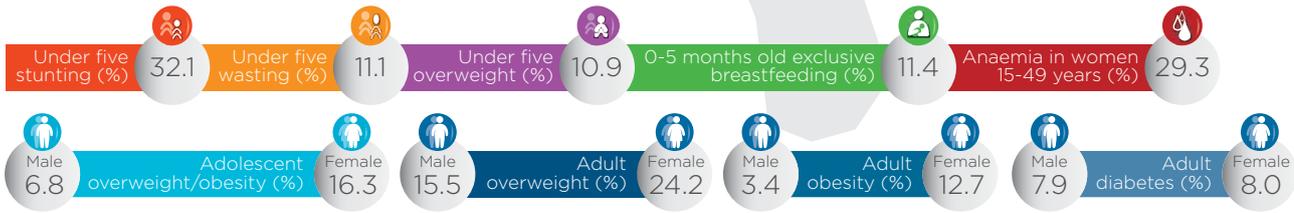
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- Development of a costed PSMSAN II;
- Establishment of an integrated communication and advocacy plan;
- Operationalise a mechanism for mobilisation, coordination and monitoring of financial resources and communication;
- Development of a nutrition 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.



Joined: December 2013
Population: 0.81 million

Comoros



Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



2018-2019 PRIORITIES

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/COMOROS



Joined: November 2013
Population: 1.37 million

Eswatini



Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Not available for 2014*

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Not available for 2015*

Not available for 2016*

Not available for 2017*

Not available for 2018*

Not available for 2014*

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Not available for 2015*

Not available for 2016*

Not available for 2017*

Not available for 2018*

Not available for 2014*

Aligning actions around common results

Not available for 2015*

Not available for 2016*

Not available for 2017*

Not available for 2018*

Not available for 2014*

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Not available for 2015*

Not available for 2016*

Not available for 2017*

Not available for 2018*

2018 total weighted —

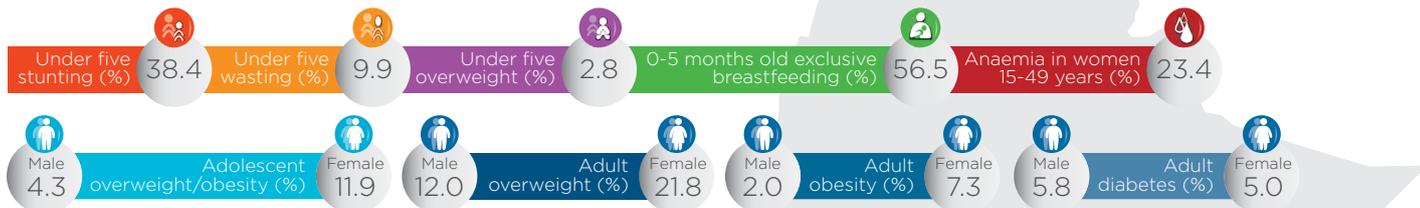
2018–2019 PRIORITIES

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ESWATINI



Joined: September 2010
Population: 104.96 million

Ethiopia



Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

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

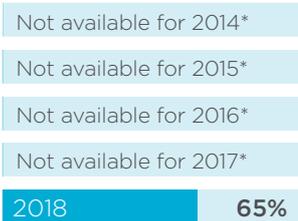
of a national food and nutrition council and governing body, responsible for providing leadership for the implementation of food and nutrition strategies. The Government has endorsed the Seqota Declaration, a commitment to end stunting by 2030.



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;

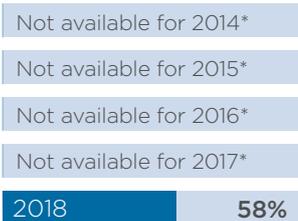
the Deputy Prime Minister; ministers and regional presidents involved in executing the Seqota Declaration (SD) and the former First lady, a SUN Nutrition Champion, engaged in the implementation of NNP. In addition, a maternity leave extension policy was fully implemented, and a food fortification strategy 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

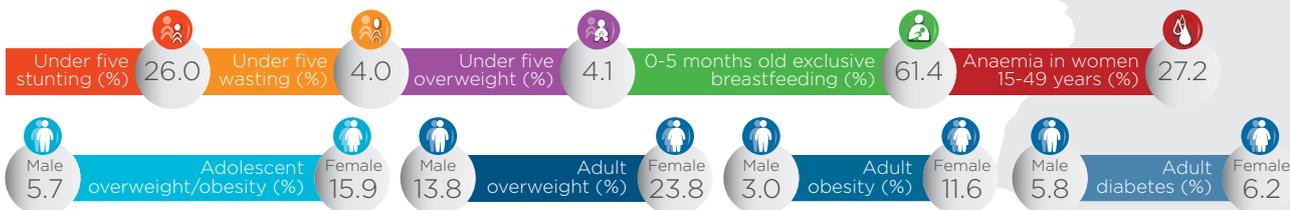
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ETHIOPIA

- 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.



Joined: August 2012
Population: 49.70 million

Kenya



Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



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.

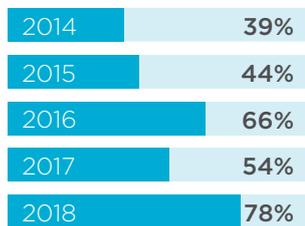
Networks that have been set up include an Academia Network and a Government Network, which was reactivated and expanded over the past year. The Civil Society Network is strong, and although the Donor Network has been inactive during the reporting period, individual donors take part in SUN activities.



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.



2018-2019 PRIORITIES

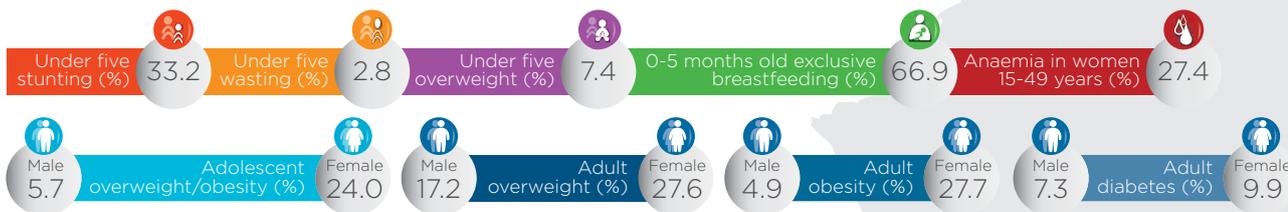
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/KENYA

- Support the launch and rollout of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy Implementation Framework;
- Support the development of a new National Nutrition Action Plan for 2018-2022;
- 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.



Joined: July 2014
Population: 2.23 million

Lesotho



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,

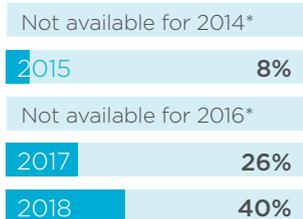
civil society and the UN, however the UN Network is the only one that is fully functional. Planning is ongoing for a high-level nutrition forum, to be held in October 2018.



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-fortifications

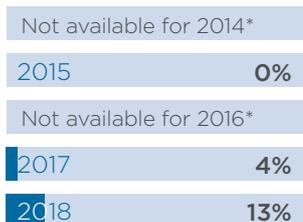
currently promoted including bio-fortified beans. A social and behaviour change communication strategy for nutrition has been developed, with assistance from UNICEF. This includes a plan for implementation.



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

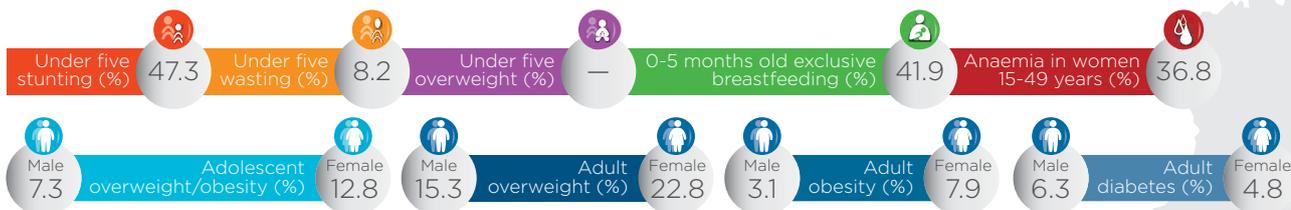
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/LESOTHO

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



Joined: February 2012
Population: 25.57 million

Madagascar



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

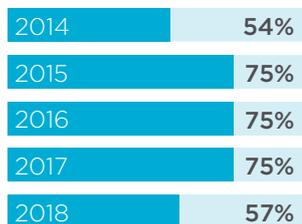
Nutrition Plan (PNN) and National Plan (PNAN III) and have a joint action plan. Each ministry has a committee and budget item dedicated to nutrition. The integration of the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sectors is an example of excellent multi-sectoral collaboration.



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

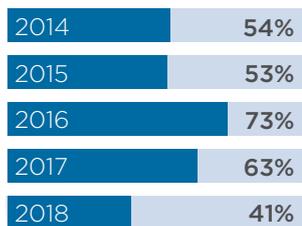
Alliance, infant support bodies and friends of WASH, have been revitalised to operationalise these changes. Texts and laws related to food and nutrition security have been inventoried by the Malagasy Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition.



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

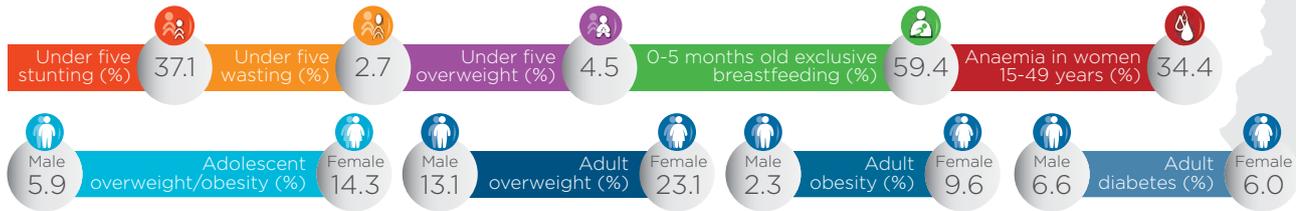
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MADAGASCAR

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



Joined: March 2011
Population: 18.62 million

Malawi



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 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

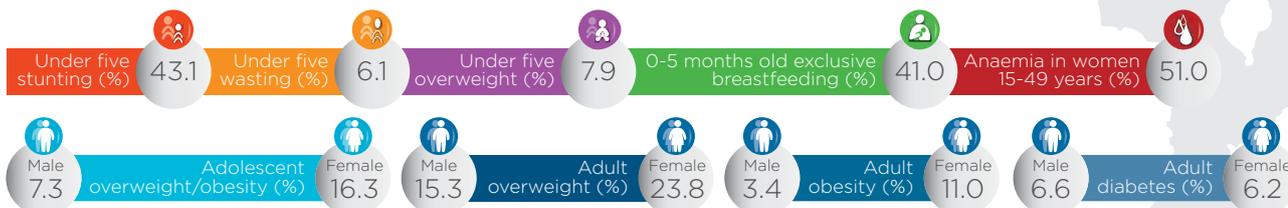
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MALAWI

- 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.



Joined: August 2011
Population: 29.67 million

Mozambique



Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

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

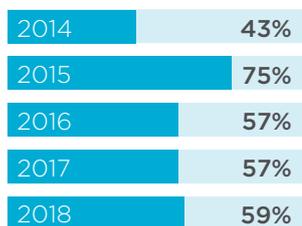
Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition (GT-PAMRDC) exist in every province, with five approved budget lines, but decentralisation faces technical and financial constraints, which are being assessed by UNICEF and SETSAN. The SUN Civil Society Network received three years' funding from the European Union, 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

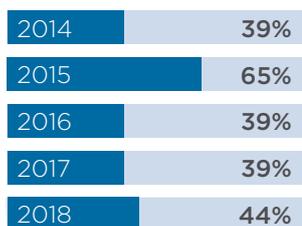
of Hunger assessment, a Fill the Nutrition Gap study and a nutrition advocacy campaign by the First Lady and managed by the Ministry of Rural Development. A new communication plan will highlight SETSAN actions and fill gaps identified in nutrition education and communication materials.



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.



2018-2019 PRIORITIES

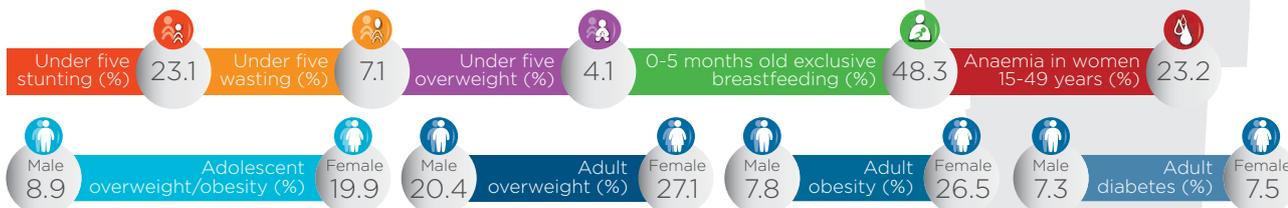
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MOZAMBIQUE](https://scalingupnutrition.org/mozambique)

- 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.

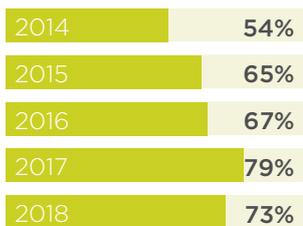


Joined: September 2011
Population: 2.53 million

Namibia



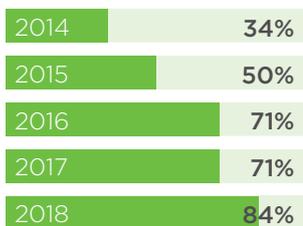
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



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

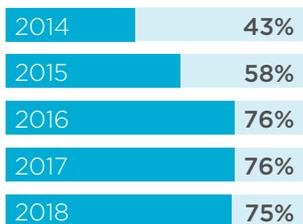
Alliance for Improved Nutrition (NAFIN) serves as the multi-stakeholder, multi-sector (MSP) platform. Members participate actively in their quarterly meetings and play an important advisory role to the FSNC. However, local and regional MSP structures need strengthening.



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

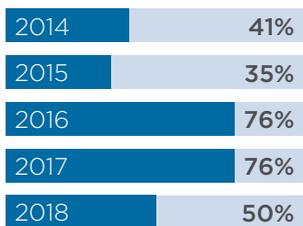
are undergoing legal review: both will be presented to the Cabinet for ratification. Following the development of an advocacy booklet, NAFIN is continuing to work to improve its engagement with parliamentarians, in an effort to sustain political support for nutrition.



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

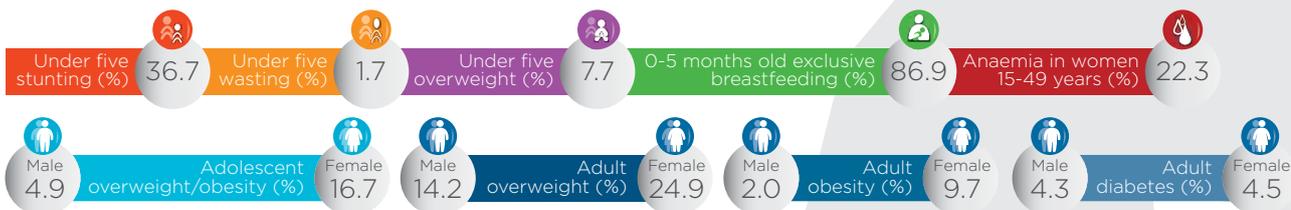
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NAMIBIA

- 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.



Joined: December 2011
Population: 12.21 million

Rwanda



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

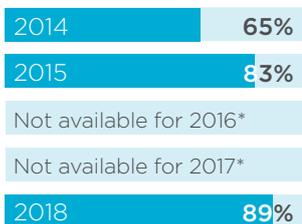
functional, with joint programmes and projects planned annually. The SUN Civil Society Network (CSN) has expanded, including a move to chair the East Africa Civil Society Network. The SUN Donor Network has been formalised during the reporting period and NECDP plans to formalise a business network.



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

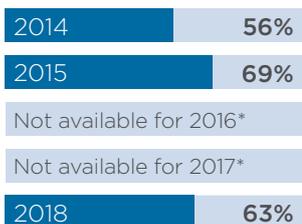
national nutrition coordination body, the NECDP, which is developing a national advocacy strategy. The National Food and Drug Authority was created in early 2018 to oversee food safety. Laws are needed to support the International Code on the Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes.



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

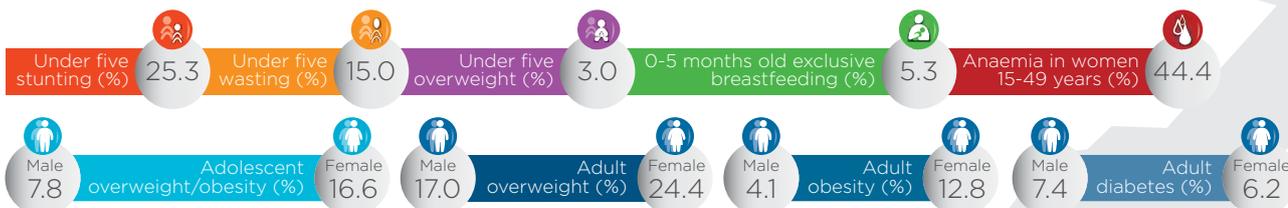
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/RWANDA

- 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.



Joined: June 2014
Population: 14.74 million

Somalia



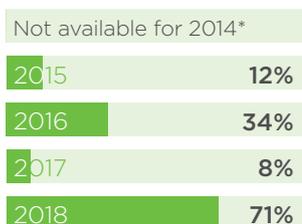
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



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

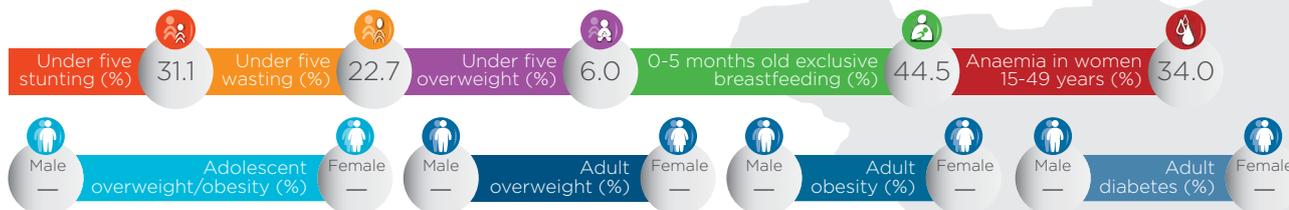
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SOMALIA](https://scalingupnutrition.org/somalia)

- 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.



Joined: June 2013
Population: 12.58 million

South Sudan



Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Not available for 2014*	
Not available for 2015*	
2016	11%
2017	30%
2018	50%

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.

Not available for 2014*	
Not available for 2015*	
2016	0%
2017	16%
2018	21%

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.

Not available for 2014*	
Not available for 2015*	
2016	0%
2017	36%
2018	0%

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.

Not available for 2014*	
Not available for 2015*	
2016	0%
2017	4%
2018	12%

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 total weighted	21%
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2018-2019 PRIORITIES

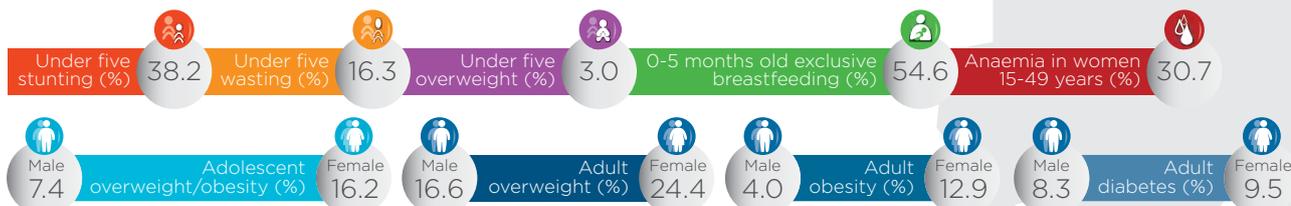
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- Finalise the National Nutrition and Food Policy;
- Maximise the engagement of the Multi-Sectoral Platform for the SUN Movement;
- Ensure effective advocacy, especially with regards to resource mobilisation and financial tracking.



Joined: October 2015
Population: 40.53 million

Sudan



Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Not available for 2014*	
Not available for 2015*	
Not available for 2016*	
2017	13%
2018	25%

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.

Not available for 2014*	
Not available for 2015*	
Not available for 2016*	
2017	25%
2018	25%

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).

Not available for 2014*	
Not available for 2015*	
Not available for 2016*	
2017	25%
2018	31%

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.

Not available for 2014*	
Not available for 2015*	
Not available for 2016*	
2017	29%
2018	17%

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 total weighted	25%
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2018-2019 PRIORITIES

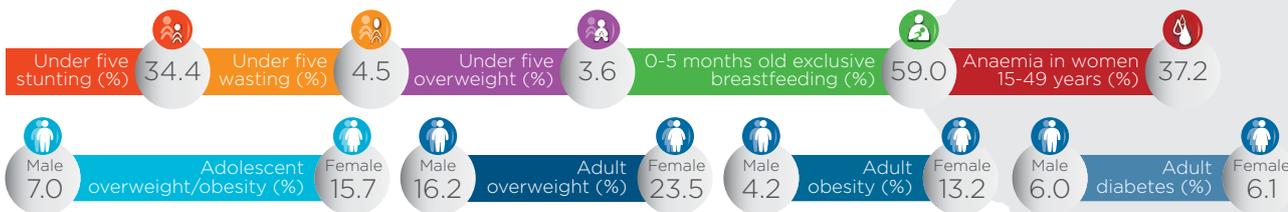
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SUDAN

- Develop a national multi-sectoral nutrition plan;
- Strengthen the national coordination mechanism for nutrition;
- Update policies and strategies on nutrition.



Joined: June 2011
Population: 57.31 million

Tanzania



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

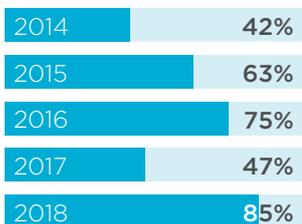
period, terms of reference have been reviewed, developed and endorsed for: a high-level steering committee on nutrition; a national multi-stakeholder nutrition technical working group; NMNAP thematic working groups, and regional and council-level steering committees.



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

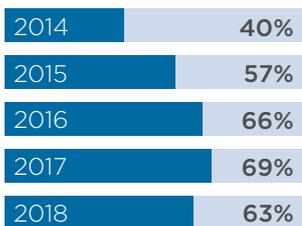
an annual assessment and review of its implementation. Furthermore, the Members of Parliament Nutrition Champion Group's strategic plan 2018-2023 has been revised and the 4th Joint Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Review meeting created a platform for stakeholders to share good practice in implementation.



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 TZS 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

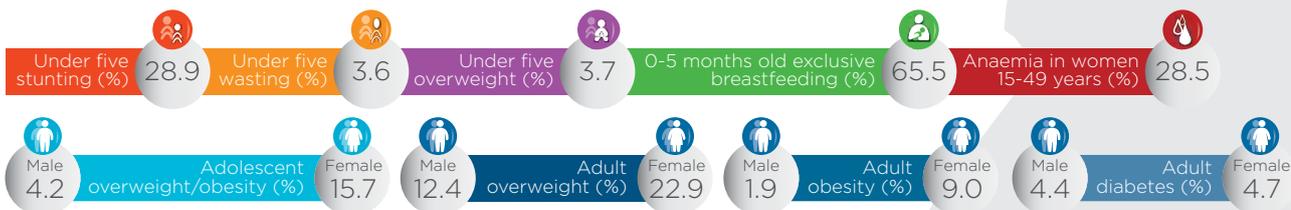
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- Strengthen advocacy on the implementation of the NMNAP and the use of the CRRAF across all levels (national and subnational);
- Strengthen the capacity of national, regional and local government authorities on planning, coordination and tracking 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.

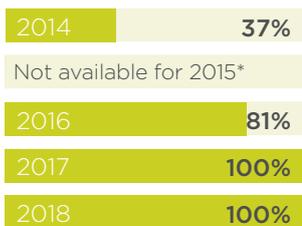


Joined: March 2011
Population: 42.86 million

Uganda



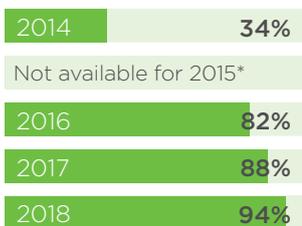
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



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

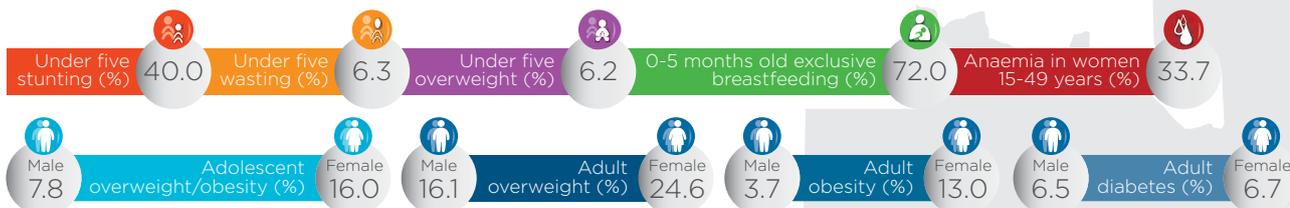
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/UGANDA

- 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.



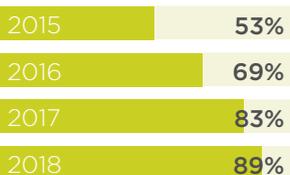
Joined: December 2010
Population: 17.04 million

Zambia



Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Not available for 2014*

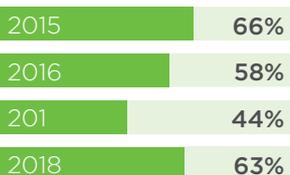


Bringing people together into a shared space for action

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.

Not available for 2014*

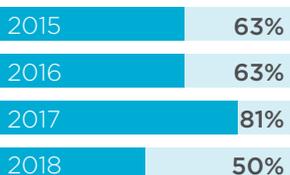


Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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.

Not available for 2014*

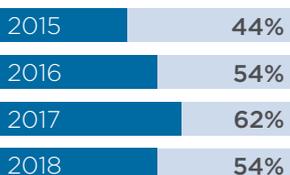


Aligning actions around common results

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.

Not available for 2014*



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

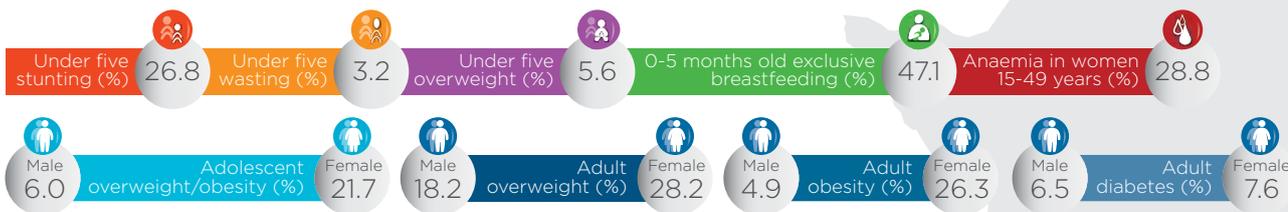
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ZAMBIA](https://scalingupnutrition.org/zambia)

- 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.

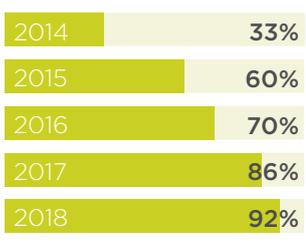


Joined: June 2011
Population: 16.53 million

Zimbabwe



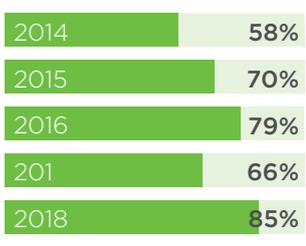
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

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

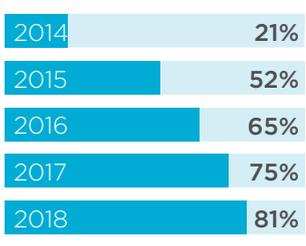
and Academia Platform in March 2018, a media tour in December 2017 by the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), and cooperation with the education sector on school feeding. The Vice President, a senator and a junior parliamentarian are champions for nutrition and lend the sector high-level support.



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

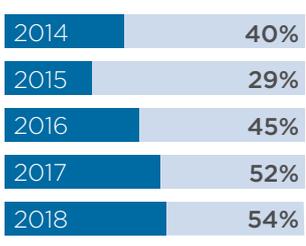
agriculture' policy, a programme run in cooperation with the private sector, updating it to include livestock and other crops. Finally, the process to update the 1924 Health Act has begun, with public and multi-sectoral consultations held to review the new Public Health Bill due to be adopted in 2018.



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

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ZIMBABWE

- 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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All information in this report was collected, reviewed and collated by the SUN Movement Secretariat during June, July and August 2017. The SUN Movement Secretariat is supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, the European Union, France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. Human resource capacity, reporting directly to the SUN Movement Director, has been made available by France and the World Food Programme. The activity plan and budget of the SUN Movement Secretariat supports the implementation of the revised SUN Movement Strategy and the priorities identified by SUN countries in the context of the SUN Movement Roadmap 2016-2020.

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