Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

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

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Aligning actions around common results

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

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

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

2018–2019 PRIORITIES

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