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

- 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.