



Nourishing people and planet together

**Scaling up Nutrition (SUN)
Movement Progress Report 2019**

East and Southern Africa



East and Southern Africa

Regional overview

The East and Southern Africa region comprises 19 SUN Movement countries: **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.**

Almost half of all these countries are 'early risers' who joined the SUN Movement in its earliest stage (2010-2011), while Sudan was the most recent country to join in 2015.

17 of these countries have established and formalised their multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs).¹ In 2019, 18 countries completed the 2019 SUN Movement Joint Assessment.

¹ Only Botswana and Comoros have not yet formalised their multi-stakeholder platforms.

Scaling up Nutrition

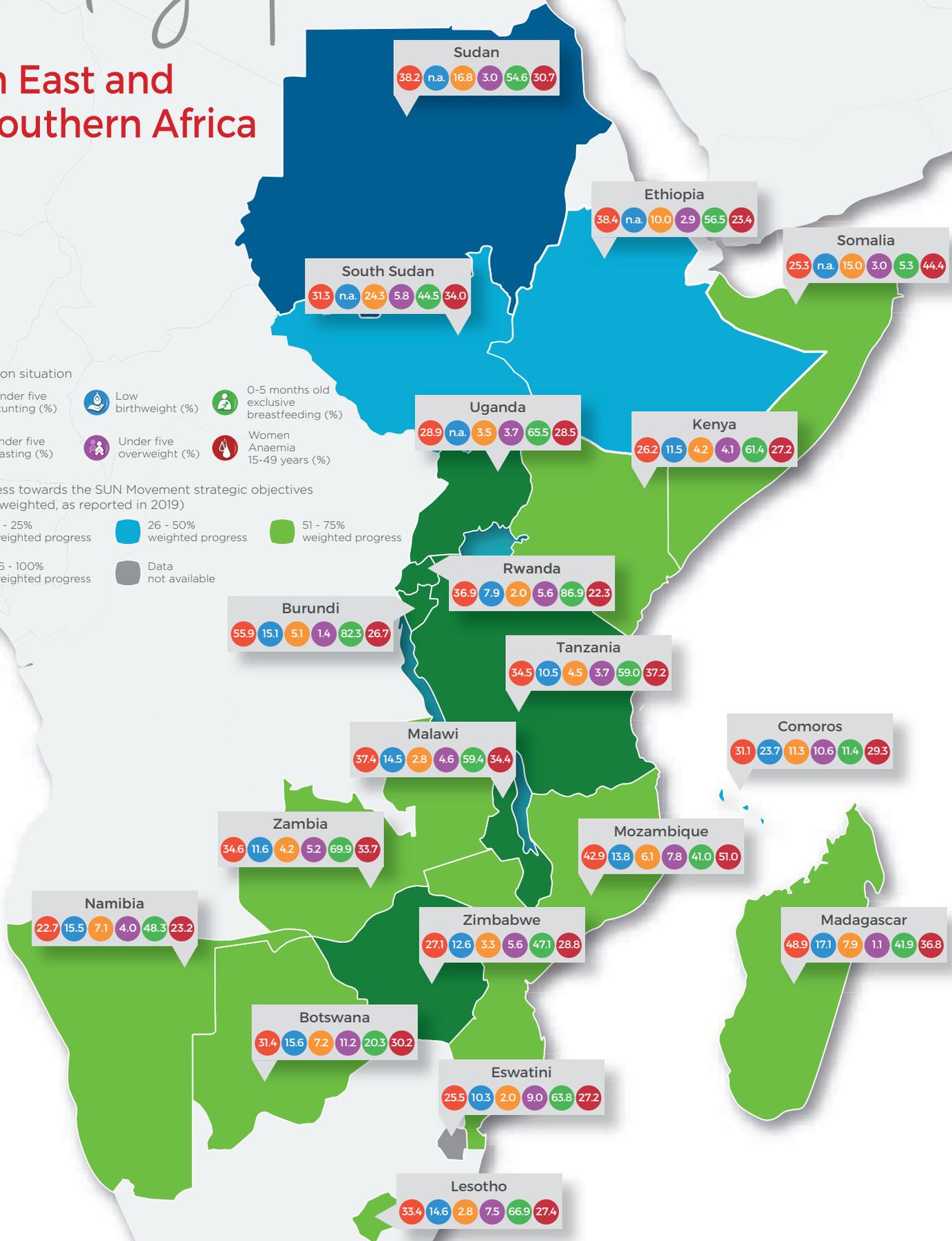
in East and Southern Africa

Nutrition situation

- Under five stunting (%)
- Low birthweight (%)
- 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding (%)
- Under five wasting (%)
- Under five overweight (%)
- Women Anaemia 15-49 years (%)

Progress towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives (total weighted, as reported in 2019)

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



Nutrition stories of change

East and Southern Africa

Burundi, received USD 1 million (from the Government of Japan) to prevent chronic malnutrition and support vulnerable families with pregnant women, nursing mothers and children under two years in the northern province of Kirundo.

In **Botswana**, a new SUN Government Focal Point was appointed and the meetings of the Nutrition Technical Committee resumed and was quickly followed with delivery of a workshop on nutrition mainstreaming which included farmers and community leaders. A retreat was held and the development of SUN networks is now underway. Botswana is now also in process to become a Compact 2025 country.

In **Comoros**, the Prime Minister endorsed the decision to conduct a sweeping nutrition mapping exercise to compile data on intervention coverage across stakeholders. The mapping will enable local nutrition authorities to spearhead discussions and scale-up multi-sectoral nutrition action.

In **Ethiopia**, the National Nutrition Program II (NNP II) and Seqota Declaration have enabled widespread implementation of nutrition sensitive and specific interventions. The Seqota Declaration (2015) outlines the Government's commitment to end stunting for children under two years through delivery of high impact nutrition interventions and behaviour change communications. As a high-level commitment of the Government of Ethiopia to end stunting under two years by 2030, the President H.E. Sahle Work Zewde hosted a high-level side event during the 74th session of the UN General Assembly to showcase progress.

Eswatini is one of only three SUN countries (the other two are Ghana and Kenya) "on track" for all 3 child growth World Health Assembly targets (stunting, wasting and overweight).

Lesotho is 'kicking out hunger and malnutrition' by working across sectors and stakeholders from national to community level. The validation of the national Food and recent Nutrition Strategy and Costed Action Plan (2019-2023) has brought renewed energy to nutrition. The strategy and its corresponding action plan were elaborated through an extensive consultative process, led by the country's Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office with close support from UNN-REACH.

In **Madagascar**, all SUN stakeholder networks were consolidated, and a costed Implementation and Evaluation and Monitoring Plan were finalised, which completes the 3rd National Plan for Nutrition Action (PNAN III).



In **Malawi**, the 2018-22 Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan was launched by the First Lady, Madam Gertrude Mutharika, who described it as a critical ingredient for national development, through a coordinated and multi-sectoral approach. The National Government committed to increase domestic resource allocation to nutrition to support nutrition policy implementation.





In **Mozambique**, the SUN Business Network (SBNMoz) gathered 200 participants at its 3rd annual conference to discuss “Food Systems as a Means of Promoting Nutrition”, at which Graça Machel, President of FDC, declared that “it’s time to act. We all have to roll up our sleeves, get out of our offices and go to the field and give our contribution with concrete actions”.

In **Namibia**, the Food Security and Nutrition Council (FSNC), chaired by the Prime Minister is ensuring that nutrition is a national priority and that food and nutrition programming is coordinated. The Namibia Alliance for Improved Nutrition (NAFIN) continues its role in convening stakeholders which are co-chaired by the former prime minister and the deputy minister in the Prime Minister’s office. A Zero Hunger Road Map is being coordinated by the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare.

In **Kenya**, the Government has recognised nutrition and food security as a national issue and identified it as one of the government’s top four priorities. A multi-sectoral Kenya Nutrition Action Plan (KNAP) has been developed for 2019 – 2022.

In **Rwanda**, the Prime Minister launched a Multi-Sectoral Programme to reduce stunting supported by the World Bank, which includes grant financing by the Power of Nutrition, and the Global Financing Facility (GFF).

In **Somalia**, two major milestones were achieved with the launch of the Multisectoral Nutrition Strategy and endorsement of a 4-year Food Fortification Plan. Micronutrient deficiencies remain a public health problem and require coordinated, multi-year approaches.

In **South Sudan** steps were taken towards a Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan. The Ministry of Health, with WFP and Save the Children on behalf of the UN Network and Civil Society Alliance, organised a SUN advocacy workshop which led to agreement of strategic priorities.

In **Sudan**, the first national conference on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) was held in Khartoum. National nutrition committee and subcommittees have been activated and workshops on home fortification have been run. The first national micronutrient survey was conducted and the results will be used as baseline indicators for further work.

In **Tanzania**, nutrition issues have been incorporated into the Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP II) and Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN II) to promote nutrition sensitive actions.

In **Uganda**, the Office of the Prime Minister has held one-on-one engagements with all participating sectors to map and identify emerging issues affecting nutrition. The Government has reviewed the status of priority interventions for nutrition in the Sector Development Plans and 15 districts were supported to develop and review their Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plans.

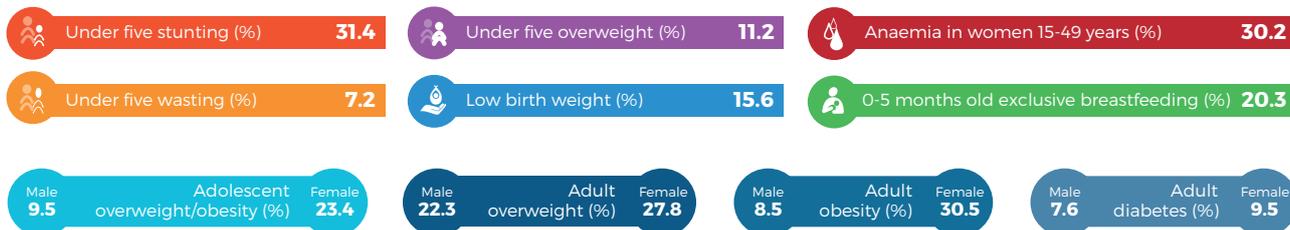
In **Zambia**, the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC), with GAIN, conducted an assessment of the monitoring system for fortified foods to strengthen enforcement. Micronutrient supplementation for under-five children showed significant performance against identified targets. High-impact nutrition sensitive interventions are also being incorporated in Government plans including the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP).

Zimbabwe is one of 9 SUN countries that will join the Global Financing Facility (GFF). Also, nine new District Food and Nutrition Security Committees were established (now 46 in total) and three food fairs were held which brought together private sector and academia around nutrition issues.

Botswana



Joined: April 2015
Population: 2.30 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BOTSWANA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

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	
2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available
2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available
2016	32%	2016	55%	2016	52%	2016	61%
2017	Not available	2017	Not available	2017	Not available	2017	Not available
2018	Not available	2018	Not available	2018	Not available	2018	Not available
2019	31%	2019	92%	2019	55%	2019	86%
2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED						66%	

The National Nutrition Task Team, a government-led multi-stakeholder platform, was inactive due to coordination challenges; however in late 2018 a new SUN Government Focal Point was appointed and meetings of the Technical Committee resumed.

Sector specific focal points for government ministries, academia, research, UN and the private sector have been identified and there are plans to establish SUN networks with nutrition work plans.

There is low donor presence due to Botswana's status as a middle-income status.

In March 2018, a workshop on nutrition mainstreaming was held including farmers and community leaders.

There is a multi-sectoral consultative process in place (e.g. review of the National Agriculture Development Policy).

Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA) periodically evaluates and analyses national policies and frameworks.

There is an annual rapid assessment conducted by the National Multi-Sectoral Committee for Drought and Vulnerability to ascertain the extent of risks posed to vulnerable groups.

The government tracks compliance for regulations: breastmilk substitute, maternity leave and work breaks for breastfeeding which are guaranteed under law.

Authorities conduct spot checks to check compliance with the legislation.

Some sectors have assessed the nutrition sensitivity of their policies and programmes to identify gaps and opportunities towards developing work plans.

The country now has a draft Nutrition Sensitive Social Protection Framework, however the MSP still does not have a common results framework (CRF).

Evaluation of programmes related to nutrition is done by several forums, one of them being the Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (VAA) committee.

The exercise includes combined collection, analysis, interpretation, and reporting of nutrition and food security data to inform the relationships and interactions between the two.

A budget tracking exercise was undertaken in 2017/18 for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes; the SUN Secretariat in Botswana is planning to include the exercise in their Annual Plan for 2019/2020.

Following a SUN Movement/UNICEF Public Financing Workshop, an action plan was developed with key recommendations to inform future planning and budget allocations.

The Government Accounting and Budgeting System (GABS) is in place to track real time financial expenditure and financial gaps/shortfalls for government programmes including those for nutrition.

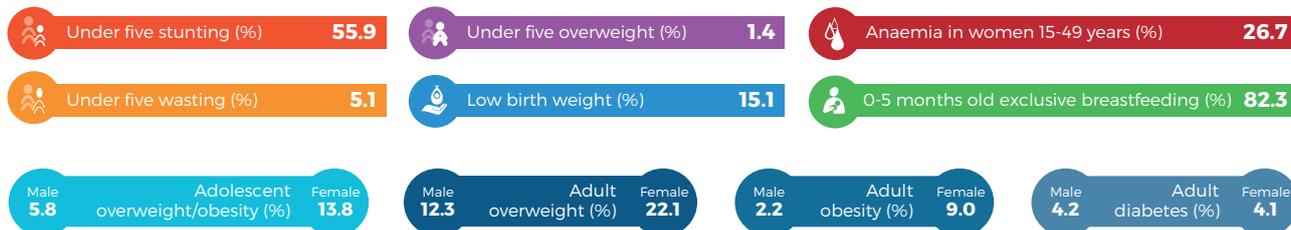
Most programmes are funded by Government, with development partners such as UNICEF, PEPFAR, EU, IFAD, WHO, FAO, and others also aiding disbursements.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Solicit technical/capacity support for MSP coordination mechanism building;
 - Heighten advocacy within non-health sectors and/or ministries to prioritise nutrition in their plans;
 - Form SUN networks, as well as multi-sectoral coordination at local levels.

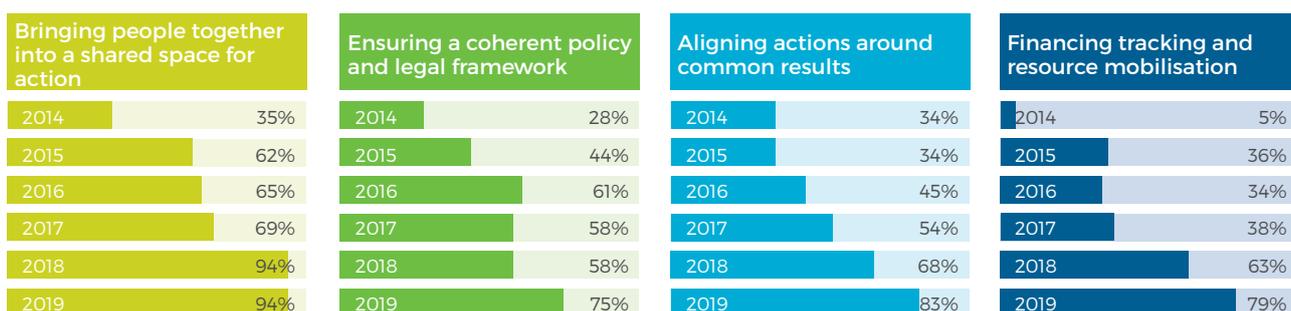
Burundi



Joined: February 2013
Population: 11.53 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BURUNDI



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 83%

The SUN business network has been set up. The academic and research network is now active and has made a strong contribution to creating a centre of excellence in Food Security and Nutrition (FSN).

Establishment of a long-term multi-sectoral coordination body: the Permanent Executive Secretariat for the multi-sectoral Food Security and Nutrition Platform "SEP/PMSAN" by presidential decree, headed by a Permanent Executive Secretary, who is also the SUN Focal Point.

The United Nations network has increased from five to eight members.

The multi-actor platform is in place in two provinces and underway in 16 others.

A policy on subsidized care and services for children under the age of five and women who are pregnant or giving birth is in place.

The development of a national advocacy and communications strategy for nutrition is planned.

Nutrition indicators are taken into account in national policy documents (Vision Burundi 2025 and the National Development Plan: PND 2018-2027) and even in various sector-specific strategies (notably Health, Education, Welfare Protection and Agriculture).

Regulatory frameworks for innovative actions, such as the fortification of foods, marketing of breast-milk substitutes and bio-fortification have been developed.

The map of nutrition interventions and actors has been produced.

A second-generation Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition (PSMSAN II) has been produced, with an accompanying monitoring and evaluation framework, budget and gap-analysis report. The PMSAN has a Steering Committee made up of 11 ministers.

The review of the implementation of the first-generation multi-sectoral strategic plan has helped to evaluate capacities, to ensure priorities are implemented in order.

Capacity building is gradually taking place at the various levels in each sector.

The Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition has been budgeted using standard tools, thanks to support from UN Agencies and civil-society networks working to strengthen nutrition and MQSUN+.

The total budget has been determined, as well as annual budgets and budgets for each strategic area.

Stakeholders have carried out a joint review of funds intended for nutrition programmes and activities, which has made it possible to measure the funding gaps.

Social audits have been carried out.

Government partners align their allocations with the priorities identified in the Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan.

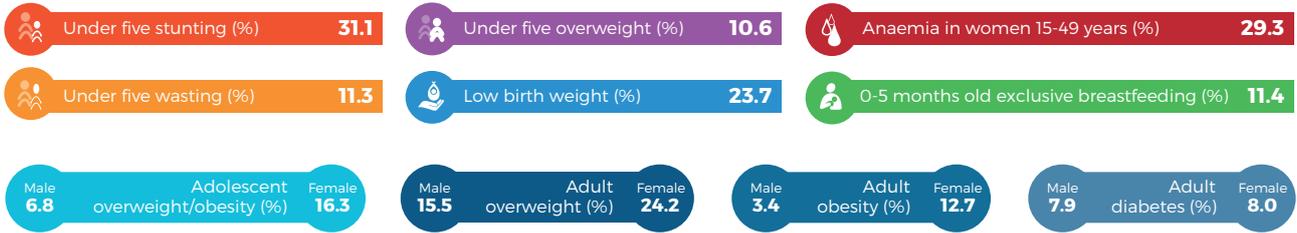
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Official launch of the PSMSAN II and UN Nutrition Agenda;
- Development of sectoral operational plans for the implementation of PSMSAN II;
- Creation of the National Technical Unit for the SEP/PMSAN;
- Organization of the National Nutrition Forum followed by a round table for donors;
- Creation of operational provincial platforms;
- Revival of the donors' network and strengthening of other SUN networks.

Comoros



Joined: December 2013
Population: 0.85 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/COMOROS



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

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
2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available
2015 Not available	2015 Not available	2015 Not available	2015 Not available
2016 Not available	2016 Not available	2016 Not available	2016 Not available
2017 21%	2017 22%	2017 3%	2017 2%
2018 Not available	2018 Not available	2018 Not available	2018 Not available
2019 18%	2019 50%	2019 57%	2019 58%
2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED			46%

Political commitment has resulted in nutrition becoming a priority in the National Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy.

There is no Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) but efforts are underway to establish one, although no official note has been signed in this regard.

An internal coordination mechanism has been recently established which enables regular meetings to be organised around different nutrition-related activities.

The Union of the Comoros has drawn up a National Food and Nutrition Policy 2018-2025 and a budgeted Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for 2019-2021.

A Code on the Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes and a food law are both in place. Regulatory texts governing the food law are currently being drafted.

A multi-sectoral action plan has been drawn up with the effective participation of the stakeholders and different ministries concerned, as well as partners and civil society.

Some actions reflective of national policies and priorities have been implemented (for example, revitalization of nutrition-friendly agricultural activity, PRESAN activities).

There is no joint mechanism to monitor the multi-sectoral action plan. Implementation is evaluated on the basis of the mid-term and annual reviews of each institution.

A three-year budgeted action plan is in place. More than 60 per cent of the funding for this plan's activities are linked to budgets available with partners. The government has not yet allocated a budget line item to nutrition.

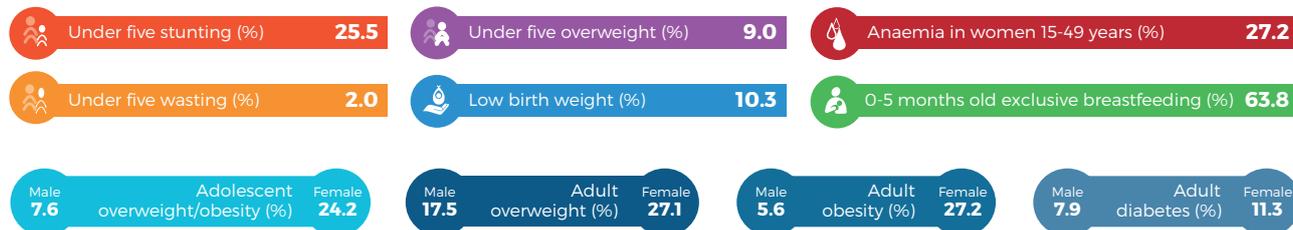
As there is no Multi-Sectoral Platform, the monitoring of allocations and expenditure is done through financial and activities reports shared with the government and technical partners.

2019-2020 PRIORITIES

Eswatini



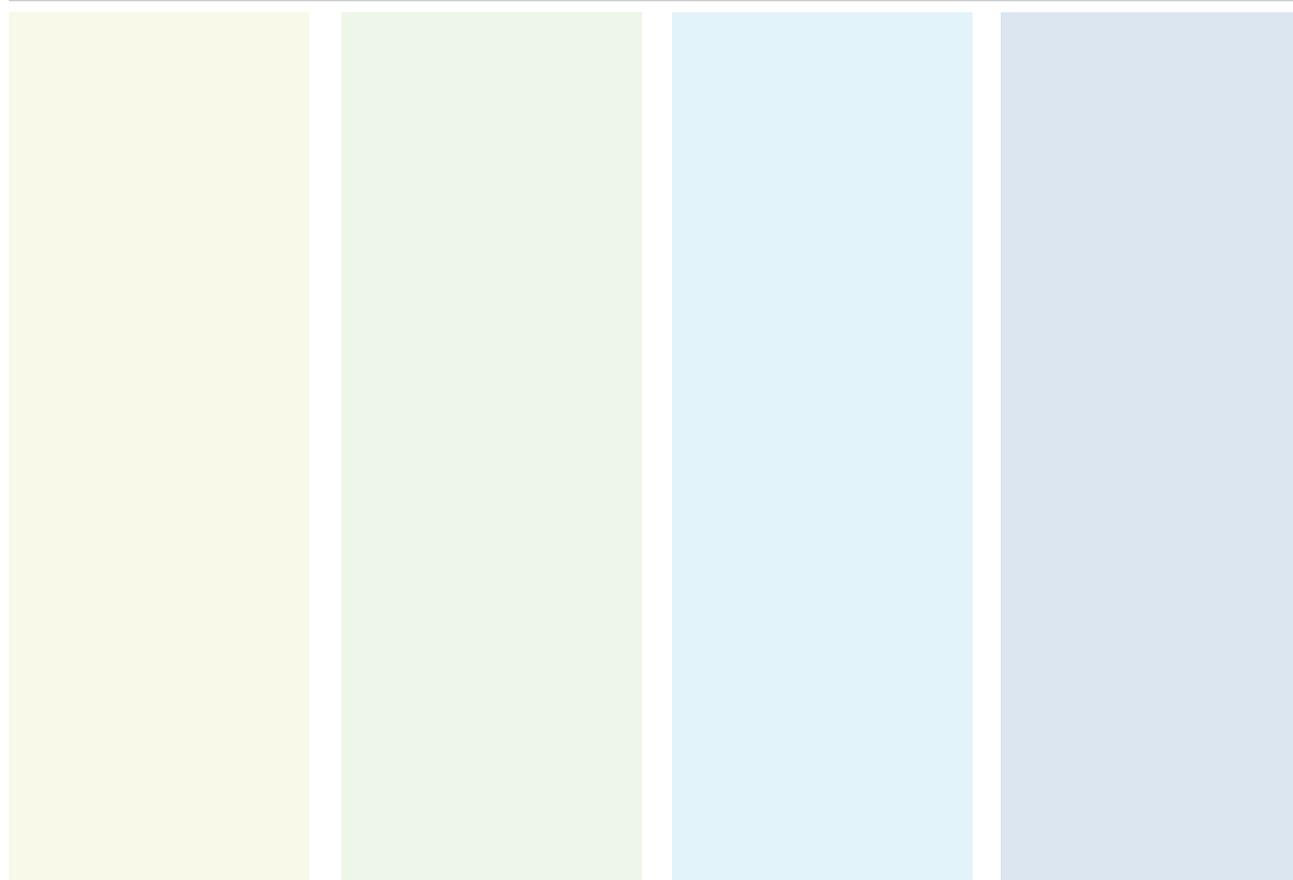
Joined: November 2013
Population: 1.15 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ESWATINI



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

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	
2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available
2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available
2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available
2017	Not available	2017	Not available	2017	Not available	2017	Not available
2018	Not available	2018	Not available	2018	Not available	2018	Not available
2019	Not available	2019	Not available	2019	Not available	2019	Not available

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED

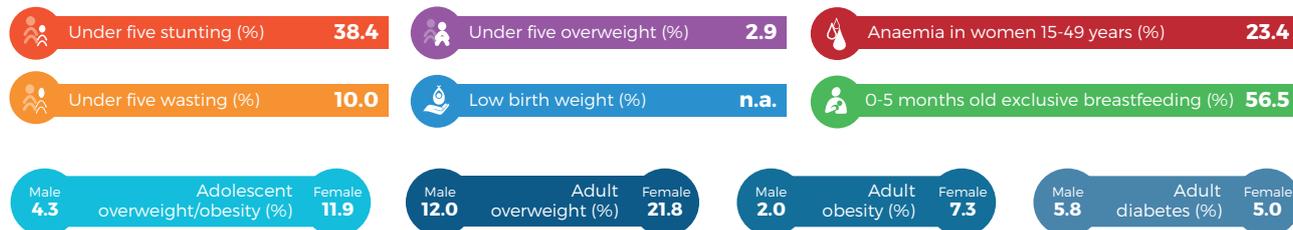


2019-2020 PRIORITIES

Ethiopia



Joined: September 2010
Population: 112.08 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ETHIOPIA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

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
2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available
2015 Not available	2015 Not available	2015 Not available	2015 Not available
2016 Not available	2016 Not available	2016 Not available	2016 Not available
2017 Not available	2017 Not available	2017 Not available	2017 Not available
2018 71%	2018 72%	2018 65%	2018 58%
2019 Not available	2019 Not available	2019 Not available	2019 Not available

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED

Multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms established at national and sub-national level with terms of reference. Performance regularly monitored through review meeting of Technical Committee the Coordination Body. The Coordination Body has reaffirmed its commitment by guiding and assuring approval of the New Food and Nutrition Policy.

To catalyse its implementation the government also made a commitment to end stunting in Ethiopia, Seqota Declaration, as a new way of nutrition coordination using Programme Delivery Unit.

Nutrition Leaders Network established, supported of Civil Society (ECSC).

Fruitful efforts have been made to endorse policies and strategies that support the implementation of the national nutrition programme. This includes the Food and Nutrition Policy, Food and Nutrition Strategy (awaiting endorsement), the Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture Strategy and UNISE monitoring system tested under Seqota Declaration.

Need for more intentional analysis of existing policy and use the data to influence the policy makers. Support from NIPN for generation of information and ECSC for sensitization and dissemination of the Food and Nutrition Policy of Ethiopia.

The National Nutrition Programme II (NNP II) and Seqota Declaration have enabled the sectors to plan and implement nutrition sensitive and specific interventions. The NNP II provided a common result framework where the government and stakeholders can utilize for planning, allocate adequate resources for execution and performance management. The Seqota Declaration is catalysing the NNP II implementing through its ending stunting vision in two regions but requires engaging all the regions.

The web-based monitoring system (UNISE), to collect NNP II implementation performance from sectors.

The government and in-country stakeholders, like ECSC, have put in place resources needed for NNP II and the Seqota Declaration. Sectors like education and agriculture have developed sector specific strategies. However, except some allocations on annual basis, multi-year commitment from the government to finance the NNP II is not clear. Some in-country stakeholders have made multi-year commitment which covers some parts of the NNP II.

The Government of Ethiopia allocated 16 million USD for multi-sector Seqota Declaration interventions for 2019/20.

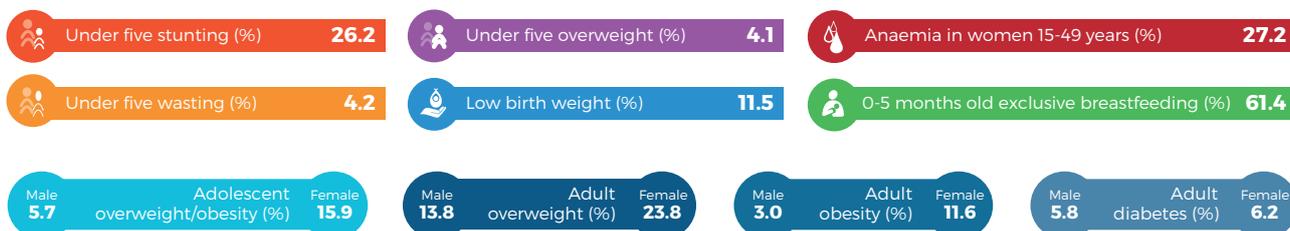
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Finalise Food and Nutrition Strategy (based on Policy) and ensure endorsement;
- Finalise establishment of the Food and Nutrition Agency and Council;
- Strengthening implementation of multisectoral plan of NNP and Seqota Declaration, across sectors and stakeholders; use UNISE for accountability;
- Evidence generation for inclusion of nutrition targets;
- Focused implementation on nutrition specific/sensitive interventions;
- Capacity building at district level.

Kenya



Joined: August 2012
Population: 52.57 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/KENYA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

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
2014: 35%	2014: 44%	2014: 39%	2014: 44%
2015: 44%	2015: 46%	2015: 44%	2015: 38%
2016: 75%	2016: 76%	2016: 66%	2016: 58%
2017: 58%	2017: 69%	2017: 54%	2017: 56%
2018: 69%	2018: 79%	2018: 78%	2018: 59%
2019: 63%	2019: 79%	2019: 75%	2019: 59%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 69%

<p>The Government of Kenya recognised nutrition and food security as a national issue and identified it as one of the governments' top four priorities.</p> <p>A multi-sectoral Kenya Nutrition Action Plan (KNAP 2019-2022) was developed.</p> <p>All SUN Networks have been working together and meeting on a regular basis.</p> <p>The government network fostered action to ensure multi-stakeholder engagement on nutrition issues and played a central role in formulating strategy and development of the plan.</p>	<p>The government initiated implementation of the advocacy strategy for nutrition in Kenya and the nutrition action plan.</p> <p>The SUN Business Network is developing a revised strategy to reflect the objectives and vision of the Kenya Nutrition Action Plan.</p> <p>The UN Network has been instrumental in generating up to date evidence which can be used for advocacy purposes. Two examples are the Investment Case for Kenya and the Cost of Hunger study.</p>	<p>The government network led development of the Kenya Nutrition Action Plan and the Food Nutrition Policy Implementation Framework.</p> <p>The Civil Society Alliance supported the translation of policy into a Common Results Framework (CRF) and led efforts to share best practices and lessons learnt through publications and reports.</p> <p>The UN Network supported the Nutrition Information working group, which plays a central role in monitoring and evaluating the Common Results Framework.</p>	<p>The Kenya Nutrition Action Plan is costed and is being used to guide resource mobilization and planning. All nutrition related actions at the national and county level are costed and a range of costing models are available.</p> <p>The Civil Society Alliance developed a budget analysis tool and a finance tracking tool for nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions. However, tracking budget expenditure remains a challenge at sub-national level.</p> <p>While the donor landscape is changing, the UN Network has ensured that needs and gaps are identified and resource mobilisation has continued.</p>
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2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Establish the Multi-Stakeholder Platform and strengthen platforms at national and subnational level;
- Launch the Food and Nutrition Security Policy, Implementation Framework and Agri-Nut strategy;
- Roll out the Nutrition Financial tracking tool;
- Support implementation of nutrition legislation;
- Disseminate the nutrition actions compendium;
- Mobilise resources for Network support.

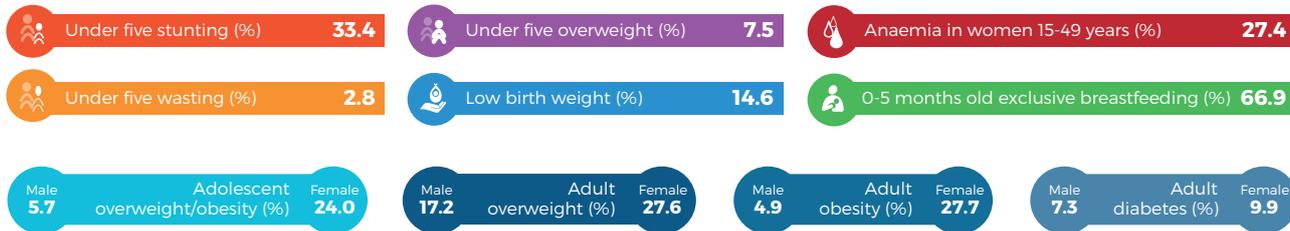
Lesotho



Joined: July 2014

Population: 2.13 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/LESOTHO



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

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
2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available
2015 4%	2015 8%	2015 8%	2015 0%
2016 Not available	2016 Not available	2016 Not available	2016 Not available
2017 28%	2017 34%	2017 26%	2017 4%
2018 45%	2018 59%	2018 40%	2018 13%
2019 50%	2019 63%	2019 64%	2019 32%
2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED			52%

Progress has been made towards establishment of the SUN national networks and the UN, Civil Society, Business and Media are now in place. However, lack of funding is a key barrier to their functionality.

Setting up all SUN national networks is a prerequisite to establishing the multi-stakeholder platform, and so it is a priority to make progress on this in the coming year.

Lesotho is committed to the implementation of a national nutrition agenda.

Progress achieved so far has been in relation to development of the relevant policy and legal frameworks. Enforcement has been slow.

The draft Food Fortification Regulation is now complete and is awaiting finalisation.

Advocacy and communication activities have supported nutrition activities at the national level.

Unfortunately, budget allocations have not been sufficient to meet the commitments made towards addressing malnutrition at a national or subnational level.

Nutrition stakeholders have aligned actions on a number of research activities and studies, which will inform objectives and commitments going forward.

Several initiatives have been undertaken, mostly focused on resource mobilisation rather than the tracking of nutrition investments.

In 2020, Lesotho is committed to improve resource mobilisation through contributions to nutrition from the business sector and are a range of incentives for the private sector to get involved, and the development of innovative financing mechanisms including corporate social responsibility.

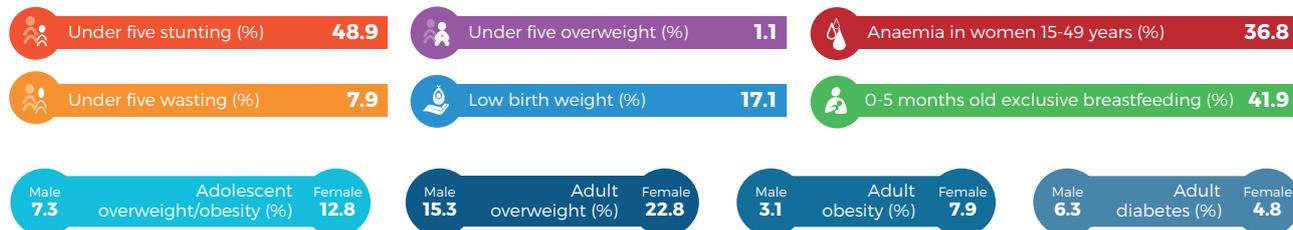
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Establishing a functional Multi-Stakeholder Platform;
- Developing of clear financial frameworks;
- Prioritising nutrition specific sensitive interventions and their implementation;
- Building an enabling environment through advocacy, communication and knowledge sharing;
- Improving nutrition related policies and legislation.

Madagascar



Joined: February 2012
Population: 26.97 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MADAGASCAR



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

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
2014: 62%	2014: 56%	2014: 54%	2014: 54%
2015: 76%	2015: 76%	2015: 75%	2015: 53%
2016: 76%	2016: 73%	2016: 75%	2016: 73%
2017: 76%	2017: 73%	2017: 75%	2017: 63%
2018: 69%	2018: 54%	2018: 57%	2018: 41%
2019: 69%	2019: 58%	2019: 69%	2019: 46%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 61%

<p>Civil-society, private-sector, academic networks, parliamentarians, the United Nations and donors have all expanded and consolidated their position by creating executive secretariats and electing officers.</p> <p>The participation of several Ministries (Population, Communications, Health, Agriculture, Livestock Farming, Fishing, Education, Water, Trade, Industry, Justice and Defence) along with the existence of budget lines for nutrition, has involved several decentralised technical departments in implementing programmes coordinated by Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Groups.</p>	<p>A budgeted Implementation Plan, combined with a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (finalised in 2019) supports the National Plan for Nutrition Action (PNAN III).</p> <p>Key actors in nutrition have engaged in advocacy to include nutrition in the new government's Emergence Programme for Madagascar (2020-2025).</p> <p>The government has signed the implementation order for iodation and fluoridation of salt produced by the National Salt Committee (a multisectoral platform) and its application is monitored by region.</p> <p>The National Alliance for Food Fortification (ANFA) and food standardization is operational.</p>	<p>Leading partners and bilateral/multilateral donors have aligned their projects with the PNAN III and the Common Results Framework (CRF) at the national level, while each region has developed its own CRF, whose objectives guide the implementation of local programmes and projects.</p> <p>Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Groups organise meetings to monitor achievements and feed information on performance against indicators up to the national level.</p> <p>They have access to recent data from the national Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey carried out in 2019, on the nutritional status of populations.</p>	<p>The PNAN III has been costed and a round table for all partners has been planned to ensure it is funded and implemented.</p> <p>A budget analysis of specific domestic investments with a connection to nutrition has been carried out to support advocacy efforts with the government.</p>
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2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Mapping of nutrition actors and interventions;
- National survey of micronutrient deficiencies;
- Donors' round table;
- Mid-term review of the PNAN III.

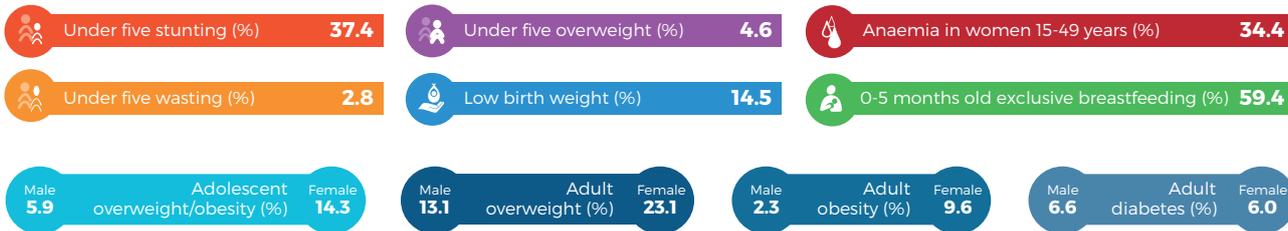
Malawi



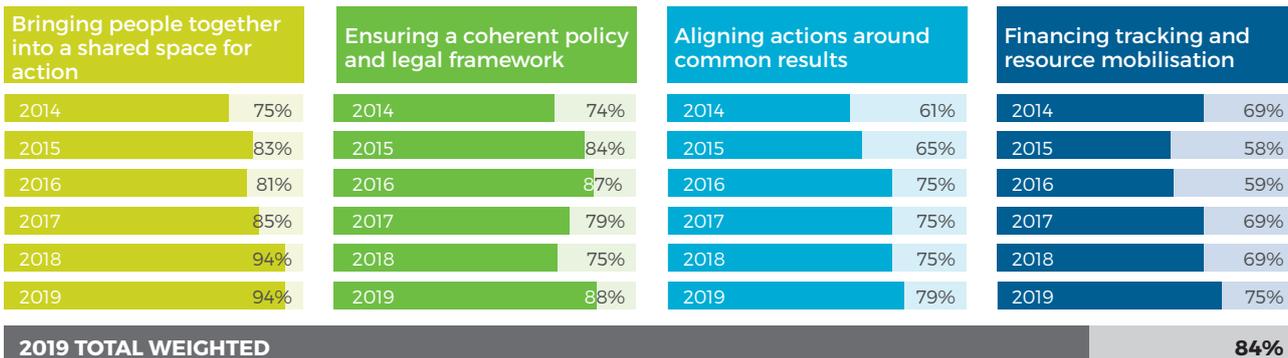
Joined: March 2011

Population: 18.63 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MALAWI



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



Multi-sectoral coordination platforms are in place and are functional at national, district and community levels.

Through continuous advocacy by the Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS and in collaboration with Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Malawi has placed four nutritionists in each district.

All multi-sectoral coordination structures are institutionalized and are being led by Government with active participation of the SUN networks.

The Government undertook consultation, review and validation from the multi-stakeholder platform on the Food and Nutrition Bill, Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition Strategy, Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy II, Adolescent Nutrition Strategy, Agriculture Sector Food and Nutrition Strategy and National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy and Parenting education manual.

Mandatory fortification is enforced with regulatory monitoring mechanisms at national and district level.

Development and review of nutrition activities is consultative, and platforms exist to share best practice.

Capacity at sub-national level has been strengthened with the placement of a senior position to coordinate and provide oversight.

A National multi-sectoral Nutrition Information system is being developed and will be rolled out to districts.

Three new reporting modules (Fortification, Resource Tracking and Care group) are now integrated in the NNIS and inform evidence-based decision making at the district-level.

The Nutrition Resource Tracking System is aligned with the National Multi-Sector Nutrition Policy (2018-22) priority areas.

Advocacy to increase allocation of resources to nutrition continued and as a result development partners have increased funding to nutrition activities.

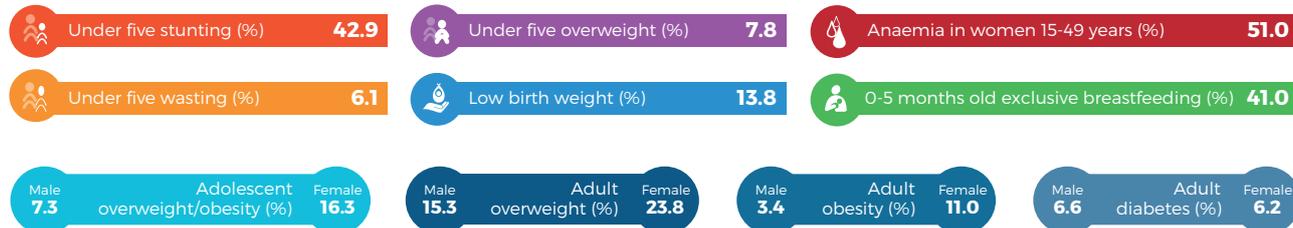
Financial gaps were identified using the Resource Tracking System. The development of a resource mobilization strategy is ongoing.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Enactment of the Food and Nutrition Bill;
 - Implementation of the Agriculture Sector Food and Nutrition Strategy (2019-23) and Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy II (2019-23);
 - Implementation of an integrated Early Child Development Policy;
 - Implementation of SUN Business Network strategy (2019-23);
 - Strengthen national monitoring and evaluation systems and district reporting.

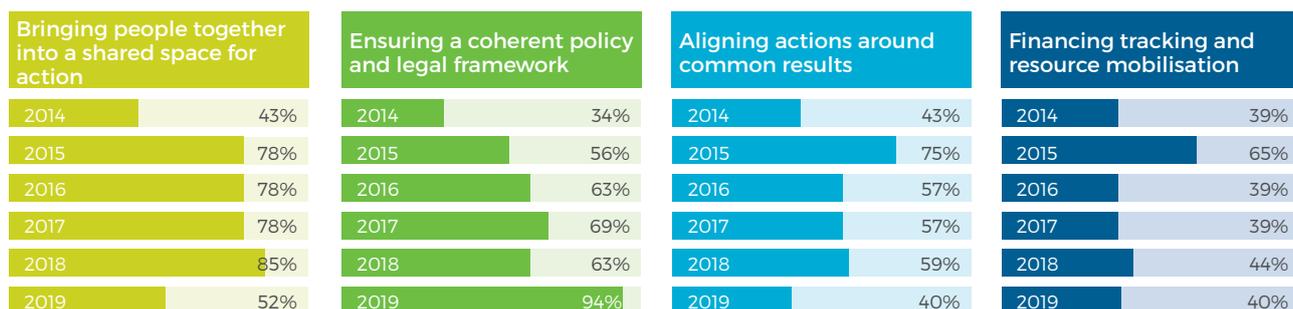
Mozambique



Joined: August 2011
Population: 30.37 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MOZAMBIQUE



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 57%

<p>National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONSAN) is now operational. Two meetings were convened and led by the Prime Minister of Mozambique who is the president of this council.</p> <p>Council of Ministers approved the decree to re-define the work of CONSAN, a step towards operationalising it at provincial (COPSAN) and district level (CODSAN).</p> <p>Technical Working Group of the 2010-2020 Programme for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition (GT-PAMRDC) was consolidated at provincial and district levels.</p> <p>National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (EESAN) III was formulated.</p>	<p>With ESAN III and CONSAN in place, Mozambique now has a coherent and legal framework in place. WFP, UNICEF, FAO and WHO contributed to development of ESAN with technical input.</p> <p>Overall policy, strategies and legal framework on nutrition are favourable for the collaboration and development of coordinated interventions, including the SUN Business Network to further engage in the nutrition agenda.</p> <p>The SUN Civil Society Network is participating actively in the Working Group for the National Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition (GT PAMRDC) and at the Nutrition Partners Forum.</p>	<p>Through the Nutrition Partners Forum, different nutrition stakeholders share plans and identify potential synergies for collaboration and implementation.</p> <p>All UN agencies support the actualization of the ESAN III and the PAMRDC. Each agency is active at the policy and programmatic levels. There are two joint programmes of the UN that were implemented during the reporting period to further support national policy and priorities: Lean season nutrition response and resilience building in Mozambique.</p> <p>UN Network supported a mapping exercise.</p> <p>Joint Journalism Prize for Nutrition launched.</p>	<p>SBNMOZ secured funds for the implementation of its strategy until 2020 and also undertook fundraising initiatives to respond to specific issues such as the cyclones. SBNMOZ developed a roadmap to assist the recovery of the food systems after natural disasters.</p> <p>UN Network contributed to a TOR to develop a Mozambique Nutrition Financial Tracking, Budgeting and Resource Mobilization Framework. This is supported through Nutrition International.</p>
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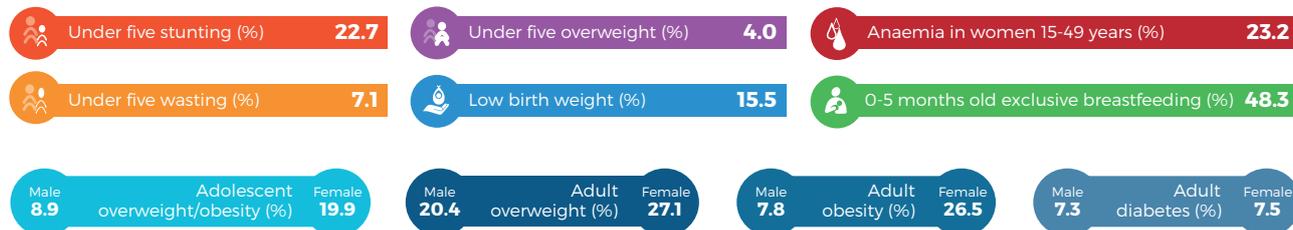
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Improve the coordination of food and nutrition stakeholders at all levels;
- Finalise the approval of and then implement the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (ESAN) III;
- Finalise and utilise the findings from the baseline survey that was conducted;
- Conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of Food Security and Nutrition activities.

Namibia



Joined: September 2011
Population: 2.50 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NAMIBIA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

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
2014: 54%	2014: 34%	2014: 43%	2014: 41%
2015: 65%	2015: 50%	2015: 58%	2015: 35%
2016: 67%	2016: 71%	2016: 76%	2016: 76%
2017: 79%	2017: 71%	2017: 76%	2017: 76%
2018: 73%	2018: 84%	2018: 75%	2018: 50%
2019: 79%	2019: 76%	2019: 63%	2019: 70%
2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED			72%

The Food Security and Nutrition Council (FSNC), chaired by the Prime Minister ensures that nutrition is a national priority and coordinates all food and nutrition programming.

The Namibia Alliance for Improved Nutrition (NAFIN) continues its historic Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) role convening ministries, UN, donors, CSOs, business and academia to quarterly meetings co-chaired by the former prime minister and the deputy minister in the Prime Minister's office.

Parliamentarians signed a "manifesto" supporting nutrition.

Operationalising coordination platforms at subnational level ongoing.

A Zero Hunger Road Map is being coordinated by the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare.

The Namibia FSN Policy and revised coordination structures are in final stages of review and will replace the 1995 version.

The Office of the Prime Minister is finalising a costed FSN Policy Implementation Action Plan (IAP), including stakeholder commitments.

Improved regulations on the marketing of breastmilk substitutes and food safety have been drafted for submission to Parliament.

Institutionalising secretariats for FSN Council and NAFIN are inscribed in the UN Partnership Framework.

The Implementation Action Plan (IAP) of the National FSN Policy is the Common Results Framework for nutrition implementation.

The costed five-year IAP will be finalised in 2019 and will include joint monitoring and evaluation tools.

Since the 2013 Demographic and Health Survey, little national-level data collection or analysis has taken place for nutrition.

An inclusive costing exercise is underway through the development of the FSN Policy Implementation Action Plan.

The current financial system is able to track expenditure on nutrition in the health sector, but not in other sectors.

Upper-middle income country status limits access to ODA and government is seeking to reduce public expenditure.

The governmental Medium-Term Expenditure Framework does not have a disaggregated nutrition line.

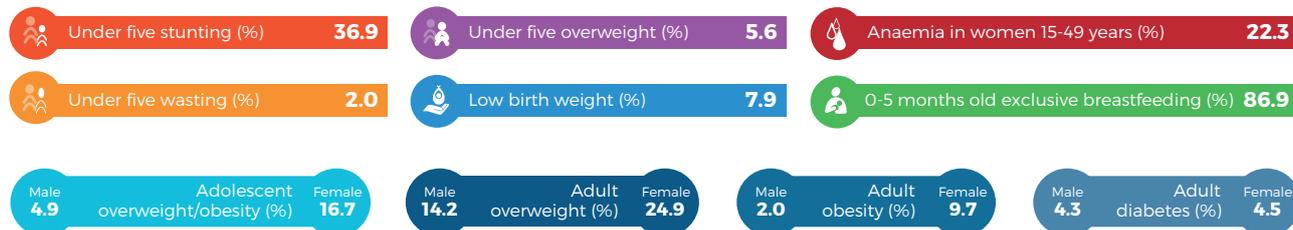
The Health Sector Public Expenditure Review found that "spending on nutritional deficiencies is negligible".

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Operationalize subnational coordination structures;
 - Enhance private sector involvement in coordination structures;
 - Restructure NAFIN in line with the re-established FSNC to enhance accountability and sustainability;
 - The FSN Council will work towards finalising pending legislation and enforcement of existing laws;
 - Improving coordinated national and subnational nutritional surveillance systems.

Rwanda



Joined: December 2011
Population: 12.63 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/RWANDA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

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
2014: 76%	2014: 70%	2014: 65%	2014: 56%
2015: 90%	2015: 80%	2015: 83%	2015: 69%
2016: Not available	2016: Not available	2016: Not available	2016: Not available
2017: Not available	2017: Not available	2017: Not available	2017: Not available
2018: 72%	2018: 62%	2018: 89%	2018: 63%
2019: 94%	2019: 89%	2019: 94%	2019: 65%
2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED			86%

The Government of Rwanda recognises that malnutrition is a multi-sectoral challenge that requires all actors to work together.

The National Food, Nutrition and WASH technical working group is a multi-sectoral platform led by the National Early Childhood Development Programme (NECDP) and is where actors now meet to discuss nutrition issues.

SUN Networks are working collaboratively. The UN Network, Donor Network, Civil Society Network and the academic institutions are members of the Food, Nutrition and WASH technical working group which is chaired by the government and co-chaired by USA.

The National Food Fortification Law has now been signed and approved.

The government, in collaboration with SUN Networks, developed a National Social Behaviour Change and Communication Strategy for Integrated Early Child Development, Nutrition and WASH (2018-2024).

The Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes is not yet established but this is a priority of the Food, Nutrition and WASH Technical working group of August-September 2019.

The new national nutrition policy is at the final stage of development. The National Early Childhood Development strategic plan (NECDP) includes a Common Results Framework and has been finalised and will be soon costed.

Stakeholders now ensure that their nutrition actions are in line with the national nutrition policy and strategic plan. They develop their annual work plans in relation to the priorities of the government through the multi-sectoral coordination platform which is led by the NECDP.

The National Early Child Development Strategic Plan 2018-2024 has been finalised and will be costed soon.

Civil Society organisations conducted a nutrition budget analysis.

The Government, in collaboration with the World Bank, analysed nutrition expenditure to estimate what was required for scale up and estimate the effect of malnutrition on the health sector.

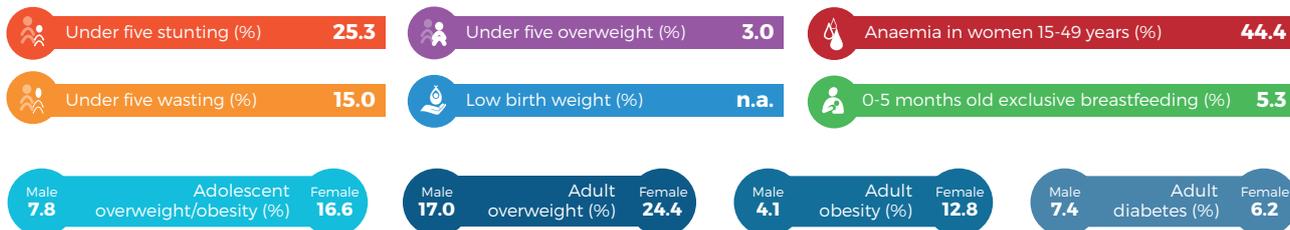
A key challenge is that most stakeholder funding continues to depend on external sources, making it difficult to predict or plan for multi-year funding capacity.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Introduction of the length mat at community level as a tool for assessing stunting;
 - Dissemination of the National Nutrition Policy, Early Child Development Strategic Plan and the revised MIYCN counselling package;
 - Finalise the code of marketing of breast-milk substitutes;
 - Development of the national nutrition strategic plan;
 - Creation of an online library for nutrition information;
 - Introduction of the nutrition financing analysis tool.

Somalia



Joined: June 2014
Population: 15.44 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SOMALIA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

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
2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available
2015 29%	2015 12%	2015 21%	2015 22%
2016 41%	2016 34%	2016 16%	2016 8%
2017 48%	2017 8%	2017 0%	2017 0%
2018 72%	2018 71%	2018 42%	2018 40%
2019 75%	2019 71%	2019 57%	2019 23%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 57%

<p>There is strong political commitment from the Office of the Prime Minister and key ministries to improve nutrition.</p> <p>The Somaliland sub-national focal point was appointed enabling stronger coordination.</p> <p>Engagement with Civil Society Networks, Academia, Business and donors continues to grow.</p> <p>The national and sub-national nutrition cluster meets regularly. Nutrition is also a discussion point for the health cluster and donor group.</p>	<p>The Somalia Multisectoral Nutrition Strategy has been endorsed and costing of the strategy is under way.</p> <p>The implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP) is ongoing, and the Minister of Health is setting milestones for the nutrition section.</p> <p>A dedicated roadmap for social human development is in place and includes nutrition indicators and SUN milestones for 2018-20.</p> <p>Food safety regulations do not yet exist. Laws on maternal protection, paternal and paternity leave exists but are not enforced.</p>	<p>All actors align their programmes to national development. Nutrition targets are in line with targets in the nutrition chapter of the National Development Plan.</p> <p>Line ministries report their progress on these milestones in the national roadmaps and share the same information with the relevant teams at the Office of the Prime Minister.</p> <p>There is political commitment from government leaders and development partners to mobilise technical expertise however, funding remains a challenge.</p>	<p>The Humanitarian Response Plan remains the key fundraising strategy for nutrition and is where pledges are disbursed and tracked.</p> <p>A Government Public Financial Management system (PMF) is now in place and is tracking government contributions.</p> <p>There has been an increase in funding resilience and development activities. However, these are still lower than humanitarian short-term funding and insufficient to meet the country's nutrition needs.</p>
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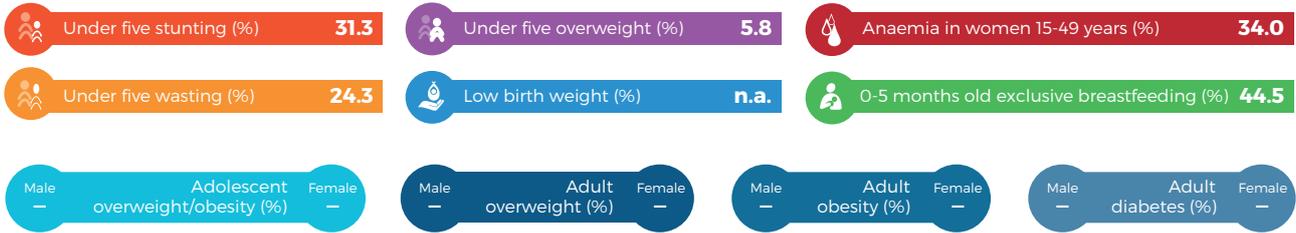
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Review, develop, harmonize and operationalize the relevant policies and strategies for improved nutrition;
- Establish a Centre of Excellence for nutrition;
- Enhance coordination of nutrition advocacy;
- Integrate nutrition into curriculum of primary and higher education;
- Engage parliamentarians for legislative advocacy;
- Develop national nutrition investment cases

South Sudan



Joined: June 2013
Population: 11.06 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SOUTH-SUDAN



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

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
2014	2014	2014	2014
Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2015	2015	2015	2015
Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2016	2016	2016	2016
11%	0%	0%	0%
2017	2017	2017	2017
30%	16%	36%	4%
2018	2018	2018	2018
50%	21%	0%	12%
2019	2019	2019	2019
69%	38%	25%	19%
2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED			38%

The South Sudan Multi-Stakeholder Platform is growing ensuring that nutrition is receiving the attention of line Ministries, with promising commitment to mobilize domestic resources for nutrition.

The Academia and Parliament Networks are now established, enabling coordination and sharing of experiences and lessons learned at national level.

The SUN Steering Committee continues to provide technical advice, and the UN and Civil Society Alliance networks maintain a strong role.

Existing clusters (Nutrition, WASH, Health and FSL) have supported advocacy, mobilization and coordination.

The Community Management of Acute Malnutrition and Maternal and Infant and Young Child Nutrition guidelines and strategies were rolled out.

The National Health Policy (2016-25) includes improved nutrition and health services.

Monitoring of progress under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is ongoing.

The SUN Steering Committee continued advocating for the development of a costed strategy, legal frameworks and food and nutrition policy documents.

The road map for Multisectoral Nutrition Costed Strategy (MNCS) has been drafted.

The Common Results Framework is yet to be developed. However, nutrition actions are integrated in the Health and Nutrition Package of the Ministry of Health, through an annual nutrition workplan.

Humanitarian nutrition interventions are included in the Humanitarian Response Plan, and nutrition outcomes are tracked through the Nutrition Information System managed by the Nutrition Cluster, UNICEF and World Food Programme.

The Government is finalising the District Health Information Software, to collect and measure health and nutrition data.

Lifesaving nutrition actions, particularly the management of acute malnutrition remains a priority due to the protracted emergency context and limited funding.

The humanitarian cluster currently leads prioritization and donor engagement however, the SUN Steering Committee continues to advocate for more resources, including domestic resources.

A multi-year nutrition costed strategy is yet to be developed. Tracking of donors' contributions for nutrition is done by the Nutrition Cluster. The Government has limited resources to establish financial tracking of the national nutrition budget.

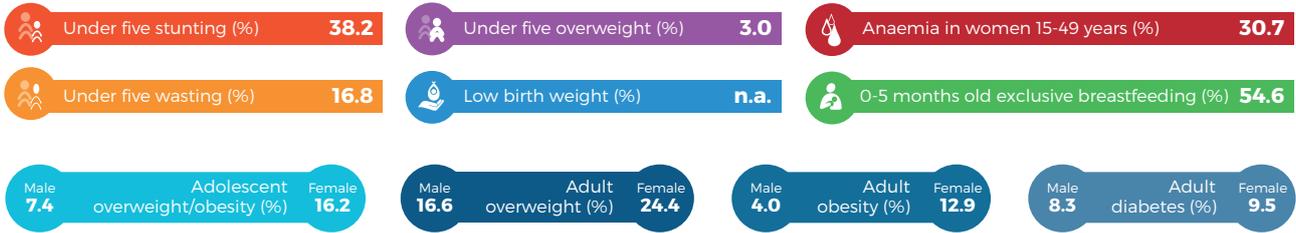
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Develop a Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Costed strategic plan and finalise the Nutrition Policy;
- Appoint a SUN Business and SUN Donor Network Convenor;
- Scale-up nutrition sensitive interventions and improve quality and diversity of nutrition-specific activities;
- Strengthen national Multi Stakeholder Platform and establish a sub-national platform;
- Improved advocacy to increase funding.

Sudan



Joined: October 2015
Population: 42.81 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SUDAN



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

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	
2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available
2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available
2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available
2017	13%	2017	25%	2017	25%	2017	29%
2018	25%	2018	25%	2018	31%	2018	17%
2019	25%	2019	25%	2019	27%	2019	17%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 24%

<p>The establishment of the SUN Academia and Research Network and the subsequent successful nomination of the Faculty of Medicine at the Khartoum university as a convener marks another step towards a fully inclusive Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP).</p> <p>Although the current nutrition interventions focus on the treatment of acute malnutrition there is an ongoing and gradual shift towards longer term activities, in particular the prevention of stunting. The National Multi-sector Nutrition Plan (NMNP), including mapping of all nutrition interventions, is underway.</p>	<p>Nutrition is emphasized within the current NHSS 2014-2018 as part of the basic package of Public Health Care service. Nutrition is among the core programmes addressed through Maternal and Child Health Acceleration Plan. Guidelines and protocols have been developed for Community Management of Acute Malnutrition, the hospital management of Severe Acute Malnutrition and Infant and Young Child Feeding to improve service provision.</p>	<p>The SUN MSP is active at the national level. Civil Society in particular are starting to reach out on behalf of SUN MSP to the sub-national level. The SUN MSP however is still only working regularly at the national with no formalised decentralization or mechanisms at the sub-national level.</p>	<p>The SUN Donor Network has started the development of a tool for mapping their nutrition interventions across the country. Donors will soon be able to align and integrate better their actions. The national nutrition investment case contributed to designing broad expenditure budget lines as well as prioritization of the funding allocation. The committee looking at the investment case was formed by the SUN Focal Point and continues to work on setting up a clear prioritization criterion for the expenditure of existing and eventually fund mobilization.</p>
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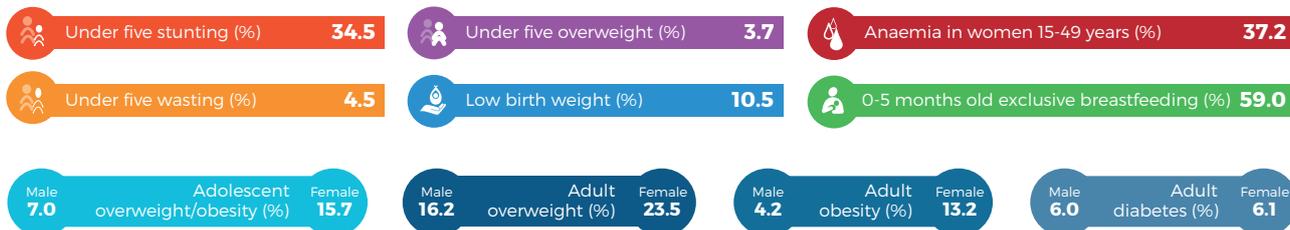
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- To finalize the National Multi-sector Nutrition Plan.
- To understand better current available resources so shortfalls can be fully identified.
- Scale-up in areas where needs are highest and resources are lowest.

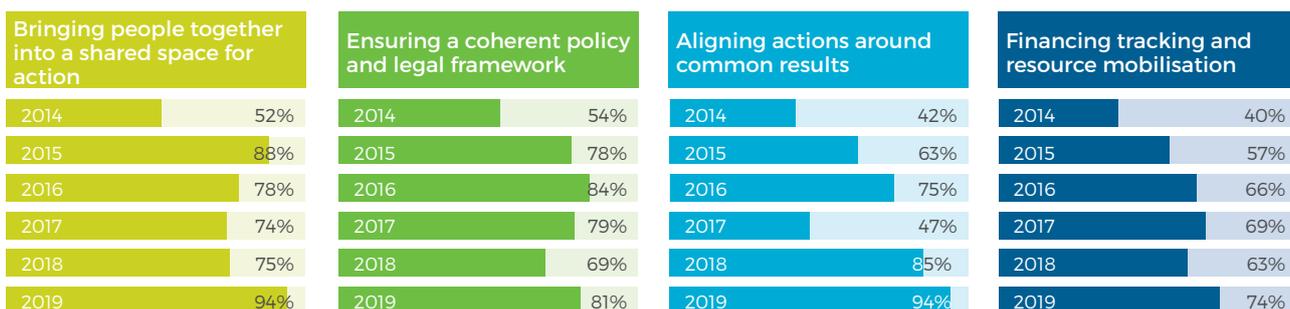
Tanzania



Joined: June 2011
Population: 58.01 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/TANZANIA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 86%

<p>The Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) has brought together all stakeholders through thematic working groups, reviews and quarterly meetings. Despite progress, members of the key sectors are not yet adequately engaged in the nutrition steering committees at regional and local levels.</p> <p>The National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP) 2016 - 2021 is used as a guideline by stakeholders for implementing nutrition-related activities.</p> <p>The Civil Society Network convenor conducts capacity building meetings for its grassroots members.</p>	<p>The NMNAP continues to provide guidance and promote political engagement on nutrition issues.</p> <p>Findings from national surveys have been used to continuously improve and develop advocacy messages in events such as World Breastfeeding Week 2018, Child Health and Nutrition Month (CHNM), World Food Day and World AIDS Day.</p> <p>The Universal Salt Iodation (USI) is being regularly reinforced among salt producers to ensure that salt produced is adequately iodized.</p> <p>A National Nutrition Social and Behavioural Change Communication kit was disseminated in some areas.</p>	<p>The mid-term review of the NMNAP was launched in 2019 to evaluate progress and financial commitments.</p> <p>Nutrition issues have been incorporated into the Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP II) and Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN II) to promote nutrition sensitive actions.</p> <p>Implementation capacity of nutrition interventions at sub-national level were assessed through the Annual Work Plan (AWP) and Bottleneck Analysis (BNA). Findings served as the basis for planning and budgeting for 2019/20.</p>	<p>The NMNAP is a costed plan for implementing nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions and to create an enabling environment for nutrition. Funding gaps were identified and resource mobilisation is now underway.</p> <p>A Public Expenditure Review for Nutrition (PER) was conducted in 2018 to review the allocation and expenditure for nutrition interventions.</p> <p>Nutrition budgets for Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities were tracked in the 2018 AWP.</p> <p>An improved Monitoring and Evaluation System for tracking nutrition related expenditure is ongoing.</p>
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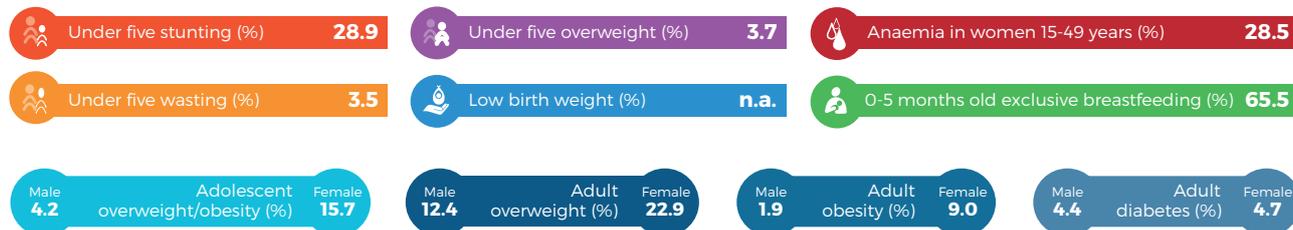
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Establish an academia platform;
- Advocate for nutrition issues to be mainstreamed during policy review;
- Finalise the NMNAP mid-term review and disseminate findings;
- Finalise the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Information System and Nutrition Cockpit;
- Strengthen tracking of nutrition budgets;
- Improve capacity of nutrition stakeholders on nutrition data documentation and planning.

Uganda



Joined: March 2011
Population: 44.27 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/UGANDA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

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
2014: 37%	2014: 34%	2014: 41%	2014: 43%
2015: Not available	2015: Not available	2015: Not available	2015: Not available
2016: 81%	2016: 82%	2016: 75%	2016: 57%
2017: 100%	2017: 83%	2017: 84%	2017: 75%
2018: 100%	2018: 94%	2018: 100%	2018: 75%
2019: 85%	2019: 94%	2019: 100%	2019: 65%
2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED			86%

The National Coordination mechanism is well established, with links to national and local Government and community levels.

The Office of the Prime Minister has held one-on-one engagements with all implementing partners and sectors to clearly map, identify and follow-up on any emerging issues affecting nutrition programming.

Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Stakeholder mapping and coverage is in place to facilitate coordination of stakeholders at national and local Government level.

A Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Technical Committee meeting is held on a quarterly basis.

The Government reviewed implementation of the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP I) implementation. Findings have informed the development of the second UNAP 2018-2025 which will be approved by Cabinet by the end of 2019.

In addition, a draft National Nutrition Policy has been developed and submitted to Cabinet for approval.

Uganda is developing a 3rd National Development Plan and nutrition interventions are being prioritized in the different programmes and sectors.

The Strategic Review of UNAP has been undertaken through regional and national consultative meetings.

Standard operating procedures for Nutrition Governance at all levels have been developed and will be validated by the end of 2019.

In 2018, the Government of Uganda held review meetings with stakeholders on the implementation status of priority interventions for nutrition in the Sector Development Plans. 15 districts were supported to develop and review their Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plans.

Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive budget lines have been identified from Sector Development Plans (2015-2020) and budget framework papers (2017-2020) to support UNAP implementing sectors.

Although individual sectors have been able to mobilise additional resources based on the gaps identified, there is a need to cost high-impact nutrition interventions.

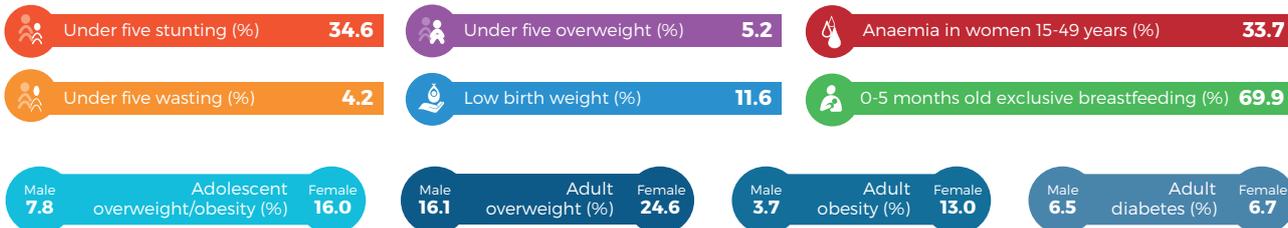
Budget transparency for nutrition remains low, due to the high level of aggregation between nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific spending.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Conduct a stakeholder mapping and capacity assessment for UNAP II stakeholders and design a capacity development plan;
 - Develop a training package for agricultural extension;
 - Finalize and launch the UNAP II;
 - Develop an investment case for nutrition;
 - Support local government to develop Nutrition Action Plans aligned to UNAP II;
 - Establish the SUN Business Network.

Zambia



Joined: December 2010
Population: 17.86 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ZAMBIA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

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
2014	2014	2014	2014
Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2015	2015	2015	2015
53%	66%	63%	44%
2016	2016	2016	2016
69%	58%	63%	54%
2017	2017	2017	2017
83%	44%	81%	62%
2018	2018	2018	2018
89%	63%	50%	54%
2019	2019	2019	2019
89%	49%	69%	63%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED

68%

SUN Networks are in place and operating consistently. Efforts are underway to revitalise the Academia and Research Network.

Special Committee of Permanent Secretaries on Nutrition was instrumental in tracking progress on implementation of the food and nutrition components of key plans: 7th National Development Plan, National Food and Nutrition policy, Multisectoral National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan 2017-2021 and Scaling Up Nutrition/1st 1000 Most Critical Days Programme (MCDP).

An increasing number of partners have aligned activities to the national Multi-Sectoral Platform (MSP).

National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC), with GAIN, conducted an assessment of the monitoring system for fortified foods to strengthen enforcement.

Ministry of Health and WHO assessed the capacity of laboratories to analyze fortified food samples.

The National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) is currently under review. Nutrition sensitive agriculture interventions have been incorporated and also in the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services strategic plan (2017-21).

Stakeholder consultations are ongoing for Food Safety and the Food and Nutrition Bill.

The common Results Framework (CRF) yet is to be finalised, but there is commitment to do so.

Key ministries have aligned their programmes with the 7th National Development Plan (NDP).

Micronutrient supplementation for under-five children showed significant performance against these targets.

High-impact nutrition sensitive interventions are incorporated in Government plans including National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP).

District Nutrition Coordinating Committees (DNCCs) being established as framework for coordination.

National Food Consumption and Micronutrient survey underway.

The Government remains committed to actualize the \$40 US dollars per under-five child per year.

Nutrition CPs honored their commitment to fund nutrition specific and sensitive interventions of the MCDPI including the transitional phase.

The lack of a comprehensive financial mechanism to track nutrition budget allocations, releases, and expenditures for both Government and donors/Nutrition CPs is an ongoing challenge.

2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Mobilise support for accelerated roll out of the MCDPII implementation with focus on increasing beneficiary and geographic (district) coverage;
- Operationalization of the Common Results Framework;
- Update the M&E system and expand to non-SUN funded districts;
- Advocate for enactment of the Food and Nutrition Bill;
- Strengthen budget tracking mechanisms.

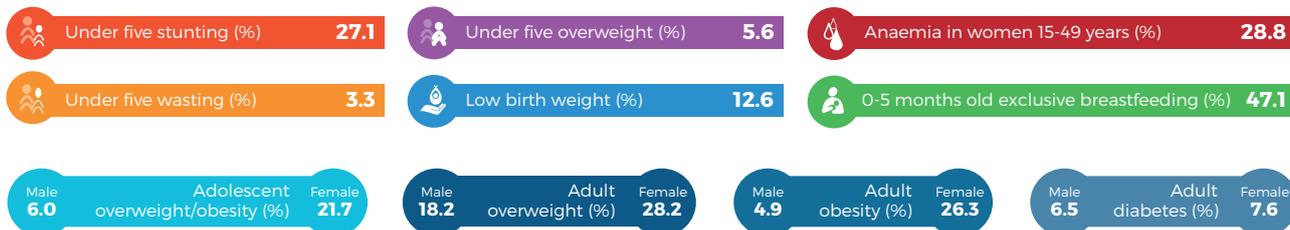
Zimbabwe



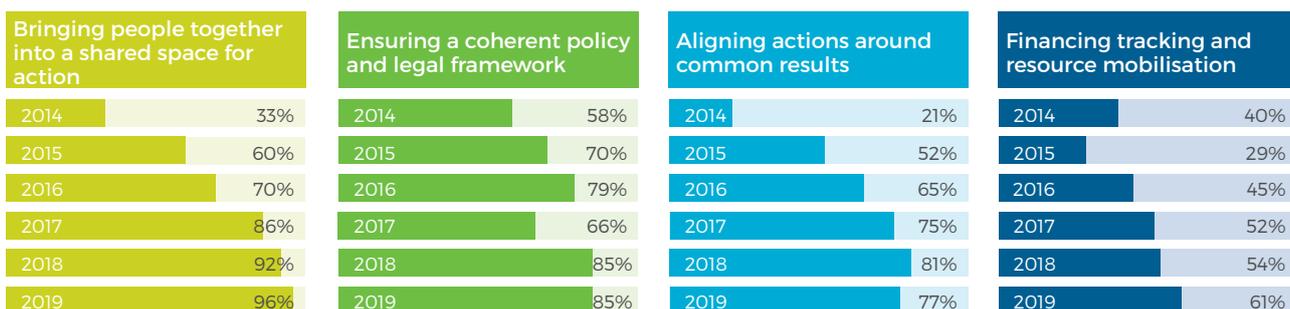
Joined: June 2011

Population: 14.65 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ZIMBABWE



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED

80%

<p>The First Lady is increasingly championing maternal and reproductive health issues.</p> <p>Nine new District Food and Nutrition Security Committees were established bringing the total to 46.</p> <p>Three food fairs brought together the private sector and academics around nutrition.</p>	<p>Strengthened evidence-based policy and decision-making systems are now in place to prioritise limited resources.</p> <p>Food fortification and biofortification policies and strategies still need to be better communicated to communities.</p> <p>The School Nutrition Programme now includes a home-grown School Feeding Programme and a School Health Policy with clear operational guidelines and effective monitoring and evaluation tools.</p>	<p>The current National Nutrition Strategy (NNS), that houses the common results framework, has ended, but the next strategic phase is being reviewed for rollout.</p> <p>Existing economic strategies are still not explicitly nutrition sensitive but improving thanks to the NNS.</p> <p>All national and sub-national programming is aligned to the NNS and the operationalisation of the integrated food and nutrition information system will provide a platform for joint monitoring and enhanced information sharing.</p>	<p>There has been commitment of Government and in-country stakeholders to increase funding for nutrition, but the country's growing economic challenges will make this a real challenge.</p> <p>The consequences of the lack of a costed multi-sectoral and multi-year plan is recognised and is being addressed as well as the lack of effective financial tracking systems.</p>
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2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Develop a MS National Nutrition Strategy and guidelines for nutrition-sensitive programming across sectors
- Increase engagement with the private sector
- Strengthen synergies across networks including traditional leaders
- Enhance MSP capacity to track nutrition investment
- Improve nutrition related knowledge management
- Increase MEAL capacity to monitor progress and relevance of nutrition strategies





2019





East and Southern Africa



The power of **SUN**

The SUN Movement's 61 countries and 4 Indian States share a commitment: to leave "egos and logos" behind, aligning efforts and working together to improve nutrition during the critical first 1000 days – from a mother's pregnancy to her child's second birthday. They are supported by over 3000 civil society organisations, some 600 businesses, 5 UN agencies and a wide group of international donors and foundations.

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All content in this report was prepared by the SUN Movement Secretariat with support from many partners. 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. For more information visit: <https://scalingupnutrition.org/sun-supporters/sun-movement-secretariat/>

Citation: Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Progress Report 2019. Geneva.

Design, layout and production by Phoenix Design Aid A/S, Denmark.

SUN is a global movement **led by countries**

Working together to scale up nutrition in SUN Countries,
we are achieving what no one of us can do alone.



Scaling Up **NUTRITION**

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