Nourishing people and planet together

Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Progress Report 2019

Latin America and the Caribbean
5 countries in Latin America: *Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru* and 1 in the Caribbean: *Haiti* are members of the SUN Movement. *Honduras* is the most recent country to join the SUN Movement (May 2019) as the 61st SUN country.

*Guatemala* and *Peru* were two of the SUN Movement’s ‘earliest risers’. The other countries in the region joined between 2011 and 2014 and 1 in 2019.

5 countries in the region have established a multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) – except for the most recent joiner – Honduras. 5 countries completed the SUN Movement Joint-Assessment in 2019 and Honduras completed a baseline survey.
Scaling up Nutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean

Nutrition situation
- Under five stunting (%)
- Low birthweight (%)
- Under five wasting (%)
- Under five overweight (%)
- 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding (%)
- 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

In **Costa Rica**, the Legislative Assembly launched the Parliamentary Front against Hunger and Malnutrition (2018-22) strategic plan to lead and impact dialogue, debate and political advocacy to reduce all forms of malnutrition.

In **El Salvador**, the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy for 2018-2028 was launched. It will provide comprehensive support for all, with a focus on vulnerable groups and those affected by emergencies and will strengthen the legal and institutional framework to facilitate implementation and sustainability at the national and local levels. Ana Josefa Blanco Noyola, a 2017 SUN Nutrition Champion, was recognised by the Banco Industrial de El Salvador and its ongoing Civic Programme for her work helping vulnerable sections of society.

In **Guatemala**, the government incorporated a gender perspective into its national programmes to support family farming (PAFFEC) and fight malnutrition (ENPDC), with the Guatemalan experience on this issue presented at a side event to the Committee on World Food Security.

In **Haiti**, the Food Security and Nutrition programme was launched (with the EU) to combat nutrition. This includes the Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Programme and the Pro-Resilience Programme.

In **Peru**, a Multi-sectoral strategy to combat child anaemia was launched in July 2018, led by the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion. The strategy proposes a multi-sectoral and intergovernmental approach, including fifteen ministries, regional and local governments prioritising those territories with highest prevalence of anemia in the country.
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

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018–2019

The National Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) was strengthened by the integration of new participants such as the Presidential Palace liaison, UNICEF representative, Health Surveillance Officer from the Ministry of Health and the NGO HIVOS.

The PMSP meets periodically. There are ongoing gaps in coordination - a work plan is being developed in an attempt to bridge such gaps.

The formation of networks in the private sector and in civil society needs to be improved.

SEPAN acts as a focal point, strengthening the national platform at the political level and with regards to the coordination of actions.

In the Government Council, a “letter of commitment to comprehensively tackle overweight and obesity in childhood and adolescence in Costa Rica” was signed by 10 ministers with the President of the Republic and FAO and OPS representatives as witnesses.

Also, the decree for the “Development of intersectoral community interventions and work to promote wellbeing” and the guideline, “Promoting wellbeing in public institutions, through the adoption of healthy food habits” were adopted.

Successful coordination of the proposed law on human rights to food and the reform of the basic food basket.

Costa Rica relies on the NDP with sectoral and national priorities to tackle food and nutrition in an integrated way.

A roadmap has been developed as a common framework for results, encompassing national legislation for promoting nutrition at national and subnational levels, identifying expected outcomes with its strategies, interventions, activities, indicators, deadlines, responsible persons.

A model for intersectoral and interinstitutional coordination in nutrition governance at various levels has been created, as well as an implementation strategy to tackle childhood overweight and obesity.

A budget analysis exercise was carried out (2017-2018), highlighting the invisibility of nutrition in finance coming from guiding activities, except for those budget lines earmarked for programmes such as CEN-CINAI and the school food and nutrition programme.

Funds received from international cooperation (FAO, UNICEF) take into account execution linked to strategic results as a whole which guarantees continued cooperation.

The three-step exercise is pending completion.

2019–2020 PRIORITIES

- Maintain commitment of participating UN agencies to strengthen and govern food and nutrition;
- Map local organisations working on Food and Nutrition Security (FNS);
- Link the SUN MSP with other coordinating local, national and regional bodies;
- Develop a SUN and FNS communication strategy for 2020-2021;
- Develop a work plan based on the agreed roadmap.
El Salvador

**Joined:** September 2012  
**Population:** 6.45 million  
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/EL-SALVADOR

### INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018–2019

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

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**Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**

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**Aligning actions around common results**

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**2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED:** 79%

In coordination with the Ministry of the Interior, development of CODESAN and COMUSAN continued and is now present in 6 of 14 departments.

Coordination of actions, alignment of objectives and alliances with cooperation agencies and civil society strengthened, to support achievement of national objectives proposed in the National Policy for Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) and its Strategic Plan.

In coordination with WFP, efforts made to raise awareness with the private sector and to invite them to join the Multi Stakeholder Platform (MSP) - CONASAN led the response to the 2018 drought.

The National Policy for FNS (developed on the basis of a FNS diagnosis and wide public consultation) was formalised.

Political advocacy activities have been carried out to resume discussion of the bill on food and nutrition sovereignty and security with the Agricultural Commission and the Parliamentary Group against Hunger.

Ensuring compliance with regulations around marketing of unhealthy foods in school canteens and regulations to enforce breastfeeding laws, social protection and development, and the consumer protection law. The policy for the development of the rural women was developed.

FNS initiatives were harmonised for government bodies and actors, according to the objectives of national policy and country commitments.

Civil society and academia, part of CODESAN, participated in the development of diagnostics and the creation and implementation of FNS departmental plans.

SAN SICA worked with CONASAN to develop capacities in using analysis tools and managing FNS information.

UN agencies, WFP and FAO, have updated country strategic programmes, taking into account those of CONASAN.

Civil society and cooperation agencies have contributed financially and technically to government for national FSN objectives. The government allocated 8.1 million USD to help the food security of populations affected by climatic conditions: 4.1 million USD to provide food to 67,005 families of subsistence farmers and producers of staple grains, who lost their crops as a result of the drought and 4 million USD to help families of food producers who lost their crops due to floods, and fishermen.

With financial support from WFP the Study of Investment in FNS in 2019 was updated.

### 2019–2020 PRIORITIES

- Development of a National Strategy for FNS in line with Government priorities;
- Promote approval of the legal framework (approval of the FNS and Sovereignty Law);
- Strengthen alliances with cooperation agencies, UN agencies, civil society and academia, at national and subnational level;
- Form subnational platforms and raise awareness with new Government of the importance of a multi-sectoral approach.
Guatemala

**Joined:** December 2010  
**Population:** 17.58 million  
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GUATEMALA

### INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018–2019

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

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#### Aligning actions around common results

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### 2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED

- **60%**

#### Increased subnational participation of all actors in the National System for Food and Nutrition Security (SINASAN).

National Food Security and Nutrition Policy (SESAN) coordinated and supported implementation of local governance processes in Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) at various levels. There are 22 departmental commissions for FNS (CODESAN) and 338 municipal commissions (COMU-SAN).

The ministries should comply with the guidelines arising from the national council of food and nutrition security.

Coordination and communication should be clear and articulated at all levels, and comply with subsidiaries.

#### A political and legal framework is in place with the current FNS law, the FNS policy, the annual operational plan (POASAN), the FNS strategic plan, and the National Strategy for the Prevention of Chronic Malnutrition (ENPDC), which are aligned with the Katun Plan and SDGs.

In 2018, the school food law regulations were developed and the inter-institutional technical committee, which coordinated its implementation, was created.

The application of the legal framework at subnational level has been strengthened and budget coverage has been expanded.

Technical analysis of the coherence between laws and policies applicable to FNS objectives.

#### POASAN is in place as the instrument to carry out actions of the various ministries and secretaries of the Government.

Design of the ENPDC took into account recommendations from International Food Policy and Research Institute (IFPRI) in the Evaluation of the Zero Hunger Plan document, which has allowed implementation based on established priorities.

Challenges include: a relative multi-sectoral consensus to increase budgetary allocations and execution specifically to strengthen activities of the ENPDC: maintaining political commitment, increasing coverage; and reducing high staff turnover.

#### There has been greater willingness to use financial reports from the Integrated Accounting System (SICOIN) and the management system, so they are published on the national information system.

Exercises are being carried out on the cost of by-products, but the use of the SICOIN databases is complicated in governmental institutions due to their format.

Financial monitoring at the territorial level must be strengthened, given that this monitoring is mostly centralised.

Concerning mobilization of resources, it is appropriate to refer to the approval of a loan from the World Bank and the contribution of the EU to family farming.

### 2019–2020 PRIORITIES

- Establish a monitoring system to generate information and data for decision making.
- Incorporate recommendations from the ENPDC evaluation.
- Raise awareness that the fight against malnutrition is everyone’s responsibility.
- Improve delivery of comprehensive and integrated actions to reduce malnutrition without duplicating efforts.
- Insist on inclusion of the issue of malnutrition on the public agenda at the highest level.
- Evaluate the national policy for FNS.
Haiti

Joined: June 2012
Population: 11.26 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/HAITI

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018–2019

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2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED: 39%

The different sectors and platforms involved in nutrition met regularly at national level.
Locally, the platform is organised by a departmental delegate who convenes regular sector meetings (agriculture, health, local authorities, emergencies etc.) involving the different networks.
Technical nutrition committees and sectoral groupings exist in 10 departments and are regularly working with NGOs and local authorities to ensure better integration into the communities’ sustainable development.

Some plans and instruments have been produced, e.g. the law on fortification of food with micronutrients and its regulatory texts and the national policy and strategy on food and nutritional sovereignty and security in Haiti (PSNSSANH). Their operationalization plus their control mechanisms do, however, remain a challenge.
Awareness of the benefits of coordination can be seen in terms of integrating crosscutting issues (e.g. gender equity) into nutrition programmes.
There is a proposal to establish a stratified advocacy strategy targeting political actors through existing structures.

Stakeholders and networks are aligned with national guidelines and cooperate significantly, particularly around repeated emergencies (epidemics, earthquakes, climate change etc.).
There is no Common Results Framework, instead sectoral ones with their own systems.
Additional food and nutrition security indicators are included in the information system as part of a National Social Protection Policy.
A monitoring framework is being implemented through mechanisms piloted by the Coordinating Unit of the National Nutrition Programme. Annual objectives are set and used in annual monitoring.

The 2013-2018 strategic nutrition plan was not financed, despite being shared with all Financial and Technical Partners (FTP) by the senior management of the Ministry of Public Health and Population.
Disbursement promises are generally kept by the multinational and bilateral donors but this is rarely the case for local government donors.
There is limited government capacity to identify funding deficits through its technical structures.
Parliament has funded the nutrition budget line for children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

2019–2020 PRIORITIES
- Financial resource mobilization;
- Capacity building for health and community staff;
- Creation of the national-level and decentralised-level multi-stakeholder platforms;
- Advocacy for greater government involvement in nutrition at national and decentralised levels;
- Integration of nutrition into the donors agenda and funding;
- Convening of SUN Movement General Assembly.
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018–2019

In 2011 the Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) law was approved, which establishes the human right to adequate food and controls the regulatory framework to structure and coordinate FNS actions with clear objectives. The law mandates the conformation of the National System for Food and Nutrition Security (SINASAN), integrated by the National Council (CONASAN); the Inter-Institutional Technical Committee (COTISAN); the Monitoring Committee (COVISAN); and UTSAN as a technical body to assist SINASAN in the planning and coordination of the policy.

At the regional level, there are FNS committees in eight regions.

In updating the Policy and Strategy in 2017-2018 was a process of ongoing national and local dialogue; for UTSAN this was the ongoing organisation, mobilisation and action of SINASAN.

18 policies were analysed, including the national nutrition policy. The reform to the FNS law was presented as a strength, as the new composition of CONASAN has a higher political level with decision-making capacity. CONASAN members are secretaries of State who have budgetary allocations and is comprised of cabinet coordinators.

SINASAN must improve coordination.

In updating PyENSAN 2030 and with support from FIRST (FAO/EU), public programmes with different sources of funding that support will support FNS were mapped and projected.

A methodology for estimating public spending and investment in food and nutrition security was developed with State institutions which manage budgets of programmes and projects linked to the five pillars of FNS: a) availability, b) access, c) consumption, d) biological utilization, e) stability.

Between 2014 and 2018, the total public budget in current terms went from 9,890m USD to 10,725m USD.

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED

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Between 2014 and 2018, the total public budget in current terms went from 9,890m USD to 10,725m USD.

2019–2020 PRIORITIES

- Develop and validate methodologies for planning and management at national and local levels to facilitate implementation of PyENSAN;
- Create tools for tracking public spending for FNS and implementation of strategic guidelines of the action plan.
- Develop instruments to facilitate coordination and governance of agencies that comprise the national FNS system;
- Enable the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) to generate evidence, track and report on indicators.
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

Coordinating forums at the multi-sectoral level strengthened, such as the Inter-ministerial Committee for Social Issues at the national level and regional coordination spaces.

The round table for the fight against poverty monitors the state of child nutrition and analyses social spending.

Information which allows comprehensive multi-sectoral and inter-governmental tracking as well as systematised processes for disseminating information and preparing balances. Platforms such as the initiative against child malnutrition continue with advocacy and capacity strengthening activities.

An established model based on scientific evidence implements the most effective interventions. Public nutrition policy is centred on a multi-dimensional and life-long focus. New standards were approved such as the Multi-sectoral Strategy to Combat Anaemia, July 2018, and technical standards were updated to strengthen operability of procedures for the prevention and treatment of anaemia.

Annual balance sheets on maternal and child health, tracking of Maternal and Neonatal Health Budgetary Programmes and the Nutritional Article or those carried out by Ministries have been monitored.

Goals of ‘Bicentennial Plan: Peru towards 2021’ aligned the regulatory framework. Subnational goals in governance agreements. Stimulus funds for performance and achievement of social results facilitated integration of subnational goals with budgets. The national strategy to combat anaemia identifies roles and responsibilities of sectoral stakeholders. Information available for tracking implementation results. The Ministry of Social Development and Inclusion has promoted a space for disseminating and tracking indicators through a digital repository for multi-sectoral information, REDinforma. The importance of having a budget focusing on results-based management has continued (coherent nutrition programme, maternal and neo-natal health). Structuring, operational definition and finance for key interventions have been essential.

Budget tracking instruments facilitated tracking of programming and budgetary execution of interventions in the State to improve nutrition. Budgetary execution opens up room for improvement and disaggregated information beyond the regional is needed. The round table for the fight against poverty makes it possible to keep child nutrition on the public agenda.

2019–2020 PRIORITIES

- Strengthen design, implementation, tracking, evaluation of nutrition and early child development interventions coordination.
- Strengthen capacities of subnational agencies and accountability.
- Promote and position territorial management to improve nutrition in early child development.
- Strengthen inter-sectoral, inter-governmental and public and private sector coordination for prevention and reduction of anaemia and chronic child malnutrition.
Peru

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018–2019

Bringing people together

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED

2019 62%

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The round table for the

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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.

Join the conversation online:
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www.twitter.com/SUN_Movement