



# Nourishing people and planet together

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

West and Central Africa



# West and Central Africa

## Regional overview

West and Central Africa is the largest SUN region and comprises 21 countries. West Africa SUN countries include: **Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone** and **Togo**. Central African SUN countries include: **Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo** and **Gabon**.

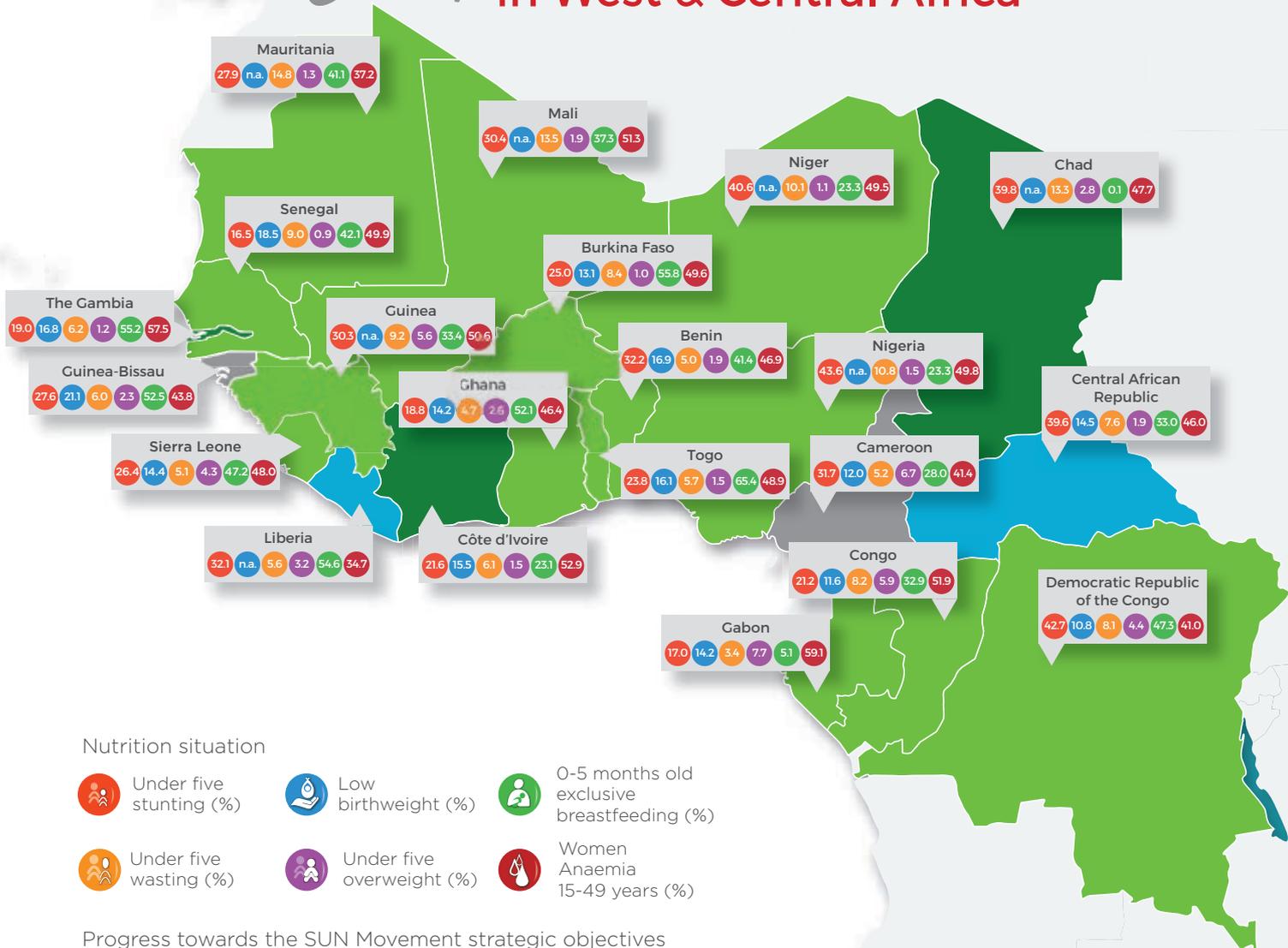
This region includes some of the earliest members to join the Movement (with 8 countries joining in 2011), and 2 of its most recent members, Gabon and Central African Republic, joining in 2016 and early 2017.

19 countries in the region have established and formalised their multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs)<sup>1</sup>. 20 countries completed the 2019 SUN Movement Joint Assessment.

<sup>1</sup> Cameroon and Congo are yet to formalise a multi-stakeholder platform.

# Scaling up Nutrition

## in West & Central 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

## West & Central Africa

In **Benin** efforts continue to scale up effective agricultural and health practices to improve nutrition and food security. 46 out of 77 Municipalities now have a local nutrition multi-sectoral platform with a Common Results Framework, their efforts are integrated into local development plans which now include a nutrition line and budget.

In **Burkina Faso**, following a significant decrease over the last year in stunting figures (-6 per cent), a visit from the SUN Movement Coordinator helped revitalize high-level commitment for nutrition. The outcomes of the meeting with the President resulted in the political validation of the National Nutrition Policy and efforts to create a ministerial multisectoral platform for nutrition chaired by the President, as well as the development of an African Leader for Nutrition Roadmap.



In **Chad**, the National Nutrition and Food Policy (PNNA) was adopted and the associated Intersectoral Nutrition and Food Action Plan (PAINA). A visit in 2018 by the SUN Movement Coordinator helped rally political support for stakeholders to “work together to strengthen nutrition”.

In **Congo**, the Congolese Parliamentary Alliance for Food and Nutrition Security (APCSAN) was established, and nutrition stakeholders have developed and agreed on a joint Nutrition Action Plan (2019-2021).



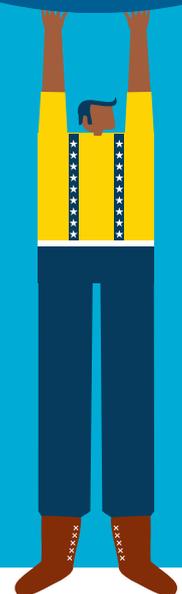
**Côte d'Ivoire** officially opened the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) in Abidjan. A partnership between the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Government, the research centre offers the West and Central Africa region an opportunity to share knowledge and experience in the fight against hunger and malnutrition and to promote and share the region's good practice.

In **Cameroon**, an action plan was presented for selected areas on how to create SUN Communal Committees. A network of Eastern Province Mayors was established and is committed to SUN's multi-sectoral approach. A participatory action plan is being developed.

In **Central African Republic**, the implementation of the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan 2017-2021, along with the mutual commitment framework and establishment of the permanent secretariat, have been opportunities for coherent implementation measures to be established for a range of departments.

In **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, intersectoral nutrition committees have been set up in many provinces where multisectoral coordination is in place and provincial coordination mechanisms are now working well.

In **Gabon**, nutrition actors, led by the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC), SUN focal point, SUN Nutrition champion and FAO, are advocating for capacity strengthening and sensitization of parliamentarians on nutrition. A joint project has started between Gabon and Congo to support their parliamentary alliances.





In **Ghana**, the network of African Leaders for Nutrition initiative, welcomed Ghana's first lady Rebecca Akufo-Addo as a Nutrition Champion. The first lady convened an inter-Ministerial meeting to identify ways to implement national policies to improve diets and launched the Ghana Zero Hunger Strategic Review.

In **Guinea**, institutional transformation has accelerated in 2019 including a high-level advocacy event which gathered national nutrition stakeholders to launch the new National Nutrition Policy and the Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan; a political focal point was appointed to coordinate a new strategic multi-stakeholder and multi-sectorial platform which was created under the Prime Minister; and the government committed to dedicating domestic resources to sectoral nutrition interventions.

In **Guinea-Bissau**, November 18 is now recognized as the national date for nutrition and the country celebrates with free nutrition consultations provided at the national level.

In **Liberia**, a SUN Movement and REACH Stakeholders Meeting reinforced the collective mindset for nutrition, and built on the momentum from the recent endorsement of the SUN Government Focal Point. It was an opportune moment for stakeholders to collectively define the UNN REACH priorities required to scale up nutrition in the country.

**Mauritania** produced an investment case and as a result of hard work was selected to become a new GFF recipient this year. Mauritania was one of 9 new countries (bringing the total number of GFF-supported countries to 36) identified based on need and country commitment.

In **Mali**, the second National Forum for Nutrition saw strong commitment from key stakeholders, to ensure nutrition is a political and financial priority: "This Forum is a key step in the fight against malnutrition..." the SUN Movement Coordinator said while in attendance.

In **Niger**, the launch of the National Policy of Nutrition Security and its Plan of Action along with the visit of the SUN Movement coordinator in 2018 helped secure strong commitment from the Prime Minister to fund the policy and plan of action.

In **Nigeria**, a micro-nutrient conference: 'Nourishing Nigeria: Delivering Micronutrients for Equitable and Sustainable Development' was a great success with participation of officials from many of the 36 States. The keynote address was delivered by the SUN Movement Coordinator.

In **Senegal**, civil society took action to make sure nutrition is a key issue of the presidential election, initiating a debate against the background of the election to encourage candidates to make specific proposals on development and financing of nutrition-sensitive public policies such as health, agriculture, and water and sanitation.

In **Sierra Leone**, the Government launched the country's National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan to reduce Malnutrition, the culmination of 2 years of work. The national stakeholder Nutrition and Action Mapping exercise was completed in order to document the nutrition landscape across multiple sectors and to improve coordination among partners.

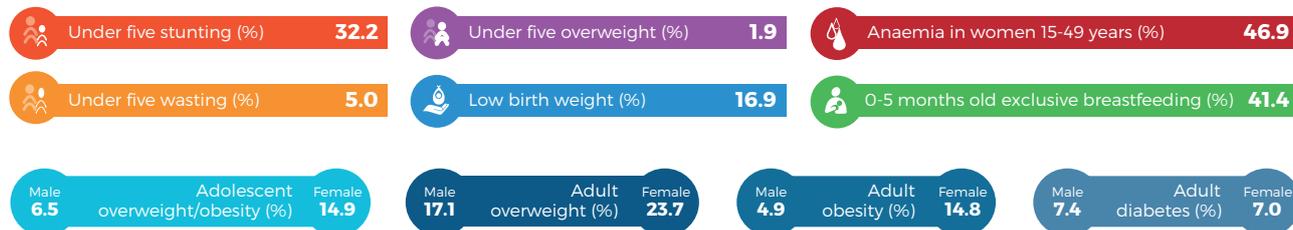
In **the Gambia**, a National Nutrition Policy (2018-2025) was endorsed by the National Nutrition Council of which the Vice President of The Gambia is Chair. The National Multi-Stakeholder Platform expanded to include institutions such as: The Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industries, for the business community; the University of The Gambia; the Association of Health Journalists and The Association of NGOs.

In **Togo**, a national strategic multi-sectoral nutrition plan has been finalized, including all nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions conducted by nutrition partners in the country.

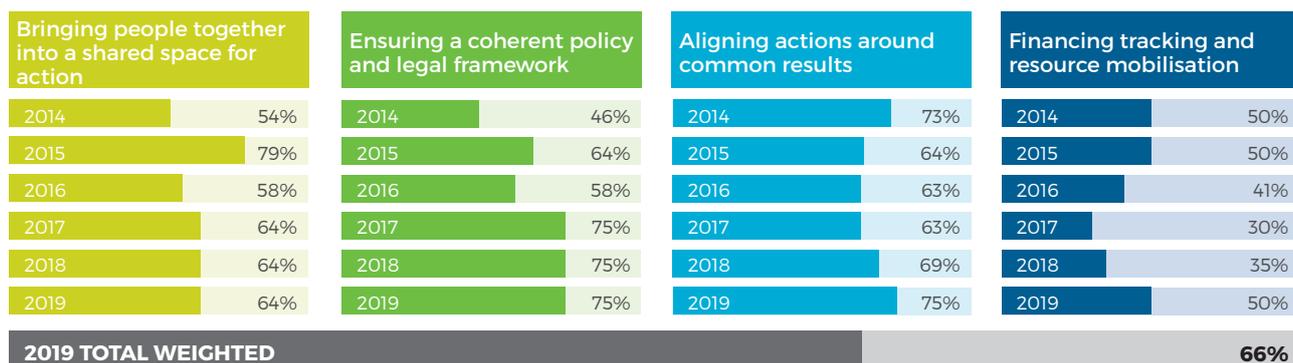
# Benin



**Joined:** December 2011  
**Population:** 11.80 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BENIN](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BENIN)



## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



Nationally, the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) has extended its involvement to the education sector (early years and primary). Growing political momentum is improving the participation of the sectoral ministries.

Locally, the municipality level consultation frameworks which group together the decentralized sectoral services and different local actors, are up and running in 46 out of 77 municipalities and are following the Common Results Framework (CRF). The municipality-level development plans include nutrition.

Nutrition is incorporated into the National Development Plan, and the National Nutrition Policy and its Strategic Food. A Nutrition Development Plan is currently being produced.

Nutrition is fully integrated into agricultural and health sector policies and plans and a draft Framework Law on Agriculture for Food and Nutrition Security is in its final stages.

The Code on the Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes is currently being updated with the involvement of civil society organizations and health staff. The network of parliamentarians and consumer associations is conducting active advocacy.

The CRF to combat chronic malnutrition (2016-2025) is being implemented by the sector actors, resulting in municipality-level common results frameworks in 40 communes with the support of the FTPs, after implementation of a nutrition situation study.

Although there is still no multi-sectoral monitoring and evaluation system for the national CRF, periodic reviews are performed in the presence of sector ministries and FTP and the reports are available.

The Infant Nutrition and Development Programme (2019-2024) builds on gains made by the Multi-sectoral Food, Health and Nutrition Project in 48 municipalities.

The Food and Nutrition Council conducts an annual traceability study of public nutrition expenditure. The number of funding proposals for nutrition and their disbursement is gradually increasing.

A round table organised in 2018 enabled the government to finance the National Integrated School Feeding Programme and school canteen coverage has now increased from 31 per cent to 51 per cent.

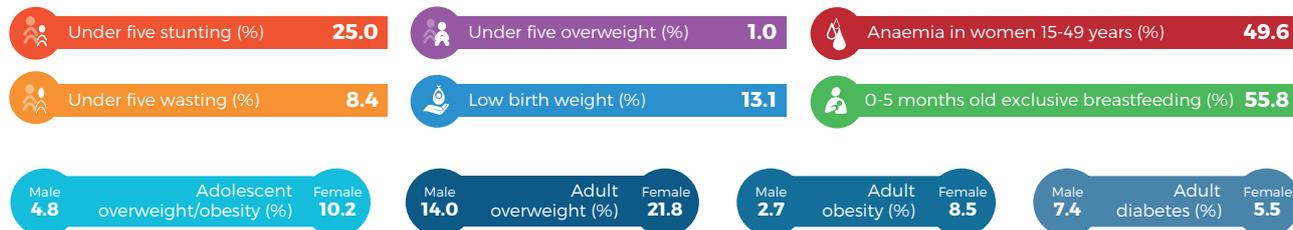
Advocacy for increased allocations is underway and aimed particularly at the creation of a budget line item devoted to nutrition in the municipality Development Support Fund.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Complete and quantify the Strategic Food and Nutrition Development Plan;
  - Continue to reflect on establishing a national monitoring and evaluation system;
  - Initiate a system for mapping annual funding;
  - Organise a round table to mobilize resources for nutrition.

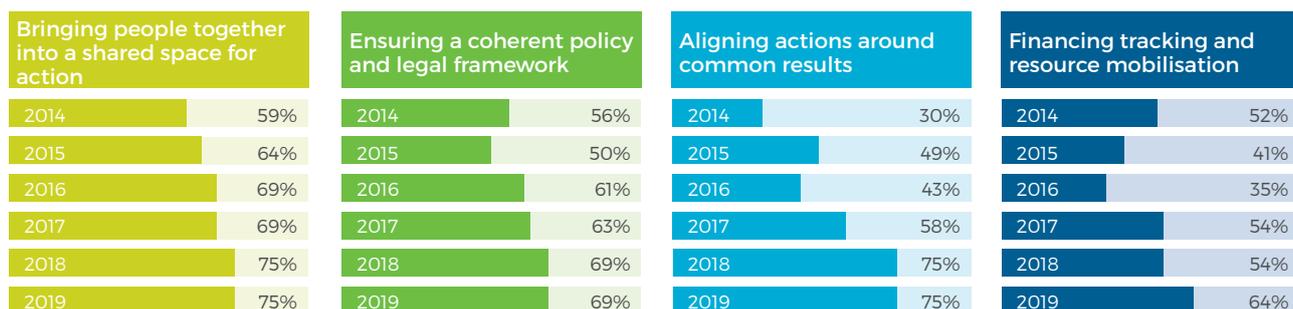
# Burkina Faso



**Joined:** June 2011  
**Population:** 20.32 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BURKINA-FASO



## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



**2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 71%**

<p>There have been improvements in nutrition at the local level, driven by the governor as chair of the Regional Council for Nutrition Coordination and with the support of various partners.</p> <p>The Academic Sector Network (RECANUT) has been formalized.</p> <p>The Head of State is firmly committed to the ALN initiative, which demonstrates political commitment and support for nutrition issues.</p> <p>The National Information Platform for Nutrition (NIPN) has helped mobilize new actors in the multi-sectoral platform (MSP) and build their capacity for action.</p>	<p>The new constitution includes the right to food.</p> <p>The governing documents of the National Council for Nutrition Coordination are currently being reviewed to reposition it at the top ministerial level.</p> <p>A communications and advocacy plan on nutrition is now in place.</p> <p>Indicators on the Common Results Framework have been updated to take into account multi-sectorality issues.</p> <p>The new policy includes the issue of gender, adolescents, greater female autonomy, early childhood development and emergency situations.</p>	<p>Lessons learned have been consolidated and implemented including: capacity-building for multi-sectoral actors; systematic inclusion of nutrition in municipal and regional development plans and implementation of the PNIN.</p> <p>Actors' roles and responsibilities are clearly defined in the strategic plan leading to improved implementation.</p> <p>The report on the sectoral framework for dialogue on "health and nutrition" and the SMART survey have been completed. The survey has been used to update indicators on the common results framework and identify at-risk populations and areas.</p>	<p>A report on tracking public funding for nutrition for 2016-2018 has been produced and distributed.</p> <p>In 2018, national nutrition actors adhered to Global Financing Facility (GFF) procedures to achieve SDG 2.</p> <p>Partners have aligned their resources with national priorities and contributed to resource mobilization.</p> <p>A high-level conference on resource mobilization for nutrition has been planned.</p> <p>Challenges remain, such as the limited funds allocated to nutrition and certain allocations not being met due to a complex security context which is diverting funds away from nutrition.</p>
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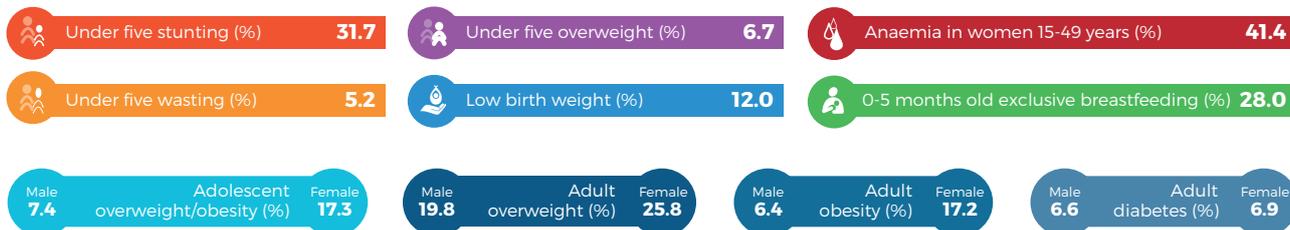
## 2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Adoption of the multi-sectoral policy on nutrition;
- Anchoring nutrition at an institutional level;
- Funding for nutrition (innovative strategies, internal funding);
- Incorporating nutrition into local policies (municipal and regional development plans);
- Strengthening the nutrition response in emergency situations;
- Strengthening the multi-sectoral information system for nutrition and increase accountability.

# Cameroon



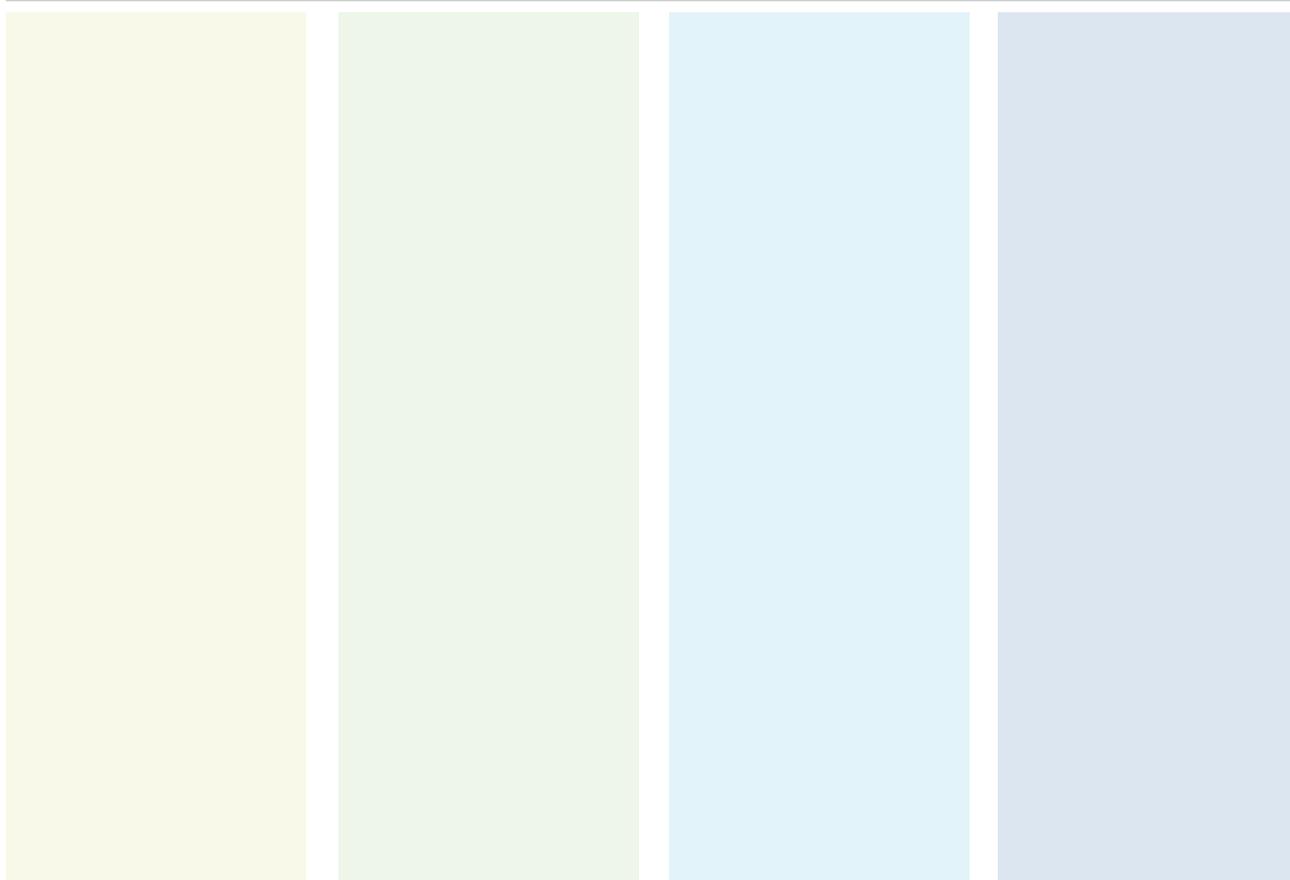
**Joined:** February 2013  
**Population:** 25.88 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CAMEROON](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CAMEROON)



## 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

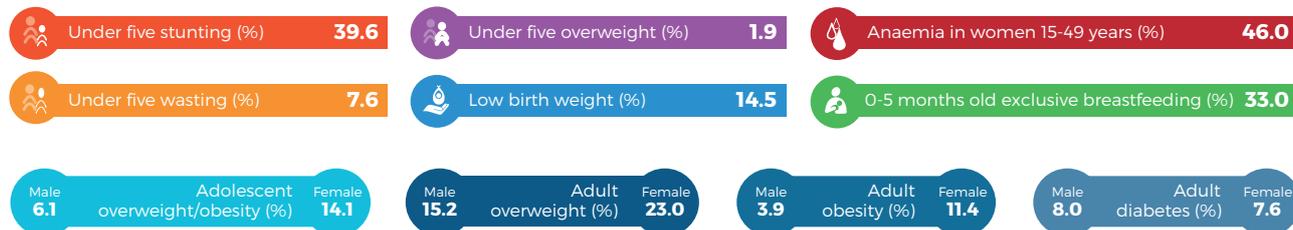
# Central African Republic



**Joined:** February 2017

**Population:** 4.75 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CENTRAL-AFRICAN-REPUBLIC



## 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 51%	2018 51%	2018 15%	2018 Not available
2019 67%	2019 79%	2019 18%	2019 8%

**2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 43%**

<p>National Food and Nutrition Security Policy drafted, approved and being disseminated. Order 020 of 23 August 2018 on the creation and operation of the National Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Committee.</p> <p>A 2019 road map was validated and is implemented with a FAO funding for implementation.</p> <p>Monthly meetings held and one-off feedback activities undertaken. Workshop held for scientific actors.</p> <p>Prefecture-level committees to be established.</p> <p>First sessions of the National Committee are decisive for engagement, and designation of a SUN focal point is a priority.</p>	<p>The implementation of a National Plan for the Recovery and Consolidation of Peace in CAR 2017-2021 and its ensuing joint engagement framework, along with the implementation of the Permanent Secretariat, have been key to ensuring coherence across all departments.</p> <p>Nutrition is gradually gaining a place on the agenda. There is still enormous work to be done to get nutrition understood as a factor of development along with awareness raising around strong actions.</p>	<p>The Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) remains the ideal context in which to align actions around common results.</p> <p>Sectoral actions undertaken on nutrition can, however, still be capitalised on and results that have a good impact disseminated.</p>	<p>Financial monitoring relies on a better understanding of the budget analysis. Although conducted in 2018, this exercise is still misunderstood by sector focal points, who are important actors in monitoring and mobilization.</p> <p>The 2019 results could contribute to a better ownership of finances in order to conduct resource mobilization actions. The convening of sessions of the National Committee will open up the path to this phase of the process.</p>
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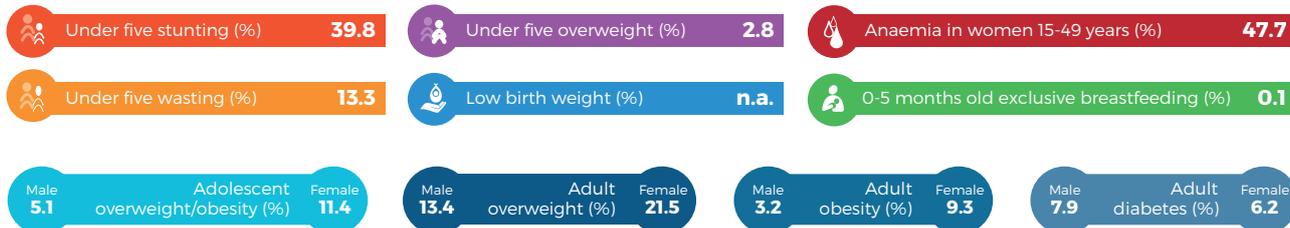
## 2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Convene the first sessions of the CNMSAN and consolidate the multi-stakeholder platforms;
- Define a national strategic plan and budgeted operational plan;
- Develop the focal points; capacity and involvement in monitoring and resource mobilization;
- Gain an understanding of and enhance nutrition budgetary allocations;
- Develop advocacy tools and a communication plan;
- Mobilize resources for implementation of activities.

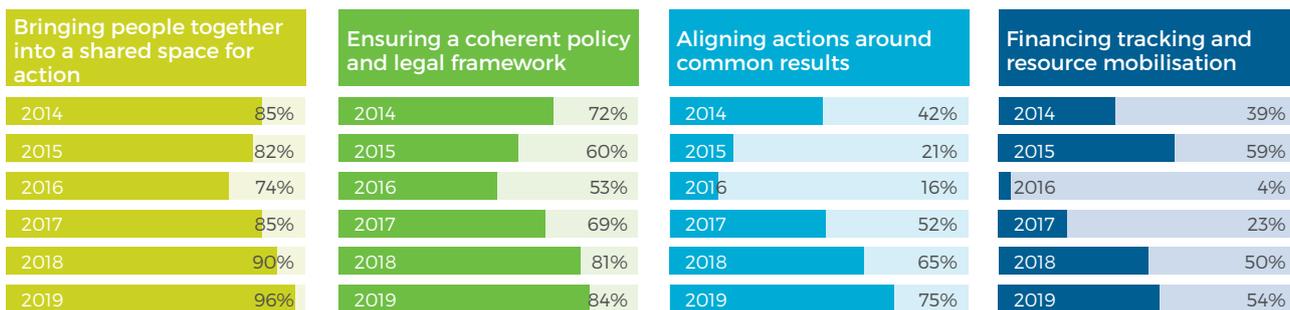
# Chad



**Joined:** May 2013  
**Population:** 15.95 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CHAD](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CHAD)



## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



### 2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 77%

<p>Cooperation between stakeholders is increasingly visible, particularly between water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in nutrition, which unites actors from several sectors.</p> <p>10 provinces have Provincial Food and Nutrition Committees (CPNA) with appointed focal points.</p> <p>The Technical Standing Committee monitors its actions by updating the recommendations from monthly meetings. It also organized a monitoring and evaluation mission of the five main CPNAs.</p> <p>All nutrition stakeholders in the country are involved in the multisectoral approach. However, more is required to increase participation by the representatives of certain state institutions.</p>	<p>The National Council on Food and Nutrition, which reports to the President of the Republic, has adopted the Intersectoral Food and Nutrition Action Plan (PAINA, 2019) and the Nutrition Advocacy and Communications Strategy.</p> <p>Nutrition is one of the State priorities with a monthly health meeting (in which nutrition plays a significant part) chaired by the head of state.</p> <p>The monitoring and evaluation mission of the CPNAs has made it possible to test the level of comprehension and support for the National Food and Nutrition Policy (PNNA) among the authorities and all local stakeholders.</p>	<p>The Government and the United Nations have a budgeted action plan. UNDAF has a Common Results Framework. The PAINA has a logical framework that is used as a basis for implementing activities and monitoring progress.</p> <p>The map of nutrition interventions and stakeholders has been produced.</p> <p>An annual work plan exists at the national and provincial levels, based on previous programming results and the SMART 2018 surveys. Interventions by the various stakeholders, notably state organizations with the support of technical and financial partners, are aligned with the annual work plans.</p>	<p>The PAINA 2019 budget was FCFA 84 billion. The contribution already announced is FCFA 67 billion.</p> <p>Data on funding for nutrition is not centralized in a way that allows gaps in funding for nutrition-related interventions to be estimated. However, each stakeholder evaluates its needs and funding gaps at an individual level.</p> <p>Commitments and promises have been made by certain donors, such as the European Union, as part of the Food and Nutritional Security Programme of the 11th EDF.</p>
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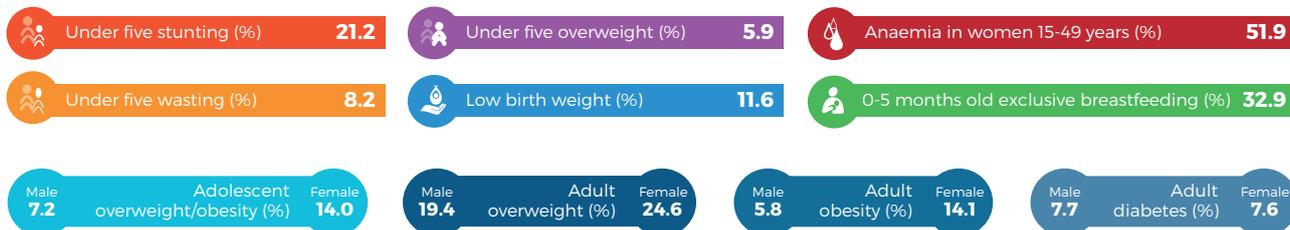
## 2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Carry out a cost of diet study;
- Adoption of the law on breast-milk substitutes by parliament;
- Round table for resource mobilization;
- Implementation of the nutrition training project "FORMANUT";
- Upscaling, monitoring and evaluation of the CPNAs;
- Rollout of strategic documents on nutrition.

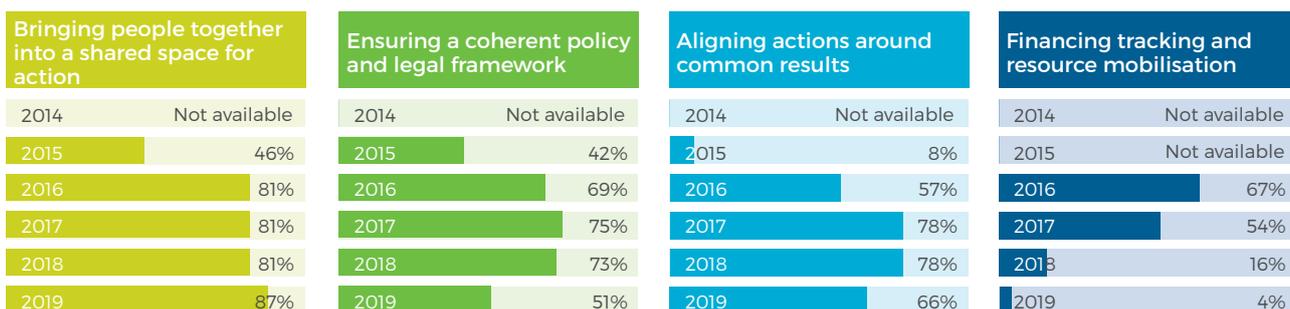
# Congo



**Joined:** October 2013  
**Population:** 5.38 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CONGO](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CONGO)



## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



**2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 52%**

<p>A decree on the establishment, authority, structure and functioning of the National Food Security and Nutrition Council is awaiting enactment.</p> <p>A network of parliamentarians known as the Congolese Parliamentary Alliance for Food and Nutrition Security, has been established.</p> <p>A national food and nutrition security policy is in place, and a multi-annual plan for its implementation is almost complete.</p>	<p>The National Food and Nutrition Security Policy was recently drawn up and a 2019-2021 action plan validated during a meeting of different sectors.</p> <p>The Council is not yet functioning, so the different legal texts related to nutrition are being implemented in a relatively dispersed manner by different ministerial departments.</p>	<p>National-level coordination is difficult as each actor has their own implementation plans.</p> <p>Thanks to the Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP), a Common Results Framework (CRF) is part of the action plan to combat malnutrition (2019-2021).</p> <p>The implementation of the operational plan's monitoring and evaluation framework was delayed (2016-2018).</p> <p>Post-distribution monitoring and evaluation took place with the support of WFP and the NGO CEMIR. With the conflict now over, the results have enabled the government to assess the food and nutrition situation.</p>	<p>In terms of nutrition, private donors need better support nutrition issues and advocacy with government improved. This now seems more likely with the establishment of the Parliamentary Alliance for Food and Nutrition Security but huge efforts are still required.</p> <p>Given economic challenges, nutrition activities have been somewhat side-lined by the ministerial departments which have redirected their efforts to emergency financing.</p>
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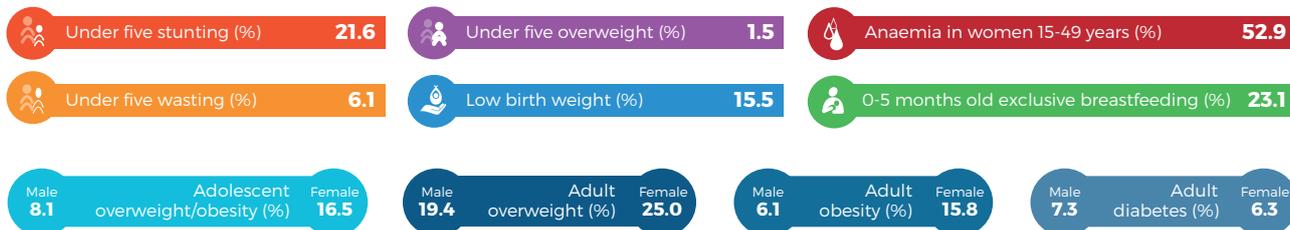
### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Establish the SUN networks (civil society, business, university);
- Mobilize resources for nutrition;
- Enact the decree establishing the National Food and Nutrition Security Council;
- Establish a human resource development plan and an integrated communication plan for the SUN focal point;
- Monitor progress in the Brazzaville Declaration on repositioning nutrition as a development issue.

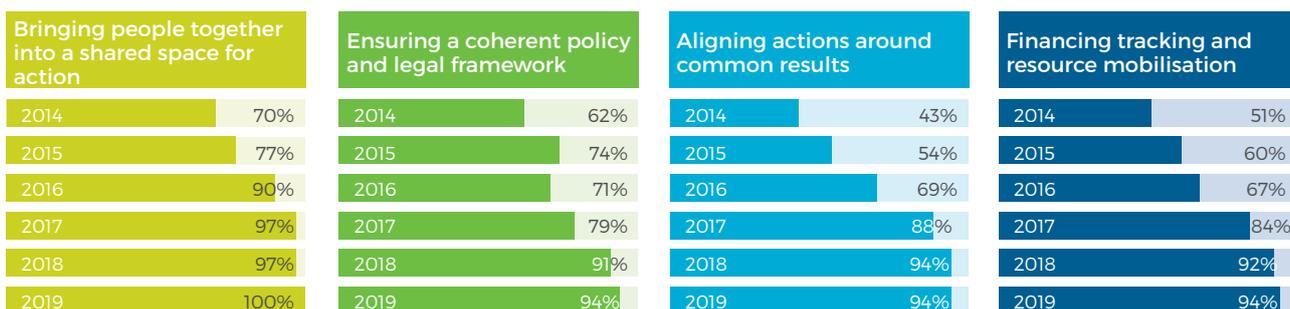
# Côte d'Ivoire



**Joined:** June 2013  
**Population:** 25.72 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/COTE-DIVOIRE](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/COTE-DIVOIRE)



## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



**2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 96%**

<p>A new decree was adopted creating the National Council for Infant Nutrition, Food and Development (CONNAPE) in the place of the National Nutrition Council, transferring it from the Prime Minister's Office to the Vice-Presidency. Challenges such as the Permanent Technical Secretariat evolving into an Executive Secretariat and greater visibility of CONNAPE's duties were considered.</p> <p>There is an Order establishing the regional committees and a regional coordination guide.</p> <p>A Regional Centre of Excellence Against Hunger and Malnutrition was created in Abidjan using CONNAPE's coordination bodies.</p>	<p>Capacity building activities have taken place to better equip actors with skills to ask relevant questions, conduct advocacy and for investment and implementation of nutrition activities.</p> <p>Adoption of a policy note and multi-sectoral breastfeeding plan; a three-year action plan for the elimination of iodine deficiency disorders and the 2019-2021 plan to accelerate the Multi-sectoral and National Nutrition Plan, all happened under the government's 2019-2021 social programme.</p> <p>A decree on the mandatory fortification of flour with iron and folic acid, oil with vitamin A and iodized salt was adopted.</p> <p>Four laws were adopted in relation to the Family Code to improve inter-family equality.</p>	<p>There is a common multi-sectoral monitoring and evaluation framework for the Multi Sectoral National Nutrition Plan (PNMN) plus implementation procedures manuals for the Multi-Sectoral Infant Nutrition and Development Project.</p> <p>A minimum package of activities has been produced for local implementation agencies and community convergence structures.</p> <p>There is a guide to decentralized-level platforms.</p> <p>An integrated platform for nutrition data management has been established.</p> <p>The nutrition information website is operational.</p> <p>The Zero Hunger strategic review has been implemented.</p>	<p>There is a financial monitoring framework to assess partner and State resource mobilization for PNMN implementation.</p> <p>The partners' financial support for 2016-2018 came to 101.59 billion FCFA, with an implementation rate of 25.34 per cent of stated financial intentions.</p> <p>Sensitive and direct interventions are tracked in the Public Investment Programme.</p> <p>The 2019-2021 Multi-Sectoral Breastfeeding Plan received 5 billion FCFA of funding.</p> <p>Integration of sensitive and specific interventions from the 2019-2021 acceleration plan into the government's social programme to a total of 727.5 billion FCFA.</p>
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## 2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Launch the media campaign on breastfeeding and early stimulation;
- Evaluate the nutritional situation;
- Track expenditure;
- Officially establish the regional committees and community nutrition structures;
- Finalize the process of State membership of the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) through the African Union.

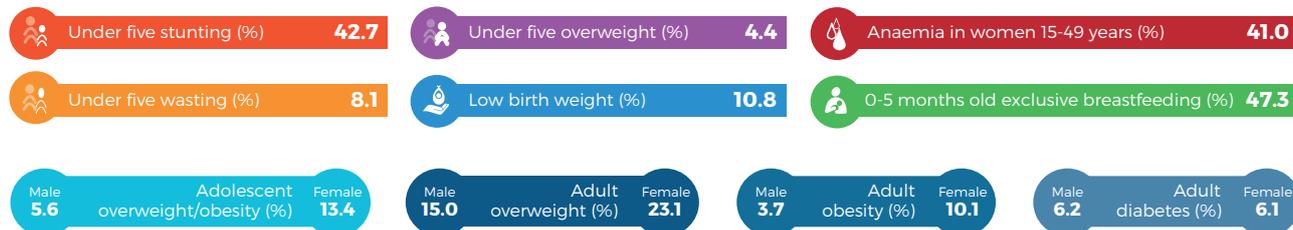
# Democratic Republic of the Congo



**Joined:** May 2013

**Population:** 86.79 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLIC-OF-THE-CONGO



## 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: 47%	2014: 46%	2014: 37%	2014: 25%
2015: 43%	2015: 62%	2015: 37%	2015: 43%
2016: 41%	2016: 41%	2016: 34%	2016: 42%
2017: 42%	2017: 42%	2017: 38%	2017: 29%
2018: 50%	2018: 57%	2018: 38%	2018: 31%
2019: 50%	2019: 69%	2019: 67%	2019: 44%

**2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 58%**

<p>Inter-sectoral nutrition committees have been set up in those provinces where multi-sectoral coordination is functioning well.</p> <p>The nutrition situation is improving slowly. In many areas of the country the nutrition needs are immense and resources remain limited.</p> <p>In order to bring actors together and to strengthen nutrition across a broad range of sectors, advocacy must continue at the highest national level. Efforts must continue on creating a functioning private-sector network.</p>	<p>A guide to improving nutritional indicators has been produced.</p> <p>Results from of an analysis of food-system policies are now available.</p> <p>Increased advocacy efforts are required.</p> <p>Making food supplementation obligatory in DRC remains a major challenge.</p> <p>Suggestions for improvement: The communications and advocacy strategy on improving nutrition needs to be updated.</p>	<p>A key achievement was the nutritional survey that was carried out. Survey results are available and have been shared at the highest level of the government.</p> <p>Based on these results, nutrition interventions have been proposed and are being reviewed by government and other stakeholder.</p> <p>Funding for nutrition interventions remains a key challenge.</p>	<p>Funding needs for nutrition are now well known. A government budget allocation for nutrition is now in place. Funding for the annual operational action plan is provided by technical and financial partners.</p> <p>A line for nutrition is now included in the state budget.</p> <p>The disbursement of funds allocated to nutrition remains a key challenge.</p> <p>Improvements need to be made in 3 areas: advocacy activities, involvement of parliamentarians and organisation of major events, such as a round table with political authorities and donors.</p>
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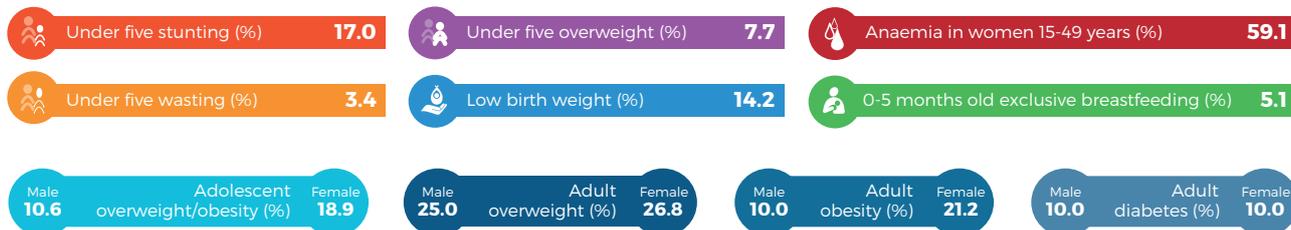
### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Mobilisation of funds to implement the SUN-DRC road map;
- Implementation of accountability mechanisms;
- Build capacity in multi-sectoral coordination at the national and provincial levels;
- Build capacity in advocacy and communications at the national and provincial levels.

# Gabon



**Joined:** December 2016  
**Population:** 2.18 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GABON



## 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	47%	2018	56%	2018	50%	2018	34%
2019	69%	2019	71%	2019	69%	2019	61%

**2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 68%**

There is an active multi-sectoral and Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP). All MSP members have received capacity building in nutrition and food security issues.

The MSP is monitoring implementation of the Roadmap and MSP members regularly share their experiences.

Recognition of the SUN platform by the Government and parliamentarians is boosting commitment by government representatives and is increasing their awareness of food security and nutrition issues. This is also facilitating development of a tool to advocate for nutrition funding (budget analysis).

Significant efforts have been made but there is still a lot of work to do to operationalize legal frameworks and introduce mechanisms for assessment and contextual analysis of nutrition.

However, the alignment of activities and the clarification of the areas of responsibility of stakeholders involved are timely.

The Roadmap (updated in 2018) provides a template for the Common Results Framework (CRF). There are several notable achievements including:

- Capacity building for members of the national SUN platform; improvements to information sharing and coordination process;
- Involvement of civil society in food security and nutrition activities;
- Implementation of the "outdoor classroom" project, project to regulate the bush meat sector throughout Gabon, and effective introduction of "agricultural holidays".

From 2018 to 2019, various activities planned by nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific sectors received financial support from the Government and other funders.

More efficient mechanisms for funding predictability and sustainability could be achieved through gradual disbursement of funding according to a budget timetable, and introduction of an effective and transparent framework for financial monitoring and evaluation.

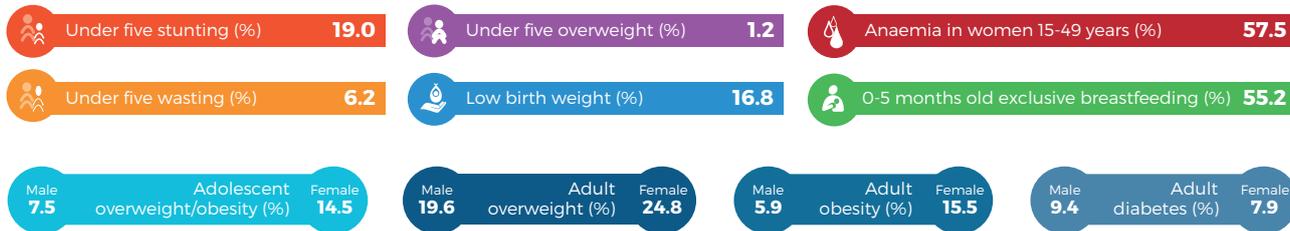
### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Complete formalization of the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platform for food security and nutrition;
- Conduct nutrition budget analysis for 2020;
- Hold a round table for resource mobilization for nutrition;
- Raise awareness among both chambers of Parliament;
- Create a parliamentary alliance for food security and nutrition.

# The Gambia



**Joined:** July 2011  
**Population:** 2.35 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GAMBIA](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GAMBIA)



## 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: 80%	2014: 54%	2014: 29%	2014: 43%
2015: Not available	2015: Not available	2015: Not available	2015: Not available
2016: 79%	2016: 96%	2016: 40%	2016: 54%
2017: 79%	2017: 96%	2017: 40%	2017: 54%
2018: 85%	2018: 96%	2018: 40%	2018: 63%
2019: 85%	2019: 96%	2019: 53%	2019: 69%
<b>2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED</b>			<b>76%</b>

The National Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) has expanded and meetings are held quarterly.

The National Nutrition Policy (2010-2020) was reviewed, leading to a new National Nutrition Policy (2018-2025), endorsed by the National Nutrition Council.

The Vice President acts as a nutrition champion in his role as National Nutrition Council Chair.

Civil society organizations are working towards establishing formal Civil Society Alliance.

WFP will act as SUN country convener and lead the establishment of a Business Network.

The MSP participated in the development of the National Development Plan and nutrition has been integrated into the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and other UN country programme strategies.

Nutrition is increasingly being integrated within sectoral policies and programmes (health, education)

A review of existing legislation is underway in order to draft and enact a National Nutrition Act.

A Food Safety and Quality Act (2011) is in place. A review and update of the Food Fortification and Salt Iodization Regulation (2006) is underway.

A school feeding policy is being developed.

Development of the Common Results Framework (CRF) and Multi-stakeholder implementation plan is underway with an initial scoping mission completed.

National surveys (including DHS, MICS, GMNS, Integrated Household Survey and SMART) were conducted and informed the development of the National Nutrition Policy and Strategy.

Multiple stakeholders were involved in the Food Fortification Programme.

Screening for malnutrition has taken place in five of the seven health regions.

The availability of resources to complete the CRF is an ongoing challenge.

Technical assistance to develop the CRF and MSNAP was mobilized.

A new multi-sectoral costed action plan with CRF is being developed.

USD 31 Million was mobilized for a Social Safety Net Project from the World Bank.

Development of a financial advocacy tool (Cost of Hunger Analysis) is ongoing.

Limited capacity in financial tracking and reporting is an ongoing challenge. As is the fact that the national budget allocation does not clearly distinguish nutrition allocations.

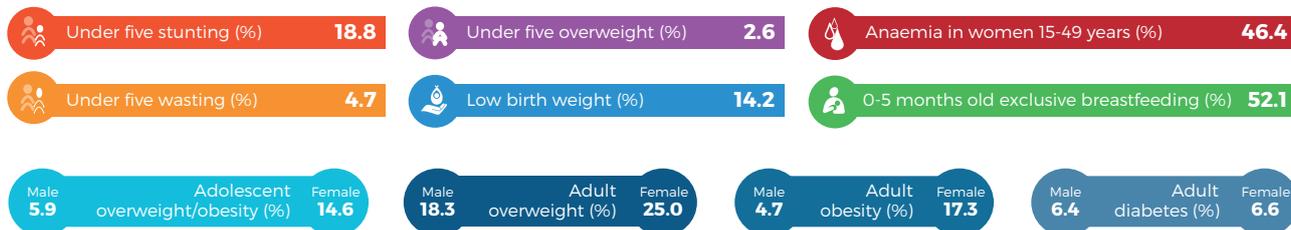
## 2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Finalise the Common Results Framework (CRF) and MSNAP;
- Strengthen public private partnership including participation of the business sector in the MSP;
- Establish the academia, science and research institutions network;
- Build capacity for financial tracking for nutrition.

# Ghana



**Joined:** March 2011  
**Population:** 30.42 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GHANA



## 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: 63%	2014: 38%	2014: 20%	2014: Not available
2015: 64%	2015: 68%	2015: 21%	2015: 23%
2016: Not available	2016: Not available	2016: Not available	2016: Not available
2017: 69%	2017: 63%	2017: 65%	2017: 51%
2018: 76%	2018: 76%	2018: 65%	2018: 67%
2019: 60%	2019: 54%	2019: 73%	2019: 50%

### 2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 59%

<p>Nutrition continues to be incorporated into the functions of organisations such as the Food and Drugs Authority and Council for Scientific and Industrial Research through its Food Research Institute.</p> <p>Sub-national structures of Ministries, Departments and Agencies are increasingly being engaged by implementing agencies.</p> <p>An inter-ministerial committee has been set up to elevate nutrition issues to political decision-making levels.</p> <p>The First Lady of Ghana, Her Excellency, Mrs Rebecca Akufo-Addo, has been appointed as a nutrition champion under the African Leaders for Nutrition Initiative.</p>	<p>Stakeholders were engaged in the development and review of policy and legislative regulations.</p> <p>All nutrition activities, objectives, frameworks and policies have been fully integrated into the current National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF).</p> <p>The various national and sector working groups are unable to convene on a regular basis, mainly due to staffing issues.</p> <p>Coordination of actions in the Nutrition Cross Sectoral Planning Group (CSPG) arena has been challenging due largely to funding issues.</p>	<p>A food and nutrition section has been incorporated into the National Development Policy Framework and the Agenda for Jobs (2018-21) policy framework.</p> <p>Ghana's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 6 (2017/18), a population based survey, was released and results showed a slight reduction in the stunting rate. Other indicators have generally stagnated. There are however some significant positive improvements at the regional level. For example the Upper West region has seen a reduction from 22.2 percent in 2014 to 15 percent in 2017/18.</p>	<p>Efforts have been made to carry out an exhaustive financial tracking of the nutrition landscape in addition to the annual data gathered by the SUN Movement in Ghana.</p> <p>The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) has initiated the establishment of a tracking mechanism through a management information system to track nutrition budgetary requests, allocations, expenditure and the source of financing for all relevant nutrition sectors.</p>
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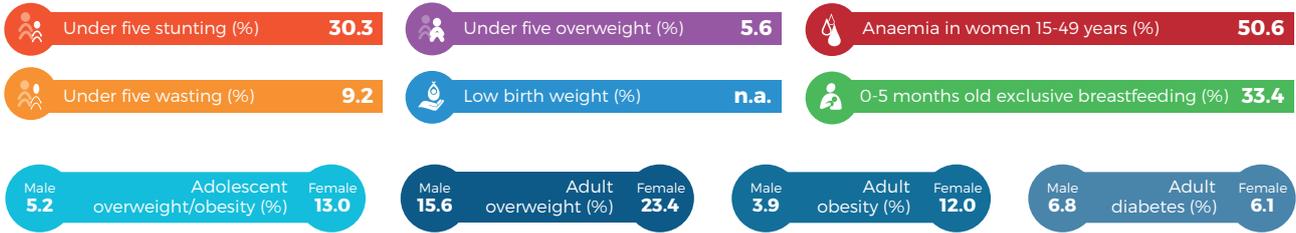
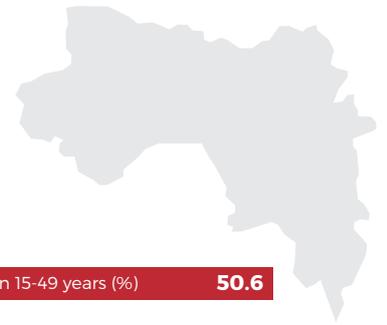
## 2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Create a platform for nutrition information-sharing;
- Intensify sub-national and local level coordination;
- Establish a SUN Business network;
- Strengthen nutrition advocacy, identify champions and finalise an advocacy and communications strategy;
- Carry out budget and expenditure tracking;
- Strengthen capacity for mainstreaming and monitoring of food and nutrition security.

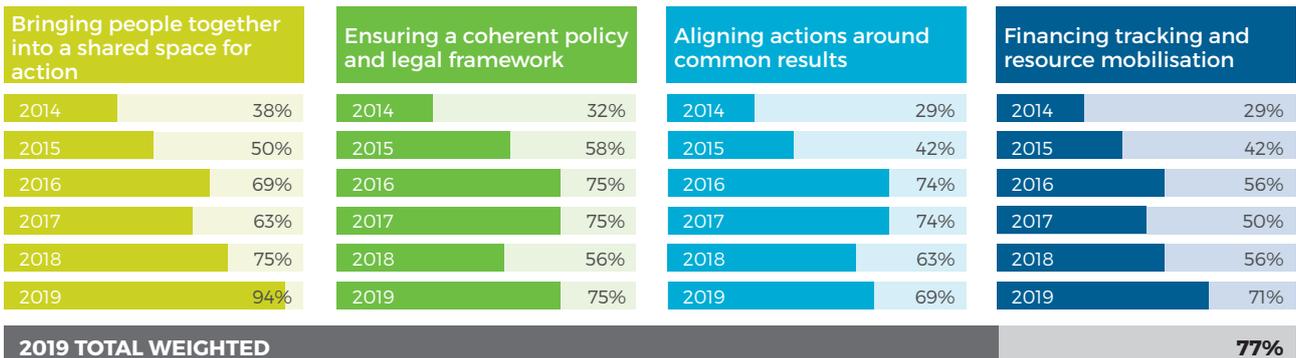
# Guinea



**Joined:** May 2013  
**Population:** 12.77 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GUINEA](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GUINEA)



## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



In November 2018 a high-level meeting on nutrition, hosted by the First Lady and attended by the Prime Minister and SUN Coordinator, enabled all stakeholders to renew their high-level commitment to nutrition.

A multi-sectoral strategic coordination platform has been created by the Prime Minister (Order 768/PM/SGG) and a focal point nominated within the PM's Office to guide the technical group in the multi-sectoral implementation of the recently-launched strategic plan.

Coordination of local nutrition actions is gradually being organized in 40 "focal" municipalities, with partner support.

Together with its multi-sectoral strategic plan (2019-2024), the national nutrition policy has been collectively developed and officially launched.

The laws on maternity protection are being applied, as are the laws on food fortification (oils and wheat flour).

The Code on Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes is being revised.

The Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security Investment Plan has been revised to strengthen the nutrition component.

The mapping of nutrition actors and actions was conducted, enabling the collective and inclusive implementation of the nutrition strategic plan.

Conducted a demographic and health survey.

The actions of different actors (e.g. the infants' forum / UNDAF plan) are in line with the multi-sectoral nutrition plan.

An advocacy and capacity building strategy is underway.

For monitoring of priority actions, a review of primary and secondary information system tools was performed and the capacities of the actors in charge of the information platforms strengthened.

The analysis of financial investments in nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive sectors shows that 86 per cent of funding is external and 14 per cent national. The State has, however, undertaken to create a budget line item for nutritional supplies and is funding the construction of a factory to produce therapeutic foods.

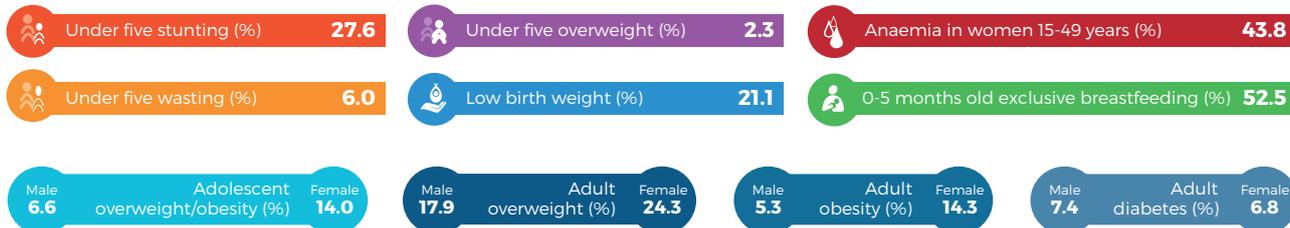
The multi-sectoral plan has been budgeted for 2019-2024 and the different sectors and development partners will be asked for funding during the donor round table.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Organization of the round table to finance the strategic plan;
  - Drafting of the strategic plan's implementation;
  - Validation of the advocacy and communication plan for resource mobilization;
  - Validation of the mapping of nutrition actors and actions;
  - Socio-anthropological study on the reasons for adding water to baby feed (0-6 months).

# Guinea-Bissau



**Joined:** March 2014  
**Population:** 1.92 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GUINEA-BISSAU](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GUINEA-BISSAU)



## 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 35%	2015 48%	2015 29%	2015 Not available
2016 22%	2016 32%	2016 20%	2016 4%
2017 57%	2017 22%	2017 4%	2017 38%
2018 Not available	2018 Not available	2018 Not available	2018 Not available
2019 60%	2019 40%	2019 16%	2019 Not available

**2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 29%**

<p>Despite political and institutional instability, the integration of key players – including academics, the private sector and the media – into multi-actor platforms is underway. Coordinated activities are run at the local and regional level.</p> <p>Platform actors are involved in implementing the multi-sectoral strategic plan for nutrition.</p> <p>The platform has not yet produced a monitoring report, although each institution produces its own reports internally.</p> <p>The country has already set 18 November as a national day for nutrition, which is celebrated with free nationwide consultations each year.</p>	<p>Nutrition policies and laws exist, notably: the National Nutrition Policy; the School Canteens Act; laws on fortification/ consumption of iodized salt and fortification standards for flours and oils. The breastmilk substitutes bill is being validated.</p> <p>The law and policy on maternity and parental/ paternity leave and the international marketing code are being revised.</p> <p>The National Council on Food and Nutritional Security has been approved by the cabinet but is awaiting promulgation by the President.</p> <p>Plans on agricultural investment and food and nutritional security are being finalized.</p>	<p>There is a hunger and zero poverty strategy in place, which includes a study on the cost of hunger. These documents are useful for joint advocacy.</p> <p>Stakeholders' actions are closely aligned with nutrition policies and the strategic plan for nutrition.</p>	
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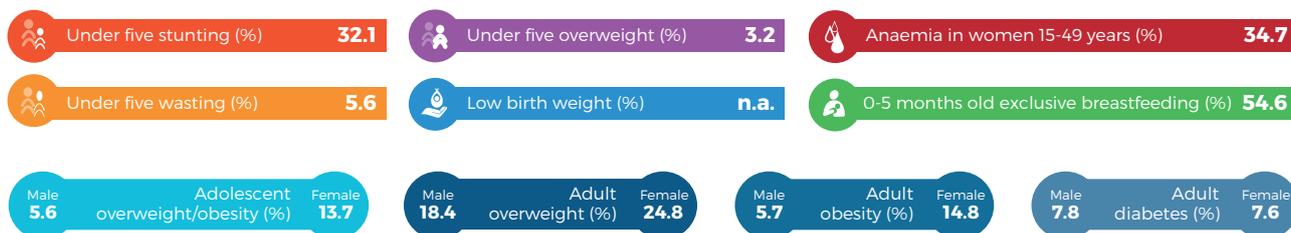
### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Mobilization of strategic resources for implementing the multi-sectoral nutrition plan;
- Creation of a joint monitoring and evaluation plan for SUN platform multi-sectoral activities at the national level;
- Ensuring technical and financial support for conducting surveys on emergency situations involving food and nutritional security;
- Development of social behavior change communications strategies.

# Liberia



**Joined:** February 2014  
**Population:** 4.94 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/LIBERIA



## 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	8%	2017	4%	2017	4%	2017	0%
2018	31%	2018	50%	2018	4%	2018	12%
2019	46%	2019	50%	2019	4%	2019	20%

**2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 30%**

<p>Improved on national high-level engagement including meeting with the President, Ministers of line-ministries, legislatures. MSP meeting are regular and meetings minutes recorded.</p> <p>Ongoing multi-sectoral discussions with line ministries and partners on implementation of activities. CSO decentralized in 4 counties and structure established.</p>	<p>National nutrition policy updated and validated.</p> <p>The Country national plan prioritizes stunting reduction and the planning process has begun to ensure multi-sectoral policy and strategies development.</p> <p>Legal framework (National Public Health Law) also reviewed.</p>	<p>In the planning stages of developing multi-sectoral strategies/ action plans that will support moving toward common results.</p>	<p>Data from two budget tracking exercises for advocacy is available. However, domestic resource mobilization for nutrition remains slow due to limited political will, and commitment. Notwithstanding this financial data is available for advocacy and the process has been initiated.</p>
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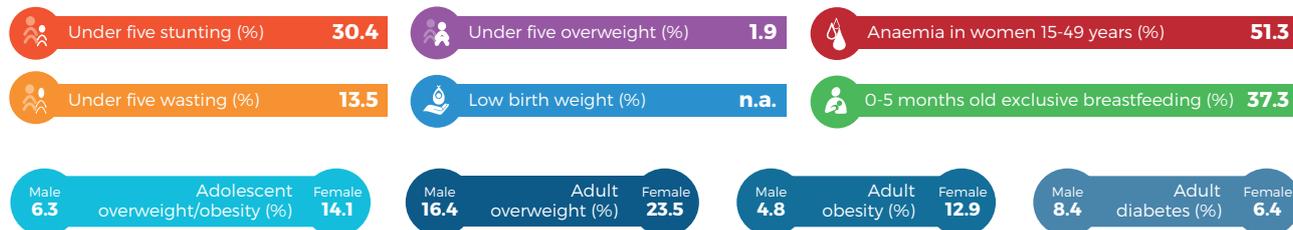
### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Conduct high-level nutrition events with policymakers;
- Meet with President to support nomination of nutrition champion(s);
- Meet with Minister of Finance for nutrition budget allocation, and SUN secretariat and sector budget line;
- MSP to develop National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategic Plan and establish Common Results Framework (CRF);
- Establish Business, UN and Donor Networks.

# Mali



**Joined:** March 2011  
**Population:** 19.66 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MALI



## 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: 59%	2014: 46%	2014: 50%	2014: 40%
2015: Not available	2015: Not available	2015: Not available	2015: Not available
2016: 54%	2016: 48%	2016: 60%	2016: 44%
2017: 12%	2017: 9%	2017: 38%	2017: 12%
2018: 75%	2018: 64%	2018: 54%	2018: 43%
2019: 75%	2019: 64%	2019: 69%	2019: 63%
<b>2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED</b>			<b>68%</b>

The Nutrition Coordination Unit was created and the Head of the Unit appointed as the SUN Government Focal Point.

The six networks all have a coordination mechanism in place along with road maps.

Nationally, the Multi-Sectoral Platform (MSP) has met during the evaluation period.

Decentralized and satellite coordination bodies exist and are defined in the national nutrition policy.

The private sector and academic/research sector became operational during preparations for the national nutrition forum and the evaluation of the Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (PAMN) 2014-2018.

Cooperation around the national nutrition policy helped to forge supportive partnerships during the development of the new Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (CREDD) 2019-2023.

The review of sectoral policies and budget analysis helped identify gaps in the political, economic, legal and legislative arena.

The budget analysis for the last five years demonstrated the state's efforts and its commitment to nutrition.

Several advocacy meetings have taken place with the network of parliamentarians for nutrition based on the results of analyses, policies and laws.

The alignment of actions across all sectors that make a significant contribution to improving stakeholder mapping and key interventions in nutrition.

Various SUN and sectoral meetings have helped to ensure that actions are aligned with the multisectoral plan.

However, further efforts are required to align the various sectors at government level and with certain key partners, both centrally and at the decentralized and satellite level.

Mobilising the network of SUN donors has helped align financial resources. However, the failure to organize round tables on funding the PAMN has prevented financial commitments or funding promises from being secured.

Financial monitoring has been strengthened in two ways: Retrospective analysis of the PAMN while it was being finalized and budget analysis which will allow the implementation of a budget tracking system.

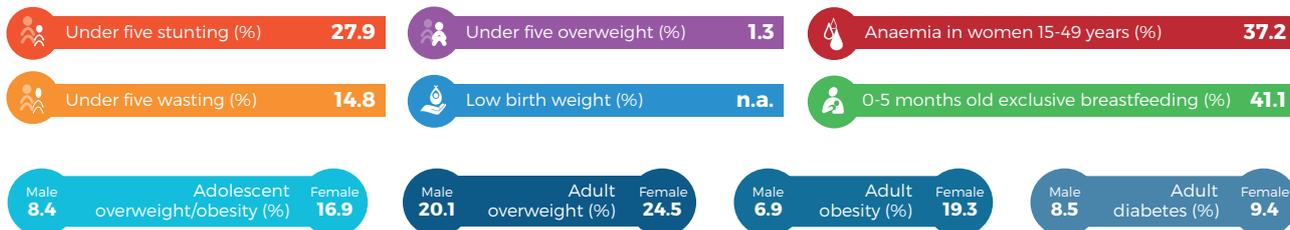
Further efforts are required to develop a new plan in terms of costing, and in particular a sectoral and intersectoral gap analysis.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Complete the evaluation of the PAMN 2014-2018 and propose the new plan for 2020-2024;
  - Develop multi-actor, multisectoral platforms both centrally and at the decentralized and satellite levels;
  - Develop the monitoring and evaluation and accountability mechanism for the new PAMN.
  - Organize sectoral nutrition groups to monitor specific performance in relation to nutrition;
  - Organize the round table to mobilize funding for the new PAMN 2020-2024;
  - Strengthen SUN networks.

# Mauritania



**Joined:** May 2011  
**Population:** 4.53 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MAURITANIA](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MAURITANIA)



## 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: 44%	2014: 42%	2014: 34%	2014: 40%
2015: 66%	2015: 62%	2015: 46%	2015: 29%
2016: 63%	2016: 60%	2016: 50%	2016: 28%
2017: 69%	2017: 54%	2017: 50%	2017: 37%
2018: 69%	2018: 54%	2018: 52%	2018: 54%
2019: 54%	2019: 54%	2019: 56%	2019: 46%

**2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 53%**

The Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (MSNAP) validated in 2017 provides a coordination framework for the nutrition sector, led by the Ministry of Health with UNICEF support, with five regional sub-committees: Hodh El Chargui, Hodh El Charbi, Brakna, Assaba, Guidimakha.

Lack of human and budgetary resources remains a key challenge, however there is solid momentum for multi-sectoral coordination.

The SUN Civil Society Network has created a Women Parliamentarians' Network for nutrition, which organized an open day to increase investment in nutrition, and a network of nutrition-sensitive journalists.

There is no routine national revision or assessment of existing laws and policies to document good practice. However, the decree establishing the National Nutrition Development Council has been revised to make it more workable. There are challenges with the process for obtaining decision-makers' signatures.

A UNICEF study, in partnership with the French Research Institute for Development (IRD), has produced data to use in advocacy for effective implementation of policy and legal provisions to improve access to, and use of, micronutrient-fortified foods for mass consumption.

There are tools available to align programming.

The challenge lies in annual planning with all stakeholders, to optimize actions in the various nutrition-specific or nutrition-sensitive intervention sectors.

There is a results framework in the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan but it is too early to assess this progress marker.

A Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) survey, which measures key indicators for nutrition, is run annually with UNICEF support.

The country's progress in terms of financial tracking and resource mobilization is demonstrated by the needs assessment for the next 10 years to support nutrition-specific interventions, and the gap analysis based on a review of funds allocated to nutrition in annual state budgets. However, there is still significant room for improvement in state commitment to increase investments in nutrition-specific interventions.

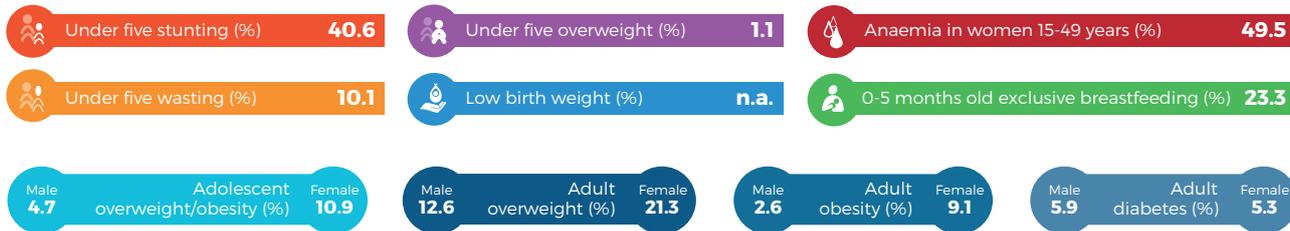
Despite efforts by the state and its technical and financial partners, most of the finance is allocated to short-term interventions linked to emergency response plans.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Provide enhanced technical assistance to the SUN Focal Point;
  - Create an inventory of existing and potential interventions;
  - Strengthen the functioning of national and regional frameworks for multi-sectoral coordination;
  - Establish networks of donors and academics;
  - Complete the signature process for the revised decree for the National Nutrition Development Council;
  - Continue advocacy actions.

# Niger



**Joined:** February 2011  
**Population:** 23.31 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NIGER



## 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: 51%	2014: 46%	2014: 21%	2014: 37%
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: 54%	2017: 52%	2017: 35%	2017: 44%
2018: 57%	2018: 61%	2018: 55%	2018: 51%
2019: 63%	2019: 73%	2019: 84%	2019: 60%

### 2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 70%

<p>The National Nutritional Security Policy (PNSN 2017-2025) and its Multisectoral Action Plan adopted.</p> <p>Consultation and multisectoral coordination frameworks established and kept operational despite relatively undynamic networks. Efforts are underway to revive them.</p> <p>Nutrition established as a priority by the government.</p> <p>A Nutrition Information Platform to support decision-making was established.</p> <p>Each region has a Regional Technical Council (CTR) organized by the regional coordination units of the HC3N and chaired by the General Secretary of each Governorship.</p>	<p>The main bodies provided for in the PNSN, including the various steering committees for nutrition programmes, are in place and operational.</p> <p>Advocacy is under way on adopting a number of regulations (marketing of breast-milk substitutes and an inter-ministerial order establishing a Technical Committee on fortifying and enriching foodstuffs).</p> <p>Nutrition indicators have been incorporated into the framework for monitoring the implementation of the Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES).</p> <p>An analysis of the effectiveness of Food Security and Nutritional Policies is underway.</p>	<p>The PNSN was designed around specific key sectors, including partners. Each sector and the partners that support it are led by a key lead sectoral ministry which is accountable for the interventions in its area.</p> <p>A timeline and plan for the implementation of priority actions is produced each year.</p> <p>A map of interventions and stakeholders has been produced and validated.</p> <p>Major advances have been made in the use of information systems to monitor the implementation of priority actions to improve nutrition, carried out through the National Information Platform for Nutrition (PNIN).</p>	<p>The Prime Minister reported that nutrition has been considered in budget discussions (recorded in the Multi-Year Expenditure Planning Document).</p> <p>Nutrition indicators are reflected in the quota and disbursement indicators in budget aid from donors.</p> <p>The launch of the PNSN and accompanying Action Plan along with the arrival of the SUN Movement coordinator has helped to secure a strong commitment from the Prime Minister to fund 15 per cent of the Action Plan/PNSN.</p> <p>A budget analysis will help us evaluate more accurately the level of implementation of the recommendations made at the launch.</p>
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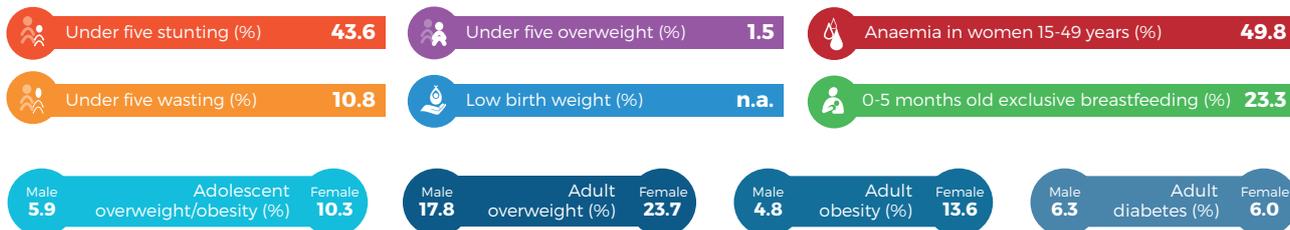
## 2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Final rollout of the PNSN;
- Budget analysis and identification of new funding streams;
- Planning for the 2020-2025 Action Plan;
- More intense advocacy for resource mobilization.

# Nigeria



**Joined:** November 2011  
**Population:** 200.96 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NIGERIA](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NIGERIA)



## 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: 50%	2014: 46%	2014: 29%	2014: 25%
2015: 54%	2015: 52%	2015: 38%	2015: 25%
2016: 54%	2016: 59%	2016: 51%	2016: 44%
2017: 69%	2017: 90%	2017: 39%	2017: 46%
2018: 90%	2018: 63%	2018: 69%	2018: 64%
2019: 48%	2019: 40%	2019: 27%	2019: 45%

**2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 40%**

Nigeria is making good progress. Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSP) exist at both national and sub national level and are working towards common results frameworks (CRF). There is the ongoing scale up of nutrition interventions at the National and subnational levels. Poor coordination of MSPs at the subnational levels is an ongoing challenge and there is still the need to push for a robust nutrition budget line and timely release of budget for implementation.

Progress can be seen across multiple fronts. There has been ongoing review of, and updates to, relevant policies as well as ongoing advocacy efforts. This has led to the extension of maternity leave to 6 months in Kaduna; an increase in the number of organizations who have crèches and breastfeeding corners in the workplace. However, there has not been analysis carried out to determine the effectiveness of these policies. Ongoing challenges include; paucity of funds, poor coordination mechanisms and M&E processes, poor compliance to regulations and low implementation of plans.

All sectors have a good understanding of their priority actions and capacity gaps. Detailed work plans are developed consistently, and there is increasingly effective coverage of nutrition-specific and nutrition sensitive programmes. However, there is still marked multi-sectoral coordination gaps which sometimes result in overlapping of roles and activities across sectors. Poor co-ordination, overlapping of responsibilities amongst stakeholders and poor data harmonization remains a huge challenge for the sector. Effective stakeholder engagement and consultation to align actions and identify specific roles is necessary.

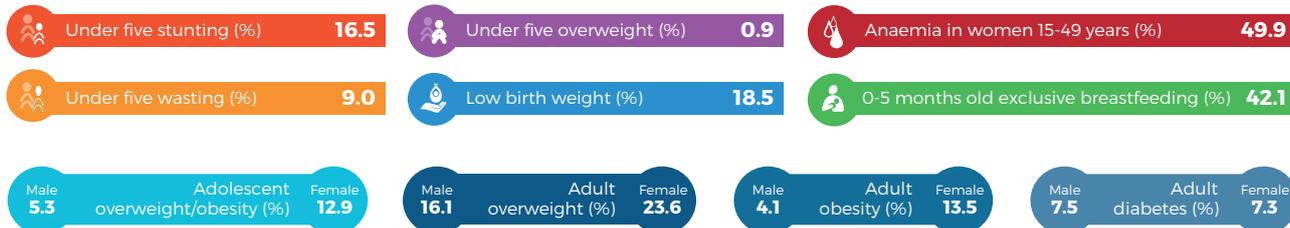
This is evidence of increased collaboration between partners, increases in budgetary allocation, and increased coordination amongst stakeholders. However delays in the release of funds to execute action plans and interventions remains a major concern. Increased and timely release of domestic funds, generating credible and usable data which can be used appropriately and for scaling up of high impact interventions will be of immense value.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Strengthen the SUN Secretariat in country in terms of infrastructure;
  - Increase coordination of the SUN networks;
  - Increase sub national (states and LGAs) participation in SUN;
  - Work with Ministry of Budget and National Planning for allocation of more resources;
  - Mobilize Academia to form a network;
  - More tracking of resources and increase domestic funding.

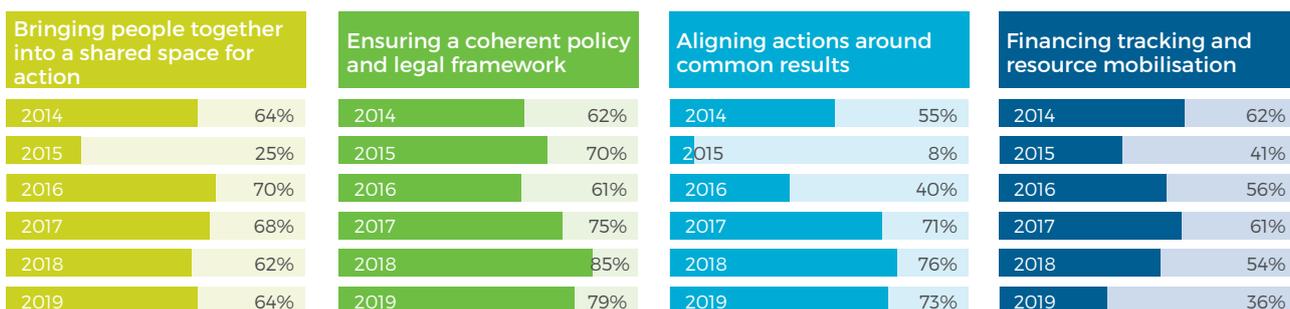
# Senegal



**Joined:** June 2011  
**Population:** 16.30 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SENEGAL](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SENEGAL)



## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



**2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 63%**

<p>Progress has been made towards creating networks for universities and the private sector with opportunities to fund and support the process.</p> <p>Civil-society networks need to be expanded at the local level.</p> <p>The Italian Agency for Development Cooperation has joined the Donors Network.</p> <p>There has been support for the Parliamentarians for Nutrition Network and the prospect of support for creating a network of local elected representatives for nutrition.</p> <p>Three local civil-society platforms (in Matam, Sédhiou and Bambey) have operational action plans.</p>	<p>The process of developing national food guidelines has been started following analysis of public policies and food environments.</p> <p>Advocacy on adopting the draft decree on the marketing of breast-milk substitutes is ongoing.</p> <p>At the local level, a trial of the Guide to Local Development Planning incorporating nutrition in 25 local authorities, is in place.</p> <p>Mechanisms exist through regulatory implementation and monitoring structures in the political and legal framework. However, there are challenges in applying them due to a lack of human resources.</p>	<p>The UNDAF and donors are aligned with the priorities of the Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition (PSMN).</p> <p>The monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) plan for the PSMN clearly defines objectives and budgets for each strategic aim, intervention area, sector responsibility and coordination and M&amp;E mechanisms at all levels. It includes a Common Results Framework (CRF) for implementation of the PSMN.</p> <p>A national nutrition review is scheduled for 2020 as part of Senegal's economic and social policy to produce a joint vision of the nutrition situation and the implementation of initiatives.</p>	<p>Since June 2018, Senegal has had a Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition, consisting of 12 sectoral nutrition Action Plans with a budget of FCFA 206,031,256,174. However, not all funding is yet in place.</p> <p>The current study on funding for the PSMN will help to establish mechanisms for funding activities as well as defining financial reporting frameworks.</p> <p>There is an internal funding mechanism for nutrition that is essentially covered by the government, but the level of resource mobilization is still too low to respond to all needs.</p>
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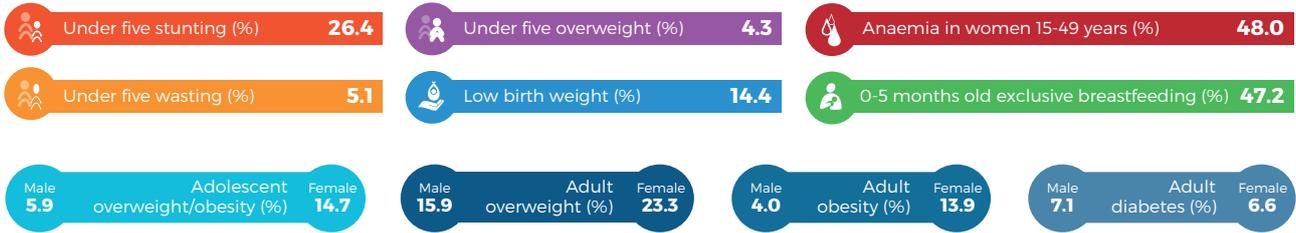
## 2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Increase the level of activity on the multi-actor platform;
- Finalize studies on funding for nutrition and hold a round table with donors on funding the PSMN;
- Organize the national nutrition review;
- Create platforms for universities and the private sector;
- Embark on the process of creating an ad hoc technical committee to research determining factors for anaemia.

# Sierra Leone



**Joined:** January 2012  
**Population:** 7.81 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SIERRA-LEONE](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SIERRA-LEONE)



## 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: 75%	2014: 58%	2014: 53%	2014: 44%
2015: 63%	2015: 70%	2015: 69%	2015: 44%
2016: 83%	2016: 75%	2016: 75%	2016: 33%
2017: 64%	2017: 65%	2017: 58%	2017: 48%
2018: 94%	2018: 79%	2018: 75%	2018: 33%
2019: 79%	2019: 63%	2019: 65%	2019: 69%
<b>2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED</b>			<b>69%</b>

Increased awareness of the causes of malnutrition and the benefits of multi-sector approach as remedy. The 2019-2025 common results framework is being disseminated and stakeholder and district workshops are being held.

Mobilized Parliamentarians to leverage their powers to effect legislative, budgetary and policy issues. Advances in the promotion of maternal and child nutrition – creating the political commitment to take a pro-nutrition agenda forward by both Parliamentarians and Mayors/Chairpersons of District Councils.

Completed nutrition plans, endorsed at the highest level, with national nutrition targets and costed actions that guide collective implementation and resource allocation from 2019 to 2025. Increased the salience of nutrition as a top policy, financing and institutional priority at national, regional and global levels. Increased implementation of social mobilisation, advocacy and behaviour change communication actions aligned with national priorities.

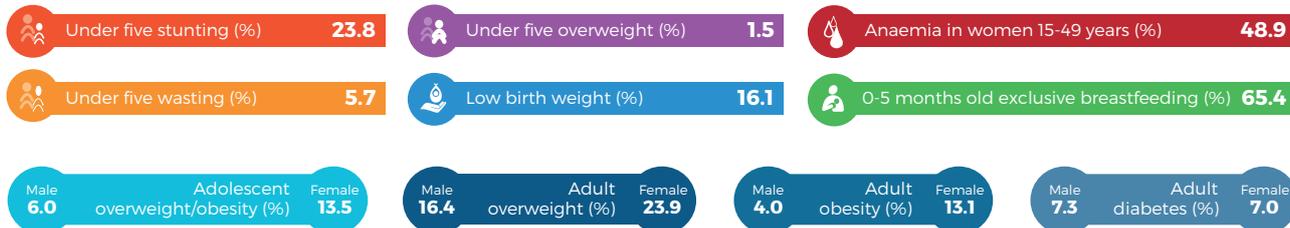
More effectively communicated the economic, development and human impacts of malnutrition and the ways to improve it.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Advocate for impact with data from SUN/REACH Mapping tool;
  - Partner with Parliamentarians to ensure child and maternal malnutrition are high on the new Government's agenda;
  - Introduce and enact new policies e.g. Code on the Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes;
  - Establish regulations to promote proper food labelling;
  - Establishing "SUN" school clubs;
  - Prioritize fundraising and the popularization exercise to ensure successful implementation of the Multi-Sector Strategic Plan to Reduce Malnutrition in Sierra Leone that will cover the period 2019-2025.

# Togo



**Joined:** March 2014  
**Population:** 8.08 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/TOGO



## 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 8%	2015 26%	2015 23%	2015 19%
2016 20%	2016 45%	2016 12%	2016 12%
2017 15%	2017 36%	2017 0%	2017 9%
2018 44%	2018 66%	2018 39%	2018 41%
2019 55%	2019 69%	2019 54%	2019 60%

**2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 60%**

A special taskforce to improve nutrition, chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Planning and Development, with support from the secretariat of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, has been set up by an inter-ministerial order to create a coordination platform.

The focal points appointed by the various sectors and partners do not meet frequently but the Task Force has encouraged new members to join and mobilized actors involved in producing strategic documents, such as the Common Results Framework (CRF), and validating the budget analysis for nutrition.

Multisectoral strategic documents on nutrition (plan and policy, plus the Common Results Framework) have been validated and draft decrees on setting up a multisectoral platform and the breast-milk substitutes marketing code have been finalized.

Significant issues remain and these include completing the budgeting process for the strategic plan and finalising the institutional arrangements for the multisectoral platform to ensure full participation across all sectors. Priorities such as extending maternity leave and creating workplace breastfeeding areas are still not complete.

The Common Results Framework is complete and was included in the multisectoral strategic plan for nutrition in October 2018. A template for monitoring the operational plans of various sectors will be introduced shortly.

A gap analysis has been completed, along with gender analyses to ensure that women and girls are central to all actions.

A multisectoral integrated examination still needs to be completed. However, a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was carried out in 2017 and overall, nutrition indicators have improved.

Budget analysis exercises were carried out regularly between 2015 and 2018.

The terms of reference for budgeting the 2019-2023 multisectoral strategic plan have been written and once the budget is complete any funding problems will be apparent and used for advocacy purposes at a round table to mobilize additional funds for nutrition.

A 2019 UNDAF operational plan has been produced and used to determine the budget to be allocated to nutrition by leading United Nations actors, such as UNICEF and the World Food Programme.

### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Ensure the decree creating the taskforce is signed;
- Produce a map of nutrition actors and interventions;
- Build members' capacity in coordination and management roles.



# 2019



## 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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# 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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