## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

COVID hit Afghanistan’s fragile health system, economy and social fabric hard, leading to a worsening of an already alarming nutritional situation. A comprehensive National COVID Response Plan was launched in April 2020, but fell short of addressing the social, economic and nutrition impact.

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

### 2020 TOTAL WEIGHTED

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

AFSeN-A (SUN) is 40 national members and networks in all sectors, government, UN, donors, civil society, private sector and academia. 28 similar provincial committees insure action.

AFSeN-A is a High-Level Food Security and Nutrition FSN Steering Committee, FSN Executive Committee, FSN Development Partners Working Group, FSN Working Group (WG), Nutrition WG, Advocacy WG and FSN Civil Society Alliance.

Work is ongoing to finalize the Parliamentarian Caucus, Business, Youth and Academia Networks.

### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Changes in Government, triggered by elections, led the President to integrate AFSeN-A (SUN) into the Administrative office of the President. This places AFSeN-A at the heart of power and decision making.

AFSeN-A has used this new position and Focal Point, Senior Advisor to First Vice President Mr Haroun Mir, to help pass food fortification legislation, endorse a food safety and control authority, review school curricula and include nutrition in the Afghan national peace and development framework.

### Aligning actions around common results

The AFSeN-A (SUN) Strategic Plan is a road map for all the food security and nutrition related actions/interventions in Afghanistan. It spells out the roles and responsibilities of government and non-government stakeholders and identifies coordination structures at the central level and at the subnational level for achieving a common goal.

### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

In 2019 AFSeN-A (SUN) conducted a costing exercise of the food security and nutrition activities of the Strategic Plan. This will help the government and partners better understand what resources will be required to implement the activities.

Next challenge is to set up a financial tracking system for food security and nutrition and tackle the very low levels of national budget allocation for nutrition, to increase impact, sustainability and reduce dependence on donor funding.

### 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Institutionalization of AFSeN-A (SUN) Technical Secretariat into the Government Structure
- Sign MoU between government and UN Agencies to secure technical and financial support for the AFSeN-A Technical Secretariat
- Establish a Parliamentary Caucus for nutrition
- Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG)
- Humanitarian Development Nexus
- Development a common multi-stakeholder implementation plan
- Global Action Plan for Wasting in Afghanistan
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Assessment of nutrition-sensitive interventions of key sectors to identify bottlenecks and develop a strategy to address the issues.
- Implementation of a research strategy for nutrition.
- Establish a robust nutrition information system and showcase good practice.
- Advocacy for investing in nutrition-specific sectors.

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

The Government has taken several initiatives to respond to the crisis including a report on determining the impact of COVID-19 on nutrition and a projection of the possible malnutrition burden in any post COVID-19 period in Bangladesh.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Regular multi-stakeholder platform meetings chaired by the SUN Movement Focal Point are organised to discuss country nutrition responses and engagement of SUN platforms. During the COVID-19 pandemic, multi-stakeholder platform meetings were, and are being, organised to discuss challenges and measures to overcome the crisis. Similarly, regular meetings take place with various nutrition committees and platforms. All these committees and platforms are multisectoral in nature.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

SUN Networks are involved in formulation of policies, plans of action, guidelines and strategies on nutrition-specific and -sensitive sectors. A policy mapping exercise has been conducted to analyse and evaluate relevant sectoral government policies and strategies through the food and gender lens. A concept paper is being developed for another multisectoral policy review and mapping exercise. All relevant networks have supported the Sun Business Network Strategy formulation and the implementation of the National Plan of Action for Nutrition 2 (NPAN2) and the Country Investment Plan 2 (CIP2).

Aligning actions around common results

Twenty-two ministries identified and included nutrition activities in their 10-year and annual sectoral workplans in line with the NPAN2. A set of priority indicators with activities were identified for sub-national level nutrition planning, implementation and monitoring. SUN Networks provided technical support to the Ministry of Food to conduct Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis of food security and nutrition as well as mapping of chronic food insecurity zones in 2019.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

All relevant plans are costed. Ministries have developed annual workplans with allocated budget for nutrition. CIP2 is an investment plan on nutrition-sensitive food systems designed to help mobilise resources to support policies and priority actions as outlined in the CIP2 and NPAN2. Monitoring of CIP2 shows the financial execution of the projects funded by government and donor commitment. This tool enables the Government to mobilise resources to reduce hunger and malnutrition.

Bangladesh

- Joined: September 2012
- Population: 164.69 million
- SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BANGLADESH

Under five stunting (%)

- 2014: 56%
- 2015: 63%
- 2016: 54%
- 2017: 69%
- 2018: 75%
- 2019: 75%
- 2020: 75%

Under five wasting (%)

- 2014: 8.5
- 2015: 8.5
- 2016: 8.5
- 2017: 8.5
- 2018: 8.5
- 2019: 8.5
- 2020: 8.5

Under five overweight (%)

- 2014: 8.4
- 2015: 8.4
- 2016: 8.4
- 2017: 8.4
- 2018: 8.4
- 2019: 8.4
- 2020: 8.4

Low birth weight (%)

- 2014: 39.9
- 2015: 39.9
- 2016: 39.9
- 2017: 39.9
- 2018: 39.9
- 2019: 39.9
- 2020: 39.9

Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%)

- 2014: 73.5%
- 2015: 73.5%
- 2016: 73.5%
- 2017: 73.5%
- 2018: 73.5%
- 2019: 73.5%
- 2020: 73.5%
COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
The country has recorded 2,643 cases and 41 deaths. Border closures and partial lockdowns led to disruptions in the food system, but the Government managed to develop a specific nutrition plan as part of its response to the pandemic.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

2020–2021 PRIORITIES
- Review the mechanism for quantitative and qualitative representation of the sectoral ministries in the multi-stakeholder platform.
- Scale up the synergy between sectoral ministries and the platform.
- Strengthen advocacy with the Government to increase public resources for specific nutrition interventions.
- Build the capacity of parliamentary networks.
- Activate a synergy of actions to cover the communes not covered by specific nutrition interventions.

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<th>Female</th>
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<td>67.5%</td>
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**Bringing people together into a shared space for action**

Minister of State and Secretary-General to the Presidency of the Republic appointed as the President’s representative [Food and Nutrition Council – CAN].

Process of setting up Monitoring and Evaluation, Gender, Micronutrient, Hygiene etc. Task Forces ongoing.

Standardised Departmental Consultation Frameworks (Atacora, Zou, Collines) introduced.

Twenty thousand Nutrition Assistance Groups established in villages in 40 communes.

**Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**

Revision of the [Strategic Food and Nutrition Development Plan – PSDAN II], which will need to be costed.

Validation of the National Food and Nutrition Policy document is under way.

Challenges: establishing municipal consultation frameworks in the 31 remaining municipalities and departmental consultation frameworks in the nine remaining departments.

**Aligning actions around common results**

Actors from the sector are implementing the Common Results Framework (CRF) through their annual workplans.

Sectoral ministries’ performance reports are available.

Challenges: operationalising the CRF’s multisectoral monitoring and evaluation system and activating a synergy of actions to cover the communes not covered by specific nutrition interventions.

**Financial tracking and resource mobilisation**

Parliament has supported specific nutrition actions by allocating domestic resources to the nutrition budget line.

The technical and financial partners are honouring their financial commitments as set out in the annual workplans (90 per cent disbursement).

The School Feeding Programme is budgeted and deserves support to ensure total country coverage.
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
The country has been relatively unaffected by the pandemic, with 2,451 cases and 65 deaths. The Government adopted a number of measures (eased since the end of April) that disrupted the food system. Nutrition was integrated into the national response with awareness-raising and continuity of services.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

2014 59%
2015 64%
2016 69%
2017 69%
2018 75%
2019 75%
2020 69%

2014 56%
2015 50%
2016 61%
2017 63%
2018 69%
2019 69%
2020 75%

2014 30%
2015 49%
2016 43%
2017 58%
2018 75%
2019 75%
2020 69%

2014 52%
2015 41%
2016 35%
2017 54%
2018 54%
2019 64%
2020 64%

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
An assessment of nutrition interventions was conducted through the Multi-sectoral Strategic Nutrition Plan. A parliamentary advocacy workshop was held to exempt imported malnutrition prevention and treatment products and to increase budget allocations. The resource mobilisation round table scheduled for March could not take place due to the pandemic. A study on partner-funded monitoring is under way.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
Adoption of the 2020–2029 National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Policy and the 2020–2024 Multi-sectoral Strategic Nutrition Plan, including an advocacy and communication plan (estimates to be updated), supported by giving nutrition a more solid institutional grounding. Finalisation of the decree on the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes (two implementing decrees) and implementation of the presidential initiative and the “Stronger with breastmilk only” campaign.

Aligning actions around common results
The Common Results Framework was defined and updated in a participatory manner, enabling each stakeholder to know its role. A monitoring and evaluation plan has been developed and is currently being validated. Capacity-building of leadership and functional capacities was organised for nutrition focal points and representatives of the general directorates for sectoral studies and statistics in the ministries involved in nutrition.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
As a result of the high-level commitment to nutrition, new sectors (sport, civil service, communication, security and housing) have joined the multi-stakeholder platform and new organisations based in Burkina Faso are becoming more involved by participating in meetings and helping fund nutrition interventions. A joint programme to address chronic malnutrition (five United Nations organisations and government actors) has been launched in the east of the country.

2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Disseminate the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Policy and operationalise the Multi-sectoral Strategic Nutrition Plan.
- Advocate to maintain nutrition as a national priority in the 2021–2025 National Socioeconomic Development Plan.
- Improve nutrition governance (grounding process and accountability mechanism).
- Improve resource mobilisation (including domestic budget).
- Improve emergency nutrition.
- Improve the nutritional information system.
**INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020**

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

The process of decentralising the multi-stakeholder platform at provincial level is now well under way. A draft legal framework has already been finalised by Permanent Executive Secretariat for the Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Platform (SEP/PMSAN) and awaits validation by the Multisectoral Platform Steering Committee. Establishment of the Alliance of Burundi Members of Parliament for Food and Nutrition Security (APBSAN) and the network of young people and of journalists is in progress. The structure of the private sector network has been further formalised through the recent establishment of its governing bodies and an action plan.

**Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**

New legal measures have been taken as part of the care subsidy for senior citizens and pensioners. The SEP/PMSAN and other stakeholders carry out activities relating to compliance with legislation on iodised salt. A quality control body, the Burundi Standards Bureau (BBN), is also operational and ensures compliance with the established standards. Consultation workshops have been organised to share the results of the policy evaluation, as part of the joint programme reviews. Finally, the national school food programme is up and running.

**Aligning actions around common results**

The SEP/PMSAN operational action plan has been developed and aligned with the 2019–2020 PSMSAN II, particularly its priority V on strengthening governance, multisectoral coordination and partnership.

The multisectoral monitoring and evaluation system is in progress and will provide data on interventions by all stakeholders that contribute to achieving the stated objectives, for example through the annual SEP/PMSAN action plan directly resulting from the 2019–2020 PSMSAN. There is progressive capacity building at sectoral level, on an ongoing basis.

**Financial tracking and resource mobilisation**

An annual budget allocation has been established for the operation of the SEP/PMSAN. The budget allocations are monitored annually, providing an overview of the budget allocated by the government to nutrition and to food security. Various stakeholders prepare financial monitoring and audit reports, but these are not always shared in time. Decision-making on financing takes into account the gap analysis report produced after the development and costing of the PSMSAN II. Overall, external financial support has fallen sharply.

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**2020–2021 PRIORITIES**

- Official launch of the PSMSAN II adopted by the Council of Ministers, combined with the mobilisation of various actors to consolidate the multisectoral approach.
- Establishment and supervision of the platform's decentralised bodies with a Multisectoral Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring and Evaluation System (SMSESAN).
- Finalising, establishing and revitalising the media and youth networks.
- Finalisation and official implementation of the institutional framework for the Members of Parliament Alliance (APBSAN).
- Organising and holding the National Nutrition Forum combined with donors' round table.
## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

### Bringing people together into a shared space for action
The Prime Minister called on all ministries, development partners and civil society to support the actions laid out in the second National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2019–2023 (NSFSN). Youth involvement in policy dialogues was supported by the Deputy Prime Minister. Provincial Working Groups for coordinating food security and nutrition are being piloted. The Technical Working Group for Social Protection and Food Security and Nutrition operated at national level.

### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The NSFSN 2019–2023 was developed and launched. Enforcement of the legislation for the regulation of breastmilk substitutes drew statements of support from the highest levels of government, United Nations (UN) agencies and civil society organisations. The cooperation between the government, the SUN Movement Civil Society Alliance (CSA) and key UN agencies identified breaches of food labelling guidelines for baby formula, leading to greater enforcement. Work continuing to reach subnational level.

### Aligning actions around common results
NSFSN 2019–2023 have been used to align SUN Movement members’ actions and to rank priorities in all provinces. COVID-19 joint responses included strengthening supply chains. Programme alignment by SUN Movement Networks includes the Cambodia Nutrition Project and investments by donors, UN and SUN Movement CSA. Work is under way for improvement of the information systems for food security and nutrition and for the creation of a reporting dashboard and for collection and sharing of reports.

### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
Progress has been made in financial tracking for nutrition and used as a basis for resource mobilisation. The SUN Movement CSA and all networks are moving to a common framework for reporting. Substantial disruptions to budget allocations during 2020 created challenges for financial tracking although all relevant records have been made available for analysis. Challenges lie in identifying the nutrition-related expenditure items for the many ministries potentially involved.

## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
Despite the challenges, the multi-stakeholder platforms have continued to operate and have strengthened the work in assessing the impacts of COVID-19 and contributing to the policy response. Social assistance and cash transfers were expanded for access to food.

## 2020–2021 PRIORITIES
- Dissemination of information, capacity-building and mobilisation of efforts at subnational level and investment in ICT expansion of provincial coordination platforms.
- Establish action plans for priority actions and track sector-led contributions.
- Expansion of activities for youth engagement and gender equality.
- Establish the SUN Movement Business Network.
- Information systems for food security and nutrition.
- Conduct second round of analysis of budgets and expenditure for nutrition.

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### Under five stunting (%)

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### Under five overweight (%)

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### Low birth weight (%)

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### Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%)

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### 0 to 5-month-old exclusive breastfeeding (%)

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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
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Cambodia

**Joined:** June 2014  
**Population:** 16.72 million  
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CAMBODIA
Cameroon

**Joined**: February 2013  
**Population**: 26.55 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ CAMEROON]

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**COVID-19 SNAPSHOT**

As a result of COVID-19, platform meetings were held less regularly and, where necessary, virtually, and key points are included in the meeting agendas of the Technical Secretariat of the Interministerial Committee on combatting malnutrition. In addition, the continuity of community health and nutrition services is gradually improving.

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**INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020**

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male (Under five stunting)</th>
<th>Male (Under five overweight)</th>
<th>Female (Under five stunting)</th>
<th>Female (Under five overweight)</th>
<th>Male (Low birth weight)</th>
<th>Female (Low birth weight)</th>
<th>Male (Under five wasting)</th>
<th>Male (Under five overweight)</th>
<th>Female (Under five wasting)</th>
<th>Female (Under five overweight)</th>
<th>Male (Anaemia in women 15-49 years)</th>
<th>Female (Anaemia in women 15-49 years)</th>
<th>Male (0 to 5-month-old exclusive breastfeeding)</th>
<th>Female (0 to 5-month-old exclusive breastfeeding)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>23%</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
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<td>2017</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>51%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The multisectoral platform has been divided into four working subgroups on nutrition (WGN): ANJE, Infant and Young Child Feeding, Integrated Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition, Micronutrients and Emergencies. At the regional level, these WGNs involve the decentralised territorial authorities in the four most affected regions, but the scaling-up and implementation of a multisectoral coordination mechanism are two challenges that remain. Activities take into consideration the following sectors: water, hygiene and sanitation, food security, social welfare, gender equality and the empowerment of women. While the media network has been established, the private sector network remains a challenge.

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**Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**

A consultant has been recruited to analyse the inclusion of nutrition in policy. Legislation governing the obligatory standards on the fortification of salt with iodine, edible oils refined with vitamin A, and wheat flour fortified with zinc, vitamin B12 and folic acid, has been developed with all stakeholders – as has the framework law on food safety. Lastly, there have been evaluations of the programmes for the integrated management of acute malnutrition and for profiling mothers with severely malnourished children.

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**Aligning actions around common results**

The multisectoral operational plan, with a common results framework, has been reviewed, and joint monitoring of priority actions is being carried out. Studies document the implementation of the plan and capitalise on lessons learned, in order to improve effects on nutrition. Activities carried out are derived from the action plans of each platform evaluated during a workshop in September 2019. A national capacity-building plan, developed with support from the academic platform, is available and currently being implemented. The process of institutionalising SMART surveys is also under way.

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**Financial tracking and resource mobilisation**

A consultant is being recruited to finalise the assessment process of the multisectoral operational plan. The integration of dedicated budget lines for nutrition activities in the framework of medium-term expenditure frameworks within sectoral ministries and at the level of decentralised territorial authorities is effective. Still to be carried out are a budgetary analysis for nutrition and organisation of a round table on resource mobilisation. Lastly, a loan has been mobilised by the World Bank to finance early childhood development and nutrition.

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**2020–2021 PRIORITIES**

- Finalising the assessment and budgeting of the multisectoral operational plan.
- Organising a national forum on nutrition with a round table on mobilising resources.
- Supporting the academic platform in finalising curricula on nutrition training and establishing a body of nutritionists in the Cameroonian public service.
- Strengthening the coordination of nutrition activities at the local level with regional multisectoral platforms.
- Preparing roadmaps for nutrition ambassadors.
- Developing the SUN Civil Society Alliance strategy for resource mobilisation.
COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

Measures taken to mitigate risks during the COVID-19 pandemic led to the closure of school canteens and a rise in poverty levels among vulnerable populations, which had already seen an increase due to the military and political crisis.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Central African Republic now has, by decree, a SUN Government Focal Point, the Minister Special Advisor to the Prime Minister. The high-level commitment has allowed the National Committee to hold meetings chaired by the Prime Minister, the Head of Government. It has also made it possible to validate and begin implementation of the 2020–2021 road map. Development of the strategic plan is under way and monthly meetings are being held, with occasional feedback from missions. The Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition is in place and the prefects and prefectural committee chairs have been inducted.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The Mutual Commitment Framework established by the technical and financial partners in agreement with the Government has enabled the first achievements of the projects included in the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan 2017–2021. The National Committee’s 2020–2021 road map is validated and places emphasis on the process of developing strategic and operational plans, to supplement the political, legal and economic frameworks. It is expected that the National Committee will become the National Council for Food Security and Nutrition, to increase effectiveness and visibility.

Aligning actions around common results

The multi-stakeholder platform should define the Common Results Framework based on the 2020–2021 road map and encourage the networks and the parliamentary alliance to commit to taking joint actions. Consequently, actions that support nutrition will be capitalised on, with high-impact outcomes. Furthermore, several sectoral reports have been produced and make it possible to assess the nutritional status of populations and the level of food security (Multiple Indication Cluster Survey 6 data, 2019/2020; Integrated Food Insecurity Phase Classification analyses, 2020, European Food Safety Authority, 2020).

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Financial tracking depends on budget analysis. This exercise, which began in 2018, was not sufficiently understood to be resumed in 2019. The results, therefore, cannot be adopted. This process needs to be started in 2021; moreover it is included in the 2020–2021 road map, which has been budgeted for. Capacity-building of Focal Points will make it possible to improve their involvement in the budgetary process (annual department conference and resource mobilisation operation). Finally, the technical and financial partners have committed to provide 49 per cent of the planned funding for the road map.

2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Improve resource mobilisation to implement the actions outlined in the 2020–2021 road map.
- Build the capacity of focal points in network coordination (fact-finding mission).
- Develop a national multisectoral strategic plan and a budgeted operational plan.
- Develop advocacy tools and a communication plan.
- Manage and monitor budgetary allocations to support and promote food security and nutrition.
- Convene the second national food security and nutrition meetings.
- Strengthen the multi-stakeholder platform.
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

**Bringing people together into a shared space for action**
Despite challenges linked to staff mobility and scaling-up Provincial Committees on Nutrition and Food (CPNAs), Chad has made significant progress during this period, with a coordination mechanism that is functional at the decentralised level, through the implementation and installation of 5 new CPNAs with focal points, and six civil society organisations, as well as support from the private sector for the implementation of an Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food production unit and support for training nutrition stakeholders, including parliamentarians and nutrition ambassadors.

**Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**
Evaluation of the implementation of the Intersectoral Action Plan on Nutrition and Food (PAINA) has enabled stakeholders to combine their efforts on the implementation of the communication strategy and to advocate for nutrition. Parliamentary networks and champions have advocated for nutrition, in particular with decision-makers, which has led to the adoption and enactment of the code on the marketing of breastmilk substitutes; the implementing decrees for this code are pending signature. Advocacy with the private sector has led to the launch of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food production.

**Aligning actions around common results**
Stakeholder plans and programmes are aligned with the National Policy on Nutrition and Food (PNNA) and the PAINA, through the logical framework that serves as a basis for the implementation of progress-monitoring activities. An annual working plan at the central and provincial levels is also developed based on the results of previous programmes, as well as various surveys and progress monitoring and evaluation methods (SMART, National Food Security Survey – (ENSA), standardised framework, sentinel sites, etc.). A manual for the analysis and standardisation of data tools would also be beneficial for improved joint programmes.

**Financial tracking and resource mobilisation**
Despite difficulties linked to the economic crisis and COVID-19, funds have been mobilised for continuing food and nutrition interventions, in particular through the 11th European Development Fund and the United Nations. It should be noted that two project management units have been established within the Ministry of Public Health and National Solidarity as well as within the Ministry of the plan for monitoring projects implemented by NGOs. With regard to state institutions, monitoring of budget lines still remains unstable and requires significant improvement. However, the country has carried out four reviews of public spending in the agriculture sector.

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
Nutrition has been taken into consideration in the national coordinating mechanism for the public health response to COVID-19, with different stakeholders, for the preparation of a contingency plan. In addition, the platform has also continued its activities, mobilising and adapting to the situation, in particular by holding in-person and virtual meetings.

2020–2021 PRIORITIES
- Drafting and adopting the implementing legislation on breastmilk substitutes and food fortification.
- Scaling up civil society organisations.
- Updating mapping of stakeholders and interventions.
- Implementing the FORMANUT (training for nutrition) project.
- Official launch of the food and nutrition security programme.
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

The COVID-19 pandemic has not strictly speaking become a health crisis (only 7 deaths and 537 reported cases). Thanks to the efforts of the platform stakeholders, there has been a real political commitment to prioritising nutrition in the national plan to address COVID-19.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

2014 Not available
2015 Not available
2016 Not available
2017 21%
2018 Not available
2019 18%
2020 44%
2020–2021 PRIORITIES

• Emphasise maternal nutrition.
• Map interventions.
• Strengthen community-based nutrition.
• Ensure case management of moderate acute malnutrition.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Although the multi-stakeholder platform does not officially exist due to a lack of signatures, meetings are organised regularly under the aegis of the Directorate of Family Health and bring together the various stakeholders based on need (project development, document validations, intervention planning, implementation of activities and monitoring).

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The Comorian food guide has been validated and circulated. An analysis of policies and the maternal nutrition strategy has been conducted. The implementation of specific nutrition actions has been strengthened (Baby-friendly Hospital Initiative, maternal nutrition in health facilities).

Aligning actions around common results

A multisectoral action plan for 2019–2021 has been drawn up with the effective participation of stakeholders from the ministries concerned, partners and civil society. The implementation of the action plan is regularly evaluated. Monthly meetings are organised in the regional offices. The continuity of nutrition services has been ensured through innovative solutions in the community in response to the low health service attendance identified. The main challenge ahead: the non-application of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes – steps should be taken to seek advocacy.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Registers have been prepared for severe acute malnutrition case management. Nutritional inputs and anthropometric equipment is being supplied. Funding for nutrition activities is being provided by technical and financial partners (World Health Organization, United Nations Children’s Fund/Japan International Cooperation Organization, Food and Agricultural Organization, International Fund for Agricultural Development, African Development Bank).

Main challenges ahead: the non-existence of a budget line dedicated to nutrition and the absence of a multi-stakeholder platform – continued advocacy for these two essential matters will be needed.
Congo

**Joined:** October 2013
**Population:** 5.52 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CONGO

**COVID-19 SNAPSHOT**
Congo has been relatively impacted by the pandemic, with 5,290 cases and 92 deaths. The country has been hit with a double shock with the dramatic decrease in the price of oil. The Government adopted several measures that have led to disruptions in the food system, although these have reduced since September. Nutrition was well integrated into the national response.

**INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Under five stunting (%)</th>
<th>Under five overweight (%)</th>
<th>Low birth weight (%)</th>
<th>0 to 5-month-old exclusive breastfeeding (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>46%</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>51%</td>
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<td>2017</td>
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<td>46%</td>
<td>57%</td>
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<td>2018</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>57%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>46%</td>
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<td>16%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2020–2021 PRIORITIES**

- Continuing the development of networks.
- Mobilising resources.
- Decree on the establishment, remit, organisation and operation of the National Council on Food and Nutrition Security.
- Plan to develop human resources.
- Integrated communication plan for the SUN focal point.
- Advocacy for nutrition.

**Bringing people together into a shared space for action**
The ad hoc committee on fighting malnutrition, which is the multi-sectoral platform, has operated through meetings and workshops. There is a private sector platform (governing body is undergoing restructuring). Implementation of the civil society platform is under way.

**Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**
Enactment of the Decree on the establishment, remit, organisation and operation of the National Council on Food and Nutrition Security is still pending. Preparation of the draft decree on the marketing of breastmilk substitutes.

**Aligning actions around common results**
The 2019 roadmap from the ad hoc committee has been prepared. A 2019–2021 action plan to fight malnutrition has been budgeted. A joint working plan between the Government and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework on food and nutrition security has been drafted and is available. An annual review has been carried out.

**Financial tracking and resource mobilisation**
The Government carried out a comprehensive costing, on a ministry by ministry basis, which showed the level of disbursements and then the use of funds paid. Contributions from stakeholders are shown and programme and financial implementation reports are stored. In the 2019 investment budget, an amount of CFA 300 million (around USD 500,000), for specific activities on nutrition, could not be paid, despite the request to that effect. Partners such as the United Nations Children’s Fund and the World Food Programme contributed towards the purchase of nutritional inputs and the implementation of specific activities.
## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

A national state of emergency was declared and measures were taken to contain the spread of COVID-19. The Ministry of Health published a social media strategy on healthy nutritional practices to address COVID-19. The “at home” component of the Centres for Child Nutrition and Education-CINAI National Early Child Development Programme provided users with food, health and education.

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

### 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Contribute to producing a proposed methodology for constructing an intersectoral action plan on food and nutrition, coordinated with the National Health Plan.
- Ensure greater involvement of civil society, the private sector and local government.
- Contribute to updating the food and nutrition situation analysis.
- Initiate a process of intersectoral coordination to establish the effects of COVID-19 on nutritional status.
- Ensure progress in the “Strengthening food and nutrition with an emphasis on Costa Rica’s mother and child population” project, food guides.
- Contribute to developing the National Communication Strategy.

### 2020–2021 Priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under five stunting (%)</td>
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<td>6.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under five overweight (%)</td>
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<td>8.5%</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Bad effects</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adolescent overweight (%)</td>
<td>39.8%</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adult overweight (%)</td>
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<td>33.4%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
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<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obesity (%)</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 5-month-old exclusive breastfeeding (%)</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.9%</td>
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<td>7.5%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%)</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>71.8%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

The Ministry of Health and other public institutions have expenditure control systems in place to evaluate the use of resources allocated to the various budget items for nutrition. There has, however, been an under-spend of budgeted funds due to a lack of mechanisms to comprehensively address how resources allocated to nutrition are managed. SUN Movement Pooled Fund resources have been allocated to implement the project “Strengthening food and nutrition with an emphasis on Costa Rica’s mother and child population” to promote breastfeeding and healthy eating.

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


### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Intersectoral round tables through which to implement the National Policy on Sustainable Production and Consumption were established, including the National Round Table on Healthy and Sustainable Lifestyles. Launch of the Parliamentary Front Against Hunger and Malnutrition 2018–2022 Strategic Plan. Public consultation on the Framework Law on the Human Right to Food and Food and Nutrition Security. Bill reforming the Law on Strengthening Public Finances. The Framework Law on the Promotion of Food and Nutrition Security and a Bill on Calculating the Basic Food Basket are currently in the legislative process.

### Aligning actions around common results

Road map developed jointly by members of the SUN platform using the Theory of Change methodology. Model of intersectoral and inter-institutional coordination of nutrition governance at different levels. Design of an Implementation Strategy for Addressing Childhood Overweight and Obesity is under way, to ensure that evidence generated locally can be used by the Planning Directorate to produce strategies and plans. Implementation of an interdisciplinary procedure for treating children with malnutrition and the “Growing together” project.

### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

The Ministry of Health and other public institutions have expenditure control systems in place to evaluate the use of resources allocated to the various budget items for nutrition. There has, however, been an under-spend of budgeted funds due to a lack of mechanisms to comprehensively address how resources allocated to nutrition are managed. SUN Movement Pooled Fund resources have been allocated to implement the project “Strengthening food and nutrition with an emphasis on Costa Rica’s mother and child population” to promote breastfeeding and healthy eating.

### PRIORITIES

- Contribute to producing a proposed methodology for constructing an intersectoral action plan on food and nutrition, coordinated with the National Health Plan.
- Ensure greater involvement of civil society, the private sector and local government.
- Contribute to updating the food and nutrition situation analysis.
- Initiate a process of intersectoral coordination to establish the effects of COVID-19 on nutritional status.
- Ensure progress in the “Strengthening food and nutrition with an emphasis on Costa Rica’s mother and child population” project, food guides.
- Contribute to developing the National Communication Strategy.

### 71.8%
COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
The COVID-19 health crisis led to the interruption of all activities in the field, in particular the national campaign for breastfeeding and the early stimulation of young children, the implementation of regional committees, the study on the cost of hunger, and monitoring missions. A COVID-19 response plan for the nutrition and food security sector has been prepared and operational action plans have been reviewed.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
The National Council for Nutrition, Food and Early Childhood Development (CONNAPE), and all the agencies it comprises, is operational, as well as the thematic committees on food fortification (National Alliance for Food Enrichment (ANEA)), the National Multisectoral Information Platform for Nutrition (PNMIN), and the national Multisectoral Plan for Early Childhood Nutrition and Development (PMNDPE). The four regional committees have been set up and are operational. The private sector network has been implemented.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
Several studies, analyses and reviews have been carried out, in particular on national and sectoral strategies and plans linked to nutrition, in order to evaluate their effectiveness. National and regional campaigns on breastfeeding and early stimulation have been launched. In addition, significant high-level advocacy actions have also been carried out, to strengthen the political framework, such as participation in the 31st Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, for the inclusion of nutrition in the African Union’s 2022 agenda, as well as for capacity building for parliamentarians.

Aligning actions around common results
Several actions have been carried out in line with the Common Results Framework:
- Decree on the establishment, organisation and operation of the regional committees and applicable operational guide.
- Monitoring of results from the Common Results Framework, assured by the National Multisectoral Information Platform for Nutrition.
- Strengthening stakeholder capacity (monitoring and evaluation, data collection, analysis and harmonisation).

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation is effective:
- Tracking of expenses on nutrition in 2019 with technical support from the INS and an expert consultant.
- Costing of interventions sensitive and specific to nutrition in the Public Investment Programme (PIP).
- Advocacy at conferences for resource mobilisation by the state for nutrition, food and early childhood development.
- Budgetary support from the ADB for the Multisectoral Plan on breastfeeding 2019–2021.
- Implementation of investment project PMNDPE 2018-2022 supported by the World Bank.
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

2014 | 47%  
2015 | 43%  
2016 | 41%  
2017 | 42%  
2018 | 50%  
2019 | 50%  
2020 | 71%  

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
Due to COVID-19, the official installation of the provincial office in North Kivu, and the activities planned to strengthen the parliamentary network, had to be postponed to the following year. To strengthen leadership, the SUN DRC Executive Secretariat is planning to organise the very first meeting of the National Multisectoral Nutrition Committee, based at the Office of the Prime Minister, which will bring together all 12 nutrition-sensitive sectors. Lastly, the private sector network has developed a budgeted workplan.

2020–2021 PRIORITIES
- Capacity-building in multisectoral approach and coordination at the national level.
- Establishment of Provincial Multisectoral Nutrition Committees in six provinces.

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
As a result of the pandemic, certain operational tasks have been delegated to the provincial authorities, in particular the treatment and prevention of malnutrition. Community workers will deliver prevention activities in villages and neighbourhoods. The government has developed an operational action and contingency plan in partnership with stakeholders.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
Activities were run during World Breastfeeding Week to raise awareness of the regulations in the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes, and of protection for maternity, paternity and parental leave. Activities in relation to food fortification, food security regulations and the right to food will be delivered following technical and political validation of the National Food Security and Nutrition Policy and Action Plan. The communication and advocacy strategies are ongoing.

Aligning actions around common results
The Common Results Framework will be revised in 2021. A provisional annual operational action plan, aligned with national priorities, has been developed and adopted in the interim, following consultation and financial commitments from technical and financial partners. Data on activities run in the provinces have been entered into the DHIS2 software. Following evaluation, recommendations have been made to inform decision-making.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
Based on the operational action plan established at the start of each year, the government and technical and financial partners show continual commitment to financing the planned activities. Expenditure is monitored and recorded in the quarterly report on the action plan. This report is shared, with full transparency, with the other partners in the multisectoral platform. It should be noted that the National Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition (PNSMN), due to run to the end of December 2020, will be extended by one year.
El Salvador

Joined: September 2012
Population: 6.49 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/EL-SALVADOR

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
Networks of the platform are working on actions within the framework of the emergency recovery stage: formation of the technical working group; support for families with food assistance; promotion of family agriculture; workshops on food and nutrition for community leaders; educational campaigns on healthy food. The food and nutrition security (FNS) and nutrition cluster was established.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Under five stunting (%)</th>
<th>Under five overweight (%)</th>
<th>Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%)</th>
<th>0 to 5-month-old exclusive breastfeeding (%)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>2014</td>
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**Bringing people together into a shared space for action**
The country continues to work under the multi-stakeholder mechanism, with participation from the government, the United Nations Network, Civil Society Network and actions carried out by academia and private business. Efforts to bring together the Academia Network and private business were consolidated. The composition of the Departmental and Municipal Committees on Food and Nutrition Security remains the same. These committees implement interventions at the national level. The Early Childhood Policy involves the development of FNS actions which will have a national and subnational scope.

**Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**
Food and Nutrition Security FNS has been addressed at the highest level in order to position, implement and support the interventions planned in the short, medium and long term. This makes it possible to harmonise interinstitutional work and maintain a work agenda. There is a comprehensive legal framework to protect breastfeeding: Law, Regulation and an Intersectoral Strategic Plan on Promotion, Protection and Support for Breastfeeding. Advocacy work for the review and approval of the Law on Food and Nutrition Security is ongoing. The Plan for Development, Protection and Social Inclusion 2020–2024 is being prepared, with strategic objectives specifically linked to FNS.

**Aligning actions around common results**
Mainly in 2019, technical capacity-strengthening processes were carried out, led by the regional levels of the administration. This had technical and financial support from the World Food Programme and the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama. The Civil Society Network, through Alianza Nutres, has carried out FNS advocacy processes with the aim of positioning the issue on the public agenda. Work is being undertaken on FNS issues at the highest level; government institutions and NGOs are involved, as well as other entities interested in supporting and implementing FNS interventions.

**Financial tracking and resource mobilisation**
Support from foreign aid is important for implementing FNS interventions on a large scale in the country. Fund management coordination to set up new projects with support from aid agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Food Programme and the United Nations Childrens’ Fund. The National Council for Food Security is allocated an annual budget by the government. There are no increases in budgetary costs for FNS in the last year. Efforts are being made to achieve an increase in the state budget for the various actions. Civil Society presented the FNS strategy, prepared within the framework of the Plan Cuscatlán.

2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Have in place a National Strategic Plan for Nutrition.
- Strengthen the networks that are part of the country’s multi-stakeholder platform, specifically, the private business and academia network.
- Technical and financial support for carrying out FNS actions.
- Continue advocacy for strengthening the legal framework of FNS.
- Establish coordinated actions for nutrition in the framework of emergencies.
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Under five stunting (%)</th>
<th>Under five overweight (%)</th>
<th>Low birth weight (%)</th>
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<th>2020–2021 PRIORITIES</th>
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Bringing people together into a shared space for action
Multisectoral coordination mechanisms are established at national and subnational level with clear terms of reference. The performance is regularly monitored through quarterly review meetings of the Technical Committee and biannual/annual review meetings of the Coordination Body. The Coordination Body has reaffirmed its commitment by guiding and assuring approval of the New Food and Nutrition Policy for the first time in Ethiopia. A programme delivery unit is helping to take forward the Seqota Declaration.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
Fruitful efforts have been made to endorse policies and strategies that support the implementation of the National Nutrition Program. This includes the Food and Nutrition Policy, the nutrition-sensitive agriculture strategy and the Unified Nutrition Information System (UNISE) for tracking of the Seqota Declaration. There is still a need for more analysis of existing policy and use of data to influence policy makers. Such analyses have now been started by the National Information Platform for Nutrition in Ethiopia and will facilitate the necessary information.

Aligning actions around common results
The National Nutrition Program II (NNP II) and Seqota Declaration have enabled the sectors to plan and implement nutrition-sensitive and -specific interventions. NNP II provided a Common Results Framework, which the Government and stakeholders can utilise to plan and to allocate adequate resources for its execution and performance management. The Seqota Declaration is catalysing the NNP II implementation but all regions need to be engaged for ownership and resources.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
Government and stakeholders allocated resources needed for the NNP II and Seqota Declaration. Government of Ethiopia allocated USD 16 million for multisectoral Seqota Declaration interventions 2019/20 and an estimated USD 40 million for NNP II 2020/21. Some stakeholders have made a multi-year commitment which covers some parts of the NNP II. Sectors like education and agriculture have developed sector-specific strategies.
Gabon

**Joined:** December 2016  
**Population:** 2.23 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GABON

### COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

As an oil exporter, Gabon has suffered two crises simultaneously: the effects of COVID-19 and the drastic fall in oil prices. Measures taken included a total lockdown in the capital city, leading to major disruptions to the food system. Although it is poorly integrated into the national response, nutrition has been included in the awareness and seed distribution component.

### INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

#### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Costing was to be completed after the Common Results Framework was developed, but was not possible due to COVID-19.

As part of resource mobilisation, advocacy was planned through the Parliamentary Alliance around the creation of a government budget allocation for nutrition.

Advocacy is still planned with the Resident Coordinator of the UN system and the tripartite platform to mobilise more resources, for example vis-à-vis the various ministries and sectors. This will come into effect in 2021.

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

There has been great overall momentum in bringing people together and mobilising (for example around the MQSUN+ consultancy for the Common Results Framework). The creation of the Parliamentary Alliance for Food and Nutrition Security, active since January 2020, has been very positive. Challenges have included difficulties in formulating the platform and implementing the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (PNSAN), for example in nutrition-specific interventions. This is largely due to lack of financial resources and to the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Establishment of the Parliamentary Alliance for Food and Nutrition Security

The nutrition champion (also the Secretary-General of the Parliamentary Alliance of Gabon and of the Economic Community of Central African States) committed to meeting the Minister for Agriculture to request the formal establishment of the tripartite platform (parliament, government and the United Nations system) with participation at the highest level.

#### Aligning actions around common results

In January, the Common Results Framework was continued and finalised (pending validation) with the support of MQSUN+, but costing could not be completed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

### 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Continue advocacy (via an advocacy plan) using conclusive data with context-specific decision makers on funding for nutrition and existing opportunities to increase domestic resources (public and private).
- Establishment of the tripartite exchange platform (government/parliament/UN system) on the PNSAN, including during COVID-19.
- Costing the Common Results Framework.
- Financial resource mobilisation.
- Capacity-building for all nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive sectors.

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**Under five stunting (%)**
- Male: 10.6
- Adolescent: 17.0
- Female: 3.6

**Under five overweight (%)**
- Male: 33.7
- Adolescent: 46.5
- Female: 9.6

**Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%)**
- Male: 59.1

**0 to 5-month-old exclusive breastfeeding (%)**
- Male: 5.1

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**Under five wasting (%)**
- Male: 18.9
- Adolescent: 7.7
- Female: 14.2

**Adult overweight (%)**
- Male: 5.1
- Adolescent: 10.0
- Female: 10.0

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**Adult diabetes (%)**
- Male: 34%
- Adolescent: 61%
- Female: 35%
The Gambia

**Joined:** July 2011  
**Population:** 2.42 million  
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GAMBIA

**COVID-19 SNAPSHOT**
A public health emergency was declared in March 2020. All nutrition stakeholders have been active in the prevention and management of the pandemic and its effects. The National Social Protection Secretariat was established, unconditional cash transfers were provided, and food has been distributed.

**INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020**

### 2020–2021 PRIORITIES
- Finalising the common results framework and Multi-Stakeholder Nutrition Action Plan.
- Establishing a SUN academia, scientific and research institutions network.
- Ensuring the enactment of the Nutrition Bill.

### 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

#### Bringing people together into a shared space for action
The Nutrition Technical Advisory Committee has expanded to include other stakeholders, in a bid to become the national SUN Movement multisectoral platform (MSP). Civil society organisations have formed a registered alliance. A SUN Business Network has been formally created, with support from the World Food Programme (WFP). The Network was officially launched by the Permanent Secretary of the Office of the Vice President and the WFP Country Director. The National Nutrition Council is chaired by the Vice President.

#### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The Nutrition Technical Advisory Committee and Technical Working Groups coordinate inputs for the review of nutrition policies and legislation. A new Nutrition Policy (2018–2025) has been validated and endorsed by the National Nutrition Council and Vice President. A Social and Behavioural Change Communication Strategy and a Health Promotion and Education Strategy have been developed. The MSP took part in the development of the National Development Plan and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

#### Aligning actions around common results
Food security and nutrition actions are aligned with agricultural, health and community development policies and programmes. Multiple stakeholders are involved in the food fortification programme. The development of the Common Results Framework and Multi-Stakeholder Nutrition Action Plan is ongoing. National surveys, such as the Demographic and Health Survey, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, the Gambia Micronutrient Survey, the Integrated Household Survey and SMART, were conducted to inform the development of the Nutrition Policy and Strategy.

#### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
Donors and partners are mobilising resources for nutrition. The school feeding budget was increased in 2019. A gap in social protection for the most vulnerable was identified, and resources have been mobilised to address these gaps create social safety nets. The process for developing the Multi-Stakeholder Nutrition Action Plan and the Common Results Framework has begun. The October 2020 Cost of Hunger Analysis will be used for advocacy and resource mobilisation. Capacity-strengthening for financial tracking has begun.
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
The Food and Nutrition Security Cross-Sectoral Planning Group (est. 2011) now has six working groups covering policy, resource mobilisation, capacity-building, monitoring and evaluation, communication and advocacy. Members are development partners, civil society organisations, and academia at both national and subnational levels. They plan, share ideas, collaborate efforts, implement actions, monitor, and evaluate actions promoting food and nutrition security (FNS). Despite the pandemic several virtual meetings took place this year.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
All national FNS legal and policy frameworks are in the process of being integrated into the new 2022–2025 Medium-Term National Development Plan. This will enable all Ministries, Departments and Agencies as well as Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies to plan around common objectives and strategies and coordinate actions around agreed targets. FNS guidelines, policies and laws are being developed to ensure FNS is at the forefront of the national agenda.

Aligning actions around common results
The National Development Policy Framework includes a FNS section harmonising objectives, strategies, indicators and targets. This allows ministries, United Nations agencies, civil society and donors to align programmes to national strategies. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of actions then contribute to the National Results Framework and National Annual Progress Report. 2020 saw the launch of several multi-sectoral reports like the Multi-Dimensional Child Poverty Report.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
The recent shift from activity to programme-based budgeting has made tracking budgetary allocations challenging. The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) is establishing a Management Information System to better track FNS budgetary allocations and identify gaps. The NDPC-led FNS Cross-Sectoral Planning Group, which includes the Ministry of Finance and the Institute of Tropical Agriculture, started a comprehensive budgetary analysis across nutrition-sensitive sectors for resource mobilisation and addressing gaps.
Guatemala

**Joined:** December 2010
**Population:** 17.92 million

[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GUATEMALA]

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**COVID-19 SNAPSHOT**

Within the framework of the COVID-19 emergency, the Government of Guatemala implemented actions that were necessary to support the vulnerable population: Emergency Law to protect Guatemalans from the effects; Rescue Law; actions to actively search for cases of acute undernutrition; Ministerial Accord on the School Feeding Programme. A total of 320 Emergency Operations Centres were activated.

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**INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020**

![Graph showing institutional transformations]

**2020–2021 PRIORITIES**

- Align interventions implemented by the platform in the Great National Crusade.
- Strengthen the implementation of the Great National Crusade through support for the development of plans, programmes, monitoring and evaluation, research and resource mobilisation, based on the transition from emergency to development.
- Develop a workplan in order to improve communication strategies with the goal of consolidating and strengthening the multi-stakeholder platform.
- Foster resource mobilisation to support national humanitarian aid mechanisms.
- Increase social auditing on the part of civil society.
- Strengthen the gender perspective and cultural relevance.

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

At the national level, there is the National System for Food and Nutrition Security (SINASAN), which brings together the actors involved in ensuring food and nutrition security (FNS) in the country. There are departmental commissions at the departmental level, municipal commissions at the municipal level, and even community commissions at the community level. In 2019 the Protocol on Joint Action was approved, with procedures for coordination and action. The process of integrating the Interinstitutional Liaison Technical Committee (CTI) with government representatives, aid organisations, the private sector, academia, civil society and donors was resumed.

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**Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**

The General Government Policy and the National Plan for Innovation and Development were presented. The Annual Working Agenda was established under the Special Cabinet on Social Development. Additionally, the Great National Crusade for Nutrition 2020–2024 was designed and approved, as well as President Giammattei’s FNS strategy, which seeks to bring together all the sectors in the country: governmental (central and municipal), private business, NGOs, international aid, academia, religious organisations and civil society, with the goal of improving nutrition among Guatemalan families, and with an emphasis on the country’s poorest and most marginalised people.

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**Aligning actions around common results**

The Great National Crusade for Nutrition (Gran Cruzada Nacional por la Nutrición) is the national strategy to improve nutrition, aligned with the General Government Policy 2020–2024, the K’atun 2032 National Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals. An analysis and linkage of interventions from the Annual Food and Nutrition Security Operational Plan was carried out, with interventions from each course of action, coordinated with departmental governors. Within the framework of the CTI, working subcommittees were incorporated to promote the implementation of the Crusade. The document guidelines for actively searching for cases of acute undernutrition was approved, as well as other actions related to nutrition and the emergency.

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**Financial tracking and resource mobilisation**

Participation in the joint funding programme for the financial architecture of the Crusade, which will make it possible to carry out the Crusade. Monitoring is carried out on the progress of expenditure on FNS. There is a specific report in the integrated accountability system (SICOIN) on the progress on the implementation of financial targets within the budgetary structures linked to FNS, and it is public information.

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Data sources used are based on the global indicators included in the SUN Movement monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) system.
COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
By 30 October 2020, the country had recorded 12,000 cases and 71 deaths. The Government adopted several measures, including travel restrictions and border closures, that resulted in disruptions to the food and nutrition systems. Care plans that incorporated the nutrition component into the national response were implemented.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Under five stunting (%)</th>
<th>Under five overweight (%)</th>
<th>Low birth weight (%)</th>
<th>Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%)</th>
<th>0 to 5-month-old exclusive breastfeeding (%)</th>
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**Bringing people together into a shared space for action**
The multisectoral platform’s Technical Committee has been established and coordination mechanisms have improved.
A nutrition focal point has been appointed within the National HIV and AIDS and STI Control Programme and provided with capacity-building.
The multisectoral strategic nutrition committee is not operational.
Few partners are involved in nutrition.

**Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**
The following strategic and regulatory documents have been developed:
- standards and procedures for addressing and controlling micronutrient deficiencies
- COVID-19 nutritional management guidelines in 2020
- documents to ensure service continuity despite the pandemic
- guidelines for routine vitamin supplements at the community level
- food safety and food hygiene guidelines in 2019

**Aligning actions around common results**
Review of primary and secondary information system tools (health, agriculture, livestock, etc.).
Integration of nutrition indicators into national system tools.
Integration of nutrition indicators into the health information system, with data entry in DHIS 2.
DHIS 2 platform access extended to all partners.

**Financial tracking and resource mobilisation**
Allocation of financial resources to nutrition – budget allocation for nutritional activities accounts for less than 0.5 per cent of the total state budget.
Proportion of funding for nutritional components between 2015 and 2019: 77 per cent external funding and 23 per cent internal funding.
Resource mobilisation round table (preparations have commenced) postponed to 2021 due to the pandemic.

2020–2021 PRIORITIES
- Organise the round table to finance the strategic plan.
- Draft the strategic plan’s implementing plan.
- Carry out a socio-anthropological study on the reasons for adding water to infant food.
- Finalise and implement the scaling-up plan for the Infant and Young Child Feeding Strategy.
- Conduct a study into the cost of hunger.
- Scale up routine vitamin A supplements.
Guinea-Bissau

Joined: March 2014
Population: 1.97 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GUINEA-BISSAU

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
Guinea-Bissau experienced a turbulent 2020, with parliamentary and presidential elections, a change of government and the outbreak of the pandemic. A state of emergency was declared, with restrictions on movement and gatherings.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

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Bringing people together into a shared space for action
The National Committee on Nutrition is involved in monitoring the implementation of the National Nutrition Policy and the respective Strategic Plan 2016–2020, through actions carried out by its constituent parts. Efforts have been made to increase actors in the field of food and nutrition security. Monitoring mechanisms are under way in the area of food and nutrition security. Periodic reports are produced on this topic, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, SMART surveys, and food and nutrition system and monitoring.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
Implementation and monitoring of the National Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition 2015–2020 is being carried out. There is a package of essential legislation, with some laws already regulated, with effective application. Although there has been progress and there are promising results, greater efforts are required in order to ensure greater regularity and operability of coordination mechanisms for implementation.

Aligning actions around common results
The Common Results Framework is the Strategic Plan for Nutrition. It was developed on the basis of the National Nutrition Policy, which serves as the reference. Data on food and nutrition security are integrated into the country’s main consolidated reports, specifically Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and the Nutrition Monitoring System (SISSAN). Joint planning, monitoring and evaluation sessions are held periodically, at the national, regional and sectoral levels, to share information and experiences. Joint mechanisms for the coordination of interventions, monitoring and evaluation have been set up. Strengthening and greater investment for technical capacity is needed.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
Most of the resources for funding actions on nutrition are provided by development partners, which have recently been joined by the European Union and the World Bank. The Government has shown willingness to mobilise more resources for nutrition. Strategies for financial stability are being developed for some programmes. For example, the WFP buys food from rural women which is distributed in schools, ensuring local development and the empowerment of women.

2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Broadening the representation of civil society and the private sector in the National Multi-Sectoral Nutritional Committee.
- Strengthening coordination at the central, regional and local level.
- Reviewing and accelerating the implementation of the National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition 2015–2020 for the remaining objectives.
- Integrating nutrition in the state budget and establishing a monitoring system for the implementation of intersectoral budgetary implementation.
- Developing and adopting a National Food and Nutrition Security Policy to address the structural and direct causes of malnutrition.
- Strengthening communication, education and advocacy on nutrition.
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

**COVID-19 SNAPSHOT**

Measures introduced due to the pandemic have impacted community nutrition activities. The government has only been able to include nutrition in its response plan in the form of nutritional support for patients. Mothers have been given capacity-building to cover the role of community health workers in providing testing and nutritional monitoring for their children.

**INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Under five wasting (%)</th>
<th>Under five stunting (%)</th>
<th>Under five overweight (%)</th>
<th>Adult overweight (%)</th>
<th>Adult diabetes (%)</th>
<th>Adult obesity (%)</th>
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**Bringing people together into a shared space for action**

There is a technical nutrition committee in place, which coordinates interventions and supports the standardisation of protocols. However, there is insufficient involvement of stakeholders, particularly those who have not yet signed up to nutrition activities. Much work is still needed to involve sectors and actors in analysing and reviewing information. This will require clarification of the roles and responsibilities of the actors involved. Mobilisation and coordination at department level still do not match commitments at the national level.

**Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**

Policies have been published on school canteens and on social protection and promotion, but legislation to implement the law on fortification of food with micronutrients has not. The protocol for treating malnutrition and the Strategic Nutrition Plan are currently being revised, and the National Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security Policy is awaiting validation. The National Nutrition Plan and National Nutrition Policy are awaiting revision. Advocacy is ongoing at all levels and there are plans for consultation on strengthening it.

**Aligning actions around common results**

A platform called Système d’Information Sanitaire Unique (SISNU), which is completed by nutrition stakeholders, enables common reporting. The technical nutrition committee’s platform then makes the consolidated data available, and the government presents priorities for implementation. This enables alignment at national level of the activities of different actors. However, more needs to be done at the community level to better involve actors in municipalities (town councils), communal sections (ASECs) and other public bodies. There is regular evaluation of nutritional data.

**Financial tracking and resource mobilisation**

The national budget includes an allocation of 30 million Haitian gourdes for the purchase of nutritional supplies. The nutrition budget line in the national budget needs to be increased annually in line with the needs identified. Funding pledges remain low, so there is a need for increased advocacy at all levels for long-term funding for any projects and programmes arising from the National Nutrition Policy and/or National Nutrition Plan, monitoring of allocations and expenditure; and better alignment of resources.

2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Official launch of the SUN Movement.
- Establishment of Common Results Framework, to improve planning and implementation and increase monitoring and evaluation of programmes and activities.
- Identification and increase in funding through a nutrition budget plan.
- Situational and organisational analysis.
- Establishment of multi-stakeholder coordination networks.
COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
The Government activated the National Risk Management System to support the Ministry of Health in managing the emergency, and prepared a comprehensive Plan to Contain and Respond to Coronavirus Cases. A Presidential Commissioner was appointed for the COVID-19 Response. The Humanitarian Team has mobilized USD 35.2 million for the implementation of the Humanitarian Response Plan.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Advocacy to elevate the position of nutrition to the highest level, resulting in budget allocation under interinstitutional coordination mechanisms for the implementation of the PyENSAN and action plans.
- Consolidation of SINASAN as a multi-stakeholder mechanism and platform.
- Formation of the programme structure within the National Planning System and the national and local results-based management platform.
- Strengthen IT systems (national and local) in order to generate solid information for decision-making.
- Progress towards a sustainable food systems approach, in order to address all forms of malnutrition.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
The Law on Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) was established, which calls for the formation of the National System of Food and Nutrition Security (SINASAN), comprising the National Council on Food and Nutrition Security, as the directing and decision-making body, the Interinstitutional Technical Committee, as the official technical body for consultation and dialogue, and the Oversight Committee for the application of policies, and monitoring and evaluation. Review of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy. Joining the SUN Movement and the subsequent visit of the Coordinator were the main catalysts for regulating the functionality of these spaces and networks.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The revision of the Policy and Strategy during 2017 and 2018 was a national and local process of dialogue which involved the mobilisation of the National System and regional committees. It is important to have a legal framework that requires and regulates the effective implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Strategy (PyENSAN) 2030. An FNS law has been approved, but it has not yet been regulated and the legal framework needs to be analysed in order to ensure proper implementation. COVISAN (the surveillance commission for FNS) plays an important role in the revision of the legal and political frameworks, on the feasibility of the PyENSAN and sectoral policies, on advocacy in relation to decision makers.

Aligning actions around common results
The National Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Strategy (PyENSAN) are the guiding framework that provide guidelines and strategic measures and cohesive actions to work together so that all Hondurans have access to adequate food and nutrition, with sustainable agri-food systems and fostering communities that are resilient to crises and to climate change. One short-term priority identified is: to develop a programme structure that supports the implementation of the guidelines and strategic measures. An FNS control panel is being prepared to enable the design and operation of assessment tools.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
The Technical Unit for Food and Nutrition Security (UTSAN), with the support of the food security and nutrition impact, resilience, sustainability and transformation (FIRST) Programme, a partnership between the Food and Agriculture Organization and the European Union, carried out a study on the composition and coherence of public spending on FNS with data gathered from the public sector, in order to identify the budgets according to institution, programme and activity. Linking this tracking with the results-based management platform makes it possible to identify elements at the institutional planning level. Budgetary guarantees that ensure the effective implementation of the PyENSAN are necessary. The results-based management platform of the General Government Coordination Secretariat is a monitoring mechanism.
### Indonesia

**Joined:** December 2010  
**Population:** 273.52 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/INDONESIA](SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/INDONESIA)

### COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

The National Nutrition Committee has issued a guide for local Nutrition Cluster actions, including recommendations concerning breastmilk substitutes, guidance on nutrient-dense and fortified foods in food packs, and how to focus on the most vulnerable. The Secretary of Agriculture is championing healthier, plant-based diets.

### INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

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#### Priorities

1. **Bringing people together into a shared space for action**
   - SUN Networks coordinate their activities with the Ministry of National Development and Planning and have coordination forums. There are clear directives and guidelines from the highest political level, however the multi-stakeholder platform can improve in collaborating actions. Indonesia arranged Stunting Summit (the Rembuk Stunting process) at central and local levels and incentivises innovations at the district level. Participation in the SUN Global Gathering was prioritised.

2. **Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**
   - The government formulated the Draft of the Presidential Decree on Acceleration of Stunting Reduction, replacing the Presidential Decree No.42/2013 with more specific targets on stunting reduction that involves 25 ministries or institutions, engages non-government sectors, and strengthens the coordination at the subnational level (province, district, and village level). In addition, stunting reduction has become a major project in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020–2024.

3. **Aligning actions around common results**
   - The Ministry of National Development Planning is developing an integrated platform specifically for monitoring and evaluating the stunting program at the national level. The government has also utilised an application to ensure stunting-related actions are undertaken in thousands of villages. The new system will aim to be more inclusive of non-governmental stakeholders.

4. **Financial tracking and resource mobilisation**
   - The budget for stunting programmes is increasing and the central government has disbursed funding for stunting programmes to local governments. Aligning of activities and budgets is done between government sectors, but there is a need to coordinate this across SUN Networks in order to identify and address financial gaps. There are working groups for donations at the district level but the reporting and distribution systems are not well established.
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
During the pre-COVID-19 and COVID-19 period, the multi-stakeholder platform brought all nutrition-related sectors (specific and sensitive) together, to regularly discuss scaling up nutrition interventions. Meetings were held on a monthly basis to discuss nutrition technical issues and integration of nutrition in the COVID-19 response at national and county levels. The Sun Business and Civil Society Networks have increased their number of meetings and liaise more closely with the focal point.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The Sun Movement multi-stakeholder platform members jointly participated in the finalisation of the Kenya Nutrition Action Plan (KNAP) 2018–2022 at national and county level, supported the Ministry of Agriculture to develop the new agri-nutrition strategy and participated in the discussion on the roll-out of Universal Health Coverage. The Sun Networks aligned their priorities to KNAP and remained engaged in national gender priorities.

Aligning actions around common results
At national level, the Networks’ strategies are aligned to the existing KNAP, and the agri-nutrition strategy, which itself was aligned to the nutrition action plans, the food and nutrition security policy and the President’s Big 4 Agenda. At county level, the Civil Society Network supported the county governments to develop policy and nutrition action plans that align to i) World Health Assembly targets, ii) Sustainable Development Goals, and iii) President’s Big 4 Agenda.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
The development and costing of the multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan was completed and it involved stakeholders drawn from national and county level. The Nutrition Action Plan is being used to guide resource mobilisation while the nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive budget tracking tool developed last year was used for budget analysis at regional level and in selected counties. The SUN multi-stakeholder platform has a joint workplan that is monitored every quarter.

2020–2021 PRIORITIES

• Strengthen actions that support food safety in Kenya.
• Mobilise support and interventions that promote prevention of non-communicable diseases.
• Monitoring implementation of nutrition action plans (KNAP and Country Nutrition Action Plans) to track achievement.
• High-level coordination, including aligning county with national engagements.
• Sustainability of the various networks (SUN platforms).
• Strengthen participation of nutrition-sensitive sectors.
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
The Government action plan for 2020–2021 was discussed among all stakeholders and sectors and adjusted to best respond to the changing context. On the national and subnational (oblast) level, SUN Movement platforms gathered at least quarterly to ensure government action plans continued to be nutrition sensitive.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
National legislation on indicators and monitoring systems for food security and nutrition programmes were revised to enhance effective coordination and implementation. Development of legislation regarding the status of the SUN Movement is still under review.

Aligning actions around common results
Multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) members used their broad set of competencies to support the government at national and oblast level to help meet the objectives of the national Food Security and Nutrition Programme (2019–2023). The same was true for the National Public Health, Protection and Health Care System Development Program (2019-2030), which resulted in the Ministry of Health endorsing a “healthy nutrition for the population 2021–2025” concept note.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
An annual nutrition budget analysis took place in 2020 with the active involvement of all SUN Network members and based on a commonly endorsed Standard Operating Procedure.

2020–2021 PRIORITIES
- Legislate the official status and government leadership of the SUN Movement within the Kyrgyz Republic.
- Institutionalise an enabling political environment by continuing to replicate and decentralize MSPs and nutrition and food security plans to more oblasts.
- Prioritise effective actions that contribute to good nutrition.
- Implement effective actions aligned with common results.
- Use developed nutrition investment snapshot for advocacy and resource mobilisation.
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
Multi-stakeholder and multisectoral platforms exist at both the national and subnational level, with the levels often being linked. The 5th Annual Nutrition Forum meeting was held in December 2019 and brought together over 250 multisectoral stakeholders. Provincial nutrition committees and secretariats exist in all provinces and bring together the education, agriculture, planning, health, donor and NGO partners. There are district nutrition committees and regular SUN Network meetings.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The National Plan of Action on Nutrition (NPAN) 2021–2025 is being revised by experts and is expected to be completed by 2021. The Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes decree entitled "On Food Products and Feeding Equipment for Infants and Toddlers" was signed by the Prime Minister of Lao PDR in December 2019, a result of advocacy and technical assistance from United Nations and civil society alliance. The SUN Business Network Laos strategy plan was endorsed by the National Nutrition Center.

Aligning actions around common results
National Nutrition Centre Secretariat/Office reports quarterly and annually to members and the General Assembly about progress and updates on the National Nutrition Strategy and Plan of Action. Development of a Model Nutrition Villages Handbook has been developed, with the approval of the Prime Minister, and is being disseminated to all provinces throughout the country for implementation. The limitation of nutrition service delivery remains primarily due to limited capacity of health staff.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
The National Assembly has continued prioritising nutrition and pays significant attention to monitoring the implementation of nutrition programmes according to budget allocation and a set of indicators. Most internal funding support is aligned with the NPAN and the national and subnational priority geographical areas. The majority of financial support for the multisectoral coordination on nutrition depends on external financing.

2020–2021 PRIORITIES

• Update the National Plan of Action for Nutrition 2021–2025.
• Implement the code of marketing and enforcement.
• Upgrade the nutrition centre to the institute.
• Conduct nutrition surveillance activities.
• Conduct the national research “LSIS3”.
• Mapping exercise completed for 2021.
• Promote nutrition and make recommendations for postpartum women in 18 provinces during COVID-19.

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
Coordinated government and partner response. National nutrition programme guidance was made available for service providers. Infant and Young Child Feeding during COVID-19 behaviour change messages were developed. Pipeline of essential commodities was secured. SUN stakeholders participated in virtual SUN regional meeting.
### COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

COVID-19 greatly disrupted programme plans and implementation at both national and subnational levels. However, there were messages developed and distributed on nutrition issues during COVID-19 using radio jingles/mainstream posters. Nutrition experts were integrated into response structures.

### INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

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

The multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) provided a regular space to engage with all relevant nutrition stakeholders. Subnational level MSP structures were established in 7 of the 15 counties. The MSP successfully engaged and identified a nutrition focal point within the 54th national legislature, who has subsequently helped to facilitate several fruitful meetings with other lawmakers of the 54th legislature.

#### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The MSP started the development of the national multisectoral strategic costed plan for nutrition via national and subnational consultations. The National Nutrition Policy is being utilised and it is the foundation of the strategic costed plan. The revised National Public Health Law includes the Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes. The national food safety guideline was adopted and validated.

#### Aligning actions around common results

The national multisectoral strategic costed plan now has an implementation and evaluation logframe which aligns the 25 core nutrition actions of Liberia. A Common Result Framework will be developed upon completion of this plan. The core nutrition actions and sub-actions were selected by MSP members.

#### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

The budget tracking exercise results have been used to engage high-level stakeholders to create a budget line for nutrition within the national budget and in line ministries.

#### 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Engagements/lobbying meetings with presidency for the selection of a high-level nutrition champion.
- Continue engagement of the Vice President’s Office for the relocation of the SUN Movement Secretariat.
- MSP to complete the development of national multisectoral strategic costed plan for nutrition, mobilise domestic resource and take forward its implementation with the SUN Movement Secretariat, as well as addressing sector budget allocation by the Ministry of Finance.
- Scale up subnational MSP structures.
COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

COVID-19 has further exacerbated the food and nutrition crisis which has been ongoing since 2012. In addition, in its initial response to the pandemic, the government has not been able to integrate the food and nutrition component sufficiently. It remains a major challenge to ensure that food distributed to vulnerable populations is of better nutritional value.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
The National Nutrition Forum in July 2019, the high-level political dialogue and the meetings of the Intersectoral Technical Committee for Nutrition and general secretaries have made it possible to engage actors in the vision of the National Nutrition Policy to ensure the right to adequate nutrition for all. Operating multisectoral nutrition coordination platforms at the devolved and decentralised level remains a major challenge but local decision-makers are engaging more through social, cultural and economic development plans (PDESC) in several regions in Mali thanks to SUN civil society organisations.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The analysis of legal and political frameworks for food and nutrition security through the evaluation of the Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (PAMN) 2014–2018, and also through the monitoring and recommendations of the right to adequate food forum and the nutrition fora in Mali in 2010 and 2019, at the devolved level, have made it possible to take nutrition objectives into account in programme and policy documents. SUN civil society organisations have undertaken initiatives to monitor nutrition in the PDESC of local authorities.

Aligning actions around common results
The PAMN 2014–2018 evaluation process has made it possible to analyse gaps to identify and address needs in terms of strengthening the functional capacities of actors, in particular at the decentralised and devolved level. The process of drawing up the second edition of the PAMN 2021–2025 has aimed to integrate lessons learned to consolidate gains as well as a monitoring and evaluation system in connection with the 11 planning cells and statistics and central planning and management services. This is in line with the indicators of the Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (CREDD) 2019–2023.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
The commitments made at the nutrition forum have translated into a financial commitment from the State of more than 600 million FCFA. The strengthening of partnerships as well as the definition of a PAMN 2021–2025 funding strategy, with the support of SUN technical and financial partners, should allow financial commitments to progressively increase. Finally, the most operational and least restrictive approach for budget monitoring, so as to have available factual databases for advocacy for increasing nutrition funding, has yet to be decided.

2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Operate multisectoral and multi-actor platforms from the central level to the devolved and decentralised level.
- Develop the PAMN 2021–2025 monitoring and evaluation and accountability mechanism, and facilitate the operation of sectoral groups to monitor the programmatic and financial performance of PAMN 2021–2025.
- Organise the PAMN 2021–2025 funding round table.
- Strengthen SUN Networks.
- Propose a commitment for the N4G Summit in Tokyo, in alignment with the targets of the PAMN 2021–2025 World Health Assembly.

MALI

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2020–2021

PRIORITIES

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- Develop the PAMN 2021–2025 monitoring and evaluation and accountability mechanism, and facilitate the operation of sectoral groups to monitor the programmatic and financial performance of PAMN 2021–2025.
- Organise the PAMN 2021–2025 funding round table.
- Strengthen SUN Networks.
- Propose a commitment for the N4G Summit in Tokyo, in alignment with the targets of the PAMN 2021–2025 World Health Assembly.
COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
The country has been relatively unaffected by the COVID-19 pandemic, with 7,724 cases and 164 deaths. The Government adopted several measures that led to disruptions in the food system; these measures were later eased in May and lifted in September. It has been possible to significantly integrate nutrition into the second version of the national plan to address COVID-19.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

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Bringing people together into a shared space for action
The momentum generated by the new SUN government focal point has allowed the multisectoral platform meetings to regain regularity and consistency. All contributing state sectors have named focal points at the decision-making level within the platform. The number of operational regional committees for nutrition coordination has risen from five to eight. Challenges ahead: establishing donor networks, from academia and the private sector – United Nations network is being revitalised. A cell for nutrition coordination has been created in the Ministry for the Economy.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The decree establishing the National Nutrition Development Council has been amended to make it more functional and the signature process is in its final phase. There is already a legal and political arsenal (the Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes, with validation of its regulations in 2020, the salt iodisation requirement for human and animal foods, the fortification of wheat flours), but its application remains problematic, especially as a mechanism for reporting violations is not yet in place. Advocacy, outreach and awareness-raising should therefore continue.

Aligning actions around common results
There are tools for aligned programming, thanks to the multisectoral strategic nutrition plan 2016–2025, which integrated a Common Results Framework. The challenge lies in annual planning to optimise interventions that support nutrition in the various sectors. Priority actions for 2019–2020: 1) create a list of existing and potential interventions; 2) refine the multisectoral planning and implementation of interventions; 3) put in place a framework for the monitoring and evaluation of interventions by sector to target outcomes of the Common Results Framework.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
Progress translates into the estimation of needs over the next 10 years to support specific nutrition interventions and determine disparities based on an analysis of the amount allocated to support nutrition in the annual State budgets. Despite the efforts of the State and its technical and financial partners, the bulk of the funding is allocated to short-term interventions linked to emergency response plans. Preventative nutritional interventions remain underfunded, and the long-term mobilisation of resources continues to be a major challenge ahead.

2020–2021 PRIORITIES
- Update and budget for the multisectoral strategic plan and its Common Results Framework.
- Strengthen platform operationalisation and refine planning and implementation.
- Map existing and potential interventions.
- Strengthen advocacy for a budget line allocated to nutrition in the State budget and for increased funding of preventative interventions.
- Establish a monitoring and evaluation framework for interventions by sector.
- Ensure the application of a memorandum of understanding on iodisation of salt and the fortification of wheat flours.
## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

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

With the creation of the National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONSAN), the government has shown high-level commitments, including the Prime Minister and the multistakeholder platform. The coordination mechanisms are institutionalised at central level with preparation in hand to decentralise to the provinces. With the support of development partners, the creation of provincial councils in three provinces is ongoing. Further development of partnerships is in place for financing of the food security and nutrition baseline study.

**Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**

CONSAN and the Consultative Council of the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) are the forums that bring stakeholders together to discuss and coordinate actions to ensure the development of coherent policy and legislative frameworks. The Decree to create CONSAN was revised according to recommendations from the last National Council. The Regulation that creates provincial and district councils, was aligned to the decentralisation law.

**Aligning actions around common results**

With the ongoing Multisectoral Action Plan to Reduce Chronic Malnutrition, all stakeholders, including the government, are focused on indicators and goals to be achieved. Based on this plan, there has been progress in: deworming of children and teenagers; deworming pregnant woman; antiretroviral treatment for pregnant women with HIV-AIDS; school feeding programme; food fortification programme; water and sanitation. Sharing good practice and information reports should be strengthened.

**Financial tracking and resource mobilisation**

Monitoring of budget allocations and execution for food security and nutrition interventions remains a challenge. Establishing a system for improving planning, budget formulation, monitoring and resource mobilisation is a multi-stakeholder priority.

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**COVID-19 SNAPSHOT**

The government took several actions early on to contain COVID-19. The Ministry of Health has developed a Preparedness and Response Plan. Monitoring and data collection efforts could build on existing initiatives, such as the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) platform.

**2020–2021 PRIORITIES**

- Review the CONSAN Decree.
- Approve the National Food Security and Nutrition Policy.
- Finalise the tracking, planning, budgeting, monitoring and resource mobilisation system.
- Increase budget allocations for food and nutrition security government programmes, count with budget lines for nutrition.
- Decentralisation of SETSAN and CONSAN.
- Base line study and information system improved.

---

**Mozambique**

- **Joined:** August 2011
- **Population:** 31.26 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MOZAMBIQUE

---

**Under five stunting (%):**

- 2014: 43%
- 2015: 78%
- 2016: 78%
- 2017: 78%
- 2018: 85%
- 2019: 52%
- 2020: 75%

**Under five overweight (%):**

- 2014: 34%
- 2015: 56%
- 2016: 63%
- 2017: 69%
- 2018: 63%
- 2019: 94%
- 2020: 70%

**Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%):**

- 2014: 43%
- 2015: 75%
- 2016: 57%
- 2017: 57%
- 2018: 59%
- 2019: 40%
- 2020: 48%

**Low birth weight (%):**

- 2014: 39%
- 2015: 65%
- 2016: 39%
- 2017: 39%
- 2018: 44%
- 2019: 40%
- 2020: 38%

**Under five wasting (%):**

- 2014: 4.4%
- 2015: 7.0%
- 2016: 13.8%
- 2017: 0.5%
- 2018: 5.2%
- 2019: 4.0%
- 2020: 3.8%
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

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<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) chairs the SAC and collaborates with the Ministry of Health and Sports, joint UN partners and the partners from the multisectoral coordination platform (the MS-NPAN) including NGOs. Development of the SUN Business Network is ongoing.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The Myanmar Agriculture Development Strategy is being aligned with the MS-NPAN. Policies for social protection, rice fortification, social-behavioral change communication, marketing and promotion of breastmilk substitute products were developed and implemented. However, enforcement of some policies and legislations needs strengthening.

Aligning actions around common results
The Myanmar Nutrition Technical Network is part of the MS-NPAN structure.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
The NNPWC, led by the government, initiated working with parliamentarians for resource mobilisation for nutrition.

2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Subnational planning for MS-NPAN in all states and regions.
- Resource mobilisation for the MS-NPAN.
- Implementation of the MS-NPAN at all levels.
- Track progress and achievements of MS-NPAN implementation.
- Strengthen nutrition governance and coordination at all levels.
- Nutritional and food security responses to COVID-19 and other emergencies.
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
The Food and Nutrition Security Coordination System is being revived. The Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Implementation Action Plan, driven by the Office of the Prime Minister, and supported by the United Nations and civil society, is being completed. Ratification is due in early 2021. The Nutrition and Food Security Alliance of Namibia (NAFSAN) was established, bringing together civil society, academia and the private sector. The Right Start Campaign (1000 days) was launched, bringing cross-sectoral nutrition stakeholders together.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The Food and Nutrition Security Policy is being revised, and the School Feeding Policy was revised to include local fresh produce. The Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) finalised the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative to enforce the Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes. MoHSS with partners developed a Food Fortification Strategy. There is momentum to expedite approval of these policies, legislation and enforcement measures and parliamentarians are increasingly engaged to do so.

Aligning actions around common results
Analysis of common infant and young child feeding practices led to the establishment of a behaviour change communication strategy. Nutrition was integrated into the biannual vulnerability assessment which provides data on nutrition status, behaviours and implementation of nutrition services. Final endorsement of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Implementation Action Plan will facilitate the alignment and inclusion of nutrition activities into the national and sectoral development plans.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
The UN developed a joint proposal to the Central Emergency Response Fund for the drought and to the European Commission for COVID-19, which include major nutrition components. The German Government (GIZ) has included nutrition and food security as a pillar in its country partnership framework. This has already provided funding for civil society (NAFSAN). There are still no nutrition specific budget lines in the national budget or nutrition strategies or nutrition-specific activities in the national development plan.

2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Secure resources to ensure the effectiveness of the new Food and Nutrition Security Coordination System at national and subnational levels.
- Raise awareness, at national and subnational level of the importance and interconnectedness of food and nutrition security.
- Ensure the multi-stakeholder task force maintains momentum and that a SUN Country Coordinator is identified, funded and empowered to take up their responsibilities as outlined in the SUN 3.0 strategy.

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

Namibia responded quickly to COVID-19. The Office of the Prime Minister formed working groups to review and support the health and socioeconomic response. The multi-sector platform, which is transitioning to the Food and Nutrition Security Coordination System (currently being revised), faced challenges in ensuring nutrition sensitivity in the response.
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
The National Planning Commission has been coordinating MSPs at national level. Nutrition and food security architectures are established and functional at all three tiers of government. At federal level, the High-Level Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committee provides policy guidance and manages resource, while the National Nutrition and Food Security Coordination Committee facilitates policy implementation, progress review and provides guidelines to Provincial Level Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committees.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan II (MSNP-II) is being implemented in the federated context in a collaborative manner with all sectors and stakeholders. Policy and budget commitment from federal, provincial and local government is encouraging for MSNP-II implementation and scaling-up. MSNP is integrated in the annual workplan and budget. Nutrition-related international and national commitments, sectoral legislations, plans, policies and strategies are being implemented.

Aligning actions around common results
Government developed a national guideline in 2017/18 for the implementation of MSNP-II in the federal governance system. Nutrition-related sectoral plans are developed and implemented across three tiers of government based on national policy and legal frameworks. All sectors at each level have their own annual workplan and budget guided by the MSNP-II results framework. MSNP-II interventions are in all seven provinces where Provincial Level Nutrition and Food Security Committees are formed and activated.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
Government committed to provide multi-year budget for MSNP-II implementation. The budget contribution from three tiers of government for MSNP-II implementation and scale-up has increased. Provincial and local governments have been allocating budget for MSNP-II implementation in addition to the earmarked budget from the federal government. Government has encouraged development partners and stakeholders to increase investment in nutrition. Donors and partners are supporting implementation of MSNP-II.

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
The functionality of the multi-stakeholder platforms (MSP) was strengthened as a result of the COVID-19 crisis. There is stronger coordination and collaboration to respond to the impact of COVID-19 on health, nutrition, food security & socioeconomic components. The nutrition cluster is active and partners are focusing on the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme.
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

2014  46%
2015  Not available
2016  Not available
2017  54%
2018  57%
2019  63%
2020  33%

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
The bodies of the National Policy for Nutrition Security (PNSN) are functional and actors are cooperating. The various sectoral ministries at all levels are aware of the PNSN and are integrating nutrition in their various programmes as far as to the devolved level.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
Numerous studies and analyses have been carried out. Furthermore, a decree on biosecurity, which includes components of food security and food safety, has been adopted and a decree on the marketing of breastmilk substitutes is being drafted. Furthermore, a multisectoral technical working group for strengthening maternity protection has been set up and has adopted a roadmap. Nutrition advocacy seminars have made it possible to integrate nutrition into the parliamentarians’ action plan.

Aligning actions around common results
Evaluation of the action plan is underway. The data from various studies (the SMART study 2019, the results of the IPC acute malnutrition analysis from the end of 2019, the results of the „Fill the Nutrient Gap” study, Fill the Nutrient Gap, 2018, the results of the SAN study, the analyses of malnutrition trends as well as the other analysis reports published by the National Platform for Nutritional Information (PNIN) in 2020) have been used for decision-making and guiding activities. In the absence of a formal plan for capacity-building, capacity-building actions have been established.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
Evaluation of the PNSN action plan, as well as the results of the budgetary analysis carried out for 2016–2017 and the one planned for 2018–2019, will make it possible to identify the contributions of the government and of stakeholders. A roadmap for financing the management of acute malnutrition for 2020–2029 has been finalised and adopted in the Council of Ministers. Furthermore, advocacy actions have been carried out to mobilise parliamentarians and authorities for nutritional funding as far as to the regional level. Opportunities are opening up with innovative funding mechanisms.

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
Government actors at the inter-ministerial technical level and at the local level have participated in national coordination structures and systems in the context of the fight against COVID-19. Despite the challenges, the networks have kept their commitments through teleconference meetings. Activities, including the SMART study, are starting up again, in spite of some postponements and delays.

2014  51%
2015  Not available
2016  Not available
2017  54%
2018  57%
2019  63%
2020  33%

Under five stunting (%)

2014  48.5
2015  Not available
2016  Not available
2017  54%
2018  57%
2019  63%
2020  33%

Under five overweight (%)

2014  1.0
2015  Not available
2016  Not available
2017  54%
2018  57%
2019  63%
2020  33%

Under five wasting (%)

2014  Not available
2015  Not available
2016  Not available
2017  54%
2018  57%
2019  63%
2020  33%

Low birth weight (%)

2014  Not available
2015  Not available
2016  Not available
2017  54%
2018  57%
2019  63%
2020  33%

Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%)

2014  49.5
2015  Not available
2016  Not available
2017  54%
2018  57%
2019  63%
2020  33%

0 to 5-month-old exclusive breastfeeding (%)

2014  23.3
2015  Not available
2016  Not available
2017  54%
2018  57%
2019  63%
2020  33%

Adult overweight (%)

2014  10.9
2015  Not available
2016  Not available
2017  54%
2018  57%
2019  63%
2020  33%

Adult diabetes (%)

2014  5.3
2015  Not available
2016  Not available
2017  54%
2018  57%
2019  63%
2020  33%

Adult obesity (%)

2014  4.7
2015  Not available
2016  Not available
2017  54%
2018  57%
2019  63%
2020  33%

Female overweight (%)

2014  Not available
2015  Not available
2016  Not available
2017  54%
2018  57%
2019  63%
2020  33%

Male overweight (%)

2014  Not available
2015  Not available
2016  Not available
2017  54%
2018  57%
2019  63%
2020  33%

Female diabetes (%)

2014  2.5
2015  Not available
2016  Not available
2017  54%
2018  57%
2019  63%
2020  33%

Female obesity (%)

2014  8.7
2015  Not available
2016  Not available
2017  54%
2018  57%
2019  63%
2020  33%

Female male overweight (%)

2014  Not available
2015  Not available
2016  Not available
2017  54%
2018  57%
2019  63%
2020  33%

Male male diabetes (%)

2014  5.3
2015  Not available
2016  Not available
2017  54%
2018  57%
2019  63%
2020  33%

Male male obesity (%)

2014  5.9
2015  Not available
2016  Not available
2017  54%
2018  57%
2019  63%
2020  33%

2020–2021 PRIORITIES
• Develop, disseminate and implement the new PNSN 2021–2025 Action Plan.
• Carry out the budgetary analysis for 2018–2019.
• Institutional and functional capacity-building of actors.
• Strengthen resource mobilisation.
• Develop the human capital project and the Global Financing Facility (GFF) investment case.
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
Efforts put in place to review and update relevant policies and guidelines. Successes include the extension of maternity leave to six months in some states as well a increased number of established créches and breastfeeding corners in workplaces. Challenges in many states continue due to the paucity of funds, poor compliance with regulations and low implementation of agreed plans.

Aligning actions around common results
MSPs have an increasingly clear understanding of priority actions and capacity gaps. Detailed workplans have been developed that seek to increase effective coverage of nutrition-specific and -sensitive programmes. Multisectoral coordination gaps sometimes result in overlapping of roles and activities across sectors. Poor data harmonisation remains a significant task that is significant difficulty to overcome. Need for even more effective engagement & consultation to align actions and identify specific roles.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
Progress is being made on leveraging resources and pooled basket funding. This is evident through increased collaboration between partners and more budgetary allocations. However, frequent delays in the release of funds to execute action plans and interventions remains a major concern in almost all states.

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
The first recorded case was in February 2020; government measures included the provision of food aid and palliatives and the expansion of the social security interventions, such as conditional cash transfers to households. The SUN multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) worked together to re-position the NNP, and SUN Networks reorganised their projects.

2020–2021 PRIORITIES
• Review the Infant and Young Child Feeding Policy and National Strategic Plan of Action on Nutrition.
• Strengthen the SUN secretariat in terms of infrastructure and human capacity.
• Strengthen coordination within the SUN Networks / mobilise academia to form a network.
• More tracking of resources and increased domestic resources for nutrition.
• Increase subnational (states and local government areas) participation in SUN Movement approaches.
COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
The Ehsaas Programme (Social Safety Net and Social Protection) now includes nutrition-specific services for the poorest communities, including food ration packs. Civil society and United Nations network coordinated with authorities to mobilise domestic philanthropy, technical and financial support for COVID-19 response.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Develop an ECD policy framework and plan of action.
- Develop a multi-sectoral nutrition information management system.
- Use Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) potential to develop and promote nutritious foods.
- Develop a National Nutrition Awareness Programme.

## Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
The government has set nutrition as a national priority and financing of provincial nutrition action plans is rising. Several new nutrition initiatives were started under social protection for the most affected communities. Feasibility of public sector nutrition projects are assessed on a cost-per-beneficiary basis. The government is working on a weighting formula to gauge the nutrition cost share of nutrition-sensitive programmes.
**COVID-19 SNAPSHOT**

The National Nutrition Council (NNC) issued a Nutrition Cluster Advisory in March and April to provide guidance to national and subnational levels on their nutrition response to the pandemic. Regional nutrition clusters have been active where policy issuances of the NNC are taken up. Government budgets were reprogrammed.

### INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Under five stunting (%)</th>
<th>Under five overweight (%)</th>
<th>Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%)</th>
<th>0 to 5-month-old exclusive breastfeeding (%)</th>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>69%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>69%</td>
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</table>

#### 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Finalise and disseminate the PPAN results framework.
- Develop a comprehensive resource mobilisation strategy at national and subnational levels, including innovative financing schemes for priority LGUs.
- Expand and strengthen capacity of nutrition organisations at national and subnational levels, with all SUN Networks organised.
- Strengthen the delivery of the Philippine Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition programme.
- Establish a comprehensive PPAN monitoring and evaluation.

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

Multi-stakeholder platforms and mechanisms have been strengthened at all levels in 2019–2020, with regular meetings of the NNC governing board, its technical committee and working groups, the national and local nutrition clusters, regional and local nutrition committees, among others. A SUN Business Network was launched to further strategise entry points of private sector engagement. An Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger was created in January 2020.

#### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The Philippine Plan of Action on Nutrition (PPAN) 2017–2022 includes programmes to secure legislation and policy support, and a technical working group on policy development was organised in 2020. National policies were localised (e.g. resolutions) through multi-stakeholder regional nutrition committees and participation in regional development councils. Regular monitoring of the implementation of nutrition-related laws were also sustained (on the breastmilk substitutes code and monitoring of salt plants).

#### Aligning actions around common results

To reach the PPAN targets, various agencies are implementing identified priority programmes. A mid-term review of the PPAN, the Expanded National Nutrition Survey results and the COVID-19 situation were all considered as part of the process of updating the Philippine Development Plan and PPAN targets.

A series of local nutrition planning and budgeting workshops was also held to help Local Government Units (LGUs) integrate nutrition into local development plans that are aligned with the PPAN.

#### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

A study on drivers of stunting and the public expenditure review will inform the proposed budget tracking and tagging system for nutrition both at national and local levels.

There are existing efforts to estimate, consolidate, track and report financing for nutrition at national and local levels, such as review of PPAN targets, agency and LGU reports, and MELLPI Pro. Provinces that held workshops increased investments for nutrition by 5 to 10 per cent. A system is needed for monitoring investments.
COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
Rwanda has worked hard to reduce the prevalence of COVID-19 infections and to mitigate the socioeconomic impacts of lockdown and other measures slowing down economic activity. Nutrition has been significantly integrated into the national response plan.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

2014 76%
2015 90%
2016 Not available
2017 Not available
2018 72%
2019 94%
2020 81%

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
Actors have met regularly within the Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP), the National Food, Nutrition and WASH technical working group under the National Early Childhood Development Programme, with recent improvement in terms of participation of social cluster ministries. Rwanda has four fully functional SUN Networks (Government, United Nations, civil society and donors), and efforts are being made to establish SUN Business and Parliamentarians Networks. At the district level, multisectoral committees are functioning.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
A new national nutrition policy has been finalised, after a very inclusive process. The national school health policy is being revised. A board is in charge of developing and enforcing food safety standards, and an approved national food fortification regulation. Work on a draft legislation for the ratification of the Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes is ongoing. A “Fill the Nutrient Gap” analysis was conducted, and its March 2019 report widely shared.

Aligning actions around common results
The national early childhood development (ECD) strategic plan has a Common Results Framework, which is in the process of being costed. The systems in place that collect nutrition data are not multi-sectoral, but efforts are being made to develop an integrated ECD dashboard (with a prototype developed) that will allow monitoring across sectors. Results from different studies, surveys and national screenings are shared with all stakeholders, to improve decision-making and nutrition planning.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
Analyses of the budget and nutrition expenditure were conducted in 2020. Nutrition budget analysis results have been widely disseminated, with nutrition expenditure analysis yet to be shared. Most stakeholders, including the government, have plans for addressing financial shortfalls and are able to mobilise more funding where there are gaps. Most funds are disbursed in a timely manner. However, some programmes are not able to predict multi-year funding.
**COVID-19 SNAPSHOT**

Essential community nutrition services were suspended from March to August due to COVID-19. As part of the national response, the crisis unit supported some sectoral ministries such as Health, Education, Family and Gender. In addition, the authorities were unable to conduct the annual Demographic and Health Survey or any other assessment of the nutritional situation.

**INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020**

<table>
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<td>64%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>70%</td>
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<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
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<td>68%</td>
<td>75%</td>
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<td>85%</td>
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<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>73%</td>
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</table>

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

Dialogue is taking place with local elected officials. The process of setting up the private-sector platform is under way and 15 companies are members of the initiative’s committee. Enlargement and decentralisation of the civil society platform is continuing, with three new members. Nutrition remains highly coordinated and is anchored in the Presidency, despite institutional changes. The SUN Government focal point has been supported by two facilitators. Local development plans for nutrition have been implemented effectively in 25 local authorities.

**Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**

The local authority planning guide for producing community development plans for nutrition has been validated. The country participated in the Codex Alimentarius to develop standards for infant follow-on formulas and therapeutic foods. Despite the challenge of limited resources, there are mechanisms with regulatory enforcement structures. Strategies to address micronutrient deficiencies are being improved and advocacy for the signing of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes is under way.

**Aligning actions around common results**

Senegal ensures that sectoral policy reviews include nutrition. The different networks are aligned with the Common Results Framework, which clearly sets out the budgeted objectives, the primary focus areas and sectors, the actors and the coordination and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms at all levels. The use of information systems for monitoring is still not optimal. The Ministry of the Economy will coordinate a national nutrition review involving all stakeholders in 2021. The annual performance reports for the sectoral ministries and the Malnutrition Unit are available.

**Financial tracking and resource mobilisation**

The study into the availability of multisectoral funding for nutrition in Senegal highlights the resources available and the difficulties in funding the Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition. The nutrition investment case study series is available and expected to be shared in 2021. The United Nations Joint Annual Workplan enables nutritional costs and achievements to be estimated in relation to the funds mobilised. Financial monitoring should be conducted as part of the national nutrition review in 2021. Planned budgetary support has been received.

**2020–2021 PRIORITIES**

- Organise the national nutrition review.
- Finalise implementation of the academics’ platform.
- Revitalise the parliamentarians’ nutrition platform.
- Improve the operations of the multi-stakeholder platform.
- Monitor financing of the Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition.
- Finalise the process of drawing up national food recommendations.
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
Partners supported the mainstreaming of nutrition and food security interventions into district plans. A workshop was held to inform district council nutrition focal points about the new Multisectoral Strategic Plan to Reduce Malnutrition for 2019–2025. A coordination meeting was held with all networks and Irish Aid to plan the visit of the SUN Movement Coordinator and the 2020 SUN National Nutrition Fair. The Fair was launched by His Excellency the Vice President and the SUN Movement Coordinator.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around common results
2019–2020 has seen more social mobilisation, advocacy and behaviour change communication around national priorities. District development officers have been encouraged to align district development plans with the Multisectoral Strategic Plan to reduce Malnutrition. Programmes on breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding practices have been scaled up, and training on key messages, promoting good nutrition practices and reporting on district action plan implementation have been undertaken.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
The economic, development and human impacts of malnutrition – and how to improve it – has been better communicated. However, little resource mobilisation took place in the reporting period, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
A Food Assistance and Nutrition pillar was formed in the Office of the Vice President. Messages were rolled out to all districts on nutrition, immunity and the fight against COVID-19, with support given to community radio and TV stations to produce and air interactive content.
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Operationalise key policies and legal frameworks on nutrition.
- Conduct multi-stakeholder and multisectoral learning workshops to review the key nutrition policies and strategies.
- Strengthen multisectoral coordination, nutrition advocacy and capacity development across networks.
- Establish a center of excellence for nutrition to provide training and knowledge management services.
- Institutionalise budget tracking and analysis for nutrition funding.

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

A COVID-19 response coordination committee was established. It is led by the Prime Minister and works in coordination with the World Health Organization, the United Nations and the Ministry of Health. Measures have been imposed to contain the spread of COVID-19. Health systems are being strengthened and communications on COVID-19 improved.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

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</table>

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
Nutrition has been institutionalised through the engagement of the Government, SUN secretariat and a range of platforms such as inter-ministerial committee, SUN Networks, Parliament sub-committee on food security and nutrition, nutritional cluster meetings, and Head of Nutrition. These partners coordinate and provide technical support for stakeholders to strengthen and embed the strategic nutrition agenda in the work of government and private sector.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
Somalia has progressively developed, established and sustained policies and high-level political goodwill in support of relevant legal framework for nutrition to guide the nutrition agenda across multisectoral platforms. This is reflected by the joint development of a Food Security and Nutrition Bill seeking to provide coherent legislative frameworks for nutrition in the country and a food security and nutrition policy coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Aligning actions around common results
There has been continued alignment of all nutrition stakeholders’ plans and actions with the Somalia National Development Plan (NDP) and nutrition strategy targets at national and subnational level. This has improved coordination and harmonisation of the multi-stakeholder platform. Currently, nutrition actors continue to align their programmes with targets in the nutrition chapter of the NDP. The Common Results Framework (CRF) translates NDP and other legal and policy frameworks into clear outputs.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
There has been a significant improvement in planning and budgeting for nutrition interventions and financial tracking tools across the MSPs in 2020. An achievement has been observed in government allocation to nutrition through the line sectors to more than 3 per cent of the budget. A key challenge has been prioritisation of nutrition interventions in nutrition-sensitive sectors at both national and subnational levels. The costed NDP and CRF have been significant tools for improving allocations.
South Sudan

**Joined:** June 2013  
**Population:** 11.19 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SOUTH-SUDAN]

### COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

South Sudan’s health and food systems were tested by COVID-19. As a result of the double crisis of the pandemic and the floods (IPC3), about 5.29 million South Sudanese are estimated to be facing malnutrition or acute food insecurity.

### INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Under five stunting (%)</th>
<th>Under five overweight (%)</th>
<th>Low birth weight (%)</th>
<th>Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%)</th>
<th>0 to 5-month-old exclusive breastfeeding (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
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<tr>
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<td>36.0</td>
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</table>

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

There is increased political attention and commitment for nutrition across various line ministries to incorporate nutrition-relevant indicators and budget lines. This has also come about because of the 2019 SUN Global Gathering. In 2020, the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) expanded, with the private sector and researcher joining, in addition to members of parliament. However, sustaining this momentum and putting in place monitoring remains a challenge, given ongoing changes in leadership.

**Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**

A roadmap to finalise the nutrition policy and costed multi-sectoral strategy and plan has been agreed with SUN Movement stakeholders. In 2020, the Ministry of Finance aligned its policies and strategies with the 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth, to scale up nutrition intervention and planning. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) has developed a strategy for resource mobilisation and advocacy to help member countries better face crises.

**Aligning actions around common results**

As a Common Results Framework for nutrition is not yet in place, SUN stakeholders in South Sudan remain aligned behind jointly agreed national nutrition priorities, the humanitarian response and IGAD’s food and nutrition security alliance strategy for resource mobilisation and advocacy. The nutrition policy will be finalised in 2021 and will endeavour to bring together all nutrition actors in the country.

**Financial tracking and resource mobilisation**

Members of parliament have committed to ensuring that domestic resources are earmarked for nutrition, as well as tracking budget expenditure across health, agriculture and education sectors. Also, as a part of its mandate, the nutrition cluster relies on a humanitarian focused budget tracking system to gauge nutrition investments and gaps and undertake advocacy for more nutrition financing and programme delivery, in line with jointly identified priorities.

**2020–2021 PRIORITIES**

- Finalise the nutrition policy and the costed multi-sectoral nutrition strategy.
- Research and assess evidence-based planning and responses.
- Establish SUN Business and Donor Networks.
- Advocate for domestic resource mobilisation and an accountability framework.
- Strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus.
- Develop a nutrition curriculum.

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South Sudan

*Joined: June 2013*

*Population: 11.19 million*

[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SOUTH-SUDAN]
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
Political instability and staff turnover, in addition to the pandemic, reduced the frequency of SUN multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) meetings. Whilst the SUN action plan remains in place, more work is now required to rejuvenate the MSP, its Networks and rally around priorities, in particular to roll out interventions at the subnational level and enhance and harmonise humanitarian coordination. SUN Networks continue to be encouraged and are strengthening going into 2021.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
A range of key policy and legislative frameworks exist. They include the National Nutrition Policy, a Micronutrient Strategy, an Infant and Young Child Feeding Strategy, a National Nutrition Strategy, a Code on Breastmilk Substitutes, maternity leave legislation, and a policy brief on malnutrition. In addition, Sudan has a National Health Policy, a health-in-all-policies framework and a School Health Strategy. The MSP will work to ensure the enactment of these strong policies nationally.

Aligning actions around common results
A revision of the national priorities is under way, drawing on the nutrition-related data, policies and strategies which will enable the identification of the common priorities. MSP-wide engagement in 2021 will take place to reach synchronised common nutrition priorities. Once common priorities and results are identified and agreed, advocacy, financing and costing and operational aspects will follow.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
An MSP-wide financial tracking system is not yet in place. This will require more advocacy among donors and stakeholders, as well as a strengthening of data management systems on key results. Also, there is a high need to improve the governance and development stakeholder capacity for resource mobilisation and evidence-based advocacy. Civil society organisations will be a key active part of this exercise.

2020–2021 PRIORITIES
- Finalising the national multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan.
- Achieving a better understanding of the existing nutrition financing system and developing the tracking mechanism.
- Advocating for better nutrition outcomes at all levels. (high political level, MSP, communities).

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
To continue existing nutrition programming, and following World Health Organization guidelines, nutrition programme operational guidelines for nutrition teams delivering lifesaving nutrition interventions during COVID-19 were widely implemented. At the same time, TV and radio programmes raised COVID-19 awareness nationally.
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under five stunting (%)</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>94%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under five wasting (%)</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>46%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under five overweight (%)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>46.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low birth weight (%)</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
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<tr>
<td>0 to 5-month-old exclusive breastfeeding (%)</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>46%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%)</td>
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<td>n.a.</td>
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Bringing people together into a shared space for action
A National Forum on Nutrition was held, and the SUN-inspired Multisectoral Coordinating Council (MSCC) meet quarterly. MSCC membership expanded from 20 to 43, with new members coming from urban water supply, national civil society, health promotion organisations and international NGOs. MSCC worked on a joint 2021–2025 action plan for the implementation of the multisectoral plan to improve nutrition in the Republic of Tajikistan.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
Legislation was adopted on the provision of fortified basic food items to the population. The National Communication Programme for the “First 1000 days of a child’s life for the period 2020–2024” was officially approved by the Government, as was a three-year wasting reduction plan. The Multisectoral Plan to Improve Nutrition Status 2021–2025 is under review and will be submitted for Government approval by end November 2020.

Aligning actions around common results
The MSCC developed a joint National Communication Programme for the “First 1000 days of a child’s life for the period 2020–2024”. The Common Results Framework, including action and finance plans, was finalised and submitted for Government approval. A joint action plan was developed by the MSCC, for the TV and Radio Committee to conduct awareness-raising campaigns.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
The Ministry of Health and Social Protection and the Ministry of Finance extended their cooperation to improve the budget allocation process. With the support of development partners, the national SUN coordination committee used the Optima Nutrition tool to optimise current budget allocations and advocate for a budget increase. The final optimised budget and budget allocation should be completed by end 2020.

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
The pandemic’s cost is USD 1.6 billion and rising. Movement restrictions, food insecurity, strained health systems and falling income impacted malnutrition of children, pregnant and lactating women and the elderly the most. A range of national plans will help mitigate the impact and underpin recovery.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

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<td>46%</td>
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<td>45%</td>
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<td>46%</td>
<td>46%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%)</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
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<td>n.a.</td>
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2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Obtain government approval to start implementation of the Multisectoral Plan to Improve Nutrition Status 2021–2025.
- Continue expanding the Multisectoral Coordinating Council and create regional MSCCs.
- Set up a national Coordinating Committee for the implementation of the National Communication Programme “First 1000 days of a child’s life for the period 2020–2024” as well as regional and local steering committees.
- Develop a school feeding programme for 2021–2027.
COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
Tanzania has been less severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, and the Government has taken measures to contain spread of the virus. Out of the standard containment measures, public and private enterprises continue to operate. The authorities are assessing the economic impacts of COVID-19.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Under five stunting (%)</th>
<th>Under five overweight (%)</th>
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<th>0 to 5-month-old exclusive breastfeeding (%)</th>
<th>Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%)</th>
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<td>2014</td>
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<td>2019</td>
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<td>12.7</td>
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<td>35.5</td>
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<td>12.7</td>
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Bringing people together into a shared space for action
SUN multi-stakeholder platform actors are engaged and contribute meaningfully to the nutrition agenda through the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP), midterm reviews, the Nutrition Compact agreement and NMNAP thematic working groups. These working groups including all stakeholders, including relevant ministries (incl. health, education and finance), departments and agencies, the United Nations, donors, academia and the private sector, who also provided both technical and financial support.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
Tanzania has successfully sustained coherent policies and high-level political commitment for nutrition. This was apparent through several high-level directives, such as use of fortified food products in schools and the utilisation of local tradition education methods in delivering nutrition messages to the public. The process of reviewing policies takes a long time and can hinder the implementation of proposed actions.

Aligning actions around common results
The continual alignment of nutrition stakeholders’ plans and actions with NMNAP targets at national and subnational levels is a major achievement. The NMNAP and its Common Results, Resources and Accountability Framework (CRRAF) are key. Joint annual reviews of targets and capacity strengthening of stakeholders on national goals are good practices that contribute to an increased alignment of actions, also that of nutrition-sensitive sectoral plans with the NMNAP.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
Tanzania plans to develop a resources mobilisation strategy for the second NMNAP (NMNAP II). Improvement has been seen in planning and budgeting for nutrition, at all levels, and financial tracking tools are very valuable to this process. One area with notable improvement is the disbursement of funds allocated for nutrition from domestic sources at the local government authority level. Tracking nutrition-sensitive expenditures and prioritisation at subnational levels remain a challenge.

2020–2021 PRIORITIES
- Developing a resource mobilisation strategy for NMNAP II.
- Finalising the creation of a SUN Academia Network.
- Strengthening the capacity of nutrition-sensitive sectors on planning and budgeting for nutrition.
- Mainstreaming nutrition into national and sectoral plans and strategies.
- Improving nutrition data quality, at all levels.
2020 SUN Movement Annual Progress Report

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
Timor-Leste officially joined the SUN Movement in September 2020. The National Council for Food Security, Sovereignty and Nutrition in Timor-Leste (KONSSANTIL) engages a range of sectors and is replicated at the sub-national level. Despite the absence of approved statutes, the office of the Prime Minister convenes a multi-sector nutrition technical taskforce.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The Consolidated National Action Plan for Nutrition (CNAP2) was developed and the process was approved by the Council of Ministers in November 2020. The issue of malnutrition is reflected in national policy documents including the Strategic Development Plan (2011-2030), the National Zero Hunger Action Plan (2014-2025), the National Health Sector Strategic Plan (2011-2030) and other sector strategies. Legal frameworks are largely absent or still in draft.

Aligning actions around common results
The multi-sector nutrition technical taskforce is responsible for overseeing the development and reporting of the SDG2 CNAP and sector consultations have taken place. KONSSANTIL has progress on prioritizing nutrition interventions from each sector which formed the basis of the SDG2 CNAP. UNICEF and the Ministry of Health are developing a MOH Nutrition Specific Strategic Plan.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
There is no system to track expenditure on nutrition sensitive and specific activities across sectors. It is envisioned that CNAP2 will be costed with a system to track finances as part of the monitoring and evaluation system. An analysis undertaken of budget allocations for nutrition in the Ministry of Health indicated a significant increase in the budget for the nutrition department in 2021.

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT
A national survey during the height of the pandemic indicated 38% of households were affected by moderate food insecurity, while 15% were affected by severe food insecurity. The State of Emergency disrupted market chains and led to food shortages. A total of 1,271 respondents were interviewed, with 81% indicating that their food and income were affected by COVID-19 restrictions, while 50% indicated they have experienced food shortage in shops and markets. The National COVID response team disseminated practical messages on nutrition and breastfeeding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Under five stunting (%)</th>
<th>Under five overweight (%)</th>
<th>Low birth weight (%)</th>
<th>0 to 5-month-old exclusive breastfeeding (%)</th>
<th>Adult overweight (%)</th>
<th>Adult obesity (%)</th>
<th>Adult diabetes (%)</th>
<th>Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>n.a.</td>
<td>50.2</td>
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<td>Female</td>
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<td>50.2</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>41.3</td>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Under five stunting (%)</th>
<th>Under five overweight (%)</th>
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<th>Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%)</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Under five stunting (%)</th>
<th>Under five overweight (%)</th>
<th>Low birth weight (%)</th>
<th>0 to 5-month-old exclusive breastfeeding (%)</th>
<th>Adult overweight (%)</th>
<th>Adult obesity (%)</th>
<th>Adult diabetes (%)</th>
<th>Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%)</th>
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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Adult diabetes (%)</th>
<th>Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%)</th>
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</tr>
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</table>

2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Sector consultations completed, indicators and activities finalised and SDG2 CNAP2 presented to the Council of Ministers for final approval
- SDG2 CNAP2 is costed and presented at 2021 budget discussions
- Sectors and development partners start reporting against CNAP2
- National Food Systems Summit is held 5. The National Health Sector Nutrition Strategic Plan is finalised
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
While awaiting adoption of the draft decree on creation of the multi-sectoral platform, a task force is bringing together various nutrition actors, including some officially nominated by their organisations. Some new members have joined (Ministry of Grassroots Development and Catholic Relief Services). Three meetings have been held to establish a reporting template for activities implemented by the various actors, pre-approve the report on the Optima Nutrition study, and select the interventions to be included in the mapping of nutrition actors and interventions.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The budget for the multisectoral strategic nutrition plan has been prepared and validated. The draft legislation on the school canteens policy was adopted in July 2020. The draft decree on the marketing of infant and young child feeding products has been prepared. An inter-ministerial order has been issued to regulate the import, production, transport, storage, marketing, use and control of iodised salt. Another order has been issued on the creation, structure, powers and functions of the National Committee for Food Fortification.

Aligning actions around common results
The Common Results Framework was integrated into the multi-sectoral nutrition plan validated in October 2018 and budgeted in October 2019. Priority actions identified in the multisectoral strategic plan have been translated into the operational plan and been implemented in each sector. A template based on the Common Results Framework has been created to enable each sector to report its activities/results. Evaluation reports exist for the sectoral plans but not in a standardised form. These reports are shared between the main nutrition sectors/actors.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
There are still no nutrition-specific budget lines within sectoral ministries. External allocations, particularly from partners, are recorded in their sectoral action plans but are often not allocated on time. The Optima Nutrition study will assess the costs of particular nutrition interventions and identify efficient nutrition interventions.
**COVID-19 SNAPSHOT**

The Government adopted strict containment measures in late January 2020, and isolation measures were lifted starting in April. The Nutrition Working Group continued to operate during the lockdown, and conducted stakeholder intervention mappings and organised to address gaps.

### INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Under five stunting (%)</th>
<th>Under five overweight (%)</th>
<th>Low birth weight (%)</th>
<th>0 to 5-month-old exclusive breastfeeding (%)</th>
<th>Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
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<td>Not available</td>
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<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
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<tr>
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####带来人们走向共同行动空间的行动

一个SUN民事社会网络已经在国家层面建立起来。关键利益相关者群体将报告在2020年底之前实施国家营养策略（NNS）审查的进展，以及进步和成就的多-平台协调机制（MSP）被报告到政府最高层。MSP的核心功能被整合到国家和/或次国家规划和报告机制或过程中。

####确保一致的政策和法律框架

NNS正在审查，与来自中央政府的决议合作开发下一步NNS，2021–2030。对母体营养和补充喂养进行了景观分析。对法规的实施保持了操作性，例如食品安全检查。跟踪和报告被看作是弱点，以确保学习和政策和立法影响。监测机构对违反《母乳替代品营销代码》的违规者有罚款的权限。

####对共同结果进行对齐

一个综合营养调查报告，和审查NNS（包括审查行动计划和能力评估以实施优先权），以及对营养利益相关者行动的映射是在进行的。一个信息系统被建立起来，定期汇集现有数据，分析这些数据并分享指标，专注于测量实施覆盖率和性能。倡导为营养项目提供更有效的保障，例如与零饥饿计划。

####财务跟踪和资源动员

成员的MSP识别额外的资金需求和财务资源（国内、国外），如在疫情期间。政府和民事社会联盟确保达成共识。发展伙伴将资金用来解决这些缺口并动员额外资源。作为NNS审查的一部分，相关政府和次国家实体被要求报告在财务贡献方面的营养问题。没有财务报告机制。
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

2020 TOTAL WEIGHTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Adolescent</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>57%</td>
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<td>84%</td>
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<td>57%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>66%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
Increased coordination was noted between both national and international partners: better coordination between nutrition-related ministries (Health, Agriculture, Fisheries and Education), increased efforts on the humanitarian development nexus, and intergovernmental coordination on monitoring, standards and quality control. A dialogue with the private sector should lead to a SUN Business Network (SBN) and civil society organisations implemented strategic projects in partnership with SUN Yemen.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
Regulations promoting nutrition sensitivity in various sectors were discussed, but the main focus is on the regulatory framework aimed at expanding basic services to communities. Changing national policies to improve the legislative and legal environment for high-impact sectors like water and sanitation, food safety, marketing, and food quality control were reviewed, but the current political crisis limits the ability of government to rule on any legislative changes.

Aligning actions around common results
The CRF is revised and finalised. Regular meetings were held with key actors to discuss the CRF’s interventions and its alignment with national and sectoral plans. The humanitarian and development nexus is being strengthened through better alignment of the humanitarian response plan, the CRF and ministerial sector plans. Enhanced private sector and civil society contributions are being discussed. Efforts to implement a SBN action plan are ongoing.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
The Common Results Framework (CRF) is also a resource mobilisation mechanism, used with the private sector as well as with international development partners. Most funds were used for social protection and basic service provision. SUN Yemen’s nutrition budget analysis expanded its scope to also include partners from the private sector. Partnerships with the private sector are promising, especially in the fisheries and agriculture sectors.

2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Increase resource mobilisation to implement the Common Results Framework.
- Establish SUN Networks and Alliances.
- Advocate for better coordination among stakeholders and an enabling legislative and implementation environment.
- Building multisectoral institutional and technical capacities for nutrition.
INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

2015
- 68.3% of women aged 15-49 years were anaemic.
- 33.7% of females were underweight.
- 53% of females were overweight.
- 34.6% of under-fives were stunted.
- 4.2% of under-fives were wasted.
- 5.2% of under-fives were overweight.
- 11.6% of under-fives were low birth weight.
- 69.9% of 0 to 5-month-old children were exclusively breastfed.

2016
- 66% of females were anaemic.
- 58% of females were overweight.
- 69% of males were anaemic.
- 44% of males were overweight.
- 38% of adolescents were overweight.

2017
- 63% of females were anaemic.
- 63% of males were overweight.
- 63% of adolescents were overweight.
- 49% of males were anaemic.

2018
- 49% of females were anaemic.
- 69% of males were overweight.

2019
- 69% of females were anaemic.

2020
- 59% of females were anaemic.
- 50% of males were overweight.
- 60% of males were anaemic.

BRINGING PEOPLE TOGETHER INTO A SHARED SPACE FOR ACTION

SUN Networks continued to operate, while the National Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Working Group presided over matters of evidence generation and dissemination.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The SUN CSA successfully advocated with the Ministry of Justice to pass the Food and Nutrition Bill, which established the Food and Nutrition Coordinating Committee. A Food Safety Bill was enacted in August 2019. Regulatory impact assessments for the 2006 National Food and Nutrition Policy continued, with five ministries providing feedback on its status.

Aligning actions around common results
The National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan 2017–2021 was officially launched in June 2019. The SUN focal point mobilised support from the SUN learning and evaluation project, to develop a Common Results Framework (planned for late 2020). The Government engaged with the Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition (GLOPAN) to organise a high-level roundtable on healthy diets and nutrition in Zambia. This event will focus on food systems and climate change.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
A shift from activity-based budgeting to outputs-based budgeting was seen, through the medium-term expenditure framework, which is aligned with the 7th National Development Plan outcomes. Costing of sectoral plans was based on financial commitments from the Government and development partners. No significant changes occurred in budgetary allocations to sectors due to a limited fiscal space. Nutrition development partners helped ensure financial disbursements for SUN and the 1,000-days programme.

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

COVID-19 disrupted implementation at all levels. However, SUN stakeholders created guidelines for nutrition activities during the pandemic, at all levels, and coordination structures continued to function under the “new normal”.

2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Continuing rolling out the SUN/MCDP 2 programme to at least 60 districts, implementing nutrition interventions.
- Implementing the 2020 Food and Nutrition Act.
- Finalising the review of the National Food and Nutrition policy.
- Completing the Food Consumption and Micronutrient Status Survey and disseminating three focused monitoring and evaluation surveys.
- Finalising and operationalising the Common Results Framework and the district-level nutrition scorecard.
- Scaling up the healthy diet campaign and Good Food Logo.
Zimbabwe

**Joined:** June 2011  
**Population:** 14.86 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ZIMBABWE](SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ZIMBABWE)

### COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

Regular multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) meetings were disrupted initially but data collection and analysis resumed during the first quarter of 2020. SUN Networks have been actively involved with the nutrition cluster. Droughts, and restrictions due to the pandemic, have led to issues around food accessibility.

### INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

**2020–2021 PRIORITIES**

- Training on budget analysis exercise.
- Advocacy on N4G Commitments and for Food and Nutrition Security food and nutrition security to remain central within the development agenda.
- Completion of the Multisectoral Food and Nutrition Security Strategy with accompanying communication tools.
- Document and disseminate success stories on how communities adapted to COVID-19 and drought at local, regional and global fora.
- Strengthen the momentum of the SUN Networks, especially SUN Business Network drive for improved food and nutrition security.
- Enhancing the Food and Nutrition Security Information System.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Under five stunting (%)</th>
<th>Under five overweight (%)</th>
<th>Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%)</th>
<th>0 to 5-month-old exclusive breastfeeding (%)</th>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
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#### Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The SUN Networks have expanded in membership and use of platforms such as the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZIMVAC) and the Food and Nutrition Security Committees, to ensure stakeholders participation in crucial engagements from national down to village levels. There was a youth-led “Let’s Kick Out Stunting” campaign and 14 nutrition champions have been appointed. Members of parliament have been champions at raising nutrition on agendas.

#### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Several landscape analyses were conducted around food systems and the food environment, adolescence and around emerging nutrition issues. The Agriculture Recovery Plan and the Agriculture Policy Framework are two of the key achievements, especially on food systems. The commissioning of the development of a new Multisectoral Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (2021–2025) is one of the key developments. This process is being done in sync with the National Development Strategy.

#### Aligning actions around common results

The SUN Networks have used the Common Results Framework to mobilise resources, influence policy and design programmes and interventions; joint programmes have created greater integration among the United Nations Network (UNN), SUN Donor Network and Civil Society Alliance (ZCSOSUNA). The UNN strengthened its coordination through actions such as the Cohesion Series with a dedicated theme on Nutrition that identified pathways for greater collaboration. A matrix is used to track programmes, including responses to COVID-19.

#### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

A matrix has been developed to track actions of MSP members, including nutrition investment in dollar terms. Lobbying with parliamentarians has influenced budget allocations for nutrition. Much of the resource mobilisation conducted by the UNN has been largely focused on rural areas, and there is a need to increase funding for urban areas. Financial tracking remains a challenge for the country.
# Botswana

**Joined:** April 2015  
**Population:** 2.35 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BOTSWANA](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BOTSWANA)

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS

### 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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### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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<th>2019</th>
<th>86%</th>
<th>2020</th>
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**Under five stunting (%):**
- 2014: Not available
- 2015: Not available
- 2016: 28.9
- 2017: 31%
- 2018: 7.3
- 2019: 55%
- 2020: Not available

**Under five overweight (%):**
- 2014: Not available
- 2015: Not available
- 2016: 10.0
- 2017: Not available
- 2018: Not available
- 2019: Not available
- 2020: Not available

**Low birth weight (%):**
- 2014: Not available
- 2015: Not available
- 2016: 15.6
- 2017: Not available
- 2018: Not available
- 2019: Not available
- 2020: Not available

**Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%):**
- 2014: Not available
- 2015: Not available
- 2016: 30.2
- 2017: Not available
- 2018: Not available
- 2019: Not available
- 2020: Not available

**0 to 5-month-old exclusive breastfeeding (%):**
- 2014: Not available
- 2015: Not available
- 2016: 30.0
- 2017: Not available
- 2018: Not available
- 2019: Not available
- 2020: Not available

**Adult overweight (%):**
- 2014: Not available
- 2015: Not available
- 2016: 29.7
- 2017: Not available
- 2018: Not available
- 2019: Not available
- 2020: Not available

**Adult obesity (%):**
- 2014: Not available
- 2015: Not available
- 2016: 29.3
- 2017: Not available
- 2018: Not available
- 2019: Not available
- 2020: Not available

**Adult diabetes (%):**
- 2014: Not available
- 2015: Not available
- 2016: 7.6
- 2017: Not available
- 2018: Not available
- 2019: Not available
- 2020: Not available

**Female Male**
- 2014: Not available
- 2015: Not available
- 2016: 9.5
- 2017: 330
- 2018: 20.6
- 2019: 23.4
- 2020: 29.7

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**Male**
- 2014: Not available
- 2015: Not available
- 2016: 28.9
- 2017: 32%
- 2018: 7.3
- 2019: 55%
- 2020: Not available

**Female**
- 2014: Not available
- 2015: Not available
- 2016: 10.0
- 2017: Not available
- 2018: Not available
- 2019: Not available
- 2020: Not available

**Adolescent overweight (%):**
- 2014: Not available
- 2015: Not available
- 2016: 23.4
- 2017: Not available
- 2018: Not available
- 2019: Not available
- 2020: Not available

**Adult diabetes (%):**
- 2014: Not available
- 2015: Not available
- 2016: 9.5
- 2017: Not available
- 2018: Not available
- 2019: Not available
- 2020: Not available
### INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS

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

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#### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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Lesotho

**Joined:** July 2014  
**Population:** 2.14 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/LESOTHO](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/LESOTHO)

### INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS

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Peru

Joined: November 2010
Population: 32.97 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/PERU

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS

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Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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Under five stunting (%) 12.2
Under five wasting (%) 0.5
Under five overweight (%) 8.6
Low birth weight (%) 9.4
Anaemia in women 15-49 years (%) 18.5
0 to 5-month-old exclusive breastfeeding (%) 66.4

Male

Under five stunting (%) 24.4
Adolescent overweight (%) 54.8
Adult overweight (%) 60.1
Adult obesity (%) 24.2
Female

Under five stunting (%) 27.5
Adolescent overweight (%) 5.4
Adult overweight (%) 60.1
Adult obesity (%) 24.2

Female

Adult diabetes (%) 8.1
## Sri Lanka

**Joined:** October 2012  
**Population:** 21.41 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SRI-LANKA](SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SRI-LANKA)

### INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS

#### 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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### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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### Uganda

**Joined:** March 2011  
**Population:** 45.74 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/UGANDA](SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/UGANDA)

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Female</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Under five stunting (%)</td>
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<td>3.5</td>
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<td>Under five wasting (%)</td>
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<td>Adolescent overweight (%)</td>
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<td>Adult overweight (%)</td>
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<td>Adult obesity (%)</td>
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<td>4.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adult diabetes (%)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
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<tr>
<td>Low birth weight (%)</td>
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<td>n.a.</td>
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<td>Under five overweight (%)</td>
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<td>Under five wasting (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low birth weight (%)</td>
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<td>n.a.</td>
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### INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS

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<th>Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework</th>
<th>Aligning actions around common results</th>
<th>Financial tracking and resource mobilisation</th>
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