Country profiles



Afghanistan



Joined: September 2017 Population: 38.93 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/AFGHANISTAN



| ** | Under five stunting (%) | 38.2 | ** | Under five overweight (%) | 4.1 | Anaemia i | n women 15 | 5-49 years (⁰ | %) | 42.0 |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | Under five wasting (%) | 5.1 | ٥ | Low birth weight (%) | n.a. | 0 to 5-mor | nth-old excl | usive breas | tfeeding (%) | 57.5 |
| Male 8.1 | Adolescent overweight (%) | Female 9.3 | Male 19.7 | Adult Female overweight (%) 26.1 | Male 3.2 | Adult obesity (%) | Female 7.7 | Male 11.6 | Adult diabetes (%) | Female 12.3 |

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

2020 TOTAL WEIGHTED n.a. 2020-2021 2014 Bringing people together into a shared space for action Not available AFSeN-A (SUN) is 40 national members and networks in all sectors, **PRIORITIES** 2015 Not available government, UN, donors, civil society, private sector and academia. 28 Institutionalization similar provincial committees insure action. of AFSeN-A AFSeN-A is a High-Level Food Security and Nutrition FSN Steering (SUN) Technical Committee, FSN Executive Committee, FSN Development Partners Secretariat into Working Group, FS Working Group (WG), Nutrition WG, Advocacy WG the Government and FSN Civil Society Alliance. Structure Work is ongoing to finalize the Parliamentarian Caucus, Business, Sign MoU between 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

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 nongovernment stakeholders and identifies coordination structures at the central level and at the subnational level for achieving a common goal.

- 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 multistakeholder implementation plan
- · Global Action Plan for Wasting in Afghanistan

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.

| 2016 | Not available |
|------|---------------|
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | Not available |
| 2019 | 48% |
| 2020 | Not available |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | Not available |
| 2019 | 40% |
| 2020 | Not available |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | Not available |
| 2019 | 27% |
| 2020 | Not available |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | Not available |
| 2019 | 45% |
| 2020 | Not available |

2017

2014

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

Joined: September 2012 **Population:** 164.69 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BANGLADESH



COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

75%

75%

66%

62%

58%

74%

74%

75%

75%

73%

54%

35%

50%

54%

69%

69%

65%

71%

50%

50%

54%

58% 75%

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.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



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 subnational 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.

2020-2021 PRIORITIES

- Determining the impact of COVID-19 on nutrition: projection of malnutrition burden during and post COVID-19. Developing a policy brief with recommendations.
- 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



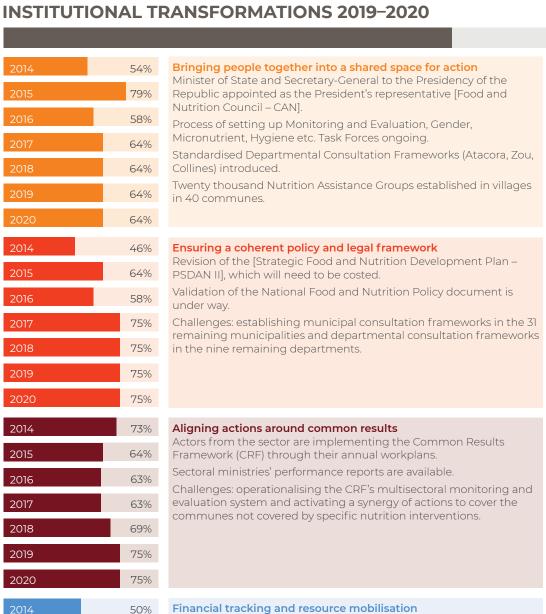
Joined: December 2011 Population: 12.12 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BENIN





COVID-19 SNAPSHOT



2020-2021 **PRIORITIES**

67.5%

- 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

50%

41%

30%

35%

50% 56%

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.

Joined: June 2011

Population: 20.90 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BURKINA-FASO





COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



50%

61%

63%

69%

69%

75%

30%

49%

43%

58%

75%

75%

69%

52%

41%

35%

54%

54%

64% 64%

2015

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

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.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Adoption of the 2020–2029 National Multisectoral Nutrition Policy and the 2020–2024 Multisectoral 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.

2020-2021 **PRIORITIES**

69.3%

- Disseminate the National Multisectoral Nutrition Policy and operationalise the Multisectoral 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.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

An assessment of nutrition interventions was conducted through the Multisectoral 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

Burundi



Joined: February 2013 **Population:** 11.89 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BURUNDI

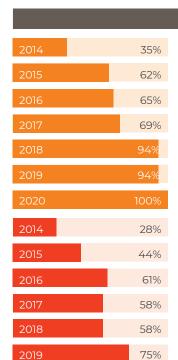




COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

Although incidence of this disease has remained low, some negative impacts have hindered internal and external meetings (international conferences). A national contingency plan was drafted and nutrition-sensitive and -specific interventions were able to continue. A large-scale screening campaign that was organised offers a window of hope

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2014

84%

34%

34%

45%

54%

68%

83%

83%

5%

36%

34%

38%

63%

79% 79%

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.

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.

Cambodia



Joined: June 2014 Population: 16.72 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CAMBODIA



COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



58%

66%

78%

78%

83%

33%

45%

66%

80%

74%

66%

45%

66%

62% 73%

Not available

Not available

Not available

Not available

2017

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2014

2015

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.

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.

Cameroon



Joined: February 2013 **Population:** 26.55 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CAMEROON





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.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



0%

8%

23%

39%

50%

61%

4%

8%

8%

26%

21%

45%

Not available

Not available

2014

2015

2016

2018

2019

2020

2014

2015

2016

2019

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.

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.

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.

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 mediumterm 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.

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.

Central African Republic



Joined: February 2017 Population: 4.83 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CENTRAL-AFRICAN-REPUBLIC



| ** I | Jnder five stunting (%) | 37.5 | *A | Under five overweight (%) | 1.0 | 4 | Anaemia in wome | n 15-49 years (9 | %) | 46.0 |
|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| ** · | Jnder five wasting (%) | 6.5 | ٥ | Low birth weight (%) | 14.5 | ė | 0 to 5-month-old ε | xclusive breast | tfeeding (%) | 28.8 |
| Male 6.1 | Adolescent overweight (%) | Female 14.1 | Male 18.3 | Adult Female overweight (%) 33.2 | Male 3.7 | (| Adult Female besity (%) 10.9 | Male 8.0 | Adult diabetes (%) | Female 7.6 |

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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**

56.3%

- Improve resource mobilisation to implement the actions outlined in the 2020–2021 road man
- · Build the capacity of focal points in network coordination (factfinding 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.

| ШЭПП | OTIONAL I |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| | |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | 51% |
| 2019 | 67% |
| 2020 | 91 <mark>%</mark> |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | 51% |
| 2019 | 79% |
| 2020 | 8 <mark>8</mark> % |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 201 <mark>8</mark> | 15% |
| 2019 | 18% |
| 2020 | 32% |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | 0% |
| 2019 | 8% |
| 2020 | 14% |



Joined: May 2013

Population: 16.43 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CHAD

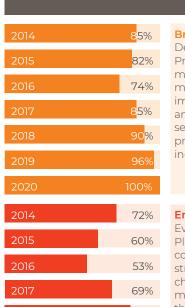




COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



81%

84%

88%

42%

21%

16%

52%

65%

75%

85%

39%

59%

4%

23%

50%

54%

60%

2018

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2016

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Despite challenges linked to staff mobility and scaling-up Provincial Committees on Nutrition and Food (CPNA), 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.

2020-2021 PRIORITIES

83.3%

- 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.
- Ensuring management of malnutrition in the context of COVID-19
- Official launch of the food and nutrition security programme.

2015

2016

2018

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019 2020

2014

2015

2016

2017

Joined: December 2013 **Population:** 0.87 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/COMOROS

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

44%

22%

50% 60%

3%

57%

63%

2%

Not available

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

Bringing people together into a shared space for action 2014 Not available Although the multi-stakeholder platform does not officially exist 2015 Not available due to a lack of signatures, meetings are organised regularly under the aegis of the Directorate of Family Health and bring together the 2016 Not available various stakeholders based on need (project development, document validations, intervention planning, implementation of activities and 21% monitorina). 2018 Not available 18%

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 Childrens' Fund/Japan International Cooperation Organization, Food and Agricutural 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.

51.8%

2020-2021

Emphasise

Strengthen

nutrition

· Ensure case

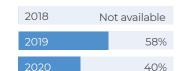
PRIORITIES

maternal nutrition.

community-based

management of moderate acute malnutrition.

· Map interventions.





Congo



Joined: October 2013 Population: 5.52 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CONGO





COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Bringing people together into a shared space for action 2014 Not available The ad hoc committee on fighting malnutrition, which is the multi-46% sectoral platform, has operated through meetings and workshops. There is a private sector platform (governing body is undergoing 81% restructuring). 81% Implementation of the civil society platform is under way. 81% 87% 87% 2014 Not available Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework Enactment of the Decree on the establishment, remit, organisation 2015 42% and operation of the National Council on Food and Nutrition Security 69% Preparation of the draft decree on the marketing of breastmilk substitutes. 75% 2018 73% 51% 53% 2014 Not available

> 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.

The 2019 roadmap from the ad hoc committee has been prepared.

Aligning actions around common results

2014 Not available 2015 0% 67% 54% 2018 16%

8%

57%

78%

78% 66%

63%

4%

58%

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 Childrens' Fund and the World Food Programme contributed towards the purchase of nutritional inputs and the implementation of specific activities.

2020-2021 **PRIORITIES**

65.3%

- · 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.

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019 2020

2019

2014

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2014

Joined: March 2013



COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

Not available

35%

39%

50%

54%

75%

81%

38%

40%

45%

44%

74%

92<mark>%</mark>

27%

36%

41%

41%

65%

65%

38%

43%

32%

32%

49% 49%

Not available

Not available

Not available

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Bringing people together into a shared space for action Indicator for addressing obesity among schoolchildren included in the National Development Plan (2018–2022). United Nations Cooperation Network consolidated with a participatory role aligned with the Government's priorities, together with the Resident Coordinator's Office. Nutritional issues put on the cooperation agenda. Implementation of the "Activate" programme to promote systematic physical activity in municipalities plus a healthy-eating component. Action Plan for Addressing Overweight and Obesity in the School Setting and proposal for the School Health and Nutrition Manual launched

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 for 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 interinstitutional 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.

2020-2021 **PRIORITIES**

71.8%

- · 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 Strateav.

Côte d'Ivoire



Joined: June 2013

Population: 26.38 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/COTE-DIVOIRE



95.5%

2020-2021

· Reviewing the

PNMIN 2016-

2020/ Preparing

PMNDPE 2021-

Implementing

innovative mechanisms with funding from the private sector.

Adopting

experts.

legislation to

· Finalising the

process of

membership

States to the

of Excellence

Regional Centre

against Hunger

and Malnutrition (CERFAM).

· Implementing the

Preparing technical

youth network.

documents to

Union.

include nutrition

within the African

formalise technical

2025

PRIORITIES



COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

91%

94%

94%

43%

54%

69%

88%

94<mark>%</mark>

94<mark>%</mark>

94<mark>%</mark>

51%

60%

67%

84%

92%

94%

94%

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:

- · Taking into consideration the national guidelines on nutrition and early childhood in the National Plan for Health Development 2021-
- Decree on the establishment, organisation and operation of the
- Monitoring of results from the Common Results Framework, assured
- data collection, analysis and harmonisation).

Strengthening stakeholder capacity (monitoring and evaluation,

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.
- Public Investment Programme (PIP).
- Advocacy at conferences for resource mobilisation by the state for nutrition, food and early childhood development.
- breastfeeding 2019-2021.
- Implementation of investment project PMNDPE 2018-2022 supported by the World Bank.

- 2025 and in the National Policy on School Feeding 2018-2025.
- regional committees and applicable operational guide.
- by the National Multisectoral Information Platform for Nutrition.

- · Costing of interventions sensitive and specific to nutrition in the
- · Budgetary support from the ADB for the Multisectoral Plan on

14

Democratic Republic of the Congo



2015

2018

2014

2015

2016

2018

2019

2020

Joined: May 2013

62%

41%

42%

57%

69%

69%

37%

37%

34%

38%

38%

67%

67%

25%

43%

42%

29%

31%

44% 44%

Population: 89.56 million

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



62.8%

2020-2021

PRIORITIES

· Capacity-building

in multisectoral

coordination at the

approach and

national level.

provinces.

Establishment of

Provincial Multi-

sectoral Nutrition Committees in six

| Unde | r five stunting (%) | 41.8 | *A | Under five overweight (%) | 3.8 | Anaemia in wom | en 15-49 years (%) | 41.0 |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Unde | r five wasting (%) | 6.4 | 0 | Low birth weight (%) | 10.8 | 0 to 5-month-old | exclusive breastfeeding (%) | 53.5 |
| Male 5.6 | Adolescent overweight (%) | Female 13.4 | Male 18.0 | Adult Female overweight (%) 32.0 | Male 3.6 | Adult obesity (%) Female 9.7 | Male Adult 6.2 diabetes (%) | Female 6.1 |

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Bringing people together into a shared space for action 47% Due to COVID-19, the official installation of the provincial office 43% in North Kivu, and the activities planned to strengthen the parliamentary network, had to be postponed to the following year. 41% To strengthen leadership, the SUN DRC Executive Secretariat is planning to organise the very first meeting of the National Multi-42% sectoral Nutrition Committee, based at the Office of the Prime Minister, which will bring together all 12 nutrition-sensitive sectors. 50% Lastly, the private sector network has developed a budgeted 50% workplan. 71% 46% 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.

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.

DHIS2 software. Following evaluation, recommendations have been made to inform decision-making.

Aligning actions around common results

Data on activities run in the provinces have been entered into the

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.

2020 SUN Movement Annual Progress Report

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



2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

88%

50%

60%

66%

72%

77%

75%

75%

54%

60%

66%

68%

69%

69%

69%

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.

83.0%

- Strengthen the networks that are part of the country's multistakeholder 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.

Ethiopia



Joined: September 2010 Population: 114.96 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ETHIOPIA



| ** | Under five stunting (%) | 36.8 | *A | Under five overweight (%) | 2.1 | A A | naemia in women 15-4 | 9 years (%) | 23.4 |
|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | Under five wasting (%) | 7.2 | ٥ | Low birth weight (%) | n.a. | 0 | to 5-month-old exclus | ive breastfeeding (%) | 58.8 |
| Male 4.3 | Adolescent overweight (%) | Female 11.9 | Male 13.4 | Adult Female overweight (%) 28.0 | Male 2.0 | obe | Adult Female esity (%) 6.9 | Male Adult 5.8 diabetes (%) | Female 5.0 |

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

2014 Not available 2015 Not available 2016 Not available 2017 Not available 2018 Not available 2019 Not available 91% 2014 Not available 2015 Not available 2016 Not available 2017 Not available

83%

83%

92%

2018

2019

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

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 Segota 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 Segota 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 Segota 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.

2020-2021 **PRIORITIES**

87.3%

- · Finalise Food and **Nutrition Strategy** development and costing.
- Endorse establishment of Food and Nutrition Agency at the Prime Minister's Office.
- Strengthen regional food and nutrition coordination bodies
- Enhance monitoring and evaluation and research work.
- Finalise the Seqota Declaration expansion phase design and action plan
- Mobilise resources, including financial and technical resources.



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

2014 Not available 2015 Not available Not available 2016 2017 Not available 47% 69% 64% 2014 Not available 2015 Not available 2016 Not available

Not available

2017

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 formalising 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

48.8%

- 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 nutritionspecific and nutrition-sensitive sectors.

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



61%

35%

2015

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2015

Joined: July 2011

Population: 2.42 million

14.5

85%

85%

54%

29%

40%

40%

40%

53%

57%

43%

54%

54%

63%

69% 73%

Not available

Not available

Not available

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GAMBIA

Male **5.6**

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

80% Bringing people together into a shared space for action The Nutrition Technical Advisory Committee has expanded to include 2015 Not available other stakeholders, in a bid to become the national SUN Movement multisectoral platform (MSP). Civil society organisations have formed 79% a registered alliance. A SUN Business Network has been formally created, with support from the World Food Programme (WFP). 79% The Network was officially launched by the Permanent Secretary of the Office of the Vice President and the WFP Country Director. The 85% National Nutrition Council is chaired by the Vice President.

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.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal 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

2020-2021 **PRIORITIES**

diabetes (%)

Female 7.9

77.8%

Male **9.4**

emale 14.8

obesity (%)

- · 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.



Ghana



Joined: March 2011

Population: 31.07 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GHANA





COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

Containment has hit the economy, impacting food security and nutrition. The SUN multi-stakeholder platform helped design and implement a national response strategy. The most impacted received relief packages, free utilities, and services. Small and medium-sized enterprises received support to survive and to be ready to build back.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



76%

54%

69%

20%

21%

65%

65%

73%

79%

0%

23%

Not available

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.

ademia at both national as, collaborate efforts,

 Performance assessment of the implementation of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) 2018– 2021.

2020-2021

PRIORITIES

69.3%

- Development of FNS priorities for the MTNDPF 2022–2025.
- Develop FNS Annual Progress Reports for 2020.
- Mainstream FNS into sector and district plans.
- Development of the Results
 Framework for the MTNDPF 2022– 2025
- Convening of annual planning, quarterly review meetings and end of year review.

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.

2016 Not available 2017 51% 2018 67% 2019 50% 2020 62%

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2014

2018

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

Joined: December 2010 Population: 17.92 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GUATEMALA



COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

56%

46%

53%

38%

43%

69%

66%

54%

35%

63%

40%

54%

60%

54%

44%

23%

56%

46%

65%

75%

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



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.

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.

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.

2020-2021 **PRIORITIES**

· Align interventions implemented by the platform in the Great National Crusade

73.3%

- 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.

2020 SUN Movement Annual Progress Report

Guinea



Joined: May 2013

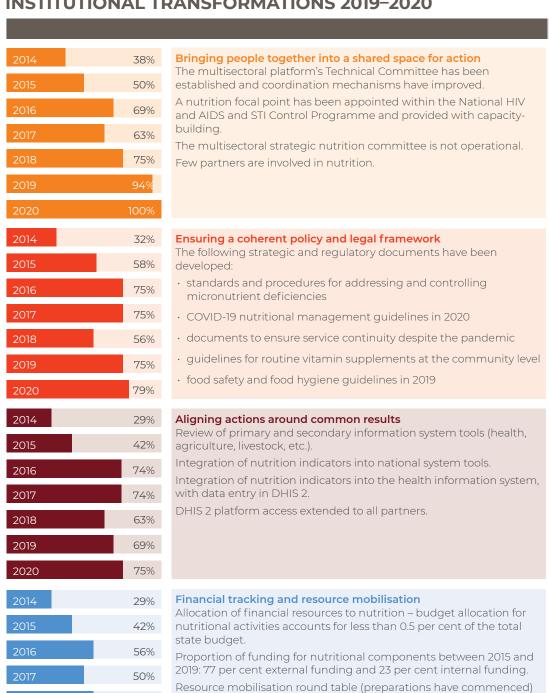
Population: 13.13 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GUINEA



COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



postponed to 2021 due to the pandemic.

2020-2021 **PRIORITIES**

· Organise the round table to finance the strategic plan.

81.3%

- · Draft the strategic plan's implementing plan.
- · Carry out a socioanthropological 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.

56%

71% 71%

Guinea-Bissau



Joined: March 2014 Population: 1.97 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GUINEA-BISSAU



| A U | Inder five stunting (%) | 27.6 | *A | Under five overweight (%) | 2.3 | A CONTRACTOR | Anaemia in women | 15-49 years (%) | 43.8 | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| V V | Inder five wasting (%) | 6.0 | ٥ | Low birth weight (%) | 21.1 | ė | 0 to 5-month-old ex | clusive breastfeeding | (%) 52.5 | |
| Male 6.6 | Adolescent overweight (%) | Female 14.0 | Male 22.2 | Adult Female overweight (%) 37.2 | Male 5.0 | (| Adult Female obesity (%) 13.7 | Male 7.4 diabet | Adult Female tes (%) 6.8 | |

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2014

2015

2016

2018

2019

45%

29%

20%

4%

16%

54%

0%

4%

38%

0% 30%

Not available

Not available

Not available

Not available

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**

46.3%

- · 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.



Joined: June 2012

Population: 11.40 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/HAITI





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

50% 2015 Not available 2016 Not available 2017 16% 57% 50% 48% 54% 2015 Not available 2016 Not available 29% 2018 38% 53% 50% 2014 25%

Not available

Not available

39%

35%

35%

55%

50%

35%

25%

10% 29%

Not available

Not available

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2015

2016

2019

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 nutritional recommendations in relation to COVID-19.
- Establishment of multi-stakeholder coordination networks.

Honduras



2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

Joined: May 2019 Population: 9.90 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/HONDURAS



| Unc | der five stunting (%) | 22.6 | Å | Under five overweight (%) | 5.2 | Anaemia i | n women 1 | 5-49 years (| %) | 17.8 |
|------------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Und | der five wasting (%) | 1.4 | ٥ | Low birth weight (%) | 10.9 | 0 to 5-mor | nth-old exc | lusive breas | stfeeding (%) | 30.7 |
| Male 23.4 | Adolescent overweight (%) | Female 28.6 | Male 51.8 | Adult Female overweight (%) 59.5 | Male 15.6 | Adult obesity (%) | Female 26.9 | Male 8.5 | Adult diabetes (%) | Female 10.0 |

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

Not available

Not available

Not available

Not available

Not available

Not available

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

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.

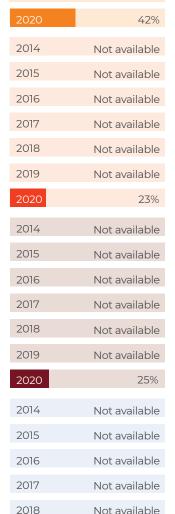
Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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.

2020-2021 **PRIORITIES**

32.0%

- · 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.



Not available

Not available

38%

2019

Indonesia



Joined: December 2010 **Population:** 273.52 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/INDONESIA

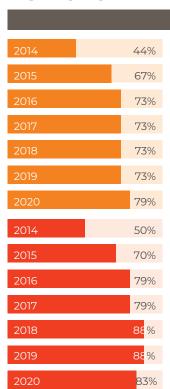


| ** | Under five stunting (%) | 30.5 | ** | Under five overweight | (%) | 8.0 | Anaemia i | in women 19 | 5-49 years (' | %) | 28.8 |
|------------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | Under five wasting (%) | 10.2 | | Low birth weight (%) | | 10.0 | 0 to 5-mor | nth-old excl | usive breas | tfeeding (%) | 50.7 |
| Male 14.9 | Adolescent overweight (%) | Female 13.3 | Male 25.0 | | Female 31.2 | Male 4.8 | Adult obesity (%) | Female 8.9 | Male 7.4 | Adult diabetes (%) | Female 8.0 |

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



48%

75%

75%

75%

79%

75%

75%

35%

65%

65%

60%

75%

64% 70%

2014

2015

2016

2018

2019

2020

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.

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.

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.

The Food and Nutrition National Plan (RAN-PG) is under discussion to enhance cross-sector collaboration at all levels.

2020-2021 PRIORITIES

Launch
 Presidential Decree
 to institutionalise
 nutrition
 improvement.

76.8%

- Develop an integrated system for monitoring and evaluation purposes through data dashboard on health and nutrition.
- Synchronise the national strategy on behavioral change communication to the sub-national level and involve civil society alliances.
- Conduct regular meetings among SUN Networks to monitor progress.
- Continue the discussion on conflicts of interest.
- Discuss budget tagging system for non-government sectors and subnational levels.

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.

2015

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

Joined: August 2012 **Population:** 53.77 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/KENYA





COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

44%

46%

76%

69%

79%

79%

80%

39%

44%

66%

54%

78%

75%

64%

44%

38%

58%

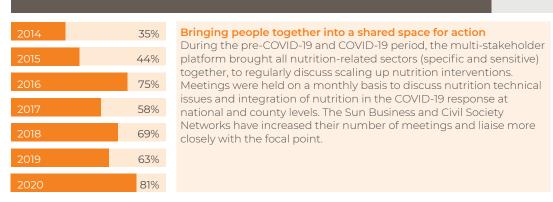
56%

59%

59% 64%

The effect of the pandemic on livelihoods and social well-being has been very severe. Due to the effects of the lockdowr measures, the government has been obliged to introduce exceptions for cargo flights and trucks transporting goods.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



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 the i) World Health Assembly targets, ii) Sustainable Development Goals, and iii) President's BIG 4 Agenda.

2020-2021 PRIORITIES

 Strengthen actions that support food safety in Kenya.

72.3%

- Mobilise support and interventions that promote prevention of noncommunicable 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.

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.

Kyrgyzstan



Joined: December 2011 **Population:** 6.52 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/KYRGYZSTAN





COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

Four working groups, including one on food security and nutrition were established in partnership with development partners to support government efforts to address the impact of COVID-19. The United Nations Socio-Economic Response Framework includes a commitment to support the government to maintain essential food and nutrition services.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

2020 TOTAL WEIGHTED Bringing people together into a shared space for action 29% The Government action plan for 2020–2021 was discussed among 34% all stakeholders and sectors and adjusted to best respond to the changing context. On the national and subnational (oblast) level, 46% SUN Movement platforms gathered at least quarterly to ensure government action plans continued to be nutrition sensitive. 76% 70% 79% 2020 Not available 2014 28% Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework National legislation on indicators and monitoring systems for food 2015 42% security and nutrition programmes were revised to enhance effective coordination and implementation. Development of legislation 58% regarding the status of the SUN Movement is still under review. 67% 63% 63% 2020 Not available

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

n.a.

- 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.

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2020

45%

8%

38%

57%

57%

69%

25%

21%

25% 42% 44%

67%

Not available

Not available

2015

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

Joined: April 2011

Population: 7.28 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/LAO

COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

90%

34%

40%

46%

46%

57%

58%

64%

21%

45%

64%

69%

75%

75%

71%

24%

35%

58%

58%

63%50%50%

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.

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.

68.8%

- 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.



Joined: February 2014 **Population:** 5.06 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/LIBERIA



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

2020 TOTAL WEIGHTED 12.5%

| 2014 | Not available |
|--------------|---------------|
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | 8% |
| 2018 | 31% |
| | |
| 2019 | 46% |
| 2019 2020 | 46% 18% |
| | |
| 2020 | 18% |

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.

2016 Not available 2017 4% 2018 50% 2019 50% 2020 8%

| 2014 | Not available |
|------|---------------|
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | 4% |
| 2018 | 4% |
| 2019 | 4% |
| 2020 | 4% |
| | |

Not available

Not available

Not available

0%

12%

20%20%

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.
- Establish business, United Nations and donor networks.
- Scale up subnational MSP structures.

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

Joined: March 2011 Population: 20.25 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MALI





COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

67.8%



2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2015

2017

9%

64%

64%

64%

50%

60%

38%

54%

69%

69%

40%

44%

12%

43%

63% 63%

Not available

Not available

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 two nutrition for ain 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 n 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**

- · Propose the 2021-2025 Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan with crosscutting issues.
- 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.

2020 SUN Movement Annual Progress Report

Mauritania



Joined: May 2011

Population: 4.65 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MAURITANIA





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



2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

54%

54%

58%

34%

46%

50%

50%

52%

56%

61%

40%

29%

28%

37%

54%

46% 46%

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

54.8%

- 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.

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

Joined: August 2011 Population: 31.26 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MOZAMBIQUE





COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



56%

63%

69%

63%

70%

43%

75%

57%

57%

59%

40%

48%

39%

65%

39%

39% 44%

40% 38%

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.

2020-2021 **PRIORITIES**

57.8%

- 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.



Joined: April 2013

Population: 54.41 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MYANMAR



COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Bringing people together into a shared space for action 33% Five government ministries, donors, United Nations agencies and 48% civil society organisations work together to support the Multisectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition (MS-NPAN) process. 38% The United Nations Childrens' Fund (UNICEF) chairs the SAG and collaborates with the Ministry of Health and Sports, joint UN partners 34% and the partners from the multisectoral coordination platform (the MS-NPAN) including NGOs. 44% Development of the SUN Business Network is ongoing. 50% The National Nutrition Promotion Working Committee (NNPWC) was formed in October 2019 as a multisectoral group. 75% 2014 32% Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework The MS-NPAN inception phase took place in 2019–2020 and 2015 42% subnational plans for four states and one region were developed and 46% The Myanmar Agriculture Development Strategy is being aligned with the MS-NPAN. Policies for social protection, rice fortification, 62% social-behavioral change communication, marketing and promotion of breastmilk substitute products were developed and implemented. 34% However, enforcement of some policies and legislations needs strengthening. 37% 47% 2014 33% Aligning actions around common results The Myanmar Nutrition Technical Network is part of the MS-NPAN structure. 2015 29% State/region Nutrition Promotion Steering Committees were 2016 35% formed in prioritised states and regions to ensure effective nutrition coordination at subnational level. The monitoring and evaluation 2017 43% system for the MS-NPAN is being developed with consultation across sectors. Ministries have already begun tracking the progress of 2018 72% nutrition and food security interventions. 2019 71% 2020 71% Financial tracking and resource mobilisation 37% The NNPWC, led by the government, initiated working with 36% parliamentarians for resource mobilisation for nutrition. 2016 13% 19%

25%

25% 37%

2020-2021 **PRIORITIES**

57.5%

- 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.

The MSP determined that subnational plans need to be costed for more accurate figures and budget advocacy. Development of a nutrition budget brief is in the plan, in connection with the subnational costing exercise.

There is a funding gap for the SUN civil society alliance and for some major components of MS-NAPN subnational coordination.

Joined: September 2011 **Population:** 2.54 million

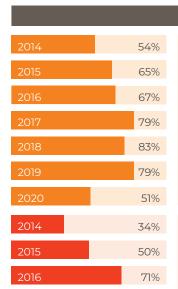
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NAMIBIA



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



2017

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

71%

84%

76%

49%

43%

58%

76%

76%

75%

63%

37%

41%

35%

76%

76%

50%

70%

60%

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

49.3%

- 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 multistakeholder 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.



Joined: May 2011

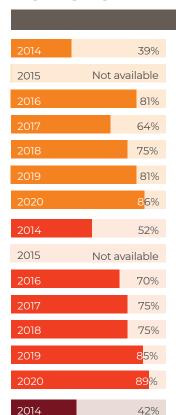
Population: 29.14 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NEPAL



COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



Not available

71%

69%

75%

75%

75%

61%

54%

60%

75%

75% 75%

Not available

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2015

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.

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.

Aligning actions around common results

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.

2020-2021 **PRIORITIES**

Scaling up MSNP-II.

81.3%

- · Budget leveraging for implementation of MSNP-II.
- · Capacity building of provincial governments, District Coordination Committees and local governments for effective implementation of MSNP-II.
- · Creating a vibrant MSP through capacity enhancement at provincial and local levels.
- Advocacy in resource generation and mobilisation for the effective implementation of MSNP-II focusing on "Leaving no one behind" especially at provincial and local levels.



Joined: February 2011 Population: 24.21 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NIGER





COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

61%

73%

83%

21%

35%

55%

84%

96%

37%

44%

51%

60% 67%

Not available

Not available

Not available

Not available

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019 2020

2015

2016

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



has been set up and has adopted a roadmap. Nutrition advocacy seminars have made it possible to integrate nutrition into the parliamentarians' action plan.

2020-2021 **PRIORITIES**

82.3%

- Develop, disseminate and implement the new PNSN 2021-2025 Action Plan.
- Carry out the budgetary analysis for 2018-2019
- Institutional and functional capacitybuilding of actors.
- Strengthen resource mobilisation.
- · Develop the human capital project and the Global Financing Facility (GFF) investment case

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 capacitybuilding, 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.

Nigeria



Joined: November 2011 **Population:** 206.14 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NIGERIA

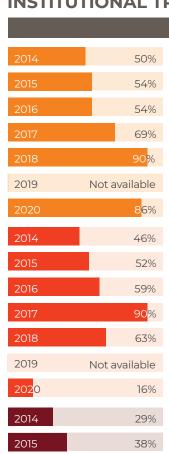




COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



51%

39%

69%

0%

25%

25%

44%

46% 64%

0%

Not available

Not available

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

MSPs exist at national and subnational levels, all working towards a Common Results Framework. Ongoing scale-up of nutrition-sensitive and -specific interventions through the national Accelerating Nutrition Results in Nigeria (ANRiN) project. But poor coordination of MSPs at subnational levels, and ongoing need to push for a robust nutrition budget line along with the timely release of budget for implementation, hampers subnational progress.

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 crèches 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.

2020-2021 PRIORITIES

 Review the Infant and Young Child Feeding Policy and National Strategic Plan of Action on Nutrition.

25.5%

- Strengthen the SUN secretariat in terms of infrastructure and human capacity.
- Strengthen coordination within the SUN Networks / mobilisee 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.

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.

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2019

2014

2015

2017

2018

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

Joined: January 2013 **Population:** 220.89 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/PAKISTAN





COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

28%

44%

52%

52%

82%

75%

75%

29%

29%

60%

60%

83%

75%

75%

31%

46%

58%

58%

75%

75% 75%

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



Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

SUN secured nutrition chapters in the new 5-year national Economic Growth Strategy. Provincial fortification strategies were endorsed. Early Childhood Development (ECD) is now integrated into SUN for development of ECD policy framework. Civil society advocates working with 14 new Parliamentary Champions for the constitutional right to nutrition and parliamentary oversight on nutrition policy and programme implementation. Food authorities expanded their role to new districts.

Aligning actions around common results

The National Nutrition Action Plan is under development and will prioritise actions and resource mobilisation. SUN provincial units are better coordinated with SDGs platforms of the Annual Development Programme 2019–20 via the national stunting programme. SBN is adding workplace nutrition to its focus. SUN Networks now have comprehensive action plans to implement the Common Results Framework. Social protection now has a nutrition dashboard to help alignment. Joint monitoring is the next goal.

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 gage the nutrition cost share of nutrition-sensitive programmes.

2020-2021 PRIORITIES

76.0%

- Cost and finalise the Multisectoral National Nutrition Action Plan.
- Develop an ECD policyframework and plan of action.
- Develop a multisectoral nutrition information management system.
- Use Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) potential to develop and promote nutritious foods.
- Develop a National Nutrition Awareness Programme.

Philippines



2014

2015

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

Joined: May 2014

Population: 109.58 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/PHILIPPINES



COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

89%

62%

70%

72%

69%

75%

41%

67%

60%

60%

Not available

Not available

Not available

Not available

national and subnational levels on their nutrition response to the pandemic. Regional nutrition clusters have been

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

2014 Bringing people together into a shared space for action Not available Multi-stakeholder platforms and mechanisms have been 2015 Not available strengthened at all levels in 2019-2020, with regular meetings of the NNC governing board, its technical committee and working groups, 27% the national and local nutrition clusters, regional and local nutrition committees, among others. A SUN Business Network was launched 83% to further strategise entry points of private sector engagement. An Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger was created in January 84% 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).

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.

also held to help Local Government Units (LGUs) integrate nutrition into local development plans that are aligned with the PPAN.

Aligning actions around common results

A series of local nutrition planning and budgeting workshops was

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

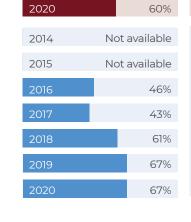
A study on drivers of stunting and the public expenditure review will inform the proposed budget tracking and tagging system for nutrition both at national and local levels.

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.

2020-2021 **PRIORITIES**

75.5%

- 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





2016

2017

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019 2020

2016

2017

Joined: December 2011 Population: 12.95 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/RWANDA





COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



Not available

Not available

Not available

Not available

62%

89%

80%

65%

83%

89<mark>%</mark>

94%

88%

56%

69%

63%

65% 75%

Not available

Not available

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.

2020-2021 **PRIORITIES**

81.0%

- · Ensuring a full scale-up of the "child scorecard for a stunting free village".
- · Putting in place a district competition on good nutrition and WASH practices, to prevent and reduce malnutrition.
- Promoting the increased production and consumption of animal-sourced foods
- · Intensifying the planting of fruit trees.

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 multisectoral, 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 decisionmaking 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.



Joined: June 2011 **Population:** 16.74 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SENEGAL

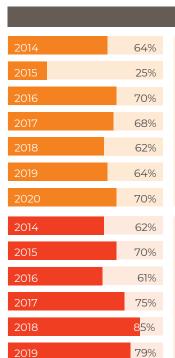




COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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



2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

79%

55%

8%

40%

71%

76%

73%

73%

62%

41%

56%

61%

54%

36%

64%

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

71.5%

- 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.

Joined: January 2012 **Population:** 7.98 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SIERRA-LEONE





COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

58%

70%

75%

65%

33%

69%

Not available

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



Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Parliament enacted a Code on Breastmilk Substitutes and held consultative meetings with relevant ministries, departments and agencies of Government (including Ministries of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs, Information, Trade and Industry, Basic and Secondary Education and the Attorney General's Office) on the Code.

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.

2020-2021 PRIORITIES

n.a.

- Mobilising, advocating and communicating for impact using data from the SUN/ REACH mapping tool.
- Partnering with parliamentarians and mayors/ chairpersons of city councils to ensure that malnutrition and related issues remain high on the new Government's agenda.
- Supporting the enactment of new nutritionrelated policies and establishing regulations to promote proper food labelling.
- Establishing "SUN school clubs".
- Conducting annual nutrition budget workshops and strengthening coordination meetings.

2014

2016

2017

Somalia



Joined: June 2014 **Population:** 15.89 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SOMALIA



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

 2014
 Not available

 2015
 29%

 2016
 41%

 2017
 48%

 2018
 72%

 2019
 75%

 2020
 75%

 2014
 Not available

 2015
 12%

2017

2014

2015

2015

2017

2018

2019

2020

2014

2016

2017

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 interministerial 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 multistakeholder 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.

2020-2021 PRIORITIES

 Operationalise key policies and legal frameworks on nutrition.

66.5%

- Conduct multistakeholder 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.

57% 63%

34%

8%

71%

71%

69%

21%

16%

0%

42%

22%

8%

0%

40%

23%59%

Not available

Not available

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

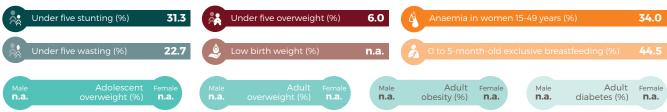
There has been a significant improvement in planning and budgeting for nutrition interventions and financial tracking tools across the MSPs in 2020. An achievement has been observed in government allocation to nutrition through the line sectors to more than 3 per cent of the budget. A key challenge has 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.

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

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

2020–2021
PRIORITIES

 Finalise the nutrition policy and the costed multisectoral nutrition strategy.

37.0%

- Research and assess evidencebased planning and responses.
- Establish SUN Business and Donor Networks.
- Advocate for domestic resource mobilisation and an accountability framework.
- Strengthen the humanitariandevelopment nexus.
- Develop a nutrition curriculum.

| 2014 | Not available |
|------|---------------|
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | 11% |
| 2017 | 30% |
| 2018 | 50% |
| 2019 | 69% |
| 2020 | 69% |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |

0%

16%

21%

38%

27%

0%

4%

12%

19% 27%

Not available

2016

2017

2019

2014

2016

2017

2018

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

given ongoing changes in leadership.

A roadmap to finalise the nutrition policy and costed multisectoral 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.

indicators and budget lines. This has also come about because of the

2019 SUN Global Gathering. In 2020, the multi-stakeholder platform

momentum and putting in place monitoring remains a challenge,

(MSP) expanded, with the private sector and researcher joining,

in addition to members of parliament. However, sustaining this

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.

2015 Not available 2016 0% 2017 36% 0% 2018 2019 25% 2020 25% 2014 Not available 2015 Not available

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.

Sudan



Joined: October 2015 Population: 43.85 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SUDAN





COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

2014 Not available 2015 Not available 2016 Not available 2017 13% 25% 25% 25% 2014 Not available 2015 Not available 2016 Not available 25%

2018

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2015

2016

2018

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

2020 27% Financial tracking and resource mobilisation 2014 Not available

25%

25% 25%

25%

31%

27%

29%

17%

17%

17%

Not available

Not available

Not available

Not available

Not available

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**

23.5%

- · Finalising the national multisectoral 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).

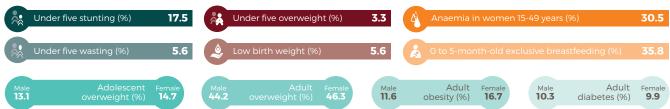
Tajikistan



Joined: September 2013 Population: 9.54 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/TAJIKISTAN





COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

2020 TOTAL WEIGHTED

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Bringing people together into a shared space for action 2014 Not available A National Forum on Nutrition was held, and the SUN-inspired 54% Multisectoral Coordinating Council (MSCC) meet quarterly. MSCC membership expanded from 20 to 43, with new members coming 58% from urban water supply, national civil society, health promotion organisations and international NGOs. MSCC worked on a joint 58% 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.

The MSCC developed a joint National Communication Programme

for the "First 1000 days of a child's life for the period 2020–2024". The

was finalised and submitted for Government approval. A joint action

plan was developed by the MSCC, for the TV and Radio Committee to

Common Results Framework, including action and finance plans,

Not available 54% 58%

Not available



2020

2014

2015

2020





| 2020 | Not available |
|------|---------------|
| | |
| 2014 | Not available |

| 2015 | 12% |
|------|-----|
| 2016 | 12% |
| 2017 | 16% |
| 2018 | 45% |
| | |

46%

Not available

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Aligning actions around common results

conduct awareness-raising campaigns.

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.

2020-2021 **PRIORITIES**

n.a.

- 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
- · Hold a 5th National Nutrition Forum.
- · 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.

Tanzania

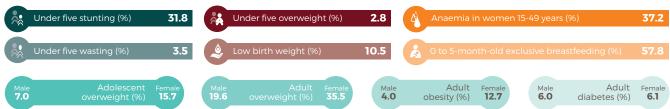


Joined: June 2011

Population: 59.73 million

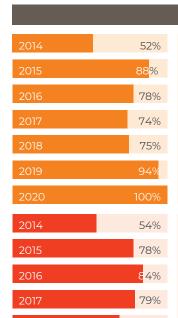
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/TANZANIA





COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



69%

81%

86%

42%

63%

75%

47%

85%

94%

100%

40%

57%

66%

78%

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 highlevel 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.

2020-2021 **PRIORITIES**

91.0%

- · Finalising the development of the second National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2021-2026.
- 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

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 nutritionsensitive expenditures and prioritisation at subnational levels remain a challenge.

69% 63% 48 74%

2014

2015

2016

2018

2019

Joined: October 2020 Population: 1.32 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/TIMOR-LESTE





COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

Niek er eilelele

Not available

2020 TOTAL WEIGHTED

2019

2020

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

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 teamdisseminated practical messages on nutrition and breastfeeding.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

n.a.

| 2014 | NOL avallable | Bringing people together into a shared space for action |
|------|---------------|---|
| | | Timor-Leste officially joined the SUN Movement in September 2020. |
| 2015 | Not available | The National Council for Food Security, Sovereignty and Nutrition |
| | | in Timor-Leste (KONSSANTIL) engages a range of sectors and is |
| 2016 | Not available | replicated at the sub-national level. Despite the absence of approved |
| | | statutes, the office of the Prime Minister convenes a multi-sector |
| 2017 | Not available | nutrition technical taskforce. |
| | | |
| 2018 | Not available | |

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 envisiones 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.

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

Togo



Joined: March 2014 **Population:** 8.28 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/TOGO



COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

Despite its status as a regional aviation hub, the country has been relatively lightly impacted by the pandemic, with 2,200 cases and 52 deaths. The government adopted various measures that caused disruptions to the food system, but these were eased between June and August. A specific plan for nutrition was developed as part of the response.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

 2014
 Not available

 2015
 8%

 2016
 20%

 2017
 15%

 2018
 44%

 2019
 55%

 2020
 55%

 2014
 Not available

26%

45%

36%

66%

69%

9% 41%

60% 64%

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

While awaiting adoption of the draft decree on creation of the multisectoral 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. 60.5%

2020-2021

of nutrition

· Advocate for

actors

PRIORITIES

· Complete mapping

interventions and

signature of the

the platform.

decree establishing

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 multisectoral 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.

69% 2014 Not available 2015 23% 2016 12% 2017 0% 2018 39% 2019 54% 2020 54% 2014 Not available 19% 2016 12%

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.

Joined: January 2014 **Population:** 97.34 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/VIET-NAM



COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

89.3%

2014 Not available 34% 34% 73% 84% 88% 2014 Not available 26% 57%

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2014

73%

82%

88%

44%

70%

75%

79%

79%

89%

32%

32%

54%

54%

71%

80%

Not available

Not available

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

A SUN Civil Society Network has been set up at the national level. Key stakeholder groups will report on progress by the end of 2020 during the National Nutrition Strategy (NNS) review, whereas progress and achievements of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) are reported to the executive level of Government. The key functions of the MSP are integrated into national and/or subnational planning and reporting mechanisms or processes.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The NNS is under review, with a resolution from the central Government to develop the next NNS, for 2021–2030. A landscape analysis on maternal nutrition and complementary feeding was conducted. Mechanisms for regulation remained operational, such as food safety inspections. Tracking and reporting are seen as weak points, to ensure learning and sustaining policy and legislative impact. Monitoring agencies have the authority to fine violators of the Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes.

Aligning actions around common results

A General Nutrition Survey, and review of the NNS (including reviewing the action plan and capacity assessments to implement priorities), and a mapping of stakeholder nutrition actions are ongoing. An information system was set up to regularly collate existing data, analyse this data and share indicators, focusing on measuring implementation coverage and performance. Advocacy for more effective coverage of nutrition programmes, for example with the Zero Hunger Programme, is taking place.

2020-2021 **PRIORITIES**

- Developing and disseminating the 2021-2030 National Nutrition Strategy, the National Plan of Action for Nutrition 2011-2025, and subnational plans.
- · Developing a new coordinating mechanism for nutrition (including operation, reporting, and monitoring financial tracking).
- Strengthening the new network of provincial and district health centres, including staff nutrition training.
- Advocating for increased coverage of basic nutrition interventions.
- Maintaining and expanding SUN Networks, including business, academia, and youth.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Members of the MSP identify additional funding needs and financial resources (domestic, external), as seen during the pandemic. The Government and Civil Society Alliance ensure consensus on gaps. Development partners align their funds to address these shortfalls and mobilise additional resources. As part of the NNS review, relevant ministries and subnational authorities are requested to report on financial contributions towards nutrition. There is no financing reporting mechanism for nutrition.

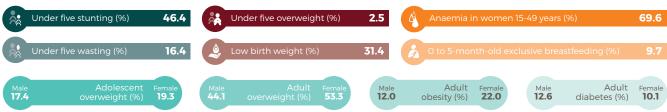
²⁰²⁰ SUN Movement Annual Progress Report



Joined: November 2012 **Population:** 29.83 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/YEMEN





COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

54%

40%

Not available

2020 TOTAL WEIGHTED

2014

2015

Guidelines and manuals were developed, and diagnostic kits and PPE were purchased from own resources and with United Nations support. Aden issued a daily report and surveillance data, while Sana'a did not publicly share data. Lockdown was minimal in all governorates limited to certain activities.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Bringing people together into a shared space for action 63% Increased coordination was noted between both national and 2015 Not available international partners: better coordination between nutritionrelated ministries (Health, Agriculture, Fisheries and Education), 44% increased efforts on the humanitarian development nexus, and intergovernmental coordination on monitoring, standards and quality 57% control. A dialogue with the private sector should lead to a SUN Business Network (SBN)and civil society organisations implemented 60% strategic projects in partnership with SUN Yemen. 84% Not available 2020

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.

2020-2021 PRIORITIES

n.a.

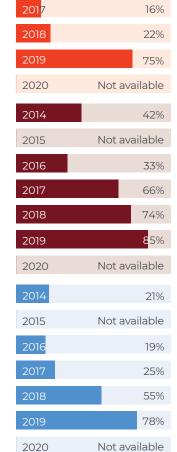
- Increase resource mobilisation to implement the Common Results Framework.
- Establish SUN Networks and Alliances.
- Advocate for better coordination among stakeholders and an enabling legislative and implementation environment.
- Building multisectoral institutional and technical capacities for nutrition.

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.



Joined: December 2010 Population: 18.38 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ZAMBIA





COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

83%

89%

89%

66%

58%

44%

63%

49%

69%

44%

54%

62%

54%

63% 50%

Not available

Not available

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



(DNCCs/PNCCs) were established, with the start of the 1,000 Most Critical Days Programme (MCDP) targeting all provinces of Zambia.

The SUN Civil Society Alliance (CSA) continued with advocacy and expanded its network to include youth nutrition champions.

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.

2020-2021 **PRIORITIES**

68.3%

- · 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 districtlevel nutrition scorecard
- · Scaling up the healthy diet campaign and Good Food Logo.

2015 63% 2016 63% 2017 81% 2018 50% 2019 69% 2020 59% 2014 Not available

2014

2015

2014

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.

Zimbabwe



6.0

Joined: June 2011

Population: 14.86 million

217



Male **4.7**

Adult

obesity (%)

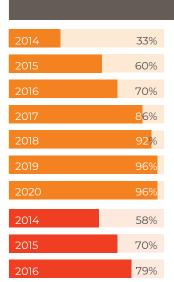
Female **25.3**

Male **6.5**

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



66%

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, ensure ensure stakeholder 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.

2020-2021 PRIORITIES

 Training on budget analysis exercise.

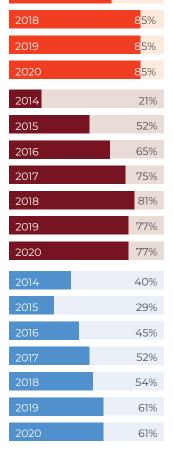
Adult

diabetes (%)

Female 7.6

79.8%

- 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.



Joined: April 2015 **Population:** 2.35 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BOTSWANA





| Bringing people together into a shared space for action | |
|--|---|
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | 32% |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | Not available |
| 2019 | 31% |
| 2020 | Not available |
| Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework | |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | 55% |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | Not available |
| 2019 | 92% |
| 2020 | Not available |
| | |
| Aligning actions around common results | |
| Aligning actions around common results 2014 | Not available |
| | Not available Not available |
| 2014 | |
| 2014 2015 | Not available |
| 2014 2015 2016 | Not available |
| 2014201520162017 | Not available 52% Not available |
| 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 | Not available 52% Not available Not available |
| 201420152016201720182019 | Not available 52% Not available Not available 55% |
| 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 | Not available 52% Not available Not available 55% |
| 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 Financial tracking and resource mobilisation | Not available 52% Not available Not available 55% Not available |
| 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 Financial tracking and resource mobilisation 2014 | Not available 52% Not available Not available 55% Not available Not available |
| 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 Financial tracking and resource mobilisation 2014 2015 | Not available 52% Not available Not available 55% Not available Not available Not available |
| 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 Financial tracking and resource mobilisation 2014 2015 2016 | Not available 52% Not available Not available 55% Not available Not available Not available 61% |
| 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 Financial tracking and resource mobilisation 2014 2015 2016 2017 | Not available 52% Not available Not available 55% Not available Not available Not available Not available Not available Not available |

Ecuador



Joined: ?? 2020 Population: ?? million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ECUADOR



Not available



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS

| Bringing people together into a shared space for action | |
|---|---------------|
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | Not available |
| 2019 | Not available |
| 2020 | Not available |
| Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework | |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | Not available |
| 2019 | Not available |
| 2020 | Not available |
| Aligning actions around common results | |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | Not available |
| 2019 | Not available |
| 2020 | Not available |
| Financial tracking and resource mobilisation | |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | Not available |
| 2019 | Not available |
| 2000 | |

Eswatini



2020

Joined: November 2013 **Population:** 1.16 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ESWATINI



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS

| Bringing people together into a shared space for action | |
|--|---|
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | Not available |
| 2019 | Not available |
| 2020 | Not available |
| Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework | |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | Not available |
| 2019 | Not available |
| 2020 | Not available |
| | |
| Aligning actions around common results | |
| Aligning actions around common results 2014 | Not available |
| | Not available |
| 2014 | |
| 2014 2015 | Not available |
| 2014 2015 2016 | Not available |
| 2014 2015 2016 2017 | Not available Not available Not available |
| 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 | Not available Not available Not available Not available |
| 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 | Not available Not available Not available Not available Not available |
| 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 | Not available Not available Not available Not available Not available |
| 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 Financial tracking and resource mobilisation | Not available Not available Not available Not available Not available Not available |
| 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 Financial tracking and resource mobilisation 2014 | Not available |
| 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 Financial tracking and resource mobilisation 2014 2015 | Not available |
| 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 Financial tracking and resource mobilisation 2014 2015 2016 | Not available |
| 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 Financial tracking and resource mobilisation 2014 2015 2016 2017 | Not available |

Not available

Lesotho



Joined: July 2014 **Population:** 2.14 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/LESOTHO





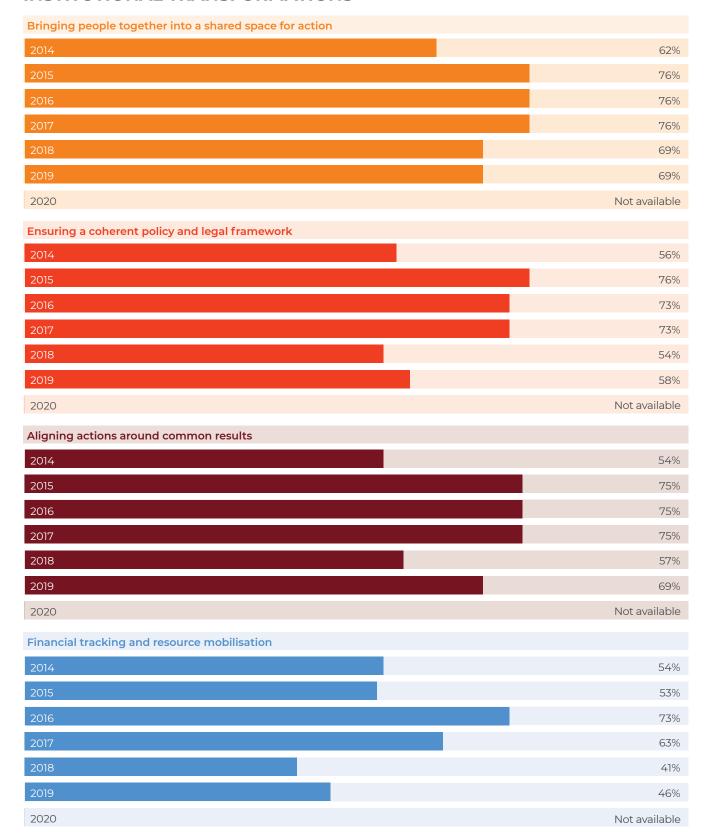
| 2014 | |
|--|---------------------------|
| | Not available |
| 2015 | 4% |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | 28% |
| 2018 | 45% |
| 2019 | 50% |
| 2020 | 26% |
| Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework | |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | 8% |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | 34% |
| 2018 | 59% |
| 2019 | 63% |
| 2020 | 22% |
| Aligning actions around common results | |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | 8% |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | 26% |
| 2018 | 40% |
| 2019 | 64% |
| 2020 | 20% |
| | |
| Financial tracking and resource mobilisation | |
| | Not available |
| Financial tracking and resource mobilisation | Not available |
| Financial tracking and resource mobilisation 2014 | |
| Financial tracking and resource mobilisation 2014 2015 | 0% |
| Financial tracking and resource mobilisation 2014 2015 2016 | 0% Not available |
| Financial tracking and resource mobilisation 2014 2015 2016 2017 | 0% Not available 4% |

Joined: February 2012 **Population:** 27.69 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MADAGASCAR







Malawi

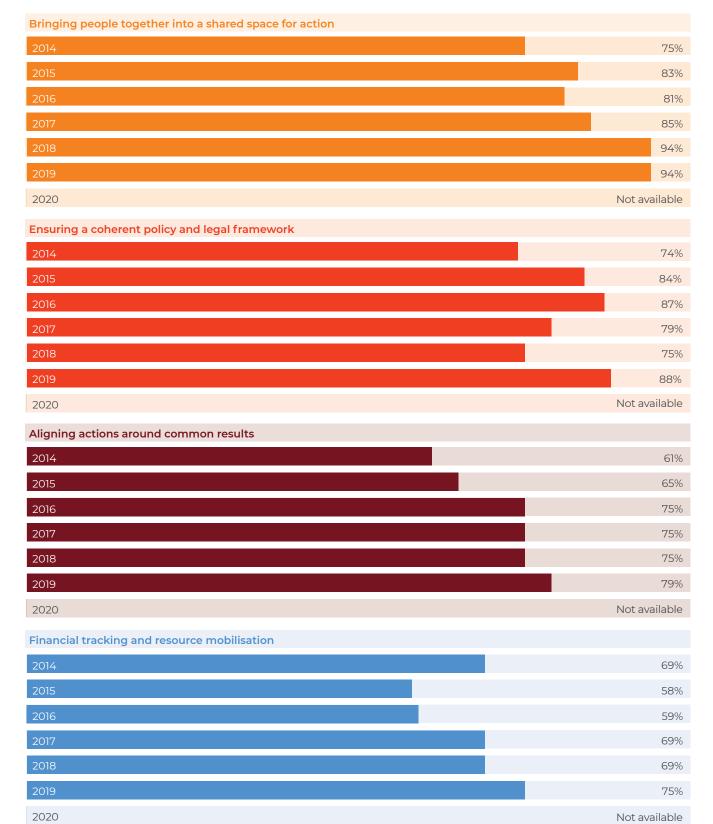


Joined: March 2011

Population: 19.13 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MALAWI





Papua New Guinea



2020

Joined: April 2016

Population: 8.95 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/PAPUA-NEW-GUINEA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS

| Bringing people together into a shared space for action | |
|---|---------------|
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | Not available |
| 2019 | 50% |
| 2020 | Not available |
| Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework | |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | Not available |
| 2019 | 58% |
| 2020 | Not available |
| Aligning actions around common results | |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | Not available |
| 2019 | 29% |
| 2020 | Not available |
| Financial tracking and resource mobilisation | |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | Not available |
| | |
| 2019 | 23% |

Not available



Joined: November 2010 **Population:** 32.97 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/PERU



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS

| Bringing people together into a shared space for action | |
|---|-------------------|
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | Not available |
| 2019 | 62% |
| 2020 | Not available |
| Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework | |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | Not available |
| 2019 | 9 <mark>6%</mark> |
| 2020 | Not available |
| Aligning actions around common results | |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | Not available |
| 2019 | 69% |
| 2020 | Not available |
| Financial tracking and resource mobilisation | |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | Not available |
| 2016 | Not available |
| 2017 | Not available |
| 2018 | Not available |
| 2019 | 70% |
| 2020 | Not a vailable |

Not available



2020

Joined: October 2012 **Population:** 21.41 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SRI-LANKA





INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS

| Bringing people together into a shared space for action | |
|---|---------------|
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | 84% |
| 2016 | 80% |
| 2017 | 85% |
| 2018 | 94% |
| 2019 | 94% |
| 2020 | Not available |
| Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework | |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | 84% |
| 2016 | 88% |
| 2017 | 84% |
| 2018 | 90% |
| 2019 | 71% |
| 2020 | Not available |
| Aligning actions around common results | |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | 82% |
| 2016 | 91% |
| 2017 | 90% |
| 2018 | 81% |
| 2019 | 48% |
| 2020 | Not available |
| Financial tracking and resource mobilisation | |
| 2014 | Not available |
| 2015 | 54% |
| 2016 | 100% |
| 2017 | 94% |
| 2018 | 75% |
| 2019 | 50% |

Not available

Uganda



Joined: March 2011

Population: 45.74 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/UGANDA





