

# Country profiles

Scaling Up  
Nutrition



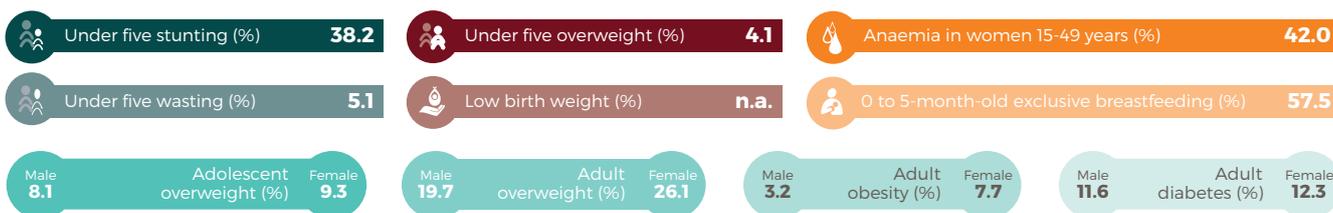
PROGRESS REPORT 2020  
PART 3



# Afghanistan



**Joined:** September 2017  
**Population:** 38.93 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/AFGHANISTAN](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/AFGHANISTAN)



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

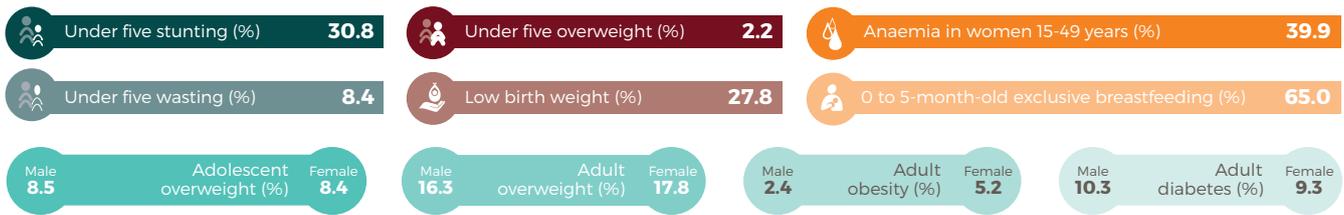
## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

2020 TOTAL WEIGHTED			n.a.
2014	Not available	<b>Bringing people together into a shared space for action</b> AFSeN-A (SUN) is 40 national members and networks in all sectors, government, UN, donors, civil society, private sector and academia. 28 similar provincial committees insure action.  AFSeN-A is a High-Level Food Security and Nutrition FSN Steering Committee, FSN Executive Committee, FSN Development Partners Working Group, FS Working Group (WG), Nutrition WG, Advocacy WG and FSN Civil Society Alliance.  Work is ongoing to finalize the Parliamentarian Caucus, Business, Youth and Academia Networks.	<b>2020–2021 PRIORITIES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutionalization of AFSeN-A (SUN) Technical Secretariat into the Government Structure</li> <li>• Sign MoU between government and UN Agencies to secure technical and financial support for the AFSeN-A Technical Secretariat</li> <li>• Establish a Parliamentary Caucus for nutrition</li> <li>• Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG)</li> <li>• Humanitarian Development Nexus</li> <li>• Development a common multi-stakeholder implementation plan</li> <li>• Global Action Plan for Wasting in Afghanistan</li> </ul>
2015	Not available		
2016	Not available		
2017	Not available		
2018	Not available		
2019	48%		
2020	Not available		
2014	Not available	<b>Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework</b> Changes in Government, triggered by elections, led the President to integrate AFSeN-A (SUN) into the Administrative office of the President. This places AFSeN-A at the heart of power and decision making.  AFSeN-A has used this new position and Focal Point, Senior Advisor to First Vice President Mr Haroun Mir, to help pass food fortification legislation, endorse a food safety and control authority, review school curricula and include nutrition in the Afghan national peace and development framework.	
2015	Not available		
2016	Not available		
2017	Not available		
2018	Not available		
2019	40%		
2020	Not available		
2014	Not available	<b>Aligning actions around common results</b> The AFSeN-A (SUN) Strategic Plan is a road map for all the food security and nutrition related actions/interventions in Afghanistan. It spells out the roles and responsibilities of government and non-government stakeholders and identifies coordination structures at the central level and at the subnational level for achieving a common goal.	
2015	Not available		
2016	Not available		
2017	Not available		
2018	Not available		
2019	27%		
2020	Not available		
2014	Not available	<b>Financial tracking and resource mobilisation</b> 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.	
2015	Not available		
2016	Not available		
2017	Not available		
2018	Not available		
2019	45%		
2020	Not available		

# Bangladesh



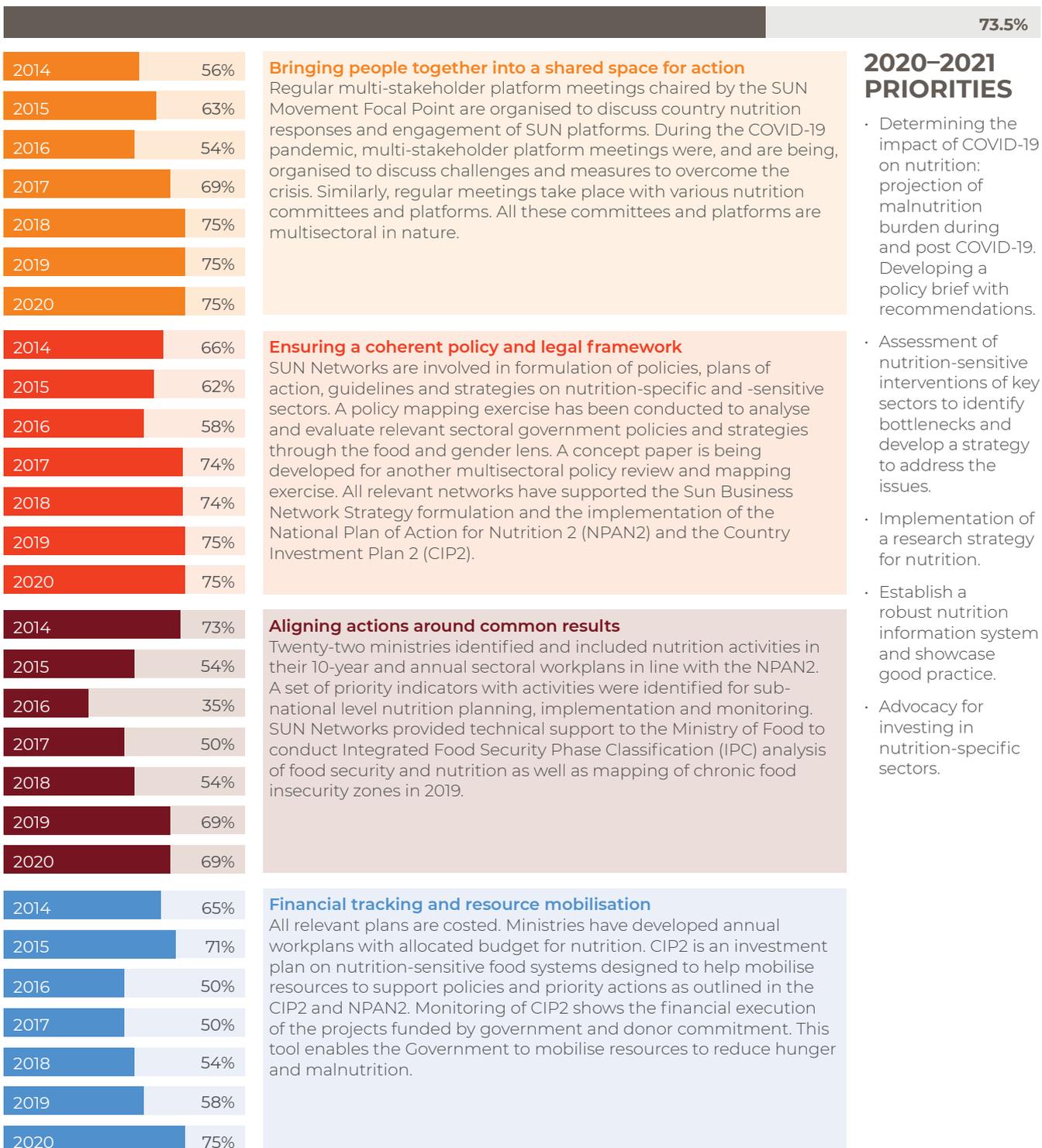
**Joined:** September 2012  
**Population:** 164.69 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BANGLADESH](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BANGLADESH)



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

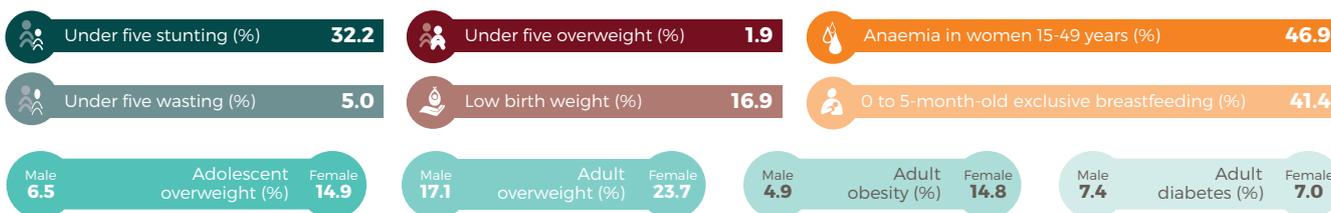
## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



# Benin



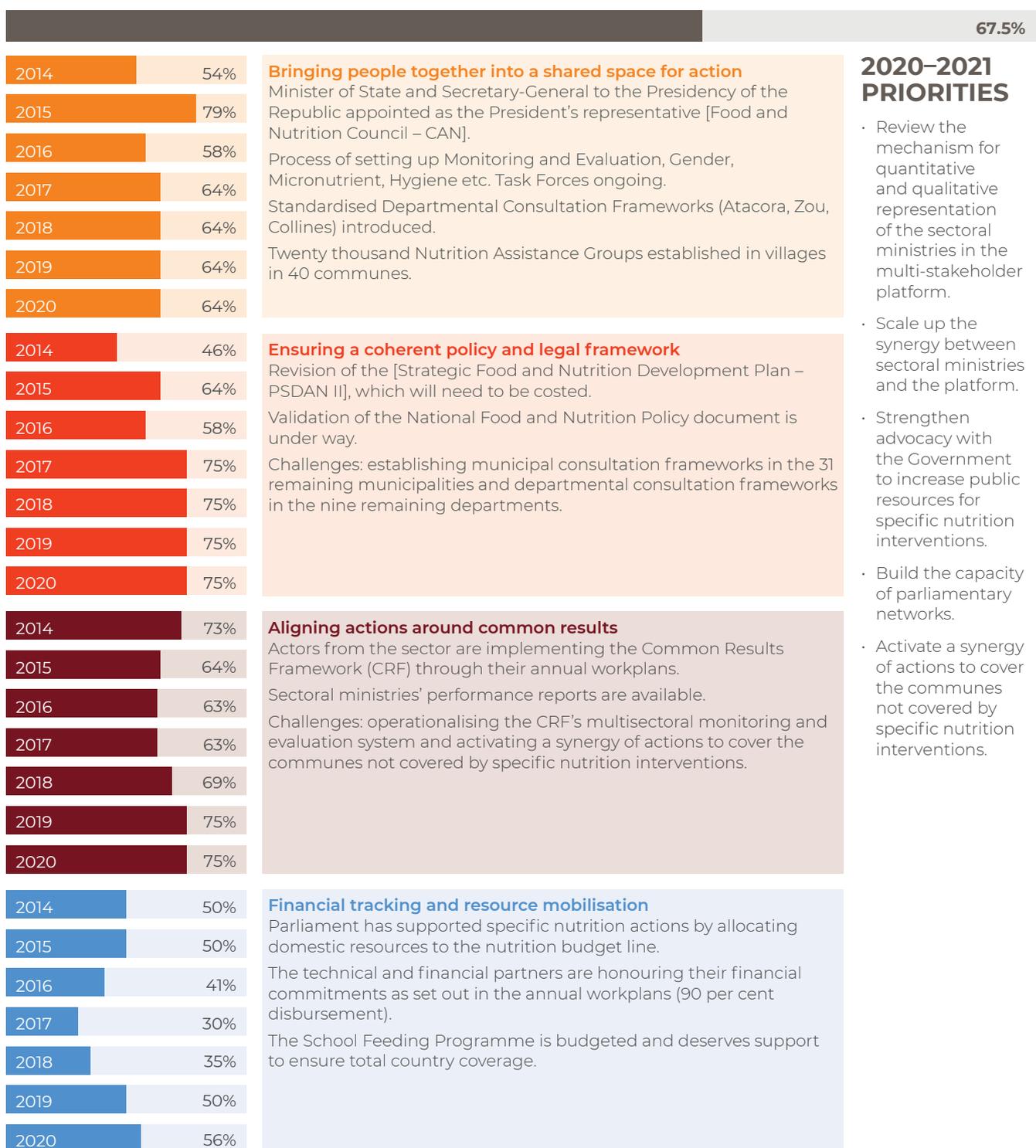
**Joined:** December 2011  
**Population:** 12.12 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BENIN](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BENIN)



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

The country has recorded 2,643 cases and 41 deaths. Border closures and partial lockdowns led to disruptions in the food system, but the Government managed to develop a specific nutrition plan as part of its response to the pandemic.

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



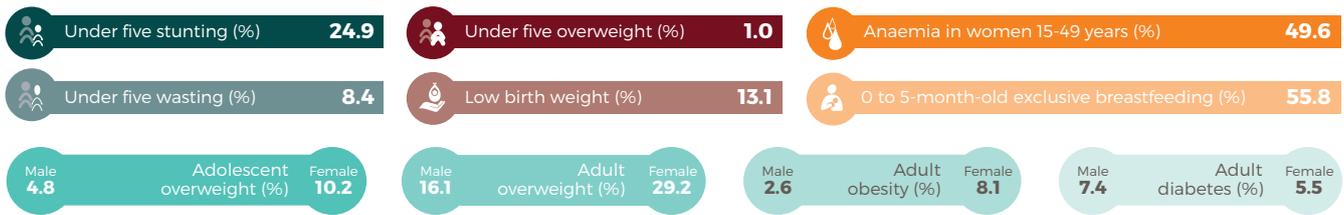
# Burkina Faso



**Joined:** June 2011

**Population:** 20.90 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BURKINA-FASO

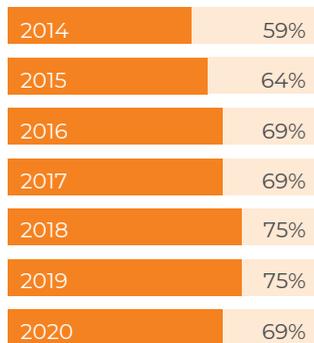


## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

69.3%

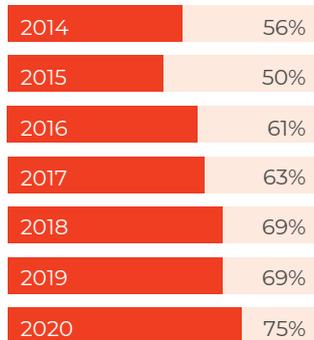


### Bringing people together into a shared space for action

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

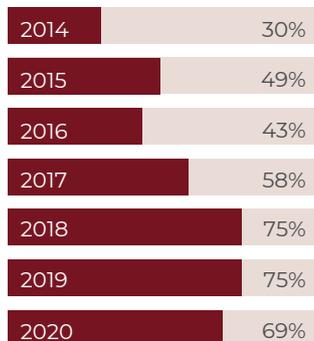
## 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Disseminate the National 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.



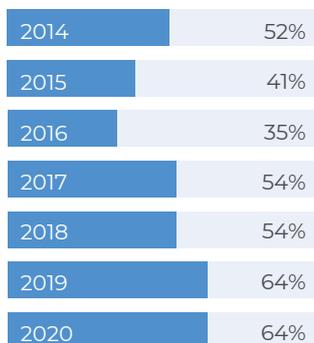
### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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.



### 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 way.

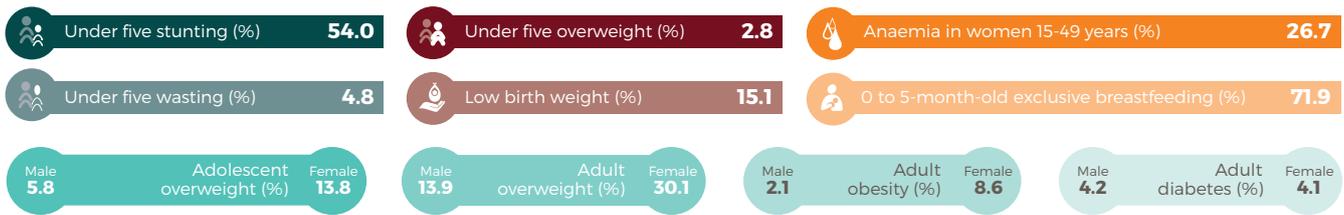
# Burundi



**Joined:** February 2013

**Population:** 11.89 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BURUNDI

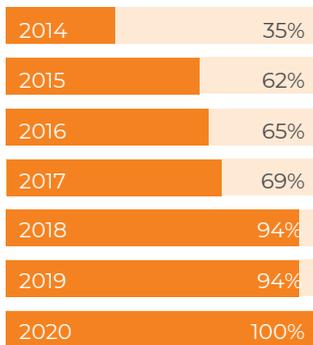


## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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.

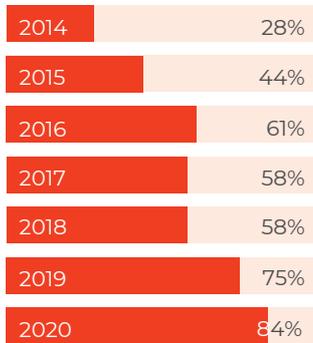
## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

86.5%



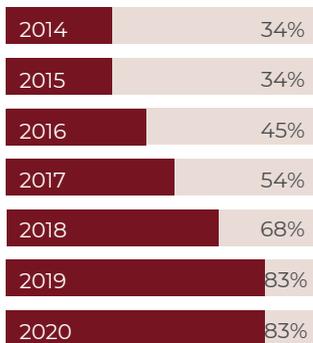
### Bringing people together into a shared space for action

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.



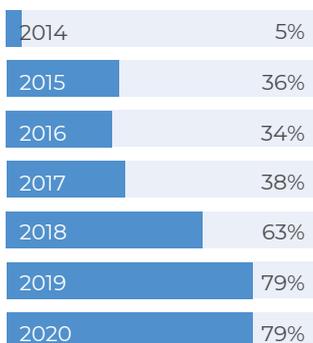
### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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.

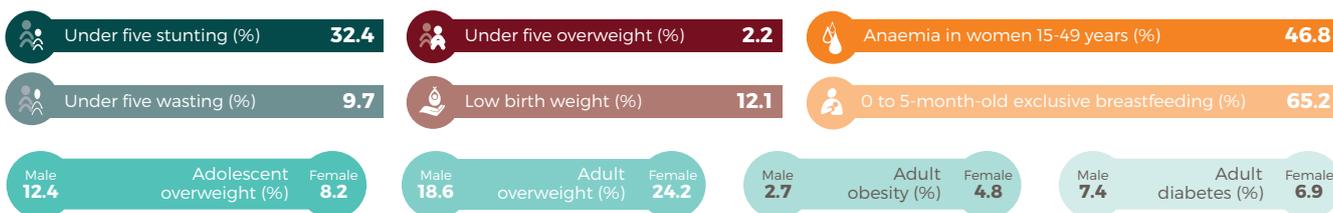
## 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- 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



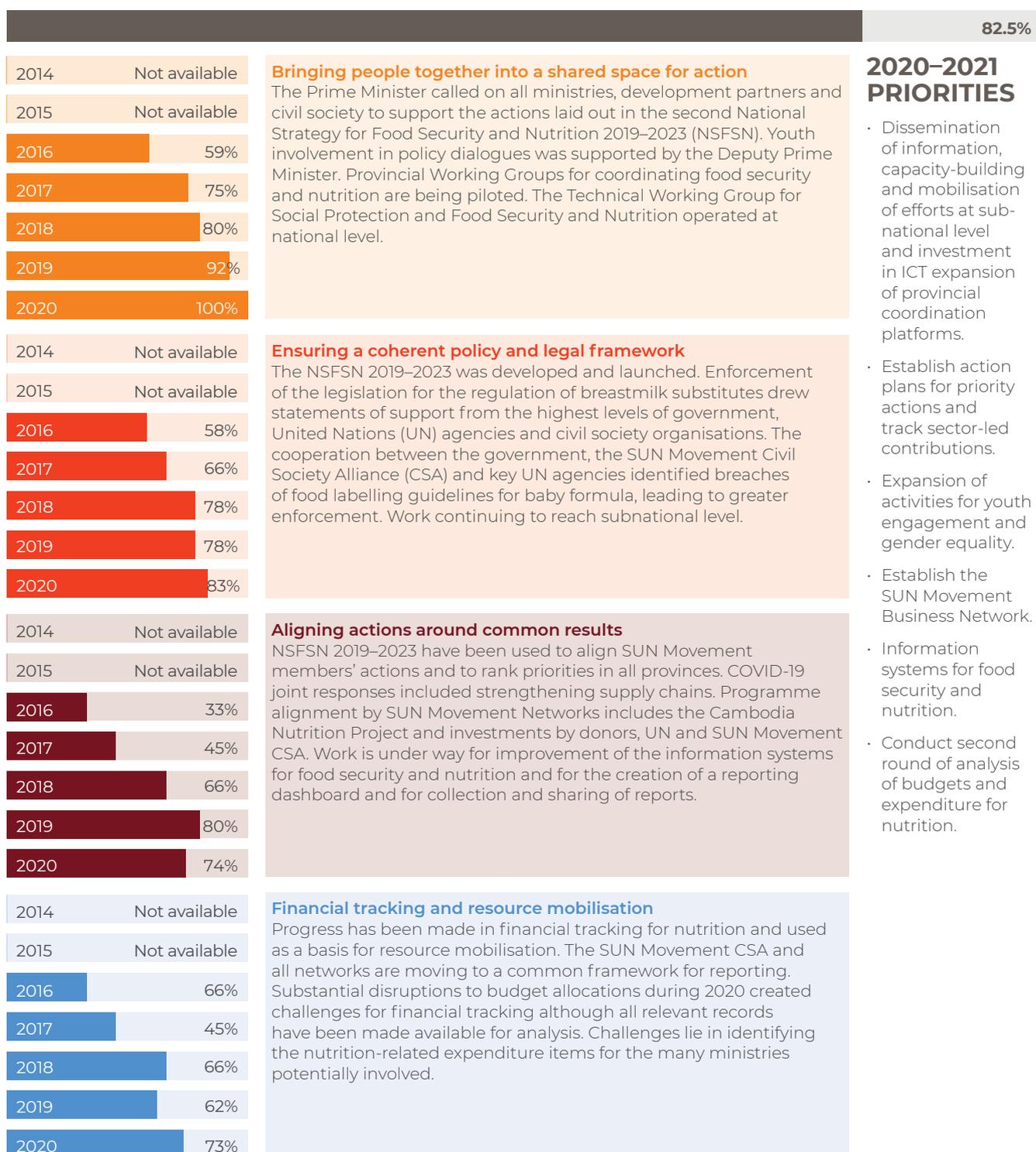
**Joined:** June 2014  
**Population:** 16.72 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CAMBODIA](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CAMBODIA)



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



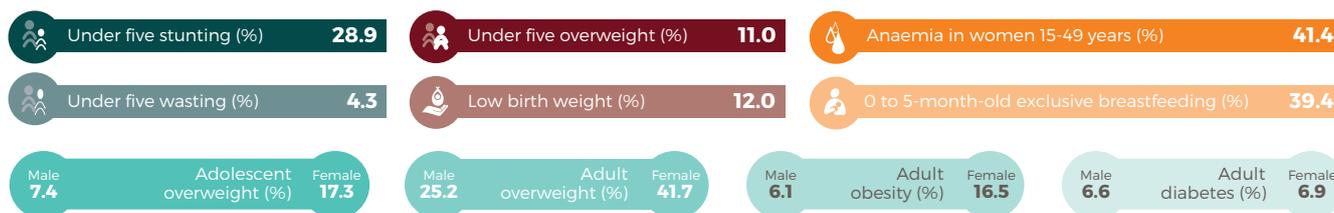
# Cameroon



**Joined:** February 2013

**Population:** 26.55 million

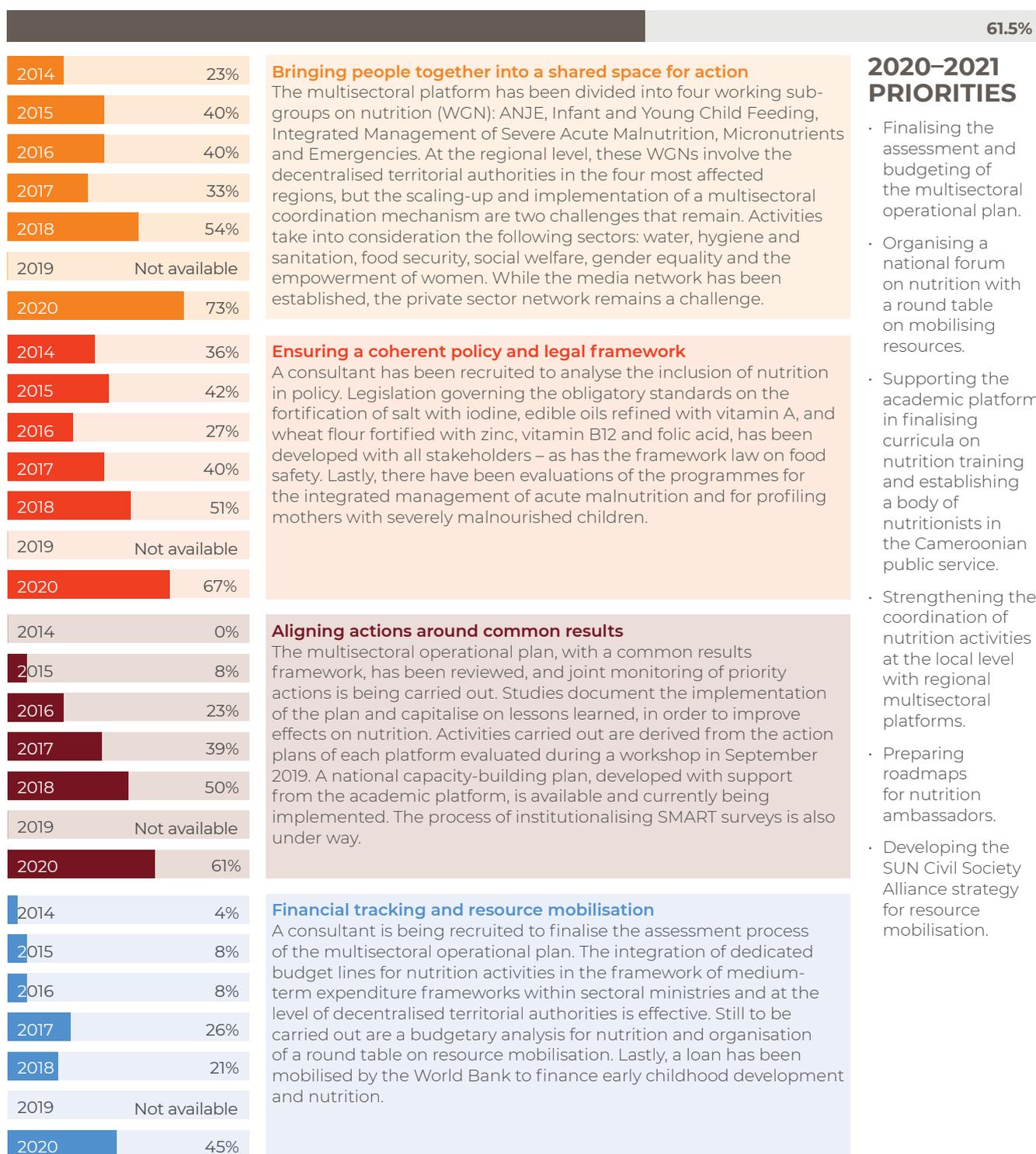
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CAMEROON



## 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



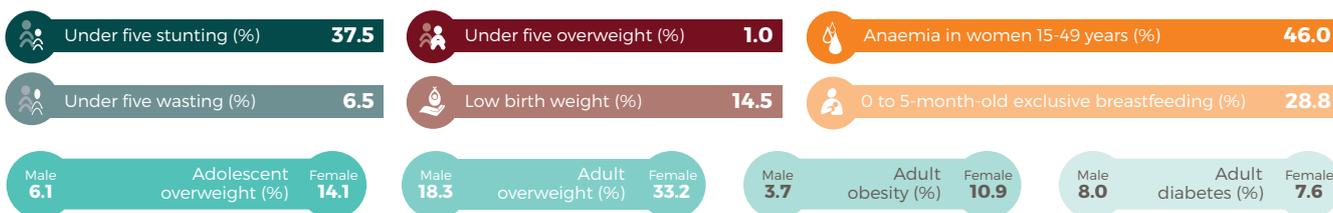
# Central African Republic



**Joined:** February 2017

**Population:** 4.83 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CENTRAL-AFRICAN-REPUBLIC



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

56.3%



### 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.

## 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

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



### 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).



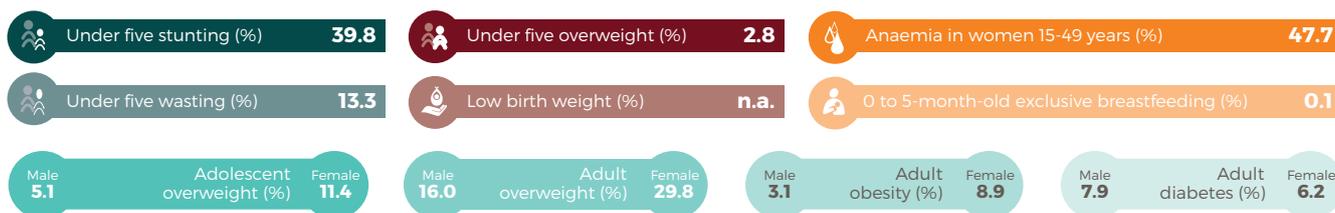
### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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.

# Chad



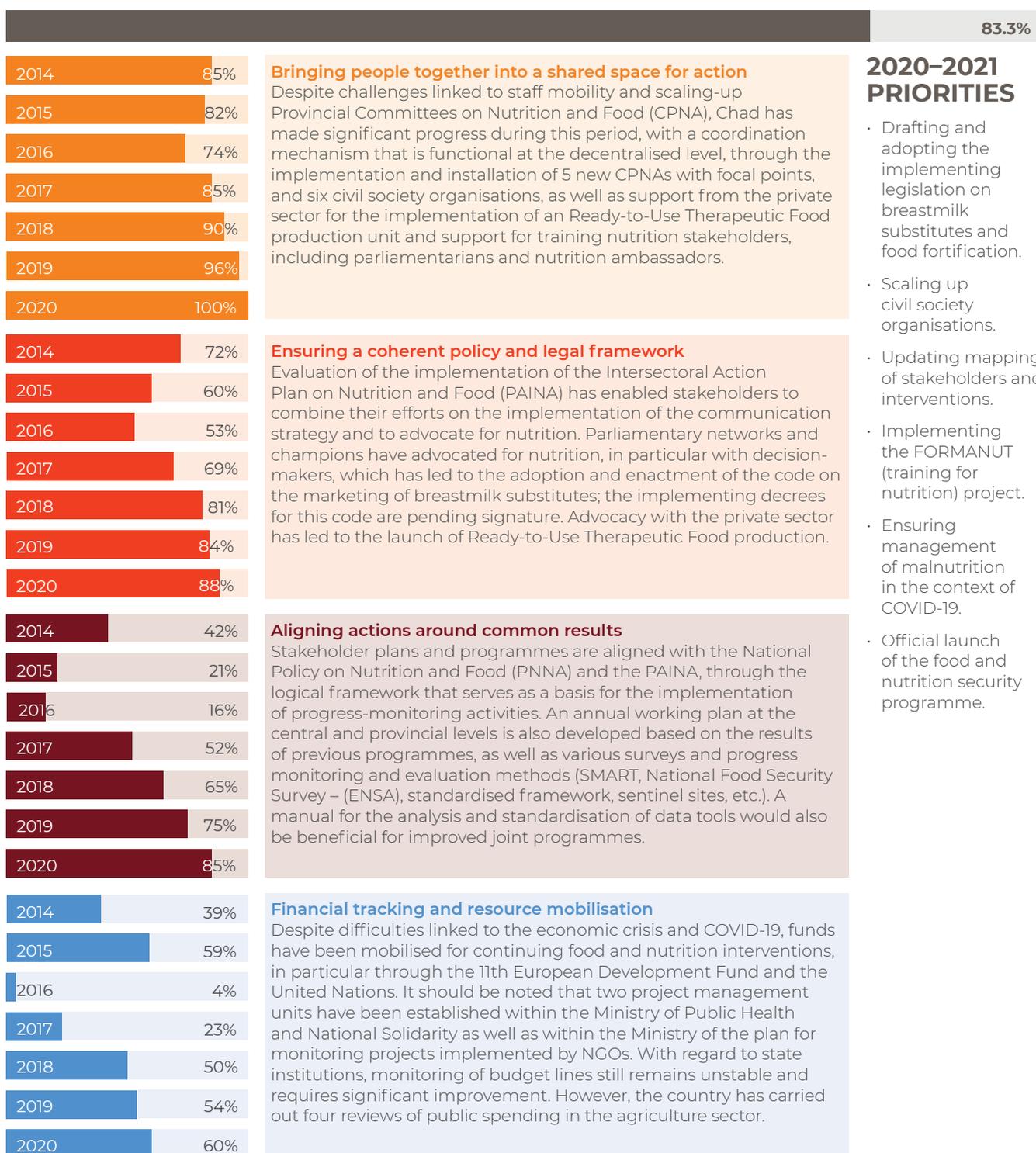
**Joined:** May 2013  
**Population:** 16.43 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CHAD



## 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.

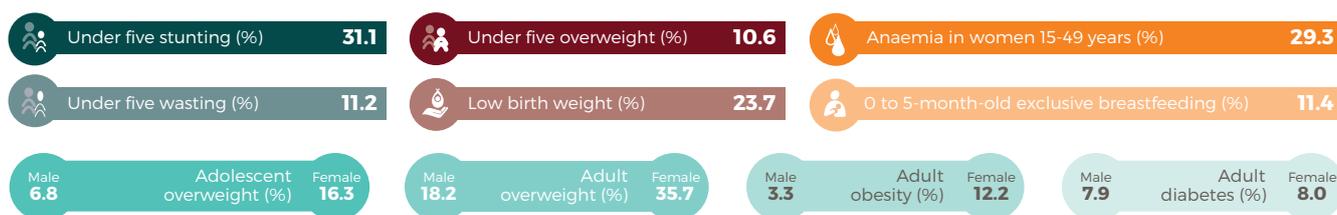
## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



# Comoros



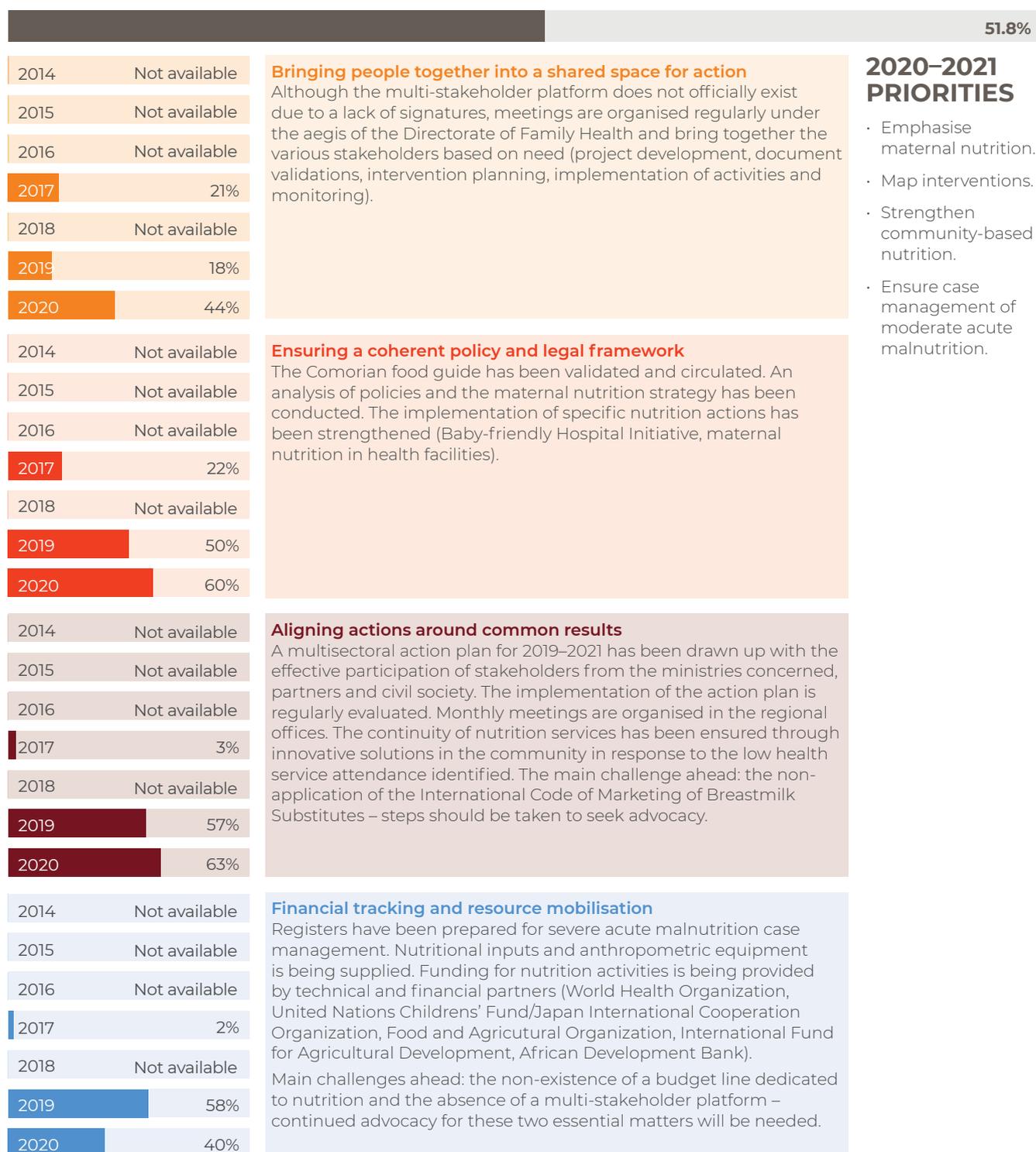
**Joined:** December 2013  
**Population:** 0.87 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/COMOROS](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/COMOROS)



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

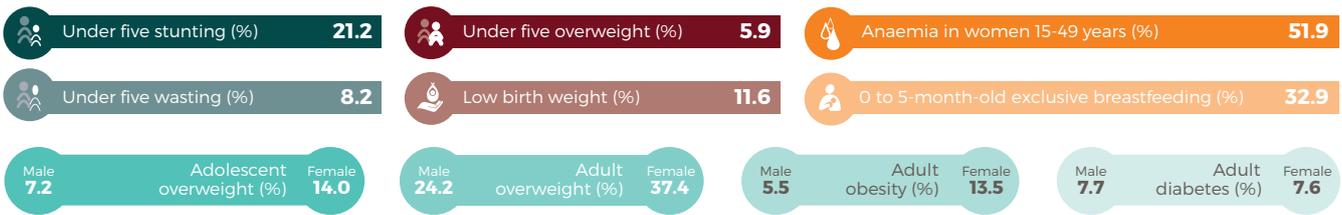
## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



# Congo



**Joined:** October 2013  
**Population:** 5.52 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CONGO](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CONGO)

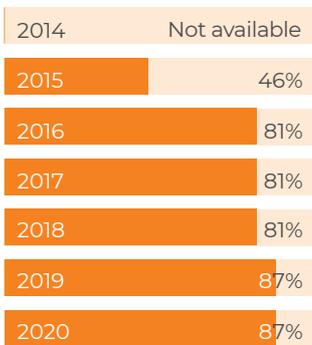


## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

65.3%

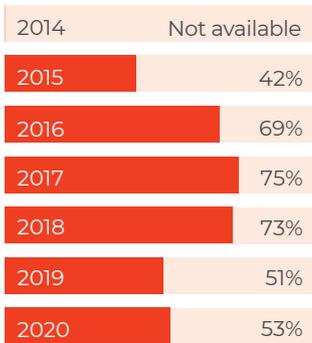


### Bringing people together into a shared space for action

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

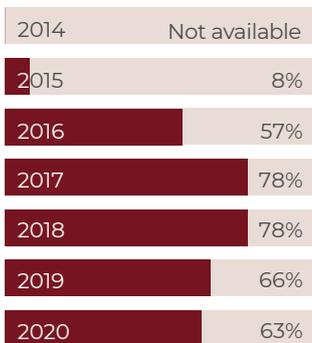
## 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

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



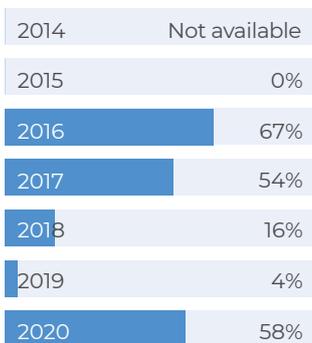
### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Enactment of the Decree on the establishment, remit, organisation and operation of the National Council on Food and Nutrition Security is still pending. Preparation of the draft decree on the marketing of breastmilk substitutes.



### Aligning actions around common results

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



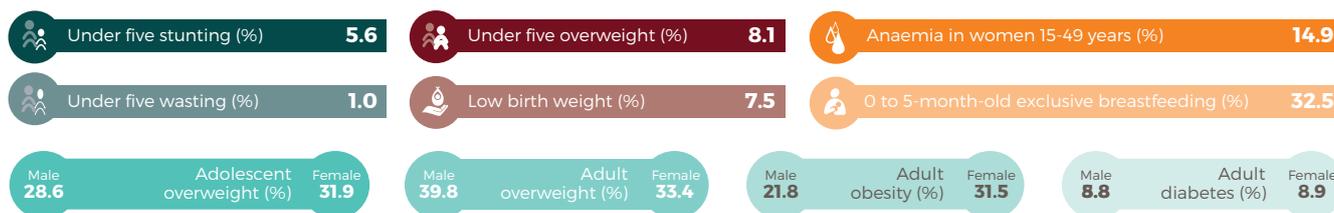
### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

# Costa Rica



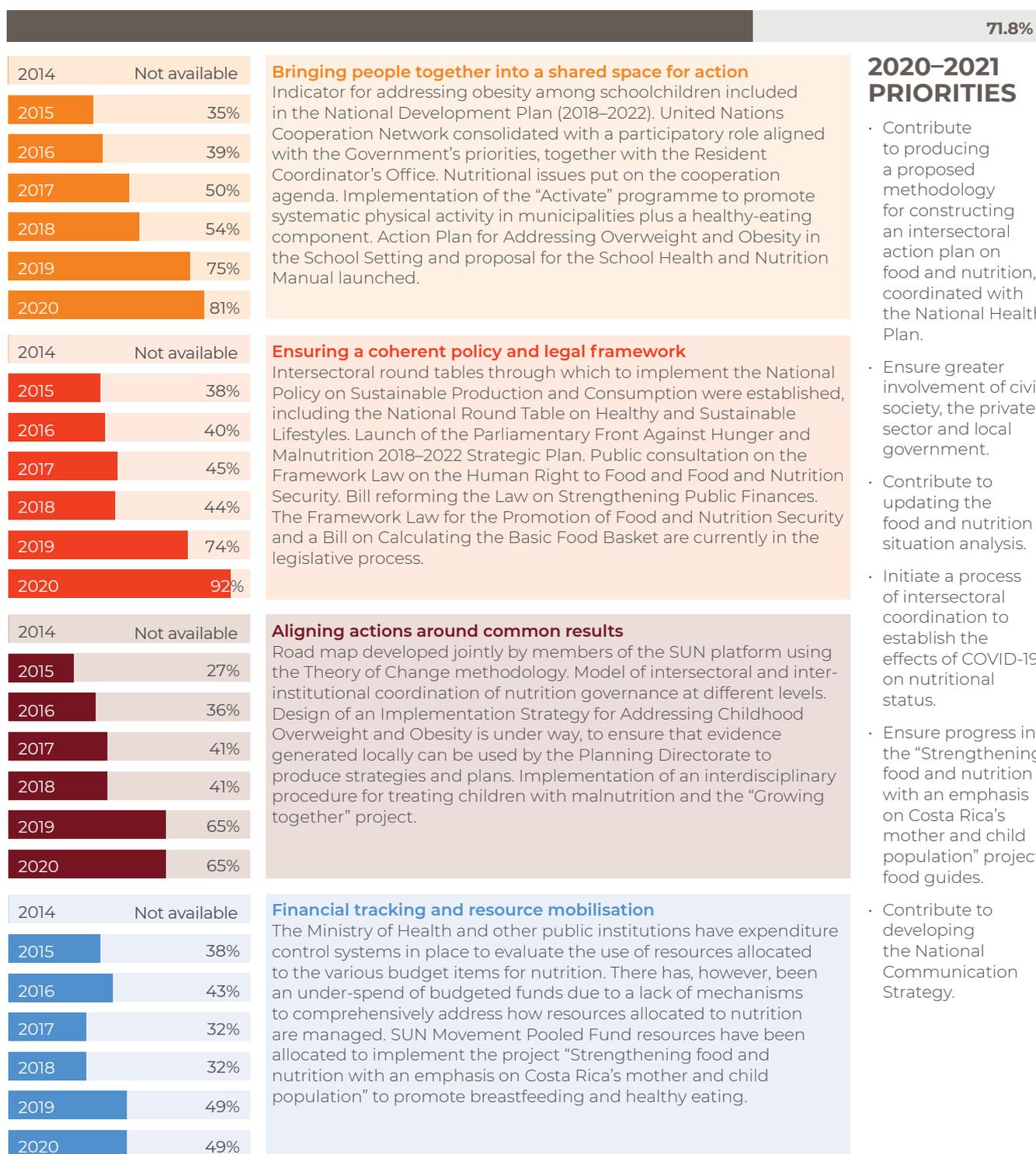
**Joined:** March 2013  
**Population:** 5.09 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/COSTA-RICA](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/COSTA-RICA)



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



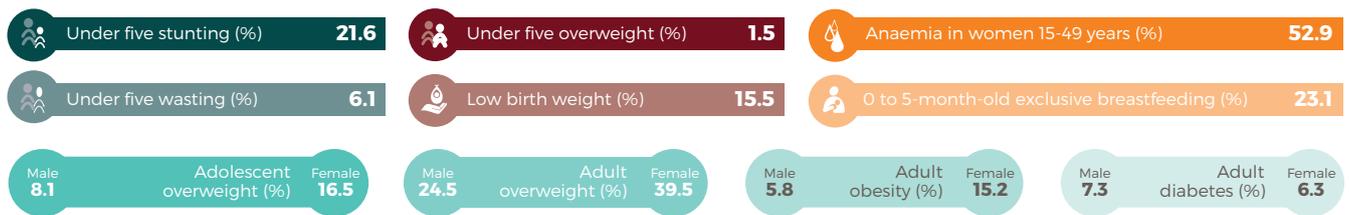
# Côte d'Ivoire



**Joined:** June 2013

**Population:** 26.38 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/COTE-DIVOIRE

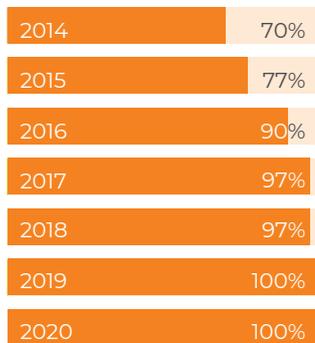


## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

95.5%

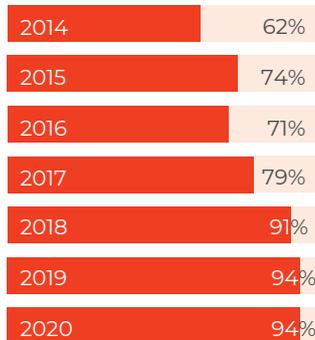


### Bringing people together into a shared space for action

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.

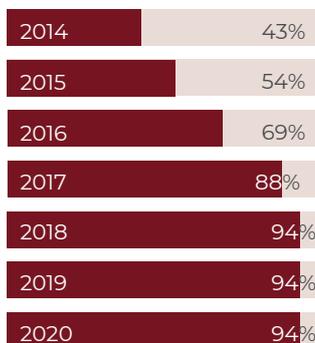
## 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Reviewing the PNMIN 2016–2020/ Preparing PMNDPE 2021–2025.
- Implementing innovative mechanisms with funding from the private sector.
- Adopting legislation to formalise technical experts.
- Finalising the membership process of States to the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM).
- Implementing the youth network.
- Preparing technical documents to include nutrition within the African Union.



### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

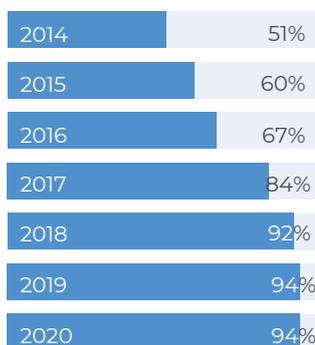
Several studies, analyses and reviews have been carried out, in particular on national and sectoral strategies and plans linked to nutrition, in order to evaluate their effectiveness. National and regional campaigns on breastfeeding and early stimulation have been launched. In addition, significant high-level 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 2021–2025 and in the National Policy on School Feeding 2018–2025.
- Decree on the establishment, organisation and operation of the regional committees and applicable operational guide.
- Monitoring of results from the Common Results Framework, assured by the National Multisectoral Information Platform for Nutrition.
- Strengthening stakeholder capacity (monitoring and evaluation, data collection, analysis and harmonisation).



### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation is effective:

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

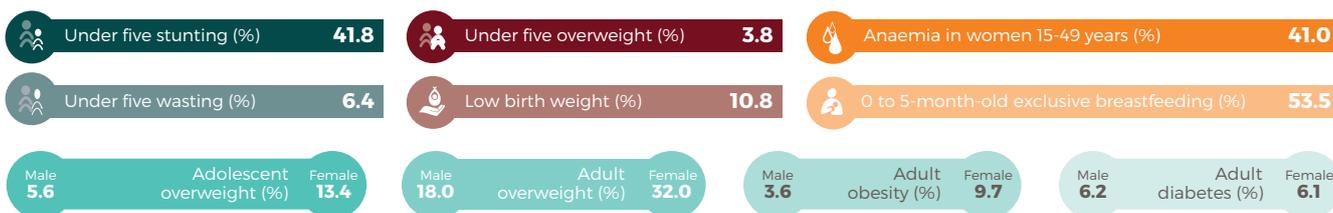
# Democratic Republic of the Congo



**Joined:** May 2013

**Population:** 89.56 million

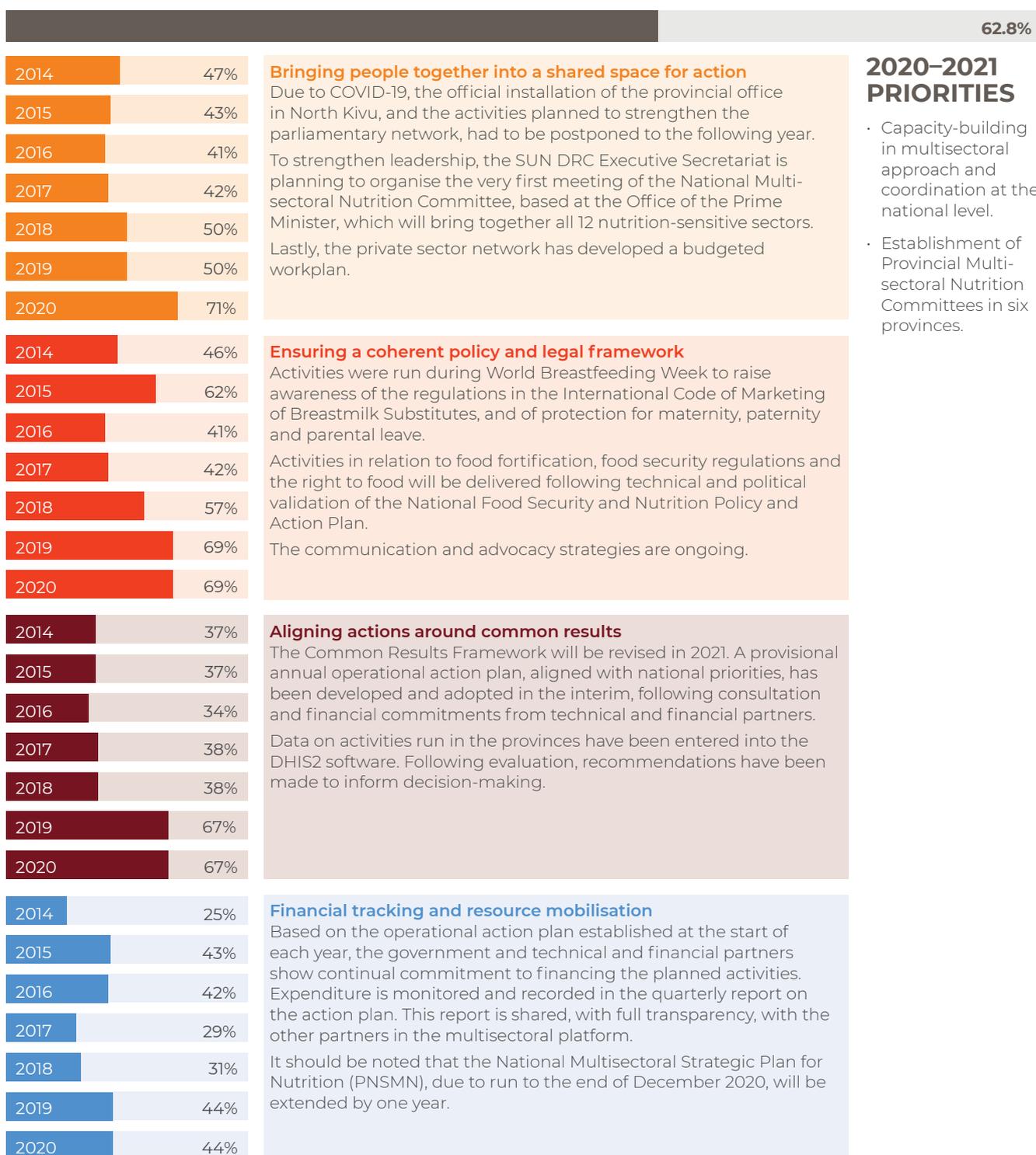
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLIC-OF-THE-CONGO



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



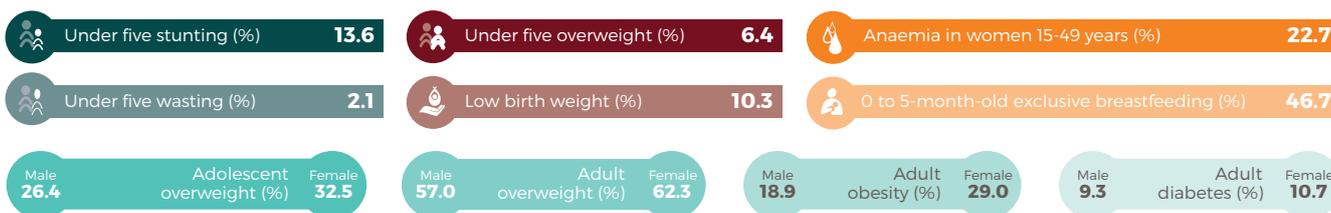
# El Salvador



**Joined:** September 2012

**Population:** 6.49 million

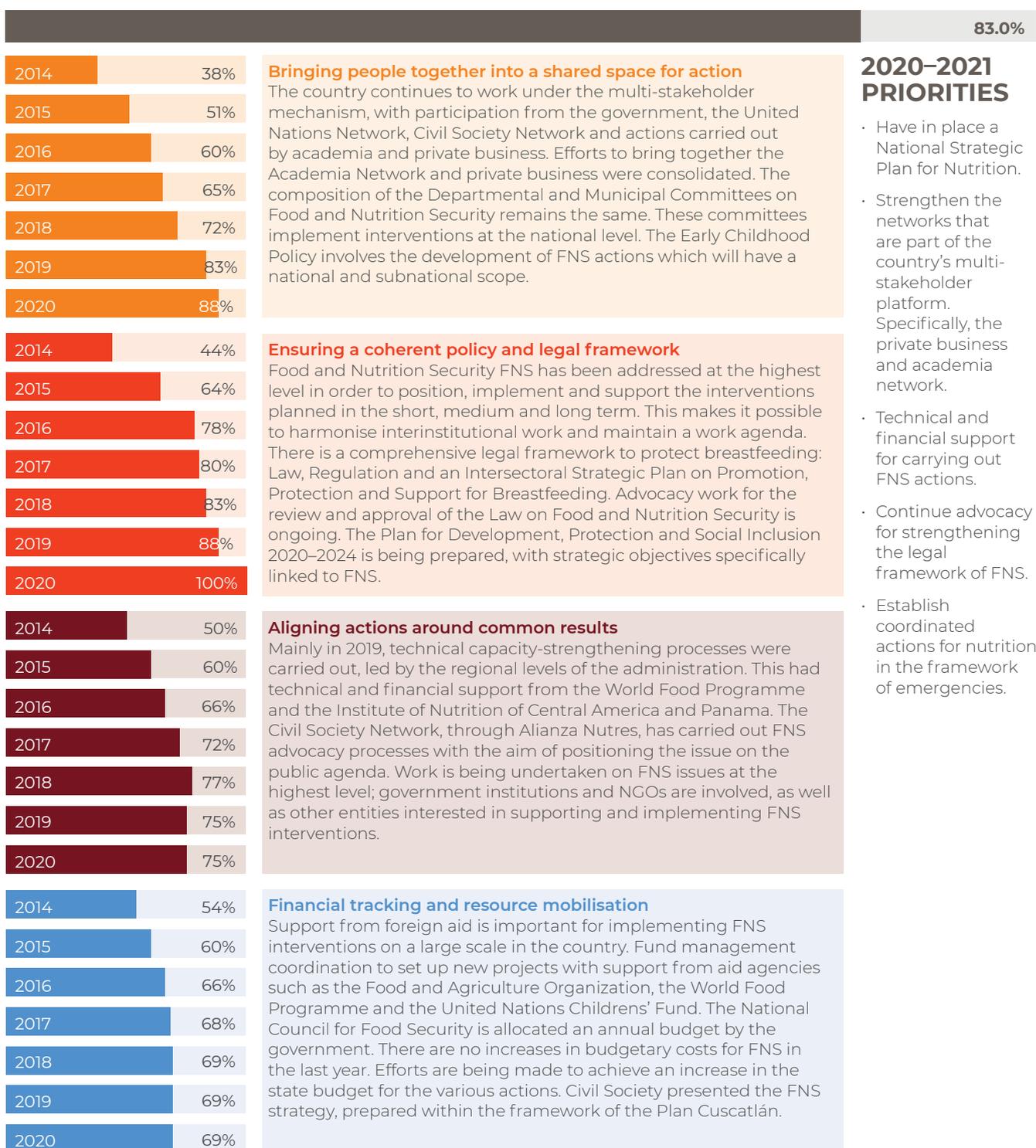
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/EL-SALVADOR



### 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



- ### 2020–2021 PRIORITIES
- Have in place a National Strategic Plan for Nutrition.
  - Strengthen the networks that are part of the country's multi-stakeholder platform. Specifically, the private business and academia network.
  - Technical and financial support for carrying out FNS actions.
  - Continue advocacy for strengthening the legal framework of FNS.
  - Establish coordinated actions for nutrition in the framework of emergencies.

#### 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.

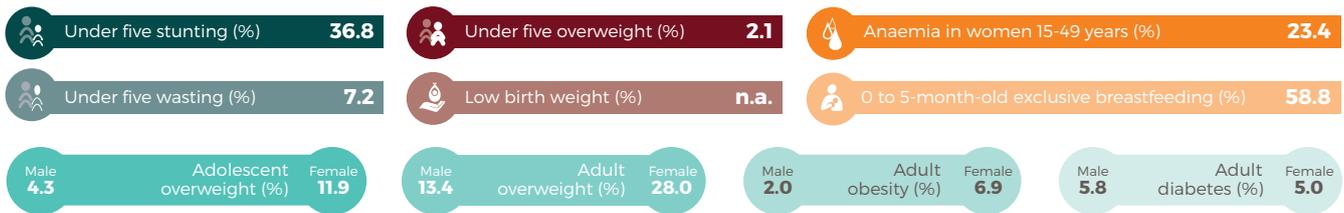
#### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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 Children's 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.

# Ethiopia



**Joined:** September 2010  
**Population:** 114.96 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ETHIOPIA



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

In April 2020 a state of emergency was declared, adding to other emergencies of flooding and locusts. Regional multi-stakeholder platforms have been initiated in almost all regions and started to work well. Government still engaged in coordinated action to maintain essential health service delivery.

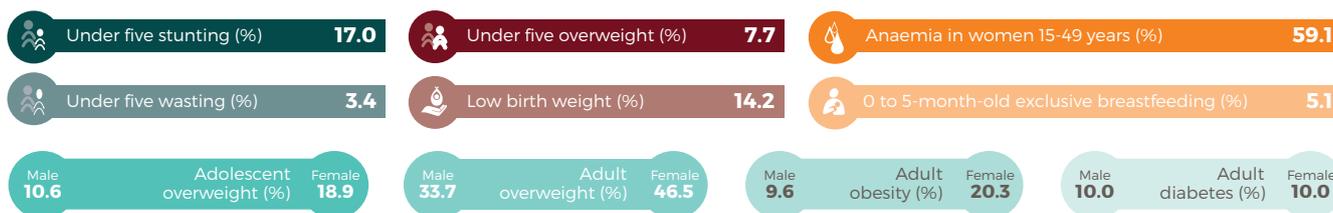
## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

				<b>87.3%</b>
2014	Not available	<b>Bringing people together into a shared space for action</b> 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.	<b>2020–2021 PRIORITIES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalise Food and Nutrition Strategy development and costing.</li> <li>Endorse establishment of Food and Nutrition Agency at the Prime Minister's Office.</li> <li>Strengthen regional food and nutrition coordination bodies.</li> <li>Enhance monitoring and evaluation and research work.</li> <li>Finalise the Seqota Declaration expansion phase design and action plan.</li> <li>Mobilise resources, including financial and technical resources.</li> </ul>	
2015	Not available			
2016	Not available			
2017	Not available			
2018	Not available			
2019	Not available			
2020	91%			
2014	Not available	<b>Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework</b> Fruitful efforts have been made to endorse policies and strategies that support the implementation of the National Nutrition Program. This includes the Food and Nutrition Policy, the nutrition-sensitive agriculture strategy and the Unified Nutrition Information System (UNISE) for tracking of the Seqota Declaration. There is still a need for more analysis of existing policy and use of data to influence policy makers. Such analyses have now been started by the National Information Platform for Nutrition in Ethiopia and will facilitate the necessary information.		
2015	Not available			
2016	Not available			
2017	Not available			
2018	Not available			
2019	Not available			
2020	92%			
2014	Not available	<b>Aligning actions around common results</b> The National Nutrition Program II (NNP II) and Seqota Declaration have enabled the sectors to plan and implement nutrition-sensitive and -specific interventions. NNP II provided a Common Results Framework, which the Government and stakeholders can utilise to plan and to allocate adequate resources for its execution and performance management. The Seqota Declaration is catalysing the NNP II implementation but all regions need to be engaged for ownership and resources.		
2015	Not available			
2016	Not available			
2017	Not available			
2018	Not available			
2019	Not available			
2020	83%			
2014	Not available	<b>Financial tracking and resource mobilisation</b> Government and stakeholders allocated resources needed for the NNP II and Seqota Declaration. Government of Ethiopia allocated USD 16 million for multisectoral Seqota Declaration interventions 2019/20 and an estimated USD 40 million for NNP II 2020/21. Some stakeholders have made a multi-year commitment which covers some parts of the NNP II. Sectors like education and agriculture have developed sector-specific strategies.		
2015	Not available			
2016	Not available			
2017	Not available			
2018	Not available			
2019	Not available			
2020	83%			

# Gabon



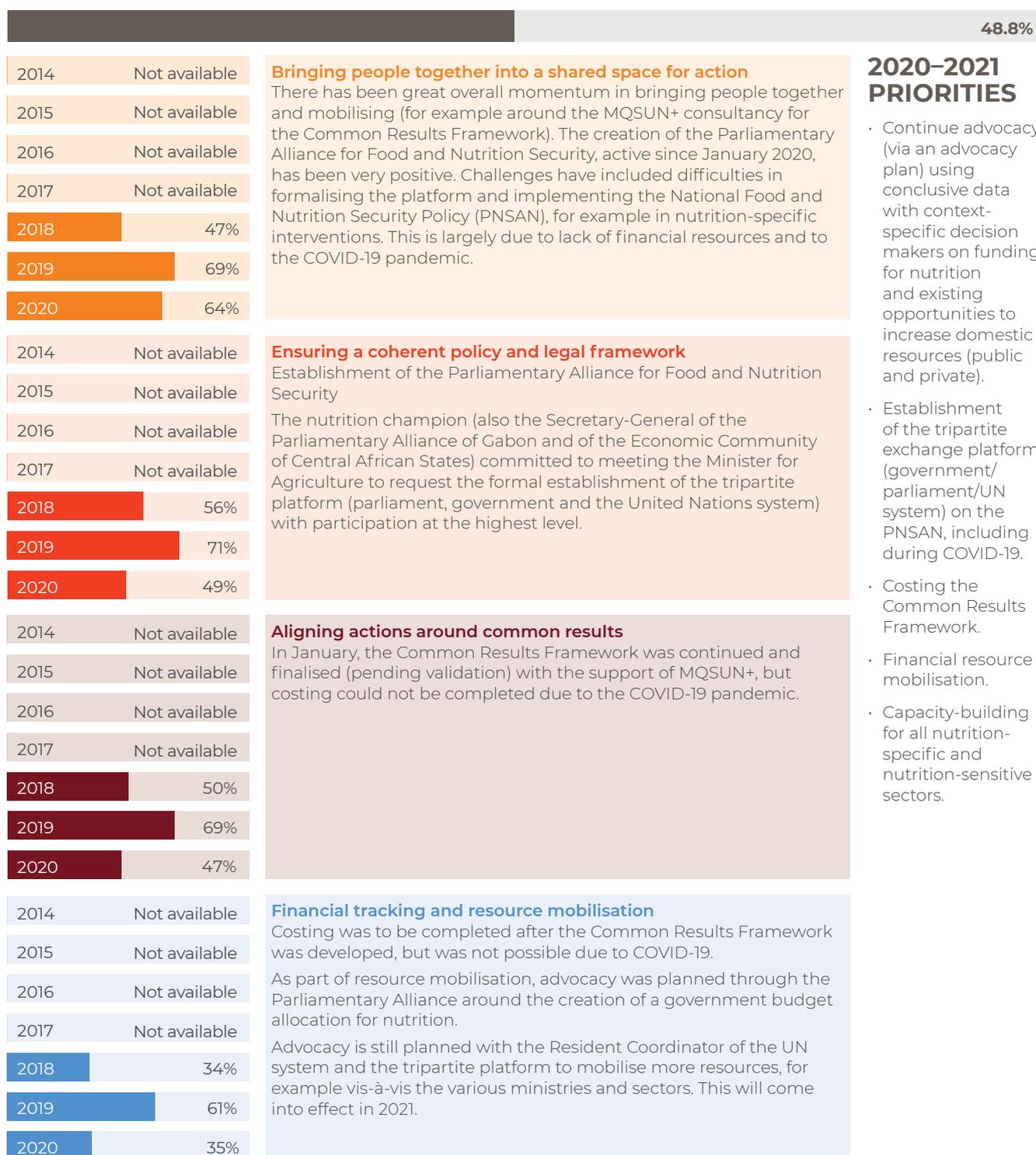
**Joined:** December 2016  
**Population:** 2.23 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GABON



## 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



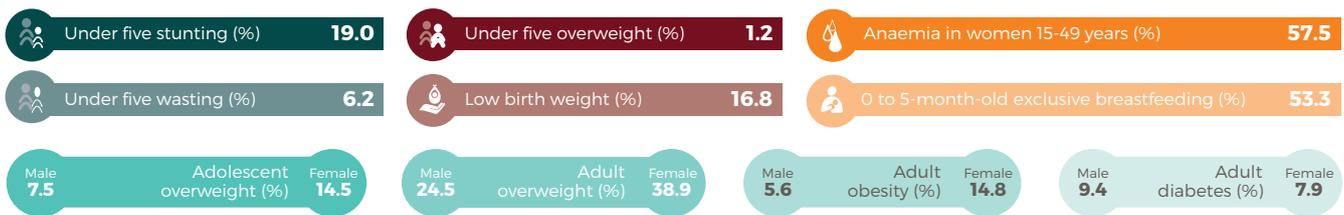
## 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

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

# The Gambia



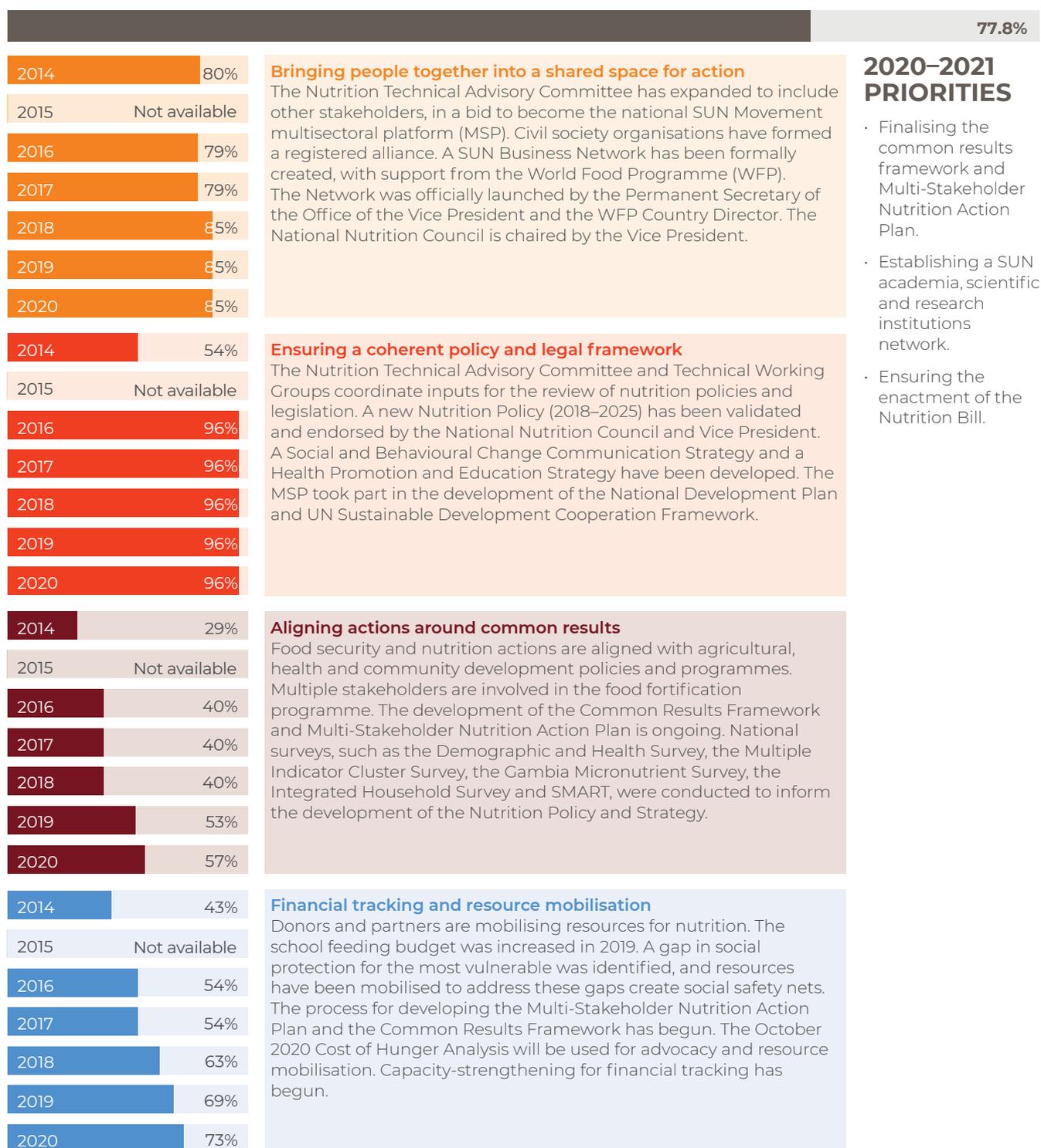
**Joined:** July 2011  
**Population:** 2.42 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GAMBIA



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

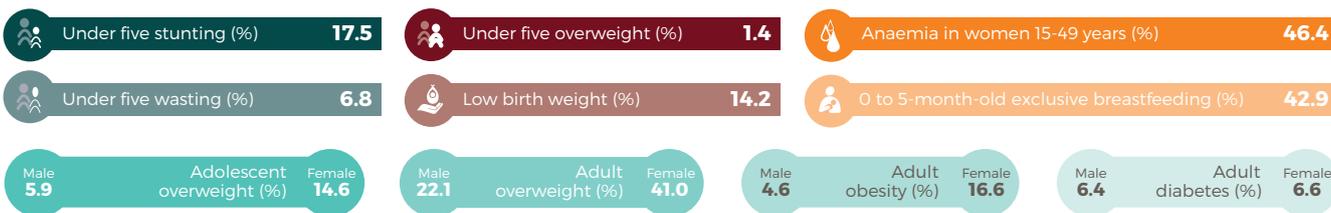
## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



# 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.

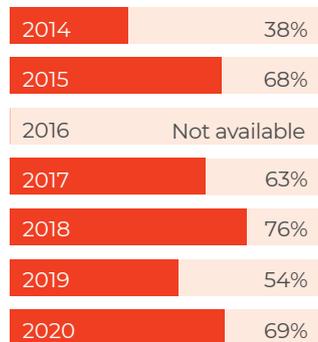
## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

69.3%



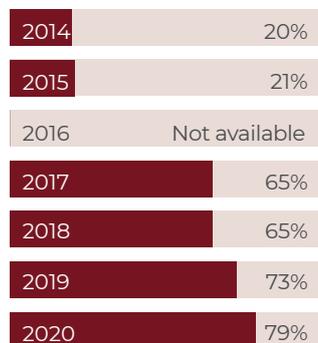
### Bringing people together into a shared space for action

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



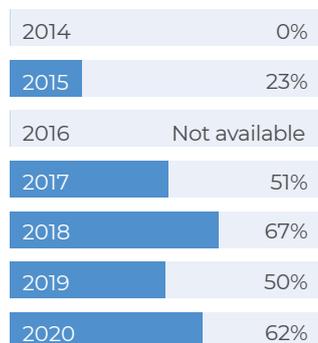
### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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



### Aligning actions around common results

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



### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

## 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

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

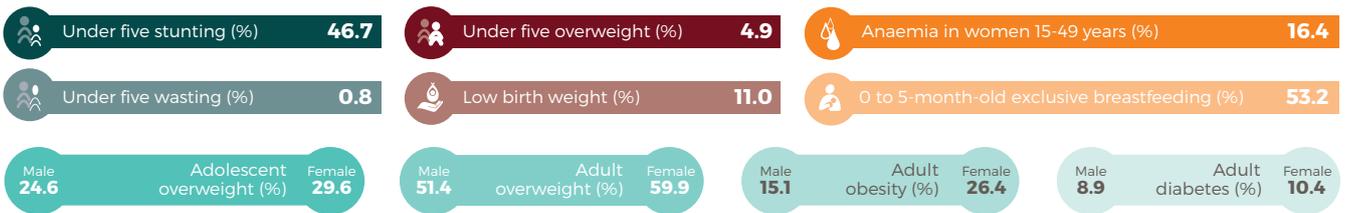
# Guatemala



**Joined:** December 2010

**Population:** 17.92 million

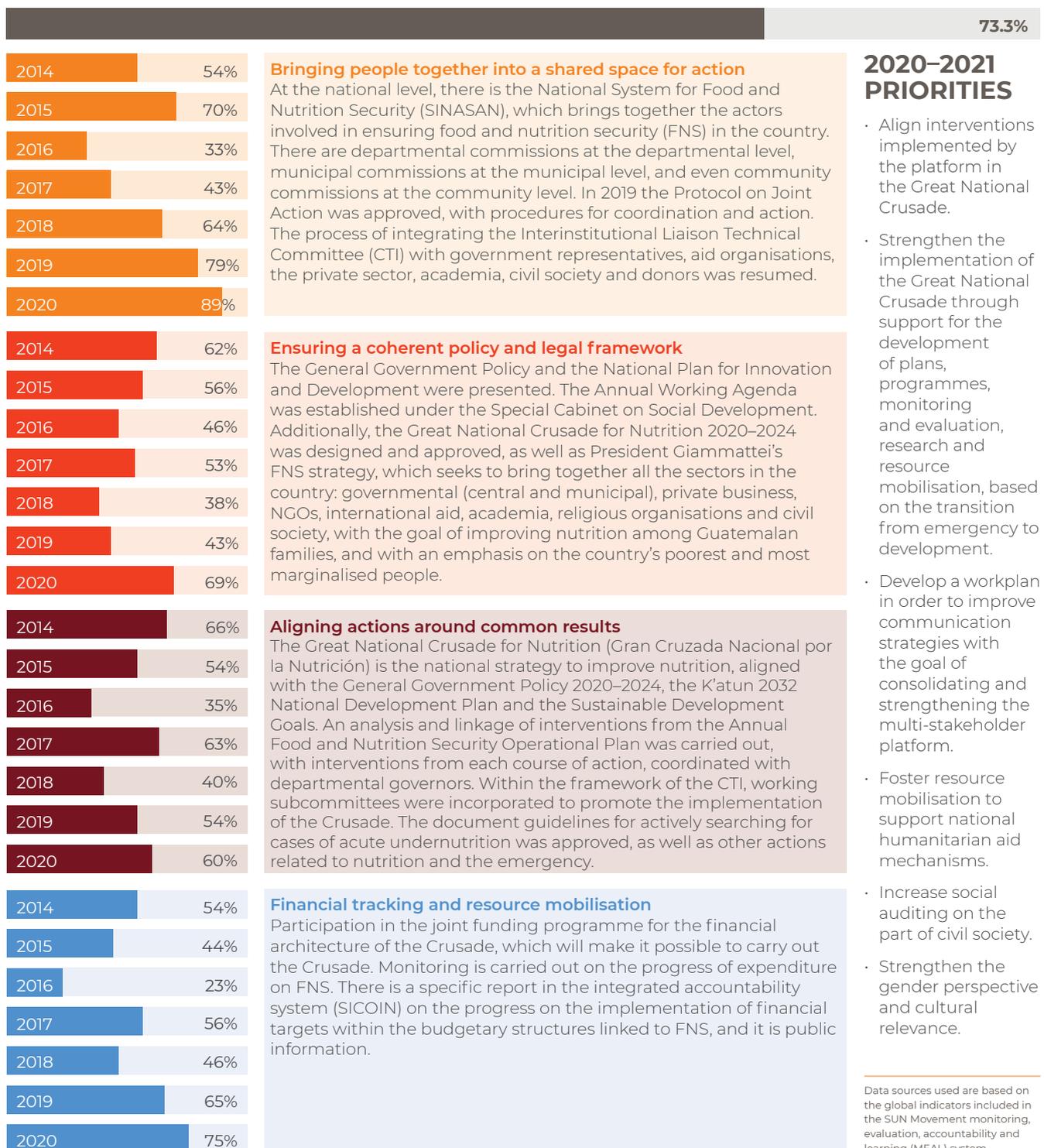
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GUATEMALA



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



73.3%

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

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

### 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

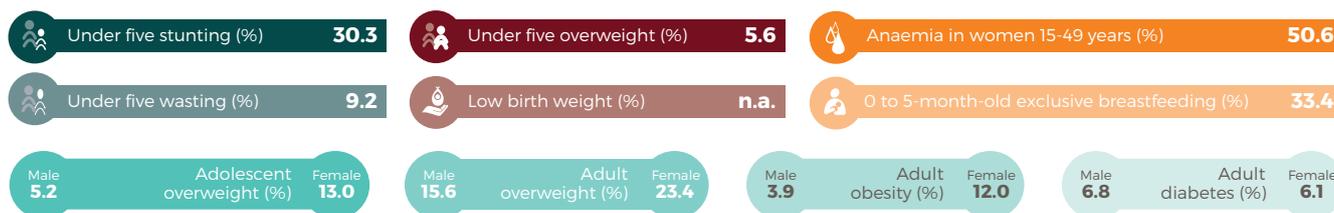
- Align interventions implemented by the platform in the Great National Crusade.
- Strengthen the implementation of the Great National Crusade through support for the development of plans, programmes, monitoring and evaluation, research and resource mobilisation, based on the transition from emergency 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.

Data sources used are based on the global indicators included in the SUN Movement monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) system.

# Guinea



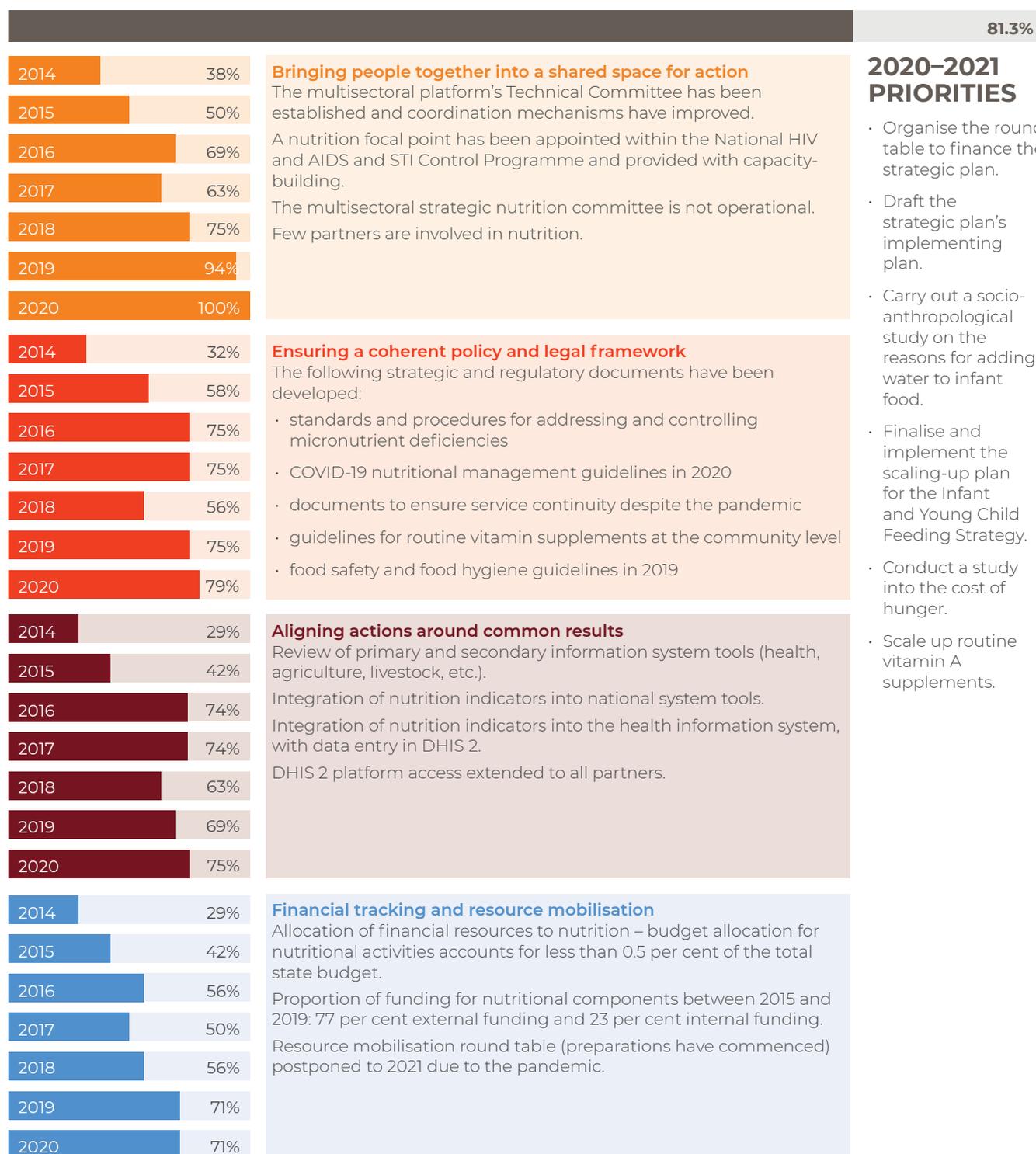
**Joined:** May 2013  
**Population:** 13.13 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GUINEA](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GUINEA)



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

By 30 October 2020, the country had recorded 12,000 cases and 71 deaths. The Government adopted several measures, including travel restrictions and border closures, that resulted in disruptions to the food and nutrition systems. Care plans that incorporated the nutrition component into the national response were implemented.

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



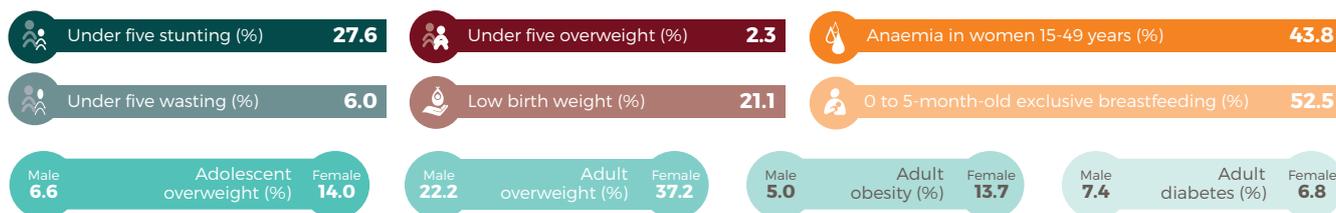
# Guinea-Bissau



**Joined:** March 2014

**Population:** 1.97 million

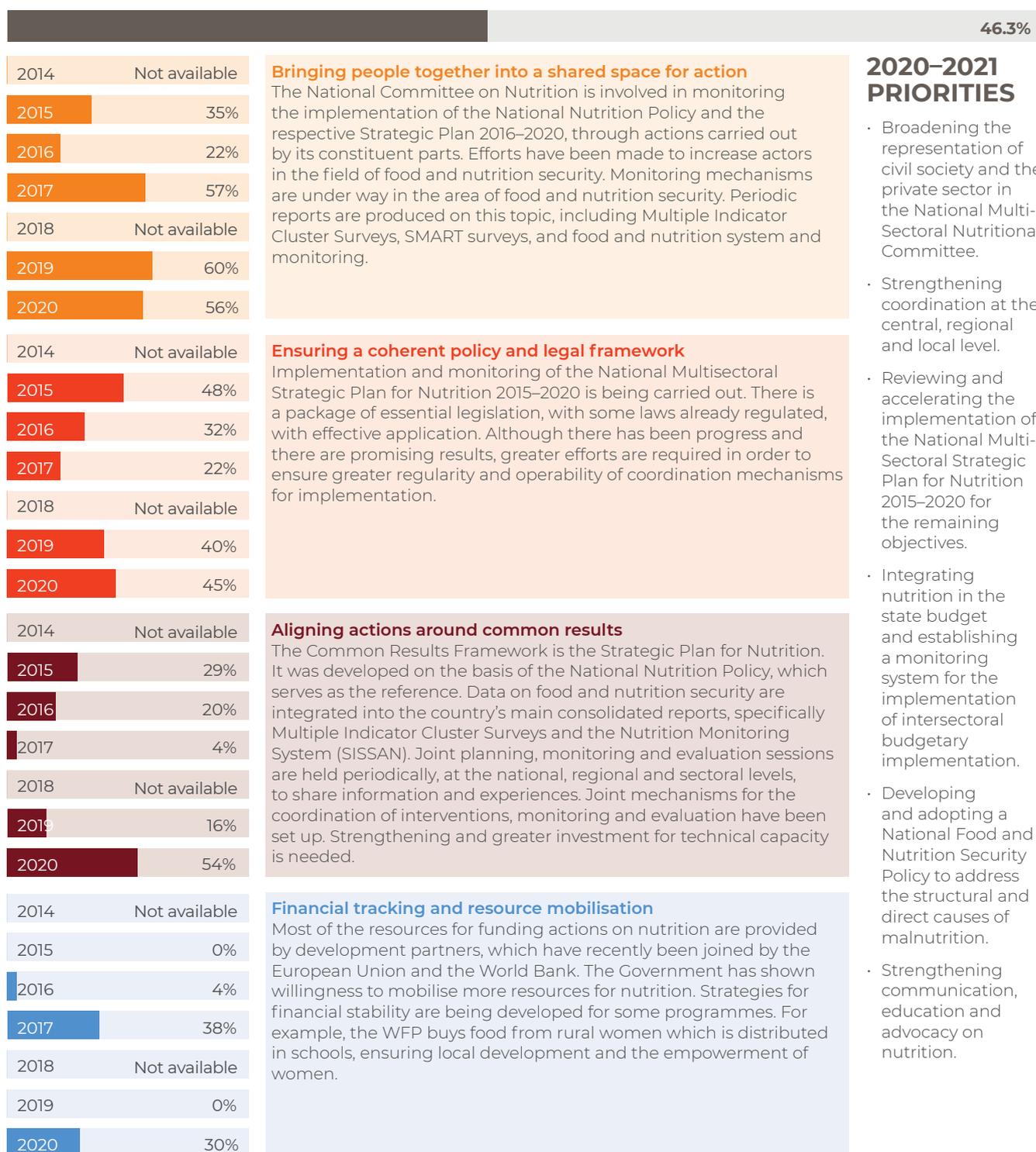
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GUINEA-BISSAU



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

Guinea Bissau experienced a turbulent 2020, with parliamentary and presidential elections, a change of government and the outbreak of the pandemic. A state of emergency was declared, with restrictions on movement and gatherings. The National Committee on Nutrition was reestablished through virtual meetings.

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



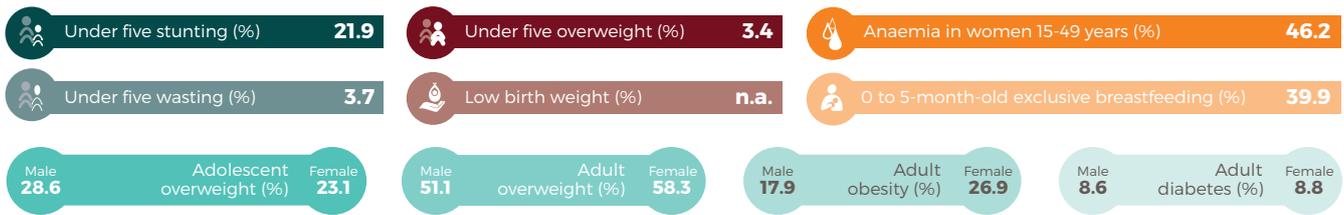
## 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

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

# Haiti



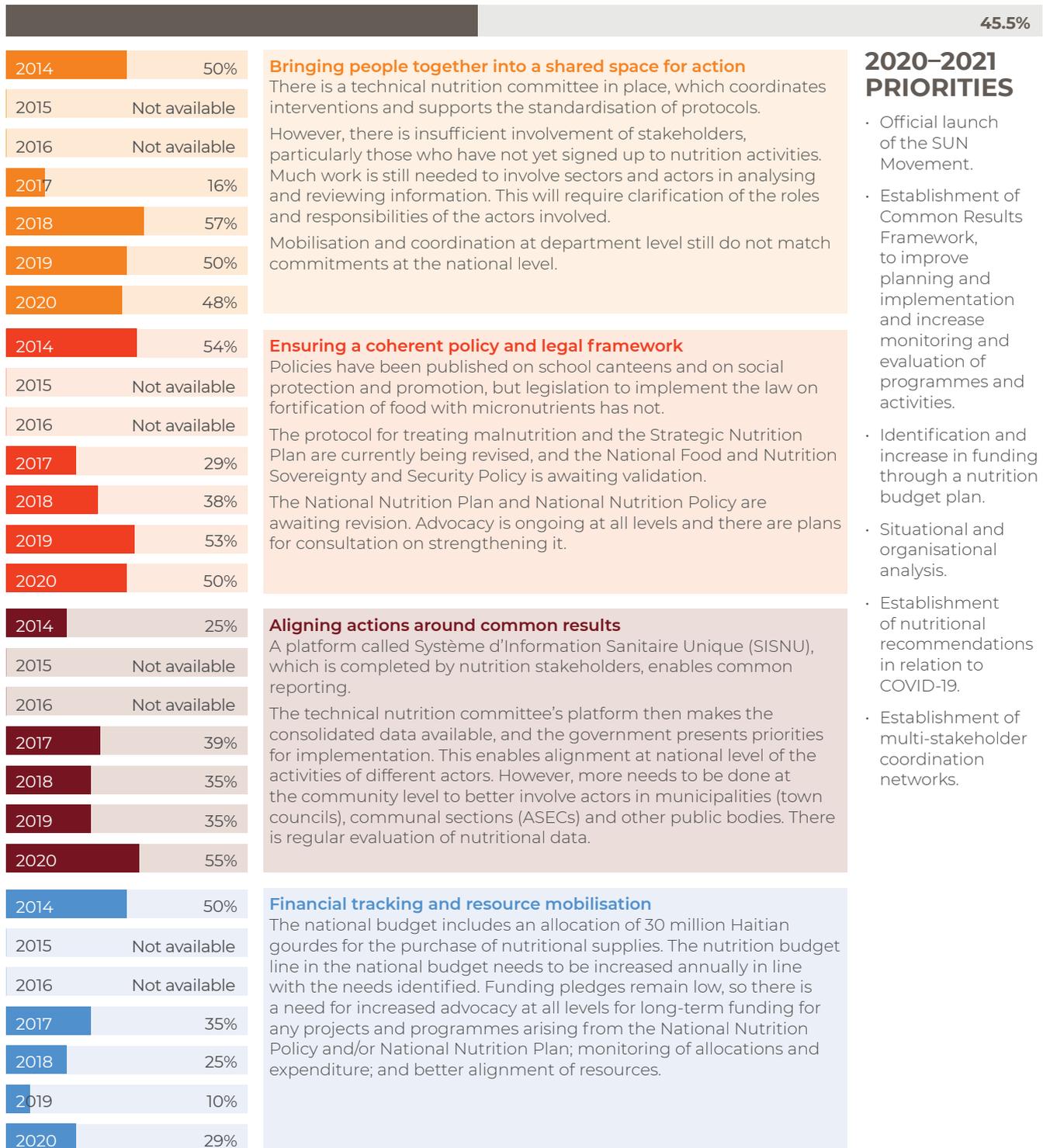
**Joined:** June 2012  
**Population:** 11.40 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/HAITI



### 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



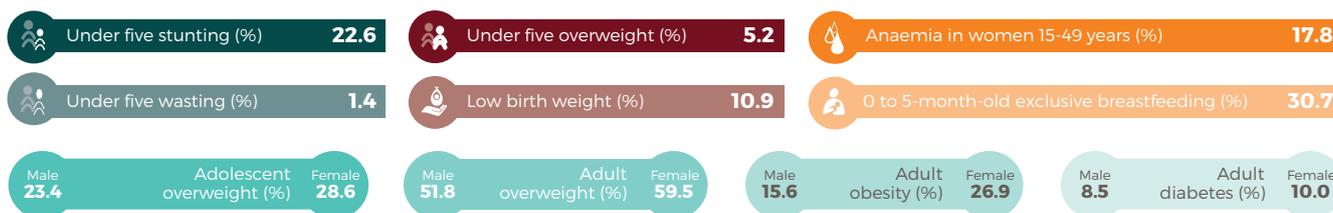
# Honduras



**Joined:** May 2019

**Population:** 9.90 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/HONDURAS



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

The Government activated the National Risk Management System to support the Ministry of Health in managing the emergency, and prepared a comprehensive Plan to Contain and Respond to Coronavirus Cases. A Presidential Commissioner was appointed for the COVID-19 Response. The Humanitarian Team has mobilized USD 35.2 million for the implementation of the Humanitarian Response Plan.

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Year	Value	32.0%
2014	Not available	<b>Bringing people together into a shared space for action</b> 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.
2015	Not available	
2016	Not available	
2017	Not available	
2018	Not available	
2019	Not available	<b>Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework</b> 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.
2020	42%	
2014	Not available	
2015	Not available	
2016	Not available	
2017	Not available	<b>Aligning actions around common results</b> 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.
2018	Not available	
2019	Not available	
2020	23%	
2014	Not available	
2015	Not available	
2016	Not available	
2017	Not available	
2018	Not available	
2019	Not available	<b>2020–2021 PRIORITIES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Consolidation of SINASAN as a multi-stakeholder mechanism and platform.</li> <li>• Formation of the programme structure within the National Planning System and the national and local results-based management platform.</li> <li>• Strengthen IT systems (national and local) in order to generate solid information for decision-making.</li> <li>• Progress towards a sustainable food systems approach, in order to address all forms of malnutrition.</li> </ul>
2020	38%	

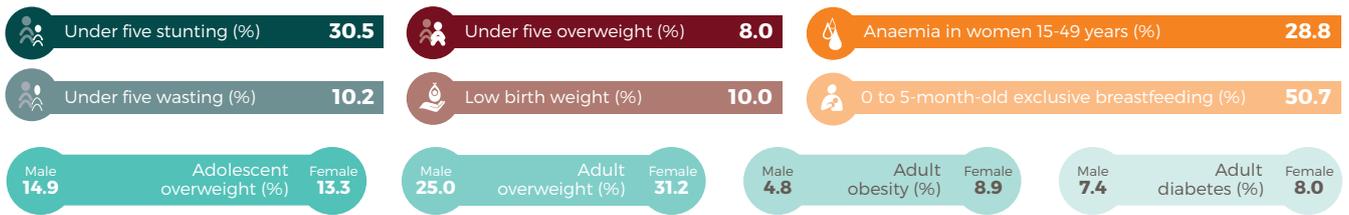
# Indonesia



**Joined:** December 2010

**Population:** 273.52 million

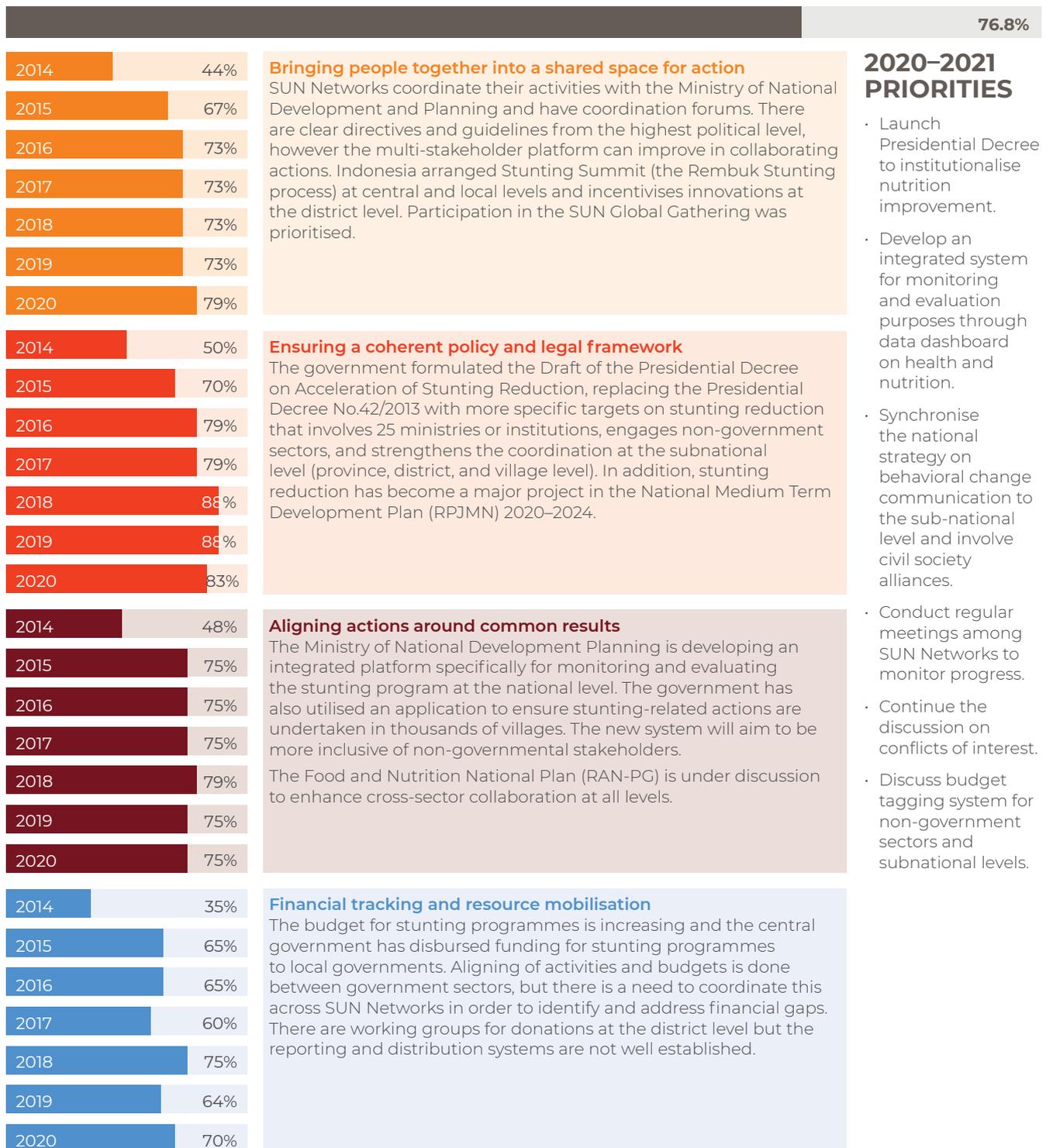
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/INDONESIA



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

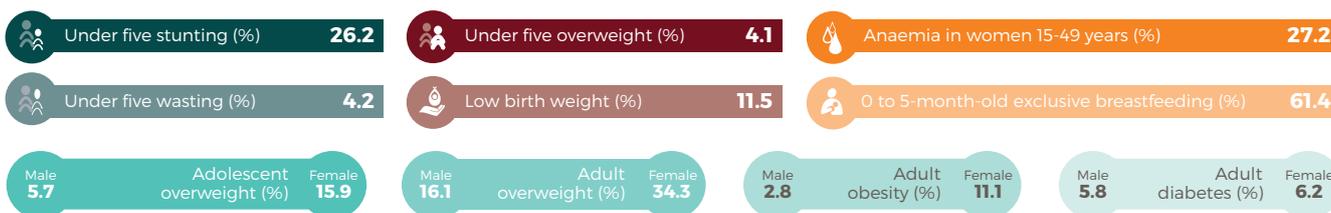
## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



# Kenya



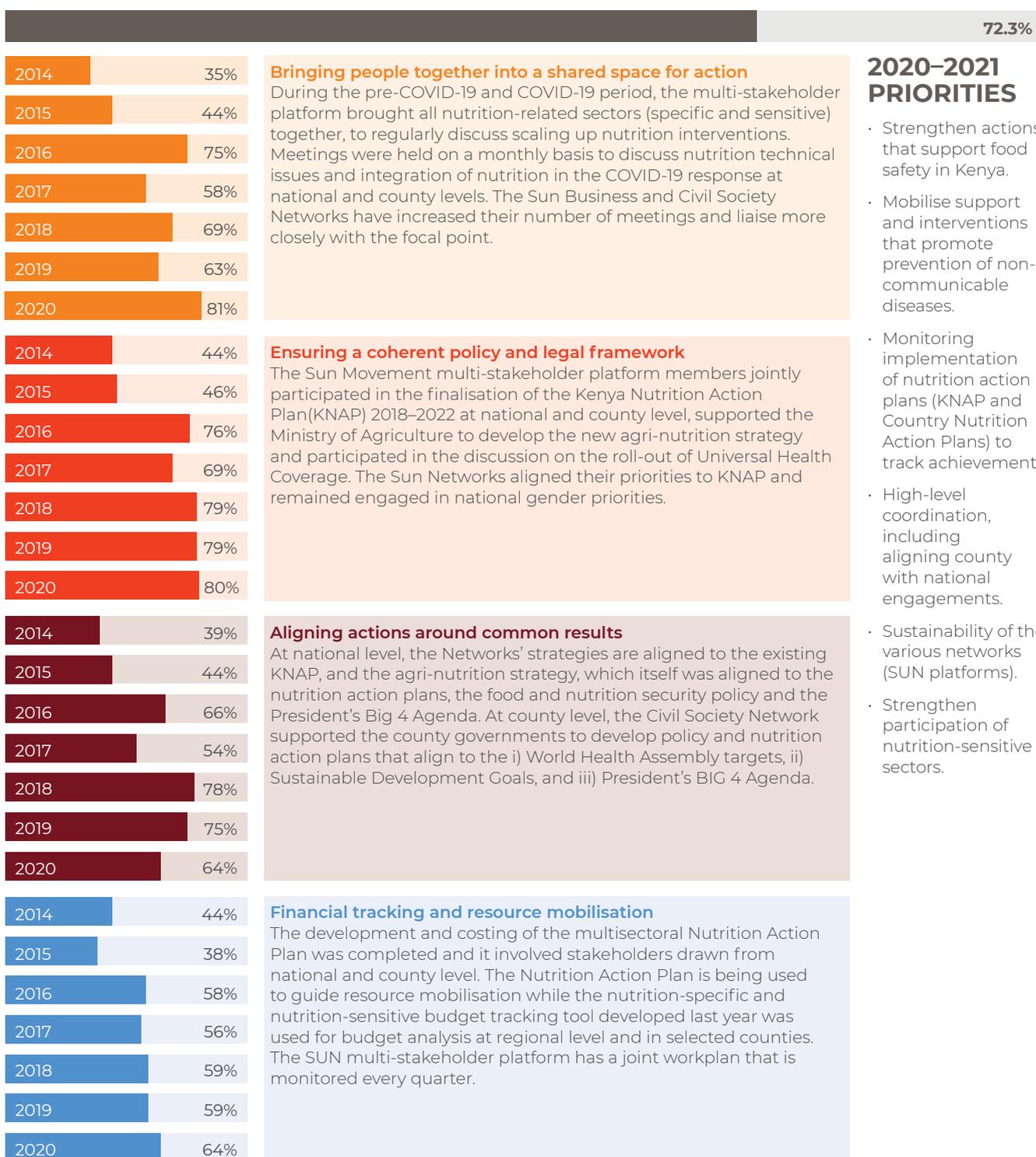
**Joined:** August 2012  
**Population:** 53.77 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/KENYA](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/KENYA)



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



- ### 2020–2021 PRIORITIES
- Strengthen actions that support food safety in Kenya.
  - Mobilise support and interventions that promote prevention of non-communicable diseases.
  - Monitoring implementation of nutrition action plans (KNAP and Country Nutrition Action Plans) to track achievement.
  - High-level coordination, including aligning county with national engagements.
  - Sustainability of the various networks (SUN platforms).
  - Strengthen participation of nutrition-sensitive sectors.

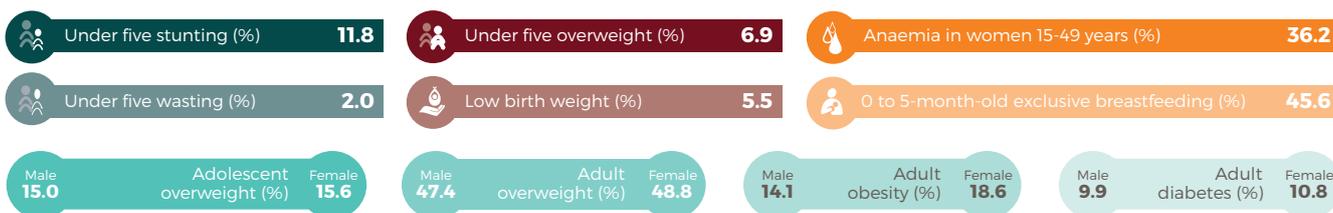
# Kyrgyzstan



**Joined:** December 2011

**Population:** 6.52 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/KYRGYZSTAN



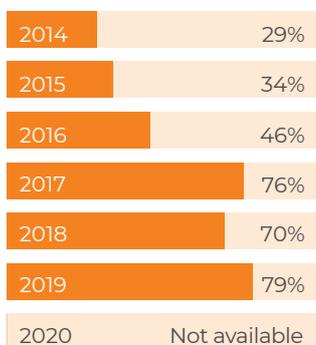
## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

n.a.

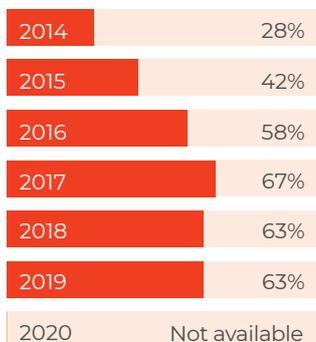


### Bringing people together into a shared space for action

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

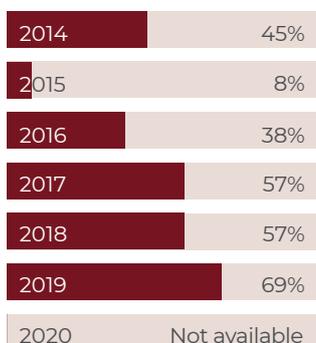
### 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

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



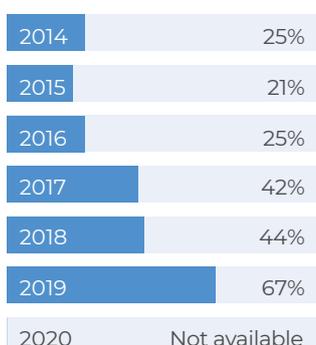
### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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



### Aligning actions around common results

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



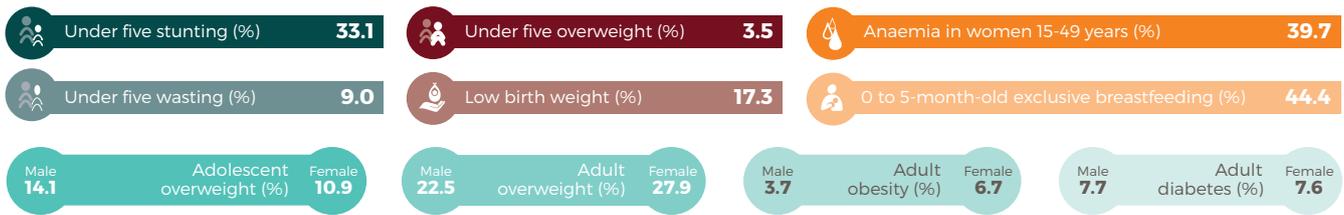
### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

# Lao PDR



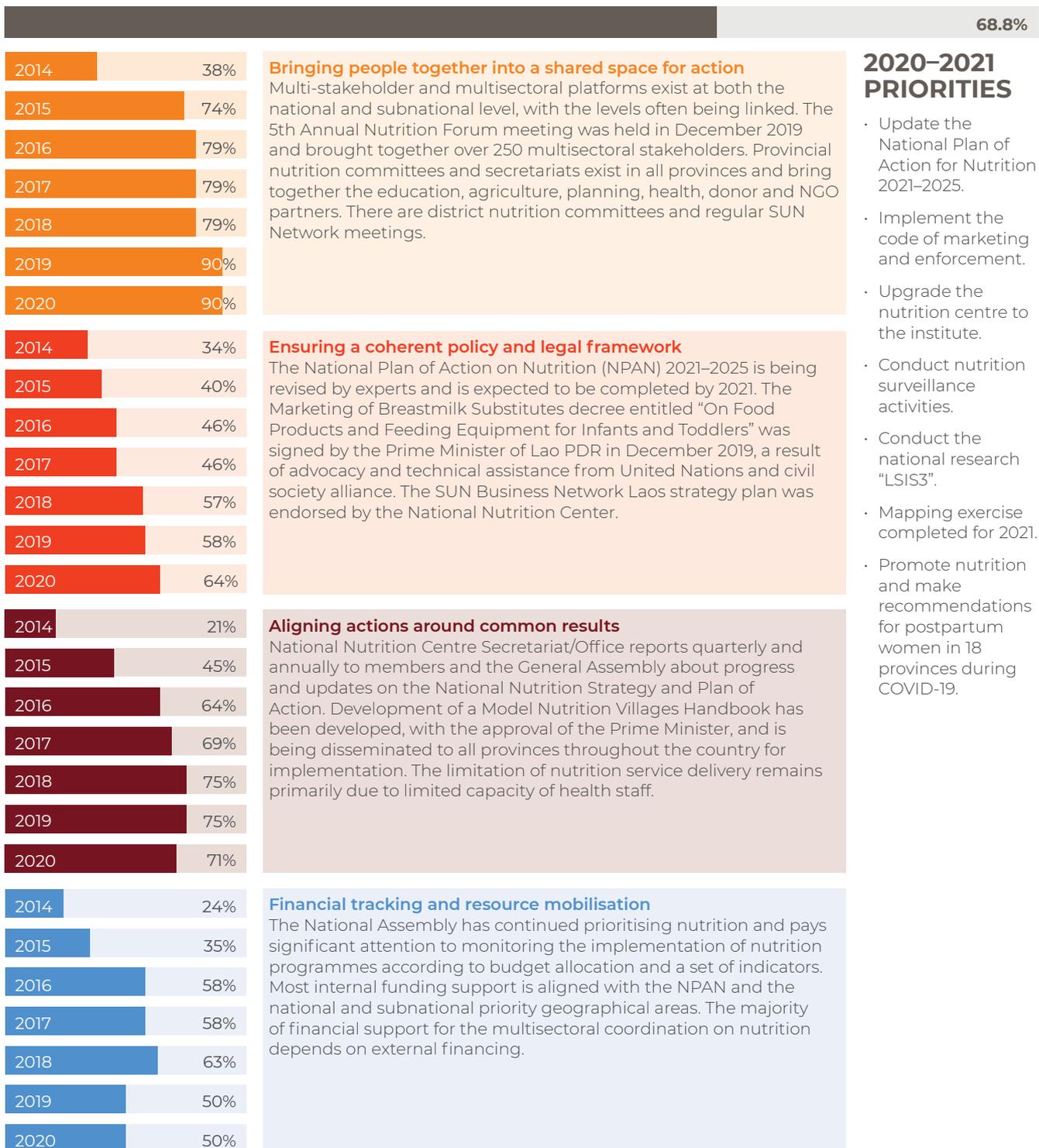
**Joined:** April 2011  
**Population:** 7.28 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/LAO



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

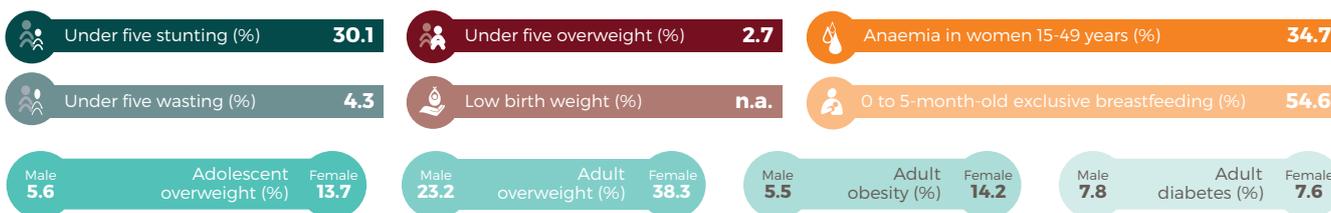
## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



# Liberia



**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.

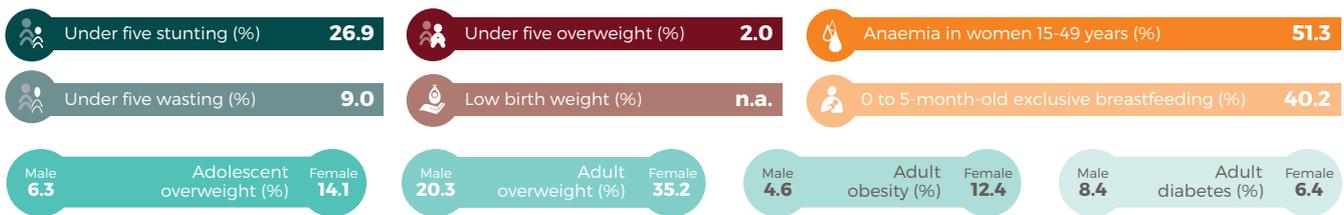
## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

2020 TOTAL WEIGHTED			12.5%
2014	Not available	<b>Bringing people together into a shared space for action</b> 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.	<b>2020–2021 PRIORITIES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagements/ lobbying meetings with presidency for the selection of a high-level nutrition champion.</li> <li>Continue engagement of the Vice President's Office for the relocation of the SUN Movement Secretariat.</li> <li>MSP to complete the development of national multisectoral strategic costing 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.</li> <li>Establish business, United Nations and donor networks.</li> <li>Scale up subnational MSP structures.</li> </ul>
2015	Not available		
2016	Not available		
2017	8%		
2018	31%		
2019	46%		
2020	18%		
2014	Not available		
2015	Not available		
2016	Not available		
2017	4%		
2018	50%		
2019	50%		
2020	8%		
2014	Not available	<b>Aligning actions around common results</b> The national multisectoral strategic costing 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.	
2015	Not available		
2016	Not available		
2017	4%		
2018	4%		
2019	4%		
2020	4%		
2014	Not available		<b>Financial tracking and resource mobilisation</b> 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.
2015	Not available		
2016	Not available		
2017	0%		
2018	12%		
2019	20%		
2020	20%		

# Mali



**Joined:** March 2011  
**Population:** 20.25 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MALI

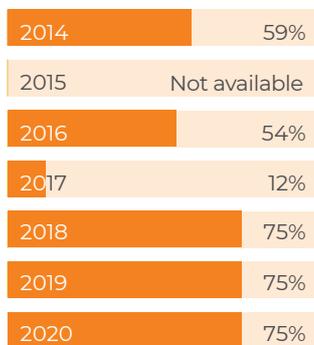


## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

67.8%

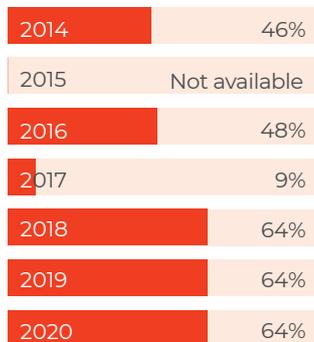


### Bringing people together into a shared space for action

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.

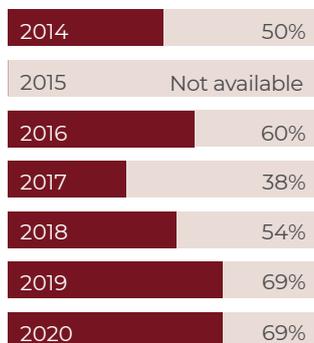
## 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Propose the 2021–2025 Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan with cross-cutting 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.



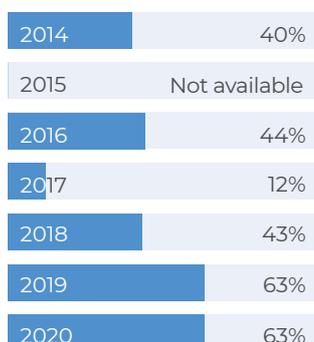
### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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 fora in Mali in 2010 and 2019, at the devolved level, have made it possible to take nutrition objectives into account in programme and policy documents. SUN civil society organisations have undertaken initiatives to monitor nutrition in the PDESC of local authorities.



### Aligning actions around common results

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



### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

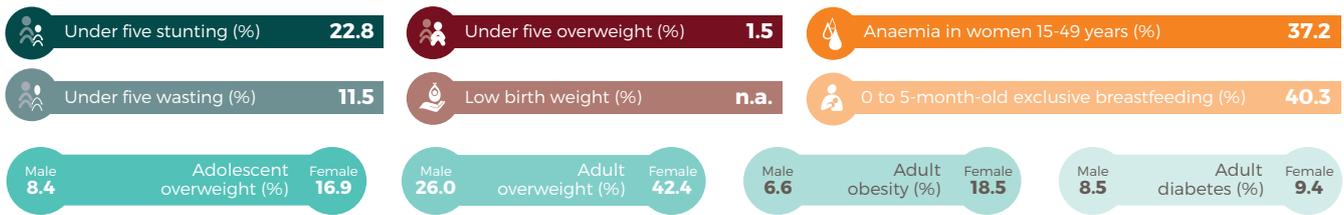
# Mauritania



**Joined:** May 2011

**Population:** 4.65 million

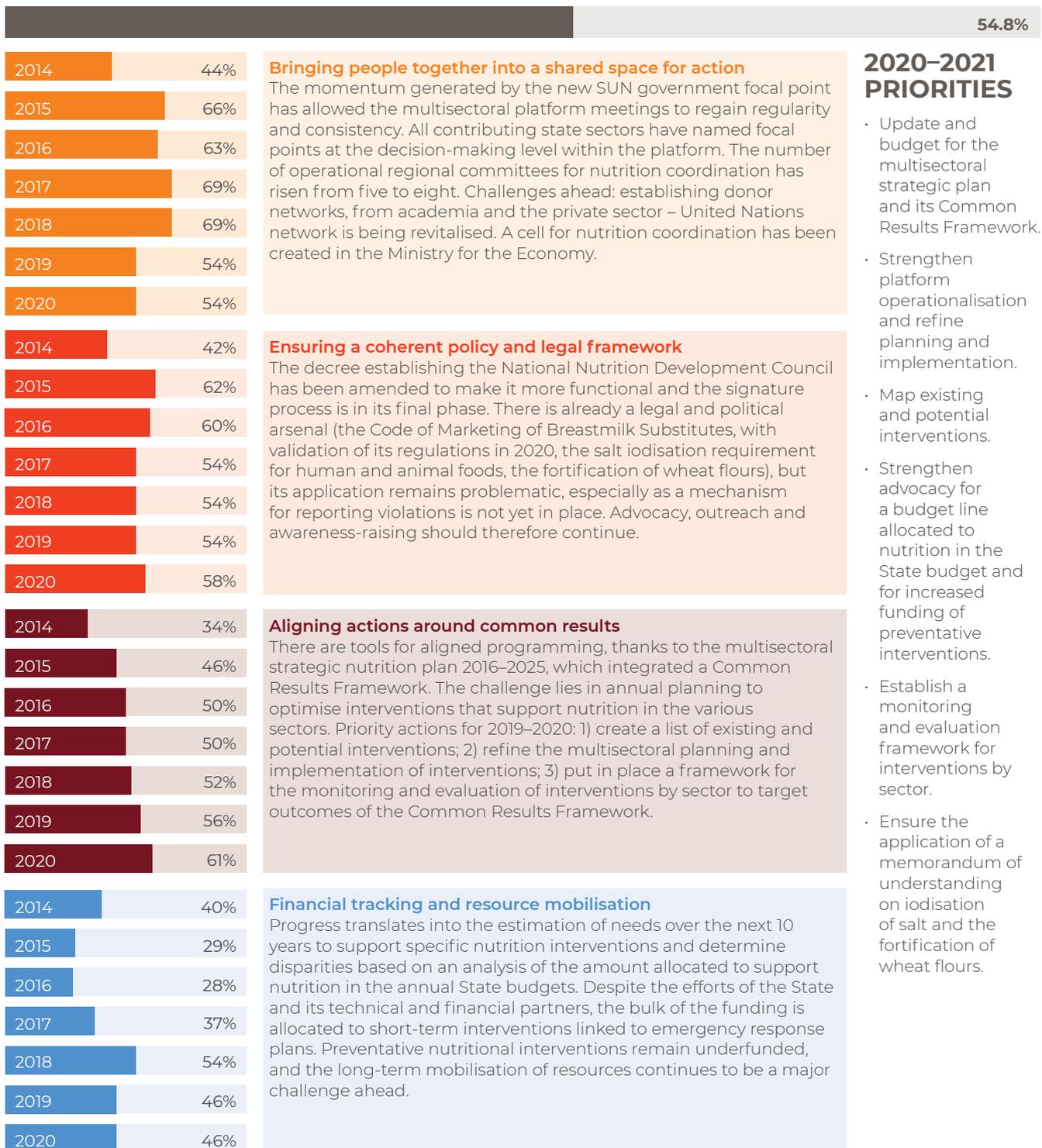
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MAURITANIA



## 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



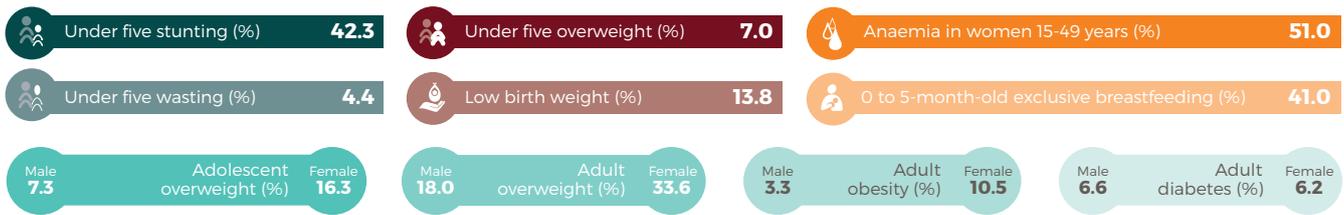
# Mozambique



**Joined:** August 2011

**Population:** 31.26 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MOZAMBIQUE

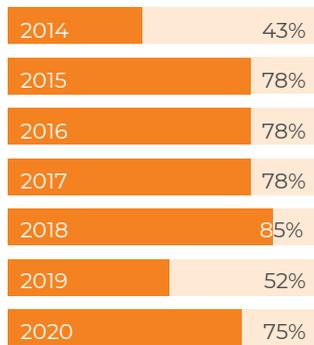


## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

57.8%

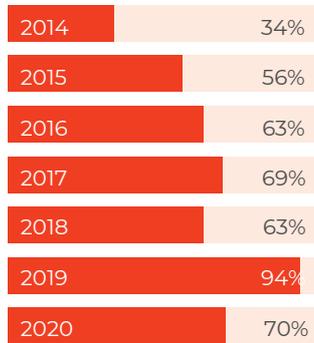


### Bringing people together into a shared space for action

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

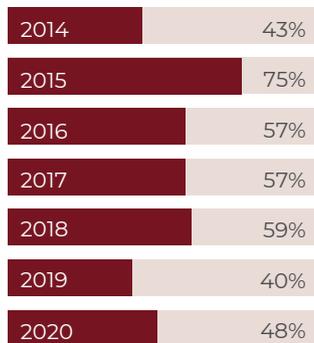
## 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

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



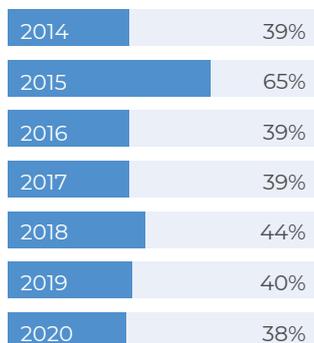
### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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.



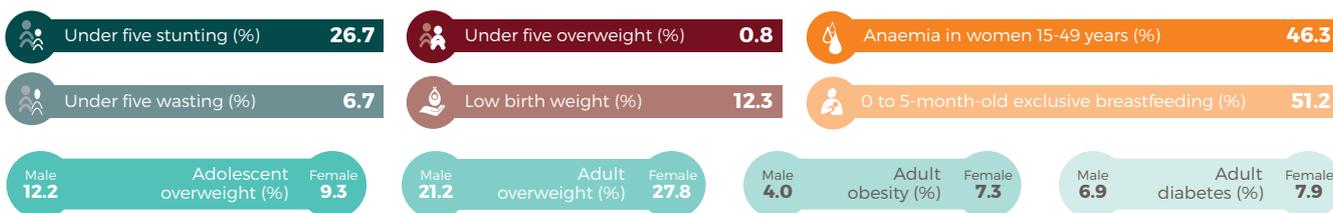
### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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.

# Myanmar

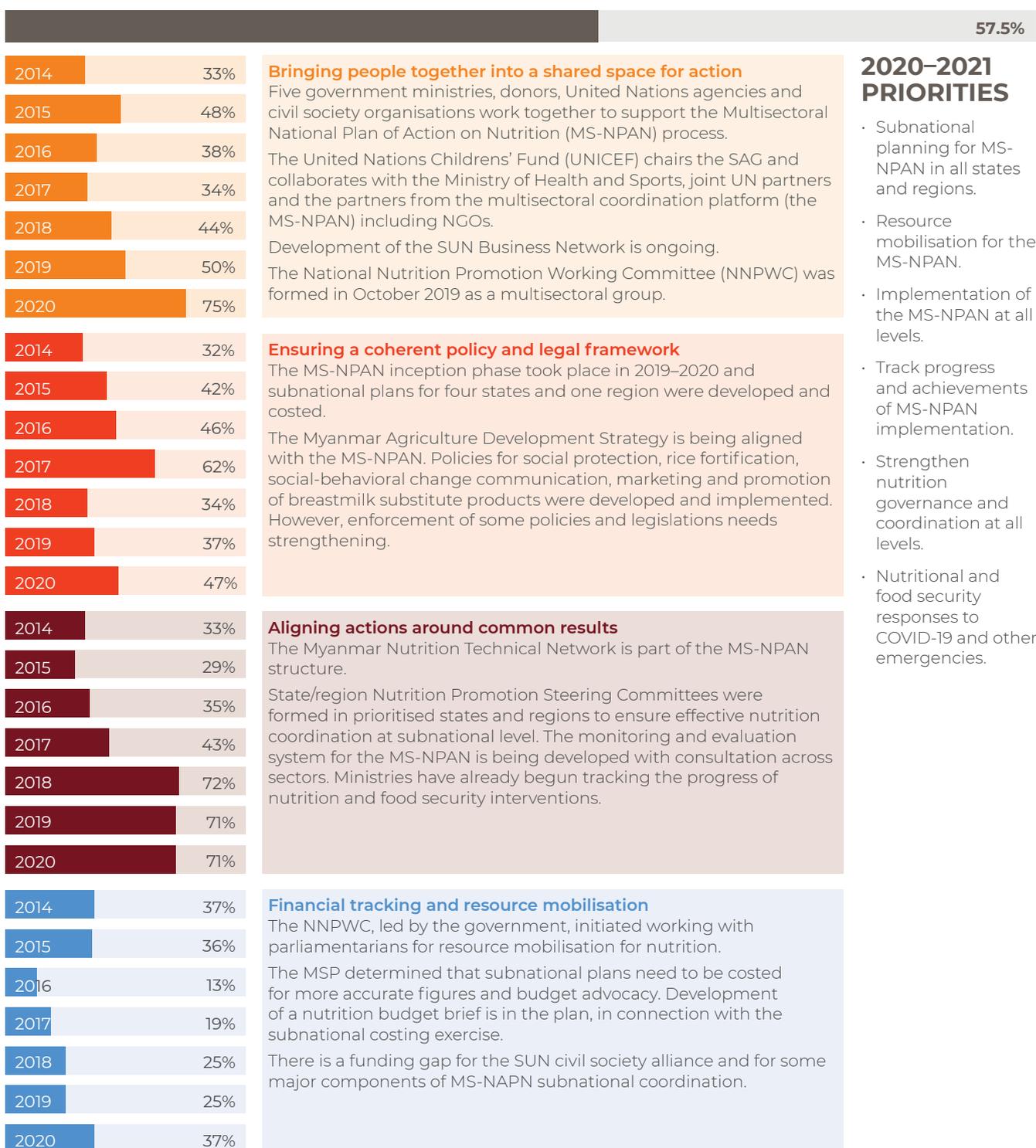


**Joined:** April 2013  
**Population:** 54.41 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MYANMAR](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MYANMAR)



**COVID-19 SNAPSHOT**  
 In March 2020, the Nutrition Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) of the Nutrition in Emergencies Working Group was endorsed as the nutrition COVID-19 response taskforce. The SAG developed a nutrition COVID-19 response plan which aims to ensure continuity of essential nutrition interventions.

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



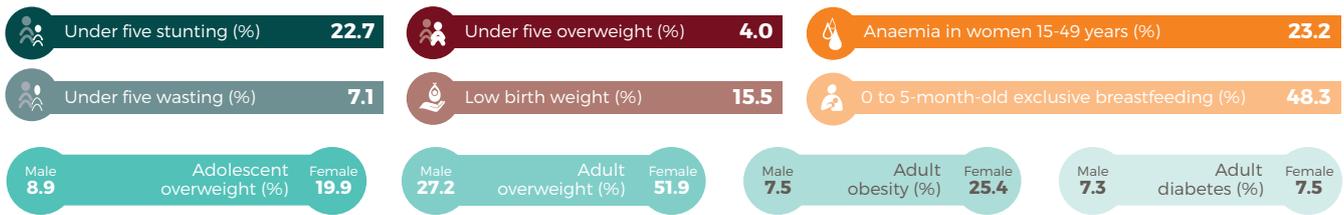
### 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

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

# Namibia



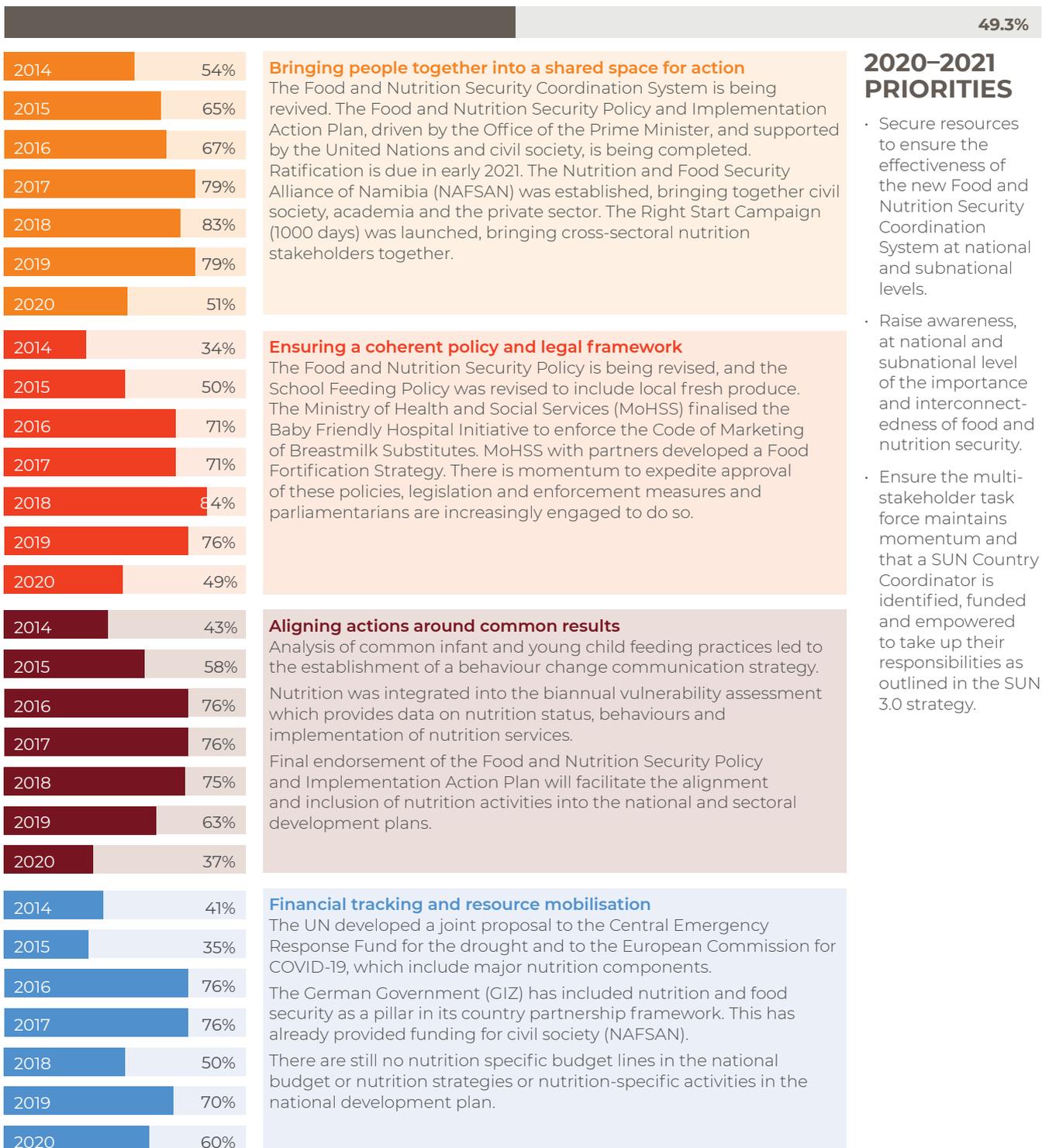
**Joined:** September 2011  
**Population:** 2.54 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NAMIBIA



## 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



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

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

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

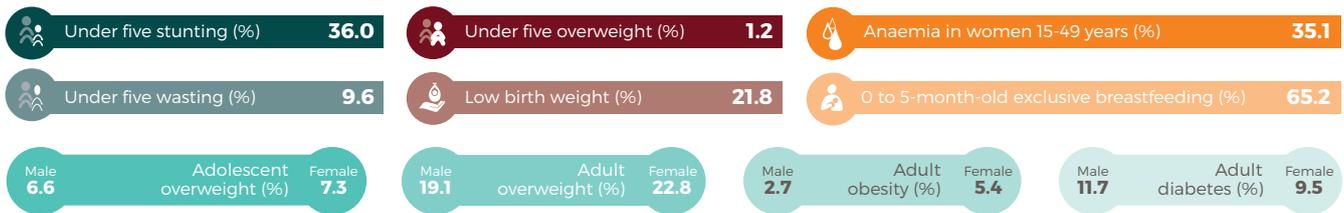
**Financial tracking and resource mobilisation**  
 The UN developed a joint proposal to the Central Emergency Response Fund for the drought and to the European Commission for COVID-19, which include major nutrition components. The German Government (GIZ) has included nutrition and food security as a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

- ### 2020–2021 PRIORITIES
- Secure resources to ensure the effectiveness of the new Food and Nutrition Security Coordination System at national and subnational levels.
  - Raise awareness, at national and subnational level of the importance and interconnect-edness of food and nutrition security.
  - Ensure the multi-stakeholder task force maintains momentum and that a SUN Country Coordinator is identified, funded and empowered to take up their responsibilities as outlined in the SUN 3.0 strategy.

# Nepal



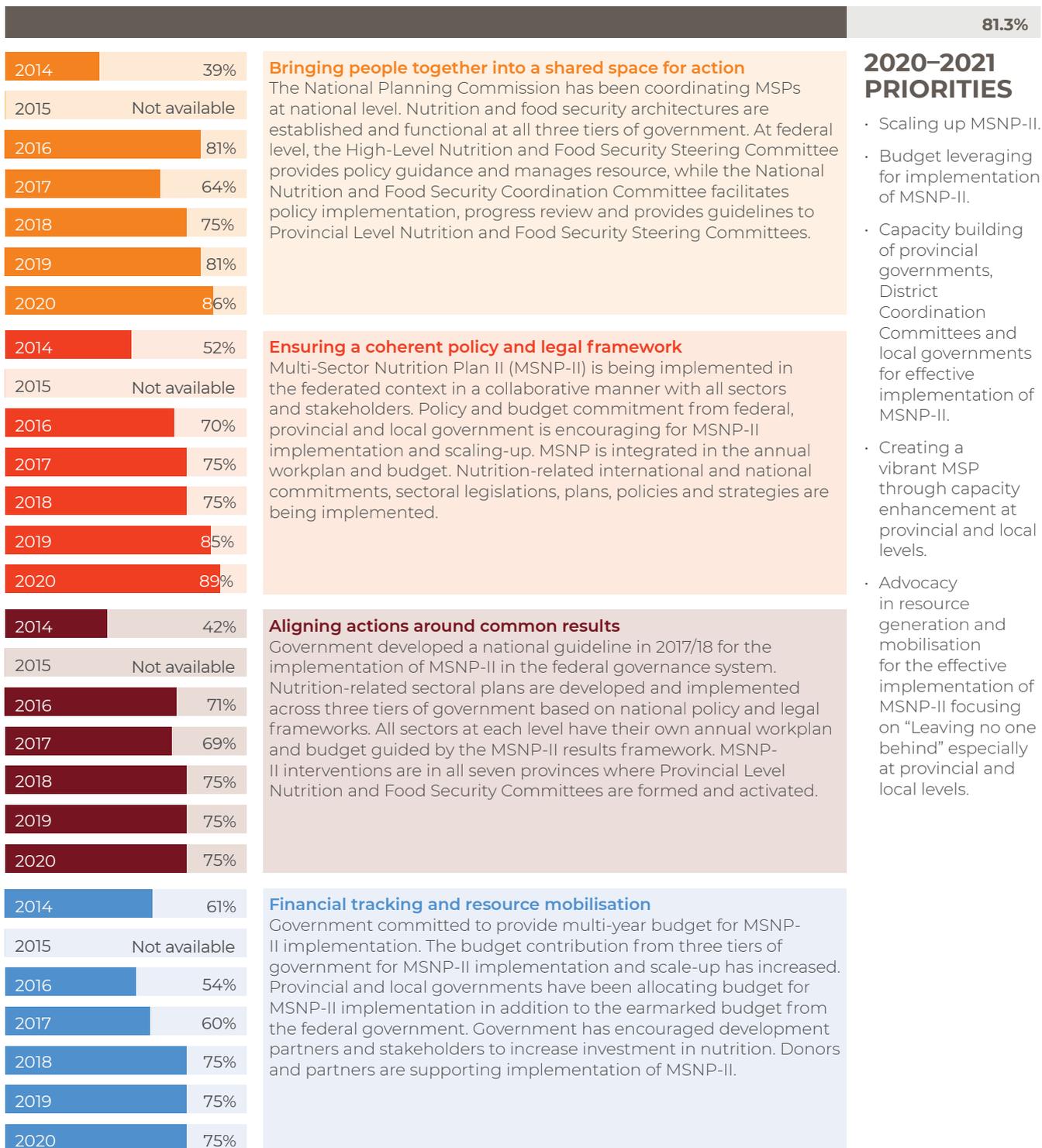
**Joined:** May 2011  
**Population:** 29.14 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NEPAL](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NEPAL)



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



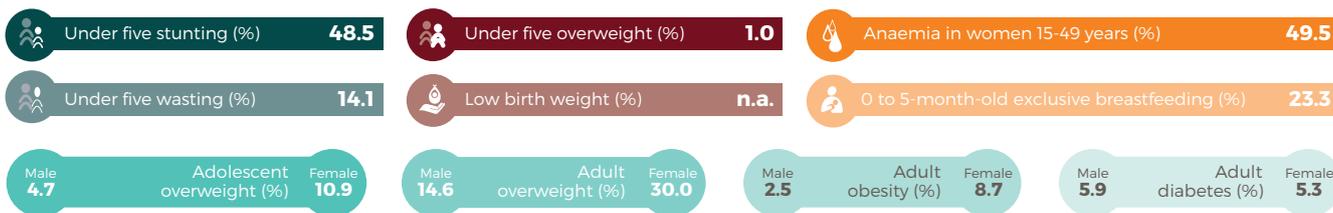
## 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- Scaling up MSNP-II.
- 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.

# Niger



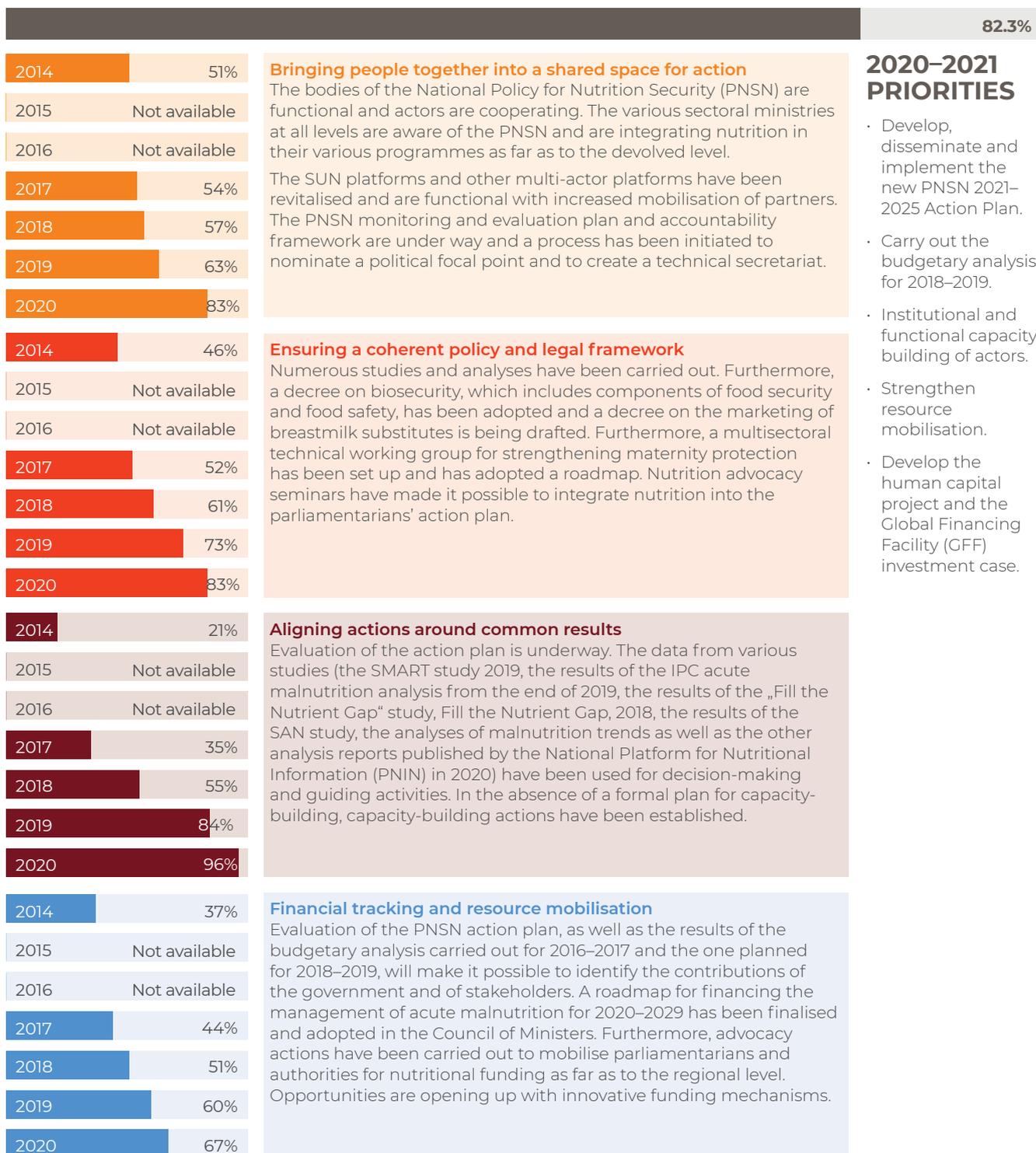
**Joined:** February 2011  
**Population:** 24.21 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NIGER



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

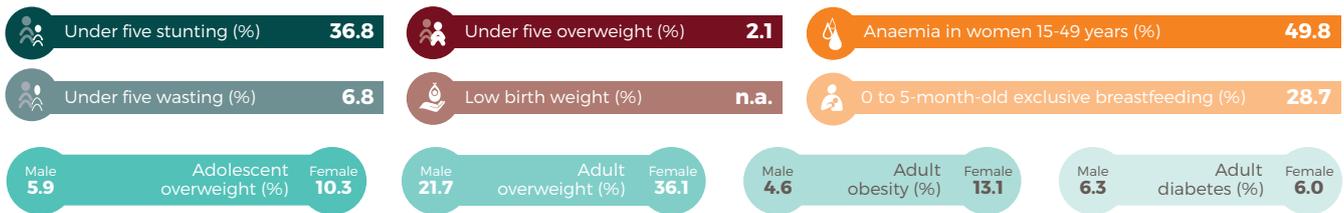
## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



# Nigeria



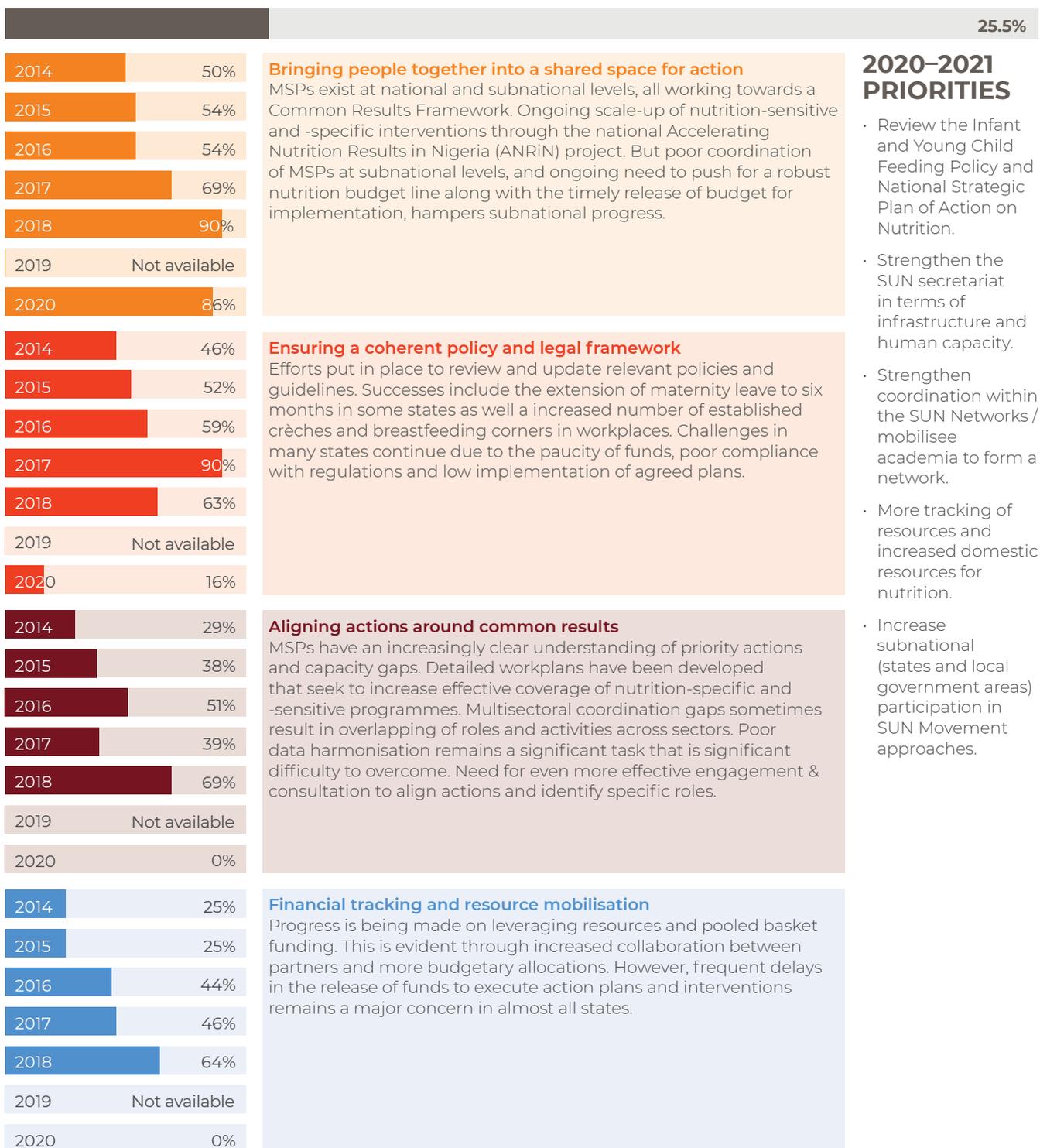
**Joined:** November 2011  
**Population:** 206.14 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NIGERIA



## 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



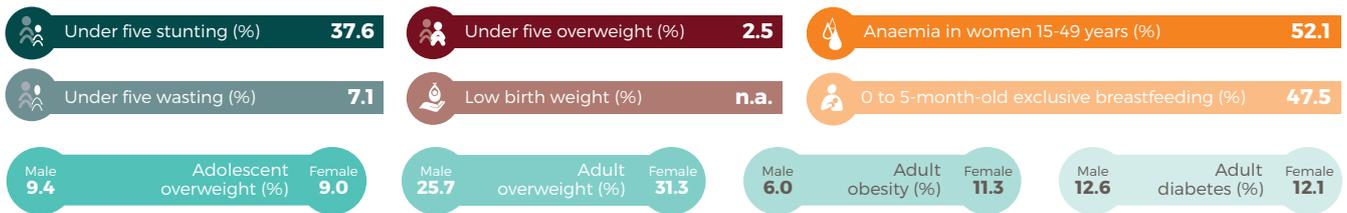
# Pakistan



**Joined:** January 2013

**Population:** 220.89 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/PAKISTAN

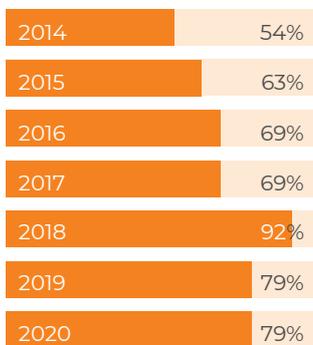


## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

The Ehsaas Programme (Social Safety Net and Social Protection) now includes nutrition-specific services for the poorest communities, including food ration packs. Civil society and United Nations network coordinated with authorities to mobilise domestic philanthropy, technical and financial support for COVID-19 response.

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

76.0%

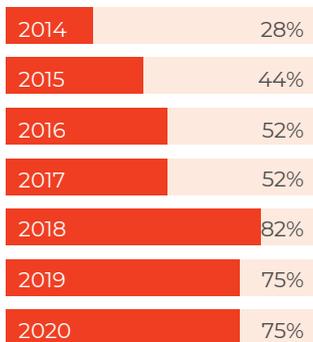


### Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Multi Sector Platforms (MSPs) are active in all provinces. The new Pakistan National Nutrition Coordination Council, chaired by the Prime Minister, includes six ministers and all MSPs. The National Nutrition Forum (PC) and Nutrition Advisory Group (MoH) provide support. SUN Business Network (SBN) is working on food fortification coordination. SUN strategies are now linked with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) platforms and will work with government to incorporate nutrition in annual development plans.

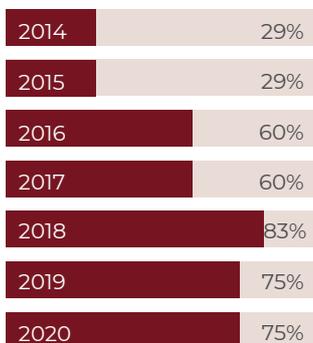
## 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

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



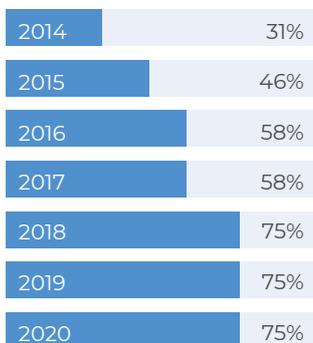
### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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.

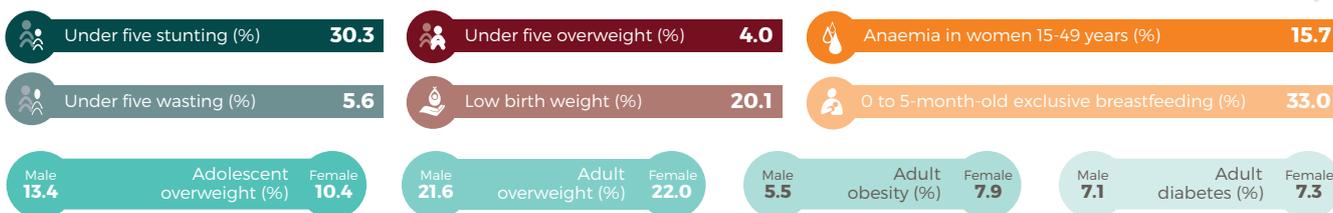
# Philippines



**Joined:** May 2014

**Population:** 109.58 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/PHILIPPINES



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

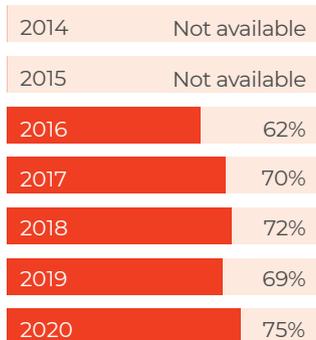
## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

75.5%



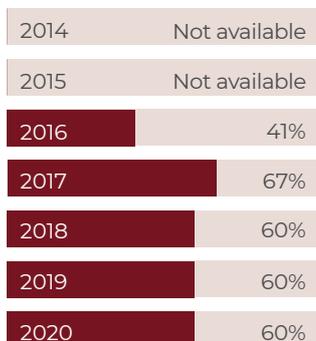
### Bringing people together into a shared space for action

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



### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

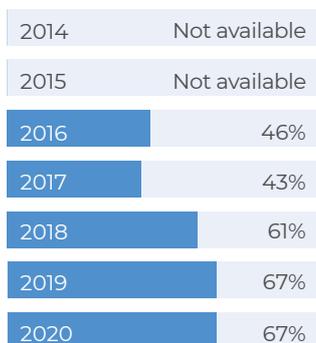
The Philippine Plan of Action on Nutrition (PPAN) 2017–2022 includes programmes to secure legislation and policy support, and a technical working group on policy development was organised in 2020. National policies were localised (e.g. resolutions) through multi-stakeholder regional nutrition committees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



### Aligning actions around common results

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

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



### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

There are existing efforts to estimate, consolidate, track and report financing for nutrition at national and local levels, such as review of PPAN targets, agency and LGU reports, and MELLPI Pro. Provinces that held workshops increased investments for nutrition by 5 to 10 per cent. A system is needed for monitoring investments.

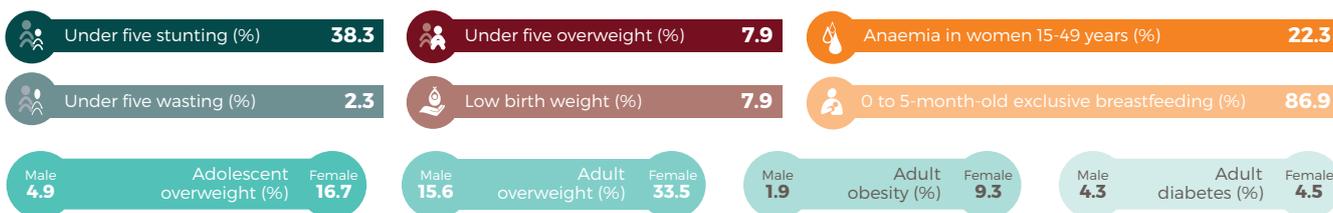
## 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

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

# Rwanda



**Joined:** December 2011  
**Population:** 12.95 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/RWANDA](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/RWANDA)



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

Rwanda has worked hard to reduce the prevalence of COVID-19 infections and to mitigate the socioeconomic impacts of lockdown and other measures slowing down economic activity. Nutrition has been significantly integrated into the national response plan.

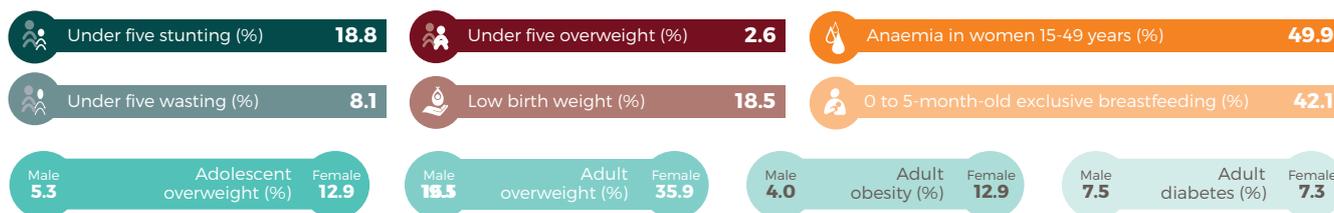
## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Year	Percentage	81.0%
<b>2020-2021 PRIORITIES</b>		
• 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.		
<b>2014</b>	76%	<p><b>Bringing people together into a shared space for action</b>                      Actors have met regularly within the Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP), the National Food, Nutrition and WASH technical working group under the National Early Childhood Development Programme, with recent improvement in terms of participation of social cluster ministries. Rwanda has four fully functional SUN Networks (Government, United Nations, civil society and donors), and efforts are being made to establish SUN Business and Parliamentarians Networks. At the district level, multisectoral committees are functioning.</p>
<b>2015</b>	90%	
<b>2016</b>	Not available	
<b>2017</b>	Not available	
<b>2018</b>	72%	
<b>2019</b>	94%	
<b>2020</b>	81%	
<b>2014</b>	70%	<p><b>Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework</b>                      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.</p>
<b>2015</b>	80%	
<b>2016</b>	Not available	
<b>2017</b>	Not available	
<b>2018</b>	62%	
<b>2019</b>	89%	
<b>2020</b>	80%	
<b>2014</b>	65%	<p><b>Aligning actions around common results</b>                      The national early childhood development (ECD) strategic plan has a Common Results Framework, which is in the process of being costed. The systems in place that collect nutrition data are not multi-sectoral, but efforts are being made to develop an integrated ECD dashboard (with a prototype developed) that will allow monitoring across sectors. Results from different studies, surveys and national screenings are shared with all stakeholders, to improve decision-making and nutrition planning.</p>
<b>2015</b>	83%	
<b>2016</b>	Not available	
<b>2017</b>	Not available	
<b>2018</b>	89%	
<b>2019</b>	94%	
<b>2020</b>	88%	
<b>2014</b>	56%	<p><b>Financial tracking and resource mobilisation</b>                      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.</p>
<b>2015</b>	69%	
<b>2016</b>	Not available	
<b>2017</b>	Not available	
<b>2018</b>	63%	
<b>2019</b>	65%	
<b>2020</b>	75%	

# Senegal



**Joined:** June 2011  
**Population:** 16.74 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SENEGAL](http://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

Year	Percentage	71.5%
<b>2014</b>	64%	<p><b>2020–2021 PRIORITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organise the national nutrition review.</li> <li>Finalise implementation of the academics' platform.</li> <li>Revitalise the parliamentarians' nutrition platform.</li> <li>Improve the operations of the multi-stakeholder platform.</li> <li>Monitor financing of the Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition.</li> <li>Finalise the process of drawing up national food recommendations.</li> </ul>
2015	25%	
2016	70%	
2017	68%	
2018	62%	
2019	64%	
2020	70%	
<b>2014</b>	62%	<p><b>Bringing people together into a shared space for action</b></p> <p>Dialogue is taking place with local elected officials.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Nutrition remains highly coordinated and is anchored in the Presidency, despite institutional changes. The SUN Government focal point has been supported by two facilitators.</p> <p>Local development plans for nutrition have been implemented effectively in 25 local authorities.</p>
2015	70%	
2016	61%	
2017	75%	
2018	85%	
2019	79%	
2020	79%	
<b>2014</b>	55%	<p><b>Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework</b></p> <p>The local authority planning guide for producing community development plans for nutrition has been validated.</p> <p>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.</p>
2015	8%	
2016	40%	
2017	71%	
2018	76%	
2019	73%	
2020	73%	
<b>2014</b>	62%	<p><b>Aligning actions around common results</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>The use of information systems for monitoring is still not optimal.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Economy will coordinate a national nutrition review involving all stakeholders in 2021.</p> <p>The annual performance reports for the sectoral ministries and the Malnutrition Unit are available.</p>
2015	41%	
2016	56%	
2017	61%	
2018	54%	
2019	36%	
2020	64%	
<b>2014</b>	62%	<p><b>Financial tracking and resource mobilisation</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>The nutrition investment case study series is available and expected to be shared in 2021.</p> <p>The United Nations Joint Annual Workplan enables nutritional costs and achievements to be estimated in relation to the funds mobilised.</p> <p>Financial monitoring should be conducted as part of the national nutrition review in 2021. Planned budgetary support has been received.</p>
2015	41%	
2016	56%	
2017	61%	
2018	54%	
2019	36%	
2020	64%	

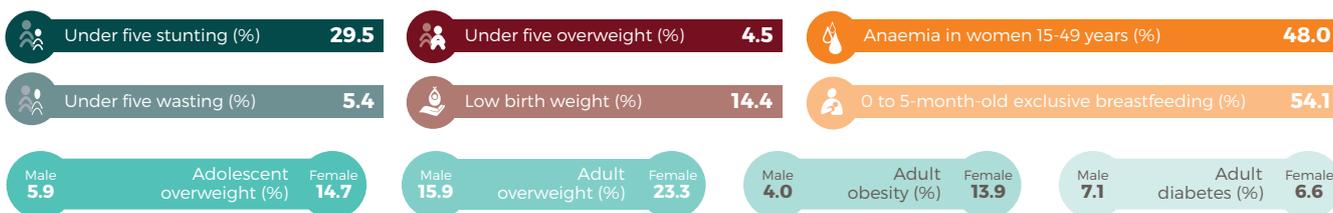
# Sierra Leone



**Joined:** January 2012

**Population:** 7.98 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SIERRA-LEONE



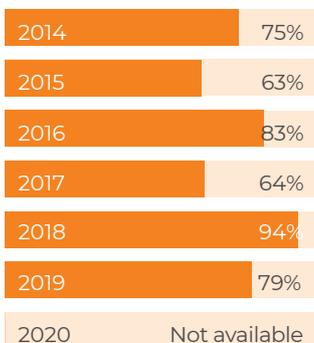
## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

### 2020 TOTAL WEIGHTED

n.a.

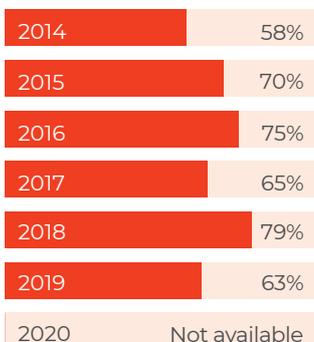


### Bringing people together into a shared space for action

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

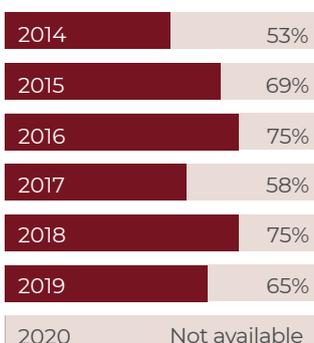
### 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- 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 nutrition-related policies and establishing regulations to promote proper food labelling.
- Establishing "SUN school clubs".
- Conducting annual nutrition budget workshops and strengthening coordination meetings.



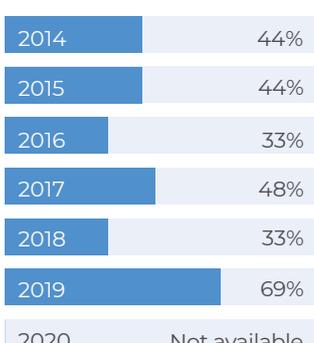
### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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.



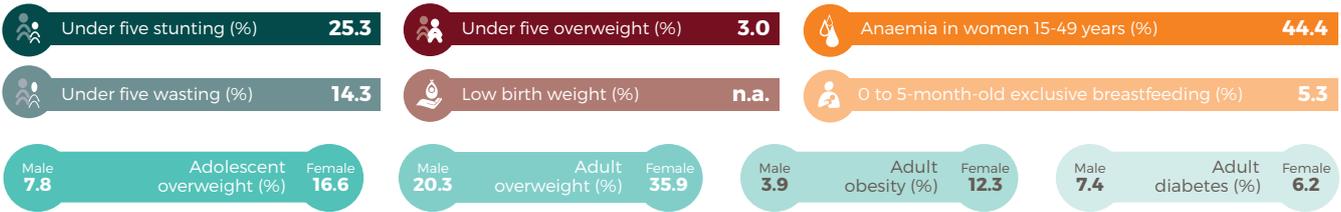
### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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.

# Somalia



**Joined:** June 2014  
**Population:** 15.89 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SOMALIA](http://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

66.5%



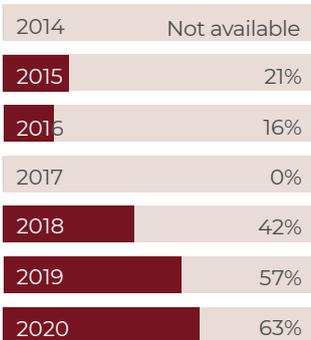
**Bringing people together into a shared space for action**  
 Nutrition has been institutionalised through the engagement of the Government, SUN secretariat and a range of platforms such as inter-ministerial committee, SUN Networks, Parliament sub-committee on food security and nutrition, nutritional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

### 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

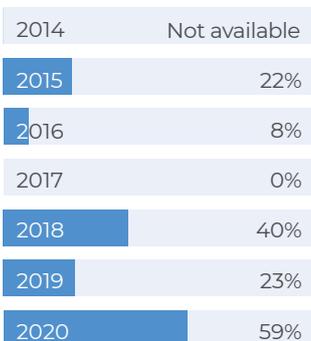
- Operationalise key policies and legal frameworks on nutrition.
- Conduct multi-stakeholder and multisectoral learning workshops to review the key nutrition policies and strategies.
- Strengthen multisectoral coordination, nutrition advocacy and capacity development across networks.
- Establish a center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



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



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

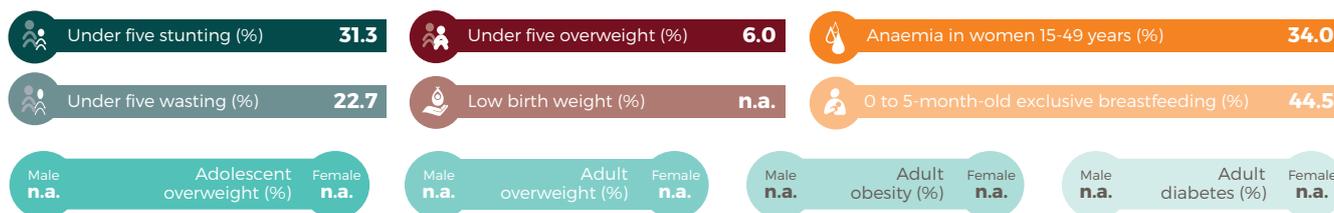


**Financial tracking and resource mobilisation**  
 There has been a significant improvement in planning and budgeting for nutrition interventions and financial tracking tools across the MSPs in 2020. An achievement has been observed in government allocation to nutrition through the line sectors to more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

# South Sudan



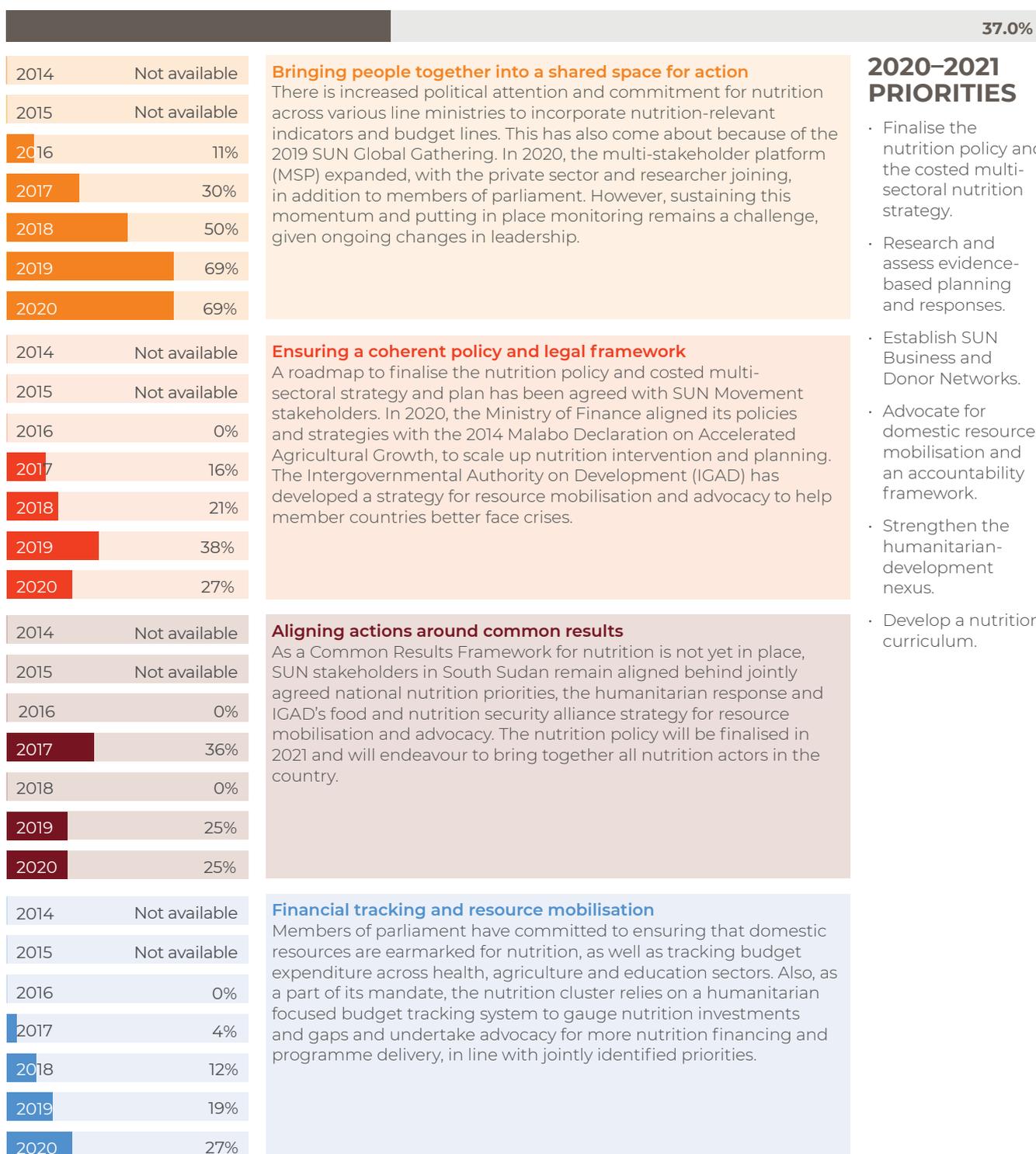
**Joined:** June 2013  
**Population:** 11.19 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SOUTH-SUDAN](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SOUTH-SUDAN)



## 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



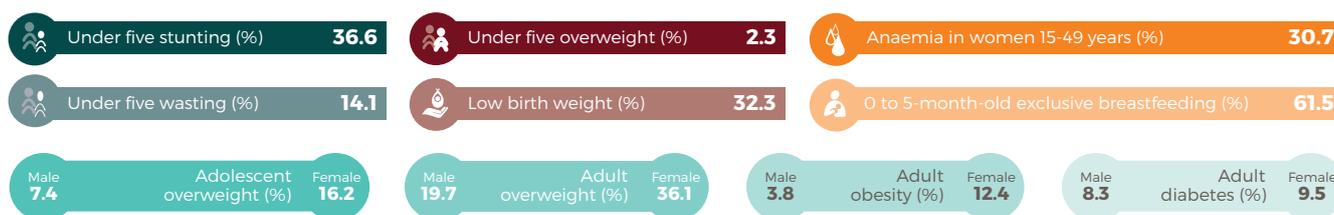
## 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

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

# Sudan



**Joined:** October 2015  
**Population:** 43.85 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SUDAN



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

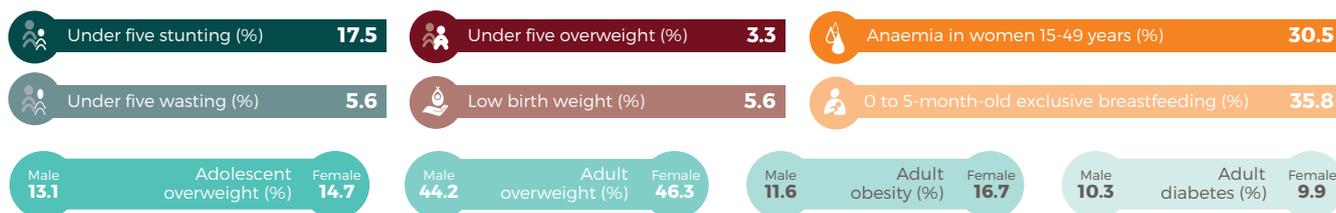
## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

Year	Value	2020-2021 PRIORITIES
2014	Not available	<p><b>2020–2021 PRIORITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalising the national multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan.</li> <li>Achieving a better understanding of the existing nutrition financing system and developing the tracking mechanism.</li> <li>Advocating for better nutrition outcomes at all levels. (high political level, MSP, communities).</li> </ul>
2015	Not available	
2016	Not available	
2017	13%	
2018	25%	
2019	25%	
2020	25%	
<b>23.5%</b>		
<b>Bringing people together into a shared space for action</b>		
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.		
<b>Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework</b>		
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.		
<b>Aligning actions around common results</b>		
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.		
<b>Financial tracking and resource mobilisation</b>		
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.		
2014	Not available	
2015	Not available	
2016	Not available	
2017	29%	
2018	17%	
2019	17%	
2020	17%	

# Tajikistan



**Joined:** September 2013  
**Population:** 9.54 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/TAJIKISTAN](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/TAJIKISTAN)



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

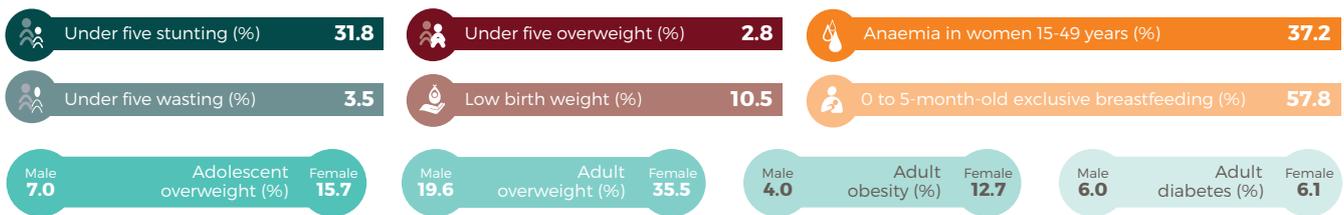
2020 TOTAL WEIGHTED		n.a.
2014	Not available	<b>Bringing people together into a shared space for action</b> A National Forum on Nutrition was held, and the SUN-inspired Multisectoral Coordinating Council (MSCC) meet quarterly. MSCC membership expanded from 20 to 43, with new members coming from urban water supply, national civil society, health promotion organisations and international NGOs. MSCC worked on a joint 2021–2025 action plan for the implementation of the multisectoral plan to improve nutrition in the Republic of Tajikistan.
2015	54%	
2016	58%	
2017	58%	
2018	94%	
2019	94%	
2020	Not available	<b>Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework</b> 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.
2014	Not available	
2015	54%	
2016	58%	
2017	58%	
2018	75%	
2019	84%	
2020	Not available	<b>Aligning actions around common results</b> The MSCC developed a joint National Communication Programme for the “First 1000 days of a child’s life for the period 2020–2024”. The Common Results Framework, including action and finance plans, was finalised and submitted for Government approval. A joint action plan was developed by the MSCC, for the TV and Radio Committee to conduct awareness-raising campaigns.
2014	Not available	
2015	24%	
2016	28%	
2017	32%	
2018	50%	
2019	46%	
2020	Not available	<b>Financial tracking and resource mobilisation</b> 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.
2014	Not available	
2015	12%	
2016	12%	
2017	16%	
2018	45%	
2019	46%	
2020	Not available	

- ### 2020–2021 PRIORITIES
- Obtain government approval to start implementation of the Multisectoral Plan to Improve Nutrition Status 2021–2025.
  - Continue expanding the Multisectoral Coordinating Council and create regional MSCCs.
  - 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](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/TANZANIA)

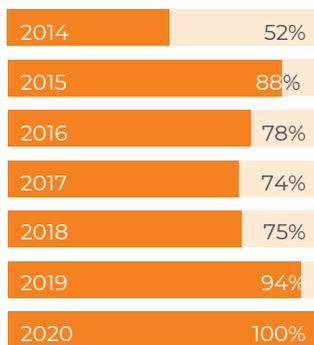


## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

Tanzania has been less severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, and the Government has taken measures to contain spread of the virus. Out of the standard containment measures, public and private enterprises continue to operate. The authorities are assessing the economic impacts of COVID-19.

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

91.0%



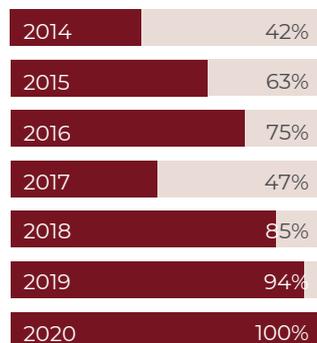
### Bringing people together into a shared space for action

SUN multi-stakeholder platform actors are engaged and contribute meaningfully to the nutrition agenda through the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP), midterm reviews, the Nutrition Compact agreement and NMNAP thematic working groups. These working groups including all stakeholders, including relevant ministries (incl. health, education and finance), departments and agencies, the United Nations, donors, academia and the private sector, who also provided both technical and financial support.



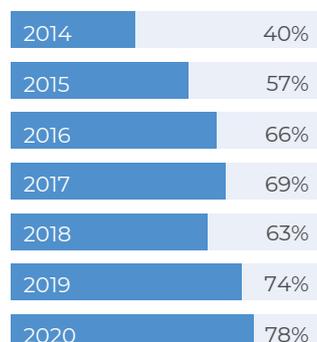
### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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



### Aligning actions around common results

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



### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

## 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

- 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.

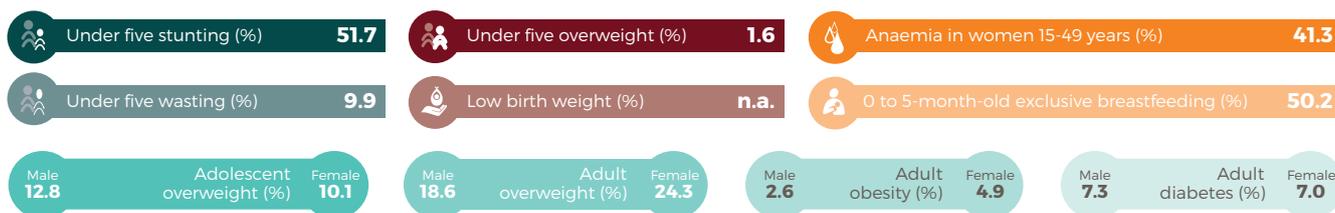
# Timor-Leste



**Joined:** October 2020

**Population:** 1.32 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/TIMOR-LESTE



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

### 2020 TOTAL WEIGHTED

n.a.

2014	Not available
2015	Not available
2016	Not available
2017	Not available
2018	Not available
2019	Not available
2020	Not available

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

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

### 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

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

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.

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

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.

2014	Not available
2015	Not available
2016	Not available
2017	Not available
2018	Not available
2019	Not available
2020	Not available

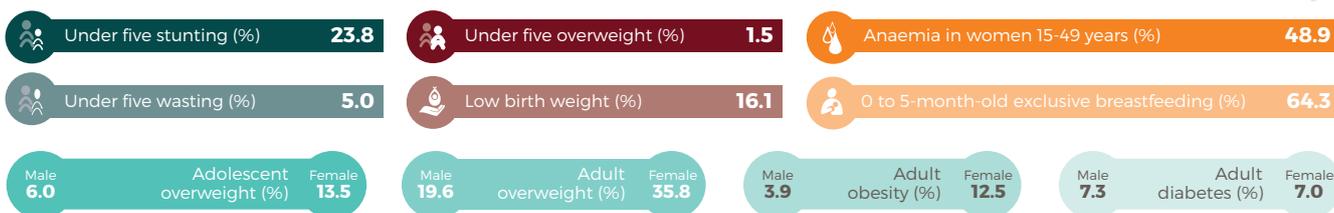
### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

# Togo



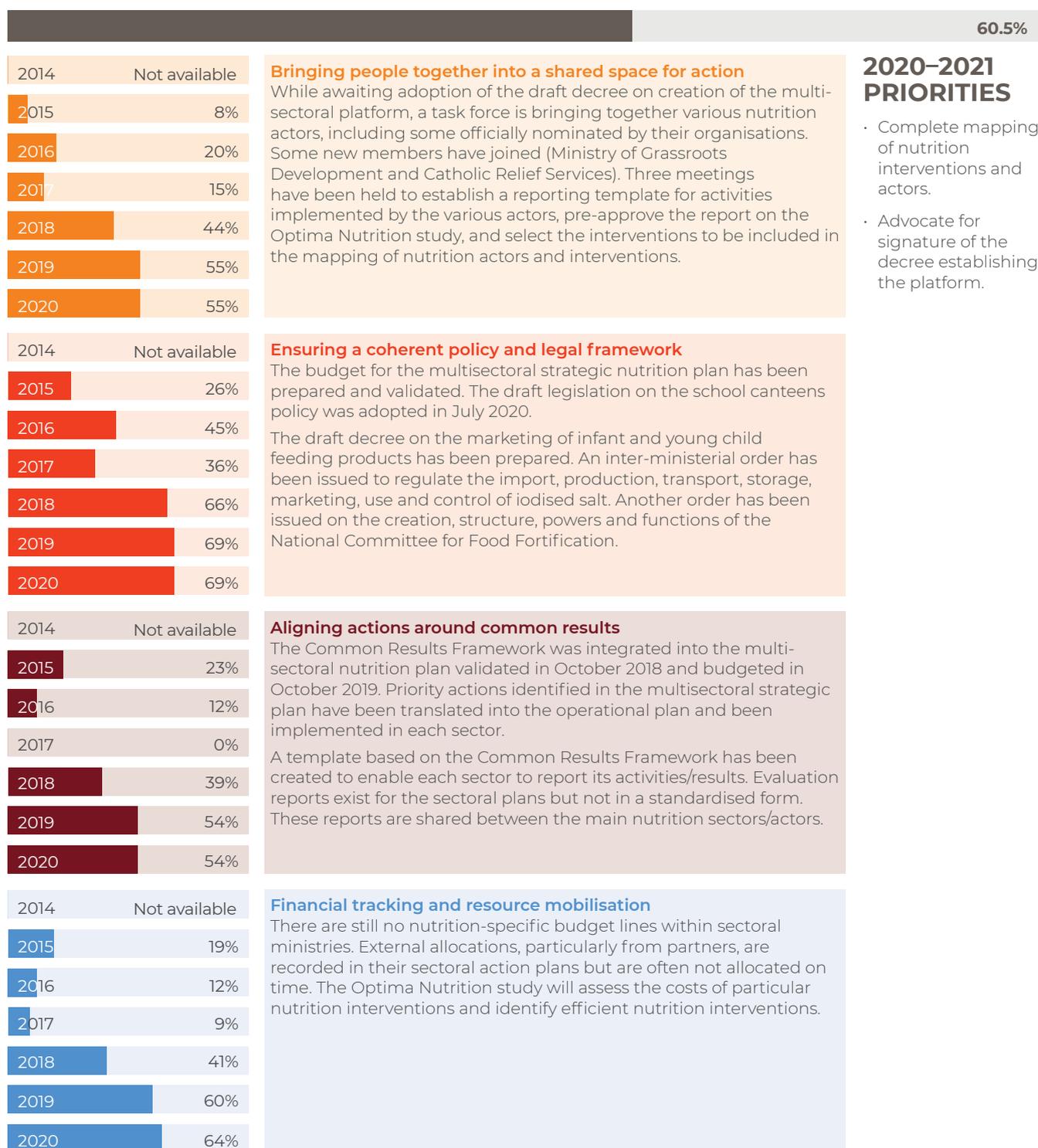
**Joined:** March 2014  
**Population:** 8.28 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/TOGO



## 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



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

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

- ### 2020–2021 PRIORITIES
- Complete mapping of nutrition interventions and actors.
  - Advocate for signature of the decree establishing the platform.

### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The budget for the multisectoral strategic nutrition plan has been prepared and validated. The draft legislation on the school canteens policy was adopted in July 2020.

The draft decree on the marketing of infant and young child feeding products has been prepared. An inter-ministerial order has been issued to regulate the import, production, transport, storage, marketing, use and control of iodised salt. Another order has been issued on the creation, structure, powers and functions of the National Committee for Food Fortification.

### Aligning actions around common results

The Common Results Framework was integrated into the multi-sectoral nutrition plan validated in October 2018 and budgeted in October 2019. Priority actions identified in the multisectoral strategic plan have been translated into the operational plan and been implemented in each sector.

A template based on the Common Results Framework has been created to enable each sector to report its activities/results. Evaluation reports exist for the sectoral plans but not in a standardised form. These reports are shared between the main nutrition sectors/actors.

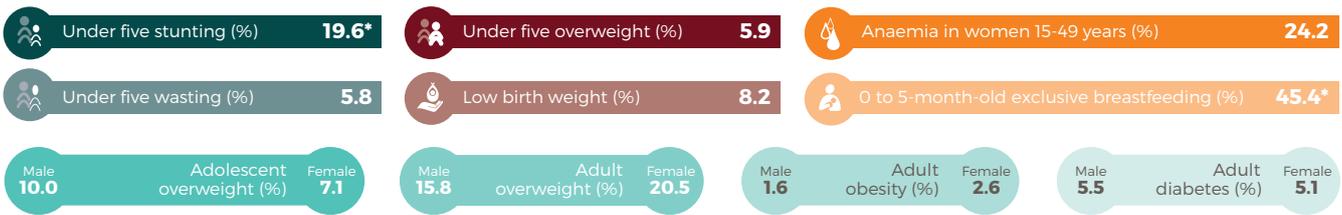
### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

# Viet Nam



**Joined:** January 2014  
**Population:** 97.34 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/VIET-NAM



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

89.3%



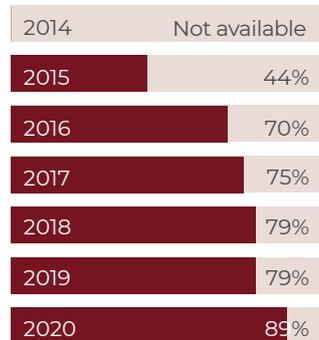
### Bringing people together into a shared space for action

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.



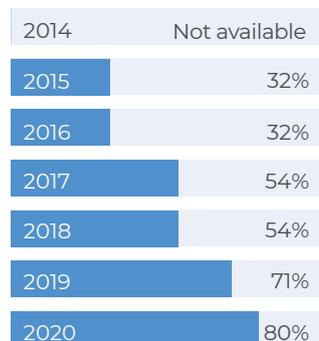
### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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.



### 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.

## 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

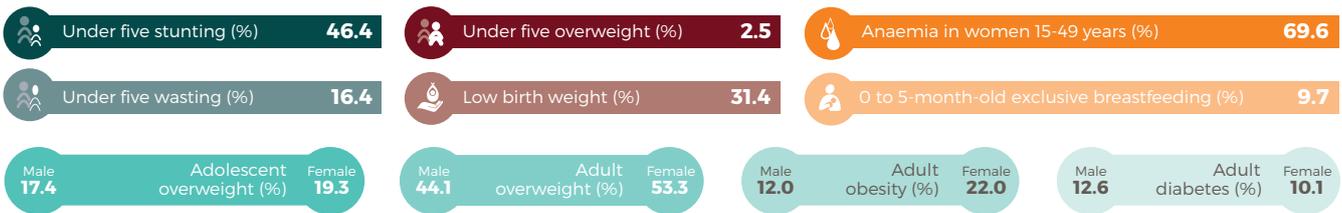
- Developing and disseminating the 2021–2030 National Nutrition Strategy, the National Plan of Action for Nutrition 2011–2025, and subnational plans.
- Developing a new coordinating mechanism for nutrition (including operation, reporting, and monitoring financial tracking).
- Strengthening the new network 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.

\* Viet Nam General Nutrition Survey <https://bit.ly/3pUys4u>

# Yemen



**Joined:** November 2012  
**Population:** 29.83 million  
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/YEMEN



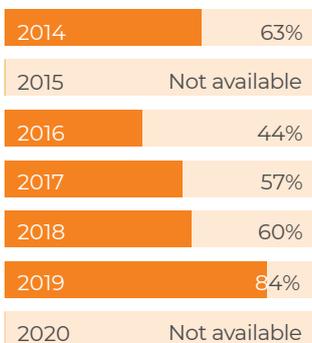
## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

### 2020 TOTAL WEIGHTED

n.a.

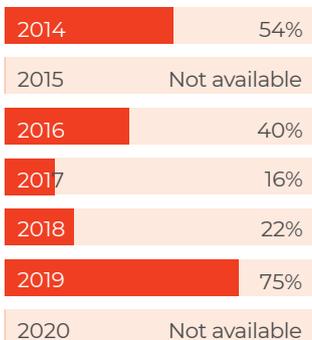


### Bringing people together into a shared space for action

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

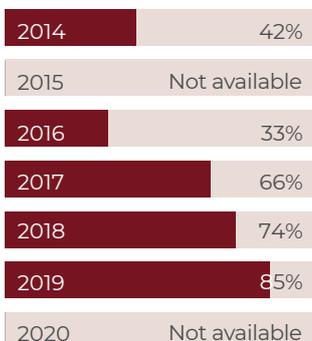
### 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

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



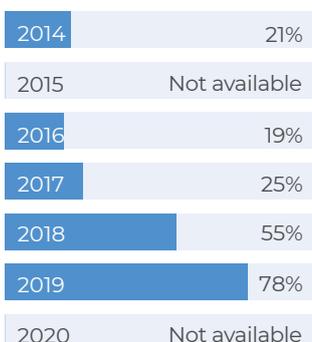
### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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



### Aligning actions around common results

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



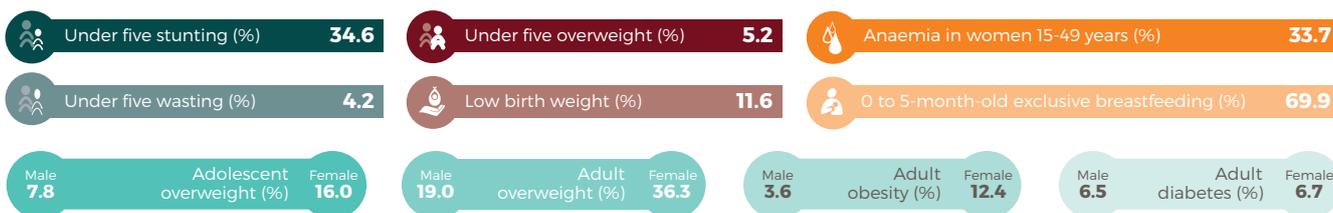
### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

# Zambia



**Joined:** December 2010  
**Population:** 18.38 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ZAMBIA](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ZAMBIA)



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020

68.3%



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

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

More District and Provincial Nutrition Coordinating Committees (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.

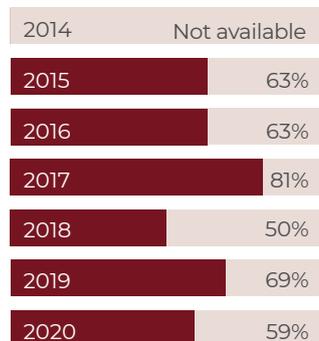
## 2020–2021 PRIORITIES

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



### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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



### Aligning actions around common results

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



### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

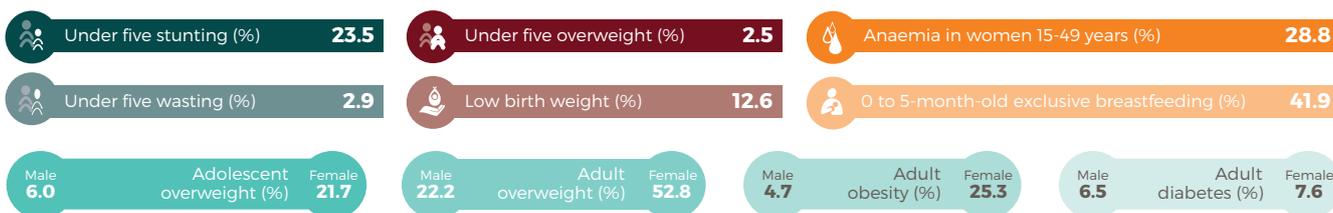
# Zimbabwe



**Joined:** June 2011

**Population:** 14.86 million

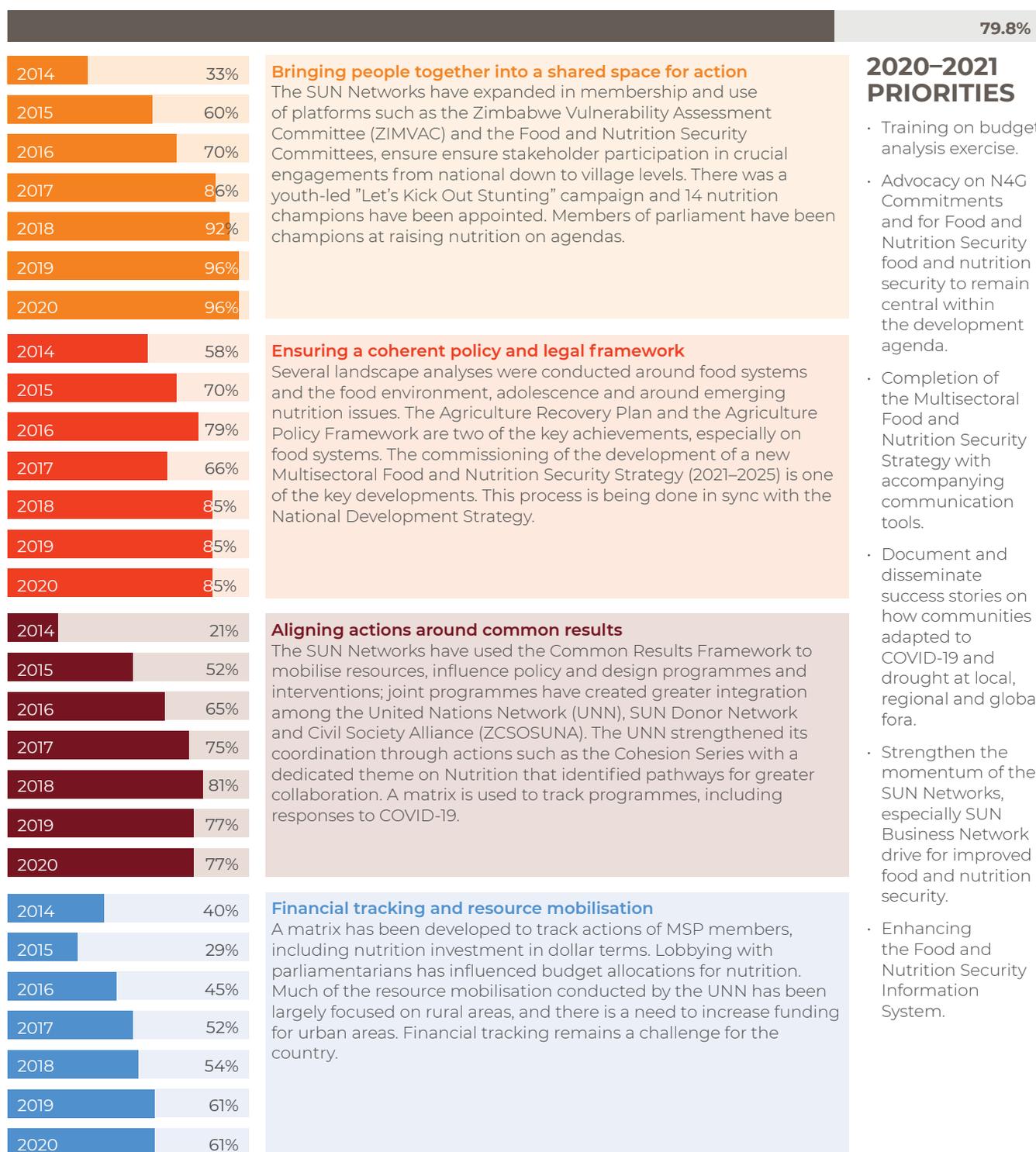
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ZIMBABWE



## COVID-19 SNAPSHOT

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

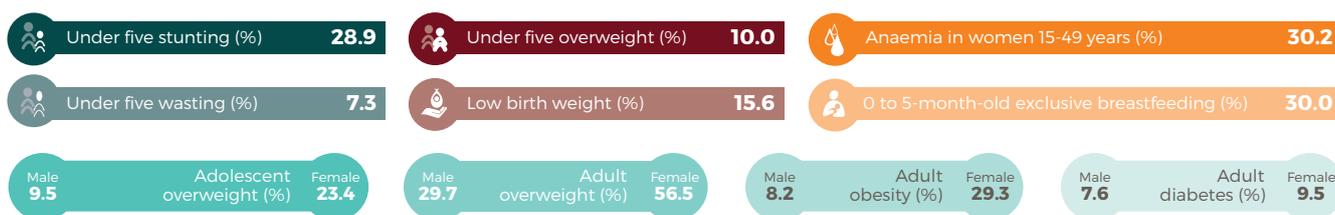
## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2019–2020



# Botswana



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



## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS

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

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

2014	Not available
2015	Not available
2016	52%
2017	Not available
2018	Not available
2019	55%
2020	Not available

### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

2014	Not available
2015	Not available
2016	61%
2017	Not available
2018	Not available
2019	86%
2020	Not available

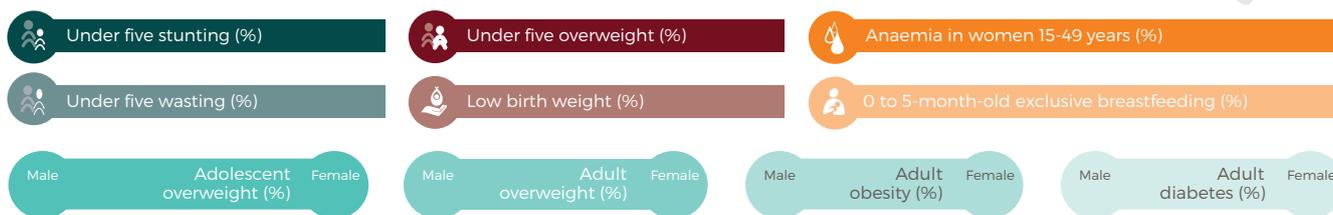
# Ecuador



**Joined:** ?? 2020

**Population:** ?? million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ECUADOR



## 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
2020	Not available

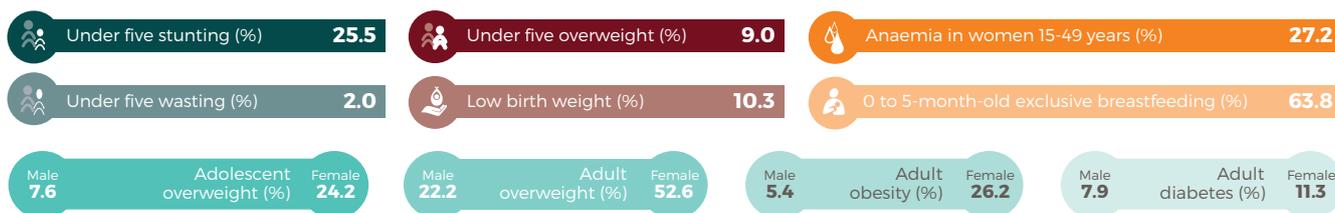
# Eswatini



**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

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
2020	Not available

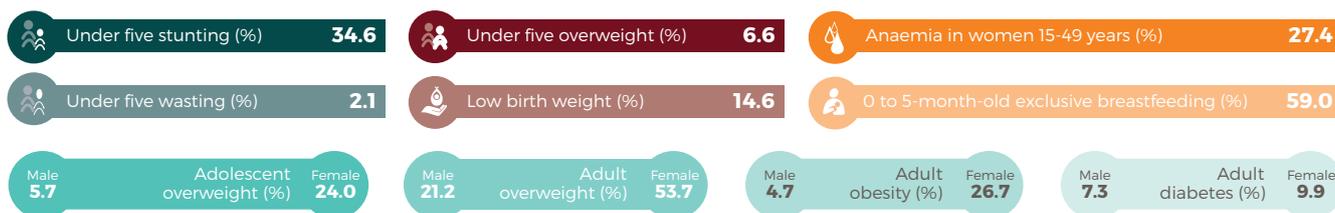
# Lesotho



**Joined:** July 2014

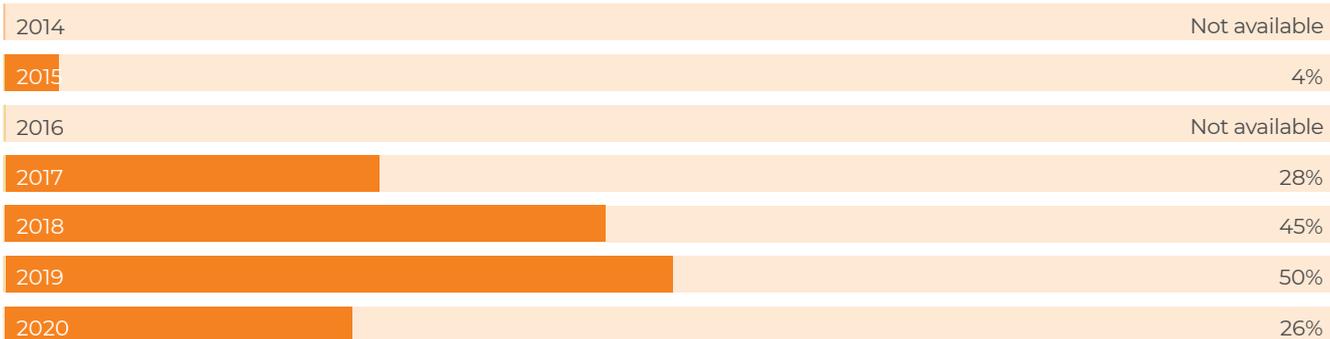
**Population:** 2.14 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/LESOTHO

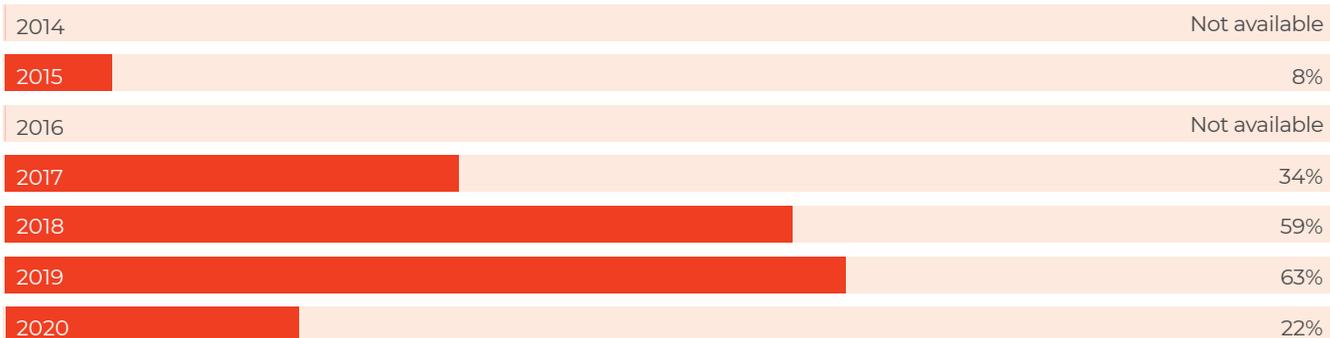


## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS

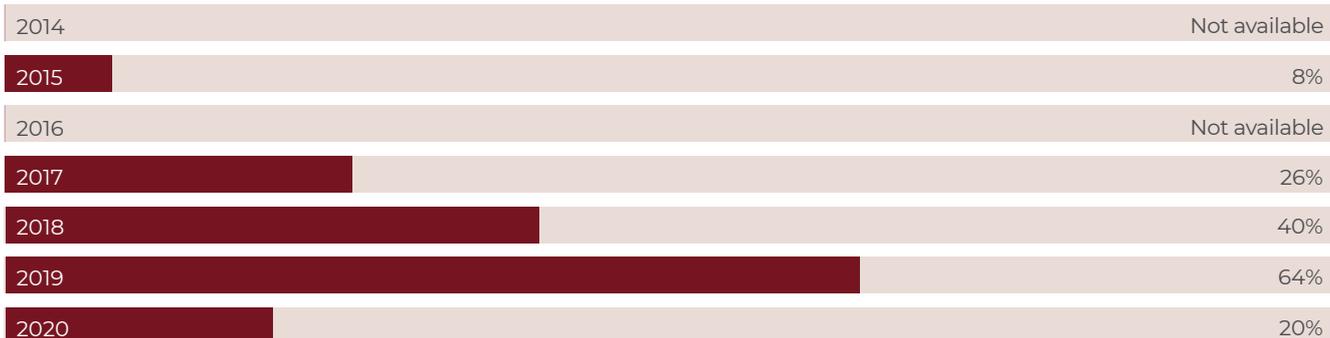
### Bringing people together into a shared space for action



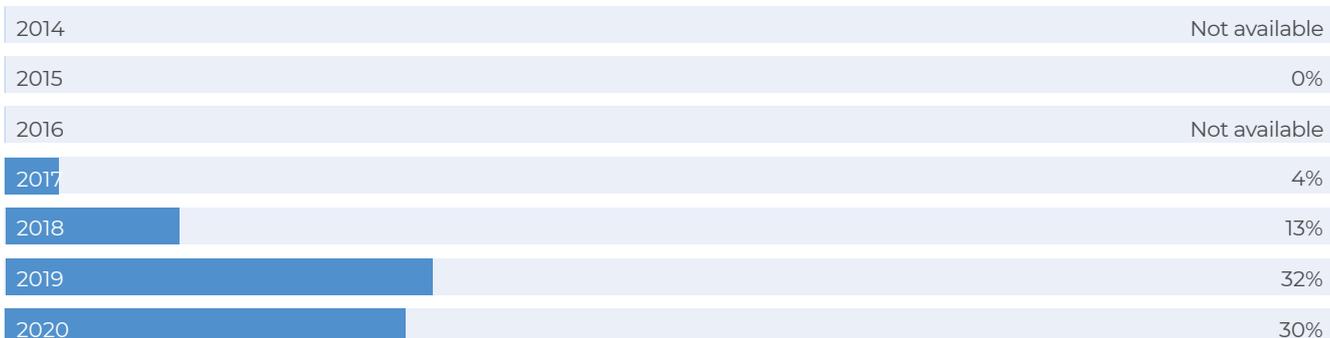
### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework



### Aligning actions around common results



### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation



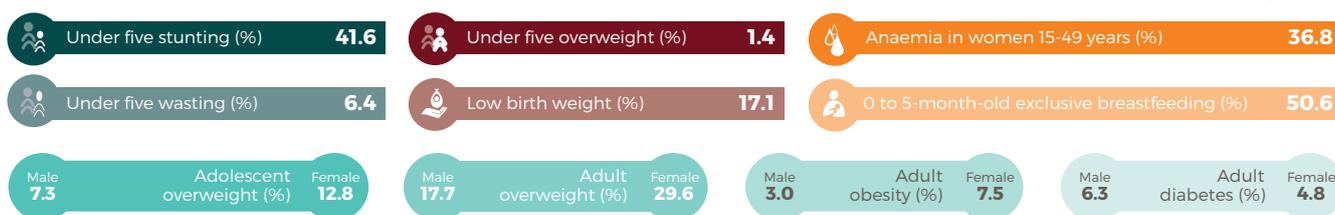
# Madagascar



**Joined:** February 2012

**Population:** 27.69 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MADAGASCAR

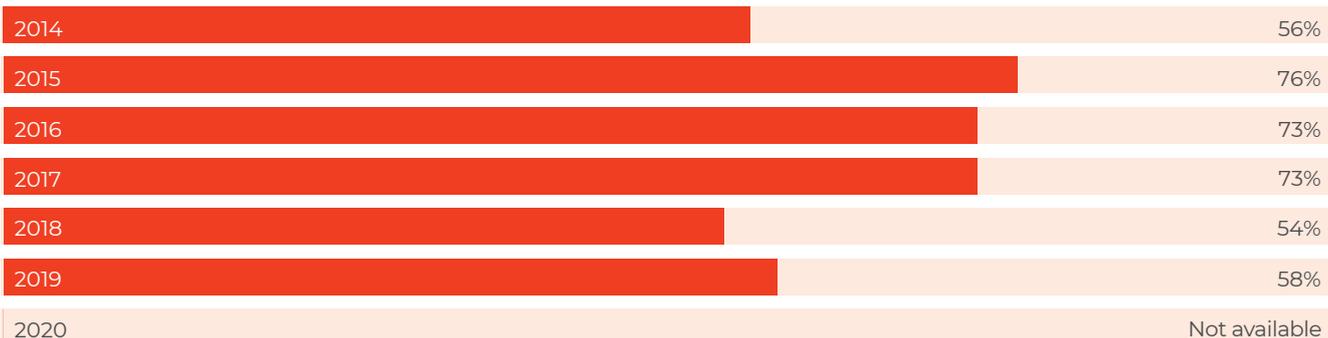


## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS

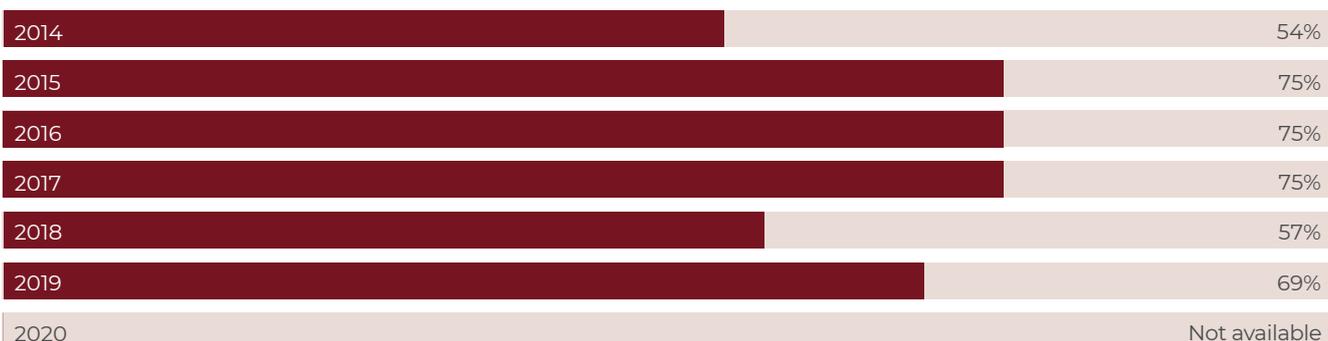
### Bringing people together into a shared space for action



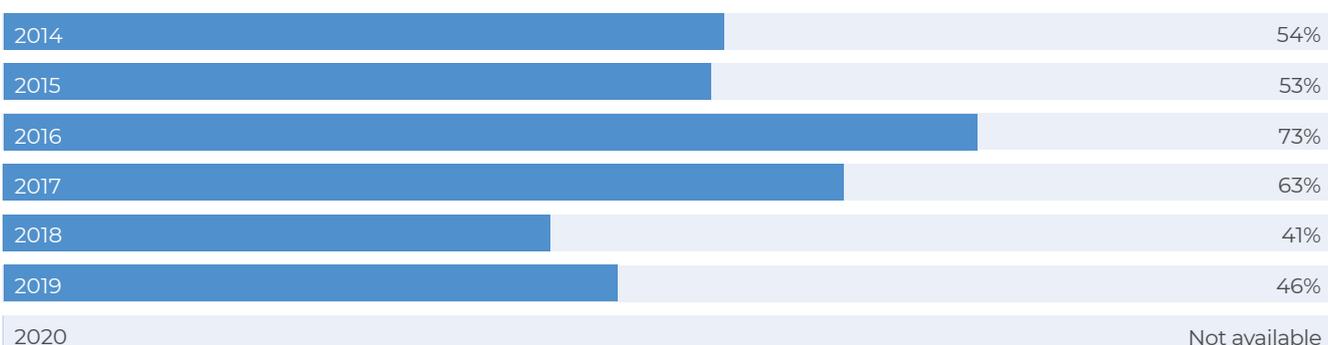
### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework



### Aligning actions around common results



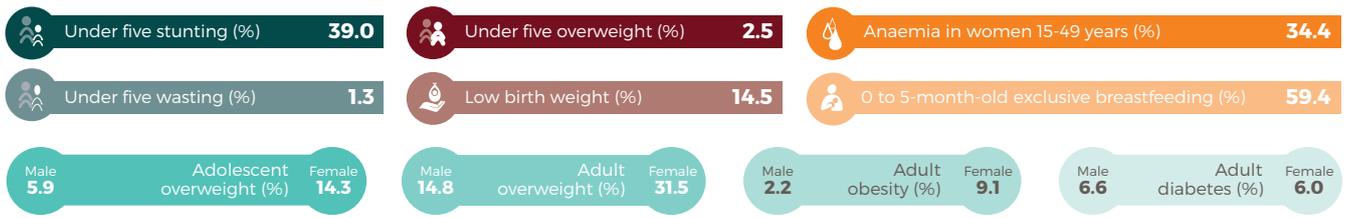
### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation



# Malawi



**Joined:** March 2011  
**Population:** 19.13 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MALAWI](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MALAWI)



## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS

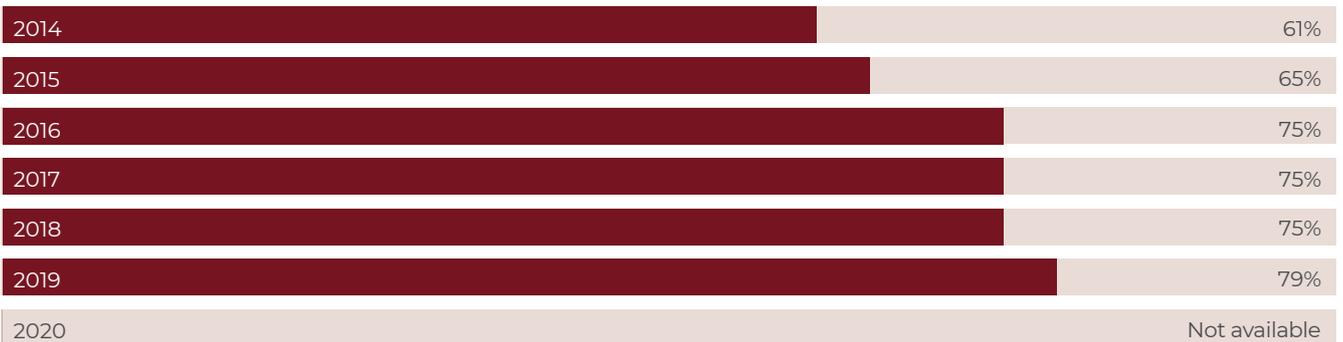
### Bringing people together into a shared space for action



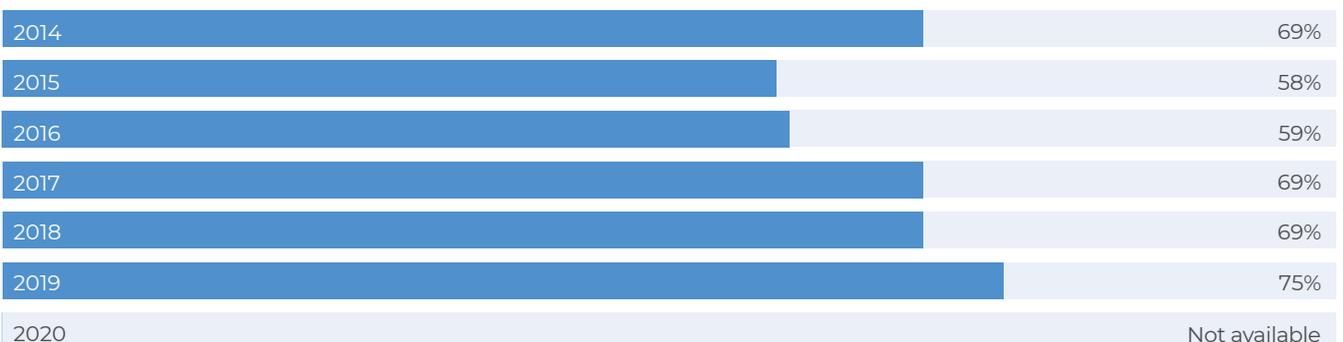
### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework



### Aligning actions around common results



### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation



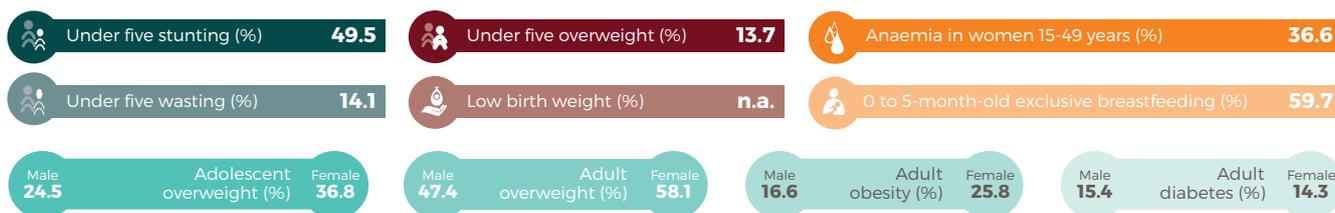
# Papua New Guinea



**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

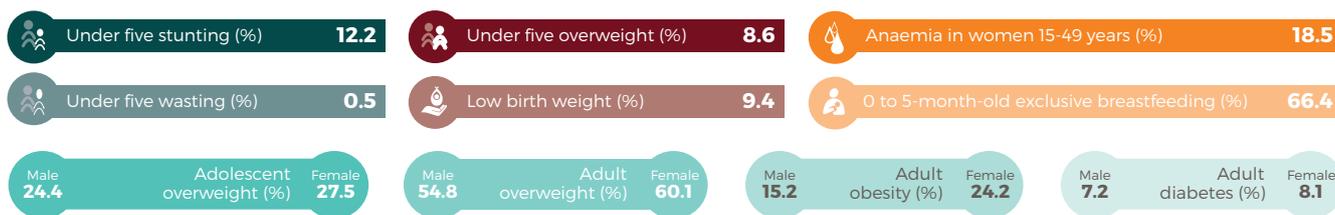
### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

2014	Not available
2015	Not available
2016	Not available
2017	Not available
2018	Not available
2019	23%
2020	Not available

# Peru



**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	96%
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

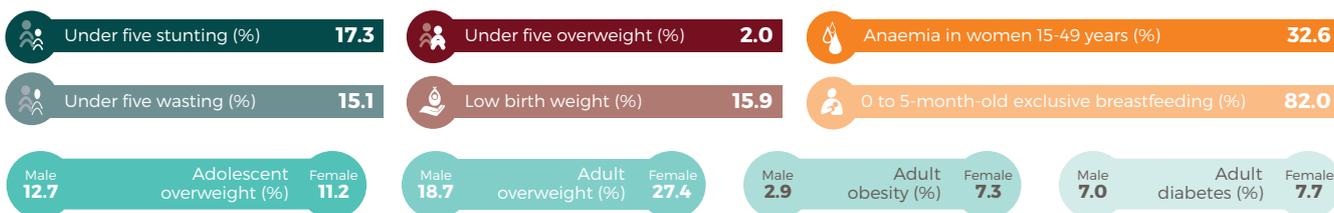
### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

2014	Not available
2015	Not available
2016	Not available
2017	Not available
2018	Not available
2019	70%
2020	Not available

# Sri Lanka

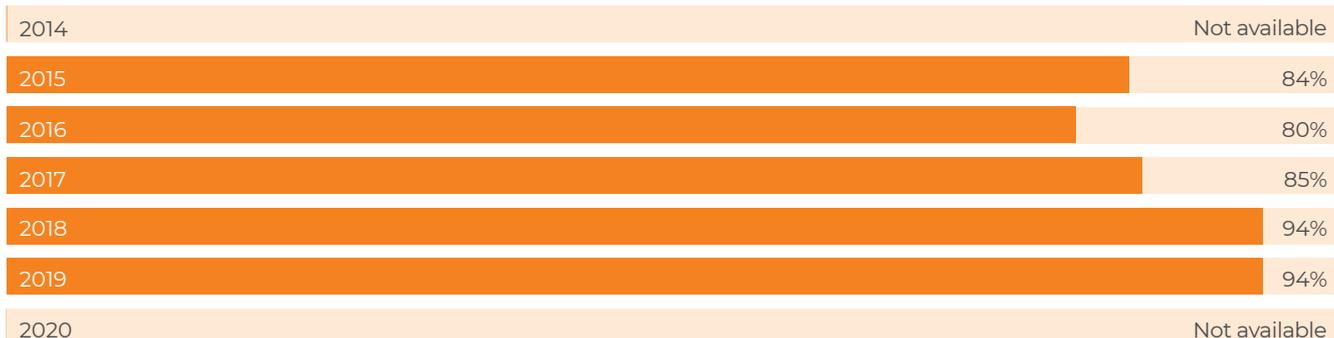


**Joined:** October 2012  
**Population:** 21.41 million  
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SRI-LANKA](http://SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SRI-LANKA)



## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS

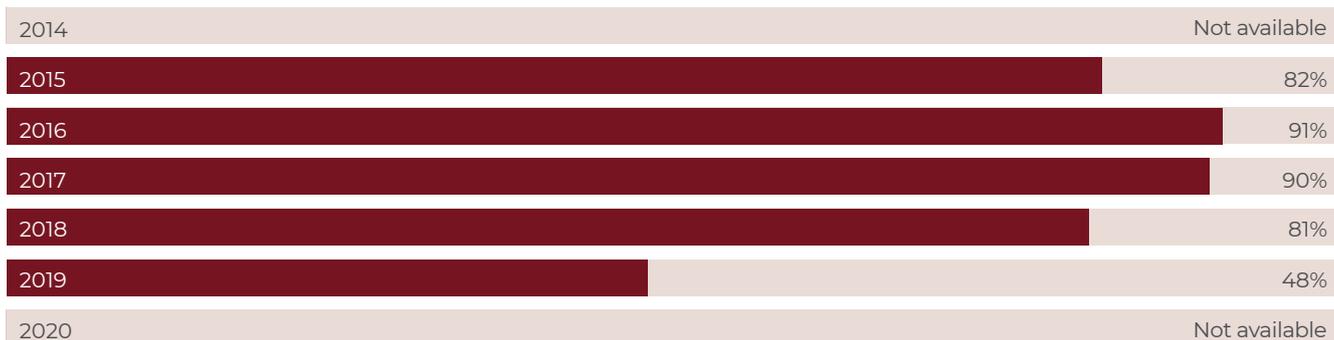
### Bringing people together into a shared space for action



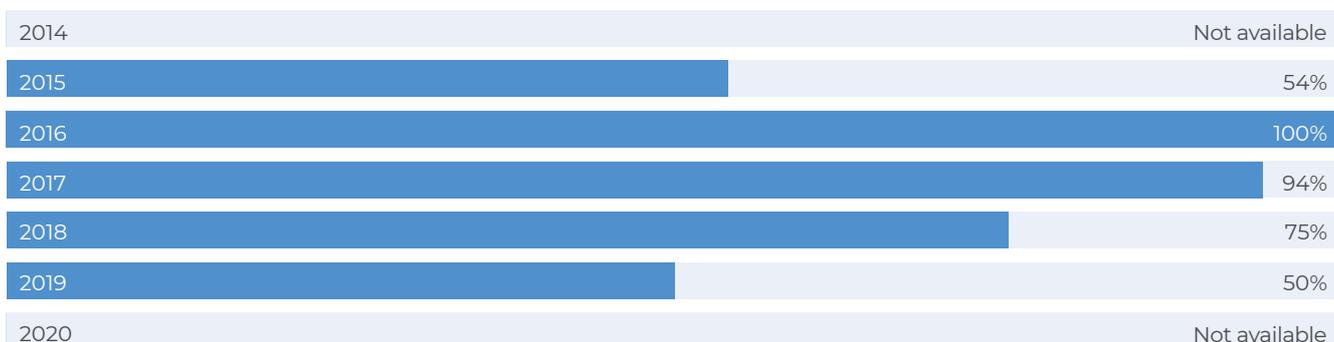
### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework



### Aligning actions around common results



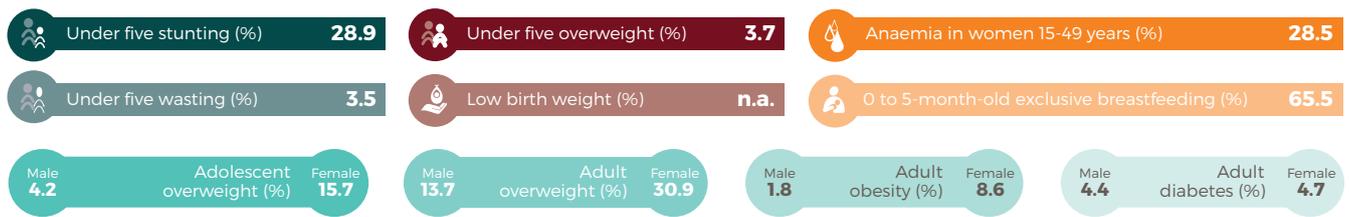
### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation



# Uganda



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



## INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS

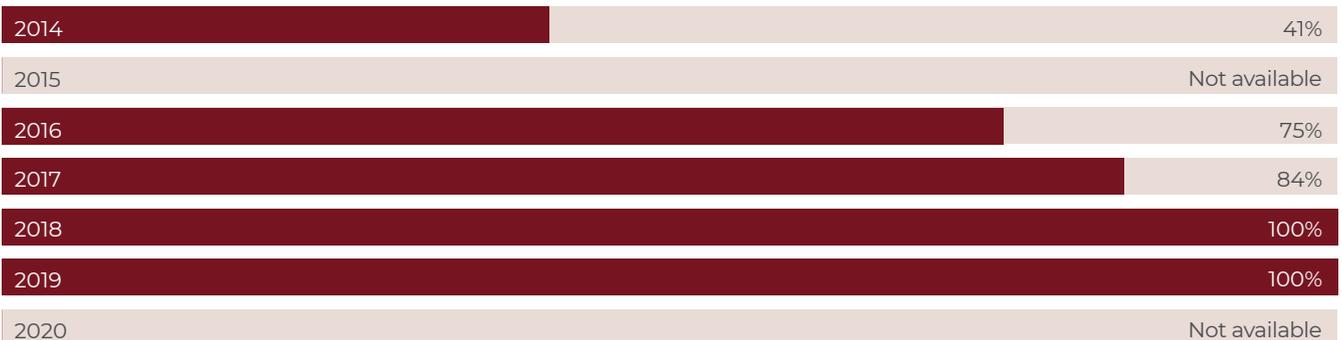
### Bringing people together into a shared space for action



### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework



### Aligning actions around common results



### Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

