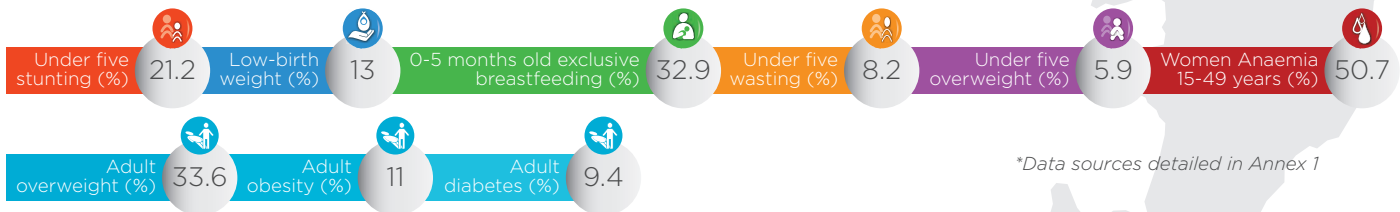




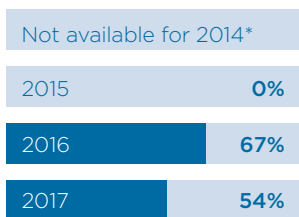
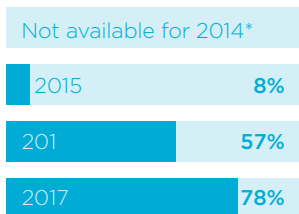
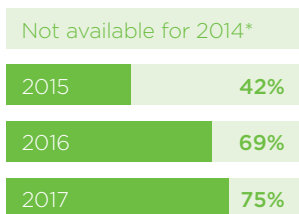
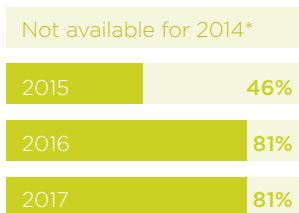
Joined: October 2013
Population: 4.7 million

Congo



*Data sources detailed in Annex 1

Institutional transformations in 2016-2017



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

On 11 April 2017, a national ad-hoc committee to combat malnutrition was established centrally, by memorandum, while awaiting a revision of the decree establishing a National Council to Combat Malnutrition (CNLM). The new committee groups together nutrition focal points identified within the Presidency, the Office of the Prime Minister, the Senate and National Assembly, sectoral ministries and UN agencies. It is coordinated by the

SUN focal point, the Minister and Secretary-General of the Presidency. It will be possible to incorporate the multi-stakeholder platform that exists within the context of the food and nutritional security component of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework into this committee. Additionally, improved participation of the private sector, civil society and donors will not begin until after the CNLM has been established.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

There are pro-nutrition legislation and sectoral strategies, however, these are not always followed up with the implementing regulations or the publicity necessary for them to be effective. There will be further analysis of existing legislation in 2017, through a diagnostic study of the national

nutrition situation. The Brazzaville Declaration and its roadmap were adopted by Central African states in November 2016, during a sub-regional workshop (organised jointly by the Congo and UNICEF) on repositioning nutrition as a factor of development in Central Africa.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The Strategic Framework to Combat Malnutrition by 2025, along with its 2016-2018 operational plan (which also has a monitoring and evaluation framework), was validated in 2016. Some activities are already being implemented but the start-up difficulties encountered by other programmes can be explained by the delayed start-up of CNLM activities. An evaluation of plan implementation is

scheduled for 2017, to assess the situation and form a three-year roadmap. An online portal documenting UN support to the SUN Movement was launched in 2017; an information system for gathering and analysing nutrition data needs to be put in place promptly, as this will enable support for plan implementation and stakeholder alignment.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Estimated costings for the 2016-2018 operational plan are in place but have not been followed up with a strategy for mobilising the necessary resources. There is ongoing advocacy work aimed at increasing the nutrition budgets of

the sectoral ministries, based largely on the results of a workshop to examine the level of mainstreaming of nutrition into the State budget. This workshop commenced on 7 July 2016 (using the SUN methodology).

2017-2018 PRIORITIES

- Validate the national policy to combat malnutrition;
- Carry out a diagnosis of the nutrition situation;
- Create a human resources capacity development plan for nutrition;
- Organise a workshop to evaluate operational plan implementation and to produce a roadmap;
- Revise the draft decree establishing the National Council to Combat Malnutrition;
- Produce resource mobilisation strategies and organise a donor roundtable;
- Establish a monitoring and evaluation system for nutrition;
- Organise a nutrition awareness day, with the private sector.