

National Actions for Zero Hunger

December 2015



A note from the ZHC team

This document is an informal overview of country-level actions, policies and programmes that are aligned with, inspired by, or connected to the Zero Hunger Challenge. It is not an official mapping or formal review, but for informational purposes only.

If you have further information about any of the activities described herein, please contact Ms. Ashley Baxstrom (ashley.baxstrom@undp.org).



Antigua & Barbuda

Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Health

Contact



2012-2015

Antigua & Barbuda are working with Zero Hunger, WFP, FAO, IICA, PAHO, & ECLAC through the framework of the Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative.

Officially launched Feb 2013 and focuses on school feeding, nutritional education and community gardens.

2016 Targets



Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
<p>As of Feb 2014 this programme is being used as a model by St Vincent & the Grenadines, Granada & St Lucia.</p> <p>At end of the 2-year programme, the government is looking to integrate learnings into long-term adaptation & share lessons with other countries</p>	<p>Open, government-backed national Zero Hunger Programme with Ministries of Health & Agriculture</p>	

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

Zero Hunger Education in Antigua & Barbuda – [Online Article](#)
Zero Hunger Challenge Nears End – [Online Video](#)



Argentina

Ministry of Health
Ministry of Human Rights

Contact

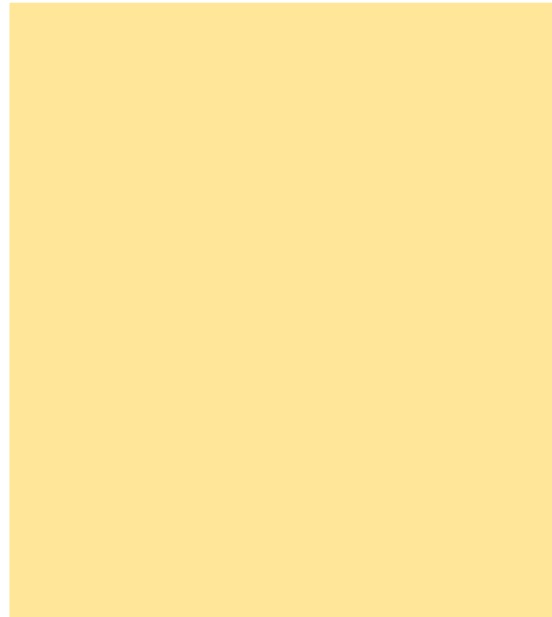


2012-2015

Led by the national ministries for Health and Human Rights, Argentina's Zero Hunger program is presently focusing on social programming, particularly nutrition, sanitation, and housing to help eliminate hunger in the country.

FAO announced that Argentina had reached the MDG goal of halving the proportion of hunger in March 2014, credit was given to the Programa Hambre Cero (Zero Hunger Programme).

2016 Targets



Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
<p>UNICEF worked with the Ministry in spring 2013 on coordination and evaluation of a nutrition-focused Zero Hunger Social Policy</p> <p>NGO work references being "close to zero hunger."</p>	<p>Human Rights Minister Edmundo Soria Vieta spoke in Dec. 2012 of a nutrition-focused Zero Hunger social policy, including giving food and fund cards to families in need.</p> <p>In 3 years the Zero Hunger program has assisted +20,000 children.</p>	

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

Argentina Hit's its Zero Hunger Goal – [Online Article](#)
El Programa Hambre Cero... - [Online Article](#)



Australia

Ministry of Environment

Contact



2012-2015

In June 2015, Environment Minister Greg Hunt announced a Zero Waste 2025 plan to cut in half the country's \$10b food waste bill. This initiative will work in line with "a country with zero waste, zero hunger and zero poverty."

2016 Targets and Milestones

Producing a Multi-party agreement to cut food waste through 2020.

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
The country is currently working with Think.Eat.Save UN campaign & local partner OzHarvest.	The government is currently working on a multi-party agreement to cut food waste through 2025.	

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

Halving our \$10 Billion Food Waste Bill – [Online Article](#)



People's Republic of Bangladesh – [SUN Country](#)

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW); Ministry of Food (MoF)

United States Agency for International Development (USAID); Department for International Development (DFID)

Contact



2012-2015

Bangladesh, as part of the FAO Regional Conference for Asia & the Pacific, is working with the UNFAO to understand how it could implement a national programme in line with the ZHC.

The first call for action was raised by the UN Youth and Student Association during an event on food waste in response to the Zero Hunger Challenge in June 2013.

2016 Targets

Following a 2014 visit to Brazil, the government launched a pilot project in partnership with the WFP to provide hot meals in schools. The programme encourages strong involvement of local communities, and purchases food from local women farmers.

The revision of the National Food Policy Plan of Action (NFP-PoA; 2008-2015) and Country Implementation Plan (CIP; 2010-2015) is ongoing.

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
<p>National Nutrition Communication and Advocacy Strategy is being developed</p> <p>Partners (Canada DFATD, DFID, EU, USAID, World Bank) have jointly helped draft the Common Narrative on Undernutrition to support advocacy efforts.</p>	<p>Bangladesh is working with FAO to develop a national Zero Hunger programme, taking lessons from the Brazilian experience.</p> <p>Two Policies, the Agriculture Extension Policy and the Social Protection and Food Security Policy, are already in place.</p>	<p>Recent monitoring shows that domestic contribution for nutrition has been significantly increasing.</p> <p>This is monitored by the Executive Committee of National Economic Council headed by the Ministries of Planning & Finance.</p>

Monitoring Processes

- The government is developing a draft multi-sectoral nutrition Common Results Framework (CRF), encompassing nutrition-sensitive sectoral indicators.
- Regular annual monitoring of nutrition activities exists under the MoHFW and the MoF.
- National monitoring reports are produced involving 17 partner ministries/agencies.

Featured Publications

Zero Hunger Project: School Phase – [Online Article](#)



Brazil

Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
World Food Programme (WFP)

Contact



2012 - 2015

The National Fome Zero Programme continues to lead in sharing experiences with other countries around the world. An Oxfam report states that the strategy has pulled 28 million people from hunger since its 2003 launch.

It focuses on access to food, tackling socio-economic inequality and fostering sustainable rural development in areas such as school meal programs, social protection, rural inclusion and poverty reduction.

2016 Targets

Due to the success of the Zero Hunger programme, the country is has gone beyond cutting extreme hunger in half by 2015.

Presently and in the future we can expect to see an increased emphasis on nutrition as the country faces new problems of weight gain and obesity.

34% of Brazilian adults are currently overweight, and another 18% are obese. Lowering these rates and diabetes rates are a top priority for 2016 and beyond.

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
<p>Brazil is a strong promoter of South-South cooperation, sharing its experience with countries in Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa.</p> <p>Partnership with FAO spans a wide array of ministries and governmental institutions.</p>		<p>In early 2015 Brazil set aside 17 million to put towards its partnership with FAO and the work to end hunger.</p>

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

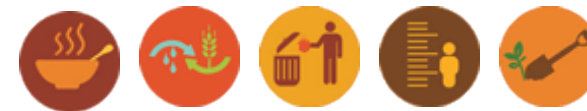
Brazil offers 17 million towards FAO & hunger related projects – [Online Article](#)
Dietary Guideline for the Brazilian Population – [Online Article](#)
Obesity in Brazil – [Online Article](#)



Cambodia - [SUN Country](#)

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); World Food Programme (WFP);
World Health Organization (WHO); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);
Clinton Health Access Initiative; Ministry of Health-Cambodia

Contact



2012 - 2015

Cambodia launched a national Zero Hunger Programme on 12 May 2015.

The National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2014 – 2018 (NSFSN) with a self-set goal of ending hunger by 2025, is an institutional platform that designs, implements and coordinates food security and nutrition policy measures.

This allows for the maximum sustainable impact on national food security, sustainable poverty reduction and new rural development.

2016 Targets

Future targets include enhancing access to food, improving the nutritional value of diets, supporting smallholders, boosting agricultural productivity, advancing climate change adaptation, & strengthening the resilience of those most in need.

The Road Map for Improving Nutrition (2014 – 2020) focuses specifically on nutrition & health.

The WFP and FAO focus on the empowerment of women in farming, education, health care & employment.

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
<p>CARD facilitates effective coordination, policy guidance, monitoring & information management for agriculture and rural development, social protection, food security and nutrition.</p> <p>The Technical Working Group (TWG) for Social Protection & Food Security and Nutrition receives support from WFP, FAO, UNICEF.</p>	<p>Cambodia's Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency (2014-18) has set a broad policy direction for improving food security & nutrition</p> <p>It identifies priorities for enhancing availability, improving access, and utilization of food.</p> <p>The NSFSN is also a policy instrument.</p>	<p>Efforts to track financial expenditure by the Ministry of Health in the analysis "Estimating health Expenditure in Cambodia – National Health Accounts Report (2012)"</p> <p>The analysis showed that 0.4% of the spending on health was spent on nutritional deficiencies.</p>

Monitoring Processes

- Monitoring of specific interventions and programs are carried out by implementing sectors and who report to CARD.
- CARD follows up with sector ministries to compile reports and assess the overall impact on the NSFSN goal and objectives. It also publishes an annual M&E report for the NSFSN.
- CARD organizes annual NSFSN progress workshop to discuss the M&E report to inform policymakers & development partners

Featured Publications

Empower women to Achieve Zero Hunger – [Online Video](#)
Launch of Zero Hunger Initiative – [Online Article](#)
Cambodia to Eliminate Hunger by 2025 – [Online Article](#)



China

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact



2012 - 2015

Having achieved MDG1, China has been encouraged by the FAO to further its efforts in line with the ZHC.

World Food Day celebrations with WFP in 2013 featured Chinese actress Ni Ni, who called for everyone to join the ZHC.



2016 Targets



Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
Chinese activists are also promoting a “Clean Your Plate” campaign to encourage reduction of food waste.		

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

“Lets Join the Zero Hunger Challenge” – [Online Article](#)
FAO hails China’s success in achieving MGD1 – [Online Article](#)



Cote d'Ivoire – SUN Country

UNICEF
WFP
WHO

Contact



2012 - 2015

As part of its involvement in the ECOWAS Zero Hunger Initiative, and in partnership with sister UN Agencies (UNICEF, WHO, WFP), Cote d'Ivoire was assisted to establish multi-sectoral SUN secretariat to advance food and nutrition security with focus on nutrition sensitive agriculture, social protection and the right to adequate food.

The government is being supported to include nutrition in all national and sectoral plans of the country.

2016 Targets

Côte d'Ivoire has updated its 2010 national nutrition policy and has developed the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan 2016-2020.

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
Côte d'Ivoire reaps the benefits of an awareness raising & communication strategy to improve nutrition at the nat'l level. Advocacy for the allocation of resources to nutrition related actions continues. Private sector and scientific community networks exist but their capacities need strengthening. The civil society and academia platforms have been launched.	There is legislation that supports nutrition, including marketing of breast-milk substitutes, maternal leave, campaigning against iodine deficiencies, fortification of oil and flour, school canteens. A number of sectoral policies have nutrition objectives (health, agriculture, social protection, education, environment).	Preparation of long-term financial strategies is underway. Several costed sectoral plans exist, both for implementing the common results framework and for improving financial capacities. The government will contribute to 15% of the total cost the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan.

Monitoring Processes

- The common results framework has been finalized and costed. Identification and definition of the roles and tasks of stakeholders and capacity-building interventions is underway.
- A follow-up and evaluation system with commonly agreed indicators has been defined. Some indicators have already been monitored by the sectoral programs. The challenges that lay ahead include: Implementation of the national nutrition policy and of the multi-sectoral plan; alignment between the actions undertaken and the planned activities in these two documents; and the centralization of actions conducted at the sectoral level.

Featured Publications



The Gambia – [SUN Country](#)

Ministry of Agriculture

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); African Union

Contact



2012 - 2015

Committed to Zero Hunger 2025 as part of the AU, the government of The Gambia is working on a Zero Hunger/Zero Malnutrition goal, of which it has stated the UN is a key partner.

Key initiatives include “Back to the land” and “Eat what you grow and grow what you eat,” to set up to invest in family farming production; both declared vital to the eradication of hunger and poverty.

The Gambia seeks to improve the involvement of ministries mandated on nutrition. Thematic sub-groups have been established: Maternal and Child Health Nutrition; Micronutrient Deficiency Control; Information, Education and Communication; Monitoring and Evaluation and Resource Mobilization).

2016 Targets

The government launched a Vision 2016 Initiative to spur momentum towards achieving zero hunger in line with the African Union, focusing on national food security & nutrition, resource preservation & restoration.

Moving forward, the Minister of Agriculture stated in December 2014 that the rising population is one of the factors that may hinder the realization of zero hunger drive in the country.

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
A multi-sectoral Nutrition Technical Advisory Committee was established in 2012. It's made of stakeholders from the public sector, civil society & development partners. TANGO is a body of NGOs with around 80 nat'l & int'l members to influence policy and decision-makers who galvanize efforts for scaling up nutrition in the country.	The Gambia updated its National Nutrition Policy (2010-2020) (NNP) and validated a costed National Nutrition Strategic Plan (2011-2015) (NNSP). A new Food Safety and Quality Act (2011) was enacted and the Food Safety & Quality Authority is working to implement the Act.	UNICEF and the World Bank are the main investors in nutrition-specific programs along with an allocation of government funds. Mechanisms to track available resources are available within NaNA . The Gambia recognizes the importance of tracking nutrition-specific expenditure besides health and the need to map nutrition financing.

Monitoring Processes

- To monitor progress against the NNP and NNSP, the Gambia has developed a monitoring and evaluation framework for 2011-2015.
- The NNSP and the NNP will soon be reviewed. The review of both documents will lead to the development of a strategic plan for nutrition, which will be the CRF that aligns sectoral programs and builds capacity in The Gambia, for implementation of their nutrition programs.
- A National Nutrition Communication Strategy has been finalized to align communications efforts for all stakeholders.

Featured Publications

UN is Key Partner to Zero Malnutrition Goal – [Online Article](#)



Germany

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact



2012 - 2015

The German government is supporting the ECOWAS regional Zero Hunger Initiative through funding and support to the UNFAO.

2016 Targets

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications



Ghana

Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Contact



2012 - 2015

The national government emphasized its commitment to nutrition, food security and right to food at the opening of the ECOWAS Zero Hunger Initiative workshop.

Ghana to become the first sub-Saharan African country to cut in half the proportion of its people who suffer from hunger.

Ghana now as seen as role model for other countries, such as India, which are starting their own zero hunger campaigns.

2016 Targets

As part of its work within the ECOWAS ZHI, work is in progress with Ministry of Food and Agriculture and SUN in Ghana to identify gaps in multi-sectoral collaboration and coordination for integrating nutrition into national agricultural investment plans (METASIP).

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
<p>Political commitment at the highest level of government.</p> <p>One representative of Ghana's Food and Agriculture Organization credited the strong political commitment to this effort at the highest level of government.</p>	<p>Ghana has completed its first multi-sectoral national nutrition policy (NNP).</p> <p>This policy is currently being translated into a national nutrition scale up plan with all sectors being asked to scale up nutrition in their development plans by aligning to the policy objectives and policy measures.</p>	<p>Ghana has begun developing an expenditure tracking system. A draft framework still needs to be populated. The planning and costing process is on-going.</p> <p>Ghana is also developing a resource mobilization strategy to secure sustainable funding for the national nutrition scale up plan.</p>

Monitoring Processes

- The Cross Sectoral Planning Group (CSPG), a well structured multi-sectoral platform (MSP), is in place with support from six working groups, each with Terms of Reference.
- These groups include representation from key government, United Nations (UN), civil society organization (CSO), academia, business and donor networks.
- The Business Network is not yet fully operational, however, the private sector continues to be engaged by different stakeholders in their programs.

Featured Publications

ECOWAS Zero Hunger Initiative Workshop Opens – [Online Article](#)
Ghana Achieves “Zero Hunger” – [Online Article](#)
Ghana: President of the Republic of Ghana and the President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies Visit Rome HQ, Celebrate WFP's Work – [Online Article](#)





2012 - 2015

Grenada created a national Zero Hunger program modeled after that of Antigua & Barbuda (with assistance from FAO) in February 2014.

A Donors' Conference was held in February 2015 which focused on knowledge expansion amongst participating stakeholders; endorsing an actionable framework; establish small-scale, backyard and school gardening to increase availability; improving nutrition & health; strengthen school feeding; promote Food-based Dietary Guidelines.

2016 Targets



Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
		<p>German contributions of US\$1.67 million from its international climate initiative (IKI) to support sector reforms in the Grenadian energy sector.</p>

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

Region Looks to Zero Hunger Program – [Online Article](#)
 Donors Conference of Zero Hunger – [Online Article](#)
 Germany contributes EC\$4.5 million to Grenada's electricity sector reform – [Online Article](#)
 Achieving Zero Hunger – [Online Article](#)

Guatemala – SUN Country

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact



2012 - 2015

The government initiative Pacto Hambre Cero is especially focused on malnutrition in children and mothers and works within the framework of the Hunger-Free Latin America and Caribbean Initiative.

The Vice President has called for regional governors to strengthen their action plans in this final year; a progress review from January 2015 showed 85% implementation of programming. The President's presentation of last year's work show that malnutrition was down 1.7 %.

2016 Targets

The Pacto Hambre Cero programme aims to reduce the percentage of chronic malnutrition in children under five by 10% during the Presidency (by 2016).

The 2012-2016 national Government established the Plan for the Zero Hunger Pact (PPHO) in which all state sectors have committed to reducing chronic child undernutrition and reducing the mortality of severely undernourished children under five years of age.

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
<p>The Guatemalan government works with the Canadian government and WFP to implement childhood and pregnancy nutrition programs.</p> <p>Guatemala also has a working relationship with USAID & the US Department of State.</p> <p>The government has signed numerous agreements with FAO to advance action.</p>	<p>The Act on the National System for Food Security provides the political and institutional framework to define the system's central and decentralized bodies. So does the National Strategy for Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition (ENRDC) and the Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition (PESAN 2012-2016).</p>	<p>Since 2012, Guatemala has implemented an integrated accounting system to allow online viewing of the use of resources in real-time. To monitor the progress of the PPHO's physical goals and the decentralized expenses, SESAN defined 106 indicators and coordinated all the monitoring systems in SIMON.</p>

Monitoring Processes

- A report of November 2013 stated the programme has been 60% implemented.
- The National Council for Food Security and Nutrition is the body for management and making political decisions; it is presided over by the Vice President.
- The Council is made up of eight Ministries, 3 central government secretariats, one municipal entity, 5 civil society representatives and 2 business sector representatives.
- The Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN) coordinates the actions of the different stakeholders and institutions involved.

Featured Publications

- Who Is Otto Perez Molina? – [Online Article](#)
- Guatemala redobla sus esfuerzos para erradicar el hambre incorporándose a Mesoamérica Sin Hambre – [Online Article](#)
- Como un genio será recordado Ricardo Bressani – [Online Article](#)
- Demandan a gobernadores de Guatemala fortalecer acciones del Pacto Hambre Cero – [Online Article](#)
- U.S. Pledges to Support Government of Guatemala's "Zero Hunger Plan" – [Online Article](#)



Honduras

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact



2012 - 2015

The government Better Life Programme (El Programa Vida Mejor) is focused specifically on supporting vulnerable families, through numerous interventions to achieve zero hunger.

The government's goal is to bring 850,000 families living in poverty a better life through the implementation of various changes in their quality of life."

2016 Targets

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
<p>The First Lady with WFP hosted a Zero Hunger walk with over 60,000 participants.</p> <p>More than 50 businesses made a pact to fight hunger and malnutrition.</p>		

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

Hunger Challenge Honduras: "Zero Hunger Walk 2014" – [Online Article](#)
Zero Hunger Walk Honduras 2014 – [Online Article](#)



India

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact



2012 - 2015

Prime Minister Modi has expressed interest to the UN and FAO about learning more about Brazil's Zero Hunger programme as a potential model for national action in India; particular areas of focus would include food security, small farmers, school meals, and local procurement.

Renowned scientist M.S. Swaminathan made public calls for India to face the challenge of zero hunger and is leading academic and scientific efforts to support zero hunger, esp. in regards to agriculture, soils and bio fortification.

2016 Targets



Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
<p>Multiple civil society campaigns are also occurring, including a signature drive from the YES Bank and the Nine is Mine children's advocacy campaign.</p> <p>The UN in India leads a dedicated campaign for the Zero Hunger Challenge in India; it was launched in Dehli with the UN Res. Coord & FAO rep and Deputy Rep. from UNICEF India</p>	<p>A National Food Security bill is currently being worked in Parliament, having passed a vote in the lower house.</p>	

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

"Zero stunting" initiative by M.S. Swaminathan Research Center to curb stunting in Maharashtra – [Online Article](#)
Local Solutions to a Global Challenge: How India can usher in Zero Hunger – [Online Article](#)
Parliament converted into arena of combat, zero hunger, environmental degradation are challenges: President – [Online Article](#)
Government supports Zero Hunger initiative, states Naidu - [Online Article](#)
Poverty-induced undernutrition serious challenge: Swaminathan – [Online Article](#)
Soil health and zero hunger challenge – [Online Article](#)



Indonesia - SUN Country

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact



2012 - 2015

Following the FAO regional conference for Asia and the Pacific, Indonesia stated its intent to launch a national Zero Hunger Challenge Campaign.

The multi-sector platform approach of the Movement has been accommodated in the RPJMN 2015-2019.

The Government has set five indicators (anemia, stunting, wasting, obesity, exclusive breastfeeding) as a reference for all stakeholders contributing to the acceleration of nutrition improvement.

2016 Targets

The forthcoming RAN-PG 2015-19 is in the process of being developed on undernutrition & overnutrition.

The Central Government has committed to allocate 5% of the state budget to the health sector in 2016.

There is also an increase in the budget allocation in 2016 to the ministries involved in nutrition sensitive interventions (Public Works and Public Housing, Education and Culture, Agriculture, Family Planning and Gender Empowerment).

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
Culture Decree No. 37/2014 is run by an Expert Team with stakeholders from government, business, United Nations (UN) agencies, international partner network, community and social orgs, professional orgs, academia, and mass media.	The National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 states the outcomes of nutrition relevant programs. Government Regulation No. 17/2015 on Food and Nutrition Security regulation mandates the Government at national and local level to decentralize and implement the National Food and Nutrition Action Plan (RAN-PG).	The Government has a long-term budget plan as indicated in the RPJMN 2015-2019, Budget mapping and financial tracking of nutrition-related activities across government agencies has been under taken and those of the non-government sectors is still underway.

Monitoring Processes

- The RAN-PG (2011-15) currently provides the Common Results Framework (CRF) for all stakeholders in Indonesia to align their support.
- The Regional Action Plan on Food and Nutrition (RAD-PG) 2011- 2015 has been developed in all the 34 provinces and brings together stakeholders at sub-national level.
- The RAN-PG (2015-2019) will include all programs carried out by ministries/agencies as well as donors, UN agencies, civil society, and business.
- Once it has been finalized, it will be used as a reference for local governments (provincial and district) to formulate their new RAD-PG's.

Featured Publications

Conquering hunger – [Online Article](#)
Indonesia Dukung 'Zero Hunger Challenge Campaign' – [Online Article](#)



Ireland

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact



2012 - 2015

Ireland aligned itself with the ZHC in Sept 2014. They devote 20% of Irish Aid funding to actions to end hunger, focusing on malnutrition.

Ireland is a leader in the 1,000 Days and SUN Movements. It is investing in support for smallholder farmers, particularly in research and around climate change, working to innovate conservation and sustainable agriculture. Ireland has committed to share expertise, experience and resources for Zero Hunger.

2016 Targets

The Taoiseach in 2013 committed Ireland to doubling development funding for nutrition by 2020.

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
<p>The government takes action through its work via Irish Aid, its support to the SUN Movement and Thousand Days, and strong political advocacy.</p> <p>The Minister of Foreign Affairs Charles Flanagan participated the 2014 UNGA and this year the President, Mr. Michael D. Higgins participated.</p>		

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

Sustainable Agricultural Practices Offset the Negative Impact of Climate Change in Malawi - [Online Article](#)
The UN's Zero Hunger Challenge sets out five key targets to end hunger – [Online Article](#)



Italy

FAO
WFP

Contact



2012 - 2015

Italy continually expresses strong political support for the Zero Hunger Challenge.

They recently presented the Secretary-General with the Milan Declaration, which includes a commitment to Zero hunger, at the UNGA. They also hosted the Secretary-General at World Food Day celebrations and UN's theme "achieving Zero Hunger" at the Expo Milano this year.

2016 Targets



Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications



Jamaica

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact



2012 - 2015

Government in 2013 underscored its June commitment to FAO's call for eradicating hunger in Latin-America & the Caribbean by 2025.

The 10-year-old Eat Jamaican campaign is being reorganized through a Zero Hunger programme; it will focus on food security, rural development and poverty eradication, through wealth creation in the area of primary value added agriculture.

2016 Targets



Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

JAS Supports New Measures to Fight Praedial Larceny – [Online Article](#)
Jamaica backs FAO call for a hunger-free world – [Online Article](#)



Kenya – SUN Country

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact



2012 - 2015

Kenya announced that it was starting a programme similar to Brazil's Fome Zero in November 2012, in the wake of CFS 39.

ZHC participant organization World Vision's Kenya chapter is working in country to combat climate change (particularly in relation to agriculture) and support smallholders, via the ZHC.

The ZHC launched locally on the International Day for Eradication of Poverty, in cooperation with local UN offices.

2016 Targets

The Multi-sectoral Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat does not yet exist as the policy is not validated, however, a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder road map is under development to anchor nutrition coordination at the highest level.

Following the formation of the SUN Business Network in Jan 2015, Kenya now has four networks in place: the Civil Society Alliance (CSA), Businesses, Donors, and UN Networks. Discussions are ongoing regarding the establishment of an academic platform.

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
<p>The Nutrition Interagency Coordinating Committee (NICC) coordinates nutrition-specific interventions.</p> <p>The NICC involves five ministries, the UN, civil society and academia, and is assisted by a SUN Committee and coordination team, composed of the nine ministries that signed up to the KFNSP.</p>	<p>The Food and Nutrition Security Policy was endorsed in 2012 by nine ministries.</p> <p>Recently, efforts have been geared towards inclusion of nutrition in the curriculum from Early Childhood Development to High School and in drafts of the Health Bill and Health Policy 2030.</p>	<p>Ministries of Gender and Health have nutrition lines and financial tracking systems.</p> <p>A four-year Nutrition Resilience Program worth €19 million has been granted by the EU to improve maternal and child nutrition and will be implemented by UNICEF and the Government. The DFID multiyear plan for nutrition (2012-2015) equaled \$USD 30 million.</p>

Monitoring Processes

- The National Nutrition Action Plan (NNAP) 2012–2017 serves as a Common Results Framework (CRF) for the Ministries of Health and Agriculture.
- In 2014, 66% of Kenya's counties developed related nutrition action plans.
- Discussions are ongoing to identify key indicators and programs that different ministries can engage in. Policy analysis and financial tracking to determine the nutrition sensitivity of sectors will inform this process and help define what needs to be aligned.
- Recently, a National Information Platform for Nutrition (NIPN) feasibility assessment was jointly conducted with the EU.

Featured Publications

International World Food Day: Zero Hunger and the Power of Cooperatives – [Online Article](#)



Lao PDR – [SUN Country](#)

National Nutrition Committee (NNC); Ministry of Health;
National Food & Nutrition Security Technical Working Group;
The Development Partners (DP) Nutrition Group; UNICEF; European Union; SUN Civil Society Alliance in Lao PDR;

Contact



2012 - 2015

Lao PDR launched a national Zero Hunger Challenge (in line with the FAO Asia-Pacific Regional ZHC) in May 2015 to end hunger and malnutrition by 2025.

Lao PDR's existing national mechanisms for food security and nutrition will be coordinated across sectors to create a more positive impact for the poor and vulnerable, in the context of the Zero Hunger Challenge goals.

2016 Targets

Two post 2016 “nutrition-relevant” policies/strategies include:

1. Agriculture & Rural development Strategy 2015-2025
2. Maternal, Newborn and Child health Strategy 2016-2025

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
<p>The Nat'l Nutrition Committee (NNC) is the multi-sectoral platform (MSP) for Lao PDR.</p> <p>It brings together reps from 4 ministries, sectors, depts and agencies to ensure effective coordination and collaboration for food and nutrition at the national level.</p>	<p>The framework for achieving the ZHC is provided by two policy documents: the National Nutrition Strategy & Plan of Action 2010-2015 (NNS-PA 2015) and the National Nutrition Policy 2020.</p> <p>As the current strategy expires in 2015, stakeholders are in the process developing the National Nutrition Strategy 2025 & Plan of Action 2020 (NNS-PA 2025).</p>	<p>A preliminary cost-benefit analysis & modelling for the NNS-PA 2015 was conducted in 2013 by the UN & included in the recommendations of the NNS-PA 2025 development.</p> <p>Tracking and accounting of finances for nutrition is of high priority for Lao PDR, their partners are committed to providing support to find solutions that are best suited for the country context.</p>

Monitoring Processes

- The new NNS-PA 2025 will be the key guiding document on nutrition policy and programming and is the Common Results Framework (CRF).
- The NNS-PA 2025 will be finalized by the end of 2015 with a logical matrix, plan of action built around the matrix and a monitoring and evaluation plan.
- Dedicated task forces have been created to support the development of three main sectors: health and water, sanitation and hygiene; education; and agriculture. The taskforces will also support the integration of the CRF into relevant sector plans with nutrition-sensitive objectives and targets.

Featured Publications

Five Asia-Pacific countries consider implementation of a regional Zero Hunger Challenge – [Online Article](#)



Malawi – SUN Country

Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Gender, Information, Civic Education and Local Government;
The Civil Society Alliance in Malawi (CSONA); United States Agency for International Development (USAID);
Irish Aid; National Fortification Alliance; Concern Worldwide; National Nutrition Committee (NNC)

Contact



2012 - 2015

The Government announced intent to start a Zero Hunger-style program after CFS 39 (November 2012); they welcomed ZHC in a statement in October regarding GA agenda item 25: Agricultural Development and Food Security.

Discussions with FAO and the EU were held in March 2013 to develop a program (after the Brazilian model). An official statement delivered by the Perm. Rep. to the UN on Agenda Item 25: “welcomes the United Nations Secretary-General’s Zero Hunger Challenge, launched in 2012, which has given and will continue to provide sound policy options in addressing food security in Malawi.”

2016 Targets



Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
The National Nutrition Committee (NNC) is the convening body for coordinating action on nutrition & provides guidance on the implementation of the National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan (NNPSP). Other coordination structures include the Cabinet Committee, Parliamentary Committee, Principal Secretaries Committee, & the Govt Development Partners Committee.	The overarching policy and strategic plan for Malawi is the NNPSP (2007-2015). The Food and Nutrition Act is currently being finalised by the Government which will provide guidance on adequate nutrition, standards for food fortification and food labelling guidelines.	Malawi developed a financial tracking system to provide info on current & forecasted resources with projections and gaps. The resource tracking system captures financing commitments and enables increased alignment. Malawi also launched the Cost of Hunger report; now used as a tool for resource mobilization.

Monitoring Processes

- Malawi has a clear program with specific strategies aligned to the NNPSP.
- A nat’l level monitoring & evaluation framework is in place with clear defined indicators to guide the roll out of the NNPSP. It has already taken effect in 70% of districts.
- To ensure timely reporting, the govt developed a web-based database, linked from district to national level.
- Progress is also tracked through routine monitoring surveys including demographic health surveys and multiple indicator cluster surveys.

Featured Publications

Driving Towards Zero Hunger In Malawi - [Online Article](#)
Malawi: Ending Hunger and Malnutrition in Malawi - [Online Article](#)
Malawi has the potential to produce more food for export – [Online Article](#)
Int’l World Food Day: Zero Hunger and the Power of Cooperatives – [Online Article](#)



Mali – [SUN Country](#)

Contact



National Nutrition Council (CNN); Inter-sectoral Technical Nutrition Committee (CTIN);
 Technical Secretariat (ST); Nutrition Coordination Unit; Cornell University; UNICEF; European Union; WHO;
 Ministry of Health; Ministry of Agriculture; Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH); Africa Nutrition Security Partnership (ANSP)

2012 - 2015

In line with the ECOWAS Zero Hunger Initiative, Mali was supported to develop a nutrition resilience project for funding by the German Government (US\$200,000).

The project integrated elements of the ZHI under the framework of the national agricultural investment plan. Various stakeholders were involved in the deliberation process in Mali.

A Nutrition Coordination Unit was created in March 2015, by decree of the Prime Minister.

2016 Targets

Nutrition is an integral part of 2012-2017 Strategic framework for growth and poverty reduction (CSCR).

A chronic malnutrition prevention strategy is also being developed.

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
An analysis of the government's commitments to nutrition, and its monitoring plan, has been made by the civil society alliance. Other partners include WHO, UNICEF, Cornell University, REACH, and ANSP.	The National Nutrition Policy was officially launched in June 2014. The steering bodies include: the National Nutrition Council (CNN) responsible for planning and coordinating the PNN; the Inter-sectoral Technical Nutrition Committee (CTIN) in charge of steering; and monitoring the PNN the Technical Secretariat (ST) in charge of facilitating & preparing CTIN meetings.	The Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan has been budgeted; though detailed analysis of the financing deficits has yet to be made. The budget needs to be discussed with the ministries concerned and a budget line created for nutrition to replace the individual lines already existing in the sectoral budgets.

Monitoring Processes

- The multi-sectoral action plan budgeted was officially launched in June 2014.
- This includes a Common Results Framework clearly indicating who is responsible for implementation. An information system needs to be created. United Nations and civil society stakeholders report that they are in the process of aligning their programs to the National Nutrition Policy.
- The programs managed by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture conform to sectoral plans and strategies, but the emphasis is on the response to emergency situations.

Featured Publications



Mexico

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact



2012 - 2015

President Enrique Peña Nieto's National Crusade Against Hunger is explicitly in line with the UN Zero Hunger Challenge and Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative.

Mexico's Minister of Agriculture participated in the 2014 UNGA Zero Hunger event. The Government prioritizes social policies and community kitchens; spring 2015 reports shared information on 7 million hungry, with 4.2m "better".

2016 Targets

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
<p>Mexico and WFP announced a strengthened partnership in Feb. 14 when Ertharin Cousin met with the President; she also met with representatives of the Mexican private sector with a view to foster innovative partnerships with companies that can align their expertise and strategic objectives.</p> <p>It is also actively sharing experience and knowledge with the Government of Guatemala.</p>	<p>Mexico signed an MOU with FAO in April 2013 to join forces in support of the initiative in areas such as the design of social policy instruments, linking public policies to increase their impact, increasing social, community and civil participation, as well as monitoring and evaluation.</p>	

Monitoring Processes

- Recently the program faced increased scrutiny due to accusations of misuse of funds and benefits, and President Nieto acknowledged in Feb. 2015 mismanagement of funding and outside contracts; the government has promised an improved monitoring system.

Featured Publications

Utopía Inconsistencias al por mayor en 2013 – [Online Article](#)
Ratifica Peña Nieto que presupuesto social se mantiene intacto – [Online Article](#)
Acusan fraude en las Tarjetas Sin Hambre; riesgo de reventa de alimentos – [Online Article](#)



Myanmar - SUN Country

Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development; Agriculture and Irrigation; Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development; Health; Central Board for Food and Nutrition (CBFN); National Nutrition Centre (NNC); Myanmar Nutrition Technical Network (MNTN) WFP; UNFAO; UN Resident Coordinator; FDA; UNICEF; UN REACH; UK-DFID; Civil Society Alliance (CSA)

Contact



2012 - 2015

The Vice President launched a national Zero Hunger Challenge on World Food Day in 2014 with UNFAO and UN Resident Coordinator assistance, in response to the regional ZHC launched in the spring – the second national program in the region after Timor-Leste. Myanmar reported it was “on track” in May 2015.

The launch of the Myanmar ZHC is intended to pave the way for the concrete formulation of a national action plan to follow up on activities in support of the global ZHC.

2016 Targets

Nutrition is emphasized in the National Comprehensive Development Plan (NDCP 2011-2030) and the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (NSPAW 2013 – 2022).

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
<p>WFP announced on March 6th 2014 that it will provide nutritious food to schoolgirls “as part of the Zero Hunger Challenge program.”</p> <p>At the decentralized level, the Integrated Plan of Nutrition brings together local partners working in key sectors of health, agriculture, water sanitation, and social protection, to align actions around common nutrition sensitive targets.</p>	<p>The National Plan of Action on Food and Nutrition (NPAFN) (2011-2015) has been reviewed by the NCFNS to inform the development of a new multi-sectoral national plan.</p> <p>The new National Social Protection Strategy Plan prioritizes nutrition and includes provision for women and children.</p>	<p>National budget allocation nutrition/ health infrastructure has increased significantly. Multi-donor funding mechanisms include the Three Millennium Development Goal Fund (3MDG Fund) and the Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT). The Ministry of Health is now on the board of the 3MDG Fund as a step towards coordinated action.</p>

Monitoring Processes

- The Secretariat of NCFNS with several line Ministries developed the new multi-sectoral Myanmar National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition Security (MNAPFNS) with a 10- year vision.
- The MNAPFNS is the agreed Common Results Framework (CRF) for nutrition with a monitoring and evaluation framework and an agreed set of key indicators.
- The Myanmar National Committee on Food and Nutrition Security (NCFNS) was established by the President to eradicate hunger and malnutrition. NCFNS integrates and elevates ongoing initiatives in the country.

Featured Publications

Myanmar launches National Zero Hunger Challenge on World Food Day 2014 – [Online Article](#)
 Five Asia-Pacific countries consider implementation of a regional Zero Hunger Challenge – [Online Article](#)
 WFP to launch ‘Zero Hunger Challenge’ in Myanmar – [Online Article](#)



Namibia - SUN Country

Contact

Namibian Alliance for Improved Nutrition (NAFIN); Namibia Non-Government Organizations Forum (NANGOF); Namibian Agronomic Board; UNICEF; WHO; WFP; FAO; UNFPA; UNAIDS; USAID, CDC, European Union; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)



2012 - 2015

Municipal leaders in Namibia have been inspired to formulate zero hunger programs after visiting Brazil's Belo Horizonte and studying Brazil's zero hunger strategy. A delegation of mayors in the country signed cooperation agreements with Belo Horizonte and the World Future Council.

The Namibian Alliance for Improved Nutrition (NAFIN) is the multi-sector, multi-stakeholder platform convened under the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). It includes 10 ministries, development partners, civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector and academia.



2016 Targets



Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
Namibia works closely with UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA; FAO, & UNAIDS.	Namibia has a National Food and Nutrition Policy (1995) and a National Strategic Plan for Nutrition (2010). Several ministries are revising their policies and legal frameworks to incorporate more nutrition indicators.	The resources allocated for NAFIN from the Ministry of Finance is N\$300,000 per year (US\$30,000) annually and has increased from the past years. A decline in external funding has created an increase in the financial gap for nutrition interventions in Namibia.

Monitoring Processes

- All national development plans targeting nutrition by key ministries are aligned and reflected in the Common Results Framework (CRF).
- The implementation of the CRF is monitored by NAFIN with the support of a number of sub-groups such as Maternal Infant Young Child Nutrition, food fortification and food security groups and the malnutrition taskforce.
- Progress is documented individually by line ministries, UN agencies, donors and civil society. A system for joint reporting on a regular basis is yet to be made available.

Featured Publications

Namibia studies Brazil's zero hunger strategy – [Online Article](#)



Nepal – SUN Country

Ministry of Health; Ministry of Agriculture;

Ministry of Education and Women;

Ministry of Children and Social Welfare; Ministry of Information and Communication

Contact



2012 - 2015

After initially announcing its support in August 2012, Nepal launched a national Zero Hunger Challenge in December 2014 to eradicate hunger by 2025.

The High Level Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committee (HLNFSSC) provides the strategic guidance to the National Nutrition and Food Security Coordination Committee (NNFSC) which is the multi-stakeholder platform established in 2013.

HLNFSSC is chaired by the National Planning Commission (NPC) and includes representatives from relevant line ministries including Health, Agriculture, Education and Women, Children and Social Welfare, Information and Communication.

2016 Targets

The earthquakes in 2015 have caused widespread damage across the country. With the support of the international community, Nepal is recovering although the situation remains fragile.

Efforts to end hunger and scale up nutrition are part of the Government's Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (2013-2017).

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
Nepal has developed strategies and plans to address the problem of food insecurity, by promoting nutrition. Social protection schemes in the country are contributing to provide sufficient food and nutritious diet to the poor and socially excluded groups.	The MSNP defines the roles and responsibilities of various Ministries for the implementation of nutrition interventions. The MSNP is complemented by plans such as the health sector's National Nutrition Policy and Strategy (2004/8) and the agriculture sector's upcoming Food and Nutrition Security Plan (FNSP) as part of the Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS).	Technical experts have been assisting the Ministry of Finance and the NPC with analysis of the costed plan and proposals for financial tracking and joint fund management. The NPC has supported the development of costed multi-sectoral plans in districts. Additional allocation of funds from the government to districts is expected to expand further.

Monitoring Processes

- The MSNP is the Common Results Framework (CRF) by which stakeholders are aligning their strategic objectives interventions behind.
- A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework for the MSNP has been completed in consultation with line ministries. The revised M&E Framework has been officially endorsed and guidelines and training materials are in the final stage of development.
- The MSNP was launched in 2013 in six districts & will expand to 15 others. Multi-sectoral plans have been established; committees have been set up to monitor the implementation.

Featured Publications

- Remarks about Nepal's Zero Hunger Challenge initiative at FAO – [Online Article](#)
- Rehabilitating Nepal's malnourished children – [Online Article](#)
- Can Nepal achieve zero hunger in 10 years? – [Online Article](#)
- Zero Hunger Challenge initiative – [Online Article](#)
- Nepal Launches Zero Hunger Challenge To Eradicate Hunger By 2025 – [Online Article](#)
- Five Asia-Pacific countries consider implementation of a regional ZHC – [Online Article](#)



Netherlands

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact



2012 - 2015

The Netherlands is committed to the Zero Hunger Challenge, with the Minister for Aid and Trade having signed the Declaration in Davos in January 2014, and has installed a multi-stakeholder working group to integrate the ZHC into trade and aid policies and activities. The government has also partnered with the World Bank to “Transform the Agricultural Sector” for zero hunger.

Prime Minister Mark Rutte also co-hosted the September 2014 “Delivering Zero Hunger” event at UNGA.

2016 Targets

Through its “Dutch Diamond Approach,” the Kingdom of the Netherlands encourages partnerships that include the private sector, producer organizations, civil society and knowledge institutes.

The Netherlands took the lead in developing the Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture and the Voluntary Global Network for Action on Blue Growth and Food Security, and is continuing to work to create an environment that promotes investment and innovation to achieve sustainable agriculture, zero malnutrition, and zero hunger.

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

Netherlands, World Bank Group Partner to Transform the Agricultural Sector: New partnership to mobilize knowledge and innovation – [Online Article](#)
 Are there elements missing in the Zero Hunger Challenge and this consultation which should be included in the Dutch food security policy? – [Online Article](#)



Nicaragua

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact



2012 - 2015

Government social welfare program “Hambre Cero” focuses on aid and encouraging local rural economy, with a particular focus presently on providing women with access to land and materials and livestock for farming.

Other activities include micro credits for peasant farmers through the Zero Usury program, subsidized food, sustainable farming training sessions; and integration with healthcare and school lunch programs.

The government aimed to provide some 25,000 families with inputs to produce food in 2013.



2016 Targets



Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

Ten Years of ALBA’s Achievements: Building a Better World, South of the Border – [Online Article](#)



Niger – SUN Country

Ministry of Public Health; All United for Nutrition (TUN); UN Reach; European Union

Contact



2012 - 2015

The 3N Initiative “Niger feeds Niger” is a comprehensive government program to address hunger, food insecurity, malnutrition and resilience, in line with the Zero Hunger Challenge. Its initial phase runs 2012-2015.

A network of members of parliament for nutrition and food security have also been established.

There is a network of research and academic bodies which includes all nutrition researchers and educators. This has a representative in the SUN platform. The EU is the designated coordinator of the donors.



2016 Targets



Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
Advocacy activities were carried out by the All United for Nutrition (TUN) collective including workshops and advocacy meetings to scale up nutrition. A network of female journalists has also been set up. The REACH initiative coordinates the UN networks and trains participants for their roles & responsibilities. Civil society engages on the multi-stakeholder platforms.	The national nutritional security policy (PNSN), with a multi-sectoral scope, is being developed to have a plan with budget resources. A strategy for advocacy, communication and social mobilization (ACSM) was developed and harmonized with the national nutrition plan.	Once it has been finalized, the multi-sectoral plan should be costed, the size of the state’s commitments ascertained and funds mobilized in parallel. There is a plan to establish a commission to monitor the nutrition commitments.

Monitoring Processes

- The multi-sectoral implementation strategic plan of the National Nutritional Security Policy will be finalized and adopted.
- Niger is continuing to carry out the 3N initiative through its action plan for the period 2012-2015, which works to strengthen the agricultural sector while boosting resilience during food crises and the improvement of the population’s nutritional situation.
- Activities on the ground are supervised at every level and a system is in place to monitor results. REACH helps the govt to collect data and perform monitoring and evaluation.

Featured Publications

Le Programme Faim Zéro du Niger passe à la vitesse supérieure – [Online Article](#)
Niger: Le pays tente de briser le cycle de la faim – [Online Article](#)



Nigeria – SUN Country

Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Women Affairs; Ministry of Water Resources; Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Information, Science & Technology; African Union Commission; Department of Family Health; Department for International Development; UNICEF; The Civil Society (for) Scaling Up Nutrition in Nigeria; The SUN Business Network

Contact



2012 - 2015

Nigeria put a Food and Nutrition Security Strategy in place under the Agricultural Transformation Agenda of the country.

The EU dedicated €8 million for Nigeria in 2015, emphasizing investment in sustainable development policies to reach the "Zero Hunger" goal within the next 20 years. Resilience of local communities against shocks is top priority.

The Nutrition Division in the Federal Ministry of Health is the national convening body that coordinates implementation of nutrition related programs.



2016 Targets



Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
The Civil Society (for) Scaling Up Nutrition in Nigeria (CS-SUNN) mobilizes civil society organizations to achieve reductions in malnutrition through advocacy, policy support, resource mobilization, public awareness, program, budget and implementation tracking, and campaigns.	The National Plan of Action on Food and Nutrition (NPAN), was adopted in 2014 to translate the goals, objectives, and strategies articulated in the NPFN into implementable activities and projects. Actions that help to improve food and nutrition security have been integrated into the National Strategic Action Plan (2012).	The NPAN has been costed by the World Bank. Nigeria has recognized a need to put in place arrangements that allow for further financial assessments. The costed information is used to support the required activities and interventions. An increase of resource allocation to nutrition to fulfil funding gaps is a priority for Nigeria.

Monitoring Processes

- The NPAN is the National Common Results Framework (CRF) by which all supporting stakeholders in Nigeria are aligned. It includes a monitoring and evaluation framework.
- The current NFNP is being tracked and this will continue once it has been upgraded.
- There are plans to develop a system for regular tracking and reporting to the multi-stakeholder platform. The availability and utilization of capacity assessment instruments are not yet in place and capacity building for efficient monitoring and evaluation is required.

Featured Publications

Nigeria: Funds Allocated to Curb Food Insecurity – [Online Article](#)
 Social policy and the drama of power – [Online Article](#)
 Restructuring agricultural extension services to boost farmers' businesses – [Online Article](#)
 Nigeria and the zero hunger challenge – [Online Article](#)



Pakistan – [SUN Country](#)

Contact



Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms (M/o PD&R); Ministry of National Food Security & Research (M/o NFS&R)
 Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations & Coordination (M/o NHR&C); FAO; WFP; IFAD; Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition;
 Micronutrient Initiative (MI); The Donor Network; The Pakistan Scaling Up Nutrition Civil society Alliance (CSA); The SUN Business Network

2012 - 2015

The Zero Hunger Program was launched by the Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR) in June 2013. It's supported by the Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition, with a focus on Right to Food and small-farmer agriculture. The National ZH Plan is being developed with support from UN agencies and private sector collaboration. This includes a Zero Hunger and Family Farming program to link school meals and smallholders. And Benazir Income Support Program has now become the largest social safety net program in Pakistan's history benefiting 4.7 million households.

The five-year plan targets a total of 61 million food insecure people across the country, with a total cost of \$16bn. Pilot programs were put into place in December 2014.

2016 Targets

The Ministry of National Food Security & Research (M/o NFS&R) is planning a National Zero Hunger Pilot Program with UN agencies and also working with Harvest Plus, Pakistan for bio-fortification especially bio-fortified variety of wheat. Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations & Coordination (M/o NHR&C) through NFA is leading the coordination, policy formulation and development of regulatory framework for large scale food fortification in the country including wheat flour fortification and universal salt iodization.

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
The Donor Network, is leading advocacy efforts to improve coordination processes, while the Civil society Alliance (CSA) is enhancing their engagement at national and provincial level with stakeholders to promote accountability and carry out advocacy for nutrition.	A National Nutrition Policy is under preparation and will be reviewed and finalized in consultation with all relevant stakeholders. At provincial level, the CSA is guided by provincial intersectoral nutrition strategies and Pakistan Vision 2025.	Government has allocated budgets dedicated to nutrition through the PSDP and ADPs, covering key sectors, including health, agriculture, education, water and sanitation and social protection. At provincial level, Integrated Nutrition Projects (PC-1's) have been approved. Projects are financed jointly through Government's and donors' resources.

Monitoring Processes

- Pakistan has a financial tracking mechanism for that tracks nutrition related allocations for programs at federal and provincial levels.
- Allocations are reported yearly and are made available online. Next, they'll track nutrition related expenditure to ensure accountability of funding & equitable distribution of resources.
- The National Nutrition Action Plan (NNAP) will act as Pakistan's Common Results Framework (CRF) and is under preparation in consultation with all provinces and partners.

Featured Publications

We will eradicate hunger and poverty: Sikandar Hayat Khan – [Online Article](#)
 Pakistan seeks FAO help for zero-hunger program – [Online Article](#)
 Sustainable growth: Punjab government urged to implement zero hunger policy – [Online Article](#)
 UN agencies assure support in implementing Pakistan's Zero Hunger Program – [Online Article](#)
 Earthly Matters: Zero Hunger – [Online Article](#)
 'Pakistan has made remarkable progress in food security' – [Online Article](#)
 Towards stability: Tackling malnutrition, poverty key to healthy economy – [Online Article](#)



Panama

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact



2012 - 2015

The government inaugurated a national food bank in October 2014, seeking to reach 400,000 people and recover from groceries, hotels, restaurants, etc. It is supported by the Commission of Economy and Finance of the National Assembly.

Juan Carlos Navarro, former Presidential candidate, made a call for Zero Hunger in Panama by 2019 as part of his candidacy.



2016 Targets



Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

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The Philippines – [SUN Country](#)

Department of Agriculture; Department of Health; Department of Education,
Department of Science and Technology, Department of Social Welfare and Development;
United Nations (UN) Development Assistance Framework; WFP; UNFAO; DSWD;

Contact



2012 - 2015

A “Zero Hunger Bill”, or the “Right to Adequate Food Framework Act of 2014,” made its way through the House and Senate and was approved at Government level. The bill targets a zero-hunger case in 10 years and the creation of a central commission to implement the right to adequate food.

The Department of Social Welfare & Development is working with the Brazilian government and WFP & FAO to see how to adapt Fome Zero to empower local farmers and nourish families; WFP and DSWD are pilot testing a model that empowers small farmers to produce food for social assistance programs.

2016 Targets

The Department of Health has begun to formulate its Strategic Plan on Nutrition (2015-2025) to ensure coordinated strategic action among its different programs and operating units. At the local level, local nutrition committees formulate three year local nutrition action plans as a component of the local development plan.

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
The National Nutrition Council (NNC) is the highest policymaking and coordinating body for nutrition and is supported by an NNC Technical Committee, which is composed of technical representatives from the health and agriculture sectors, local government, academia and civil society organisations.	The Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (2011- 2016) (PPAN) provides the overall framework for addressing nutritional problems in the country. It covers nutrition specific components to achieve targets set for the plan period and highlights the importance of focusing on the first 1000 days of life.	Tracking financial investments for the PPAN is a gap that has to be addressed. “Clear” investments for nutrition are evident in the national budgets of the NNC, the Departments of Health, Education, Science and Technology, Social Welfare and Development and some local government units.

Monitoring Processes

- A results framework for the PPAN was drafted and awaits formal endorsement. The framework identifies key actions, including activities and output targets that should be undertaken by each sector, in line with the priorities of the PPAN.
- At the local level, a system for monitoring and evaluating nutrition plans has been institutionalized. The evaluation covers aspects of efficiency (the extent to which physical targets were achieved) and effectiveness (in terms of changes to child nutritional status).

Featured Publications

PHL Catholic Church launches ‘zero hunger bill’ petition – [Online Article](#)
UN official urges Philippines to implement food security policies – [Online Article](#)
Amid soaring economy, UN exec urges PH to address widespread hunger – [Online Article](#)
Sabaldan: The Year of Duterte – [Online Article](#)
“Zero Hunger Bill” brings the end of hunger closer in the Philippines – [Online Article](#)



Republic of Korea

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact

2012 - 2015

The Republic of Korea formally joined the Zero Hunger Challenge as a WFP donor country with an official launch in Seoul in May 2014. Held up by WFP ED as an example of “proof that we can achieve Zero Hunger in our lifetime” South Korea has become a donor country.

In February 2015 the government and WFP signed a Partnership Framework Agreement; ROK has pledged a total of US\$20 million for projects relating to food security in WFP's work over the next five years.

2016 Targets

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

Republic Of Korea Increases Support For Zero Hunger – [Online Article](#)
Why South Korea Is a Great Ally in Ending World Hunger – [Online Article](#)
WFP Executive Director Commends Republic Of Korea On Taking Up Zero Hunger Challenge – [Online Article](#)



Rwanda – SUN Country

Ministry of Health; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Animal Resources; Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender & Family Promotion, Ministry of Disaster Management & Refugees, Ministry of Public Service & Labor; The UN Network; The Donor Network; European Union; The Civil Society Alliance; National Food Fortification Alliance;

Contact



2012 - 2015

The Saemuel Zero Hunger Communities (SZHC) 'Isano Ishamitse Ubikire' projects is a three-year pilot project funded by the Republic of Korea through the WFP. Zero Hunger Communities projects aim at to achieve food security & improve living standards.

It began operation in 2012 but was re-initiated in April 2014 in a Zero Hunger context; First Lady Jeannette Kagame spoke at the inauguration of several new infrastructure projects constructed in cooperation with civil society.

Nutrition sensitive policies are in place in key sectors that have an impact on nutritional outcomes, these sectors include agriculture, poverty reduction & development, health, education and social protection.

2016 Targets

The NFNP (2013-2018) aim is to reduce stunting by 2018 and priorities of the UN Development Assistance Program have been aligned with NFNP.

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
<p>The Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee is the highest level convening body, and brings govt. & dev. partners together.</p> <p>At the local level, nutrition committees are composed of mayors, district directors of health, nutritionists, agronomists and social protection, veterinary, and hygiene & sanitation officers.</p>	<p>The Rwanda National Food and Nutrition Policy (NFNP) includes both nutrition specific and sensitive approaches to address under-nutrition.</p> <p>Two sub-programs are the Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture in Rwanda Phase III, and the Health Sector Strategic Plan III.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Ag. developed a costed Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture in Rwanda Phase III (2013-2018) and Rwanda has established a resource tracking system. The EU provided USD 30 million for nutrition until 2016. It's likely that Rwanda will receive up to USD 12 million per year for nutrition until 2016.</p>

Monitoring Processes

- Under the NFNP (2013-2018), Rwanda has engaged 7 key social cluster ministries to update the “Joint Action Plan to Eliminate Malnutrition” which will be the Common Results Framework for implementation. A web-based national nutrition dashboard will be created.
- Monthly financial reports are sent to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), including financial report on nutrition-specific interventions. The Government’s financial contribution has been clearly identified.
- All 30 districts have updated their DPEM and their implementation is monitored through “Devinfo” software.

Featured Publications

Rwanda: First Lady Tells Rwandans to Strive to Make Self-Reliance a Reality – [Online Article](#)





2012 - 2015

The government's Zero Hunger program, originally conceived of in 2002, is aimed at combating hunger and its structural causes. It aims to reduce by half the number of individuals that are experiencing inadequate to severe inadequate access to food by 2015. In October 2014, the Zero Hunger Program, acting out of the Department of Social Development, was reimagined as Fetsa Tlala, a Presidential national food security program / Integrated Food Production Initiative to produce enough to feed the population now and in the future, with an initial allocation of R2billion. The program continues to face problems of popular and media criticism of misallocation of funds and corruption.

2016 Targets

The strategic objectives of the Zero-Hunger framework are to:

1. Ensure access to food the poor and vulnerable members of our society
2. Improve food production capacity of households and poor resource farmers.
3. Improve nutrition security of the citizens.
4. Develop market channels through bulk government procurement of food linked to the emerging agricultural sector.
5. Fostering partnerships with relevant stakeholders within the food supply chain.

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

Saving SA's poultry industry is worth doing – [Online Article](#)
 Operation Zero Hunger: Moegamat Ganief Manuel – [Online Article](#)



St. Lucia

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact



2012 - 2015

St. Lucia launched a national Zero Hunger Challenge in November 2014, partnering with FAO especially on strengthening of school feeding programs and the agricultural sector.

The program of Antigua & Barbuda is being used as an example. The government is also forming partnerships to support its programming with local businesses.

2016 Targets



Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

LUCELEC Gets School Feeding Programme At Vieux-Fort Primary On Its Way – [Online Article](#)
LUCELEC Commits to Strengthening The School Feeding Programme – [Online Article](#)
Zero hunger challenge MOU signing – [Online Article](#)





2012 - 2015

The Government announced intention for Zero Hunger in June 2013, having met the MDG goal of halving the proportion of hungry people.

The Ministry of Agriculture announced a national action for Zero Hunger in January 2014 (with help from FAO) as they wanted to be the “one of the first islands in the Caribbean” to reach Zero Hunger, using Antigua & Barbuda as a model.



2016 Targets



Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

Region looks to local Zero Hunger program – [Online Article](#)
 “We want to be one of the first islands in the Caribbean to reach zero hunger.” – [Online Article](#)
 Government wants zero hunger in SVG – [Online Article](#)

Tanzania – SUN Country

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact



2012 - 2015

The WFP, with funding from the Republic of Korea, is helping the Tanzania government to implement The Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities pilot project in Chamwino District (Fufu, Suli and Chiboli villages), Dodoma region, in line with the Rwandan model.

The High Level Steering Committee in Nutrition (HLSCN) is the multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary and multi-dimensional body to ensure collective efforts are made to scale up nutrition. The HLSCN members include representatives from nine key ministries, development partners, NGOs, faith-based organizations, the private sector and higher learning institutions.

2016 Targets

The National Nutrition Strategy (NNS) (2011/12-2015/16) and Implementation Plan has been revised and is in-line with, and contributes to, the National Development Vision 2025, the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, and other policies and strategies of the Government.

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
Networks have been established for donor, civil-society, and business engagement. The Networks have been effective in knowledge sharing and have contributed to decision-making. While Parliamentarians have released a Nutrition Manifesto for political accountability across political parties.	The Tanzania Food and Nutrition Policy (TFNP) (1992) is being reviewed but the revised policy has yet to be disseminated. Nutrition is incorporated into local government plans, policies, strategies and programs; including the Ag. and Food Security Investment Plan and the Productive Social Safety Net plan.	Budget allocation by the Govt. & other partners increased from 18 billion TZS in 2010/11 to 33 billion TZS in 2012/13. Despite the increase in funding for nutrition, the allocation of funds still remains low with only 20% of the NNS Implementation Plan being funded.

Monitoring Processes

- The NNS Implementation Plan acts as a Common Results Framework for Tanzania and helps to define the roles of each stakeholder in the country. Tanzania is also currently developing a multi-sectoral action plan for the revised TFNP & NNS.
- The Annual Joint Multi-sectoral Nutrition Review allows all stakeholders to track, review and report the implementation of nutrition interventions in the country and provides data which helps to plan for the forthcoming year.
- Nutrition Scorecard tools are currently being developed to collect data & monitor accountability.

Featured Publications

Good Neighbors Tanzania: Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities Project: Community Development – [Online Article](#)



Thailand

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact

2012 - 2015

The Government of Thailand announced its support for and commitment to Zero Hunger at Expo Milano in a meeting with the Italian Government.

2016 Targets

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

Thailand's National Day at Milan Expo backs 'Zero Hunger' – [Online Article](#)





2012 - 2015

in January 2014, Timor-Leste became the first Asia-Pacific country to take on the national challenge. The Zero Hunger Challenge in Timor-Leste was launched by the Prime Minister at a special session of the Parliament in the presence of a Royal Princess of Thailand, the Special Advisor of the UN Secretary-General of Timor-Leste, members of the Diplomatic Corps and other dignitaries. A National Action Plan to implement the ZHC in Timor-Lester is being prepared with FAO assistance and launched in July 2014. Timor-Leste is also leading the commitment of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries to promote food security and nutrition.



2016 Targets



Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

Five Asia-Pacific countries consider implementation of a regional ZHC– [Online Article](#)
 Timor-Leste becomes first country in Asia-Pacific to launch UN’s ZHC – [Online Article](#)



United Arab Emirates

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact



2012 - 2015

The UAE's Environmental Group (EEG) hosted a Community Lecture: "Save Wasted Food for Zero Hunger" in August on the importance of saving food and avoiding wastage of food at all stages of the food chain. EEG is the only organization of its kind in the UAE with accredited status to the UN Convention to Combating Desertification (UNCCD) and the UN Environmental Program (UNEP).

EEG is a regional focal point of the UN Global Compact and hosts the secretariat of Global Compact for the GCC states. EEG is also a member of the Int'l Union of Conservation for Nature (IUCN). The UAE is a strong supporter of the WFP, vis-a-vis the Ministry of International Cooperation and Development.

2016 Targets



Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

Picture It! – [Online Article](#)
'Save Wasted Food for Zero Hunger' lectures launched by EEG – [Online Article](#)
Emirates Environmental Group's Community Lecture: Save Wasted Food for Zero Hunger – [Online Article](#)



United Kingdom - London

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact



2012 - 2015

London Mayor Boris Johnson confirmed his aspiration to make London a Zero Hunger City, following great advocacy from Assembly Member Fiona Twycross, and Rosie Boycott, Chair of the London Food Board. Johnson announced universal free school meals in October 2013.

In December 2014, the report launched, calling for a new publicly funded body within Cabinet, a food bank system, minimum wage rise and free school meals, and welfare protections. The call for a Zero Hunger Britain was met positively all around, though some disagree with the idea of institutionalizing food banks. Nonetheless the call for Zero Hunger is now alive and permanent in the UK.

2016 Targets

The Labor Party and the Feeding Britain Inquiry are calling for continued welfare reform measurements to help achieve zero hunger.

The Mayor has implemented a Zero Hunger pledge into his 2020 vision, centered on the priority of ensuring that no child goes to school hungry by 2020, as well as a wider commitment to eliminating all hunger and reliance on emergency food aid in the capital.

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
Fiona Twycross, who published a report on food poverty and hunger in the city, states government efforts and funding have stalled but she is continuing efforts to rally support; implementation is being led by the Food Board and focused at local (borough) level with support from civil society.		

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

Boris Johnson must take drastic action to tackle London's systemic poverty – [Online Article](#)
 Could Brighton & Hove become a zero hunger city? – [Online Article](#)
 Zero Hunger Report – [Online Report](#)
 State must back food banks, says Welby – [Online Article](#)
 Feeding Britain: A strategy for zero hunger in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland – [PDF](#)
 The government's overall objective should be simple: zero hunger – [Online Article](#)
 Zero Hunger Britain – [Online Article](#)



Venezuela

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact

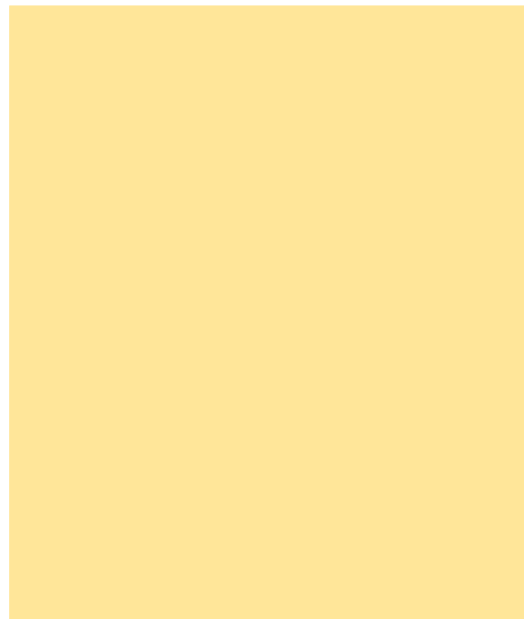


2012 - 2015

Venezuelan President Maduro announced in October 2013 he was determined to achieve the “zero hunger goal” by 2019, the end of his tenure, having received an award from FAO for achieving the MDG1 hunger target (halving hunger).

Opposition leader and Miranda state governor Henrique Capriles Radonski has advocated for his regional Zero Hunger program, while criticizing the national government’s response to the issue of hunger and poverty, since 2010.

2016 Targets



Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization

Monitoring Processes

Featured Publications

Maduro hopes to achieve zero hunger in Venezuela in 2019 – [Online Article](#)



Viet Nam – SUN Country

Ministry of Health (MoH)

Contact



2012 - 2015

Viet Nam launched a national ZHC in January 2015, with FAO and UNRC support “to further address poverty reduction, food security and nutrition in rural areas, especially in remote and isolated ones home to ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups.” They will jointly build a national action plan to implement from 2016-2025. The plan will support a social-economic development for sustainable poverty reduction and building a new countryside, specifically in the North-West and the Central Highlands.

Vietnam has reduced hunger from 45 percent in 1990-1992 to 13 percent in 2012-14 and is looking to continue that success with increased coordination across sectors.

2016 Targets

The National Nutrition Strategy (NNS), which details Viet Nam’s support for nutrition policy, was developed for the years 2011 – 2020 by the Ministry of Health and ratified by the Prime Minister.

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
<p>The Nutrition Cluster Group is the multi-stakeholder platform which engages with key representatives from across sectors and external to the government.</p> <p>In principle, every six weeks, participants from various ministries including Health, Agriculture and Disaster Risk Management, institutes, universities, United Nations (UN) agencies, civil society, donors and global initiatives convene to work towards an agreed set of objectives and priorities.</p>	<p>The NNS (2011-2020) was ratified by the Prime Minister with a vision toward 2030.</p>	<p>The NNS acts as a legal foundation for the govt. to approve and allocate yearly budget for nutrition.</p> <p>Resources for implementation are mobilized and allocated as part of their alignment with the NNS. Nutrition-specific spending in the public budget is tracked and reported annually.</p>

Monitoring Processes

- The NNS acts as the Common Results Framework (CRF) by which all supporting stakeholders are aligning their nutrition efforts behind. Roles and responsibilities of each line ministry are well defined in the NNS.
- The National Nutrition Program of the NIN created a formal National Nutrition Surveillance System to track the implementation process of the NNS, however, there are no clear tools to track cross-sector collaboration.

Featured Publications

- Government of Vietnam & FAO launch ZHC, initiative to eradicate hunger – [Online Article](#)
- Zero Hunger Challenge in Vietnam – [Online Article](#)
- Vietnam launches anti-famine plan – [Online Article](#)
- Viet Nam Launches National Zero Hunger Challenge – [Online Article](#)



Zambia – SUN Country

Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Local Government and Housing;
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health;
Ministry of Gender and Child Development; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Youth and Sport;

Contact



2012 - 2015

Like Kenya and Malawi, the Government of Zambia announced its intent to initiate a national Zero Hunger program in after CFS 39.

The national government is working with the WFP Centre of Excellence and Brazilian government to develop and action plan to create and implement its own home-grown school feeding program.

In Zambia, the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC), under the Ministry of Health, is the national multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) which bring partners together for nutrition.

2016 Targets

Nutrition has been integrated into the Revised Sixth National Development Plan 2013-2016 (R-SNDP).

The R-SNDP is aimed at achieving the objectives set out in the Vision 2030 of becoming a “Prosperous middle-income country by 2030”.

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
The Nutrition Cooperating Partners (NCPs) Forum includes UN agencies & donors. The civil society alliance organized an “All Party Parliamentary caucus” which brings together parliamentarians from different parties. The Business Network has over 22 member orgs. A new Academic Network has developed Terms of Reference and a Scope of Work.	Plans are underway to revise the National Food and Nutrition Policy (NFNC) 2006. Stakeholders were engaged in a consultative process to review the NFNC Act of 1967 in order to broaden the law for a multi-sectoral response to the nutritional problems affecting various sub-populations.	NCPs are planning to map the available funds among its members for nutrition on a yearly basis in order to help improve accountability of funds for nutrition from all stakeholders. In addition, the process of having independent audits has also been initiated by the SFMU.

Monitoring Processes

- The National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan (NFNSP) 2011-2015 compliments the National Food and Nutrition Policy and is the common results framework (CRF) by which all supporting stakeholders are aligning behind.
- It includes eight operational strategies and three supportive strategic directions (SD) with a complete implementation matrix and a monitoring and evaluation framework.
- Different institutional capacity interventions have been developed and are in the process of being implemented at both national and subnational levels.

Featured Publications

International World Food Day: Zero Hunger and the Power of Cooperatives – [Online Article](#)



Zimbabwe – SUN Country

Description (partners and financing organization)

Contact



2012 - 2015

Zimbabwe launched a national Zero Hunger strategy in May 2015. The Zimbabwe Zero Hunger Strategic Review Plan, which was produced by the World Food Program, is aimed at reducing food shortages in the country. The objective of the review report was to establish a comprehensive understanding of the context and status regarding food and nutrition security and facilitate development of a national zero hunger roadmap.

The Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) is the national agency mandated to lead the coordination, analysis and promotion of a multi-sectoral response to food and nutrition insecurity. It engages multiple ministries, United Nations (UN) agencies, civil society and the business sector.

2016 Targets

The National Nutrition Strategy (2014-2018), which is the Common Results Framework (CRF), was drawn from the wider NFSNSP and its implementation matrix. It was finalized and launched by the Vice-President in April 2015.

Vulnerable districts and key actors are being addressed and the Government is attempting to implement direct and indirect nutrition interventions.

This includes the Amalima project (2014-2019), the Livelihoods and Food Security Program 2014-2018 (LFSP) and Enhancing Nutrition, Stepping Up Resilience and Enterprise (ENSURE) programs (2014-2019).

Progress review

Advocacy	Legal Policy Framework	Resource Mobilization
Zimbabwe is also finalizing a Nutrition Communication for Development Strategy. The Zimbabwe Civil Society Network (ZCSOSUNA) has raised its constituency from 21 to 100 members and established five regional offices in just one year. The Donor and UN Networks are drafting Terms of Reference and they have respectively nominated the European Union and UNICEF/FAO as conveners.	The Right to Food is ensured in the 2013 Constitution. The National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP) launched in May 2013 is being disseminated at provincial and district levels.	The NNS was costed, but the cost sharing is not elaborated yet. Mapping of spending is still at early stages. Sustained and increased financial commitments by all actors including the private sector are aligned to the NFNSP and a pooled donor fund is helping to strengthen the effectiveness of nutrition interventions.

Monitoring Processes

- The NNS has a monitoring and evaluation framework which includes baseline values, impact indicators and targets, for each expected result and the data sources.
- These are to be embedded within the National Food and Nutrition Security Information System which is currently under design, to ensure a consistent and harmonized approach to reporting.

Featured Publications

UN calls on young people to champion global goal of ending hunger by 2030 – [Online Article](#)

