



promoting good nutritional practices and preventive measures

The problem is the lack of awareness and adoption of good nutritional practices. Reducing all forms of malnutrition (acute malnutrition, chronic malnutrition, and overweight) and the incidence of food borne infection caused by dietary intake of food that is unfit for consumption require adoption of behaviors and social norms that favor good nutrition.

This will be done through promoting and supporting key actions called: Essential Nutrition Actions plus (ENA +) *. The promotion will be done in health, social welfare and education facilities and communities to foster ownership.

Additional measures are needed to prevent micronutrient deficiencies including deworming, micronutrient supplementation, fortification, bio-fortification and the **promotion of highly nutritious local food.**

The strategy will have two **expected results**:

Expected result 1.1: Enhanced Social and Behavior Change Communication for improved nutrition.

Expected result 1.2: Fortified food consumption by and deworming and micronutrient supplementation of adolescent girls, pregnant women, children under 5 years old, and school-aged children.

This pillar costs approximately FCFA 33 billion or USD 58 million. It represents 12.38% of the overall PNMN budget.

ENA +: Promotion of adequate dietary intake by pregnant and lactating women; promotion of recommended breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices; promotion of home-based care and feeding practices of sick children; promotion of iodized salt consumption and consumption of other fortified and micronutrient-rich foods, notably in iron, iodine, and vitamin A; deworming and micronutrient supplementation.

Other essential actions have been added such as the promotion of fruit and vegetables intake; promotion of "eat healthy, get active"; promotion of reduced fat, salt / sodium and sugar intake from foods and beverages; promotion of nutritional checkups and growth monitoring.



1 Child before treatment

2 Child after treatment

Strengthening of case management of malnutrition

Malnutrition (all forms) is widespread with seasonal peaks for global acute malnutrition and **infant mortality (33%)**.

An increase in the supply of nutritional services is needed to provide treatment to a growing number of malnourished children:

- routine screening of all forms of malnutrition
- quality case management
- decentralized case management, from health facilities to community
- free case management for vulnerable groups

This requires capacity building of community structures and health facilities as well as a steady supply of inputs.

Ensure customized care for specific groups

This strategy will have **two expected results**:

Expected result 2-1: Nutritional care of pregnant and lactating women and children under five with malnutrition

Expected result 2-2: Screening and provision of nutritional care of PLWHIV / OVC and other specific groups

* .The cost of case management is approximately FCFA 71 billion or USD 125 million

With 26.57%, it represents the biggest share of the total NMNP budget; hence the importance to put more emphasis on preventive measures

*Prisoners, people with chronic non communicable and communicable diseases including HIV, tuberculosis...



Sustainable increase in the availability and the access to nutritious and diversified foods for consumption

The Agriculture sector implements several programs i.e. NIPA and PSD of Livestock, Fisheries and Aquaculture;

Selected interventions will be replicated as part of the convergence strategy in areas with food insecurity and nutritional deficiencies.

Together with complementary interventions, these efforts will support nutritional improvements in the country.

The objective is to promote sufficient, sustainable and diversified production.

Particular emphasis is put on: (i) accessibility by enhancing food distribution; and (ii) correct storage, conservation and food transformation technologies.

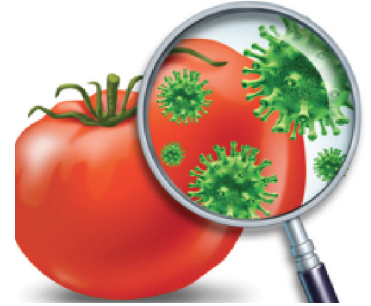
This strategy will have **two expected results**:

Expected result 3.1: Production and accessibility of sufficient, diversified and nutrient rich foods in food insecure areas

Effect 3.2: Improved food storage, conservation and transformation technologies and infrastructure at national level

Additional resources need to be mobilized for the implementation of complementary activities to address food and nutrition insecurity.

The **cost of this pillar** is estimated at FCFA **57 billion or USD 100.4 million**. It represents 21.34% of the **total PNMN budget**.



Food safety enhancement

Food safety and nutrition are interrelated.

The objective is to reduce by at least 20% all forms of food poisoning, which represent a significant cause of morbidity and mortality.

Proposed interventions under this pillar will enhance quality of food and thereby strengthen food safety more generally.

These interventions apply throughout the value chain, from production to consumption by way of transformation, storage and marketing of foods. This includes monitoring of water quality. They build on proper risk assessment and management as well as communication of risks in addition to building awareness of good practices by all stakeholders including consumers.

This pillar requires the establishment of a national outfit with regional branches responsible for food safety as well as the establishment of a regulatory framework.

The need for capacity strengthening of laboratories and inspection facilities is imperative. The same applies to epidemiological surveillance and response systems.

This pillar will have **three expected results**:

Expected result 4.1: a functional integrated risk analysis system in place.

Expected result 4.2: Improved risk management

Expected result 4.3: Effective communication on risks with all stakeholders in the value chain informed and sensitized.

This pillar is estimated to cost about FCFA **23 billion** or **USD 40.5 million**. It represents **8.56%** of the overall PNMN budget.



Strengthening of household resilience to food and nutritional crises

The concepts of nutrition and resilience are interlinked: Nutrition is both a determinant and an outcome of resilience building.

The main objective is to strengthen the resilience of highly vulnerable households through

- food assistance programs and the implementation of preventive actions.
- In areas with high rates of malnutrition and severe food insecurity, improved school feeding programs are appropriate.
- capacity strengthening of vulnerable households to better cope with the effects of shock / epidemics through improved monitoring, enhanced household food reserves and production systems, and land development for full year cultivation.
 - women empowerment

This strategic pillar will have **two expected results**:

Expected results 5-1: Access to social protection services by highly vulnerable households.

Expected result 5-2: Enhanced capacity among vulnerable households to cope with the effects of climate change and other shocks / epidemics.

The cost of this pillar is estimated at **FCFA 31 billion or USD 54.5 million**. It represents **11.65% of the total PNMN budget**.



Hygiene and access to drinking water and sanitation improvements

The objective is to prevent malnutrition by guaranteeing sustainable access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation to 100% of the population in peri-urban and rural areas where coverage of access to safe drinking water and latrines is low and the prevalence of malnutrition is high.

The interventions are:

- the strengthening of human water infrastructure including the construction of latrines and handwashing stations by promoting all appropriate technologies;
- the promotion of hygiene practices in households, schools and hospitals, to prevent water- and sanitation-related diseases including the promotion of home-based water treatment, latrine use, hand washing, proper disposal of waste water and refuse. The participatory management of healthy environments is based on the Community-Led Total Sanitation initiative.

This strategic pillar will have **two expected results**:

Expected result 6-1: Access to safe drinking water by all households.

Effect 6-2: Improved hygiene and access to adequate sanitation facilities by all households

This pillar is budgeted at **FCFA 44.5 billion or USD 78.4 million**. It represents **16.67% of the total PNMN budget**.



Promotion of a favorable environment for and enhanced governance of nutrition

The fight against malnutrition is multi-sectoral, intervenes at several levels and requires a synergy of actions. The required actions are:

- establishment of effective collaboration and coordination within and between sectors at all operational levels by rendering the various committees at regional, departmental and community level functional;
- enhancing legislation and regulations as well as national norms in support of breastfeeding, nutrition and food including street food;
- scientific research and the establishment of a selection and validation committee of nutrition research needs and findings as well as the strengthening of research laboratories;
- establishment of a central database at the permanent technical secretariat for routine and surveys' data;
- an integrated, reliable and efficient monitoring and evaluation system, based on the Common Results Framework

Technical and financial monitoring will be ensured at all levels by the main implementing agencies.

These actions will be supported by:

- (I) advocacy to strengthen the commitment, visibility and prioritization of nutrition in relevant national, sectoral, regional and local policies, programs and plans
- (ii) capacity building of nutrition stakeholders at all levels including local government and communities;
- (iii) establishment of a multi sectoral resource tracking system

This strategic pillar includes **five expected results**:

Expected results 7.1: Enhanced collaboration and coordination within and between sectors.

Expected results 7.2: Enhanced advocacy for nutrition at all levels.

Expected results 7.3: Improved initial nutrition training programs.

Expected results 7.4: Improved fundamental and operational research

Expected results 7.5: A monitoring and evaluation system at all levels

Expected results 7.6: A legislative and regulatory framework.

This pillar is costed at **FCFA 7.5 billion or USD 13.2 million**. It represents **2.81%** of the total PNMN budget.