

April 2021

EBANI METHODOLOGY BY INDICATOR

The Enabling Business
to Advance Nutrition Index

About GAIN

The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) is a Swiss-based foundation launched at the UN in 2002 to tackle the human suffering caused by malnutrition. GAIN is driven by a vision of a world without malnutrition, in which all people, especially the most vulnerable, have access to and consume nutritious and safe food. Working with governments, businesses, and civil society, we aim to transform food systems so that they deliver more nutritious food for all people, especially the most vulnerable.

About SBN

Since 2010, the SUN Movement has inspired a new way of working collaboratively to end malnutrition, in all its forms. With the governments of 63 SUN Countries in the lead, it unites people – from civil society, the United Nations, donors, businesses, and researchers – in a collective effort to improve nutrition. Established in 2012, the SUN Business Network (SBN) is the private sector branch of the SUN Movement and aims to support businesses in growing the role they play in improving nutrition and to support SUN countries in developing national business engagement strategies. SBN is co-convened by the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP).

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EBANI

The Enabling Business to Advance Nutrition Index (EBANI) is a tool developed by GAIN and SBN that provides insights into the nutrition and food policy landscapes in 30 countries.

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Contents

INTRODUCTION	5
Overview of Individual Indicators and their Grouping	6
INDICATOR 1	7
SPECIFIED ROLE FOR PRIVATE SECTOR IN NATIONAL NUTRITION PLAN (OR EQUIVALENT IF NO NNP).....	7
INDICATOR 2	23
NATIONAL NCD POLICY WITH A FOCUS ON NUTRITION THAT HAS A SPECIFIED ROLE FOR PRIVATE SECTOR	23
INDICATOR 3	35
PUBLIC FOOD PROCUREMENT POLICIES (SOCIAL PROTECTION, HOSPITALS) GO BEYOND STAPLE FOODS	35
INDICATOR 4	44
MANDATORY FOOD FORTIFICATION POLICIES FOR > 1 STAPLE FOOD.....	44
INDICATOR 5	58
REFORMULATION POLICIES TO ENCOURAGE REDUCTION OF SALT OR SUGAR IN PROCESSED FOODS.....	58
INDICATOR 6	64
REFORMULATION POLICY ON REMOVAL OF TRANSFATS IN PROCESSED FOODS	64
INDICATOR 7	71
FOOD SAFETY CERTIFICATES REQUIRED FOR SALE OF FOOD – FORMAL SECTOR.....	71
INDICATOR 8	83
FOOD SAFETY CERTIFICATES REQUIRED FOR SALE OF FOOD – INFORMAL SECTOR	83
INDICATOR 9	89
POLICY ON REGULATING MYCOTOXIN LEVELS.....	89
INDICATOR 10	95
REGULATIONS THAT ALL PRE-PACKAGED FOOD PRODUCTS MUST LIST NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF INGREDIENTS	95
INDICATOR 11	105
BMS CODE PARTIALLY ENSHRINED IN LAW	105
INDICATOR 12	109
SCHOOL MEALS PROVISION EXPLICITLY GUIDED BY FOOD-BASED DIETARY GUIDELINES	109
INDICATOR 13	121
REGULATION OF MARKETING OF JUNK FOOD TO CHILDREN	121
INDICATOR 14	127

SUPPORT TO SMEs TO COMPLY WITH ANY FOOD REGULATIONS.....	127
INDICATOR 15	134
DEDICATED ACCESS TO FINANCE FOR SMES (EASE OF DOING BUSINESS ‘GETTING CREDIT)	134
INDICATOR 16	145
POLICIES TO SUPPORT WOMEN IN FOOD BUSINESSES.....	145
INDICATOR 17	157
ENABLING BUSINESS OF AGRICULTURE INDEX	157
INDICATOR 18	161
SUBSIDIES / LOWER OR NO TAXES ON PRODUCTION / SALE OF NUTRITIOUS FOODS	161
INDICATOR 19	169
TAXES ON SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES (SSBS).....	169
INDICATOR 20	177
LOWER OR NO IMPORT DUTIES ON NUTRITIOUS FOODS	177
INDICATOR 21	186
ZONING OR PLANNING LAWS REGULATING LOCATION OF FAST-FOOD OUTLETS	186
INDICATOR 22	190
POLICIES TO REDUCE FOOD LOSS	190

INTRODUCTION

The Enabling Business to Advance Nutrition Index (**EBANI**) is a tool created by the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network (SBN) that provides insights into the nutrition and food policy landscapes in 30 countries where SBNs are present. Access to EBANI will be found on the SBN website once it has been launched, with the expectation of future updates to the Index every 2 to 3 years.

The EBANI index utilises global sources to assess the existing policy landscape in each country. Once a policy is established to exist, it was analysed by the project team to verify the existence of initiatives/strategies that aligned to each relevant indicator. The research for the EBANI Index was conducted during 2020, and thus may will not consider policies enacted thereafter.

Some indicators utilise data driven thresholds for the scoring, as identified in **Section 4** within the 'Indicator Scoring' column of the EBANI scorecard. These indicators are based on existing global indices, such as the Ease of Doing Business¹ or the Enabling Business of Agriculture Index².

The primary source of information leveraged by EBANI was the Nutrition Landscape Information System (NLIS)³, from the World Health Organisation. Secondary sources used by NLIS include all major aggregators of nutrition indicators that had been previously discussed with the GAIN team (i.e. Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action [GINA]⁴, Access to Nutrition Index [GAIN]⁵, SUN country strategies [SUN Business Network]⁶, and the Global Nutrition report [Multiple Stakeholders]⁷, among others. In the event of missing data, within NLIS, further desk research was conducted to provide access and insight into key policies. Non-policy sources, including academic papers on implementation and efficiency, were avoided whenever possible to ensure that subjective conclusions from non-replicable sources did not form the backbone of the index.

In the current iteration, the EBANI score will be composed of a value between 0 out of 22, on the foundation of the policy-based indicators included. These indicators are binary and based on a 'Yes/No' consideration of whether existing in-country policies address the topics/initiatives addressed in the food policy categories. In the event of a 'No' the report informs, where possible, of the latest news concerning that particular indicator.

This document provides an *indicator-by-indicator* breakdown of all country scoring, including references to specific text within policies to support scores of **1**, and (where possible) explanations of the context and reasoning for scores of **0**.

¹ Doing Business 2020 (<https://www.doingbusiness.org>)

² Enabling Business of Agriculture Index (<https://eba.worldbank.org>)

³ Nutrition Landscape Information System (<https://www.who.int/nutrition/nlis/en/>)

⁴ Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (<https://www.who.int/nutrition/gina/en/>)

⁵ Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (<https://www.gainhealth.org/>)

⁶ Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (<https://scalingupnutrition.org/sun-supporters/sun-business-network/>)

⁷ Global Nutrition Report (<https://globalnutritionreport.org>)

Overview of Individual Indicators and their Grouping

Group	Indicators included
A <i>Promoting National Planning and Procurement</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Specified role for private sector in National Nutrition Plan (or equivalent if no NNP) 2) National non-communicable disease (NCD) policy with a focus on nutrition that has a specified role for private sector 3) Public food procurement policies (social protection, hospitals) go beyond staple foods
B <i>Promoting Fortification and Reformulation</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4) Mandatory food fortification policies for more than one staple food 5) Reformulation policies to encourage a reduction of salt or sugar in processed foods, and 6) Reformulation policy to encourage removal of trans fats in processed foods.
C <i>Promoting Food Safety and Food Labelling</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7) Food safety certificates are required for sale of food in the formal sector 8) Food safety certificates are required for sale of food in the informal sector 9) Policies to regulate mycotoxins in food exist 10) Regulations that all pre-packaged food products must list nutritional value of ingredients exist
D <i>Promoting Special Provisions for Children</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11) National laws substantially aligned with the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes (BMS) 12) School meals provision is explicitly guided by food-based dietary guidelines 13) Some regulation of marketing of junk food to children exists
E <i>Promoting Technical and Financial Support: including provisions for women and agricultural businesses</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14) Support to SMEs to comply with any food regulations 15) Dedicated access to finance for SMEs (Ease of Doing Business 'Getting Credit' score above 50) 16) Policies to support women in food businesses 17) Enabling climate for agricultural businesses (Enabling the Business of Agriculture index score above 50)
F <i>Promoting Subsidies, Taxes, and Duties for Improved Nutrition</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18) Subsidies or lower or no taxes on production or sale of nutritious foods 19) Taxes on sugar-sweetened beverages 20) Lower or no import duties on nutritious foods
G <i>Promoting Zoning and Planning Policies to Reduce Food Loss and Improve Nutrition</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21) Zoning or planning laws regulating location of fast-food outlets exist 22) Policies to reduce food loss exist

INDICATOR 1 SPECIFIED ROLE FOR PRIVATE SECTOR IN NATIONAL NUTRITION PLAN (OR EQUIVALENT IF NO NNP)

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Afghanistan food security and nutrition plan - 2019 to 2023

High-Level Index

- THE STATUS OF NUTRITIONS IN AFGHANISTAN
- VISION AND STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR NUTRITION
- GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES, ROLES AND RESPONSABILITIES

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Strategy, the MAIL Food Security and Nutrition Strategy, and the Afghanistan Health Policy 2015-2020. The AFSeN-A Strategic Plan recognizes that achieving food security and nutrition will require the shared commitment and contribution of all stakeholders including [...], **the private sector**, and the United Nations (UN) agencies responsible for the expansion and implementation of the various components of the strategic objectives and correlated SDG 2 targets articulated in this document [p. 8].
- Private sector: To support food security and nutrition action, **private-sector** actors are expected to: (1) lead efforts with respect to input supply, marketing, imports and exports, transport, and rural and urban microcredit schemes; and (2) contribute to farming, food processing, infrastructure improvement, and organizational development [p. 44].

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National strategy on prevention and control of micronutrient deficiencies, Bangladesh (2015-2024)

High-Level Index

- Goal, Objectives and Background
- Micronutrient Deficiencies: Situation Analysis, Associated Risk Factors, Current Interventions
- Recommended Strategy for Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Deficiencies

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The strategy document will be the guide to the priority strategies the country will focus on for a period of ten years. It will be used by policy makers; stakeholders, including government; civil society and **private sectors**/corporate implementers; researchers; and UN and development partners, all of whom are involved in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating micronutrient-related programmes at the national, regional and community levels. [p. 17].
- The current IFA supplementation programme has several potentials, which include a government-approved national anaemia strategy and IFA supplementation guidelines, functionally integrated health and family planning wings under the NNS operational plan, increased coordination and utilization of public and **private facilities, and a good supply chain system, along with service delivery network** [p. 35].

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: 0

- *Main Policy is out of date and identifies the private sector as a key player, without specifying their role. As of December 2020, the PSMSAN II was in the process of being launched, without the document being available*

Main Policy: National Multisectoral Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (PSMSAN) 2014 - 2017

High-Level Index

- Contexte
- Objectifs du plan strategique
- Les principes directeurs du plan
- Structure du plan stratégique multisectoriel de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle
- Cadre de mise en œuvre du plan stratégique multisectoriel de sécurité alimentaire et de nutrition

High-Level Index

- Context
- Objectives of plan strategic
- Plan directors principles
- Structure of strategic plan multisectorial of alimentary and nutritional security
- Frame of plan strategic multisectorial plan of alimentary security and nutrition

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- L'Ensemble nous ferons la différence collaboration entre les instances gouvernementales et entre le gouvernement et la société civile incluant le secteur privé, le milieu académique, les organisations non gouvernementales, les bailleurs de fonds et les agences des Nations Unies est essentielle pour répondre aux besoins de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle de la population en vue d'une complémentarité pour la mobilisation et l'utilisation optimale des ressources [p. 8].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The whole we will make a difference between Government and Civil Society, including the Private Sector, Academics, Non-Governmental Organizations, Donors and United Nations Agencies, is essential to meet the food and nutrition security needs of the population in order to complement the mobilization and optimal use of resources [p. 8].

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: The Second National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2019 - 2023

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Strategic Approach
- Cross-Cutting Issues
- Sector-Led Contributions
- Joint Priorities for Multi-Sectoral Coordination
- Coordination

- Task Forces for the Joint Priorities
- Governance and Partnerships
- Social and Behavioural Change Communication
- Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The priority actions for FSN for each sector are identified from the existing policies and plans for the sector. The sector involves **private sector** actors as well as the development partners and civil society, and each sector normally has its own coordinating mechanism at national level [p. 14].
- The key stakeholder group for the integration of WASH and Nutrition is the WASH-Nutrition Sub-Group of the TWG for SP&FSN and the TWG for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (TWG-RWSSH) [...] The Sub-Group brings together representatives from CARD, MRD, MoH, MoP, MoI and the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD), the donors, UN, civil society and the **private sector** [p. 25].
- Improved SUN Network harnessing **private sector** contributions and aligning reporting systems with the 2nd NSFSN 2019-2023 [p. 42].

5. DRC

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Main Policy is out of date and identifies the private sector as a key player, without specifying their role*

Main Policy: National Nutrition Programme (PRONANUT) 2011 – 2015

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Vu la complexité des causes de la malnutrition, l'amélioration de l'état nutritionnel requiert aussi la participation active des autres secteurs qui ont un impact sur les déterminants de l'amélioration de cet état (santé, éducation, agriculture, acteurs du secteur privé et du secteur public, ...) [p. 18].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Given the complexity of the causes of malnutrition, improving nutritional status also requires the active participation of other sectors that have an impact on the determinants of improving malnutrition (health, education, agriculture, private and public sector actors, etc.). [p. 18].

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Main Policy is out of date, as of 2021, and requires updating. It is still counted towards the EBANI score, as it encompasses 2020*

Main Policy: National Nutrition Programme 2016 - 2020

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Lessons from NNP and Focus on NNP II

- Strategic Objectives and Initiatives
- Nutrition Implementation and Governance
- Sustainable Nutrition Financing
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Research

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The next phase of the National Nutrition Program will thus focus on specific age groups and will call for greater national priority for integrating nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs; for enhanced inter-sectoral coordination; and for community, **private**, national and international collaboration to end malnutrition by 2030 [p. 22].
- The National Nutrition Coordinating Body will remain the main mechanism for leadership, policy decisions and coordination of the National Nutrition Program. The NNCB consists of eleven government sectors and a range of nutrition development partners, including civil society organizations, academia, and the **private sector** [p. 62].

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Main Policy is considered in-date, as it encompasses 2020. It however only includes reference to the private sector as part of its 'Strategies' with no specific initiatives, roles or expectations highlighted from the private sector*

Main Policy: National Nutrition Policy (2010-2020)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Strengthen collaboration and linkages between communities, Government, NGOs, **private** and informal sectors [p. 23].
- The challenges of the hunger and malnutrition complex are multi-faceted, therefore requiring coordinated multi-sectoral approaches and public-**private**-civil society partnership interventions. [p. 37].
- Facilitation and support of the establishment and functioning of networks of public, **private sector** and NGOs for nutrition advocacy, networking, dialogue and action [p. 37].

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Main Policy is out of date, as of 2021, and requires updating. It is still counted towards the EBANI score, as it encompasses 2020. This document combines a nutrition and agriculture focus and is not solely a nutrition national plan*

Main Policy: Accelerated Programme, Food and Nutritional Security and Sustainable Agriculture Development 2016 - 2020

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Contexte et Justification du PASANDAD
- Objectifs et Resultats du Programme

- Composantes du PSANDAD

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Background and justification of PASANDAD
- Program Goals and Results
- Components of the PSANDAD

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Il s'agit d'accroître les investissements publics et **privés** dans le secteur agricole afin de permettre la dynamisation des filières Agricoles [p. 28].
- Ce PCF prend en compte un certain nombre d'aspects transversaux : Promotion de l'initiative **privée** [p. 50].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The aim is to increase public and private investment in the agricultural sector in order to boost the agricultural sectors [p. 28].
- This FCP takes into account a number of cross-cutting aspects: The Promotion of Private Initiative [p. 50].

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Main Policy is out of date and thus not counted towards the EBANI score*

Main Policy: National Food and Nutrition Action Plan 2015 - 2019

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Main Policy is considered in-date, as it encompasses 2020. It however only includes reference to the private sector as part of it's the Technical Committee, with limited representation beyond the SUN Focal Point. Widespread specific initiatives, roles or expectation for the private sector are not included*

Main Policy: Plan National Multisectoriel de Nutrition 2016 – 2020

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- L'élaboration du Plan National Multisectoriel de Nutrition 2016-2020 par le MSHP à travers le Programme National de Nutrition avec l'appui du du Conseil National pour la Nutrition (CNN) est le résultat d'un processus élargi de consultations impliquant les départements Ministériels concernés, le **secteur privé**, la société civile, les partenaires techniques et financiers ainsi que le milieu académique et de la recherche. [p.5].
- Les directions techniques des ministères, la société civile et le **secteur privé**, seront responsables de la mise en oeuvre du Plan au niveau national, régional, et départemental en offrant les appuis techniques nécessaires. [p. 32].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The development of the National Multisectoral Nutrition Plan 2016-2020 by the MSHP through the National Nutrition Programme with the support of the National Council for Nutrition (CNN) is the result of an expanded consultation process involving the relevant ministerial departments, the **private sector**, civil society, technical and financial partners as well as the academic and research community. [p.5].
- The technical branches of ministries, civil society and the **private sector**, will be responsible for implementing the Plan at the national, regional, and departmental level by providing the necessary technical support. [p. 32].

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Kenya National Nutrition Action Plan 2018-2022

High-Level Index

- Overview and Introduction to the KNAP
- Kenya Nutrition Situation Analysis
- Kenya Nutrition Action Plan Design Framework
- Key Result Areas
- Costed Action Plan of the KNAP
- KNAP Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL)
- Legal, Institutional; and Coordination Frameworks for the KNAP

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The process of development of KNAP 2018-2022 was driven by government, specifically the Nutrition and Dietetics Unit (NDU) of the Ministry of Health, and was widely consultative, involving all key nutrition stakeholders through a multisectoral process that was open, inclusive and built on existing and emerging alliances, institutions and initiatives. At the national level key line ministries with nutrition-sensitive programs, development partners, civil society organizations, NGOs and the private sector and Counties participated in the process [p. 3].

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: 0

- *Main Policy is out of date and thus not counted towards the EBANI score, though the private sector role is defined as stakeholders to meet defined standards and participate in initiatives*

Main Policy: National Nutrition Strategy and Plan of Action 2010 - 2015

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- An effective and efficient implementation of the NNS requires rigorous cross-sectoral coordination, collaboration, and partnership (including non-governmental organizations, civil society, **private sector** and the donors) at all levels [p. V].
- This document, the National Nutrition Strategy (NNS), is the strategic guideline to all stakeholders, including ministries, development partners, and the **private sector** on what should be undertaken why in order to address malnutrition and its determinants [p.2].

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Lesotho Food and Nutrition Strategy and Costed Action Plan 2019 - 2023

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Vision, mission and principles
- Terms of reference and functions of government agencies with nutrition implementation mandates
- The food and nutrition situation and key features of the operating environment
- Key result areas
- Client's needs and problem analysis
- Stakeholder analysis
- Policy requirements
- Goals of the strategy
- Strategies, assumptions and risks
- Implementation plan
- Strategic results framework and m&e plan
- Resource requirements

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Guiding Principle 2: Multi-sectoral Approach shall be a vital model/technique which shall facilitate cordial planning among government stakeholders, NGOs, UN-Agencies, **private sector**, academia and media in order to reduce duplication of efforts and encourage sharing of resources so as to achieve the best nutrition results (...) [p.10].
- This initiative will require collaboration of government, **private sector** seed producers and suppliers, NGOs and the donor community to strengthen the supply chain that will promote uptake by farmers [p. 57].

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Action Plan for Nutrition 2017 – 2021

High-Level Index

- Contexte general
- Situation alimentaire a Madagascar
- Situation nutritionnelle a Madagascar
- Historique de la liutte contre la malnutrition
- Methodologie
- But et objectifs du plan
- Orientations strategiques
- Interventions transverselales
- Modalites de mise en oeuvre et plan de suivi evaluation
- Conclusion

High-Level Index

- General context
- Food situation in Madagascar
- Nutritional Situation in Madagascar
- History of the latches against malnutrition
- Methodology
- Plan's purpose and objectives
- Strategic orientations
- Cross-cutting interventions
- Implementation modalities and evaluation follow-up plan
- Conclusion

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Étape préliminaire : qui consistait à une évaluation de la mise en œuvre du PNAN II en mars 2016 par une équipe de consultants, suivie d'une sensibilisation des différents secteurs (les différentes structures de l'État, le secteur privé, la société civile, les associations de proximité et les partenaires au développement et autres institutions et organismes internationaux), pour une éventuelle participation effective de chaque partie prenante dans l'élaboration du présent document (...). [p.19].
- La fortification des aliments de base est un processus à grande échelle, extrêmement efficaces pour la prévention des carences en micronutriment avec un coût minimal, mais nécessitant la participation active et effective du secteur privé et notamment des industriels. [p.40].
- En parallèle, la plateforme ANJARAMASOANDRO du secteur privé et la Plateforme MIKASA des chercheurs, sont déjà mis en place. ensuite, on cite la plateforme humanitaire du secteur privé à Madagascar, qui a été créée dans le cadre des actions de grc en 2014, et au sein duquel on retrouve le groupe sectoriel « nutrition » [p. 59].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Preliminary step: which consisted of an evaluation of the implementation of the PNAN II in March 2016 by a team of consultants, followed by an awareness of the different sectors (the different structures of the State, the private sector, civil society, community associations and development partners and other international institutions and organizations), for the possible effective participation of each stakeholder in the development of this document (...). [p.19].
- The fortification of basic foods is a large-scale process, extremely effective in preventing micronutrient deficiencies at minimal cost, but requiring the active and effective participation of the private sector and especially industrialists. [p.40].
- At the same time, the private sector ANJARAMASOANDRO platform and the MIKASA Platform for researchers are déjà set up. then, the private sector humanitarian platform in Madagascar, which was created as part of the rcmp actions in 2014, is cited and includes the "nutrition" sector group [p. 59].

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Operational Plan 2017 - 2021

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Process of Developing the Operational Plan
- Operational Plan Strategic Action Areas
- National CMAM Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
- Summary of the National CMAM Costs
- Guide for Developing District Plan of Action

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Through the enabling policy environment created by the Government of Malawi, nutrition interventions, such as CMAM, are supported by diverse stakeholders, including U.N. agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the **private sector** [p.10].
- The government will also endeavour to build and strengthen partnerships with multiple stakeholders, including the **private sector** and development partners [p. 12].

16. Mali

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Plan of Action Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2019 – 2028

High-Level Index

- Rappels de la vision et des orientations
- Planification de la mise en œuvre des principaux axes stratégiques de la polnsan
- Budget
- Plan de financement et stratégies de mobilisation des ressources financières nécessaires
- Coûts annuels du plan d'actions de la polnsan
- Premier budget triennal d'exécution du plan d'actions de la polnsan

High-Level Index

- Recalls of vision and directions
- Planning for the implementation of the main strategic axes of polnsan
- Budget
- Funding plan and strategies for mobilizing necessary financial resources
- Annual costs of the polnsan action plan
- First three-year budget to carry out the polnsan action plan

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Promotion de l'investissement et du **Secteur privé** [p.6].
- Préparer des programmes d'investissements relatifs au désenclavement à travers la construction et la réhabilitation de routes et pistes de production, la réhabilitation du transport ferroviaire qui relie les zones de excédentaires principaux consommation et des

principaux transfrontaliers capitales des pays voisins et des mesures facilitant, au secteur privé, l'acquisition de moyens de transport [p. 9].

- Le **Secteur Privé** contribuera au financement des interventions relatives à l'accroissement des productions alimentaires, à la transformation et à la commercialisation. [p. 48].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Promotion of Investment and the **Private Sector** [p.6].
- Prepare investment programmes for land-opening through the construction and rehabilitation of roads and production tracks, the rehabilitation of rail transport that links the main surplus consumption areas and major capital cross-border areas of neighbouring countries, and measures to facilitate the acquisition of means of transport to the private sector [p. 9].
- The **Private Sector** will contribute to the financing of interventions related to increased food production, processing and marketing. [p. 48].

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Main Policy is out of date, as of 2021, and requires updating. It is still counted towards the EBANI score, as it encompasses 2020*

Main Policy: Multisectoral plan for chronic malnutrition reduction in Mozambique 2011 – 2014 – 2020

High-Level Index

- Introduction and background
- Situational analysis
- Current situation and interventions coverage
- Multisectoral action plan for reduction of chronic malnutrition
- Activities plan

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Partners, civil society ad **private sector** collaborating for reduction of chronic malnutrition [p. 55].
- Develop a network with the **private sector** and civil society to support the activities [p.55].
- Donors, partners, civil society and **private sector** collaborating for education of chronic malnutrition [p. 56].

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Main Policy is out of date and thus not counted towards the EBANI score, though the private sector role is defined as stakeholders to meet defined standards and participate in initiatives*

Main Policy: National Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition 2011 – 2015

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The effective and efficient implementation of the NPAFN requires rigorous cross-sectoral coordination, cooperation, communication, collaboration, and partnership (including non-governmental organizations, civil society, academia, **private sector** and the donors) [p.5].
- It allows freedom of choice in agriculture production, expansion of agricultural land and safeguarding the right of farmers, and engages the participation of **private sector** [p.27].

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Zero Hunger Challenge National Action Plan (2016 - 2025)

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Global, Regional and National Emphasis on ZHC Initiative
- Roadmap for the Preparation of National; Action Plan
- Strategic Priorities and Major Components of NAP
- Resource Requirements for NAP
- Funding Strategy
- Scope for Successful Implementation of the NAP activities
- Institutional Arrangements for Implementation

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The government source alone will not be sufficient to meet increasing demand for investment in agriculture. For this, creating favourable climate for the mobilization of **private** and cooperative sector investments with necessary incentives is essential [p.10].
- The budgetary requirement is expected to be met by seeking collaboration and commitments from the strategic development partners working for the reduction of poverty and the food and nutrition security. Additional resources will be mobilized from all development partners including government, international development organizations and the **private sector** [p. 22].
- The MSNP has proposed nutrition-sensitive approach dedicated to support food security. It also aims at strengthening governance to reinforce nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive approaches. The Plan emphasizes on strengthening of multi-sectoral nutrition information system to track the progress of MSNP implementation, with links to existing food security early warning system [p. 68].

20. Niger

Indicator Score: 0

- *Main Policy is live, but it has a high-level scope which refers to the private sector solely as a group of stakeholders who will be impacted by Nutrition related policy, and not as drivers or key participants in specific initiatives*

Main Policy: National Nutritional Security Policy in Niger (2016 – 2025)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Enfin, elle établit une redevabilité globale pour le processus, ainsi que les modalités de collaboration avec la société civile, les partenaires techniques et financiers, et le **secteur privé** [p.5].

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Policy on Food and Nutrition in Nigeria 2016-2025

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Vision, Goal and Objectives of the Food and Nutrition Policy
- Strategies
- Institutional Arrangement, Legal Framework and Financing
- Monitoring and Evaluation

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Promote increase in social-sector spending and explore the potential role of the private sector; and promote productive capacity through encouraging private sector engagement in food and nutrition related investment [p. 19].
- Apart from providing funds to accelerate growth in food supplies and to manufacture essential drugs, plant machinery, and equipment, the private sector is expected to support the food and nutrition programme effort of the government by collaborating in specific areas [p. 32].

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Pakistan Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy 2018 – 2025

High-Level Index

- Background to Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy
- Framework & Components of PMNS
- Structure of Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy
- Strategic Objectives

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Develop National Essential Nutrition Service Delivery Package for adoption and adaptation by provincial programs, to be provided by public health, other government facilities, outreach workers and others including **private sector** [p.16].
- Define a minimum set of nutrition-specific services, for adoption and adaptation by provincial programs, to be provided by public health, other government facilities, outreach workers and others including **private sector** [p.39].

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: 0

- *Main Policy is live, but only the Executive Summary was available through public sources, and it includes no direct mention of the private sector*

Main Policy: Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2017 – 2022

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Multi-Sectorial Plan for Nutrition in Senegal, 2017-2021

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Problématique de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Acquis majeurs de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Défis de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Vision et objectifs stratégiques de développement de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Axes d'interventions 2017 – 2021 pour le développement de la nutrition
- Plans d'actions sectoriels : mise en œuvre du PSMN
- Communication et plaidoyer
- Dispositif de suivi-évaluation
- Synthèse du budget de mise en œuvre du PSMN
- Risques liés à la mise en œuvre du PSMN et mesures de mitigation

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Nutrition problem in Senegal
- Major nutrition gains in Senegal
- Nutrition challenges in Senegal
- Vision and strategic objectives for nutrition development in Senegal
- Focus on Nutrition Development 2017 - 2021
- Sector action plans: implementation of the NMSP
- Communication and advocacy
- Monitoring-assessment device
- Summary of the NMSP implementation budget
- Risks associated with the implementation of the MSP and mitigation measures

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- La nutrition aussi offre des opportunités pour le secteur privé. En effet, la disponibilité de nouveaux produits grâce à l'innovation, la production d'aliments nutritifs et à haute densité énergétique, la fortification des aliments en micronutriments (vitamines et minéraux essentiels) va permettre au secteur privé d'avoir une augmentation de parts de marché, l'augmentation de la productivité à travers une nutrition adéquate des enfants et des adultes. En matière de nutrition, le secteur privé est actuellement engagé dans la fortification des aliments de grande consommation. Le Sénégal a validé le cadre de coopération de la Nouvelle Alliance pour la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition depuis 2013. Ce cadre vise, entre autres objectifs, une meilleure implication du secteur privé dans le domaine de la nutrition [p. 45].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Nutrition also offers opportunities for the private sector. Indeed, the availability of new products through innovation, the production of nutritious and high-energy foods, the

fortification of food with micronutrients (essential vitamins and minerals) will enable the private sector to increase market share, increase productivity - through adequate nutrition of children and adults. In nutrition, the private sector is currently engaged in fortifying consumer foods. Senegal has validated the cooperation framework of the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition since 2013. This framework aims, among other objectives, for better private sector involvement in the area of nutrition [p. 45].

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Main Policy is out of date and thus not counted towards the EBANI score, adding to a passing mention of the private sector as part of the wider group of stakeholders to engage with*

Main Policy: National Nutrition Policy of Sri Lanka 2010 - 2018

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Strengthen partnerships and networking with relevant sectors and stakeholders including **private sector** for undertaking collaborative programmes to improve nutrition at community level [p.11].
- In order to achieve the desired objectives it is imperative that cooperation of all relevant sectors should be sought and this includes commitment of Government agencies, development partners, non-government agencies and the **private sector** [p.14].

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2016 – 2021

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Situation analysis and strategic context
- Conceptual framework for the NMNAP
- Expected results and key strategies
- Costed action plans to scale up nutrition interventions in the key result areas of the NMNAP
- Governance and management of the nmnap
- Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (meal)
- Strategic investment plan for the NMNAP
- Risk analysis and mitigation (ram)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Stakeholders who participated in the development of the plan included: The Prime Minister's Office (PMO); President's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government at central, regional and LGA levels; sector ministries; donors; United Nations agencies; civil society organizations (national and international); academic and research institutions; the **private sector** [p. 1].
- The high priority given to the role of the private sector in FYDP-II was also taken into consideration in the process for the development of this NMNAP, which included private sector consultations [p. 11].

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: 0

- *Main Policy is out of date and thus not counted towards the EBANI score. A second iteration of the policy (UNAP II) was in the process of being launched in late 2020*

Main Policy: Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (2011-2016)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Coordinate joint planning and review with other ministries and departments as well as development partners, civil society, the **private sector**, and academia [p. 37].
- Technical coordination of nutrition will be done through the Nutrition Multi-Sectoral Technical Committee, which will comprise key technical experts from government, development partners, the **private sector**, academia, and civil society [p. 38].

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: 0

- *Main Policy is out of date, as of 2021, and requires updating. It is still counted towards the EBANI score, as it encompasses 2020. It has only a passing mention of the private sector, specifically in the future development of policies aligned to increasing production of nutritious foods*

Main Policy: National Nutrition Strategy. For 2011-2020, with a vision toward 2030

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Encouraging increased production of specialised nutrition products in the **private sector** to be used specifically among poor and disadvantaged groups, ethnic minority groups, pregnant women, children under 5, and children with special needs [p.32].

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Yemen Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2020-2023

High-Level Index

- The nutrition situation in Yemen
- The MSNAP frameworks
- Implementing the framework
- Looking forward

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The TOC presents a logical flow, showing how bringing actors together—including government, civil society and the private sector—shifting behaviours, aligning their efforts, ensuring complementarity and measuring impact can together maximise impact on nutrition outcomes and mobilise resources that, together, lead to increased impact on nutrition

outcomes and, in turn, contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals more broadly [p. 6].

- Linkages to the private sector (e.g. collaboration—through the MOFW’s General Departments for Planning and Investment and local fishery bodies affiliated with the MOFW—with private-sector entities on studies, technical consultations and investment projects). The Federation of Yemen Chambers of Commerce and Industry, which is already a member of the NSC, will be an integral player in making the Yemen’s SUN Business Network operational and, thus, in strengthening the platform for the business sector to engage with other constituencies. [p. 47].

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: 0

- *Main Policy is out of date and thus not counted towards the EBANI score. A second iteration of the policy was reported to be in consultation in 2017, but it is unclear if it was re-launched*

Main Policy: National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan for Zambia 2011 – 2015

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The development, implementation and monitoring responsibilities of the required intervention package cuts across multiple sectors and also requires active participation of community, NGOs, civil society, and the private sector [p. 42].
- Increased private sector involvement and participation in food diversification [p. 50].

INDICATOR 2 NATIONAL NCD POLICY WITH A FOCUS ON NUTRITION THAT HAS A SPECIFIED ROLE FOR PRIVATE SECTOR

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Main Policy is not an NCD policy specifically, and there is no mention on treating obesity/overweightness or diabetes, or specifically defined roles for private sector players*

Main Policy: Afghanistan Security and Nutrition Plan 2019 - 2023

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The **private sector**, and the United Nations (UN) agencies responsible for the expansion and implementation of the various components of the strategic objectives and correlated SDG 2 targets articulated in this document [p. 9].
- Strengthen and expand the delivery of nutrition services as part of the integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) through the BPHS and **private health** care providers [p. 51].
- Incentivize **private sector** & procedures to improve the availability of healthy foods [p. 102].

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: Health, Nutrition and Population Strategic Investment Plan (HNPSIP) 2016 – 2021

High-Level Index

- Executive Summary
- Introduction
- A Progressive and Inclusive Agenda for the 4th Sector Programme (HNPSIP 2016-20)
- Strategic Priorities for the 4th Sector Programme
- An Essential Health Service Package- The first milestone on the road to Universal Health Coverage
- HNPSIP Implementation and Performance Management
- Indicative Budget for the 4th Sector Programme.

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- There is more work to do on developing the Essential Health Service Package (ESP), secondary and tertiary healthcare and in developing the relationship between public and private sector providers whether through partnership arrangements or through regulation and accreditation [p. 21].
- The private sector also has a role to play in areas where public facilities are absent or functioning poorly. Private sector facilities can play a key role in provision of services especially in hard-to-reach areas [p. 27].

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: 0

- *Main Policy is out of date but does highlight specific roles for private sector players. The current National Health Policy 2016 – 2025 makes only a passing mention of NCDs without highlighting a role for the private sector*

Main Policy: National Strategic Plan for the Control of Non-Communicable Diseases 2011 - 2015

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Organiser un atelier d'information et de sensibilisation des ministères publics et secteur privé sur l'ampleur des MCNT et leurs méfaits [p. 22].
- Identifier les services du secteur public et **privé** intéressants pour maximiser les interventions de lutte contre les MCNT sur le territoire national et servir d'exemple, [p.26].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Organize an information and awareness workshop for public and private sector departments on the extent of NTMs and their misdeeds [p. 22].
- Identify interesting public and private sector services to maximize NTCM interventions in the country and serve as an example, [p.26].

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: 1

- *Main Policy is not NCD specific, but does encompass specific roles for private sector players in NCD related initiatives*

Main Policy: The Second National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2019 - 2023

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Strategic Approach
- Cross-Cutting Issues
- Sector-Led Contributions
- Joint Priorities for Multi-Sectoral Coordination
- Coordination
- Task Forces for the Joint Priorities
- Governance and Partnerships
- Social and Behavioural Change Communication
- Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- **Public-Private partnerships** to support the formulation of healthy and desirable convenient foods [p. 20].
- MoH and GIZ lead the NCD Alliance and the National Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases 2018 - 2027, providing a strong framework for the guidance of actions relevant to NCDs and healthy diets. The SUN Business

Network (SBN) is being developed in Cambodia to help the **private sector** contribute constructively to improving diets and nutrition [p. 22].

5. DRC

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No current policy is in place to address NCD initiatives, and the National Nutrition Programme, which does have some focus on NCDs, is out of date*

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No current policy is in place to address NCD initiatives, and the National Nutrition Programme, which was in place up to 2020, addresses future the need to better design initiatives to tackle NCDs, but without specifying them.*

Main Policy: National Nutrition Programme 2016 - 2020

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Develop regulations to ensure that NCD prevention is an explicit priority in all stages of food systems, including product development, formulation, promotion and distribution [p. 39].

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No current policy is in place to address NCD initiatives, and the National Nutrition Policy, only includes reference to the private sector as part of its NCD 'Strategies' with no specific initiatives, roles or expectations highlighted for their participation*

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Main Policy is out of date, but does highlight specific roles for private sector players. The current National Health Plan 2015 – 2024, does reference high-level NCD related initiatives, without specifying a private sector role*

Main Policy: National Integrated Policy for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases 2010 - 2015

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Main Policy is out of date and thus not counted towards the EBANI score. It is also not specific to NCD*

Main Policy: National Food and Nutrition Action Plan 2015 - 2019

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Main Policy is out of date and thus not counted towards the EBANI score. It does reference roles for the private sector in specific NCD initiatives*

Main Policy: Integrated strategic plan for the prevention and management of non-communicable diseases in Ivory Coast 2015 - 2019

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Renforcer à l'échelle nationale les capacités, le leadership, la gouvernance, l'action multisectorielle et les partenariats pour accélérer la lutte contre les maladies non transmissibles Santé (...), Gouvernement, Société civile, **Secteur privé** [p. 48].
- Il sera sollicité pour l'appui au financement de la lutte contre les maladies chroniques non transmissibles. Le **secteur privé** sera également le creuset des interventions de prévention et de promotion de la santé mises en oeuvre par ces structures au bénéfice de leurs employés et de la population générale, en partenariat avec le ministère en charge de la Santé [p. 139].

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Main Policy is out of date, as of 2021, and requires updating. Whilst the policy does indicate a role for local and international partnerships for the prevention and control of Non-Communicable Diseases, the private sector is only given a specific role as a partner for initiatives for the reduced usage of alcohol and tobacco*

Main Policy: Kenya National Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases 2015 – 2020

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: National Multisectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2014-2020 (LAOSMAP-NCD)

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Global and regional updates
- Burden of Noncommunicable diseases in Lao PDR
- Status of NCD prevention and control
- Strategic approaches
- Multisectoral action plan for the prevention and control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2014-2020

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Availability and affordability of quality, safe and efficacious essential noncommunicable disease medicines, including generics, and basic technologies in both public and **private** facilities [p. 28].

- Engage and mobilize civil society and the **private sector** as appropriate and strengthen international cooperation to support implementation of the action plan at global, regional and national levels [p. 35].

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy is out of date, as of 2021, and requires updating.

Main Policy: National Multi - Sectorial Integrated Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases 2014 – 2020.

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Background
- Situation Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs)
- Financial and Social Impact of NCDs
- Lesotho Cross-Cutting Issues
- Common and Recommended Prevention. Strategies for NCDs (“Best Buys”)
- Existing measures for NCDs in country
- National Strategic Plan for the prevention and control of NCDs
- Roles and responsibilities
- Standards with Respect to Availability of Resources
- Implementation Plan (Annex II)
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Budget (Annex III)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The absence of an explicit policy, standards and incentives for the **private sector** hampers on-going voluntary food fortification initiatives by the **private sector** [p.12].
- Guiding Principle 2: Multi-sectoral Approach shall be a vital model/technique which shall facilitate cordial planning among government stakeholders, NGOs, UN-Agencies, **private sector**, (...) [p.16].
- The public-**private partnerships** shall be strengthened and research promoted. In addition efforts to strengthen access to care shall include development of infrastructure in underserved areas, implementation of the ESP, expansion of integrated services including NCDs, and exploring options for the introduction of sustainable social/health insurance scheme [p. 20].
- Establish partnerships, alliances and networks, including the civil society, **the private sector**, and academia [p. 53].

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy National Policy for Integrated Prevention and Control of Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases 2017 - 2021

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Impacts Socio-économiques des MNT
- Enjeux Transversaux
- Analyse FFOM
- Stratégies de prévention intégrée des MTN et prévention du handicap
- Conclusion

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Elle implique une collaboration multisectorielle à tous les niveaux nécessitant la redynamisation du grand Comité National de Lutte contre les MNT qui regroupe les acteurs clés de la communauté, des secteurs public et privé, de la société civile et des partenaires techniques et financiers [p. II].
- Le secteur privé sera sollicité pour jouer un rôle essentiel à l'appui des programmes de lutte contre les MNT- PH. Il sera également un cadre des interventions de promotion de la santé et de prévention des programmes MNT au bénéfice des employés de ces structures et de la population générale [p. 47].

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No current policy is in place to address NCD initiatives that is in date, and the National Nutrition Plan has no specific reference of NCD initiatives*

Main Policy: National Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Operational Plan 2017 - 2021

16. Mali

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No current policy is in place to address NCD initiatives that is in date, and the National Plan of Action has no specific reference of NCD initiatives*

Main Policy: National Plan of Action Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2019 – 2028

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: **1**

- *The main policy below is the now out of date NCD specific policy. The EBANI score is of 1 due to the announcement on the 14th of November 2020 of the launch of the new plan, which was unavailable digitally at the time of publishing the EBANI country report*

Main Policy: National Plan for the Prevention of NCDs (2008-2014)

High-Level Index

- Introdução
- Análise da situação
- Resposta nacional às doenças não transmissíveis
- Plano estratégico nacional de prevenção e controlo de doenças não transmissíveis: 2008 - 2014

- Objectivos e estratégias
- Implementação
- Monitoria e avaliação

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Situation analysis
- National response to non-communicable diseases
- National strategic plan for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases: 2008-2014
- Objectives and strategies implementation Monitoring and evaluation
- Implementation
- Monitoring and evaluation

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Rever e actualizar legislação que regula o funcionamento da saúde no sector privado [p. 41].
- Definir e implantar mecanismos de integração das acções de prevenção e controlo das DNT nas US do sector privado (AMM e Ordem dos Médicos) [p. 47].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Review and update legislation regulating the functioning of health in the private sector [p. 41].
- Define and implement mechanisms for the integration of NTD prevention and control actions in private sector US (AMM and Doctors' Association) [p. 47].

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Strategic Plan for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases 2017 - 2021

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- National Strategy for Prevention and Control of NCDs
- National NCD Monitoring Framework
- National Strategic Plan for Prevention and Control of NCDs (2017-2021)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Actions under this area to increase advocacy, promote multi-sectoral partnerships and strengthen capacity for effective leadership at Ministry of Health and Sports to accelerate and scale-up the national response to the NCD pandemic. Advocacy is both within the government and its ministries as well as other partners and stakeholders including private sector and national and international agencies and civil society organizations [p. 19].

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: 1

- *Main Policy is out of date, as of 2021, and requires updating. It is still counted towards the EBANI score, as it encompasses 2020*

Main Policy: Multi-sector Action Plan on the Prevention and Control of NCD in Nepal 2014 – 2020

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Situation Analysis
- Action Plan for Prevention and Control of NCDs For Nepal (2014-2020)
- Operational Framework

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Multisectoral actions and multi-stakeholder involvement: To address NCDs and their underlying social determinants and risk factors, functioning alliances are needed within the health sector and with other sectors (such as agriculture, education, finance, information, sports, urban planning, trade, transport) involving multiple stakeholders including governments, civil society, academia, the **private sector** and international organizations [p. 16].
- From this quick analysis, it is clear that the regulatory agencies, enforcement bodies, service providers need to ensure pragmatic mechanisms of coordination for planning, implementation and sharing lessons for NCD prevention and control. In addition to the government agencies, the civil societies, non-governmental organizations and **private enterprises** also have influence and opportunity in prevention and control of NCDs [p. 19].
- As emphasized earlier, the implementation of the National Action Plan requires the engagement of all relevant stakeholders from within the government, non-governmental and **private sectors** [p. 22].
- Implement the national multisectoral policies and action plans through collaborative partnerships with multiple stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, civil society, academia, and the **private sector** [p. 34].

20. Niger

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Strategic Plan Multi-Sectoral Fight Against Non-Communicable Diseases (2012 – 2016)

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: 1

- *Main Policy does not have a specified end date, though references 5-year targets for many of the goals within. May require updates to these objectives.*

Main Policy: National Policy and Strategic Plan of Action on Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases

High-Level Index

- Background
- Scope of Policy
- Programme Management and Coordination
- Roles of Stakeholders in the National Policy
- Partnership Coordination
- Strategic Plan of Action

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- **Private sector** shall: 1. Support for the effective implementation of this policy; 2. Partner with relevant stakeholders including public-private partnership in the implementation of this policy; 3. Comply with laid down Government guidelines and regulations regarding NCDs prevention and control. 4. Transmit relevant data generated from their facilities to the LGA Health Department. 5. Support resource mobilization for the implementation of this policy [p. 41].

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: 1

- *Main Policy does not have a specified end date, and as such may require updating with revised targets.*

Main Policy: National Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases and Health Promotion in Pakistan, 2004

High-Level Index

- Prelude and Finale
- Common Action Areas
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Diabetes
- Tobacco Use
- Chronic Respiratory Diseases
- Cancer
- Injuries
- Mental Illnesses

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The Action Plan attempts to drive individual, group and organizational efforts, both in the public and **private sectors**, towards a common goal and objectives in order to impact a set of indicators that are known to bring tangible benefits in impacting NCD trends. [p.15].
- In addition, all the key elements and advantages that stand to be gained from comprehensive grouping and maximizing on partnerships have been built upon in this Action Plan: integration with the existing health system, intersectoral and intra-health-sector collaborations, linkages with national health policies and partnerships with the **private sector** [p. 16].
- Consequently, while there is a need to establish explicit, transparent and independent scientific methods for the monitoring and evaluation of this configuration and for ensuring accountability, it is also essential to ensure active representation of key stakeholders including the **private sector** [p.17].

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: 1

- *Main Policy does not have a specified end date, and as such may require updating with revised targets.*

Main Policy: National Policy on Strengthening the Prevention and Control of Chronic Lifestyle Related Non-Communicable Diseases 2011

High-Level Index

- Background and rationale
- Statement of policy
- Guiding principles
- Scope and coverage
- Definition of terms
- Goals and objectives of the program on the prevention and control of chronic lifestyle related non communicable diseases
- Action framework for the prevention and control of chronic lifestyle related non communicable diseases.
- General guidelines
- Specific guidelines
- Implementation arrangement
- Roles and responsibilities
- Funding

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Also, since new directions in the health sector requires maximizing the participation of the **private sector** and other stakeholders, public-**private sector** collaboration shall be explored in the area of financing, service delivery, surveillance, capability building and other areas as necessary [p. 3].
- As the underlying determinants of non-communicable diseases often lie outside the health sector, multi-sectoral actions shall be implemented involving both public and **private sectors** [p. 7].
- Non-government organizations, professional groups, other government organizations, private sector, the Academe, and Civil Societies shall assist in the implementation of the National Program on Lifestyle-Related Diseases [p. 14].

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: 0

- *No current policy is in place to address NCD initiatives that is in date, and the National Multi-Sectorial Plan for Nutrition has no specific reference to the role of the private sector with regards to NCD initiatives*

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases, 2018

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- NCD targets and SDG targets
- Other cost effective NCD interventions and key partnerships
- Journey to tackle NCDs in Sri Lanka: Lessons learned

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- In order to reduce the sugar content in sweetened beverages in Sri Lanka, the Ministry of Health engaged with the **private sector** and jointly developed a technical guideline [p. 18].
- Engaging with the private sector is necessary for addressing NCDs because the **private sector** is an important driver of the NCD burden [p. 262].

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2016 – 2021.

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Situation analysis and strategic context
- Conceptual framework for the NMNAP
- Expected results and key strategies
- Costed action plans to scale up nutrition interventions in the key result areas of the NMNAP
- Governance and management of the NMNAP
- Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (meal)
- Strategic investment plan for the NMNAP
- Risk analysis and mitigation (ram)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The process [of creating Task Team 4 for Diet Related Non-Communicable Diseases] engaged all key actors in the multisectoral, multi-layer and multi- stakeholder nutrition system at all levels. The SUN stakeholder platforms (MDAs- national/regional/ district/LGAs), the UN System (UNICEF, WHO, UN-REACH, WFP and FAO), key Development partners (Fhi360, Irish Aid, DFID, USAID), NGOs (PANITA, HKI, COUNSENUTH), Civil Society Organizations (Tanzania Public Health Association - TPHA, Tanzania Diabetic Association – TDA), Academia (SUA, MUHAS) and Research Institutions (Ifakara Health Institute) and the **Private Sector** [p. 154].

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: 0

- *No current policy is in place to address NCD initiatives, and the National Nutrition Programme (UNAP), which does have some focus on NCDs, is out of date. A second version was reported to be in the process of launching in late 2020*

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: 0

- *There does not yet appear to be a government policy in place to tackle this. There is*

however, the Vietnam Non-Communicable Diseases Prevention and Control Alliance (NCDs-VN). The current National Nutrition Strategy is out of date, as of 2021

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: **0**

- *There does not yet appear to be a government policy in place to tackle NCDs specifically. The Nutrition Action Plan does reference that the 'The Yemen National Health Strategy 2010–2025 (GOY, 2010) key objectives are decreasing maternal, neonatal, infant and under-5 mortality; addressing communicable and noncommunicable diseases; developing the national health system; promoting health; improving quality of care; and encouraging cross-sectoral collaboration. Nutrition is neither explicitly referenced in the National Health Strategy 2010–2025 nor in the Fourth Health Strategic Plan 2011–2015.' Linking nutrition related goals, with private sector roles defined, could be an initiative to strengthen existing policies*

Main Policy: Yemen Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2020-2023

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No stand-alone policy for NCD is in place, and the National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan is out of date and thus not counted towards the EBANI score. A second iteration of the policy was reported to be in consultation in 2017, but it is unclear if it was re-launched*

INDICATOR 3 PUBLIC FOOD PROCUREMENT POLICIES (SOCIAL PROTECTION, HOSPITALS) GO BEYOND STAPLE FOODS

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Whilst there is no direct public feeding procurement in place, emergency feeding for pregnant women does exist within the Food Security and Nutrition Plan*

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No current policy is in place to address public feeding procurement initiatives*

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No current policy is in place to address public feeding procurement initiatives*

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No current policy is in place to address public feeding procurement initiatives, but supplementary feeding programmes could include a broader scope than schools*

5. DRC

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No current policy is in place to address public feeding procurement initiatives*

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Main Policy is out of date, as of 2021, and requires updating. It is still counted towards the EBANI score, as it encompasses 2020*

Main Policy: National Nutrition Programme 2016 - 2020

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Lessons from NNP and Focus on NNP II
- Strategic Objectives and Initiatives
- Nutrition Implementation and Governance
- Sustainable Nutrition Financing
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Research

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Improved Nutrition Supply Management Initiative: Coordinate partners in procuring, distributing and using nutrition supplies through an integrated logistics management information system: A) Put in place a coordinate, information sharing mechanism showing stock on hand, quantities distributed, and stock on pipeline (in transit). B) The FMOH will develop a distribution plan on a quarterly basis (or at minimum every 6 months) and share it

with all stakeholders. C) All stakeholders should follow up on the stock status of nutrition supplies at all levels. D) Nutrition commodity security issues should be an agenda item in nutrition technical working group meetings. [p. 52].

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: 0

- *No current policy is in place to address public feeding procurement initiatives*

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: 0

- *No current policy is in place to address public feeding procurement initiatives*

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: 0

- *No current policy is in place to address public feeding procurement initiatives*

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: 1

- *National Multisectoral Nutrition Plan does include references to public procurement initiatives in prisons, for the purpose of improved nutrition. Such initiatives could be expanded to include further public institutions*

Main Policy: Plan National Multisectoriel de Nutrition 2016 – 2020

High-Level Index

- Contexte de la Côte d'Ivoire
- Analyse de la situation nutritionnelle en Côte d'Ivoire
- Plan National Stratégique Multisectoriel de Nutrition 2016 – 2020
- Objectifs Spécifiques

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Renforcer la qualité nutritionnelle des repas servis en milieu carcéral;
- Développer les jardins potagers et le petit élevage en milieu carcéral;
- Renforcer le dépistage et la prise en charge de la malnutrition en milieu carcérale [p. 21].

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: 1

- *National Nutrition Action Plan does include references to public procurement initiatives in health and emergency related situations, for the purpose of improved nutrition. Such initiatives could be expanded to include further public institutions*

Main Policy: Kenya National Nutrition Action Plan 2018-2022

High-Level Index

- Overview and Introduction to the KNAP
- Kenya Nutrition Situation Analysis
- Kenya Nutrition Action Plan Design Framework
- Key Result Areas
- Costed Action Plan of the KNAP
- KNAP Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL)
- Legal, Institutional; and Coordination Frameworks for the KNAP

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Develop and disseminate standard operating procedures (SOP) for nutrition and dietetics: protocol on nutrition management in diseases and conditions; inpatient feeding protocol [p. 18].
- Develop and disseminate clinical nutrition tools: screening, inter-facility referral, patient feeding monitoring and service quality management tools [p. 18].

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: 0

- *No current policy is in place to address public feeding procurement initiatives*

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Lesotho Food and Nutrition Strategy and Costed Action Plan 2019 - 2023

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Vision, mission and principles
- Terms of reference and functions of government agencies with nutrition implementation mandates
- The food and nutrition situation and key features of the operating environment
- Key result areas
- Client's needs and problem analysis
- Stakeholder analysis
- Policy requirements
- Goals of the strategy
- Strategies, assumptions and risks
- Implementation plan
- Strategic results framework and M&E plan
- Resource requirements

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Provides nutrition education, therapeutic food and following-up cases discharged from hospitals, as well as food management services in hospitals [p. 17].
- Ensure nutrition services and education are implemented through institutions of special care (such as hospitals, homes for people with life-limiting illnesses, old age homes) to promote the reinforcement of nutrition practices [p. 61].

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: 0

- *No current policy is in place to address public feeding procurement initiatives. National strategy references public procurement in emergency situation, primarily of water, but no continuous action of procurement for public institutions*

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: 0

- *No current policy is in place to address public feeding procurement initiatives*

16. Mali

Indicator Score: 1

- *Existing National Plan of Action Food and Nutrition Security Policy includes initiatives for Free Food Distributions and social safety nets during crises. Such public procurement initiatives could be extended to continuous actions*

Main Policy: National Plan of Action Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2019 – 2028

High-Level Index

- Rappels de la vision et des orientations
- Planification de la mise en œuvre des principaux axes stratégiques de la poLNSAN
- Budget
- Plan de financement et stratégies de mobilisation des ressources financières nécessaires
- Coûts annuels du plan d'actions de la poLNSAN
- Premier budget triennal d'exécution du plan d'actions de la poLNSAN

High-Level Index

- Recalls of vision and directions
- Planning for the implementation of the main strategic axes of the POLNSAN
- Budget
- Funding plan and strategies for mobilizing necessary financial resources
- Annual costs of the poLNSAN action plan
- First three-year implementation budget of the poLNSAN action plan

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Améliorer et étendre les transferts en nature (Distributions Alimentaires Gratuites ou DAG) pour mieux protéger les ménages pauvres et vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle tant en milieu rural qu'en milieu urbain, accompagner les DAG par des programmes de filets sociaux intégrés adaptés aux niveaux de résilience des populations (résistance, relèvement, développement) face aux chocs et aux crises [p. 21].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Improve and expand in-kind transfers (Free Food Distributions or AMDs) to better protect poor and vulnerable households from food and nutrition insecurity in both rural and urban areas, supporting AMG with integrated social safety net programmes tailored to population resilience levels (resistance, recovery, development) in the face of shocks and crises [p. 21].

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Main Policy is out of date, as of 2021, and requires updating. It does not include any public procurement initiatives, beyond mentions to separate school feeding programmes*

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Main Policy is out of date and thus not counted towards the EBANI score, though the policy highlights strategic objective to create supplementary feeding programmes and emergency feeding programmes*

Main Policy: National Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition 2011 – 2015

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: Zero Hunger Challenge National Action Plan (2016 - 2025)

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Global, Regional and National Emphasis on ZHC Initiative
- Roadmap for the Preparation of National; Action Plan
- Strategic Priorities and Major Components of NAP
- Resource Requirements for NAP
- Funding Strategy
- Scope for Successful Implementation of the NAP activities
- Institutional Arrangements for Implementation

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Maintaining institutional accountability in delivering the public services is important in this regard. The NAP emphasizes application of improved governance norms in the public food distribution system. It also highlights the need of making the pricing process transparent. The distributions should be made inclusive in view of the needs to be addressed for the vulnerable groups. The service delivery actors should be made accountable towards these. It should contribute to safeguard the poor with equitable access to all kinds of institutional services be it in the form of production support or the distribution of food [p. 13].
- Make nutrition reserve mandatory for the public distribution institutions targeting the food deficit and humanitarian crisis areas [p. 40].

20. Niger

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No current policy is in place to address public feeding procurement initiatives*

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Main Policy includes school feeding programmes but does not specifically mention public feeding procurement initiatives*

Main Policy: National Policy on Food and Nutrition in Nigeria 2016-2025

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Pakistan Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy 2018 – 2025

High-Level Index

- Background to Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy
- Framework & Components of PMNS
- Structure of Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy
- Strategic Objectives

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Provide Technical Services to Support Provincial Implementation e.g. PSQCA and PCSIR under the Ministry of Science and Technology or the National Agricultural Research Center (NARC) can provide unique capacities and a range of technical services that add considerable value to provincial programs like centralized procurement, logistics, quality control etc [p.5].
- Develop standard operating procedures and other technical tools to ensure provincial nutrition programs are optimized for efficiency and effectiveness; reflect best scientific knowledge, international guidelines; and recognize Government of Pakistan commitments. These include: standards for frequency and dosing for food and pharmaceutical supplementation; protocols for referral and treatment of clinical cases; messages and strategies for nutrition education and behavior change; national product standards for fortified foods; evaluation and monitoring indicators; appropriate guidelines for procurement of nutrition commodities; and other national guidelines. Adherence to these operational and product guidelines will enable efficiencies of scale in capacity building, procurement and other support to provincial programs [p.28].

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: 0

- *No current policy is in place to address public feeding procurement initiatives*

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: 1

- *National Plan scopes the creation of the Unit for the Fight against Malnutrition, which adheres to public procurement mandates to strengthen local communities by implementation of initiatives to support local standards of complimentary feeding to vulnerable groups*

Main Policy: National Multi-Sectorial Plan for Nutrition in Senegal, 2017-2021

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Problématique de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Acquis majeurs de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Défis de la nutrition au Sénégal

- Vision et objectifs stratégiques de développement de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Axes d'interventions 2017 – 2021 pour le développement de la nutrition
- Plans d'actions sectoriels : mise en œuvre du PSMN
- Communication et plaidoyer
- Dispositif de suivi-évaluation
- Synthèse du budget de mise en œuvre du PSMN
- Risques liés à la mise en œuvre du PSMN et mesures de mitigation

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Nutrition problem in Senegal
- Major nutrition gains in Senegal
- Nutrition challenges in Senegal
- Vision and strategic objectives for nutrition development in Senegal
- Focus on Nutrition Development 2017 - 2021
- Sector action plans: implementation of the NMSP
- Communication and advocacy
- Monitoring-assessment device
- Summary of the NMSP implementation budget
- Risks associated with the implementation of the MSP and mitigation measures

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- La nutrition bénéficie avec la création de la Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition (CLM), d'un ancrage au plus haut niveau à la Primature lui assurant ainsi une grande visibilité. Par ailleurs, la nutrition est de plus en plus prise en compte dans les plans locaux de développement et les outils de planification locale dans le cadre de la décentralisation des politiques publiques. L'adoption de l'Acte 3 en 2013 sur la décentralisation réaffirme la responsabilité des collectivités locales dans le financement et la mise en œuvre des programmes de nutrition et représente donc une opportunité dans le cadre du PSMN. Cette approche est facilitée par l'ancrage institutionnel de la CLM, la gouvernance et le financement de la nutrition au travers des efforts conjugués de l'Etat et de ses partenaires [p. 25].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- With the creation of the Malnutrition Control Unit (CLM), nutrition benefits from a high level anchoring at the Primary, ensuring it a high visibility. In addition, nutrition is increasingly being taken into account in local development plans and local planning tools as part of the decentralization of public policies. The adoption of Act 3 in 2013 on decentralisation reaffirms the responsibility of local authorities in the financing and implementation of nutrition programmes and therefore represents an opportunity within the framework of the NMSP. This approach is facilitated by the institutional anchoring of the CLM, governance and financing of nutrition through the combined efforts of the State and its partners [p. 25].

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: 0

- *No current policy is in place to address public feeding procurement initiatives*

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: 0

- *No current policy is in place to address public feeding procurement initiatives. School feeding policies exist within the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan*

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No current policy is in place to address public feeding procurement initiatives. However, the Strategic Programme Plan of Interventions for Orphans and other Vulnerable Children (NSPPI-2) 2012 – 2016, which is out of date, contains initiatives to provide food aid to critically vulnerable children and their households*

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Main Policy is out of date, as of 2021, and requires updating. It is still counted towards the EBANI score, as it encompasses 2020.*

Main Policy: National Nutrition Strategy. For 2011-2020, with a vision toward 2030

High-Level Index

- Principles
- Objectives
- Vision to 2030

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The main approaches to raising financial resources are from social mobilisation and diversification of funding sources, with gradual increase projected toward investment of addressing nutrition issues. Potential funding sources include: state and local government budgets, international aid, and other legal financial supports which the state will allocate to national program and projects [p. 6].
- Provide nutritional products for severely undernourished children who are cared for in hospitals at national, provincial/municipal, district and commune levels [p.36].
- Implement clinical nutrition activities in hospitals, including: software development for calculation of dietary intakes, and establishment of therapeutic menus for diabetes, hypertension, and other diseases [p.38].

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: Yemen Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2020-2023

High-Level Index

- The nutrition situation in Yemen
- The MSNAP frameworks
- Implementing the framework
- Looking forward

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Priority Area 1: Improved infant and young child feeding practices (includes public procurement initiatives funded by the Action Plan public stakeholders who are part of the 'Food Security Cluster') [p. 59].

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: 0

- *Main Policy is out of date and thus not counted towards the EBANI score. A second iteration of the policy was reported to be in consultation in 2017, but it is unclear if it was re-launched. The policy states that institutional feeding does exist in Zambia through programmes within boarding schools, hospitals, prisons, nursing homes, etc. However, the policy highlights that there is inadequate funding and no clear indication to increase its funding allocation*

Main Policy: National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan for Zambia 2011 – 2015

INDICATOR 4 MANDATORY FOOD FORTIFICATION POLICIES FOR > 1 STAPLE FOOD

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Afghanistan National Standard – Fortified Flour Specification 2014

High-Level Index

- Scope and field of application
- Terminologies
- Requirements
- Fortification
- Method of fortification
- Record of performance
- Hygiene and quality management
- Sampling and testing
- Packaging, marking and labelling
- Caveat

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- This Afghanistan standard prescribes requirements, methods of sampling and tests for fortified wheat flours intended for human consumption. The standard is applicable only where there exists no other specific prescribed Afghanistan standard for a particular grade of fortified wheat flour [p.3].

Secondary Policy: Regulation of Salt Iodization (Official Journal, No. 1048) 2011

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Iodized salt production will now be mandatory, and manufacturers are required to get a permit and pass required training to adhere to the standards set forth by the United Nations Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives (Salt).

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: 1

- *Main Policy is out of date, as of 2021, and requires updating.*

Main Policy: National Food Policy Plan of Action 2008-2015

High-Level Index

- The food security context
- The national food policy (nep, 2006): overview
- The NFP plan of action (PoA 2008-2015)
- Implementation mechanisms
- Monitoring strategy outline

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Increasing coverage of vitamin A, coverage and compliance of iron-folate supplementation and coverage of households with adequately iodized salt [p. 11].
- Alongside, these efforts have to be linked to supply side interventions such as improved access to and coverage of agricultural extension and health services, micronutrient supplementation

and fortification, supplementary feeding, food-to-food enrichment, increased access to nutritious foods such as cheaper local fruits, vegetables, small livestock and fish for combating problems of nutrition, as addressed elsewhere in the PoA [p. 42].

Secondary Policy: Health Population and Nutrition Sector Development Plan 2011 – 2016

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Framework of HPNSDP 2011-16
- Component 1a: improving health services
- Component 1b: improving service provision
- Component ii-strengthening health systems
- Estimated budget of HPNSDP 2011-16

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- MOHFW will collaborate with MOLGRDC for providing nutrition services (e.g., awareness creation, vitamin A and other micronutrient supplementation) in the urban areas [p. 18].
- Micronutrient Supplementation: Interventions include further improving the coverage of bi-annual vitamin A supplementation for children 9 months to 5 years; assuring breastfeeding in the neonatal, early infancy and beyond, complementary feeding from 6-24 months; improving coverage of ironfolic acid supplements for pregnant women; promoting provision of therapeutic zinc supplements for management of childhood diarrhea; provision of de-worming drugs for pregnant women, pre-school and school-going children; strengthening the monitoring of universal iodization of salt, etc. MOHFW would collaborate with MOLGRDC for providing the nutrition services in the urban areas [p. 25].
- To eliminate vitamin A deficiency in the population, supplementation needs to be complemented with more effective and sustainable improvements in dietary vitamin A, which can be achieved with fortification of edible oil and other foods [p. 207].

Secondary Policy: National Strategy for Anaemia Prevention and Control 2007

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- National strategy
- Broad plan of action

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Fortify at least one food vehicle with iron and other micronutrients needed for anaemia prevention [p. 28]

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Decree N100-68 Relating to the Regulation of Food Fortification in Burundi 2015

High-Level Index

- Article 4: Aliments à fortifier

High-Level Index

- Article 4: Foods to strengthen

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Le présent décret s` applique à la fortification obligatoire des aliments de base suivant: 1^o La farine de Maïs; 2^o La farine de Manioc; 3^o La farine de Blé; 4^o L`huile végétale comestible et la graisse; 5^o Tout autre produit que le Ministère ayant la santé publique dans ses attributions aura déclaré par publication au Bulletin Officiel du Burundi (BOB), produit visé aux fins du présent décret [p.4].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI This decree applies to the mandatory fortification of the following staple foods: 1o Corn flour; 2o Manioc flour; 3o Wheat flour; 4o Edible vegetable oil and fat; 5o Any product other than the Ministry with public health in its remit will have been declared by publication in the Official Bulletin of Burundi (BOB), the product covered by this decree [p.4].

Secondary Policy: Ministerial Ordinance No.750 / 201 relating to technical standards for the importation and marketing of salt intended for human consumption 1992

High-Level Index

- Article 2

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Le taux d'iodation doit être d'au moins 50 parties d'iode par millions de parties de sel, soit 50 milligrammes d'iode par un kilogramme de sel. Ce taux peut être revu sur proposition du Ministre de la Santé Publique [p.1].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The iodization rate must be at least 50 parts iodine per million parts of salt, or 50 milligrams of iodine per kilogram of salt. This rate can be reviewed on the proposal of the Minister of Public Health [p.1].

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: 0

- *Despite policy for iodization for salt, no fortification of staple crops was included in the National Strategy (other fortification policy cover Soy sauce and Fish sauce)*

Main Policy: Sub-Decree on the Management of Iodized Salt Exploitation 2003; Prakas Iodized Salt 2004; Joint Prakas on Iodized Salt 2004

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- This Sub-decree determines the management of iodized salt exploitation in the Kingdom of Cambodia. The purpose of this sub-decree is to eradicate Iodine Deficiency Disorder; which is harmful for mankind, animals, of all races and ages; by supplying proper iodized salt.

5. DRC

Indicator Score: 0

- *Existing policies only cover iodization of salt*

Main Policy: Universal Salt Iodization 1994

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Food, Medicine and Health Care Administration and Control Council of Ministers Regulation No. 299 / 2013

High-Level Index

- Article 6

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Any food establishment may only manufacture, import, distribute or sale any food identified for fortification in accordance with sub-article (1) of this Article where such food in enriched in accordance with requirements adopted by the Authority [p. 7].

Secondary Policy: Salt Iodization Council of Ministers Regulation No. 204 / 2011

High-Level Index

- Article 5

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Any iodized salt for human consumption shall conform with the standards for iodized salt set by the appropriate authority; Any imported salt for human consumption shall be accompanied by a certificate of safety [p. 2].

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy is out of date, as of 2021, and requires updating. It is still counted towards the EBANI score, as it encompasses 2020

Main Policy: Gambia National Nutritional Policy (2010 – 2020)

High-Level Index

- Improving material nutrition
- Promoting optimal infant and young child feeding
- Food and nutrition security at national, community and household levels
- Preventing micronutrient malnutrition
- Improving food standards, quality and safety
- Nutrition and infectious diseases
- Preventing and managing diet-related non-communicable diseases
- Caring for the socio-economically deprived & nutritionally vulnerable
- Nutrition and hiv/aids
- Nutrition in emergency situations
- Nutrition surveillance
- Human nutrition research
- Promoting effective nutrition education
- Resource mobilisation
- Mainstreaming nutrition into development policies, strategies and programmes
- Policy implementation framework

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- 1.1.2 Strengthen the Micronutrient Supplementation/Fortification Programmes [p.17].

Secondary Policy: Food Fortification and Salt Iodisation Regulation (2006)

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Order No. A / 2012/7085

High-Level Index

- Article 2

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- A farine de blé, fabriquée, conditionnée ou importée en République Guinée doit être fortifiée conformément aux dispositions de l' article 3 ci-dessous [p. 2].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Wheat flour, manufactured, packaged or imported into the Republic of Guinea must be fortified in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 below [p. 2].

Secondary: Order No. A / 2013/6547

High-Level Index

- Article 2

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Le sel alimentaire iode produit, importer, commercialiser et utiliser en Guinée doit être conforme aux spécifications d'hygiène et de qualité de la norme régionale du sel alimentaire iode adoptée en 2010 dans le cadre de l'harmonisation des teneurs en iode du sel dans les pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest qui est concordante a la norme internationale du Codex Alimentarius (CX STAN. 150-1985 amendée en 2006) [p. 2].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Iodine food salt produced, imported, marketed and used in Guinea must meet the hygiene and quality specifications of the regional iodine dietary salt standard adopted in 2010 as part of the harmonization of salt iodine levels in The West African countries, which is consistent with the international standard of Codex Alimentarius (CX STAN. 150-1985 amended in 2006) [p. 2].

Secondary Policy: National Food Policy 2005

High-Level Index

- Situation alimentation et nutrition
- Politique strategies nationales d'alimentation et de nutrition
- Montage institutionnel du systeme de coordination et de suivi (CCN)

High-Level Index

- Food and nutrition situation

- National Food and Nutrition Strategies Policy
- Institutional assembly of the coordination and monitoring system (ccn)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Mettre en oeuvre les stratégies spécifiques de lutte contre la MPE et les carences en micronutriments en intégrant l'approche « Actions Essentielles en Nutrition [p. 23].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Implement specific strategies for countering MEP and micronutrient deficiencies by integrating the "Essential Actions in Nutrition" approach [p. 23].

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Decree of the Minister of Industry and Trade No. 153/MPP/KEP/5/2001

High-Level Index

- Article 2

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Manufacturers producing wheat flour as foodstuffs shall apply the Indonesian National Standard of wheat as foodstuffs and must have certificates of products using SNI identity in accordance with the provision in force [p. 3].

Secondary Policy: Presidential Decree No. 69 Supply of Iodized Salt 1994

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Order No. 25 of January 18, 2007 making it compulsory to fortify iron and folic acid in bread wheat flour in Côte d'Ivoire

Secondary Policy: Decree No. 94-303 of June 1994

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Kenya National Food Fortification Strategic Plan 2018 – 2022

High-Level Index

- The National Food Fortification Strategic Plan (NFFSP)
- Aligning Food Fortification with Government Agenda
- Components of the NFFSP
- Situational Analysis
- The Structure of the Plan
- Internal environment (Strength and Weakness Analysis)
- External Environment (Opportunity and Threat Analysis)
- Stakeholder analysis
- Strategic Objectives

- The Structure for Fortification Programme Coordination
- Funding modalities
- Monitoring and evaluation framework
- Conclusions and recommendations

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The NFFSP has five key strategic objectives geared towards increasing industry and market compliance and household intake of key micronutrients through enhancing coordination, advocacy, production capacity, consumer awareness, and monitoring and evaluation of the fortification programme. These are: To improve the enabling environment for food fortification by improving policy, leadership and governance for food fortification; • To increase production of adequately fortified salt, maize flour, wheat flour and vegetable oil and fats; To strengthen regulatory monitoring of fortified foods at the industry and market levels; To increase demand and consumption of adequately fortified foods; and, To monitor and evaluate food fortification programme performance at the industry, market and household levels [p. 3].

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Regulation No. 102 / MoH Lao encompasses iodization of salt, but no further mandatory fortification policies are in place*

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Mandatory iodization of salt, but no further mandatory fortification policies are in place*

Main Policy: Lesotho Iodization Regulation, 1999

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Food grade salt or other intended for human or animal consumption which is imported into Lesotho shall contain between 40 and 60 ppm (mg/kg) iodine and labeled "iodated salt" [p. 2]
- Customs and Excise officials shall conduct random check tests at all ports of entry into Lesotho to monitor salt iodine levels on all imported salt [p. 2]

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Mandatory iodization of salt, but no further mandatory fortification policies are in place*

Main Policy: National Action Plan for Nutrition 2017 – 2021

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Renforcer l'iodation et Fluoration du sel [p. 41].

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Fortification of wheat flour, maize flour, sugar, and oil were made mandatory with the May 2015 publication of the national standards*

Main Policy: National Standards 2015

Secondary Policy: Iodization of Salt Act 20 of 1995

High-Level Index

- Article 3

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Salt shall, before it is sold or distributed to the public or used in the manufacture or processing of food for human or animal consumption, be iodized to such specification as the Minister may by Order published in the Gazette prescribe [p. 5].

16. Mali

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Decree No. 03 – 550 / PM-RM Establishing the Technical Fortification Committee

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- ARTICLE 2 : Le Comité Technique de fortification des aliments a pour mission de veiller à la mise en oeuvre du programme national de fortification des aliments [p. 1].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- ARTICLE 2: The Mission of the Technical Food Fortification Committee is to ensure the implementation of the National Food Fortification Program [p. 1].

Main Policy: Universal Salt Iodization Strategy 1999

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Decree No. 03 – 550 / PM-RM Establishing the Technical Fortification Committee

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- O presente regulamento aplica-se a todos agentes económicos que importam, produzem e comercializam, em todo território nacional, os seguintes veículos alimentares: a) Farinha de trigo; b) Farinha de milho; c) Óleo alimentar; d) Açúcar; e) Sal [p. 3].
- É obrigatória a fortificação da farinha de trigo, farinha de milho, óleo alimentar, açúcar e sal para o consumo humano e animal, produzidos, comercializados e importados de acordo com as Normas Moçambicanas (NM), em vigor. 2. Está excluída da presente obrigatoriedade a farinha de milho, produzida por moageiras de pequena escala e que apenas prestam serviço de moagem, para consumo familiar [p. 2].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI This Regulation applies to all economic operators who import, produce and market, throughout national territory, the following food vehicles: (a) wheat flour; (b) maize flour; (c) food oil; (d) sugar; e) Salt [p. 3].
- It is mandatory to fortification of wheat flour, corn flour, food oil, sugar and salt for human and animal consumption, produced, marketed and imported in accordance with Mozambican Standards (NM), in force. 2. Maize flour, produced by small-scale mills and which only provide grinding services for family consumption , shall be excluded from this requirement [p. 2].

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Mandatory iodization of salt, but no further mandatory fortification policies are in place. Rice fortification is voluntary*

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: Multi sector Nutrition Plan (for Accelerating the Reduction of Maternal and Child Under-nutrition in Nepal) 2013 – 2017 (2023)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- These range from direct or nutrition ‘specific’ programmes such as micronutrient supplements to children under five, to women during pregnancy and lactation, as well as micronutrient fortification - salt iodisation, flour fortification, awareness raising and behaviour change communication on optimal infant and young child feeding, and management of acute malnutrition [p. 17].
- Maintained/strengthened (vitamin A supplementation and de-worming for children under-five, diarrhoea treatment with zinc, iron folic acid, de-worming and vitamin A for pregnant and post-partum women, and salt iodisation);
- Expanded or scaled up (infant and young child feeding and hand washing counselling, micronutrient powders to children aged 6-23 months, integrated management of severe acute malnutrition, roller mill flour fortification); [p. 20].

20. Niger

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: National Policy on Food and Nutrition 2002

Secondary Policy: 2013 – 2015 NIDDC USI Roadmap

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

Secondary Policy: 3N Initiative (“Nigériens Nourishing Nigériens”) (2012)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Lutter contre les carences en micronutriment (Supplémentation, fortification alimentaire et promotion des aliments locaux riches en micronutriments) [p. 32].

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Strategic Plan of Action on food nutrition in Nigeria for Nutrition

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Goals of the National Food and Nutrition Policy and the Plan of Action
- Programme of Action on Food and Nutrition
- Programme Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation
- Budget and Resource Mobilisation

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Conduct vitamin A supplementation of the target groups through: Child health week, Routine administration at health facilities treatment with Ivermectin (CDTI) mechanism NIDs/SNIDs [p. 38].
- Support distribution of iron- folate supplements to post-partum mothers (and school children), piggybacking on safe CHW, RBM, Routine Immunization, deworming, mectizan [p.39].
- Low height-for-age, resulting from a chronic inadequacy of food intake during first two years of life; often exists in combination with infection [p. 51].

Secondary Policy: National Strategic Plan of Action for Nutrition 2016 2014-2019

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Vision, Goal and Objective of the Food and Nutrition Policy
- Strategies
- Institutional Arrangement, Legal Framework and Financing
- Monitoring and Evaluation

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Promote and sustain twice-yearly Vitamin-A supplementation for children aged 6 to 59 months and de-worming for children aged 12 to 59 months [p. 23].
- Provide and promote IYCF counseling and support for pregnant and lactating women at the community and health-facility levels in line with the National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA) strategies [p. 23].
- The provision of iron-folate supplements to pregnant women [p. 25].

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: West Pakistan Pure Food Rules of 1965

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Philippine Food Fortification Act of 2000

High-Level Index

- Section 1. Title
- Sec. 2. Declaration of Policies
- Sec. 3. Definition of Terms
- Sec. 4. The Philippine Food fortification Program
- Sec. 5. Voluntary Food Fortification
- Sec. 6. Mandatory Food Fortification.
- Sec. 7. Quality Assurance
- Sec. 8. Implementation, Monitoring and Review
- Sec. 9. Support to Affected Manufacturers
- Sec. 10. Noncompliance with Fortification Process
- Sec. 11. Administrative Sanctions
- Sec. 12: Implementing Rules and Regulations
- Sec. 13. International Commitments
- Sec. 14. Repealing Clause.
- Sec. 15. Separability Clause
- Sec. 16; Effectivity

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The fortification of staple foods based on standards sets by the DOH through the BFAD is hereby made mandatory for the following: (1) Rice - with Iron; (2) Wheat flour 0 with vitamins A and Iron; (3) Refined sugar - with vitamin A; (4) Cooking oil - with vitamin A; and (5) Other staple foods with nutrients as may later required by The NCC. The National Nutrition Council (NCC) shall require other processed foods or food products to be fortified based on the findings of nutrition surveys. Such requirement shall be promulgated through regulations to be issued by the Department of Health (DOH) through the Bureau of Food and Drugs (BFAD) and other concerned agencies [p. 3].

Secondary Policy: An Act for Salt Iodization Nationwide (ASIN) 1995

High-Level Index

- Section 1. Title
- Sec. 2. Declaration of Policy
- Sec. 3. Purposes
- Sec. 4. Definition of Terms
- Sec. 5. Application.
- Sec. 6. Support to the Salt Industry
- Sec. 8. The Salt Iodization Advisory Board
- Sec. 9. Sanctions
- Sec. 10. Appropriations
- Sec. 11. Implementing Rules and Regulations
- Sec. 12. Separability Clause
- Sec. 13. Effectivity Clause

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Contribute to the elimination of micronutrient malnutrition in the country, particularly iodine deficiency disorders, through the cost-effective preventive measure of salt iodization [p.1].
- Ensure the sustainability of the salt iodization program [p.1].

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Multisectoral Strategic Plan of Nutrition of Senegal 2017-2021 (PSMN)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Du Programme de Renforcement de la Fortification alimentaire (enrichissement de la farine de blé en fer/acide folique et de l'huile en vitamine A23) [p. 21].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The Food Fortification Strengthening Program (enrichment of iron wheat flour/folic acid and vitamin A23 oil) [p. 21].

Secondary Policy: Decree 2009-872 Fortification of Refined Vegetable Oils and Soft Wheat Flour

Secondary Policy: Decree Mandating Universal Salt Iodization, 2000

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: 0

Mandatory iodization of salt, but no further mandatory fortification policies are in place

Main Policy: Food (Iodization of Salt) Regulations, 2005

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- These regulations may be cited as the Food (Iodization of Salt) Regulations, 2005 and shall come into operation on 31st of December, 2005 [p. 1].

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Nutritional Strategy 2012 – 2016

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Food fortification has the potential to reduce the prevalence of vitamin and mineral deficiencies in the population. However, with the exception of salt iodation and some food processors who fortify edible oil and confectionary productions on a relatively small scale (TFNC, 2005), food fortification is minimal [p. 19].
- A National Food Fortification Alliance (NFFA) has been established and is in the process of building a Private Public Partnership (PPP) in food fortification to advance the fortification agenda in the country [p. 19].

- Increase the coverage of adequately iodized salt from 43% to 90% [p. 29].

Secondary Policy: The Tanzanian Food, Drugs and Cosmetics (Iodized Salt) Regulations (2010)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- A person shall not import into Mainland Tanzania any edible salt in any other form unless such salt is iodated in conformity to Regulation 5 of these Regulations [p. 5].

Secondary Policy: Tanzania Food, Drugs and Cosmetics (Food Fortification) Regulations, 2011

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Save for small-scale and micro -scale manufacturers, these Regulation shall apply in areas in which the Act applies including all food imported, domestically manufactured or sold and fortified for human consumption [p. 3].

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Food and Drugs (food fortification) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 SI. No. 53

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Milled maize product, including maize meal and maize flour which is produced in Uganda from industrial mills of a capacity of twenty metric tones in twenty four continuous hours in a single or multiple mills owned by the same producer or which is imported into Uganda. 2. Edible fat and oil which is produced in Uganda from industrial mills of a capacity ten metric tones in twenty four continuous hours in a single or multiple mills owned by the same producer or which is imported into Uganda. 3. Wheat flour, including white and brown flour which is produced in Uganda from industrial mills or which is imported into Uganda.” [p.3].

Secondary Policy: Universal Salt Iodization 1993

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Nutrition Strategy (2011 - 2020)

High-Level Index

- The implementation of the NNS for 2001 – 2010
- National nutrition strategy for 2011-2020 with a vision to 2030
- I. Socioeconomic context and nutrition issues in the next decade
- II. Vision for the year 2030
- III. Principles and directions
- IV. Objectives
- V. Stategic approaches
- VI. Projects and programs to implement the NNS.
- VII. Implementation

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- By 2015, standardised iodized salt (≥ 20 ppm) will be regularly available throughout the country, with coverage of more than 90% of households. Mean urinary iodine levels in mothers with children under 5 will be between 10-20 mcg/dl, and these concentrations will be maintained by 2020 [p. 31].
- Objectives: Gradually increase the level of vitamins and minerals consumed and absorbed to be adequate to meet daily needs through diversified approaches. Priority should be given to interventions addressing vitamin A, iron and iodine deficiencies, and in the areas and population groups at high risk [p. 37].

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Cabinet decree No.165 concerning fortification of oil and margarine with vitamin A and D, Wheat Flour Fortification with Iron and Folate 2001

Secondary Policy: Republican Resolution No. 13 issuing the Implementing Regulation of the Law No. 32 of 1996 regarding the addition of iodine to table salt

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: 0

Mandatory iodization of salt, but no further all other fortification is voluntary

Main Policy: Mandatory Food Fortification Standards for Salt (2001)

Secondary Policy: Mandatory Food Fortification of Household Sugar with Vitamin A (1998)

Main Policy: Food and Drug Act (Regulation 321, No. 90 of 2001)

INDICATOR 5 REFORMULATION POLICIES TO ENCOURAGE REDUCTION OF SALT OR SUGAR IN PROCESSED FOODS

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Policies cover advice to consumers, but not directed at reformulation by producers*

Main Policy: National Food-Based Dietary Guidelines for Afghanistan

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Reduce sugar intake and avoid sweet carbonate beverages [p.37].
- Use less salt, and eat fewer fatty foods and highly-processed foods [p. 39].

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Mandatory iodization of salt, but no specific policies to encourage reformulation*

Main Policy: National Strategy on Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Deficiencies, Bangladesh (2015-2024)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Revising existing Salt Law to implement the use of iodized salt in livestock and processed food [p. 45].

Secondary Policy: National Food and Nutrition Policy

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Ensure universal iodisation of edible salt for the control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) according to the Control of IDD Act (No. 10) of 1989 [p. 6].

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Policies cover advice to consumers, but not directed at reformulation by producers*

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: The Second National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2019-2023

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Strategic Approach
- Cross-Cutting Issues
- Sector-Led Contributions
- Joint Priorities for Multi-Sectoral Coordination
- Coordination
- Task Forces for the Joint Priorities

- Governance and Partnerships
- Social and Behavioural Change Communication
- Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- In addition to regulating against unhealthy foods or ingredients (e.g. sugar or excessive salt), influencing behavioural cues by enhancing the convenience and attractiveness of healthy foods in schools, markets, workplaces and in homes may also be effective without restricting choices [p. 32].
- Legislation to reduce high sugar, fat, salt in processed foods and guidelines for good marketing practices for processed foods [p. 33].

5. DRC

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Not currently in place*

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Policies cover advice to consumers, but not directed at reformulation by producers*

Main Policy: Additional Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Ensure adequate nutrient content of complementary foods : Avoid giving drinks with low nutrient value, such as tea, coffee and sugary drinks such as soda [p. 12].

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Not currently in place*

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: National Nutrition Policy 2016-2026

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Review, develop and enforce legislation (e.g. food acts) to control local production, marketing, labelling and the importation of foods high in fat, sugar and salt and sugary beverages [p. 32].

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: Regulation of the Health Minister No. 30 2013

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Based on the considerations as referred to in letters a and b, it is necessary to stipulate Regulation of the Health Minister on the Inclusion of Sugar, Salt and Fat Contents as well as Health Message on Processed Foods and Fast Foods [p. 1].
- The inclusion of information about sugar, salt and fat contents as well as health message on processed foods and fast foods is aimed at reducing the risks of non-communicable diseases particularly hypertension, stroke, diabetes and heart attack by improving consumers' knowledge about sugar, salt and fast foods [p. 3].

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Multisectoral Nutrition Plan (2016-2020)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Other aspects were also identified as essential, among others, the promotion of the consumption of fruits and vegetables, the promotion of food hygiene and hand washing (five keys to a safer diet), the promotion of “eat move more”, promote reduction of fat, salt / sodium, sugar in food and drink, promotion of nutritional assessment and growth monitoring [p. 20].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- D'autres aspects ont été également identifiés comme essentiels, entre autres, la promotion de la consommation des fruits et légumes, la promotion de l'hygiène alimentaire et le lavage des mains (cinq clefs pour une alimentation plus sûre), la promotion du « manger bouger plus », promotion de la réduction des matières grasses, du sel/sodium, du sucre dans les aliments et les boissons, la promotion de l'évaluation nutritionnelle et du suivi de la croissance [p. 20].

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Kenya Agri-Nutrition Implementation Strategy

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Improve diverse food production and increase consumption of safe and nutrient-dense diverse food [p. 22].

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: 0

- *Policies cover advice to consumers, but not directed at reformulation by producers*

Main Policy: National Nutrition Strategy and Plan of Action 2010 - 2015

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: 0

- *Policies cover advice to consumers, but not directed at reformulation by producers*

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Policies cover advice to consumers, but not directed at reformulation by producers*

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Policies cover advice to consumers, but not directed at reformulation by producers*

16. Mali

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Policies cover advice to consumers, but not directed at reformulation by producers*

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Policies cover advice to consumers, and support to salt producers (for iodization) but not directed at reformulation by producers*

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Policies cover advice to consumers, but not directed at reformulation by producers*

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Policies cover advice to consumers, but not directed at reformulation by producers*

20. Niger

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Policies cover advice to consumers, but not directed at reformulation by producers*

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Policies cover advice to consumers, but not directed at reformulation by producers*

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: Pakistan Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy 2018 – 2025

High-Level Index

- Background to Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy
- Framework & Components of PMNS
- Structure of Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy

- Strategic Objectives

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Food Safety and Quality: Working together, public agencies and private food producers can improve safety, quality and nutritional content of foods via improved regulatory, monitoring and control mechanisms for hygienic food processing and improved packaging and provide regulatory environment and enforcement of laws to enable fortification of salt, oil flour and other formulated and nutritious foods [p. 3].

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: 0

- *Policies cover advice to consumers, but not directed at reformulation by producers*

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Multisectoral Strategic Plan of Nutrition of Senegal 2017-2021 (PSMN)

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Problématique de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Acquis majeurs de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Défis de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Vision et objectifs stratégiques de développement de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Axes d'interventions 2017 – 2021 pour le développement de la nutrition
- Plans d'actions sectoriels : mise en œuvre du PSMN
- Communication et plaidoyer
- Dispositif de suivi-évaluation
- Synthèse du budget de mise en œuvre du PSMN
- Risques liés à la mise en œuvre du PSMN et mesures de mitigation

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Nutrition problem in Senegal
- Major nutrition gains in Senegal Nutrition challenges in Senegal
- Vision and strategic objectives for nutrition development in Senegal
- Focus on Nutrition Development 2017 - 2021
- Sector action plans: implementation of the NMSP
- Communication and advocacy
- Monitoring-assessment device Summary of the NMSP implementation budget
- Risks associated with the implementation of the MSP and mitigation measures

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- La mise en place d'une réglementation relative au contrôle des aliments en forte teneur en sucres, sels et matières grasses et intégrant le contrôle de la publicité sera promue [p. 38].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Regulations on the control of foods high in sugars, salts and fats and incorporating advertising control will be promoted [p. 38].

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: 0

- *Policies cover advice to consumers, but not directed at reformulation by producers*

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: 0

- *Policies cover advice to consumers, but not directed at reformulation by producers*

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: 0

- *Policies cover advice to consumers, but not directed at reformulation by producers*

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: 0

- *Policies cover advice to consumers, and on the use of salt in processed foods (iodization standards), but no recommendations directed at reformulation by producers*

Main Policy: Decree No. 19/1999/ND-CP of April 10, 1999 on the production and supply of iodized salt for human use

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Article 2: This Decree prescribes the production and supply of iodized salt for human use; called edible salt. 2. Edible salt and salt used in food preparation must all be mixed with iodine according to the prescribed standards [p. 1].

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: 0

- *Policies cover advice to consumers, but not directed at reformulation by producers*

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: 0

- *Policies cover advice to consumers, but not directed at reformulation by producers*

INDICATOR 6 REFORMULATION POLICY ON REMOVAL OF TRANSFATS IN PROCESSED FOODS

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: 0

- *Commitment to address trans fats mentioned in national strategy policies, but not yet implemented*

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Strategic Plan for surveillance and Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases in Bangladesh 2007 - 2010

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Key recommendation for action in the area of diet: limit energy intake from saturated and trans fats. Substitute with healthy fat (PUFA, MUFA) [p. 26].
- Involvement of food industry in terms of -Food labeling: Energy, fat, salt content (color level preferred) -Reduction of salt content in processed food -Decreasing use of saturated and trans fat [p. 26].

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: 0

- *Commitment to address trans fats mentioned in national strategy policies, but not yet implemented*

5. DRC

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: 1

- *In March 2020, parliament passed an excise tax on food products that are known to increase the risk of diabetes and heart disease, including sugar-sweetened beverages, and oils and fats with high levels of SFA or TFA. Under the new tax law, margarine with more than 40% SFA, or more than 0.5% TFA, will be taxed at 50%; and partially or wholly hydrogenated oils and fats with more than 40% SFA, or more than 0.5% TFA, will be taxed at 40%*

Main Policy: Excise Tax Proclamation No. 1186/2020

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Commitment to address trans fats mentioned in national strategy policies, but not yet implemented*

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: Plan Stratégique Intégré de Prévention et de prise en charge des maladies non transmissibles en Cote D'ivoire

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Il est également prouvé que le risque de diabète de type 2 est directement associé à la consommation de graisses saturées et de graisses trans et inversement associée aux graisses polyinsaturées d'origine végétale [p. 13].
- Il existe des preuves que la consommation de niveaux élevés d'aliments riches en énergie, tels que les aliments transformés qui sont riches en graisses et en sucres, favorise l'obésité par rapport aux aliments de faible énergie comme les fruits et légumes [23].
- Quant aux graisses saturées et graisses trans, ils augmentent le risque de maladie coronarienne et leur remplacement par des graisses mono insaturées et polyinsaturées réduit le risque [28].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- There is also evidence that the risk of type 2 diabetes is directly associated with the consumption of saturated and trans fats and inversely associated with plant-based polyunsaturated fats [p. 13].
- There is evidence that eating high levels of energy-rich foods, such as processed foods that are high in fat and sugar, promotes obesity over low-energy foods such as fruits and vegetables [23].
- As for saturated and trans fats, they increase the risk of coronary heart disease and replacing them with monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fats reduces the risk [28].

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: Kenya National Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases 2015 – 2020

High-Level Index

- Section 1: Introduction
- Vision
- Goal
- Guiding Principles
- Background
- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Section 2: Strategic Objectives
- STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: To promote healthy lifestyles and implement interventions to reduce the modifiable risk factors for non-communicable diseases: unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, use and exposure to tobacco and harmful use of alcohol

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Implementing national policy, plans, standards and guidelines that promote the production and consumption of healthy diets [p. 39].
- Implementing health related legislations and regulations on salt, saturated and trans fatty acids and refined sugar content of processed foods and the packaging, labelling and marketing of food products and beverages [p. 39].
- Implementing public awareness programmes on healthy diets during the life course, in the framework of national and county strategic plans, and regulations [p. 39].
- Implementing the nutrition component in the school health policy/strategy [p. 39].
- Initiating and implementing programmes that promote healthy diets in the community, private and public educational institutions, workplace, health facilities etc, in the framework of national and county strategic plans, and regulations [p. 39].
- Supporting and promoting existing initiatives for breastfeeding and complementary feeding [p. 39].
- Put in place mechanisms for economic incentives including taxes and subsidies that encourage healthy choices for food and beverages [p. 39].

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Multisectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable diseases 2014-2020

High-Level Index

- I. Introduction
- II. Global and regional updates
- III. Burden of Noncommunicable diseases in Lao PDR
- IV. Status of NCD prevention and control

- V. Strategic approaches
- VI Multisectoral action plan for the prevention and control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2014-2020

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Unhealthy diet: Reduce salt intake, Replace trans fats with unsaturated fats, Implement public awareness programme on diet [p. 12].

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Multi-Sectoral Integrated Strategic Plan for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (NCDS): 2014-2020

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Background
- Situation Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs)
- Financial and Social Impact of NCDs
- Lesotho Cross-Cutting Issues
- Common and Recommended Prevention
- Existing measures for NCDs in country
- National Strategic Plan for the prevention and control of NCDs
- Roles and responsibilities
- Standards with Respect to Availability of Resources
- Implementation Plan (Annex II)
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Budget (Annex III)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Reduce salt intake and salt content of food; replacing trans-fat in food with polyunsaturated fat; and promoting public awareness about diet and physical activity, including through mass media [p. 25].
- Unhealthy diet and physical inactivity: Replace trans fats with polyunsaturated fats [p. 40].

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

16. Mali

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Commitment to address trans fats mentioned in national strategy policies, but not yet implemented*

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: **1**

- *As of 2020, initiatives are underway to assess the dietary sources and consumption of TFA, and evaluate the policy landscape on edible oils and fats to inform the policy process to eliminate TFA from the food supply*

Main Policy: Multisectoral Action Plan on the Prevention and Control of NCD in Nepal 2014-2020

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Situation Analysis
- Action Plan for Prevention and Control of NCDs for Nepal (2014-2020)
- Process of Development of the NCD Action Plan
- Rationale for the National Action Plan
- Significance of the document

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Unhealthy diet: Encouraging increased consumption of fruits and vegetables, reducing consumption of salt, saturated fat and transfat [p 18].

20. Niger

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: National Policy and Strategic Plan of Action on Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

High-Level Index

- Background
 - Notable risk factors limiting the burden of Non-Communicable Diseases
- Scope of Policy
- Legal Framework
- Policy actions Strategic Thrust for Implementation

- Unhealthy diet
- Programme Management and Coordination
- Roles of Stakeholders in the National Policy
- Partnership Coordination

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Key interventions to promote healthy diets shall be pursued. These include: decrease saturated fats [p. 34].
- Encouraging reduction in consumption of saturated fats with a view to achieving $\geq 15\%$ relative reduction in mean proportion of total energy intake from saturated fatty acids in the next 5 years, with the view of achieving a recommended WHO target of $< 10\%$ of total energy intake [p. 59].

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Action Plan for prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and health promotion in Pakistan

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Trans-fatty acids are known to be more harmful compared with saturated fat; they are created through hydrogenation – a process used to convert oil into banaspati ghee and margarine. Given the widespread use of hydrogenated fats in the form of banaspati ghee in Pakistan, this is of particular concern [p. 39].
- There is, therefore, the need to examine the pattern of ghee manufacturing, marketing and consumption; such assessments will enable the development of policies and strategies to limit the production of, and access to, ghee as a medium for cooking. This will have to be paralleled with a strong behavioural change communication strategy to change perceptions about fats used for cooking. There is strong evidence to suggest that consumption of fruits and vegetables, non-starch polysaccharides (fibre), fish and fish oil, as well as foods such as nuts that are high in linoleic acid are associated with reduced risk of CAD [p. 39].

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: 1

- *The Bill, introduced in June 2020, places restrictions on Trans fats*

Main Policy: House Bill 8128

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: 0

- *Commitment to address trans fats mentioned in national strategy policies, but not yet implemented*

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: 0

- *Commitment to address trans fats mentioned in national strategy policies, but not yet implemented*

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Commitment to address trans fats mentioned in national strategy policies, but not yet implemented. The Ministry of Health has begun the development of the Uganda National Food Control Strategic Plan*

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Commitment to address trans fats mentioned in national strategy policies, but not yet implemented*

INDICATOR 7 FOOD SAFETY CERTIFICATES REQUIRED FOR SALE OF FOOD – FORMAL SECTOR

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: 1

- *Main Policy is out of date, as of 2021, and requires updating. It is still counted towards the EBANI score, as it encompasses 2020*

Main Policy: National Comprehensive Agriculture Development Priority Programme 2016 – 2020

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Situational analysis
- Institutional context
- Opportunities
- Vision
- Strategic sector priorities
- Drivers and enablers
- Cross-cutting components
- Implementation strategy and mechanism
- Monitoring and evaluation

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The latter involving strict Border Inspection, and when necessary quarantine, sampling and testing for certification for safety for animal or human health and the environment [p. 20].
- Veterinary Public Health will provide strengthened regulations on food safety for imported and domestically produced products of animal origin. This will involve the establishment of an inspectorate for ante and post-mortem meat inspection of animals being slaughtered for human consumption, and establishment of laboratory facilities for testing for biological, chemical or physical hazards present in food products derived from animals, both domestically produced and imported. In support of the above reference to border inspection procedures, a second inspectorate will be created at Border Inspection Posts. In the medium to long term, it will be necessary to establish Veterinary Inspectorate at all major international border crossing points [p.20].

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National strategy on prevention and control of micronutrient deficiencies, Bangladesh (2015-2024)

High-Level Index

- Goal, Objectives and Background
- Micronutrient Deficiencies: Situation Analysis, Associated Risk Factors, Current Interventions
- Recommended Strategy for Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Deficiencies

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Strengthen policies on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems: Promoting food security and agriculture policies to enhance availability, affordability, diversity and quality, including food safety [p. 47].

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: 1

- *The Burundi Bureau of Standards enforces several food safety checks and issues certificates critical to export Burundi products into the East Africa Community (EAC) Market. Without this certification, most countries will refuse the imports or demand further analysis. The Bureau also has a Pre-Shipment Verification of Conformity (PVoC) Program, bringing the country into line with other State Members of the East African Community. This scheme has been designed to protect consumer health and safety by ensuring that goods imported to Burundi conform to applicable local, regional and/or international standards*

Main Policy: Decree-law n°1/17 of May 7th, 1992: Creation of Burundi Bureau of Standards and quality control

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: 1

- *Food Safety Bureau (FSB) of the Department of Food and Drugs (FDD) issue certificates for the importing and exporting of food products into the country, as well as ensuring the safety of food products produced and sold in-country*

Main Policy: Sub-Decree No. 002 on Food Hygiene

5. DRC

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Agriculture Investment Plan in the DRC 2014 - 2020

High-Level Index

- Introduction et origine du PNIA
- Contexte general de l'agriculture congolaise
- Champ couvert et perspectives de croissance agricole
- Justification et objectifs du PNIA
- Description des programmes du PNIA
- Synergie et complementarite du PNIA
- Financements acquis, couts et besoins du PNIA
- Impacts economiques, sociaux et environnementaux
- Cadre de mise en oeuvre et dispositif de suivi-evaluation

High-Level Index

- Introduction and origin of the PNIA
- General context of Congolese agriculture
- Covered field and agricultural growth prospects
- PNIA's justification and objectives
- Description of PNIA programs

- Synergy and complementarity of the PNIA
- Acquired funding, costs and needs of the PNIA
- Economic, social and environmental impacts
- Implementation framework and monitoring-assessment device

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- 1.5: Normes et contrôle de qualité des produits agricoles: Processus de labellisation et de certification [p. 77].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- 1.5: Standards and quality control of agricultural products: The process of labelling and certification [p. 77].

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Quality and Standards Authority of Ethiopia Establishment Proclamation (No. 102/1998) and National Nutrition Programme 2016 - 2020

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Lessons from NNP and Focus on NNP II
- Strategic Objectives and Initiatives
- Nutrition Implementation and Governance
- Sustainable Nutrition Financing
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Research

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Capacitate the Ministry of Trade staff and regional, zonal and woreda trade bureaus on the inspection of imported food items and the regulations concerning them [p. 48] .

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Nutrition Policy (2010-2020)

High-Level Index

- Background
- Justification
- Priority areas and methods of implementation
- Mission statement, vision and goal
- Themes

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The enactment of the Food Safety Act aims to improve the coordination of the food control systems in the country. The Act established structures such as the Food Control Advisory Board and Compliance Committee to support its smooth implementation. However, there is need for the continuous coordination and support of these structures and the implementation of the provisions of the Act [p. 24].

- 5.1.4 Promotion of regional and international co-operation in the area of food standard, safety and quality control [p. 25].
- 5.1.5 Support the functioning of the National Codex/Sanitary and Phytosanitary Committee, Compliance Committee and Food Control Advisory Board [p.25].

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: 1

- *Main Policy is out of date, as of 2021, and requires updating. It is still counted towards the EBANI score, as it encompasses 2020. This document combines a nutrition and agriculture focus and is not solely a nutrition national plan*

Main Policy: Accelerated Programme, Food and Nutritional Security and Sustainable Agriculture Development 2016 - 2020 & l'Arrêté n°95/6822/MAEF/SGG du 13 décembre 1995

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Contexte et Justification du PASANDAD
- Objectifs et Resultats du Programme
- Composantes du PSANDAD

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Background and justification of PASANDAD
- Program Goals and Results
- Components of the PSANDAD

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Par ailleurs, il faut noter l'existence de projets d'actes juridiques sur la politique semencière nationale, le catalogue national des espèces et variétés à usage agricole, la création d'un comité semencier national, la constitution du fonds semencier national, les règlements techniques particuliers, relatifs aux modalités de production, du contrôle de qualité et de certification des semences végétales et des plants [p. 21].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- In addition, there are draft legal acts on national seed policy, the national catalogue of species and varieties for agricultural use, the creation of a national seed committee, the establishment of the national seed fund, specific technical regulations on production methods, quality control and certification of plant seeds and plants [p. 21].

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: 1

- *The Government Regulation on Safety, Nutrition Quality of Food 2004 mandates the supervision of sanitary requirements, food additives, genetically engineered food products, food irradiation, packaging, and quality*

Main Policy: Government Regulation on Safety, Nutrition Quality of Food 2004

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Programme national D' Investissement Agricole de Deuxième Génération (2017-2025)

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Performance du secteur et perspectives de croissance
- Orientations stratégiques à horizon 2025
- Programmes d'investissement du PNIA II
- Gouvernance
- Cadre logique
- Deuxième Partie-Plan d' actions détaillé
- Détail des programmes du PNIA II
- Détail des coûts
- Cadre de résultats

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Établir un système permanent de certification des intrants pour toutes les filières [p. 70].

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: 1

- *The Animal Health Act of 2019 regulates health certificate requirements for exports and imports, any meat for sale must be sourced from a slaughterhouse to which it shall be traceable by means of a certificate*

Main Policy: The Animal Health Act of 2019

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- That inspection and certification of animal transport within the county or from his county to another county are consistently conducted; [p. 14].

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: 1

- *The Food Export of Addendum to Food Law regulates food safety certificates for export. The Food & Drug Department shall, upon request, provide certification that a food product is in compliance with standards prescribed by the importing country. The FDD may issue certificates of health, certificates of analysis or other documents required for export following an inspection and testing of the product to be exported*

Main Policy: Article 27. Certification for Food Export of Addendum to Food Law No. 04/NA 2004 (dated 2/2012)

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: 1

- *The Agricultural Marketing Trading Regulations dictate requirements for businesses to receive a certificate of inspection and trading licence in order to legally be recognized as an agricultural trader*

Main Policy: Agriculture Marketing (Trading) Regulation 1974

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Any person who desires to obtain a new licence for trading in any products under the items in the First Schedule shall lodge an application in duplicate in the form prescribed in the Second Schedule to these regulations.
- A peace officer or any inspector appointed by the Minister for the purpose may at all reasonable hours enter any premises upon or in which any trade or business liable to be licensed under these regulations is being carried on, and may require the occupier of such premises to allow him access to all parts of the business premises in order to satisfy himself that the products being traded in are covered by an appropriate licence and to produce for purpose of inspection any licence issued under these regulations, and any such occupier who fails to produce his licences upon such request or who fails or refuses to permit access to his premises shall be guilty of an offence.

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place that could be found by the research team*

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: 1

- *The Malawi Bureau of Standards Act created the MBS and authorised it to regulate, among other responsibilities, Food Safety certificates and Import & Export certificates*

Main Policy: Malawi Bureau of Standards Act, 2012

16. Mali

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Plan of Action Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2019 – 2028

High-Level Index

- Rappels de la vision et des orientations
- Planification de la mise en œuvre des principaux axes strategiques de la PoLNSAN
- Budget
- Plan de financement et strategies de mobilisation des ressources financieres necessaire
- Couts annualises du plan d'actions de la PoLNSAN
- Premier budget triennal d'execution du plan d'actions de la PoLNSAN

High-Level Index

- Recalls of vision and directions

- Planning for the implementation of PoLNSAN's main strategic axes
- Budget
- Funding plan and strategies for mobilizing necessary financial resources
- Annual costs of PoLNSAN's action plan
- First three-year implementation budget of PoLNSAN's action plan

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Soutenir et renforcer les compétences humaines, matérielles dans le domaine de la sécurité sanitaire des aliments à travers les interventions suivantes (...) Promouvoir les certifications auprès des industriels locaux et promouvoir les contrôles qualités des denrées de première nécessité importées [p. 32].
- Des produits nationaux de qualité reconnue et certifiée. La PDA encourage la démarche qualité et la labellisation pour l'ensemble des produits alimentaires et agroalimentaires mis sur le marché. La sécurité sanitaire et les modes de production respectueux de l'environnement sont les fondements d'une politique de qualité. Les normes de qualité déterminent l'identification et la traçabilité des produits, à savoir l'Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée, le Label Agricole, le Certificat de conformité et le Label Agriculture biologique [p. 24].

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Decree no. 15/2006 Regulation of hygiene-sanitary requirements for food production, transport, trade and inspection.

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Cabe às inspeções conjuntas dos Ministérios da Saúde e da Indústria e Comércio proceder à fiscalização das condições higiénico-sanitárias em todos os estabelecimentos da produção, transporte, armazenagem e comercialização de géneros alimentares [p. 4].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- It is up to the joint inspections of the Ministries of Health and Industry and Trade to monitor hygienic and sanitary conditions in all establishments of the production, transport, storage and marketing of foodstuffs [p. 4].

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: 1

- *The State Law and Order Restoration Council Law mandates the certification of domestic manufacturing facilities. Other certificates include Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification*

Main Policy: The State Law and Order Restoration Council Law No 5/97

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: 1

- *The Nepal Food Act is the primary legislation governing food safety standards and certification, supported by Food Regulation Act of 1979*

Main Policy: Nepal Food Act (2013)

20. Niger

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place that could be found by the research team*

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: 1

- *The Main Policy covers all responsibilities for the regulating parties: Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH), Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD), Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv), Federal Ministry of Science and Technology (FMST), Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment (FMITI), their state ministries and relevant Departments*

Main Policy: National Policy on Food Safety and Its Implementation Strategy, 2014

High-Level Index

- Policy Framework
- Institutional Arrangement
- Implementation Strategies
- Targets

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The National Agency For Food And Drug Administration And Control (NAFDAC) controls the exportation and issue quality certification of regulated products intended for export [p. 15].
- The National Agricultural Seeds Council (NASC) regulate the national seed system which covers such areas as varietal development, registration, release and certification of seeds, seed quality control, production and marketing, import and export of seeds [p. 16].
- The Standards Organisation of Nigeria Conduct controls the certification of products and is responsible for elaboration and enforcement of standards on both locally produced and imported food and food products [p. 20].

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: 1

- *Main Policy refers to the province of Sindh, and is not a national policy, but is still counted towards the EBANI score*

Main Policy: Sindh Agriculture Policy (2018-2030)

High-Level Index

- Background
- A New Agricultural Policy for Sindh
- Investment Needs
- Implementation Agreements

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Review and reallocate Government expenditure on agriculture - both development and recurrent – as well of the direct and indirect subsidies. Public expenditure needs to move away from distortionary or ineffective subsidies to public goods, such as quality control and certification of agricultural inputs and outputs through accredited laboratories – both for domestic and export markets; research, extension and innovation; surveillance and control of major pests and diseases affecting crops and livestock; and improvements in the supply chain [p. 20].

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: 1

- *Main Policy references legislation in the Food Safety Act 2013, and is more explicit in the process of accreditation regulated by the Philippine Accreditation Bureau*

Main Policy: Implementing Rules and regulations of Republic Act No. 10611

High-Level Index

- Definitions of terms/Certification of food safety inspectors

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Authorization refers to the permission embodied in a document granted by a regulatory agency to a natural or juridical person who has submitted an application for a food business operation from primary production, post-harvest handling, distribution, processing, manufacture, importation, exportation, sale, and offer for sale, distribution, transfer and preparation for human consumption. The authorization can take the form of a permit, license, certificate of registration and certificate of compliance or exemption or any similar document [p. 4].
- Food safety regulatory system refers to the combination of regulations, food safety standards, inspection, testing, data collection, monitoring and other activities carried out by food safety regulatory agencies and by the LGUs in the implementation of their responsibilities for the control of food safety risks in the food supply chain [p. 5].
- Rule 18b9.1 The FDA CFRR shall allocate funds for the certification of food safety inspectors (International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 17020). Certification of food safety inspectors may be given by recognized third party certifying bodies accredited by the PAB [p. 32]

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Multi-Sectorial Plan for Nutrition in Senegal, 2017-2021

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Problématique de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Acquis majeurs de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Défis de la nutrition au Sénégal

- Vision et objectifs stratégiques de développement de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Axes d'interventions 2017 – 2021 pour le développement de la nutrition
- Plans d'actions sectoriels : mise en œuvre du PSMN
- Communication et plaidoyer
- Dispositif de suivi-évaluation
- Synthèse du budget de mise en œuvre du PSMN
- Risques liés à la mise en œuvre du PSMN et mesures de mitigation

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Nutrition problem in Senegal
- Major nutrition gains in Senegal
- Nutrition challenges in Senegal
- Vision and strategic objectives for nutrition development in Senegal
- Focus on Nutrition Development 2017 - 2021
- Sector action plans: implementation of the NMSP
- Communication and advocacy
- Monitoring-assessment device
- Summary of the NMSP implementation budget
- Risks associated with the implementation of the MSP and mitigation measures

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Former et accompagner les acteurs de la chaîne de contrôle sur : i) les normes de qualité et de sécurité sanitaires des alimentaires et ii) les méthodes d'analyse et d'échantillonnage nécessaires pour garantir que la conformité du produit aux dispositions de la norme concerné [p. 106].
- Opérationnaliser le système de surveillance et d'alerte en matière de sécurité sanitaires des aliments (enquêtes de consommation alimentaire, évaluation du risques sanitaires) [p. 106].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Train and support the players in the control chain on: (i) food safety and quality standards and (ii) the analysis and sampling methods necessary to ensure that the product complies with the provisions of the relevant standard [p. 106].
- Operationalize the food safety surveillance and alert system (food consumption surveys, health risk assessment) [p. 106].

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: 1

- *The Main Policies are the two existing legislations regarding food safety certificates that supplement the aim in the National Nutrition Strategy of 'implementing of appropriate legislations and other regulatory mechanisms to ensure provision of safe nutrition to all citizens'*

Main Policy: FOOD ACT, No. 26 OF 1980 & Animals Act No 29 of 1958

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- [Food Act] Certificate of the Food and Drugs Inspector [p. 3]

- [Animal Act] No person shall slaughter, or cause or permit to be slaughtered, any cow (other than a cow imported for slaughter) unless that cow is certified by the appropriate authority to be- [p. 1].
- [Animal Act] Duty of Divisional Revenue Officer to maintain a cattle register and to issue cattle vouchers [p. 2].

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre Strategic Plan 2016/17-2020/21

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Situational analysis
- The plan
- Monitoring and evaluation plan

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Main role of the TFNC is to carry out research in matters relating to food and nutrition and present the findings to the Government on matters affecting nutrition. The Institution is also required to provide facilities for training in subjects relating to food and nutrition and prescribed conditions which must be satisfied before any diploma, certificate or other award which may be granted in any such subject upon completion of any training undertaken by the Centre or other educational institution in the United Republic of Tanzania [p. 47].
- Promote food safety and quality throughout the food [p. 87].

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: 1

- *The Main policies set out the legislation for food safety certificates. Overall, there is a fragmented food safety system, with different institutions carry out individual functions independently with minimal linkages. Uganda National Bureau of Standards; National Drug Authority; Dairy Development Authority*

Main Policy: Uganda National Bureau of Standards Act, 1983 amended 2013 & Food and Drug Act, 1959 amended 1964; Public Health Act, 1935

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: 1

- *The Main Policy replaced Decree 38 / 2012-ND-CP as vendors were previously able to bypass process by buying counterfeit food safety certificates*

Main Policy: Food Safety Law - Decree 15 / 2018 / ND-CP (2015)

High-Level Index

- Article 2

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- “This Decree deals with requirements for food manufacturing and trading, application documents and procedures for issuance of food safety certificates (hereinafter referred to as "Certificates") under specialized management of the Ministry of Health. Such certificates are provided for the facilities manufacturing and trading the products and foods specified in Appendix II enclosed with the Circular 15/2018/ND-CP (hereinafter referred to as "food manufacturers and sellers) and for the food and beverage establishments. Requirements for food manufacturing and trading, application documents and procedures for issuance or reissuance of food safety certificates for the eligible facilities applying GMP principle in producing health supplements, and requirements for food additive production and business must be satisfied according to the regulations in the Decree No. 15/2018/ND-CP.” [p. 43].

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: **1**

- *The Main Policy places the responsibility of creating adequate standards on a Technical Committee, which must align with the CODEX Alimentarius, and provides enforcement control on the Yemeni Authority for Standardization and Metrology.*

Main Policy: Republican Resolution issuing Law No. 38 of 1992 on the control of food, and regulation of its trade

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: **1**

- *The Main Policy establishes the process for regulatory clearances for regulatory health requirements for food premises; establishes the Food Safety Coordinating Committee and provide for its functions and powers; provides for health inspection reports and report notices; and establishes the National Food Laboratory*

Main Policy: Food Safety Act, 2019 (No. 7 of 2019)

INDICATOR 8 FOOD SAFETY CERTIFICATES REQUIRED FOR SALE OF FOOD – INFORMAL SECTOR

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Food Security and Nutrition Plan 2019-2023

High-Level Index

- THE STATUS OF NUTRITIONS IN AFGHANISTAN
- VISION AND STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR NUTRITION
- GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES, ROLES AND RESPONSABILITIES

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- This outcome aims to investigate and support nutrition-sensitive value chains and local marketing of food products with high nutritional value, including raising poultry and livestock as well as other food processing opportunities. Interventions will also be implemented to create and support local producer groups and traders, create public-private partnerships, and identify market linkages and opportunities to support the marketing of nutritious foods at local markets [p. 35].
- Afghan Government and the AFSeN-A partners will foster innovation through additional investments in agricultural research, extension, and advisory services, as well as in capacity development of smallholders, farmers, and traders [p. 39].

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: 0

- *Main Policy is out of date, but contains some food safety support to informal players*

Main Policy: National Food Policy Plan of Action (2008-2015)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Strengthen value chain management among input providers, producers, traders, processors and service providers/ provide training on value chain management [p. 88].

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: 0

- *Despite the existence of the policy and the Burundi Bureau of Standards and Quality Control, no specific provisions for informal traders/sellers are in place*

Main Policy: Decree-law n°1/17 of May 7th, 1992: Creation of Burundi Bureau of Standards and Quality Control

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: 0

- *Despite the existence of the policy and the Food Safety Bureau (FSB) of the Department of Food and Drugs (FDD), no specific provisions for informal traders/sellers are in place*

Main Policy: Sub-Decree No. 002 on Food Hygiene

5. DRC

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Despite the existence of standards set out in the Agriculture Investment Plan, no specific provisions for informal traders/sellers are in place*

Main Policy: National Agriculture Investment Plan in the DRC 2014 - 2020

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Despite the existence of standards dictated by the Standards Authority and the existence of the National Nutrition Programme, no specific provisions for informal traders/sellers are in place*

Main Policy: Quality and Standards Authority of Ethiopia Establishment Proclamation (No. 102/1998) and National Nutrition Programme 2016 - 2020

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Despite the existence of standards dictated by the Food Safety & Quality Act, no specific provisions for informal traders/sellers are in place*

Main Policy: The Food Safety and Quality Act, 2011

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Initiatives stated in the National Nutrition Plan referring to informal vendors are out of date, yet aligned with the purpose of the indicator*

Main Policy: National Food & Nutrition Policy, 2005

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Réglementer et Encadrer le commerce informel des aliments vendus sur les voies publiques pour améliorer leur qualité hygiénique et nutritionnelle [p. 26].

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Initiatives stated in the 2011-2015 National Nutrition Plan referring to informal vendors are out of date, yet aligned with the purpose of the indicator*

Main Policy: National Food and Nutrition Action Plan, 2011 - 2015

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Development of food quality and safety by improving food safety control with focus to standard-fulfilment street food and certified home industrial products [p. 4].

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Programme national D' Investissement Agricole de Deuxième Génération (2017-2025)

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Performance du secteur et perspectives de croissance
- Orientations stratégiques à horizon 2025
- Programmes d'investissement du PNIA II
- Gouvernance
- Cadre logique
- Deuxième Partie-Plan d' actions détaillé
- Détail des programmes du PNIA II
- Détail des coûts
- Cadre de résultats

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- a facilitation de la valorisation du foncier rural grâce à une gestion efficace du processus de certification [p. 39].
- Etablir un système permanent de certification des intrants pour toutes les filières [p. 69].

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: 0

- *The Animal Health Act of 2019 regulates health certificate requirements for exports and imports, but does not have specific provisions for Informal traders, neither does the current National Nutrition Action Plan*

Main Policy: The Animal Health Act of 2019

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: 0

- *The Food Export of Addendum to Food Law regulates food safety certificates for export, but does not have specific provisions for Informal traders*

Main Policy: Article 27. Certification for Food Export of Addendum to Food Law No. 04/NA 2004 (dated 2/2012)

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: 0

- *The Agricultural Marketing Trading Regulation does not have provisions for informal traders. The Food Nutrition Security Strategy does include a provision to 'Advocate for a policy on the mandatory supply of water and soap for handwashing in all government institutions (including schools), and for all food handlers (including street vendors) and banning of the use of communal towels in sanitation facilities. This provision does not extend to Food Safety Certificates*

Main Policy: Agriculture Marketing (Trading) Regulation 1974

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy is currently in place*

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Although the Malawi Bureau of Standards Act, 2012, does not directly address informal traders, the National Nutrition Policy of 2013 includes said provisions. It is unclear if the policy is out of date*

Main Policy: National Nutrition Policy, 2013

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Institute and support implementation of comprehensive mandatory standards for all marketed food products, street commercial and imported foods and food aid [p. 72].
- Put in place mechanisms to regulate street food vending and marketing of food supplements [p. 72].

16. Mali

Indicator Score: **0**

- *National Plan of Action Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2019 – 2028, does not specify measures for informal traders*

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The Decree no. 15/2006 Regulation of hygiene-sanitary requirements for food production, transport, trade and inspection is focused exclusively on formal players, with no specific coverage of informal players*

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The State Law and Order Restoration Council does not include provisions for informal traders*

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Neither the Nepal Food Act nor the Food Regulation Act of 1979 include provisions that reference informal traders*

20. Niger

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: 1

- *The Main Policy covers all responsibilities for the regulating parties: Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH), Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD), Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv), Federal Ministry of Science and Technology (FMST), Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment (FMITI), their state ministries and relevant Departments*

Main Policy: National Policy on Food Safety and Its Implementation Strategy, 2014

High-Level Index

- Policy Framework
- Institutional Arrangement
- Implementation Strategies
- Targets

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- They are responsible for the control of street food vending/vendors, bukaterias, catering establishments, abattoirs and traditional markets [p. 25].
- Strengthen procedures for registration and licensing of cottage, small, medium and large scale food establishments, food business operators and food vendors [p. 39].

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: 0

- *Main Policy refers to the province of Sindh, and is not a national policy, but is still counted towards the EBANI score. It does not include provisions that reference informal traders*

Main Policy: Sindh Agriculture Policy (2018-2030)

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: 0

- *Main Policy references legislation in the Food Safety Act 2013, but neither include provisions that reference informal traders explicitly*

Main Policy: Implementing Rules and regulations of Republic Act No. 10611

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: 0

- *Main Policy references does not include provisions that reference informal traders explicitly*

Main Policy: National Multi-Sectorial Plan for Nutrition in Senegal, 2017-2021

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: 0

- *Neither of the two existing legislations regarding food safety certificates include provisions that reference informal traders explicitly*

Main Policy: FOOD ACT, No. 26 OF 1980 & Animals Act No 29 of 1958

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The existing National Strategic Plan does not include provisions that reference informal traders explicitly*

Main Policy: Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre Strategic Plan 2016/17-2020/21

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The diverse policies in place for Food Safety certificates do not explicitly reference informal traders*

Main Policy: Uganda National Bureau of Standards Act, 1983 amended 2013 & Food and Drug Act, 1959 amended 1964; Public Health Act, 1935

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The Main Policy does not specifically reference informal traders or vendors. The Vision to 2030 strategic plan does highlight as a high-level goal better assurances for food safety through certifications, though no specific initiatives or policies being enacted currently*

Main Policy: Food Safety Law - Decree 15 / 2018 / ND-CP (2015)

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The Main Policy outlines the legislation with no specific mention of informal traders*

Main Policy: Republican Resolution issuing Law No. 38 of 1992 on the control of food, and regulation of its trade

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: **1**

- *The Main Policy does not explicitly include considerations for informal traders or vendors. The National Nutrition Policy of 2006 did include a goal of guide and control the informally traded food sector in matters including food safety, but it may need to be updated*

Main Policy: Food Safety Act, 2019 (No. 7 of 2019)

INDICATOR 9 POLICY ON REGULATING MYCOTOXIN LEVELS

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

5. DRC

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *In Ethiopia, the Food and Drug Regulation and Control System has been enacted by Drug Administration and Control Proclamation No. 176/1999 and Council of Minister Regulation No. 299/2013, with main responsibility given to Food Medicine and Healthcare Administration and Control Authority (Ethiopian FDA), and some of the responsibility shared among sector ministries such as Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Trade, Industry, Innovation, and Technology. In 2019, the Ethiopian FDA implemented the Food Registration Directive, whereby issues related to food safety and contamination as well as appropriate measures based on the legislation have been clearly indicated. Moreover, several agencies such as the standard agency and commodity exchange agency accountable to various ministries are also directly or indirectly involved in Ethiopian food legislation and regulation tasks. As a result, mandate overlapping and lack of coordination with regard to mycotoxins issues across these agencies are inevitable. Besides, most of the agencies do not consider mycotoxins level as a quality parameter or criterion for inspection and certification of local food establishments*

Main Policy: Drug Administration and Control Proclamation No. 176/1999

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report (USDA) (3/18/2019)

High-Level Index

- MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION ON PROCESSED FOOD

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- BPOM Regulation No. 8/ 2018 replaces BPOM Regulation No. 00.06.1.52.4011 of 2009 on Maximum Limit of Chemical Contaminants in Processed Food. This regulation covers the types of processed food and information on specific maximum levels for mycotoxin, dioxin, monochloropropane-1, 2-diol (3-MCPD) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon/PAH [p. 8].

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: 0

- *Current legislation regulates mycotoxins for feed, but not foods and dairy*

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: 0

- *Current legislation regulates mycotoxins for foods but excludes dairy*

Main Policy: Foods, Drugs and Chemical Substances Regulations, 1978.

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: 1

- *Current legislation regulates mycotoxins for foods and dairy, excluding feed*

Main Policy: Letter of Malawi Bureau of Standards BS/1/1 1976

16. Mali

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Regional Guidelines for the Regulation of Food Safety in SADC (2011)

High-Level Index

- 1 INTRODUÇÃO
- 2 ESTRUTURAS REGULADORAS DA SEGURANÇA SANITÁRIA DOS ALIMENTOS AO NÍVEL NACIONAL E REGIONAL DA SADC
- 3 DIRECTRIZES REGIONAIS PARA GESTÃO DA SEGURANÇA SANITÁRIA DOS ALIMENTOS
- 4 LEI DA SEGURANÇA SANITÁRIA DOS ALIMENTOS
- 5 VISTA GERAL DA GESTÃO DA SEGURANÇA SANITÁRIA DOS ALIMENTOS NA SADC 5
- 6 CONCEITO DO CONTÍNUO DA PRODUÇÃO DE ALIMENTOS
- 7 OBJECTIVOS DAS DIRECTRIZES DA POLÍTICA DE GESTÃO DA SEGURANÇA SANITÁRIA DOS ALIMENTOS
- 8 ELEMENTOS ESSENCIAIS DE UM SISTEMA DE GESTÃO DE SEGURANÇA SANITÁRIA DE ALIMENTOS
- 9 INFRA-ESTRUTURA, PROGRAMAS E REQUISITOS PARA UM SISTEMA EFICAZ DE GESTÃO DA SEGURANÇA SANITÁRIA DOS ALIMENTOS
- 10 ESTRUTURA LEGISLATIVA
- 11 CONFIGURAÇÃO E DESENVOLVIMENTO DE UM SISTEMA DE GESTÃO DA SEGURANÇA SANITÁRIA DOS ALIMENTOS
- 12 ANÁLISE DE RISCO
- 13 PRINCÍPIO PRECAUTÓRIO
- 14 ÉTICAS DO COMÉRCIO DE ALIMENTOS
- 15 RASTREIO
- 16 SISTEMAS DE INSPECÇÃO E CERTIFICAÇÃO
- 17 CAPACIDADE CIENTÍFICA E TÉCNICA
- 18 EMERGÊNCIAS ALIMENTARES E SISTEMA DE ALERTA RÁPIDO
- 19 REGISTO E APROVAÇÃO DE MEDICAMENTOS VETERINÁRIOS, PRODUTOS FITOFARMACÊUTICOS E PRODUTOS DE CONSERVAÇÃO DE ALIMENTOS E RAÇÕES
- 20 DIRECTRIZES PARA A LEI GERAL DA SEGURANÇA SANITÁRIA DOS ALIMENTOS DA SADC

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- O sistema de gestão da segurança sanitária dos alimentos deve ser capaz de detectar e responder aos riscos emergentes e identificar tendências e configurações com base nos dados colectados. Deve considerar os riscos decorrentes de produtos GMO, bem como contaminantes naturais, tais como micotoxinas. Para atingir este fim, o sistema de gestão da segurança sanitária dos alimentos deve ter: (a) programas de monitorização e vigilância de doenças e perigos, conforme for apropriado; (b) mecanismos para identificar riscos emergentes, em especial, os factores que possam indicar um aumento no risco de falta de concordância como resultado de incentivos comerciais; (c) mecanismos para implementar acções de controlo proporcionais aos riscos e orientados para cobrirem as áreas de riscos elevados; e (d) uma utilização eficiente de recursos por meio de categorização de risco e ajustamento à intensidade e/ou frequência dos controlos, consoante a categoria do risco [p. 19].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The food health safety management system should be able to detect and respond to emerging risks and identify trends and configurations based on the collected data. You should consider

the risks arising from GMO products as well as natural contaminants such as mycotoxins. To achieve this, the food health safety management system should have: (a) monitoring and monitoring programmes of diseases and hazards, as appropriate; (b) mechanisms for identifying emerging risks, in particular factors that may indicate an increased risk of lack of agreement as a result of commercial incentives; (c) mechanisms for implementing risk-proportional and risk-oriented control actions to cover high risk areas; and (d) efficient use of resources by categorising risk and adjusting to the intensity and/or frequency of controls, depending on the category of risk [p. 19].

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report (12/27/2018)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Myanmar defers to ASEAN and Codex Maximum Residue Levels (MRL) standards for pesticide residues in food, veterinary drugs, and contaminants. The government laboratories usually test for mycotoxins and aflatoxin. Myanmar banned 41 pesticides and restricted seven pesticides on August 9, 2018. Please visit the following link to see the list of banned and restricted pesticides in Myanmar [p. 3].

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: 0

- *Note: References Mycotoxin related diseases but no direct regulation associated with it*

Main Policy: Animal Health and Livestock Act, 2055 (1999)

20. Niger

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Policy on Food and Nutrition in Nigeria

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Vision, Goal and Objective of the Food and Nutrition Policy
- Strategies
- Institutional Arrangement, Legal Framework and Financing
- Monitoring and Evaluation

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Promote food safety through myco-toxins prevention during production and storage [p. 21].

- Strengthen the mechanisms for detection, monitoring, and control of chemical residues in foods; and promote appropriate and safe utilisation of agricultural chemicals; [p. 25].
- Promote, support, and disseminate research findings on food processing and preservation technologies for adaptation at the village and household levels [p. 28].

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Pakistan Standard and Quality Control Authority (PSQCA), with its Food and Agriculture Division deals with the development of standards for foodstuff and its implementation. Presently, PSQCA has set standards for only aflatoxins (among mycotoxins) in certain commodities*

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Although there is no specific policy, there is a WHO-approved code for the prevention of mycotoxin in cereals*

Main Policy: CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF MYCOTOXIN CONTAMINATION IN CEREALS

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Note: There is a mycotoxin regulation for feed.*

Main Policy: EC-directive 76/372/01.03.1976. Official Journal EC L102/9, 1976.

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Current legislation regulates mycotoxins for foods except dairy*

Main Policy: Food (Labelling & Miscellaneous) Regulations 1993

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Current legislation regulates mycotoxins for foods except dairy, but including feed*

Main Policy: The Food (Control of Quality/Importation of Food) Regulations (1982)

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Technical Regulations on Mycotoxin and Heavy Metals MRLs in Foods

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- On January 13, 2011, the Ministry of Health (MOH) issued Circular 2/2011/TT-BYT to promulgate: 1) Vietnam National Technical Regulation QCVN 8-1:2011/BYT regarding the maximum level of mycotoxin allowed in food; and 2) Vietnam National Technical Regulation QCVN 8-2:2011/BYT regarding the maximum level of heavy metals allowed in food. Circular 02 and Technical Regulations QCVN8-1:2011 and QCVN8-2:2011 were not notified to the World Trade Organization Sanitary and Phytosanitary Committee. The Circular entered into force on August 13, 2011 [p. 2].

Main Policy: REGULATION OF MAXIMUM LEVEL OF BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL POLLUTION IN FOOD” No. 46/2007/QĐ-BYT

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Maximum limit of mycotoxin in food

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: 1

- *Current legislation regulates mycotoxins for foods, including dairy, but not feed*

Main Policy: Hygiene standard of foodstuffs issued with the Decision No. 867/1998/QĐĐ-BYT

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

INDICATOR 10 REGULATIONS THAT ALL PRE-PACKAGED FOOD PRODUCTS MUST LIST NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF INGREDIENTS

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: Cambodian Standard CS 001-2000 Labelling of food product

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- To establish the Industrial Standards of Cambodia CS001-2000 on the labelling of all pre-packaged foods to be offered as such to consumer as for catering purpose and to certain aspects relating to the presentation thereof [p.1].
- Except for single ingredient foods, a list of ingredients shall be declared on the label by descending order of ingoing weight (m/m), Volume (v/v) or percent (%). Where an ingredient is itself the product of two or more ingredients, such a compound ingredient may be declared, as such, in the list of ingredients provided that it is immediately accompanied by a list in brackets of its ingredients in descending order of proportion All added vitamins or minerals shall be declared in the list of ingredients. All products, which have substances as in below, shall be declared in the list of ingredients: - Sodium chloride/salt - Sodium Nitrate - Sodium/Potassium Nitrate - Monosodium Glutamate/MSG - Specific names for non-nutritive sweeteners Added water shall be declared in the list of ingredients except when the water forms a part of an ingredient such as brine, syrup or broth used in a compound food. Water or other volatile ingredients evaporated in the course of manufacture needs not be declared in the list of ingredients. No need to be declared in the list of ingredients as below: - food additives which serve as processing aids - food additives for keeping the aromas and a long time, and the additives giving color, which can be in the products [p. 6]

5. DRC

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Legislation sets the standard for the packaging of agricultural products for export*

Main Policy: Ministerial Order No. 085 2016

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Ministerial Order No. 085 2016

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Encourage local food processing factories to participate in fulfilling production requirements for ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) and ready-to-use supplementary food [p. 11].

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Nutrition Policy (2010-2020)

High-Level Index

- 1. Improving Maternal Nutrition
- 2. Promoting Optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding
- 3. Food and Nutrition Security at National, Community and Household Levels
- 4. Preventing Micronutrient Malnutrition
- 5. Improving Food Standards, Quality and Safety
- 6. Nutrition and Infectious Diseases
- 7. Preventing and Managing Diet-Related Non-Communicable Diseases
- 8. Caring for the Socio-Economically Deprived & Nutritionally Vulnerable
- 9. Nutrition and HIV/AIDS
- 10. Nutrition in Emergency Situations
- 11. Nutrition Surveillance
- 12. Promoting Effective Nutrition Education
- 13. Mainstreaming Nutrition into Development Policies, Strategies and Programmes
- 14. Policy Implementation Framework

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Therefore, attention needs to be given to increasing and diversifying local production, processing, packaging and consumption of food and ensuring that people have access to adequate quantities of safe and nutritious food at all times of the year [p.20].
- Advocate for the provision of adequate infrastructure for production, processing, storage, and distribution of food commodities [p. 20].
- Support self-sustaining producer groups or associations at community level in production, processing, packaging and marketing [p. 21].

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Regulation on the Control of Claims on Processed Food Labelling and Advertisements 2011

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Lemak Trans :
 - Rendah: 1,5 g per 100 g (dalam bentuk padat) atau; 0,75 per 100 ml (dalam bentuk cair). Persyaratan lain: Memenuhi persyaratan rendah lemak jenuh [p. 16].
 - Bebas: 0,1 g per 100 g (dalam bentuk padat) atau; 0,1 g per 100 ml (dalam bentuk cair); Persyaratan lain. Memenuhi rendah lemak jenuh [p. 17].
- Trans Fat :
 - Low: 1.5 g per 100 g (in solid form) or; 0.75 per 100 ml (in liquid form). Other Requirements: Meets the requirements of low saturated fat.
 - Free: 0.1 g per 100 g (in solid form) or; 0.1 g per 100 ml (in liquid form); Other requirements. Meets low saturated fat.

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2011

High-Level Index

- 1. Introduction and Background
- 2. Food Availability and Access
- 3. Food Safety, Standards and Quality Control
- 4. Nutrition Improvement / Nutrition Security
- 5. School Nutrition and Nutrition Awareness
- 6. Food and Nutrition Security information
- 7. Early Warning and Emergency Management
- 8. Institutional and Legal Framework and Financing
- 9. Policy Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Strong linkages between the health and agricultural sectors, including food processing, are essential to build mutually beneficial cross-sectoral synergies in the policy arena [p. 16].
- Broad stakeholder participation, including a strong role for the private sector, markets, civil society and local communities in all phases will make food security a shared national responsibility. The role of the media is particularly important [p. 16].

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: Regulation on labelling of pre-packaged food (The food law No 041NA, dated May 15th, 2004)

High-Level Index

- Article 1
- Article 2
- Article 4

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- This regulation defines the principles, rules, and measures on labelling and the label of pre-packaged food, in order to control and monitor that the label and food are actual and correct and to promote the development of the food business units [p.1].
- This regulation applies to business operators on production, processing, packaging, import-export and distributing food product [p. 2].
- Any pre-packaged food that is produced, processed, packed and distributed shall be correctly labelled. As part of logo or brand mark, labelling should contain the required basic information as below: The name of food, List of ingredients, Net contents and drained weight, Name and address of the manufacturer or packer or distributor [p. 3].

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Agriculture, livestock, fishing sector program National agricultural investment plan (PSAEP / PNIAEP) 2016-2020

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Améliorer la qualité, les normes, la traçabilité des intrants et des produits Agricoles par l'organisation de séances d'information des acteurs, par la formation des techniciens spécialisés en normes et certification, la certification de 20.000 tonnes de semences, l'acquisition de matériels et équipements de contrôle de traçabilité et de norme ainsi que des équipements pour la certification, l'opérationnalisation d'un système d'identification et de traçabilité au niveau du secteur de l'élevage, et la codification et l'enregistrement de 50.000 exploitations d'élevage [p. 45].
- Promouvoir les nouvelles technologies de transformation, de conditionnement, de stockage et de transport adaptées par la mise en oeuvre d'expériences sur les nouvelles technologies, leur vulgarisation et l'élaboration de 5.000 guides pratiques pour les techniques de transformation [p. 45].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Improving quality, standards, traceability of inputs and agricultural products by organising stakeholder information sessions, training of technicians specialized in standards and certification, certification of 20,000 tonnes of seeds, acquisition of traceability and standard control equipment and equipment, as well as equipment for certification, operationalization of an identification and traceability system at the level of the livestock sector. , and the codification and registration of 50,000 livestock farms [p. 45].
- Promote new technologies for processing, packaging, storage and transport adapted by implementing experiments on new technologies, popularizing them and developing 5,000 practical guides for processing techniques [p. 45].

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Food and Food Processing Units – Code of Hygiene Conditions MS 21: 2002

- Publication from Malawi Bureau of Standards that establishes hygiene practices with regards to handling and maintenance of processing units.

Secondary Policy: Food and nutrition bill

High-Level Index

- Labelling of food

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- A person shall not sell a manufactured, processed or pre-packed food, sale of unlabelled unless a label has been affixed or applied to that food [p.15].

16. Mali

Indicator Score: 0

- *Not currently in place, though the Agriculture Development Strategy of 2013 states requirements for imported and exported products*

Main Policy: Mali Agriculture Development Strategy 2013

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- L'État, en collaboration avec les Collectivités territoriales, la Profession Agricole, le secteur privé, apporte des appuis complémentaires spécifiques dans les zones à risques et veille à la régulation des importations et exportations des produits agroalimentaires. Conformément aux dispositions de la politique nutritionnelle et à celles de la Charte sur la Prévention et la Gestion des Crises Alimentaires, la PDA vise à corriger les carences par une diversification des productions Agricoles [p. 16].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The State, in collaboration with the Local Authorities, the Agricultural Profession and the private sector, provides specific complementary support in areas at risk and ensures the regulation of imports and exports of agri-food products. In accordance with the provisions of the nutrition policy and those of the Charter on the Prevention and Management of Food Crisis, the PDA aims to correct deficiencies by diversifying agricultural production [p. 16].

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Decree no. 15/2006 Regulation of hygiene-sanitary requirements for food production, packaging, transport, trade and inspection

High-Level Index

- Requisitos Higiénico- Sanitários em geral.
- Rotulagem e publicidade
- Penalidade e responsabilidade criminal
- Inspeção e medida cautelares
- Disposições finais

High-Level Index

- Hygienic - Sanitary Requirements in general.
- Labelling and advertising
- Penalty and criminal liability
- Inspection and precautionary measures
- Final provisions

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Os alimentos e bebidas embalados, para a comercialização deverão as regras de rotulagem fixados no presente regulamento e demais regras que regem a mesma matéria [p. 3]
- Indicação dos ingredientes por ordem decrescente de quantidades presentes, referidas a peso ou volume [p.3].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Packaged foods and beverages for marketing should the labelling rules laid down in this Regulation and other rules governing the same subject matter [p. 3].
- Indication of ingredients in descending order of quantities present, referred to by weight or volume [p. 3].

Secondary Policy: Ministerial Diploma no. 247/2011 labelling specific legal regime for aquatic food products

High-Level Index

- Artigo 4

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- A rotulagem e as modalidades em que e realizada não podem induzir em erro o consumidor, nomeadamente no que respeita as: Características do produto, designadamente sobre a natureza, a identidade, as qualidades, a composição, a quantidade, a durabilidade, a origem ou a proveniência, o modo de fabrico ou de obtenção (...). [p. 2].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Labelling and the arrangements in which and carried out cannot mislead the consumer, in particular as regards: Product characteristics, in particular on the nature, identity, qualities,

composition, quantity, durability, origin or provenance, method of manufacture or procurement (...). [p. 2].

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: 0

- *Not currently in place*

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Multisectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non Communicable Diseases (2014-2020)

High-Level Index

- Part I Introduction
- Part II Situation Analysis
- Part III Action Plan for Prevention and Control of NCDs For Nepal (2014-2020)
- Part IV Operational Framework
- List of Key Documents Consulted

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Conduct media campaigns for regulations for tobacco, alcohol, food packaging to improve the compliance to regulations among licensees [p. 32].
- Ensure label, trademarks, wrappers and packaging practices: Institute approval and inspection committee [p. 36].

20. Niger

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: ORDER N ° 93-13 OF 2 MARCH 1993

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Article 44 stipulates a requirement for food to be clean and hygienic

Secondary Policy: Pour la Secrète Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle et le développement agricole durables “Les Nigériens Nourrissent Les Nigériens”

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Le renforcement des capacités de stockage et de conservation des produits sensés augmentés de valeur dans la perspective d’une vente différée. Il s’agit d’améliorer la contribution des productions nationales dans l’approvisionnement des marchés/ménages et d’augmenter et diversifier les revenus. Les appuis à apporter au volet « conservation et stockage » portent sur la mise en place/réhabilitation des infrastructures, équipements et matériels de conservation et de stockage en faveur des opérateurs (OP, OCB, Associations de femmes, Communes, Privé), l’amélioration des techniques et technologies de conservation et stockage y compris le savoir-faire local, la production d’emballages répondant aux normes commerciales pour les produits ASPH et enfin, la diffusion du warrantage [p. 35].

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Policy and Strategic Plan of Action on Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Enforcing food labeling (as recommended by NAFDAC and Foods and Drugs Department) [p. 43]

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Act of 1996

High-Level Index

- Chapter III.- Power and functions of the Authority

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Preparation, implementation, co-ordination or arranging of the training programmers on standardization, quality control testing and weights and measures, for technical staff of the Authority, other organizations and trainees from foreign countries [p. 8].
- Providing for the quality labelling standards which shall specify ingredients, performance, specification, usage, methods and other relevant quality control matters [p.8].

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Food Safety Act 2013

High-Level Index

- SEC. 8. Protection of Consumer Interests.

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The protection of consumer interest shall be geared towards the following: (a) Prevention of adulteration, misbranding, fraudulent practices and other practices which mislead the consumer; and (b) Prevention of misrepresentation in the labelling and false advertising in the presentation of food, including their shape, appearance or packaging, the packaging materials used, the manner in which they are arranged, the setting in which they are displayed, and the product description including the information which is made available about them through whatever medium. Where relevant, the presentation of goods shall provide consumers a basis to make informed choices in relation to the food they purchase [p. 8].

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: General standard for the labelling of pre-packaged food in Senegal, 2005

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Regulation on name, ingredient list, product weight, use by date, address of country of origin, language.

Secondary Policy: Decree No. 68-507 of 7 May 1968 regulating the control of products intended for human or animal consumption

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- First article. - The authorization under Article 1 st of Law No. 66-48 of 27 May 1966 for the manufacture or processing of products intended for human or animal consumption, as well as setting wholesale, semi-wholesale or retail products so manufactured or processed, is supplied by the Minister of Commerce [p. 1]

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Food (Labelling and Advertising) Regulations 2005

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- No person shall deface, distort, erase or obliterate the original date of manufacture, date of packing or date of expiry printed, paired or displayed by the manufacturer or packer [p. 1].
- The following declarations shall be on any panel in any one or more of the three languages (...) (h) a complete list of ingredients used in such food b1 their common names in descending order of their proportions [p. 2].

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: The Tanzania Food, Drug and cosmetics (food labelling) Regulations, 2006

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Where an ingredient of a food has more than one component the name of all the components shall be included in the list of ingredients [p. 4].
- Where a food undergoes processing in a second country and such processing changes its nature, the country in which the processing was done shall, for the purpose of sub-regulation (l) of this regulation be considered to be the country of origin [p. 5].

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Uganda National Bureau Standards US 1659: 2017

- Policy that provides detail for the packaging requirements that need to be adhered in order to operate in Uganda.

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Labelling Guidelines Revised for Pre-Packaged Food and Additives

High-Level Index

- Circular 34/2014/TTLTBYT-BNNPTNT-BCT issued by the Vietnam Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and Ministry of Industry and Trade on October 27, 2014 promulgating Detailed Guidelines on Labelling of Pre-packed Food, Food Additives, and Food Processing Aids.

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Article 2: b) Shelf-life is the term that food retains nutritional value and safety in the storage conditions indicated on the label according to the manufacturer's instruction.
- Article 5. Contents of food labels: 7 1. The mandatory labelling contents: Product name; composition; product weight; production date; timeline for use; direction for use and storage instruction; name of the personal or the organization responsible for the goods; origin; number of receipts of conformity statement or certificate in accordance with the provisions of food safety; recommendations or warning on food safety. 2. Other contents of the food label include words, pictures, images, symbols, numbers that express other information [p. 7].

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

INDICATOR 11 BMS CODE PARTIALLY ENSHRINED IN LAW

This indicator is scored according to each country's classification in the Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes: National Implementation of the International Code Status Report of 2020 from the World Health Organisation, Unicef and IBFAN⁸.

A score of **1** represents a classification of the Legal Status being "Substantially Aligned to the Code" Lesser alignment is scored as **0**.

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Substantially aligned with the Code*

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Substantially aligned with the Code*

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Substantially aligned with the Code*

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Moderately aligned with the Code*

5. DRC

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Moderately aligned with the Code*

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Some provisions of the Code included*

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Substantially aligned with the Code*

8. Guinea

⁸ <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240006010>

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No legal measures*

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Moderately aligned with the Code*

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Moderately aligned with the Code*

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Moderately aligned with the Code*

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Moderately aligned with the Code*

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No legal measures*

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Moderately aligned with the Code*

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Moderately aligned with the Code*

16. Mali

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Moderately aligned with the Code*

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Substantially aligned with the Code*

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Moderately aligned with the Code*

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Moderately aligned with the Code*

20. Niger

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Some provisions of the Code included*

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Substantially aligned with the Code*

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Moderately aligned with the Code*

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Substantially aligned with the Code*

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Some provisions of the Code included*

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Moderately aligned with the Code*

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Substantially aligned with the Code*

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Substantially aligned with the Code*

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Moderately aligned with the Code*

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Moderately aligned with the Code*

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Moderately aligned with the Code*

INDICATOR 12 SCHOOL MEALS PROVISION EXPLICITLY GUIDED BY FOOD-BASED DIETARY GUIDELINES

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policies: Afghanistan Security and Nutrition Plan 2019 - 2023

High-Level Index

- THE STATUS OF NUTRITIONS IN AFGHANISTAN
- VISION AND STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR NUTRITION
- GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES, ROLES AND RESPONSABILITIES

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Improve water supply at health care facilities and schools [p. 52].
- Support water and sanitation measures at schools (ODF, promote good hygiene practices through school health programme) [p. 52].
- Implement basic nutrition services at school (e.g. iron/folic acid for adolescent girls, deworming for all students and their families, as possible) [p. 52].

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Main Policy document was not available online, yet referenced extensively in local news and among updates of development institutions. National Strategy includes language and initiatives to support School Feeding Programmes*

Main Policies: National School Meal Policy 2019 & National strategy on prevention and control of micronutrient deficiencies, Bangladesh (2015-2024)

High-Level Index

- Goal, Objectives and Background
- Micronutrient Deficiencies: Situation Analysis, Associated Risk Factors, Current Interventions
- Recommended Strategy for Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Deficiencies

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Scaling up homestead and school gardens [p. 47].
- Providing IFA supplementation (weekly), deworming (twice yearly) to adolescent girls 13-19 years through schools and adolescent community clubs [p. 50].

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Main Policy is out of date but does include a School Feeding Programme within. As of December 2020, the PSMSAN II was in the process of being launched, without the document being available*

Main Policy: National Multisectoral Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (PSMSAN) 2014 - 2017

High-Level Index

- CONTEXTE
- OBJECTIFS DU PLAN STRATEGIQUE
- LES PRINCIPES DIRECTEURS DU PLAN
- STRUCTURE DU PLAN STRATÉGIQUE MULTISECTORIEL DE SÉCURITÉ ALIMENTAIRE ET NUTRITIONNELLE
- CADRE DE MISE EN ŒUVRE DU PLAN STRATÉGIQUE MULTISECTORIEL DE SÉCURITÉ ALIMENTAIRE ET DE NUTRITION

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Elaborer et / ou mettre en œuvre une politique d'alimentation et de santé scolaire. Augmenter la couverture des cantines scolaires [p. 28].

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: The Second National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2019 - 2023

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Strategic Approach
- Cross-Cutting Issues
- Sector-Led Contributions
- Joint Priorities for Multi-Sectoral Coordination
- Coordination
- Task Forces for the Joint Priorities
- Governance and Partnerships
- Social and Behavioural Change Communication
- Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- School Feeding Programme to support students' physical and mental development, which provides nutritious school meals to pre- and primary- school children [p. 33].

5. DRC

Indicator Score: 0

- *No current policy is in place to address school feeding procurement initiatives. National Nutrition Strategy is out of date and identifies the National Health Strategy for Education as the key policy, which is also out of date and does not reference specific school feeding initiatives. The WFP provides school meals mostly located in Ebola affected and returning areas from the North Kivu province*

Main Policy: National Nutrition Programme (PRONANUT) 2011 – 2015

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: 1

- *Main Policy is out of date, as of 2021, and requires updating. It is still counted towards the EBANI score, as it encompasses 2020*

Main Policy: National Nutrition Programme 2016 - 2020

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Lessons from NNP and Focus on NNP II
- Strategic Objectives and Initiatives
- Nutrition Implementation and Governance
- Sustainable Nutrition Financing
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Research

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The Ministry of Education (MOE) designed the Ethiopian National School Feeding Program (NSFP) to (1) improve schoolchildren's health and nutrition status, (2) increase access to education (including enrolment, attendance, retention and completion), (3) reduce gender and social inequalities by targeting the most vulnerable groups, and (4) increase small- holder farmers' access to the school feeding market, thereby increasing their incomes. Now in the 2016-2020 phase, the NSFP aims to address the needs of the most vulnerable population groups and areas, specifically targeting primary school children (Grades 0 through 8), in 50 prioritized zones across 6 regions and covering 3 million children. By year 5 (2020), the NSFP will cover more than 50% of primary students enrolled in Afar and Somali regions and 15% of students nationally. [p. 20].

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: 0

- *Main Policy is considered in-date, as it encompasses 2020. It however only includes reference to the importance of nutrition related education. Although the government encourages school feeding programmes, no official policies have been put in place yet. WFP and other partners are looking to integrate school meals into the national development plan for sustainable growth and empowerment*

Main Policy: National Nutrition Policy (2010-2020)

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: 0

- *Main Policy is out of date, as of 2021, and requires updating. This document combines a nutrition and agriculture focus and is not solely a nutrition national plan. Whilst no direct policy linked to school feeding programmes exist, the WFP currently provides nutritious school meals by integrating a home-grown school feeding programme*

Main Policy: Accelerated Programme, Food and Nutritional Security and Sustainable Agriculture Development 2016 - 2020

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: 0

- *No current policy is in place to address school feeding procurement initiative*

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: 1

- *Main Policy is considered in-date, as it encompasses 2020, but requires updating*

Main Policy: Plan National Multisectoriel de Nutrition 2016 – 2020

High-Level Index

- Contexte de la Côte d'Ivoire
- Analyse de la situation nutritionnelle en Côte d'Ivoire
- Plan National Stratégique Multisectoriel de Nutrition 2016 – 2020
- Objectifs Spécifiques

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Porter la couverture de cantines scolaires à 100% dans les régions à forte prévalence de malnutrition et d'insécurité alimentaire [p. 16].
- Développer l'initiative "Ecole amies de la nutrition" dans les établissements primaires et préscolaires en milieu urbain [p. 19].
- Développer les groupements agricoles pour un approvisionnement alimentaire diversifié des cantines scolaires [p. 22].

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Kenya National Nutrition Action Plan 2018-2022

High-Level Index

- Overview and Introduction to the KNAP
- Kenya Nutrition Situation Analysis
- Kenya Nutrition Action Plan Design Framework
- Key Result Areas
- Costed Action Plan of the KNAP
- KNAP Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL)
- Legal, Institutional; and Coordination Frameworks for the KNAP

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Policies, strategies, standards and guidelines on nutrition and physical activity in schools and other learning institutions developed and promoted [p. 20].
- Nutrition assessments in schools and other learning institutions conducted [p. 20].
- Healthy and safe food environment promoted in schools and other learning institutions [p. 20].

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: 0

- *Main Policy is out of date and thus not counted towards the EBANI score, though school feeding programme initiatives are present in the National Strategy*

Main Policy: National Nutrition Strategy and Plan of Action 2010 - 2015

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Promoting improved access to and the quality of health care services is both an important source of care for rural residents, and can also assist in the development of an adequate supply of community based services including the availability of adequate number of highly skilled, professional health workers at all operational levels. Other venues for outreach or providing health services like schools will also be improved [p. 24].

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Lesotho Food and Nutrition Strategy and Costed Action Plan 2019 - 2023

High-Level Index

- INTRODUCTION
- VISION, MISSION AND PRINCIPLES
- TERMS OF REFERENCE AND FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WITH NUTRITION IMPLEMENTATION MANDATES
- THE FOOD AND NUTRITION SITUATION AND KEY FEATURES OF THE OPERATING ENVIRONMENT
- KEY RESULT AREAS
- CLIENT’S NEEDS AND PROBLEM ANALYSIS
- STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS
- POLICY REQUIREMENTS
- GOALS OF THE STRATEGY
- STRATEGIES, ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
- IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
- STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND M&E PLAN
- RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The Ministry of Education and Training is mandated to ensure that nutrition education is included into the school curricula and effectively implemented in all education institutions as well to enhance the performance of children through the school feeding program [p.11].

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Action Plan for Nutrition 2017 – 2021

High-Level Index

- CONTEXTE GENERAL
- SITUATION ALIMENTAIRE A MADAGASCAR
- SITUATION NUTRITIONNELLE A MADAGASCAR
- HISTORIQUE DE LA LIUTTE CONTRE LA MALNUTRITION

- METHODOLOGIE
- BUT ET OBJECTIFS DU PLAN
- ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIQUES
- INTERVENTIONS TRANSVERSELES
- MODALITES DE MISE EN OEUVRE ET PLAN DE SUIVI EVALUATION
- CONCLUSION

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Le Ministère chargé de l'Education Nationale vient seulement d'intégrer la promotion de l'alimentation saine dans le programme scolaire de l'éducation fondamentale [p. 20].

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: 0

- Main Policy does not include reference to School Feeding Programmes, but does include capacity building of nutritional know-how in school staff. *the WFP has been running a programme called School Meals Programme (SMP) since 1999 that provides students daily porridge and take-home rations*

Main Policy: National Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Operational Plan 2017 - 2021

16. Mali

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Plan of Action Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2019 – 2028

High-Level Index

- RAPPELS DE LA VISION ET DES ORIENTATIONS
- PLANIFICATION DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES PRINCIPAUX AXES STRATEGIQUES DE LA PoINSAN
- BUDGET
- PLAN DE FINANCEMENT ET STRATEGIES DE MOBILISATION DES RESSOURCES FINANCIERES NECESSAIRE
- COUTS ANNUALISES DU PLAN D' ACTIONS DE LA PoINSAN
- PREMIER BUDGET TRIENNAL D'EXECUTION DU PLAN D' ACTIONS DE LA PoINSAN

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Préparer et mettre en œuvre un plan d'extension des cantines scolaires aux zones vulnérables non encore couvertes et mettre en place un mécanisme de pérennisation tout en améliorant la gouvernance locale et les services de celles qui existent déjà par l'extension à des pratiques familiales essentielles et d'autres services sociaux. [p. 22].

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: 1

- *Main Policy is out of date, as of 2021, and requires updating. It is still counted towards the EBANI score, as it encompasses 2020*

Main Policy: Multisectoral plan for chronic malnutrition reduction in Mozambique 2011 – 2014 – 2020

High-Level Index

- Introduction and background
- Situational analysis
- Current situation and interventions coverage
- Multisectoral action plan for reduction of chronic malnutrition
- Activities plan

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- School Feeding Programa which is a program of the Ministry of Education (MINED) is being implemented with the support of WFP and JAM. This program contributes to reduction of Chronic Malnutrition by providing a meal with nutritious food, covering the daily recommended needs to ensure that girls do not leave school therefore preventing pregnancies and early marriages [See Good practice 4]. Total coverage of school feeding program is of 841 schools and 421.034 students, corresponding to 10, 72% of total country students [See Map 4] [p. 28].
- Prevention of Early Pregnancy Early pregnancy is a major cause of Chronic Malnutrition. Since 1999 to date, Geração Biz Program (PGB) has been implemented and extended, gradually, to secondary school in all provinces with the objective of promoting sexual reproductive health. Key components of PGB are peer education, condoms distribution in counselling centres in secondary schools and creation Serviços de Saúde Amigos de Adolescentes e Jovens (SAAJ) whose basic principle is to sensitize young people and contribute to prevention of early pregnancies and HIV. [See Good practice 5] [p. 29]

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Main Policy is out of date and thus not counted towards the EBANI score, though school feeding programmes are specified within it*

Main Policy: National Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition 2011 – 2015

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- School Feeding/ Healthy School Canteen/School Milk Programmes [p. 33].
- Nutrition education in support of supplementary feeding programmes [p. 33].

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: Zero Hunger Challenge National Action Plan (2016 - 2025)

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Global, Regional and National Emphasis on ZHC Initiative
- Roadmap for the Preparation of National; Action Plan
- Strategic Priorities and Major Components of NAP
- Resource Requirements for NAP
- Funding Strategy

- Scope for Successful Implementation of the NAP activities
- Institutional Arrangements for Implementation

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Promote Farmers Field School (FFS) activities to localize extension services [p. 34].
- Promote nutritional school garden and school feeding programmes [p. 40].

20. Niger

Indicator Score: 1

- *Main Policy is live, but it has a high-level scope. It does however have School Nutrition as one of its key pillars*

Main Policy: National Nutritional Security Policy in Niger (2016 – 2025)

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Analyse de la situation
- Formulation de la politique nationale de securite nutritionnelle

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Assurer que les écoles soient utilisées comme des plateformes de transfert de compétences de vie incluant la sécurité nutritionnelle, la promotion de l'hygiène et de l'assainissement en milieu scolaire et communautaire y compris l'amélioration des infrastructures (approvisionnement en eau, latrines), les connaissances clés et pratiques pour une nutrition optimale, promouvoir le maintien des filles à l'école, et la lutte contre les grossesses précoces [p. 20].
- Assurer que les programmes de nutrition scolaires soient conçus avec des objectifs et des indicateurs précis (éducation de la jeune fille, fréquentation scolaire etc.), en lien avec les produits de la sécurité nutritionnelle [p.20].

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Policy on Food and Nutrition in Nigeria 2016-2025

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Vision, Goal and Objectives of the Food and Nutrition Policy
- Strategies
- Institutional Arrangement, Legal Framework and Financing
- Monitoring and Evaluation

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Promote school feeding programmes in all early child care and primary schools to improve nutritional status, learning capacities and enrolment/retention of school-age children through community participation and public-private partnerships; and

- Promote and support the establishment of school gardens to provide complementary feeding and also stimulate interest in farming, food, and nutrition-related matters among growing children [p. 14].

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Pakistan Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy 2018 – 2025

High-Level Index

- Background to Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy
- Framework & Components of PMNS
- Structure of Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy
- Strategic Objectives

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Investments on health and nutrition services in education sector in coordination with all relevant sectors; like in-school meals, deworming or micronutrient supplementation along with learning and life skills, will improve nutrition and health status – and in turn work to improve school attendance and performance of children [p. 14].
- PMNS anticipates that nutrition-sensitive interventions may be launched on different timetables and some may reach scale prior to 2025. For example, integrating nutrition education messages into schools; improving and scaling the school meal program; or incorporating nutrition sensitive information/ interventions in agricultural extension services may require relatively little research, resource mobilization and capacity building [p. 25].

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: 1

- *Main Policy is live, but only the Executive Summary was available through public sources, it does however reference School Feeding Programmes*

Main Policy: Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2017 – 2022

High-Level Index

- None – Exec Summary document

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- National Dietary Supplementation Program / Supplementary feeding of school children [p. 15].

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Multi-Sectoral Plan for Nutrition in Senegal, 2017-2021

High-Level Index

- Introduction

- Problématique de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Acquis majeurs de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Défis de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Vision et objectifs stratégiques de développement de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Axes d'interventions 2017 – 2021 pour le développement de la nutrition
- Plans d'actions sectoriels : mise en œuvre du PSMN
- Communication et plaidoyer
- Dispositif de suivi-évaluation
- Synthèse du budget de mise en œuvre du PSMN
- Risques liés à la mise en œuvre du PSMN et mesures de mitigation

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Les interventions visant la promotion et le suivi de la pratique d'une activité physique régulière précoce au niveau des structures DIPE et des établissements d'enseignement scolaire, la promotion de l'éducation nutritionnelle pour une alimentation saine privilégiant la consommation de fruits et légumes sont préconisées [p. 38].
- Les interventions du secteur portent sur l'intégration de la nutrition dans les curricula des établissements de formation, la prise en compte de l'éducation nutritionnelle en milieu scolaire et autres espaces d'enseignement, la redynamisation des jardins scolaires dans le préscolaire [p. 50].

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Main Policy is out of date and thus not counted towards the EBANI score. It does reference nutrition within schools, but without a specific School Feeding Programme*

Main Policy: National Nutrition Policy of Sri Lanka 2010 - 2018

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Programmes focus only on provision of Dairy in schools, and clean water. They could be expanded to include a wider range of nutritious food.*

Main Policy: National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2016 – 2021.

High-Level Index

- INTRODUCTION
- SITUATION ANALYSIS AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT
- CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE NMNAP
- EXPECTED RESULTS AND KEY STRATEGIES
- COSTED ACTION PLANS TO SCALE UP NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS IN THE KEY RESULT AREAS OF THE NMNAP
- GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NMNAP
- MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING (MEAL)
- STRATEGIC INVESTMENT PLAN FOR THE NMNAP
- RISK ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION (RAM)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Dairy: School Milk Feeding Programme [p. 86].
- Promote girl-friendly water and sanitation facilities in schools [p. 91].

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: 0

- *Main Policy is out of date and thus not counted towards the EBANI score. A second iteration of the policy (UNAP II) was in the process of being launched in late 2020*

Main Policy: Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (2011-2016)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Advocate for and promote school feeding programmes [p. 19].
- Operational research in nutrition to inform implementation and monitoring of the UNAP progress. The activities under this investment area include research on improved community and household-level food processing for value addition, improved post-harvest handling and storage of food crops, community-based school feeding pilot programs, and investigation and demonstration of labour-saving technologies for women with young children [p. 22].

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: 1

- *Main Policy is out of date, as of 2021, and requires updating. It is still counted towards the EBANI score, as it encompasses 2020.*

Main Policy: National Nutrition Strategy. For 2011-2020, with a vision toward 2030

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The legislative framework dealing with issues of food and nutrition should be developed and finalised. Specific areas of focus include: regulations on production, marketing and utilisation of nutrition products for small children, food fortification laws, adequate maternity leave, breast feeding promotion, school nutrition policy focusing on pre-school and primary school children, and encouraging increased production of specialised nutrition products in the private sector to be used specifically among poor and disadvantaged groups, ethnic minority groups, pregnant women, children under 5, and children with special needs [p. 5].
- Local food production, processing and utilisation should be promoted and diversified. The Vegetation - Aquaculture - Cage for Animal husbandry (VAC) ecosystem should be further developed, ensuring the production, circulation and distribution of safe foods. Daily consumption of fish, milk and vegetables should be promoted in order to encourage the population toward the goal of increased dietary diversity to meet the ideal Protein:Lipid:Carbohydrate ratio [p. 7].

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Yemen Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2020-2023

High-Level Index

- THE NUTRITION SITUATION IN YEMEN
- THE MSNAP FRAMEWORKS
- IMPLEMENTING THE FRAMEWORK
- LOOKING FORWARD

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Increased support of good nutrition and health of pupils and their families through school-based interventions [p. 60].

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Main Policy is out of date and thus not counted towards the EBANI score. A second iteration of the policy was reported to be in consultation in 2017, but it is unclear if it was re-launched*

Main Policy: National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan for Zambia 2011 – 2015

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Improving Nutrition Education and Nutritious Feeding through Schools [p. 36].

INDICATOR 13 REGULATION OF MARKETING OF JUNK FOOD TO CHILDREN

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Food Security and Nutrition Plan highlights several initiatives to increase marketing efforts for nutritious food, with no mention of regulating marketing of unhealthy foods*

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The National Strategy highlights several initiatives to increase marketing efforts for private sector engagement in the ethical marketing and social marketing of micronutrients, nutritious and fortified foods, with no mention of regulating marketing of unhealthy foods*

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The Multisectoral Nutrition Plan has no mention of regulating marketing of unhealthy foods. As of December 2020, the PSMSAN II was in the process of being launched, without the document being available*

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: The Second National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2019 - 2023

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Strategic Approach
- Cross-Cutting Issues
- Sector-Led Contributions
- Joint Priorities for Multi-Sectoral Coordination
- Coordination
- Task Forces for the Joint Priorities
- Governance and Partnerships
- Social and Behavioural Change Communication
- Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- National dietary guidelines for school-aged children have been developed and are being disseminated by MoEYS. Recent legislation has been put in place by the MoEYS to ban the marketing of unhealthy snacks in schools. MoH and GIZ lead the NCD Alliance and the National Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases 2018 - 2027, providing a strong framework for the guidance of actions relevant to NCDs and healthy diets [p. 22].

5. DRC

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The National Nutrition Plan is out of date, but it does reference a high-level goal of curtailing 'exaggerated marketing' without specifying regulation on unhealthy foods.*

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Main Policy does set out the legislative control over food related advertising, without imposing direct restrictions on marketing of unhealthy foods*

Main Policy: Food, Medicine and Health Care Administration and Control Authority 661 / 2009

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The National Nutrition Policy highlights an initiative to increase marketing efforts for nutritious food, with no mention of regulating marketing of unhealthy foods*

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The Accelerated Programme, Food and Nutritional Security and Sustainable Agriculture Development highlights the strengthening of capacity to market nutritious foods, with no mention of regulating marketing of unhealthy foods*

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Law 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting enforces standards for general marketing but does not include restrictions on unhealthy food*

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The National Multisectoral Nutrition Plan highlights an initiative to leverage mass communications for the purpose of enhancing knowledge about nutritious food, with no mention of regulating marketing of unhealthy foods*

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The current Code of Advertising Practice and Direct Marketing 2003 allows for the Advertising Standards Body of Kenya to restrict the advertisements addressed to or targeted towards children or that are likely to influence children, or which might result in harming them mentally, morally, physically or emotionally. The legislation does not explicitly mention unhealthy foods, though this is a goal of the National Nutrition Action Plan*

Main Policy: Kenya National Nutrition Action Plan 2018-2022

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Reduction of marketing of unhealthy foods among older children and adolescents [p. 12].

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: 0

- *No legislation is currently in place or mentioned as a goal in existing national strategy/action plans*

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: 0

- *The Food and Nutrition Strategy Action Plan does highlight strengthening regulations around marketing – primarily BMS – as well as unhealthy foods, but no specific initiatives are as of yet implemented*

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: 0

- *The National Plan of Action for Nutrition highlights initiatives for enhancing the communication of nutritious foods and benefits, but does not include specific regulation against the marketing of unhealthy food*

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: 0

- *Neither the National Malnutrition Operation Plan nor the National Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy includes references to regulation against the marketing of unhealthy food*

16. Mali

Indicator Score: 0

- *The National Policy for Food Security and Nutrition highlights initiatives for enhancing the communication of nutritious foods and benefits, but does not include specific regulation against the marketing of unhealthy food*

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: 0

- *The Multisectoral plan for chronic malnutrition reduction highlights initiatives for enhancing the communication of nutritious foods and benefits, but does not include specific regulation against the marketing of unhealthy food*

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: 0

- *The National Action Plan for Nutrition highlights initiatives for enhancing the communication of nutritious foods and benefits, particularly engaging the private sector, but does not include specific regulation against the marketing of unhealthy food*

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The Multisectoral Action Plan for Nutrition and the National School Health Strategy highlight initiatives for enhancing the communication of nutritious foods and benefits, but do not include specific regulation against the marketing of unhealthy food*

20. Niger

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The National Nutritional Security Policy highlights initiatives for enhancing the communication of nutritious foods and benefits, but does not include specific regulation against the marketing of unhealthy food*

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The National Food and Nutrition Policy initiatives for enhancing the communication of nutritious foods and benefits but does not include specific regulation against the marketing of unhealthy food. The Marketing of Infant and Young Children Food and Other Designated Products Regulations 2005 Act does place restrictions in using logos within educational material, but does not reference unhealthy foods or restrict marketing entirely*

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy (2018 – 2025)

High-Level Index

- Background to Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy (PMNS 2018-25)
- Framework & Components of PMNS
- Structure of Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy
- Strategic Objectives

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Implement measures to prevent marketing of unhealthy foods and beverages within the school settings and to adolescents in general [p. 43].

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The Food Safety Act of 2013 includes provisions to regulate products that bear water-borne illnesses and that are unsanitary, unwholesome, misbranded or adulterated foods. This regulation however does not cover unhealthy foods. The current Plan of Action for Nutrition does highlight as a goal to improve legislation to introduce “Regulation of the Marketing of Foods of Poor Nutritional Quality for Children”, though this is market as part of Project II which will have an advocacy focus*

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition of Senegal 2017-2021

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Problématique de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Acquis majeurs de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Défis de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Vision et objectifs stratégiques de développement de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Axes d'interventions 2017 – 2021 pour le développement de la nutrition
- Communication et plaidoyer
- Dispositif de suivi-évaluation
- Synthèse du budget de mise en oeuvre du PSMN
- Risques liés à la mise en oeuvre du PSMN et mesures de mitigation

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Renforcer la régulation sur les publicités relatives aux aliments en forte teneur en matières grasses, sel et sucre destinés aux enfants [p. 110].

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: 0

- *The National Nutrition Policy mentions the importance and influence that marketing to children can have, and highlights the need for a holistic and coordinated approach to nutrition throughout stakeholder groups, including communication. It does not however directly mention initiatives to regulate marketing of unhealthy food*

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: 0

- *The Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan highlights initiatives for enhancing the communication of nutritious foods and benefits, but does not include specific regulation against the marketing of unhealthy food*

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: 0

- *The Nutrition Action Plan highlights initiatives for enhancing the communication of nutritious foods and benefits, but does not include specific regulation against the marketing of unhealthy food*

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: 1

- *The Law on Advertising does not define 'unhealthy foods', but does references regulations against marketing of products that negatively affect health*

Main Policy: Law on Advertising (2012)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- **Article 8.-** Using advertisements that make children think, speak and act against the traditional customs and ethics, negatively affect the children’s health, safety or natural development [p. 8].
- **Article 33.** Advertisements using loudspeakers and similar forms: b) It is prohibited to advertise at armed force units, schools and hospitals [p. 12].

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Whilst the Ministry of Information can control content and norms related to marketing, no existing provisions exist that regulate the marketing of unhealthy food*

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan calls for marketing and promotion of a variety of local food crops (specifically legumes, vegetables, and fruits) as an action item for addressing the increasing rate of childhood overweight and obesity, but does not reference the regulating the marketing of unhealthy foods*

INDICATOR 14 SUPPORT TO SMEs TO COMPLY WITH ANY FOOD REGULATIONS

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan includes references to initiatives focused on improving linkages between the private sector and public partners. It also references the goal of creating an (undefined) scheme to incentivise the private sector in nutritious food systems. The only explicit support programmes are outlined for women in nutritious food business – which is included in Indicator 16*

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: **1**

- *The Programmes referenced are highlighted as having a general ‘focus on women’ and thus are reflected in Indicator 16 as well. Since the focus is not exclusive, they are included in this indicator as well*

Main Policy: National strategy on prevention and control of micronutrient deficiencies (2015-2024)

High-Level Index

- Goal, Objectives and Background
- Micronutrient Deficiencies: Situation Analysis, Associated Risk Factors, Current Interventions
- Recommended Strategy for Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Deficiencies

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Some of the CIP (Country Investment Programme) investment programmes include sustainable and diversified agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture development; livestock development, with a focus on poultry and dairy production; and community-based nutrition programmes and services [p. 28].

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The Multisectoral Nutrition Plan does not include specific initiatives outlining support to SMEs in nutritious food sectors*

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The Cambodia Industrial Development Plan 2015 - 2025 guides the modernization of industry, small and medium enterprise (SME) development and is strongly linked to MAFF’s Department of Agro-Industry in promoting and regulating the development of the food industry in Cambodia. However, the initiatives therein are not specifically aligned to nutrition, and the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition does not include specific support initiatives for SMEs in nutritious food sector*

5. DRC

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The National Nutrition Programme highlights the stakeholders that will provide support to the private sector players in nutrition, but does not highlight specific initiatives*

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: 0

- *The National Nutrition Program highlights initiatives to raise awareness within the private sector of nutrition standards and goals, but does not specify initiatives to support private stakeholders or SMEs explicitly*

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: 0

- *The National Nutrition Policy highlights the goal of creating public-private partnerships, but does not specify initiatives to support private stakeholders or SMEs explicitly*

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: 1

- *Main Policy is out of date, as of 2021, and requires updating. It is still counted towards the EBANI score, as it encompasses 2020. This document combines a nutrition and agriculture focus and is not solely a nutrition national plan*

Main Policy: Accelerated Programme, Food and Nutritional Security and Sustainable Agriculture Development 2016 - 2020

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Contexte et Justification du PASANDAD
- Objectifs et Resultats du Programme
- Composantes du PSANDAD

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- La facilitation de l'accès des producteurs à faibles revenus aux ressources et aux services, tels que le crédit, la vulgarisation et les soins vétérinaires [p. 26].
- Le développement des chaînes de valeur des filières Agricoles, animales et halieutiques [p. 26].
- La promotion de la commercialisation des produits agricoles halieutiques, forestiers et d'élevage [p. 26].

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: 0

- *The Ministry of Agriculture A implemented the 'Upsus Pajale' programme to increase the production of rice, maize and soybean and the 'Upsus Siwab' programme to increase livestock production as part of the Long-Term National Development Plan 2005 – 2025. These programmes support private sector players, particularly SMEs, but did not have a specific nutrition focus, rather increasing food sufficiency*

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Agriculture Investment Programme (PINA II) 2017 - 2025

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Performance du secteur et perspectives de croissance
- Orientations Strategiques a horizon 2025
- IV. Programmes d'investissement du PNIA II
- Gouvernance

Document's paragraphs:

- Accompagner les PME et PMI engagées dans le stockage et la conservation des produits et renforcer leurs capacités [p. 76].
- Renforcer et étendre le processus de labélisation des produits agricoles (marquage des emballages, origines de productions, etc.) [p. 86].
- Elaborer et mettre en place un programme d'appui financier des PME/PMI agricoles à l'investissement dans l'amélioration de leur productivité et compétitivité [p. 116].

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: 0

- *National Nutrition Action Plan delineates support to increase readiness of response in disaster situations, without specifying other support mechanism for private sector players in the nutrition space*

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: 0

- *National Nutrition Plan of Action makes reference to the need to increase investment in food sectors to increase Nutrition Food Security, however specific support mechanisms are not detailed*

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Lesotho Food and Nutrition Strategy and Costed Action Plan 2019 - 2023

High-Level Index

- INTRODUCTION
- VISION, MISSION AND PRINCIPLES
- TERMS OF REFERENCE AND FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WITH NUTRITION IMPLEMENTATION MANDATES
- THE FOOD AND NUTRITION SITUATION AND KEY FEATURES OF THE OPERATING ENVIRONMENT
- KEY RESULT AREAS
- CLIENT'S NEEDS AND PROBLEM ANALYSIS
- STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

- POLICY REQUIREMENTS
- GOALS OF THE STRATEGY
- STRATEGIES, ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
- IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
- STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND M&E PLAN
- RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The Strategy seeks to promote investments in high-yielding breeds of crops (including soya-bean as an important source of protein that is free from cholesterol) and livestock. In the crop sub-sector, seeds, veins and fruit-tree seedlings recommended for adoption in the highlands, foothills and lowlands will be multiplied and distributed through the various channels available with a special focus on ensuring that an aid dependency culture is not created and sustainability is ensured by supporting the private sector distribution channels in programmes that assist poor farmers [p. 57].
- Improved small livestock breeds will be identified and distribution promoted through private sector and NGO distribution channels. Farmers will be trained on improved animal husbandry practices, and veterinary services will be strengthened [p. 85].

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: 0

- *The National Plan of Action for Nutrition highlights capacity building and coordination initiatives with private sector convening platforms, such as ANJARAMASOANDRO, without providing specific initiatives to support individual players*

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: 0

- *National Acute Malnutrition Operational Plan delineates support to increase readiness of response in disaster situations, without specifying other support mechanism for private sector players in the nutrition space*

16. Mali

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Plan of Action Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2019 – 2028

High-Level Index

- RAPPELS DE LA VISION ET DES ORIENTATIONS
- PLANIFICATION DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES PRINCIPAUX AXES STRATEGIQUES DE LA PoINSAN
- BUDGET
- PLAN DE FINANCEMENT ET STRATEGIES DE MOBILISATION DES RESSOURCES FINANCIERES NECESSAIRE
- COUTS ANNUALISES DU PLAN D'ACTION DE LA PoINSAN
- PREMIER BUDGET TRIENNAL D'EXECUTION DU PLAN D'ACTION DE LA PoINSAN

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Définir une stratégie plus ciblée des subventions sur les intrants, les équipements et le crédit afin de s'assurer que les bénéficiaires sur les coûts de production soient profitables aux petits producteurs [p. 4]

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: **1**

- *National strategy includes a planned initiative to create a 'Functional social mobilization and advocacy sub-group to include partners in civil society and private sector for the collaboration to reduce chronic malnutrition' which includes education and compliance standards support*

Main Policy: Multisectoral plan for chronic malnutrition reduction in Mozambique 2011 – 2014 – 2020

High-Level Index

- Introduction and background
- Situational analysis
- Current situation and interventions coverage
- Multisectoral action plan for reduction of chronic malnutrition
- Activities plan

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Partners, civil society and private sector collaborating for reduction of chronic Malnutrition (...) Develop a network with the private sector and civil society to support the activities [p. 55].

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: **0**

- *National Plan of Action is currently out of date. It includes a goal of engaging the private sector along four dimensions: dimensions: workplace, production, distribution, sales & marketing, but does not refer to specific support initiatives*

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Multisectoral Nutrition Plan includes initiatives around awareness of hand washing and other health and safety related best practices throughout the value chain, but does not refer to specific support initiatives*

20. Niger

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The National Policy of Food Security and Nutrition includes high-level strategic goals which include private sector interaction, but no specific mention of support initiatives to these players*

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: The Agriculture Promotion Policy (2016-2020)

High-Level Index

- Policy Thrust and Objectives
- Approach and Process
- Thematic Interventions to Unlock Full potential
- Next Steps: Prioritization, Costing and Implementation

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Policy to enhance availability, accessibility and use of timely and relevant information and knowledge required by the various stakeholders especially farmers, agribusiness, policymakers, research and education, private sector and donors at local, state and federal level [p. 37].
- Lack of access to finance; deficient farmer identification mechanisms for subsidized input (...) Enhanced access to finance (Policy thrust 10) [p. 39].

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The Multisectoral Nutrition Strategy includes initiatives that target capacity building support for national or provincial programmes, but no specific mention of support initiatives to these players. Provincial programmes may be establishing support mechanisms, but were not analysed in detail as part of the EBANI research, due to the Index's national focus*

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The Plan of Action for Nutrition does not highlight specific support initiatives for private sector players*

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition includes numerous capacity building initiatives, ranging from technical skills to response readiness, but these are focused either at programmes, at public or convener stakeholders and more specific support initiatives for private players are not referenced*

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The National Nutrition Policy includes initiatives to strengthen partnerships and networking with relevant sectors and stakeholders including private sector for undertaking collaborative programmes to improve nutrition at community level but do not reference specific support initiatives for private players*

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The National Multisectoral Action Plan includes a broad mandate to Promote increased nutrition-relevant small and medium enterprise (SME) participation in the food industry subsector, but includes specific initiatives only for select groups, such as salt producers*

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Previous, out of date policies, such as the National Food and Nutrition Strategy of 2005 reference support initiatives for private sector players with the aim of expanding local and external food markets. It is unclear whether such initiatives are currently in place*

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The national Nutrition Strategy includes only high-level initiatives that encompass support to private sector players, with no detailed initiatives outlined*

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan includes only high-level initiatives that encompass support for key message, non-policy-based support from partners and support to individuals (i.e. pupils) and no specific support initiatives for private sector players*

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan includes initiatives to elicit participation from private sector players in existing programmes, and to negotiate for increased output of nutritious food, without specific support initiatives highlighted*

INDICATOR 15 DEDICATED ACCESS TO FINANCE FOR SMES (EASE OF DOING BUSINESS 'GETTING CREDIT')

This indicator is scored according to each country's classification in the World Bank's Doing Business Index, specifically in the 'Getting Credit' category.

A score of **1** represents a classification of 50 or more as the "Getting Credit" score
A score of less than 50 is scored as **0**.

Further detail on each country's policies has been included in this section, although existing policies are not being counted toward the EBANI score.

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Getting Credit Score: 50*

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Getting Credit Score: 45*

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Getting Credit Score: 15*

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Getting Credit Score: 80*

5. DRC

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Getting Credit Score: 30*

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Getting Credit Score: 15*

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Getting Credit Score: 30*

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Getting Credit Score: 30*

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Getting Credit Score: 70*

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Getting Credit Score: 70*

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Getting Credit Score: 95*

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Getting Credit Score: 60*

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Getting Credit Score: 55*

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Getting Credit Score: 40*

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: **1**

- *Getting Credit Score: 90*

16. Mali

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Getting Credit Score: 30*

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Getting Credit Score: 25*

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Getting Credit Score: 10*

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: 1

- *Getting Credit Score: 75*

20. Niger

Indicator Score: 1

- *Getting Credit Score: 70*

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: 1

- *Getting Credit Score: 85*

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: 0

- *Getting Credit Score: 45*

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: 0

- *Getting Credit Score: 40*

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: 1

- *Getting Credit Score: 65*

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: 0

- *Getting Credit Score: 40*

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: 1

- *Getting Credit Score: 65*

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: 1

- *Getting Credit Score: 60*

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: 1

- *Getting Credit Score: 80*

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: 0

- *Getting Credit Score: 0*

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: 1

- *Getting Credit Score: 95*

Policies in-line with 'Getting Credit'

1. Afghanistan

Policy: National Comprehensive Agriculture Development Priority Programme 2016 - 2020

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- MAIL recognizes that without an organizing principle around, which farmers can coalesce, organize and utilize provision of credit and other services such as value chain and market development progress is likely to remain limited. Development support of farmers' including organizations such as Cooperatives, Associations, Unions, Village- B/Common interest Groups, etc.' is a first step in organizing both male and female farmers. It will lead to better horizontal and vertical integration of value chains and will act as training and technology knowledge exchange centers to promote organized farmer groups in dealing with the business sector [p. 31].
- Creating self-financing reliance through credit institutions [p. 31]

2. Bangladesh

Policy: National Food Policy Plan of Action 2008 - 2015

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- 1.5. Agricultural Credit and Insurance: Increasing formal credit to agriculture, especially small and marginal farmers; Improving coverage of financial loss due to production failures [p. 10].
- the PoA reemphasizes the need for increasing financial support for poor agricultural producers to enable them to go ahead with crop, livestock and fish production. In this regard, in the ST/MT, the PoA calls for measures geared towards reducing transactions costs, simplifying lending procedures, revising financial institutions' creditworthiness criteria, strengthening of monitoring and supervision mechanisms alongside efforts to improve coordination of lending activities among financial institutions, including strengthening Government/NGO collaboration in addressing financial needs of marginal farmers and producers [p. 33].

3. Burundi

Policy: National Agriculture Investment Plan 2016 - 2020

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Poursuivre et finaliser la mise en place d'une banque agricole complémentaire aux institutions financières et encourager la création des initiatives privées sous forme d'institutions de microfinance avec un taux d'intérêt abordable aux agriculteurs ruraux [p. 26].

4. Cambodia

Policy: Small and Medium Enterprise Development Framework (2005 – 2010)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Regular strategy of the Royal Government of Cambodia. GDI's core areas of intervention under strategy 2015 will be in five approaches: (i) business enabling environment, (ii) skill development and technology adoption, (iii) investment promotion and SME's access to finance, (iv) business development services, and (v) economic linkage and industry clustering [p. 22].
- 3) Investment Promotion and SME Access to Finance GDI and SME Sub-Committee will develop effective mechanism and legal instruments to support and provide incentives to potential SME sectors. Such policy mechanism will aim at addressing the issues of SMEs formality and fiscal and nonfiscal incentive schemes for global or specific sector [p. 23].

5. DRC

Policy: Plan national d'investissement agricole (PNIA) 2014 – 2020

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- 1.4 : Création des Pôles d'Entreprises Agricoles (PEA); 1.4.4: Appui à l'émergence des institutions financières spécialisées au niveau de la production (Micro finance – coopératives financières – agricoles, banques agricoles) [p. 38].
- 1.4.4: Appui à l'émergence des institutions financières spécialisées au niveau de la production. Cette composante sera réalisée à travers les actions suivantes : (i) la réalisation d'une étude diagnostique des institutions financières intervenant dans l'appui au secteur agricole, assortie d'une évaluation des besoins de financement, (ii) la réalisation d'une étude de faisabilité d'implantation d'une Banque agricole, (iii) la recherche de partenaires pour la participation au capital social de la Banque et (iv) la création d'un fonds de subvention/crédit pour faciliter l'accès des producteurs aux intrants (engrais, pesticides, semences, et matériel végétal) [p. 47].

6. Ethiopia

Policy: Small and Medium Enterprise Access to Finance in Ethiopia: Synthesis of Demand and Supply.

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Table 7 below shows the sources of credit facilities offered to SMEs. It clearly indicates that more than 50% of the overall establishments in the sample or more than 68 % of those who took credit from outside sources obtained their credit from Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) [p. 22].

- Despite the existence of a proclamation ratified in 1998 and amended in 2013 that set up the framework for capital goods leasing business, the leasing market in Ethiopia especially finance lease and hire-purchase business is significantly inadequate to provide the much needed push for SMEs by providing a new financing alternative [p. 39].

7. Gambia

Policy: Global Agriculture and Food Security Program 2013 - 2018

8. Guinea

Policy: Accelerated Programme, Food and Nutritional Security and Sustainable Agriculture Development 2016 – 2020

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- L'État a créé l'Agence Nationale de la micro-finance (ANAMIF) et doté le secteur de la micro-finance d'un Fonds National de microcrédit en faveur des femmes et des jeunes d'une valeur de 130 milliard GNF dont la gestion a été confiée à l'ANAMIF. La dissolution rapide de cette agence pour manque de résultat n'a pas découragé le Gouvernement qui, avec la Banque AFRILAND est en train de mettre en place des lignes de crédits (Crédit MUFA) destinés au financement des activités des femmes à travers tout le territoire. Ce nouveau projet compte distribuer 16 milliards GNF de crédit pour soutenir les activités génératrice des revenus des femmes, largement centrées sur l'agriculture (production et transformation). À cet appui de l'État guinéen, s'ajoute celui des PTF qui vise essentiellement les populations les plus défavorisées (zones rurales, zones affectées par Ebola, etc.) [p. 23].

9. Indonesia

Policy: SMEs' Access to Finance: An Indonesia Case Study

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- By Presidential Instruction Number 6/ 2007, the government introduced a credit scheme for micro and small enterprises, known as micro credit loans (KUR-Kredit Usaha Rakyat). These are government-guaranteed loans directed to micro, small, and medium enterprises as well as cooperatives which are productive and feasible businesses, but still un-bankable. The KUR scheme initially requires project or business activity as the principal collateral for the loan [p. 7].

10. Ivory Coast

Policy: Development of the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion in Ivory Coast 2013

11. Kenya

Policy: SME Credit Guarantee Scheme

12. Lao PDR

NA

13. Lesotho

Policy: National Strategic Development Plan 2019 – 2023

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Government together with the World Bank and International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) has been implementing from 2012 to-date a **Smallholder Agricultural Development Programme (SADP)** to support smallholder farmers in exploiting opportunities and increasing productivity, as well as diversifying into market-oriented agriculture. The programme focuses on four selected districts with high agricultural potential (Botha-Bothe, Leribe, Berea and Mafeteng), where projects are underway in irrigated vegetable production, wool and mohair, dairy, piggery and poultry hatcheries, among others [p. 11].

14. Madagascar

Policy: National Microfinance Strategy Document (DSNMF) 2004 - 2009

15. Malawi

NA

16. Mali

Policy: National Strategy and Action Plan for the Development of Microfinance 2008 -2012

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Une véritable stratégie de développement du secteur privé doit être élaborée sur la base d'une promotion volontariste des petites et moyennes entreprises (PME) ; ce qui reposera sur la mise en place de dispositifs spécifiques de financement en donnant une forte impulsion à l'expansion de la microfinance et à l'émergence de la mésofinance tout en recherchant un apport plus important des banques [p. 9].
- Développer, coordonner et suivre la mise en oeuvre de la SNMF et des programmes assimilés au plan national (...) 1.4.2.5 Orienter les programmes de développement du secteur rural et d'appui [p. 49].

17. Mozambique

Policy: Multisectoral plan for chronic malnutrition reduction in Mozambique 2011 – 2014 – 2020

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Functional social mobilization and advocacy sub-group (...) Partners, civil society ad private sector collaborating for reduction of chronic malnutrition [p. 55].

18. Myanmar

Policy: Myanmar's Financial Sector Development Project

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The cooperatives sector has two on-going projects: a US\$ 400 million nation-wide loan from China EXIM Bank for micro-finance for rural development and poverty reduction; and a US\$ 100 million nation-wide loan for hire purchase for mechanization [p. 31].

19. Nepal

Policy: Monetary Policy for 2018 – 2019

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Credit extended for the purchase of public vehicle using renewable energy shall also be considered as priority sector [p. 6].

20. Niger

Policy: National Strategic Framework (2012) & 3N Initiative ("Nigériens Nourishing Nigériens") (2012)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- la Banque Agricole (BAGRI) représente une opportunité pour les exploitations agropastorales et les unités agroindustrielles pour accéder à des financements pour des investissements structurants (aménagement des terres, équipements, infrastructures rurales, etc.) ou pour accroître les fonds de roulement (achats d'intrants pour les producteurs et les unités agroindustrielles, commercialisation,..). Dans le cadre de la relance des productions agropastorales, la BAGRI a accordé en mai 2011, une ligne de crédit de 1 milliard de FCFA aux producteurs agricoles et pastoraux [p. 25].
- la création de connaissances et les compétences générales acteurs et des parties prenantes en matière de développement rural, de sécurité alimentaire et d'économie des filières. La recherche scientifique et technique et la formation professionnelle seront promues dans tous les secteurs du développement agricole et de la sécurité alimentaire [p. 35].

21. Nigeria

Policy: SME Credit Guarantee Scheme (SMECGS) - 2010

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Fast-track the development of the manufacturing SME sector of the Nigerian economy by providing guarantee for credit from banks to SMEs and manufacturers. ii. Set the pace for industrialization of the Nigerian economy. iii. Increase the access to credit by promoters of SMEs and manufacturers. iv. Increase output, generate employment, diversify the revenue base, increase foreign exchange earnings and provide inputs for the industrial sector on a sustainable basis [p. 1].

22. Pakistan

Policy: Sindh Agriculture Policy (2018 – 2030)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The Government will facilitate this by working to restructure the sector and create a regulatory framework to encourage the banks and private sector to enhance investments and finance into agriculture; change the level and composition of public expenditure to more efficient and effective programs, and provision of public goods; and facilitate and promote technological improvements along the full value chain, particularly for products such as fresh and processed fruits, vegetables and livestock products for which demand is increasing [p. 9].
- To mobilize financial and technical support from Development Partners, Private Sector and Civil Society as required [p. 25].

23. Philippines

Policy: Agri-Agra Reform Credit Act of 2009

Document's paragraphs:

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- It is hereby declared the policy of the State to promote equal access to opportunities under an environment of sustained growth and expanding productivity as the key to raising the quality of life for all. Towards this end, the State shall promote rural development by enhancing access of the rural agricultural sector to financial services and programs that increase market efficiency and promote modernization in the rural agricultural sector.
- Agriculture and agrarian reform credit, as used herein, shall consist of loans to finance activities and purposes including, but not limited to, agricultural production, promotion of agribusiness and exports, acquisition of work animals, farm and fishery equipment and machinery, seeds, fertilizers, poultry, livestock, feeds and other similar items, acquisition of lands authorized under the Agrarian Reform Code of the Philippines and its amendments; construction, acquisition and repair of facilities for production, processing, storage and marketing and such other facilities in support of agriculture and fisheries; and efficient and effective merchandising of agricultural and fishery commodities stored and/or processed by the facilities previously cited in domestic and foreign commerce

24. Senegal

Policy: Priority Investments Guarantee Funds (FONGIP)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Sector development and investment opportunities are constrained by land and water access issues, concerns about access to finance, and limited backbone services, as well as some restrictive labor regulations [p. 19]

25. Sri Lanka

NA

26. Tanzania

NA

27. Uganda

Policy: Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan: 2011 – 2015

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Enhancing rural micro-finance service provision [p. 36].
- Financial constraints are more pervasive in agriculture and related activities than in many other sectors, reflecting both the nature of agricultural activity and the average size of firms [p. 48].

28. Vietnam

Policy: Circular No. 06/2019/TT-BKHDT dated March 29, 2019 of the Ministry of Planning and Investment on guiding the Scheme for organization and operations of the consultant network, supporting small and medium-sized enterprises with consultant via network

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- This Circular provides the guidelines on the regulations of organization and operations on consultant network and consulting support for small and medium-sized enterprises via consultant network as prescribed in Article 13 of the Decree No. 39/2018/ND-CP dated March 11, 2018 of the Government on guidelines for the Law on Assistance for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises.

29. Yemen

Policy: National Agriculture Sector Strategy 2012 - 2016

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- However, all of their loan products are only available to land owners, and therefore leave the landless and tenant farmers, who tend to be the poorest, out of consideration for their loan products. Microfinance banks are just starting in Yemen, and hold a lot of promise to provide low cost loans to many small agricultural producers. In general, availability of credit appears to be a significant constraint for poor and/or landless farmers, while larger commercial ventures appear to be able to access credit and grants for production facilities [p. 20].

30. Zambia

Policy: The Agricultural Credit Act 2010

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- An act to facilitate the borrowing of money on the security of charges created upon farming stock, additional assets or other agricultural assets; to provide for the registration of such charges; and to provide for matters incidental to or connected with the foregoing [p. 1].

INDICATOR 16 POLICIES TO SUPPORT WOMEN IN FOOD BUSINESSES

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Afghanistan food security and nutrition plan - 2019 to 2023

High-Level Index

- THE STATUS OF NUTRITIONS IN AFGHANISTAN
- VISION AND STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR NUTRITION
- GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES, ROLES AND RESPONSABILITIES

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The intended result will be strengthened self-reliance of smallholders and subsistence farmers while also generating income and increased availability and access to nutritious foods at local markets. Activities will mainly focus on supporting women, female farmers, and producer groups [p. 34].
- Explore and promote nutrition sensitive-value chains to generate income of women and increase the availability of nutritious foods at local markets through: a) poultry farming, b) livestock raising and c) other food processing initiatives [p. 52].
- Establish community-based women producer groups, create public-private partnerships and support the marketing of nutritious foods (including creation of market linkages and markets and local traders provide small loans for women, etc.) [p. 52].

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National strategy on prevention and control of micronutrient deficiencies, Bangladesh (2015-2024)

High-Level Index

- Goal, Objectives and Background
- Micronutrient Deficiencies: Situation Analysis, Associated Risk Factors, Current Interventions
- Recommended Strategy for Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Deficiencies

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The CIP, under the community- based nutrition programmes and services, supports community-based homestead gardening, the rearing of small livestock and aquaculture and awareness building, which complement the national nutrition programme of Bangladesh. These programmes aim to increase household access to food in general, but especially to micronutrient-rich foods, and also generate income from the sale of the products. These programmes generally focus on women, recognizing their critical role in ensuring household food security and their tendency to invest in their children's health, nutrition and education [p. 28].

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Agriculture Investment Plan 2016 - 2020

High-Level Index

- Contexte Geral
- Le secteur Agricole
- Les resultats du PNUA 2012-2017
- Le PNIA 2016-2020
- Plan de Financement du PNIA

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Afin que la femme rurale soit plus autonome): [p. 30]
 - Octroyer des crédits agricoles aux femmes rurales ;
 - Promouvoir l'utilisation du biogaz pour diminuer la pénibilité de leur travail ;
 - Programmer des formations de sensibilisation des différents acteurs sur les aspects du genre;
 - Créer des petites unités de transformation en milieu rural ;
 - Créer des groupements ou associations féminines agricoles ;
 - Mettre en place la micro-finance dans le milieu rural.

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: The Second National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2019 - 2023

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Strategic Approach
- Cross-Cutting Issues
- Sector-Led Contributions
- Joint Priorities for Multi-Sectoral Coordination
- Coordination
- Task Forces for the Joint Priorities
- Governance and Partnerships
- Social and Behavioural Change Communication
- Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life [p. 52].
- Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels [p. 52].

5. DRC

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Agriculture Investment Plan in the DRC 2014 - 2020

High-Level Index

- INTRODUCTION ET ORIGINE DU PNIA
- CONTEXTE GENERAL DE L'AGRICULTURE CONGOLAISE
- CHAMP COUVERT ET PERSPECTIVES DE CROISSANCE AGRICOLE
- JUSTIFICATION ET OBJECTIFS DU PNIA
- DESCRIPTION DES PROGRAMMES DU PNIA
- SYNERGIE ET COMPLEMENTARITE DU PNIA
- IMPACTS ECONOMIQUES, SOCIAUX ET ENVIRONNEMENTAUX
- CADRE DE MISE EN ŒUVRE ET DISPOSITIF DE SUIVI-EVALUATION

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Renforcement des capacités économiques des organisations des femmes rurales [p. 27]:
 - Les activités qui en découlent sont les suivantes : (i) l'élaboration d'un programme d'appui aux activités économiques des femmes rurales, (ii) l'appui en infrastructures et équipements de renforcement des activités de production, de services et de transformation des femmes rurales et (iii) le renforcement de l'accès des femmes aux institutions de micro-finances pour le financement des intrants et de la commercialisation [p. 44].

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: 0

- The National Nutrition Programme includes many initiatives that target women specifically, but these are limited to advocacy, education and/or nutrition related support, and not to support for women business

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: The Gambia National Gender Policy (2010 – 2020)

High-Level Index

- Agricultural production: Objective 3: To encourage increased access by women to agricultural extension services

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Encourage continuous needs assessment in order to establish knowledge gaps between women and men to set up realistic extension targets [p. 22].
- Sensitize target population and existing male and female extension workers to undertake extension services for both women and men farmers [p. 22].
- Advocate for increased number of female extension workers [p. 22].

Second Policy: Strategic Youth and Trade Development Roadmap 2018 - 2022

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Accelerated Programme, Food and Nutritional Security and Sustainable Agriculture Development 2016 - 2020

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Contexte et Justification du PASANDAD
- Objectifs et Resultats du Programme
- Composantes du PSANDAD

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Le PASANDAD se veut d'abord un document de plaidoyer auprès des partenaires au développement pour appuyer les efforts du Gouvernement dans la lutte contre la pauvreté et un véritable instrument de planification et de développement des activités génératrices de revenus à travers la création des PME/PMI, notamment féminines de transformations et de conservations de produits agricoles, d'élevage et halieutiques [p. 10].
- la création des PME/PMI, notamment féminines de transformations et de conservations de produits agricoles, d'élevage et halieutiques [p. 26].

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Indonesia 2019 - 2020

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- ANALYSIS OF THE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION SITUATION
- RESPONSE AND GAP ANALYSIS
- THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION
- CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Since 2003, the MoA has established a coordination team for gender mainstreaming in agriculture led by the Secretary General. This coordination team is to ensure the availability of gender disaggregated data as well as the inclusion of women in all the MoA's programmes. Thus, women have been included in, among others, agricultural extension, food security and agricultural infrastructure support programmes. Women empowerment programmes are mostly channelled through the formation of women farmers groups, which receive cash and non-cash government assistance [p. 23].

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Agriculture Investment Programme (PINA II) 2017 - 2025

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Performance du secteur et perspectives de croissance
- Orientations Strategiques a horizon 2025
- IV. Programmes d'investissement du PNIA II
- Gouvernance

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Une croissance inclusive, garante du développement rural et du bien-être des populations [p. 29].
- Conformément aux Objectifs de Développement Durable, le PNIA II vise une croissance inclusive en milieu rural. (...) La création d'emplois décents et l'autonomisation économique des populations vulnérables (femmes et jeunes notamment) sont intégrés au PNIA II via des interventions ciblées, mais également des considérations égalitaires en transverse des programmes. L'intégration de stratégies sociales au coeur du secteur agro-sylvo-pastoral et halieutique contribuera ainsi à l'atteinte des objectifs de développement humain durable, tels que décrits dans les ODD [p. 29].

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: 1

- *In the 10-year update of Kenya Vision 2030 it was announced that over 700k beneficiaries had accessed the fund for finances or Technical assistance across all sectors. Nutrition specific support could be earmarked in the National Nutrition Action Plan*

Main Policy: Kenya Vision 2030

High-Level Index

- Overview and Introduction to the KNAP
- Kenya Nutrition Situation Analysis
- Kenya Nutrition Action Plan Design Framework
- Key Result Areas
- Costed Action Plan of the KNAP
- KNAP Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL)
- Legal, Institutional; and Coordination Frameworks for the KNAP

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Institutionalize the Women Enterprise Fund and increase its overall amounts and efficiency in projects launched by its beneficiaries [p. 21].

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Development Strategy of the Crop Sector 2025 and Vision 2030

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Visions and Strategic Goal
- Major Interventions and Implementation Measures
- Supporting Programs, Action Plans and Project

- Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- For women advancing development or gender activities is regarded as one of the important priorities in implementing Agriculture and Forestry Development Programs by supporting and creating favorable opportunities for female personnel and farmers to participate in decision making process at each level up to 30%. Female personnel shall involve in implementing strategic plan and participate in capacity building, upgrading of knowledge, exchange of lessons on new techniques at least 35% and the female farmers, poor families of ethnic groups in remote rural areas to attend new production techniques learning, access to information, appropriate mechanisms of fund/credit/finance/marketing and others over 45% [p. 28].

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: 0

- *The Lesotho Nutrition Strategy and Action Plan references support to women, but without a focus of their involvement in business or the nutritious food sector*

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Action Plan for Nutrition 2017 – 2021

High-Level Index

- CONTEXTE GENERAL
- SITUATION ALIMENTAIRE A MADAGASCAR
- SITUATION NUTRITIONNELLE A MADAGASCAR
- HISTORIQUE DE LA LIUTTE CONTRE LA MALNUTRITION
- METHODOLOGIE
- BUT ET OBJECTIFS DU PLAN
- ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIQUES
- INTERVENTIONS TRANSVERSELALES
- MODALITES DE MISE EN OEUVRE ET PLAN DE SUIVI EVALUATION
- CONCLUSION

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Faciliter l'accessibilité au crédit, en particulier les femmes rurales [p. 33].
- Mettre en œuvre des programmes de transfert monétaire pour les groupes vulnérables, les femmes et adolescentes [p. 33].

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: 0

- *The National Management of Acute Malnutrition Operational Plan references a non-discriminatory stance towards gender, but does not specific support initiatives for women in the private and/or food sector*

16. Mali

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Plan of Action Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2019 – 2028

High-Level Index

- RAPPELS DE LA VISION ET DES ORIENTATIONS
- PLANIFICATION DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES PRINCIPAUX AXES STRATEGIQUES DE LA PoINSAN
- BUDGET
- PLAN DE FINANCEMENT ET STRATEGIES DE MOBILISATION DES RESSOURCES FINANCIERES NECESSAIRE
- COUTS ANNUALISES DU PLAN D' ACTIONS DE LA PoINSAN
- PREMIER BUDGET TRIENNAL D'EXECUTION DU PLAN D' ACTIONS DE LA PoINSAN

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Préparer des programmes d'appui aux organisations professionnelles, notamment, aux jeunes et aux femmes, à bénéficier des crédits nécessaires à l'investissement dans les infrastructures de transformation, de conservation, de stockage et de conditionnement des produits agricoles [p. 9].
- Le renforcement des capacités des jeunes et des femmes producteurs en leur facilitant l'accès aux équipements et au crédit à des taux compétitifs [p. 14].

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: 0

- *Multisectoral plan includes initiatives to support women related to Nutrition targets (i.e. support for pregnant or lactating women) with no specific initiatives for women in business. The National Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2018-2022) highlights advocacy efforts to support women's organisations but does not include specific support initiatives for women in business either*

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: 0

- *National Plan of Action for Nutrition includes initiatives to support women related to Nutrition targets with no specific initiatives for women in business. It also includes a target for increasing % of wage employed women in the non Agri-sector, with no specific initiatives described to support it*

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Zero Hunger Challenge National Action Plan (2016 - 2025)

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Global, Regional and National Emphasis on ZHC Initiative
- Roadmap for the Preparation of National; Action Plan
- Strategic Priorities and Major Components of NAP
- Resource Requirements for NAP

- Funding Strategy
- Scope for Successful Implementation of the NAP activities
- Institutional Arrangements for Implementation

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Increase women's access to productive asset base [p. 35].
- Strengthen agro-gender database for planning and implementation of agricultural activities [p. 35].
- Facilitate women for gender friendly engagement in the productive activities [p. 35].

20. Niger

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Action plan for risk management farming in Niger (PAGRA) (2014 – 2023)

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Cadre stratégique de la gestion des risques agricoles au Niger
- Description des sous-composantes
- Description et planification des actions
- Coût et plan de financement du pgra
- Modalités et instruments de mise en œuvre du pagra

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Appuyer les activités génératrices de revenus des femmes, des jeunes et des ménages vulnérables, à travers la mise en place de lignes de crédit au sein des IMF, la formation, la sensibilisation, des subventions pour l'acquisition de matériels et équipements notamment pour les technologies post-récoltes et la transformation des produits agricoles [p. 36].

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Policy on Food and Nutrition in Nigeria 2016-2025

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Vision, Goal and Objectives of the Food and Nutrition Policy
- Strategies
- Institutional Arrangement, Legal Framework and Financing
- Monitoring and Evaluation

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Encourage and support integrated farming (crops, livestock and fisheries) as a means of increasing food diversity and income sustainability for small-holder farmers, especially women [p. 12].

- Promote urban agriculture and support urban and rural women to adopt and set-up home gardening [p. 13].

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Sindh Agriculture Policy (2018 – 2030)

High-Level Index

- Background
- A New Agricultural policy for Sindh
- Investment Needs
- Implementation Arrangements

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Provide skills and training for rural youth and women in on and off-farm activities and enterprises, providing incentives for implementing demonstrated effective interventions, for example in homestead-scale poultry rearing, kitchen gardening and aquaculture [p. 22].
- Launch special training and extension programs for rural households, particularly women, on production and consumption benefits of more nutritious foods including fruits, vegetables and livestock products, and to raise incomes for the purpose of buying more and better food items to supplement subsistence [p. 22].

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Women’s Empowerment, Development and Gender Equality Plan

High-Level Index

- Women’s Economic Empowerment
- Women’s Social Development Rights
- Gender in Security, Justice, and Peace
- Gender in Environment and Climate Change
- Gender-responsive Governance

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Article 14 of CEDAW (rural women) mandates governments to eliminate discrimination against rural women and promote equality of participation in development planning; access to healthcare and family planning, social security, education, and extension services; participation in self help groups and community activities; access to agricultural credit and other facilities; and adequate living conditions. Moreover, as clearly defined in the MCW, several government agencies are accountable for ensuring that women in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry are not deprived of their rights [p. 76].
- Review and enhance existing policies and programs to increase their gender responsiveness [p. 78].

- Formulate guidelines in the sector that are consistent with the MCW provisions and other GAD-related laws [p. 78].

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Multi-Sectorial Plan for Nutrition in Senegal, 2017-2021

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Problématique de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Acquis majeurs de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Défis de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Vision et objectifs stratégiques de développement de la nutrition au Sénégal
- Axes d'interventions 2017 – 2021 pour le développement de la nutrition
- Plans d'actions sectoriels : mise en œuvre du PSMN
- Communication et plaidoyer
- Dispositif de suivi-évaluation
- Synthèse du budget de mise en œuvre du PSMN
- Risques liés à la mise en œuvre du PSMN et mesures de mitigation

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Par ailleurs, le secteur de l'agriculture prendra davantage en compte les principes d'une agriculture sensible nutrition en contribuant à assurer l'accès et la disponibilité toute l'année d'aliments riches en nutriments, en favorisant les investissements ciblant les femmes à travers notamment le renforcement de leurs capacités en vue de leur autonomisation et l'augmentation des revenus issus de l'agriculture pour les producteurs [p. 46].

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: 0

- *National Nutrition Policy does reference specific initiatives for women in business*

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2016 – 2021.

High-Level Index

- INTRODUCTION
- SITUATION ANALYSIS AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT
- CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE NMNAP
- EXPECTED RESULTS AND KEY STRATEGIES
- COSTED ACTION PLANS TO SCALE UP NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS IN THE KEY RESULT AREAS OF THE NMNAP
- GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NMNAP
- MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING (MEAL)
- STRATEGIC INVESTMENT PLAN FOR THE NMNAP

- RISK ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION (RAM)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Women empowerment through agriculture [p. 88]
- The key nutrition sensitive actions already included in the FYDP II on social protection include the economic empowerment of women, ending child marriages and early child pregnancies, livelihood and capacity enhancements and the Tanzania Social Action Fund's (TASAF) conditional cash transfers and cash for work through the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) program. The NMNAP has identified two additional key activities to be prioritized to assure synergy [p. 93].

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: 0

- *The National Development Plan highlights the high-level goal of women empowerment, however no specific initiatives are outlined within the food sector and/or agriculture. More specific policies could be undertaken within the Nutrition Action Plan (second version being launched in late 2020)*

Main Policy: Second National Development Plan (NDPII) 2016 – 2020

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Relevant SDG Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. In particular:
 - End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere;
 - Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life;
 - Enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women's empowerment;
 - Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws [p. 127].

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: 1

- *The Gender Equality Law states that a) enterprises employing many female workers shall be given preferential treatment in terms of finance and taxation in according to legal regulations and (b) rural female workers shall benefit from improved access to credit and support programmes on agriculture, forestry and fishing.*

Main Policy: A Gender Equality Law, 2007

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Yemen Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2020-2023

High-Level Index

- THE NUTRITION SITUATION IN YEMEN
- THE MSNAP FRAMEWORKS

- IMPLEMENTING THE FRAMEWORK
- LOOKING FORWARD

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Objectives are also included under this goal which relate to increasing incomes and strengthening livelihoods. These include expanding the coverage of the wage employment and support to livelihoods emphasising nutrition-sensitive approaches. Yet another avenue that will be explored further is the promotion of female income-generating activities based on women's groups [p. 36].

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan, which is out of date, highlights support for women related to nutritional outcomes the policy aims to improve, without specific mention of support initiatives for women in business and/or the food sector*

INDICATOR 17 ENABLING BUSINESS OF AGRICULTURE INDEX

This indicator is scored according to each country's classification in the World Bank's Enabling Business in Agriculture Index, 2019.

A score of **1** represents a classification of 50 or more in the overall index (out of 100)

A score of less than 50 is scored as **0**.

Further detail on each country's policies has been included in this section, although existing policies are not being counted toward the EBANI score.

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: **0**

- *EBA Score: 31.52*

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: **0**

- *EBA Score: 44.47*

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: **0**

- *EBA Score: 35.74*

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *EBA Score: 35.95*

5. DRC

Indicator Score: **0**

- *EBA Score: 29.81*

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *EBA Score: 46.12*

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *NA*

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: **0**

- *EBA Score: 33.59*

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: 0

- NA

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: 0

- *EBA Score: 45.87*

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: 1

- *EBA Score: 64.80*

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: 0

- *EBA Score: 37.10*

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: 0

- NA

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: 0

- *EBA Score: 36.26*

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: 0

- *EBA Score: 41.51*

16. Mali

Indicator Score: 0

- *EBA Score: 33.70*

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: 1

- *EBA Score: 50.97*

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: 0

- *EBA Score: 31.27*

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: **0**

- *EBA Score: 48.97*

20. Niger

Indicator Score: **0**

- *EBA Score: 29.39*

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: **0**

- *EBA Score: 49.17*

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: **0**

- *EBA Score: 48.87*

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: **1**

- *EBA Score: 68.03*

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: **0**

- *EBA Score: 43.98*

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: **1**

- *EBA Score: 50.16*

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: **1**

- *EBA Score: 57.15*

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: **1**

- *EBA Score: 52.15*

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: **1**

- *EBA Score: 61.41*

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: **0**

- *NA*

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: **1**

- *EBA Score: 63.73*

INDICATOR 18 SUBSIDIES / LOWER OR NO TAXES ON PRODUCTION / SALE OF NUTRITIOUS FOODS

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: 1

- *Whilst the policy highlights an emphasis on Consumer Subsidies, it identifies Small-scale farmers as a target group*

Main Policy: Afghanistan food security and nutrition plan - 2019 to 2023

High-Level Index

- THE STATUS OF NUTRITIONS IN AFGHANISTAN
- VISION AND STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR NUTRITION
- GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES, ROLES AND RESPONSABILITIES

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Therefore, complementary and specifically targeted interventions like public transfer schemes— employment and income generation, public works programs, social safety nets, and consumer subsidies—are required to ensure a minimum level of subsistence for these Afghans whose needs are often immediate and urgent. Small-scale farmers, in particular female farmers and rural communities, are the main target group [p. 25].
- Review and analyse international and national experience of subsidies and their potential impact on food and nutrition outcomes [p. 32].

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: 0

- *Previous National Strategies (National Food Policy Plan of Action 2008 – 2015) included reference to subsidies for producers, these were outlined primarily for diesel and electricity, rather than specific support to enhance nutritious outcomes. Current policy does not refer to subsidies or lower taxes for producers/retailers*

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: 0

- *Current Multisectoral Nutrition Strategic Plan does not include references to subsidies or taxes for nutrition focus production or retail. In 2007/2008, the government launched initiatives to remove taxes on fuel to revitalise the agriculture sector and contain rising prices. These measures were temporary*

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: 0

- *The National Nutrition Strategy states that for the initiatives therein the ‘approach has moved away from subsidisation to focus on providing the enabling environment’*

5. DRC

Indicator Score: 0

- *The National Nutrition Programme is currently out of date, but does include subsidies for factories in the food sector for measures to increase quality control and food safety*

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Growth and Transformation Plan II (2016 – 2020)

High-Level Index

- PERFORMANCE UNDER THE FIRST GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION PLAN
- THE SECOND GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION PLAN

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Basic commodities (sugar, vegetable/edible oil, and wheat) have been imported and distributed to low income communities at subsidized prices and trade code prepared and issued in order to support and render the trade sector competitive [p. 68].

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: 0

- *There are currently no subsidies or tax relief related initiatives in the National Nutrition Policy*

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: 1

- *Main Policy is out of date, as of 2021, and requires updating. It is still counted towards the EBANI score, as it encompasses 2020. This document combines a nutrition and agriculture focus and is not solely a nutrition national plan*

Main Policy: Accelerated Programme, Food and Nutritional Security and Sustainable Agriculture Development 2016 - 2020

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Contexte et Justification du PASANDAD
- Objectifs et Resultats du Programme
- Composantes du PSANDAD

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- En ce qui concerne les mesures prises pour améliorer l'efficacité des exploitations familiales et promouvoir l'entreprenariat agricole, le Gouvernement soutient et subventionne le secteur rural et singulièrement la production végétale [p. 12].
- Il s'agit de former et de sensibiliser les acteurs à l'utilisation du crédit agricole pour financer les activités de production de commercialisation ou de transformation des produits Agricoles. Il ne s'agit pas de supprimer les subventions agricoles qui sont indispensables pour certains types d'investissement et dans certaines situations, mais de recourir, de plus en plus, à un financement supporté par les revenus générés par les performances des entreprises agricoles en sollicitant l'obtention de crédits auprès des institutions de financement [p.39].

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Indonesia 2019 - 2020

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- ANALYSIS OF THE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION SITUATION
- RESPONSE AND GAP ANALYSIS
- THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION
- CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- To meet these targets the MoA implemented the *Upsus Pajale (Upaya Khusus Padi, Jagung dan Kedelai)*⁹ Programme to increase the production of rice, maize and soybean, and the *Upsus Siwab (Upaya Khusus Sapi Induk Bunting)*¹⁰ Programme to increase livestock production (ADB, 2019). The *Upsus Pajale* provided farmers with fertilizer subsidies, seed subsidies, tractors and other agricultural machinery to help them increase production [p. 21].

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy:: National Agriculture Investment Programme (PINA II) 2017 - 2025

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Performance du secteur et perspectives de croissance
- Orientations Strategiques a horizon 2025
- IV. Programmes d'investissement du PNIA II
- Gouvernance

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Elaborer et mettr en oeuvre un plan d'urgence et des mesures de protection sociale pour les ménages en insécurité alimentaire sévère (...) Mettre en place des protections sociales alimentaires tels que les subventions ou les rations alimentaires [p. 103].

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Kenya National Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases 2015 – 2020

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Strategic Objectives

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Put in place mechanisms for economic incentives including taxes and subsidies that encourage healthy choices for food and beverages [p. 39].

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: 0

- *There are currently no subsidies or tax relief related initiatives in the National Nutrition Action Plan*

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Lesotho Food and Nutrition Strategy and Costed Action Plan 2019 - 2023

High-Level Index

- INTRODUCTION
- VISION, MISSION AND PRINCIPLES
- TERMS OF REFERENCE AND FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WITH NUTRITION IMPLEMENTATION MANDATES
- THE FOOD AND NUTRITION SITUATION AND KEY FEATURES OF THE OPERATING ENVIRONMENT
- KEY RESULT AREAS
- CLIENT'S NEEDS AND PROBLEM ANALYSIS
- STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS
- POLICY REQUIREMENTS
- GOALS OF THE STRATEGY
- STRATEGIES, ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
- IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
- STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND M&E PLAN
- RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Boyed by positive results Government has continued to commit itself to subsidising agriculture and irrigation revitalisation until local farmers are adequately developed and local food reserves stocked with ample grain crops [p. 6].

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: 0

- *Current National Action Plan for Nutrition does not include references to subsidies or taxes for nutrition focus production or retail. In 2015, the government launched initiatives to remove taxes on fuel to revitalise the agriculture sector and contain rising prices. These measures were temporary*

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: 0

- *There are currently no subsidies or tax relief related initiatives in the National Acute Malnutrition Operational Plan*

16. Mali

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Plan of Action Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2019 – 2028

High-Level Index

- RAPPELS DE LA VISION ET DES ORIENTATIONS
- PLANIFICATION DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES PRINCIPAUX AXES STRATEGIQUES DE LA PoINSAN
- BUDGET
- PLAN DE FINANCEMENT ET STRATEGIES DE MOBILISATION DES RESSOURCES FINANCIERES NECESSAIRE
- COUTS ANNUALISES DU PLAN D' ACTIONS DE LA PoINSAN
- PREMIER BUDGET TRIENNAL D'EXECUTION DU PLAN D' ACTIONS DE LA PoINSAN

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Définir une stratégie plus ciblée des subventions sur les intrants, les équipements et le crédit afin de s'assurer que les bénéficiaires sur les coûts de production soient profitables aux petits producteurs [p. 4].

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: 0

- *The Multisectoral Nutrition Plan does reference subsidies, but in the context of food distributions to vulnerable populations and not as business- related subsidies*

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: 0

- *The National Plan of Action for Nutrition does reference subsidies for families for the provision of medical care, but not business-related subsidies*

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Zero Hunger Challenge National Action Plan (2016 - 2025)

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Global, Regional and National Emphasis on ZHC Initiative
- Roadmap for the Preparation of National; Action Plan
- Strategic Priorities and Major Components of NAP
- Resource Requirements for NAP
- Funding Strategy
- Scope for Successful Implementation of the NAP activities
- Institutional Arrangements for Implementation

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- NAP emphasizes on making the agricultural engagements more attractive for youths with necessary incentives for production with subsidized inputs, application of labour saving technology through micro-mechanization, inputs and outputs market linkage development and related minimum price support arrangements. Such incentive not only contributes to promote their productive engagements but also to enhance food affordability [p. 12].
- Provide inputs subsidy to the smallholder farmers [p. 51].

20. Niger

Indicator Score: 0

- *The National Policy of Nutrition and Food Security does not reference business-related subsidies or tax incentives for food sector players*

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Policy on Food and Nutrition in Nigeria & National Food Security Programme

High-Level Index

- INTRODUCTION
- OBJECTIVE & POLICY THRUST
- CROPS (KEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES FACING THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR)
- LIVESTOCK and FISHERIES
- MARKETING
- THE CASE FOR BIOFUEL AND CARBON CREDITS
- RESEARCH
- FINANCING STRUCTURE
- ACTION PLANS

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- (National Policy on Food and Nutrition) Establish a system for timely intervention and food price stabilization during periods of food shortfalls by constituting a national food and fodder reserve (buffer stock) as well as community-level strategic stock/cereal banks [p. 22].
- (National Food Security Programme) Development of subsidy framework on harvested commodities [p. 15].
- (National Food Security Programme) Establishment of a guaranteed minimum price on select commodities to protect farmers from product price fluctuations [p. 15].

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Pakistan Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy 2018 – 2025

High-Level Index

- Background to Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy
- Framework & Components of PMNS
- Structure of Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy
- Strategic Objectives

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Exemption from taxes, duties or registration for approved inputs contributing to nutrition Programs [p. 27].

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: 0

- *The Plan of Action for Nutrition does not reference business-related subsidies or tax incentives for food sector players*

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: 0

- *The Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition does reference subsidies for families for the provision of medical care, but not business-related subsidies*

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Overarching Agricultural Policy 2019

High-Level Index

- OAP – Vision, mission and objectives
- Food Security; 4.5.2. Existing regulatory and policy actions on Food Security

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Food Security: Contribution to enhancement of availability, affordability, accessibility of nutritious food, and stability of food supplies [p. 25].
- Sri Lanka has adopted a variety of policies to increase availability of food mainly through increase in local production, to increase accessibility and stability mainly through price controls, and to enhance food utilization by contributing to multi-sector nutrition measures [p. 46].

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: 0

- *The National Multisectoral Nutrition Act Plan does not reference business-related subsidies or tax incentives for food sector players*

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: 0

- *The Nutrition Act Plan does not reference business-related subsidies or tax incentives for food sector players*

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: 0

- *The national Nutrition Strategy does not reference business-related subsidies or tax incentives for food sector players*

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The National Food Security Strategy does reference leveraging fuel subsidy reforms to increase investment in the food sector, but not business-related subsidies*

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *The National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan does not reference business-related subsidies or tax incentives for food sector players*

INDICATOR 19 *TAXES ON SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES (SSBS)*

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Not currently in place*

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Not currently in place*

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: **0**

Main Policy: Law No. 1/18

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- In 2012, the National Assembly imposed a consumption tax on multiple imported and locally produced products through Law No. 1/18. However, this tax does not apply to imported sugar intended for the industrial manufacturing of beer and soft drinks.

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: **0**

Main Policy: Excise tax reforms across ASEAN since the start of its Economic Community (International Network of Customs Universities)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Cambodia: Not based on sugar content 10% [p. 4]

5. DRC

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Not currently in place*

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: Ethiopia's Taxes Imported Food & Ag Commodities

High-Level Index

- Ethiopia's Taxes on Imported Food & Ag Commodities
- Calculating Import Taxes

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The excise tax is for luxury items and demand inelastic products. The tax is product dependent and ranges between 10 to 100 percent. Select agricultural products, considered to be a luxury

item, are subject to the excise tax are: sugar (33%), soft drinks (30%), whiskey (50%), beer (50%), wine (50%), and salt (30%) [p.2].

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Gambia Income and Value Added Tax Act (2012)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Taxation on carbonated beverages and goods for use in the preparation of carbonated beverages

Secondary Policy: Gambia Tax Guide

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Food or drink for human consumption, including sweetening agents, seasonings, and other ingredients to be mixed with or used in the preparation of food or drink, but does not include: a. imported food or drink; b. alcoholic beverages and non-alcoholic malt beverages; c. carbonated beverages and goods for use in the preparation of carbonated beverages; or d. candies and other confectionery, including chewing gum, chocolate, popcorn, or fruits, seeds or nuts coated or treated with candy, chocolate, honey, molasses, sugar, syrup, or artificial sweeteners [p. 43].

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: 0

- *Note: according to Reuters, the finance minister proposed (Feb 19, 2020) to levy excise taxes ranging from 1,500 rupiah to 2,500 rupiah per litre on sugar and artificial SSBs to cut consumption*

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: 0

- *Note: As of 2019, excise duties apply on imports, alcoholic or non-alcoholic beverages, and oil product*

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: The sugar (imports, exports and by-products) regulations, 2018.

High-Level Index

- Registration for the import or export of sugar or sugar by-products

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- A person who intends to import or export sugar or sugar by-products shall apply to the Authority for registration in each year [p.1]
- *Note: this might not be a tax, but the registration fee does require sugar producers to pay a fee that other sectors might not require*

Secondary Policy: The Excise Duty Act 2015

High-Level Index

First Schedule Rates of Excise Duty

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Fruit juices (including grape must), and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter (...) Rate of Excise Duty: Shs. 10 per litre [p. 36].

Secondary Policy: The crops (sugar) (general) regulations, 2018

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The plan or report made under sub regulation (3) may include incentives which the project may exploit such as (i) the remission for taxes; (ii) a double taxation agreement [p. 7].

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: No. 05/NA

High-Level Index

- Part I General Provisions
- Part II Types of Taxes
- Part III Indirect Taxes
- Part IV Direct Taxes
- Part V Rights and Obligations of Taxpayers, Individuals and Relevant Organizations
- Part VI Taxation Performance
- Part VII Structure of Taxation
- Part VIII Restrictions

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- This Law determines principles, rules, methods and measures relating to taxation management/administration and inspection in order to justly equalize revenue among business production people, society and all citizens, to encourage and promote strong growth of businesses, aiming to ensure proper and full tax collections for the State budget, contributing to the national socio-economic development [p. 1].
- Finished beverages: - Soft drinks, soda water, drinking mineral water, fruit juice and other similar beverages - Energy drinks 5% 10% [p. 7].

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Customs and Excise Tariffs (Healthy Promotion Levy) 2019

High-Level Index

- SECTION A LEVY ON SUGARY BEVERAGES

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Any beverage that exceeds 4 gram / 100ml of sugar content will pay an additional 2.21c / gram [p. 3].

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: 0

- *Not currently in place*

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: Customs and Excise Act 1979

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The rates of duty appearing in Part III of the Customs Tariff, in so far as they relate to the goods appearing in the table set out hereunder, are suspended to an extent sufficient to reduce such rates to the rates shown in the table set out hereunder –(...) Mill white or refined granulated sugar Packed for retails (K11.00) [p. 80].

16. Mali

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Decret n°2018-0323/p-rm du 30 mars 2018 fixant les taux en matiere d'impot special sur certains produits

High-Level Index

- Annexe au decret n°2018-0323/p-rm du 30 mars 2018 fixant les taux en matiere d'impot special sur certains produits

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Jus de fruits (y compris les moûts de raisin) ou de légumes, non fermentés, sans addition d'alcool, avec ou sans addition de sucre ou d'autres édulcorant. A l'exclusion de ceux concentrés, présentés en emballages de 25 kg ou plus, destinés à l'industrie [p.1].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Fruit juice (including grape musts) or vegetables, unfermented, without addition of alcohol, with or without addition of sugar or other sweeteners. Excluding those concentrated, presented in packages of 25 kg or more, destined for industry [p.1].

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Note: VAT exemption on sugar and vegetable oil had expired in December 2019 but has been subsequently extended until December 2020 to keep prices down due to the COVID pandemic*

Main Policy: Mozambique: Tax developments in response to COVID-19

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Higher spending to respond to the health crisis and humanitarian needs, including higher health related spending on goods and services, and higher cash transfers and subsidies to the poorest households as well as micro-businesses and SMEs. In May, the government extended the VAT exemption on sugar, vegetable oil and soap until the end of the year.

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Note: Press articles and opinion pieces allude to a possible sugar tax, but none have been enacted into law.*

20. Niger

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: Investment code (2004 - 2005)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Imposes an excise tax at the rate of 5% on soda and sugar-sweetened drinks.

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Note: Policy being considered as of October 2019*

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: Sugar Sales Tax – Pakistan Federal budget 2019 - 2020

High-Level Index

- Sales Tax; Increase in rate of tax on sugar

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Increase in Rate of Tax on Sugar Presently Sugar is subject to sales tax at 8%. This sector has huge economic potential but the tax collection from this sector is Rs 18 billion which is much lower than its actual potential. To minimize this tax gap and to harmonize its rate with other

items, it is proposed that the sales tax rate on sugar may be enhanced to 17 %. However, to provide partial relief to the consumer from this rate enhancement, it is proposed that the sugar may be excluded from the items on which further tax at 3% is payable if supplied to unregistered persons. The price increase as a result of this measure is expected @ Rs. 3.60 per kg [p. 29].

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- A tax of ten pesos (p10.00) per litre of volume capacity shall be levied, assessed, and collected on sweetened beverages using purely high fructose corn syrup or in combination with any caloric or non-caloric sweetener: and [p. 47].
- Sweetened beverages using purely high fructose corn syrup or in combination with any caloric or noncaloric sweetener shall still be taxed of ten pesos (p10.00) per liter of volume capacity [p. 47].
- Sweetened beverages using purely high fructose corn syrup or in combination with any caloric or noncaloric sweetener shall still be taxed of ten pesos (p10.00) per liter of volume capacity [p. 47].
- Sweetened beverages using purely non-caloric sweeteners or a mix of caloric and non-caloric sweeteners shall still be taxed at the rate of three pesos (p3.00) per liter of volume capacity: provided, that sweetened beverages using purely steviol glycosides shall be exempt from this tax [p. 47].

Secondary Policy: Performance of the Senate (2017/2018)

High-Level Index

- R.A. No. 10963 [...] The Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) Act is the first package of the Comprehensive Tax Reform Program.

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Beverages that use sugar and other sweeteners, including softdrinks, fruit juices and powdered drinks are taxed as follows: P6 per liter of drink that uses caloric and non-caloric sweeteners and P12 per liter of drink that uses high fructose corn syrup (HFCS). Exempted from this tax are milk, 3-in-1 coffee, 100% natural fruit and vegetable juice, medically-indicated beverages and crinks and beverages that use natural sweeteners. Further, exempted from 12% Value Added Tax (VAT) are drugs and medicines for diabetes, high cholesterol or hypertension [p. 8].

Secondary Policy: Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2017-2022

High-Level Index

- Policy development for food and nutrition

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Taxation of sugar-sweetened beverages [p. 18].

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Corporate – Other taxes

High-Level Index

- Excise taxes

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The products on which the Senegalese authorities levy excise tax, and the relevant excise tax rates, are as follows: Beverages: 50% for beverages containing alcohol, plus an additional tax ranging from XOF 1,500 to XOF 5,000 per litre; 5% for sparkling beverages and juices. Tobacco: 65%. Coffee: 5%. Tea: 5%. Fat: Rate varies from 10% to 15% [p. 1].
- *Note: not found as part of any nutrition-targeting policy*

Secondary Policy: The clearance of imported sugar

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The accumulated rate of duties and taxes applicable to importation of sugar is 44, 48%. It is worth distinguishing sugar intended for regular use and that intended for the input of the industrial sector.

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: 0

- *Note: Currently only Value Added Tax and National Building Tax is levied on sugar, with no excise tax. The WHO has submitted a report to the government in 2018 advocating for a SSBs tax titled Taxation for Sugar Sweetened Beverages in Sri Lanka*

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Income and Excise duty Tax (Amendment) Bills 2019

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Tax on SSBs include sh200 per litre

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Note: In 2018, experts from the WHO recommended imposing a special consumption tax on SSBs in Vietnam. This was not implemented, and in 2018 it was announced that quotas would be eliminated on sugar imported from ASEAN countries under the terms of the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement*

Main Policy: WHO recommends Vietnam excises special tax on sugary beverages

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Experts from the World Health Organisation (WHO) have recommended imposing a special consumption tax on sugar-sweetened beverages (SSB) in Vietnam, as the drinks are causing negative health consequences for Vietnamese people.

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

INDICATOR 20 LOWER OR NO IMPORT DUTIES ON NUTRITIOUS FOODS

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: **0**

Main Policy: WHO.- Accession of Afghanistan: Afghan Custom Law

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The Afghanistan National Tariff Schedule (ANTS) was based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS 2012) and tariffs were applied at the eight digit. (...) The tariff structure allowed for the use of ad valorem tariffs, specific duties and combination of ad valorem and specific tariff rates. The representative of Afghanistan (...) in reply to a specific question, he said that the HS2012 tariff nomenclature was not adopted through amending the Customs Law but by revising and adopting Afghanistan's Tariff Schedule, which was a separate document from the Customs Law [p. 15].

Secondary Policy: Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Plan

- The AFSeN-A's aims to strengthen its relevance and impact on nutrition is complementing SDG 2.4 by increasing the availability of nutrient-rich foods through national production and regulated importation [p. 36].
- Imports of quality foods regulated: Price and Quality of main foods controlled [p. 64].

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: **0**

Main Policy: National Food Policy 2006

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Manage private sector food imports through adjustment of tariff rates and extending other administrative support so as to encourage imports when needed and avoid excessive imports that might have negative impact on domestic production; [p. 8].

Secondary Policy: Import Duty of 55% (Reuters, 2019)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- In 2019, the government raised the rice import duty to 55% from 28% to support farmers amid widespread protests by growers over a dramatic fall in prices.

3. Burundi.

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Regulation exists but does not imply lower import duties on nutritious foods*

Main Policy: Law No. 1/20 Custom Duty on Imported Products

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Les tarifs des droits de douane sur les produits importés en dehors de pays Membres du COMESA sont fixés comme suit: 1. Matières premières: 5 %; 2. Biens d'équipement; 3. Produits intermédiaires; 4. Biens de consommation: 30 % [p. 2].
- Tariffs on customs duties on products imported outside COMESA member countries are set as follows: 1. Commodities: 5%; 2. Capital goods; 3. Intermediate products; 4. Consumer goods: 30% [p. 2].

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: Duties and Taxes; Normal treatment; Types of Duties and Taxes

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Duties and Taxes are levied on any imported and exported goods before realising the Customs; except goods qualifying for special privilege according to the laws and regulation, whereby their duties and taxes are exempted: Customs Duties (CD): 0%, 7%, 15%, 35%.

5. DRC

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: Trade Policy Review (WT/TPR/S/339)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Ordinance-Law No. 012/2012 of 21 September 2012 establishing a new Tariff of Export Duties and Taxes; Tax base: 0%; 1%; 1.5%; 3%; 5%; 10% [p. 116].

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: Customs Proclamation No. 859 / 2014

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- (...) This Proclamation shall regulate import goods, export goods, goods in transit and any goods subject to customs control including rights and obligations of persons who takes part in customs formalities [p. 8].
- The temporary export of goods for outward processing shall be exempt for payment of duties and taxes; provided, however, that the duty and tax applicable to the goods together with penalties determined by directive of the Ministry shall be payable if the compensating products are not re-imported in accordance with Article 66 (3) of this Proclamation [p.39].
- For the purpose of this Chapter, "emergency relief consignment" may include goods, vehicles and other means of transport, foodstuffs, medicaments, clothing, blanchets, tents, prefabricated houses, water purifying and water storage items, and other goods of prime necessity, forwarded as aid, upon the request of the appropriate government body, to those affected by disaster [p. 28].

- Consignments for emergency relief shall be imported or exported, upon decision of the appropriate government body, free of duties and taxes otherwise payable [p. 29].

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: WHO Trade Policy Review

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The Essential Commodities Act, 2015 entered into force in January 2016. The Act is to ensure that such commodities are available to Gambians at a fair and reasonable price. The Act covers foodstuffs⁶³ and other commodities designated by the Minister of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment. No person or corporation is allowed to import, distribute or engage in "major" retail of any essential commodity without a licence from the Minister. The GCCPC administers the licences (* As provided in the Essential Commodities Act 2015, foodstuff includes rice, sugar, flour, edible oil, milk, tomato paste, onions, potatoes, whole chicken and chicken parts) [p. 47].
- *Note: Staple crops (such as rice, flour, milk, sugar) are exempt from taxation, however there are no particular policies on nutritious foods.*

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: 0

- *Note: whilst there is no import duties for nutritious food, a similar strategy was highlighted in health related policies presenting a strategy to exempt customs and tax duties to imports on medical technology to increase accessibility of quality medicines*

Main Policy: Exemption from and reduction of import duty

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Rates of export duty [p. 597].

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: 0

- *Note: Government has made no differentiation between taxing regular food or nutritious food, both are subject to custom duties*

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: 0

- *Note: there is no mention of import duty exemptions due to a good being nutritious and will therefore not count towards the EBANI score*

Main Policy: Finance Law of 2019

- A fiscal duty is applied to all incoming goods regardless of country origin. A customs duty is levied on all goods coming from places other than franc zone countries. Combined, they equal a maximum of 35%. Products from franc zone countries, especially France, receive preferential customs treatment.

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Note: Food traded within these countries will not be charged import duties, yet there is no specific policy in place that explicitly addresses the removal of import duties for nutritious foods and therefore it does not count towards the EBANI score*

Main Policy: Handbook on Importing and Exporting in Kenya

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- East African Customs Union Protocol Officially titled the Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Customs Union. This is the protocol establishing the East African Community Customs Union within which non-tariff barriers are eliminated, a common external tariff in respect of all goods imported into the Community is applied and customs duties are eliminated except for some specified circumstances [p. 20].

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy is currently in place*

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: **0**

- *Under the industrial rebates, traders can import duty-free certain inputs used to produce goods for the domestic market. The inputs covered by this scheme are listed in Schedule 3 of the Tariff Book and are in general inputs not produced or in short supply in the SACU area. As there is no specific mention of such measures for import duties for nutritious foods this policy does not count towards the EBANI score*

Main Policy: Ordinary Customs Duty 2020

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: **0**

Main Policy: Madagascar Custom Tariff 2019

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- According to Societe General, tariffs and duty rates are constantly revised and are subject to change without notice. Although they have been lowered recently, tax and customs duty rates are still relatively high, ranging from 5% to 20% on CIF value of goods. According to data by the World Bank, the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) weighted average tariff for Madagascar is 8.90%.

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Customs & Excise Tax Incentives 2013

High-Level Index

- INTRODUCTION
- PRIORITY INDUSTRY STATUS
- CUSTOMS & EXCISE TAX INCENTIVES
- DOMESTIC TAX INCENTIVES

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The Custom & Excise Tax Incentives policy covers ten sectors, of which agriculture is included. The policy grants incentives for livestock meant for breeding, horticulture production, equipment in the fishing industry, poultry farming equipment:
 - Animal Breeding [p.5]
 - Horticulture Production [p.6]
 - Fishing Industry [p.6]
 - Poultry Farming [p.6]
 - Other Agricultural Goods [p.6]

16. Mali

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Interministerial Order N ° 01-2052 / Mict-Mef Suspending the Cyclical Tax Import on Wheat 2002

High-Level Index

- Article 1er

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Le taux de la Taxe Conjoncturelle à l'Importation (TCI) instituée sur la farine de froment (blé) ou de méteil, faisant l'objet de la nomenclature tarifaire 11 01 00 00 00 du tarif des Douanes à l'importation, est ramené de 25 % à 0 %. [p.1].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The rate of the Conjuncture Import Tax (TCI) imposed on wheat (wheat) or meteil flour, subject to the tariff nomenclature 11,01,000 000 of the import tariff, is reduced from 25% to 0%. [p.1]

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: 0

- *Note: The SADC trade agreements allow for duty free imports, but there is no focus or incentive for nutritious foods, and indeed lack of monitoring does result in unchecked quality goods being introduced into the country.*

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: 0

- *In the NPA, a review of product import and export legislation was set as an objective. However, no findings have been found to improve Myanmar's score on this indicator.*

Main Policy: ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- ASEAN's newer members, namely Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Viet Nam, are not far behind in the implementation of their CEPT commitments with almost 80 percent of their products having been moved into their respective CEPT ILS. Of these items, about 66 percent already have tariffs within the 0-5 percent tariff band. Viet Nam has until 2006 to bring down tariff of products in the Inclusion List to no more than 5 percent duties, Laos and Myanmar in 2008 and Cambodia in 2010.

Secondary Policy: National Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition (2011-2015)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Review of relevant import-export legislations for FNS impact [p. 35].

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: 0

- *Note: custom duties are levied at different rates for different food items, therefore all imports are subject to tax and will not count towards the EBANI score*

Main Policy: The Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act, 2075 (2018)

20. Niger

Indicator Score: 0

- *Note: tax incentives for agri-food companies were available under the former Investment Code, but that appears to be no longer the case.*

Main Policy: WHO.- Annex 1. Niger

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- In order to to offset the sharp increase in the price of basic commodities in 2008, the State adopted a certain number of measures, including suspension of all duties and taxes on imported rice for three months, excise duty on edible oil, customs duty on milk and lowered the reference values for each tonne of sugar or wheat by 17 per cent. All these products are exempt from VAT. These duties were restored in September 2008 [p. 32].

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: 0

- *Concessions in the Agriculture Promotion Policy are not aligned to an increased production of nutritious food*

Main Policy: The Agriculture Promotion Policy (2016-2020)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Stimulate Private sector investment in irrigation through tax concessions for importation of efficient irrigation equipment [p. 42].

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: Pakistan Custom Tariff 2019

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation; lawn or sports- ground rollers [p. 203].

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: Import and Export Procedures in the Philippines – Best Practices.- Customs Modernization and Tariff Act 2016

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The Philippines follows the United Nation’s Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). Import tariffs can range from 0 to 65 percent. Imported goods in sectors which have high domestic production typically incur higher tariffs. For non-agricultural goods, tariffs average at 6.7 percent.
- The Philippines Customs apply a value added tax (VAT) for imported goods at 12 percent. The Philippines’ customs levy no tariff or tax for goods worth less than P10,000 (US\$200).

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy is currently in place*

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Overarching Agricultural Policy 2020 – 2025

High-Level Index

- INTRODUCTION
- RATIONALE FOR THE OVERARCHING AGRICULTURE POLICY AND CORE STRATEGIC ELEMENTS ON THE WAY FORWARD
- SCOPE OF THE OAP
- JUSTIFICATION AND POLICY STATEMENTS
- WAY FORWARD

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Sri Lanka has adopted a variety of policies and programmes to increase food security. Food availability is being addressed mainly through a focus on local production. Food accessibility and stability are being addressed mainly through the use of price controls and income transfers. Food utilisation is being addressed by contributing to multi-sector nutrition measures [p. 42].

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Nutritional Strategy 2011 – 2016

High-Level Index

- CONTEXT
- GOAL, SCOPE, PRINCIPLES, AND TARGETS
- PRIORITY AREAS IN NUTRITION
- STRATEGIES AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
- OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Legislation, policies and standards are needed to create a supportive environment conducive to good nutrition. They include measures to prevent unethical marketing of breast-milk substitutes; to protect the breastfeeding rights of employed women; to ensure adequate labelling and quality of products intended for consumption by infants and young children; to enable the tax-free import and registration of nutrition commodities; and for the fortification of food [p. 32].

Secondary Policy: Tanzania Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Act of 2003

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Any person shall not manufacture, import, distribute, sell, or expose for sell any breast-milk substitute or complementary food unless the product has been registered with the Authority and the person is in possession of a permit issued by the Authority [p. 17].

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: Customs Tariff Act Uganda

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- There shall be charged, in respect of the goods specified in the First Schedule to this Act which originate [p. 2].

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: Law on Export and Import Tax No. 107/2016 / QH13

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- This Law provides for taxed goods, taxpayers, basis for tax calculation, time for tax calculation, tariff schedules, anti-dumping duty, countervailing duty, safeguard duty imposed upon exports and imports; tax exemption, tax reduction, refund of export and import duties.

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Goods exported from the domestic market into free trade zones; goods imported from free trade zones into the domestic market.
- Goods exported from a free trade zone to abroad; goods imported from abroad to a free trade zone and used within such free trade zone; goods transported from one free trade zone to another.

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: Customs Authority Tariff Index 2013

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Tariffs on all fruits, vegetables, nuts, meats and fish at a rate of 5 – 25%.
- Any meat products related to pig are prohibited.

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: National Trade Policy 2018

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Non-Tariff Measures: Non-tariff measures constitute instruments such as quantitative restrictions, administrative, standards and quality requirements. These are necessary for the safety of human, animal and plant life and fair trading. Specific Objective: To promote safety and fair trading in the economy. Measures: i. Strengthen the use of administrative measures such as import licenses and control; and ii. Strengthen compliance to local and international quality requirements [p. 18].

INDICATOR 21 ZONING OR PLANNING LAWS REGULATING LOCATION OF FAST-FOOD OUTLETS

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

5. DRC

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Physical Planning Act 2009

High-Level Index

- Part I- Preliminary
- Part II- Administration
- Part III- Establishment and composition of physical planning liaison committees
- Part IV- Physical development plans
- Part V – Control of development
- Part VI - Miscellaneous

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Class III—Changes of Use Development consisting of a change of use to: (a) (i) Use of a light industrial building defined by the Physical Planning hand book. (ii) Use of a general industrial building as so defined; (b) Use as any type of shop except— (...) (ii) a fast foods shop; [p. 65].

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

16. Mali

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: 0

- *No policy currently in place*

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

20. Niger

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy currently in place*

INDICATOR 22 POLICIES TO REDUCE FOOD LOSS

1. Afghanistan

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Comprehensive Agriculture Development Priority Programme 2016 - 2020

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Support the Private Sector by MAIL will support renovation or upgrading of processing facilities through PPP initiatives with the assistance of the ministries of Commerce and Industry and Economy along with Afghanistan Investment Support Agency (AISA). In addition, specific rules and regulations, standards, quality control and associated measures will be set up and updated to promote production, processing as well as marketing, import and export of the necessary inputs and outputs and due investments will be stimulated. This will be in tandem with customized credit packages to meet requirements by SMEs for investment and working capital [p. 16].

Secondary Policy: Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Plan

- Promote nutrition-sensitive value chains (identify support needs, support e.g food storage, marketing, processing, reduce post-harvest losses) [p. 94].

2. Bangladesh

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: National Food Policy 2006

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Investment assistance for expansion of marketing network for production technologies, input supply, improved technology for preservation and marketing of fisheries and livestock products [p. 7].

Secondary Policy: National Strategy on Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Deficiencies Bangladesh 2015 – 2024

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Advocating to develop sector policies and programmes that are nutrition sensitive and support implementation of the national strategy [p. 53].

3. Burundi

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: National Agriculture Investment Plan 2016 - 2020

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Créer un environnement technologique et logistique permettant de relever la productivité, en vue de favoriser l'émergence et la survie des Moyennes et Petites et moyennes Entreprises, et de sédentariser les jeunes et les femmes (fermes agricoles intégrées, fermes aquacoles, unités de transformation et de conditionnement des produits agricoles, Kiosques pour la commercialisation) [p. 42].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Creating a technological and logistical environment to increase productivity, with a view to fostering the emergence and survival of Medium and Small and Medium Enterprises, and to sedentary young people and women (integrated farm farms, aquaculture farms, agricultural processing and packaging units, marketing kiosks) [p. 42].

4. Cambodia

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Strategy for Agriculture and Water 2006 – 2010

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Situation analysis
- The overall flow of the Strategy: from actions to poverty reduction and economic growth
- Vision and goals for Agriculture and Water
- Strategy formulation
- Program areas
- Resource's requirements
- Monitoring and evaluation

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Commercialised agriculture will provide the means for rural households and communities, many of which presently function in a virtual 'non-cash economy", to generate the cash incomes they need to improve quality of life. Nevertheless, there are interventions that can encourage entrepreneurial farming (...): 1. providing timely and accurate information and forecasts regarding market trends and demand; 2. identifying and promoting new product opportunities and customer requirements; 3. establishing value-added processing facilities; 4. administering arrangements for product quality assurance and food safety; 5. facilitating entry into profitable markets, particularly via improved transport and storage facilities, marketing infrastructure, bulking/wholesaling arrangements, etc [p. 26].

5. DRC

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Agriculture Investment Plan in the DRC 2014 – 2020

High-Level Index

- INTRODUCTION AND ORIGIN OF THE PNIA
- GENERAL CONTEXT OF CONGOLESE AGRICULTURE
- COVERED FIELD AND AGRICULTURAL GROWTH PROSPECTS
- PNIA'S JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVES
- DESCRIPTION OF PNIA'S PROGRAMS
- PNIA SYNERGY AND COMPLEMENTARITE
- ACQUIRED FINANCING, COSTS AND NEEDS OF THE PNIA
- ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK AND FOLLOW-UP-EVALUATION

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Réduction des pertes post récolte et mise en palce des infrastructures de s´chage et de stockcage [p. 76].
- Promotion de petites unités de transformation agro-alimentaire [p. 76].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Reducing post-harvest and palletized losses of drying and stocking infrastructures [p. 76].
- Promotion of small agri-food processing units [p. 76].

6. Ethiopia

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: National Nutrition Programme 2013 - 2015

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Promote appropriate technologies for food production and processing through handling preparation and preservation for food diversification to ensure nutritious food utilization [p. 13].
- Institutional capacity building also involves strengthening research expertise and ensuring that researchers conduct policy and programming related to nutrition, nutrition sensitive value chain and diversification, agricultural technologies on dietary quality of improved seeds, beards and bio-fortification and laboratory, as well as research on industrial development (food processing, production and fortification) [p. 22].

7. Gambia

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Development Plan (NDP) (2018 – 2021)

High-Level Index

- Chapter 1: Plan Context and Overview
- Chapter 2: The Strategic Priorities
- Chapter 3: Critical Enablers
- Chapter 4: The Accountability Framework
- Chapter 5: Resourcing the Plan
- Chapter 6: Governance, Decentralization and Public Institutions
- Chapter 7: Overview of the Economy
- Chapter 8: Social Development
- Chapter 9: Environment, Climate Change, and Land Use Planning
- Chapter 10: Regional Poverty, Demographic, and Socio-Economic Profiles

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Government will seek to promote and diversify agro-based industries including animal feed production, food preparation e.g. coarse grain flour, processed find, canned fruits & juices to provide further stimulus to the growth of the manufacturing sector [p. 76].
- The Government together with partners will identify an innovative integrated approach that will bring together ways that will reduce food loss along production and supply chains [p. 81].

8. Guinea

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Accelerated Programme, Food and Nutritional Security and Sustainable Agriculture Development 2016 - 2020

High-Level Index

- INTRODUCTION
- MACRO-ECONOMIC AND SECTORAL SITUATION
- CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION OF PASANDAD
- OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES OF THE PROGRAM
- COMPONENTS OF THE PASANDAD

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- La promotion de la commercialisation des produits agricoles halieutiques, forestiers et d'élevage [p. 26].
- La création des PME/PMI, notamment féminines de transformations et de conservations de produits agricoles, d'élevage et halieutiques [p. 26].
- Des PME/PMI de transformation et de conservation des produits agricoles, d'élevage et halieutiques sont créées [p. 27].
- Le renforcement de la recherche sur les technologies de transformation et de conservation. Il s'agira de renforcer les capacités des structures de recherche et de vulgarisation des technologies de transformation et de conservation des produits agricoles, de capitaliser les expériences de la sous-région ou d'ailleurs en matière de bonne pratiques de transformation [p. 40].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Promoting the marketing of agricultural fisheries, forestry and livestock products [p. 26].
- The creation of SMEs/SMEs, particularly women's processing and conservation of agricultural, livestock and fisheries products [p. 26].
- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) for processing and conserving agricultural, livestock and fisheries products are being created [p. 27].
- Strengthening research on transformation and conservation technologies. The aim will be to strengthen the capacity of research and extension structures for agricultural processing and conservation technologies, to capitalize on the experiences of the sub-region or elsewhere in good processing practices [p. 40].

9. Indonesia

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Country Report (BPOM Regulation No. 1 / 2018)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Labelling for processed food of special dietary and medical needs/special nutrition (PKGK1) is regulated under BPOM RegulationNo.1/2018 and must include: Type of the product; Product indication/ information about those who consume the product; Preparing instruction, if the product needs special preparation; Serving instruction; (...) [p. 10].

Document: Indonesia's Agriculture Development Plan 2019

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- In the Agriculture Sector, 2019 growth is predicted 3.9-4.1% . This will be driven by: An increase in harvest index as a result of the construction of irrigated dry land (...).

10. Ivory Coast

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Agriculture Investment Programme (PINA II) 2017 - 2025

High-Level Index

- Introduction
- Industry performance and growth prospects
- Strategic directions for 2025 PNIA II Investment Programs
- Governance

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Vulgarisier les techniques de réduction des pertes post récolte et post capture auprès des agriculteurs et les introduire aux itinéraires de formation [p. 77].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Vulgarising post-harvest and post-capture loss reduction techniques with farmers and introducing them to training routes [p. 77].

11. Kenya

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2011

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Provide suitable zones for the informal sector through provision of workspace for small and medium businesses and support access to lucrative markets for their goods [p. 19].

12. Lao PDR

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Development Strategy of the Crop Sector 2025 and Vision 2030

High-Level Index

- I. Assessment of Agricultural Production Situation in the past
- II. Visions and Strategic Goals
- III. Major Interventions and Implementation Measures
- IV. Supporting Programs, Action Plans and Projects
- V. Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Open investment and support the participation of entrepreneurs/private sector to provide “two-ways” services particularly agricultural machinery ranging from soil preparation to post-harvest and processing and ensuring marketing with fairness [p. 32].
- Support and promote the use of agricultural machinery in the production chains and reduction of post-harvest losses in order to shift labour force from agriculture sector to industrial sector [p. 45].
- Research techniques and technologies for rice production and plantation of integrated food production in the plateau and mountainous agriculture production system; post-harvest management; minimisation of losses in order to increase productivity of rice cultivation and crop plantation for food security and nutrition [p. 46].

13. Lesotho

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper – National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2013 – 2017

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Provide training for food preservation, storage, processing and preparation at community level [p. 119].

Secondary Policy: Lesotho Food and Nutrition Strategy and Costed Action Plan (2019-2023)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- To address post-harvest losses, the Strategy promotes the manufacture, distribution and adoption of improved post-harvest storage facilities and practices for crops and livestock [p. 64].
- In the long-term household adoption of improved storage will be assessed for efficacy and impact in relation to reduction of post-harvest losses [p. 92].

14. Madagascar

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Agriculture, livestock, fishing sector program National agricultural investment plan (PSAEP / PNIAEP) 2016-2020

High-Level Index

- General context on Madagascar
- The objectives and scope of the programme
- PSAEP and its programs
- Program costs
- The Funding Gap
- Economic and social benefits
- Principles and mechanism for implementation and monitoring evaluation
- Risk assessment

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Assurer la disponibilité et l'accessibilité des denrées alimentaires grâce à la mise en place de 96 postes d'inspections sanitaires fonctionnels, la réalisation des formations sur la transformation et la conservation des aliments [p. 39].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Ensuring the availability and accessibility of food through the establishment of 96 functional health inspection stations, training on food processing and conservation [p. 39].

15. Malawi

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: HIV/AIDs Agriculture Sector Policy and Strategy 2003 – 2008

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Agriculture sector should promote processing, utilisation and production of high nutritive value crops such as quality protein maize, Soya beans, dark green vegetables and fruits; and livestock such as rabbits, poultry and goats [p. 23].

- Agriculture sector should conduct research in high nutritive value crops and livestock [p. 23].

16. Mali

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: National Plan of Action Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2019 – 2028

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Promouvoir dans le cadre de la diversification de la production alimentaire des orientations vers les cultures à haute valeur nutritionnelle (fruits, légumes et légumineuses) afin d'en disposer tout au long de l'année pour la consommation des ménages [p. 29].
- Mettre en oeuvre, dans le cadre des programmes sectoriels, de nutrition et de sécurité alimentaire des volets importants de sensibilisation, d'éducation nutritionnelle, de communication pour le développement en renforçant les capacités des structures d'appui-conseil, des collectivités territoriales [p. 29].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Promote orientations to crops with high nutritional value (fruits, vegetables and legumes) as part of the diversification of food production in order to dispose of them throughout the year for household consumption [p. 29].
- Implement important areas of awareness, nutrition education and communication for development within sectoral, nutrition and food security programmes by strengthening the capacity of advisory support structures, local authorities [p. 29].

17. Mozambique

Indicator Score: **0**

- *No policy is currently in place*

18. Myanmar

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: Myanmar Agriculture Development Strategy and Investment Plan 2019 – 2023

High-Level Index

- Section – I: MYANMAR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
- Section II – ADS INVESTMENT PLAN (2018-19 to 2022-23)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Improvements in post-harvest systems, marketing and processing within all subsectors are necessary to take agriculture forward. Value addition processing linked to cash crop production (e.g. fruit, vegetables, sugarcane, rubber, cassava, oilseeds and nuts) will also contribute to non-farm sector growth [p. 14].

19. Nepal

Indicator Score: **1**

Main Policy: Zero Hunger challenge National Action Plan (2016 – 2025)

High-Level Index

- INTRODUCTION
- GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL EMPHASIS ON ZHC INITIATIVE
- ROADMAP FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL ACTION PLAN (2026 – 2025)
- STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND MAJOR COMPONENTS OF NAP
- RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR NAP (2016 – 2025)

- FUNDING STRATEGY
- SCOPE FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAP ACTIVITIES
- INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The rights to food is a priority for the NAP. It intends to achieve “food for all” to create a situation of zero hunger by 2025. In order to reach to this stage, it has emphasized on enhanced food production and productivity, increase investment in agriculture, development of physical infrastructure, localization of food availability, development of agri-business, increase employment opportunities, making agricultural occupation attractive for youths, support for smallholder and landless producers with access to productive resources, safety net support for the vulnerable groups, and improved food governance as its strategic priorities [p. 13].
- (Facilities created for minimizing food loss) Encourage the use of proper packaging materials to prevent food loss [p. 63].

20. Niger

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: Investment Plan of the 3N Initiative (PI-3N)(2012 – 2015)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Le renforcement des capacités de conservation et de stockage des produits agro-sylvo pastoraux et halieutiques pour mieux réguler l’approvisionnement des marchés locaux et procéder à des exportations au moment opportune [p. 6].
- Créer les infrastructures de conservation et de stockage [p. 31].
- Le renforcement des capacités de stockage et de conservation des produits sensés augmentés de valeur dans la perspective d’une vente différée. Il s’agit d’améliorer la contribution des productions nationales dans l’approvisionnement des marchés/ménages et d’augmenter et diversifier les revenus. Les appuis à apporter au volet « conservation et stockage » portent sur la mise en place/réhabilitation des infrastructures, équipements et matériels de conservation et de stockage en faveur des opérateurs (OP, OCB, Associations de femmes, Communes, Privé), l’amélioration des techniques et technologies de conservation et stockage y compris le savoir-faire local, la production d’emballages répondant aux normes commerciales pour les produits ASPH et enfin, la diffusion du warrantage [p. 35].

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI Strengthening the conservation and storage capacity of pastoral and fisheries agro-sylvo products to better regulate the supply of local markets and to export at the right time [p. 6].
- Create conservation and storage infrastructure [p. 31].
- Strengthening the storage and storage capacity of sensible products increased in value in the run-up to a deferred sale. The aim is to improve the contribution of domestic productions to the supply of markets/households and to increase and diversify incomes. Support for the "conservation and storage" component includes the establishment/rehabilitation of

infrastructure, equipment and storage equipment and equipment for operators (OP, OCB, Women's Associations, Communes, Private), improvements in conservation and storage techniques and technologies including local know-how, production of packaging that meets commercial standards for ASPH products, and finally, the dissemination of warrantage [p. 35].

21. Nigeria

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: National Policy on Food and Nutrition in Nigeria

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Introduce and consolidate appropriate technologies for harvesting, processing, and preservation for crops, vegetables, fisheries and livestock [p. 22].

22. Pakistan

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority – SMEDA

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Focus on providing an enabling environment and business development services to small and medium enterprises, with an Agriculture and Processing

Secondary Policy: One United Nations Programme II

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Mass media awareness campaigns as well as hands-on practical training are necessary elements. In the case of the most vulnerable, Food for Training programmes, access to low-cost or free seed, micro-finance for diversified production (e.g. vegetables, fruits, nuts, milk, poultry and small ruminants), conditional cash transfers and food fortification should be promoted under this outcome [p. 38].

Secondary Policy: Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy (2018-2025)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Actions to increase efficiencies in the food supply chain and promote the applications of modern technology and engineering to reduce post-harvest losses [p. 44].

23. Philippines

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: Magna Carta of Small Farmers Act No. 7607 (1992)

High-Level Index

- CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS
- CHAPTER II FARMER'S ORGANIZATION
- CHAPTER III EMPOWERMENT OF THE SMALL FARMERS
- CHAPTER IV INFRASTRUCTURE AND FARM INPUTS

- CHAPTER V FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
- CHAPTER VI WATER MANAGEMENT AND IRRIGATION FACILITIES
- CHAPTER VII AGRICULTURAL CREDIT
- CHAPTER VIII WAGE, INCENTIVES AND PRICE SUPPORT
- CHAPTER IX RESEARCH AND EXTENSION SERVICES
- CHAPTER X FINAL PROVISIONS

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- In pursuance of this policy, the State shall recognize the right of small farmers and farmworkers, as well as cooperatives and independent farmers' organizations, to participate in the planning, organization, management and implementation of agricultural programs and projects especially through the bayanihan spirit. It shall support agriculture through appropriate policies, research, technology and training, and adequate financial, production, marketing and other support services to enhance agricultural productivity. In addition, it shall provide incentives and reward systems to small farmers so as to accelerate agricultural productivity and to promote self-sufficiency and full development of agricultural potentials.
- Sec. 3. Scope of application. — This Act shall cover all small farmers and, to the extent herein provided, the departments, offices, agencies, subdivisions or instrumentalities of the National Government.

24. Senegal

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Agricultural Investment Program for Food Security and Nutrition (PNIASAN) 2018-2022)

High-Level Index

- 1. Country analysis
- 2. Strategic implications for WFP
- 3. WFP strategic orientation
- 4. Implementation arrangements
- 5. Performance management and evaluation
- 6. Resources for results

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The food system, including marketing, distribution, post-harvest management, processing and value addition (such as food fortification) can be significantly improved to enhance efficiency and equity while maintaining food quality and safety standards, for example through enhanced regulatory frameworks and monitoring [p. 6].

25. Sri Lanka

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: Overarching Agricultural Policy (2019)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- More directly it highlights the need for continued good returns to research and technology development and continuing investment in human and physical capital in order to boost productivity, reduce food losses and improve systems for food quality and safety and strengthen linkages between production and consumption areas [p. 8].

26. Tanzania

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: The Tanzania National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (2016-2021)

High-Level Index

- CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION
- CHAPTER 2: SITUATION ANALYSIS AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT
- CHAPTER 3: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE NMNAP
- CHAPTER 4: EXPECTED RESULTS AND KEY STRATEGIES
- CHAPTER 5: ACTION PLANS TO SCALE UP NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS IN THE KEY
- CHAPTER 6: GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NMNAP
- CHAPTER 7: MONITORING, LEARNING AND EVALUATION
- CHAPTER 8: STRATEGIC INVESTMENT PLAN FOR THE NMNAP
- CHAPTER 9: RISK ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT (RAM)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Promote increased agro-processing, preservation and storage of food crops to reduce post-harvest losses and contamination and preserve nutrition quality [p. 101].

27. Uganda

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: Uganda Food and Nutrition Strategy and Investment Plan 2004

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- The focus of the strategy will be to promote food production based on comparative advantage considerations. High on the Agenda is the plan for post-war Northern Uganda (through the re-introduction of animal traction, mechanization and supply of improved planting materials/breeds), the semi arid Karamoja, south-western and montane zones, and the dry lands in lower parts of central and eastern Uganda (through irrigation and crop/livestock diversification [p. 33].
- Designing market-based and productivity-oriented mechanisms of ensuring rights to food in a sustainable manner [p. 33].

Secondary Policy: Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (2011-2016)

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Complementary programmes will focus on reducing post-harvest losses and spoilage and on addressing issues related to women's workload within the household [p. 29].

28. Vietnam

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Nutrition Strategy (2011-2020-2030).

- Decree 48/ND-CP dated Sep 23, 2009 on the mechanism and policy to reduce post-harvest loss of agricultural and aquacultural products [p. 23].

29. Yemen

Indicator Score: 0

Main Policy: National Agriculture Sector Strategy 2012 – 2016

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- Study and support food processing industries for horticultural products that will provide additional markets for seasonal surpluses of production. Study should also include packaging availability, and support packaging industry if needed [p. 76].

30. Zambia

Indicator Score: 1

Main Policy: National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan for Zambia 2011 - 2015

High-Level Index

- CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION
- CHAPTER 2: SITUATION ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION IN ZAMBIA
- CHAPTER 3: SCALING UP AS NUTRITION GAINS A HIGHER POSITION ON THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA AND IN DONOR PRIORITIES
- CHAPTER 4: NATIONAL FOOD AND NUTRITION STRATEGIC PLAN 2011-2015
- CHAPTER 5: STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, ACTIVITIES, OUTPUTS, AND OUTCOMES

Key Policy Exerts Relating to EBANI

- SD 2: Increasing Micronutrient and Macronutrient Availability, Accessibility and Utilization through Improving Food and Nutrition Security: Promote sustainable production, processing, preservation, storage, consumption and marketing of variety of food crops (especially legumes, vegetables, and fruits), fish, and livestock [p. 37].