

September 2015

ScalingUp
NUTRITION

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SUN Movement Annual Progress Report

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September 2015

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2015: A VISUAL SNAPSHOT



Timeline

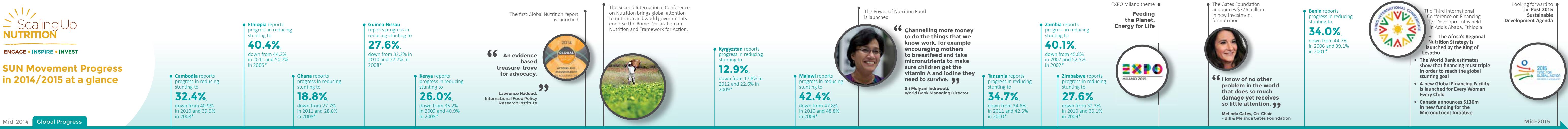




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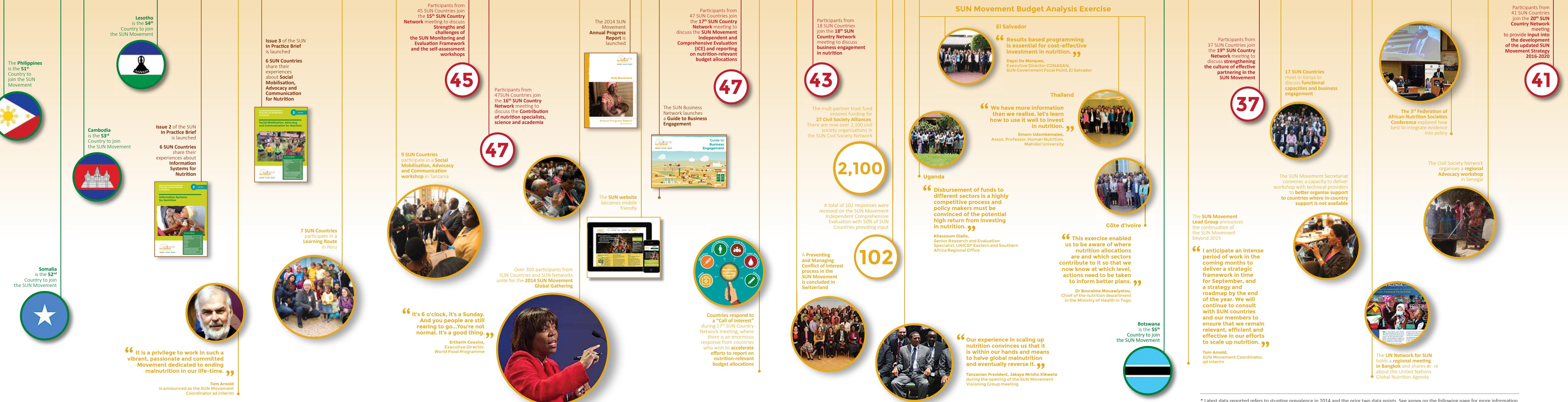
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SUN Movement Progress in 2014/2015 at a glance



SUN Movement

SUN Movement Progress



Timeline Annex

All stunting data on the visual timeline represents the latest stunting prevalence data for 2014 and the prior two data points, as reported by SUN Countries and approved by the UNICEF, WHO, and the World Bank Joint Malnutrition Estimates group.

The sources of data for each data point is as follows:

| | | | |
|---------------|------|------|---|
| Benin | 2001 | 39.1 | Enquête démographique et de santé au Bénin 2001. Demographic and Health Surveys. |
| Benin | 2006 | 44.7 | Enquête démographique et de santé (EDSB-III) - Bénin 2006. Demographic and Health Surveys. |
| Benin | 2014 | 34.0 | Enquête par grappes à indicateurs multiples (MICS), 2014, Résultats clés. Cotonou, Bénin. |
| Cambodia | 2008 | 39.5 | Cambodia anthropometrics survey 2008. Cambodia, 2009 (and additional analysis). |
| Cambodia | 2010 | 40.9 | Cambodia demographic and health survey 2010. Demographic and Health Surveys. |
| Cambodia | 2014 | 32.4 | Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2014 Key Indicators Report. |
| Ethiopia | 2005 | 50.7 | Ethiopia demographic and health survey 2005. Demographic and Health Surveys. |
| Ethiopia | 2011 | 44.2 | Ethiopia demographic and health survey 2011. Demographic and Health Surveys. |
| Ethiopia | 2014 | 40.4 | Ethiopia mini demographic and health survey 2014. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2014. |
| Ghana | 2008 | 28.6 | Ghana demographic and health survey 2008. Demographic and Health Surveys. |
| Ghana | 2011 | 22.7 | Ghana multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS) with an enhanced malaria module and biomarker 2011: Final report. |
| Ghana | 2014 | 18.8 | Ghana Demographic and Health Survey 2014 Key Indicators. |
| Guinea-Bissau | 2008 | 27.7 | Enquête nutritionnel SMART. Evaluation de la situation nutritionnelle en Guinée Bissau: Rapport final, décembre 2008 (and additional analysis). |
| Guinea-Bissau | 2010 | 32.2 | Inquérito aos indicadores múltiplos (MICS), inquérito demográfico de saúde reprodutiva - Guiné-Bissau, 2010. |
| Guinea-Bissau | 2014 | 27.6 | Inquérito aos Indicadores Múltiplos (MICS) 2014. |
| Kenya | 2005 | 40.9 | Kenya integrated household budget survey (KIHBS), 2006/06: Revised edition. |
| Kenya | 2009 | 35.2 | Kenya demographic and health survey 2008-09. Demographic and Health Surveys. |
| Kenya | 2014 | 26.0 | Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2014 Key Indicators. |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2009 | 22.6 | National survey of the nutritional status of children 6-59 months of age and their mothers, Kyrgyzstan 2009. |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2012 | 17.8 | Kyrgyz Republic demographic and health survey 2012. Demographic and Health Surveys. |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2014 | 12.9 | Kyrgyzstan multiple indicator cluster survey 2014: Key findings (MICS). |
| Malawi | 2009 | 48.8 | UNICEF and CDC. The national micronutrient survey 2009. |
| Malawi | 2010 | 47.8 | Malawi demographic and health survey 2010. Demographic and Health Surveys. |
| Malawi | 2014 | 42.4 | Malawi MDG endline survey 2014. Key findings. Zomba, Malawi: National Statistical Office, 2014. |
| Tanzania | 2010 | 42.5 | Tanzania demographic and health survey 2010. Demographic and Health Surveys. |
| Tanzania | 2011 | 34.8 | Tanzania National Panel Survey Report (NPS) - Wave 2, 2010 - 2011. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: NBS, 2012. |
| Tanzania | 2014 | 34.7 | Tanzania National Nutrition Survey 2014. |
| Zambia | 2002 | 52.5 | Zambia demographic and health survey 2001-2002. Demographic and Health Surveys. |
| Zambia | 2007 | 45.8 | Zambia demographic and health survey 2007. Demographic and Health Surveys. |
| Zambia | 2014 | 40.1 | Zambia Demographic and Health Survey 2013-14. |
| Zimbabwe | 2009 | 35.1 | Zimbabwe multiple indicator monitoring survey (MIMS), 2009. |
| Zimbabwe | 2010 | 32.3 | Zimbabwe demographic and health survey 2010-11. Demographic and Health Surveys. |
| Zimbabwe | 2014 | 27.6 | Multiple indicator cluster survey 2014. Key findings (MICS). Harare, Zimbabwe: ZIMSTAT, 2014. |



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Introduction

Building a Stronger SUN Movement to defeat malnutrition

by SUN Movement Coordinator, Ad Interim,
Tom Arnold

Key Messages

- The SUN Movement marks its fifth year with 55 countries and the Indian State of Maharashtra committed to scaling up nutrition
- Many countries are experiencing significant reductions in malnutrition proving that it can be eradicated within our lifetime
- Defeating malnutrition, united with multiple sectors and stakeholders in a truly coherent approach, is no longer an abstract aspiration - it is the new normal
- A combination of high level political commitment, effective laws and policies, aligned actions from all corners of society and increased resources - are supporting change
- Building a smart investment case for nutrition now, reinforcing our alignment and coordination today and mobilising resources for the future, should be the priority

The Scaling Up Nutrition Movement is a Movement unlike any other. As of 2015, the Movement is led by 55 countries and the Indian State of Maharashtra. Together, along with multiple stakeholders from civil society, United Nations agencies (UN), donors, business and academia - we are all united by our conviction and determination to end malnutrition in all its forms. It is within our power to confront the challenge.

One in three people are affected by malnutrition in nearly every country world-wide. It is a global crisis, but progress is being made and we know what to do to stop it. 2015 has been a significant step in walking toward our goal, hand in hand.

Together, we are driven by the commitment and leadership of the countries in the SUN Movement. Progress is being made, with strong political leadership, increased investments, improved alignment and multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral collaboration.

Throughout the course of 2014-15, many SUN Countries reported significant progress in reducing stunting including Benin, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe¹. Many other countries in the SUN Movement are also making significant strides, with pre-liminary data showing promising trends, but there is no room for complacency – the risks are too great.

These reductions make us believe that we are on the right track, and we are better together.

Defeating malnutrition, united with multiple sectors and stakeholders in a truly coherent approach, is no longer an abstract aspiration – it is the new normal. This belief is at the core of the SUN Movement.

¹ Reported progress from SUN Countries named above have been validated by the UNICEF, WHO, and the World Bank Joint Malnutrition Estimates group.

tries, and better communicate the results. To remain effective we must act as an accelerator, guided by the ambitions of SUN Countries, the Post 2015 Development Agenda and follow the lead set by Member States at the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2).

As we reflect on the progress in 2014-15, it is critical that we be ambitious for the year ahead. We must all come together in our common mission and maximise existing resources for nutrition. Significant efforts across SUN Countries in 2015 to estimate the money invested in nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions in their national budgets, is a major step in the right direction. It is also evident that with more resources, we can achieve better. It is estimated to cost an additional \$8.50 per child per year or a total of \$49.6 billion over 10 years, to meet the global stunting targets covering the scale up of high impact, proven interventions². There remains strong and continuously growing

consensus that improving children's nutrition is one of the best investments a country can make for its future prosperity. \$1 Invested in stunting reduction generates around \$16 in economic returns.³

It is incumbent on us all to keep building a smart investment case for nutrition, reinforce our alignment and coordination and mobilise resources for the future. At the core of all of this - we must also acknowledge that there will be no sustainable improvements in nutrition unless we empower women and girls and realise their crucial role in ending malnutrition. They are leaders in their families, communities and increasingly governments - they can lead the way to a healthier, stronger world. **In the year ahead, together – let's be bold, ambitious and innovative.**

² Reaching the Global Target to Reduce Stunting: How Much will it Cost and How Can We Pay for it? The World Bank, Results 4 Development, Children's Investment Fund Foundation, 1000 Days, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

³ Global Nutrition Report, 2014



Chapter

1



The Countries Driving the SUN Movement

Key Messages

- The SUN Country Network, made up of SUN Government Focal Points and multiple stakeholders from civil society, United Nations agencies, donors, business, academic and other institutions, are at the heart of the SUN Movement
- Learning, innovating and sharing across the SUN Movement continued to be a hallmark throughout 2014-15
- Teleconferences, regional and international workshops led by the SUN Country Network, have fostered cross fertilisation within regions and across continents
- Through multi-sector and multi-stakeholder outreach, the SUN Country Network has helped catalyse effective coordination and have elevated nutrition on national agendas
- Throughout 2014-15, there was significant recognition of the skills, traits and leadership needed to facilitate meaningful partnerships for improving nutrition and mitigate conflicts of interest
- The next phase of the SUN Movement must crucially emphasise the translation of political commitment into scaled up resources and interventions for immediate impact and sustainable transformations

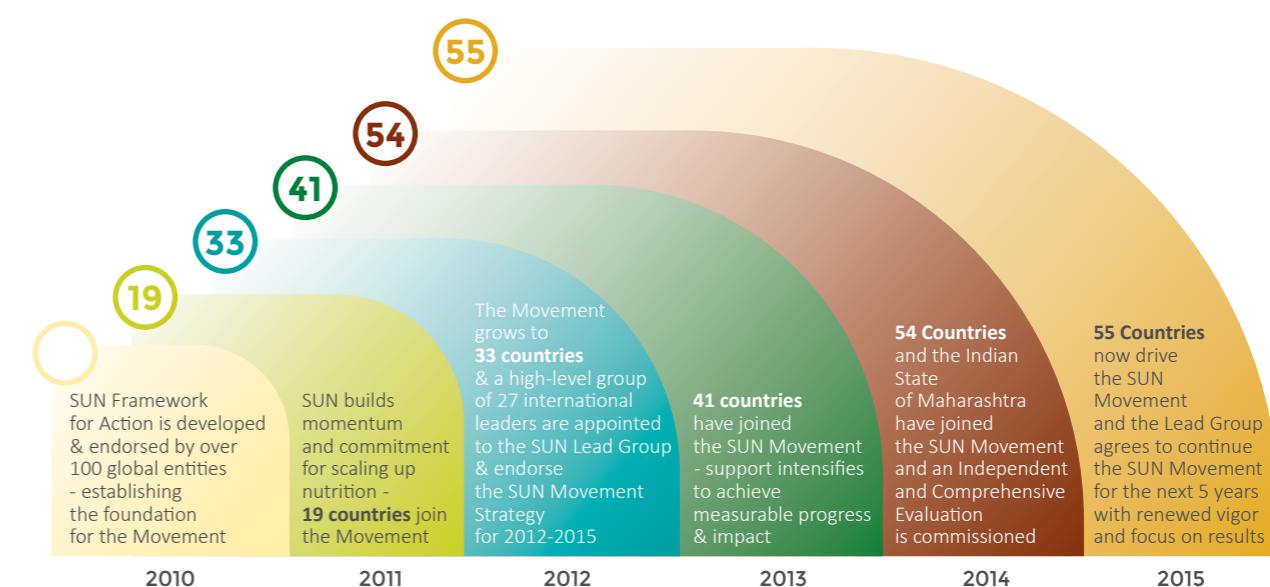
“ It's 6 o'clock, it's a Sunday. And you people are still rearing to go...You're not normal. It's a good thing. ”

Ertharin Cousins,
WFP Executive Director at the SUN Global Gathering,
November 2014

The SUN Movement continues to shine

55 countries and the Indian State of Maharashtra are now driving the SUN Movement. They are home to more than 85 million stunted children.⁴ Because of their commitment, millions of children have the chance of a better life.

35 Heads of State or Government have personally committed their governments to scale up nutrition. In a further 17 countries, ministers or senior government officials from the ministries of health, agriculture, planning and finance have committed. At a working level, SUN Countries engage in the SUN Movement through a nominated SUN Government Focal Point, who convenes a multi-stakeholder platform (MSP), comprised of a diverse set of stakeholders.

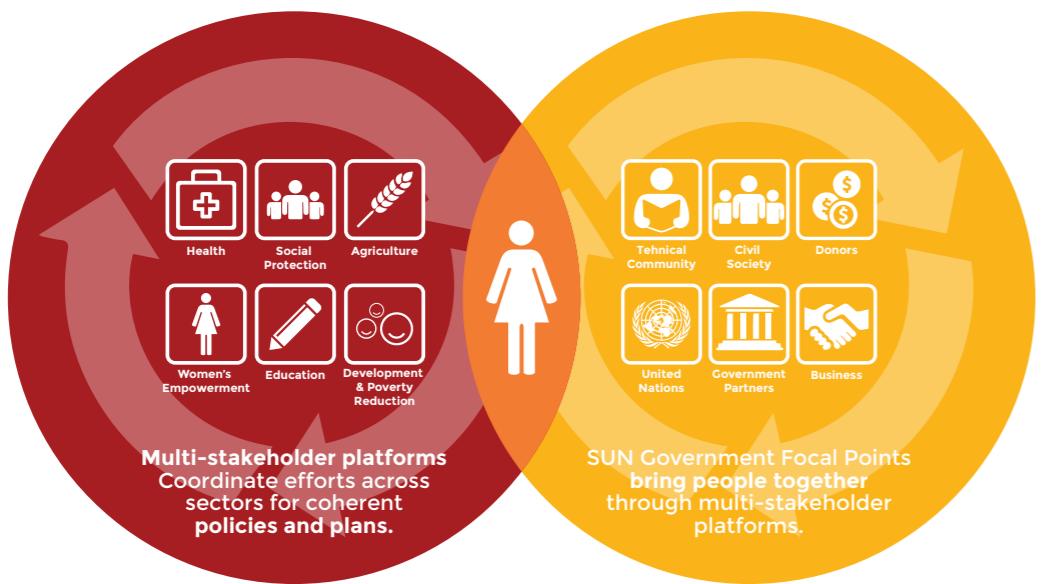


⁴ 2015 Revision of World Population Prospects, WHO-UNICEF-WB Joint Child Malnutrition Online Dissemination

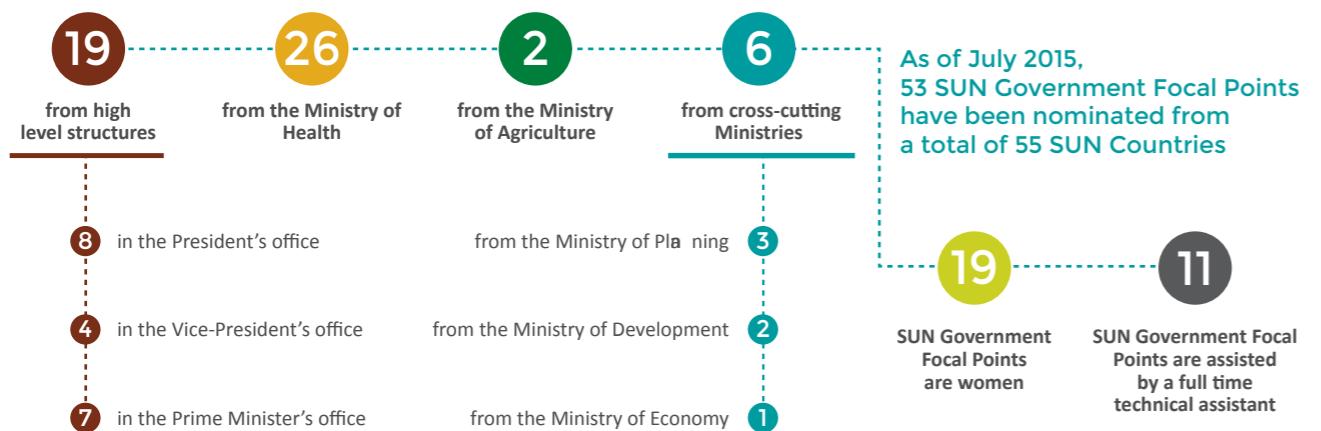
55 SUN Countries are driving the SUN Movement



Who are the SUN Government Focal Points?



The SUN Country Network is comprised of SUN Government Focal Points, who bring together key stakeholders from the United Nations agencies, civil society, business, donor, academic and other institutions. Their collaborative mission to defeat malnutrition forms the heart of the SUN Movement. The SUN Government Focal Points occupy senior positions in their respective governments, from high level coordinating offices such as the President and Prime Minister's Office, to key sectors such as health, planning, economy and agriculture. Together, they drive the momentum in the SUN Movement.



SUN Government Focal Points are at the forefront of elevating nutrition up the agenda in their countries and are coordinating the efforts of their nutrition communities. For many, 2015 was a critical year for further defining and understanding what key skills, leadership abilities and professional capacities are needed within MSPs, to foster partnerships and to lead in a challenging multi-stakeholder environment and to mitigate potential conflicts of interest.

How the SUN Country Network works together

In 2014-15, The SUN Country Network convened every two months via video and teleconference with the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS). The meetings were an opportunity to discuss country progress and delve into key themes which have emerged as priorities for SUN Countries.

| Thematic Focuses | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| SUN Country Network Meetings | The 16 th Meeting, 3 - 6 November 2014 234 Participants, 47 Countries | The contribution of nutrition specialists, science and academia to scaling up nutrition |
| | The 17 th Meeting, 26 January - 3 February 2015 251 participants, 47 countries | The SUN Movement Independent Comprehensive Evaluation (ICE) report and acceleration the efforts to report nutrition-relevant budget allocations |
| | The 18 th Meeting, 23-26 March 2015 255 participants, 43 countries | Business engagement in nutrition |
| | The 19 th Meeting, 18-22 May 2015 152 participants, 37 countries | Strengthening effective partnering in the SUN Movement |
| | The 20 th Meeting, 27-30 July 2015 194 participants, 41 countries | The SUN Movement Strategy and Roadmap, 2016-2020 |

These meetings of the SUN Country Network have fostered the cross fertilisation of experiences and innovations within regions and across continents. The thematic discussions have highlighted the capabilities and knowledge which exist in each SUN Country and have served as an important space for sharing, learning and solidarity amongst countries. They have also helped to catalyse a series of SUN Country Network led initiatives including:

- The establishment of **academic platforms for nutrition** in 14 SUN Countries
- The organisation of two workshops in the margins of the **Third Federation of African Nutrition Societies (FANUS)** in Arusha, Tanzania to explore the role of science in nutrition
- A SUN In Practice Brief on **Improving Access to Science for Results**
- The publication of nutrition **budget allocation estimates** in the Global Nutrition Report (GNR) for 30 SUN Countries as the result of four budget analysis workshops throughout 2015
- The first **SUN Business Network regional workshop** and publication of a **Guide to Business Engagement**
- The identification of key ingredients for sustaining effective and transparent scaling up nutrition as part of a **Functional Capacity Workshop in June in Nairobi**
- **Learning Route** exchange visits to Senegal and Peru involving stakeholders from 14 SUN Countries.

These initiatives directly support progress toward the four SUN Strategic Objectives and are where the real sharing and learning potential of the SUN Movement is realised. The lessons and findings of these initiatives are explored in greater detail in the chapters that follow.

Insights from the new SUN Government Focal Points

Throughout 2015, the SUN Movement has welcomed a number of new SUN Government Focal Points. They join an increasingly inter-connected network who convene, negotiate and share experiences to inform the actions needed for scaling up nutrition. As countries join the Movement, they report stronger coordination and alignment. The longer they contribute to the SUN Movement, the more they report that when different stakeholders combine their skills and resources, they achieve much more than if they work alone.

Their leadership, supported by the MSPs, is the reason why the SUN Movement continues to grow as a unique platform for sharing experiences and mobilising for results. They have led the process of collating and analysing the information which forms the SUN Movement's story of progress, outlined in these pages.

Snapshots from new SUN Country Focal Points



"In my new appointment as the SUN Focal Person for Kenya, I will commit to support all SUN Networks in the country to make their contribution and positively change the indicators for undernutrition, especially stunting and anaemia, which are off target according to the 2014 Global Nutrition Report."

Gladys Mugambi, Director of Nutrition in the Ministry of Health and SUN Government Focal Point, Kenya



"In my new appointment as the Acting SUN Focal Point for Malawi, I will ensure that the national multi-sectoral nutrition policy and strategic plan, the national monitoring and evaluation and web-based data base and the web-based financial tracking system is in place and rolled out."

Felix Pensulo Phiri, Director of Nutrition, Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS, Ministry of Health, Malawi



"The mindset and behaviour of nutrition practitioners itself must genuinely transform to facilitate a truly enabling environment for all stakeholders to commit to the fight against malnutrition. It is only if the nutrition "fraternity" open their "turf" to all those with a stake to freely play their role that any significant progress could be realised."

Tiisetso Elias, Regional Food and Nutrition Coordinating Officer (RFNCO), The Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office (FNCO), Prime Minister's Office, Lesotho



This [budget analysis] exercise enabled us to be aware of where nutrition allocations are and which sectors contribute to it so that we now know at which level, actions need to be taken to inform better plans."

Dr Bouraima Mouawiyatou, Chief of the nutrition department in the Ministry of Health in Togo



"I hope to bring the best of myself in this noble task of fighting against malnutrition. This is everyone's business and I appeal to all sectors, state and non-state, private sector and civil society, to join hands to solve this problem of malnutrition. Let us work together for a better future for our children!"

Holy Malala Raobelina, National Coordinator of the National Nutrition Office and SUN Government Focal Point, Madagascar



"Consistently, we are achieving results that help us achieve the overall goal – to reduce malnutrition and in the future eliminate the problems of hunger in the country."

Germán González, Secretary of SESAN and SUN Government Focal Point, Guatemala



"The Government of the Republic of Congo has committed to making stunting reduction a priority. Its engagement in fighting food insecurity and malnutrition is embodied in its commitment N°2 "Agriculture-led industrialisation" of the Social Programme "The path of the future", launched by the President of the Republic, His Excellency Denis Sassou Nguesso."

Sir Jean Baptiste ONDAYE, Minister and General Secretary of the President of the Republic of Congo; SUN Government Focal Point.



"In my new appointment as the SUN Focal person for Myanmar, I will initiate and launch the sub national Integrated Plan for Nutrition Improvement (IPNI) in coordination with SUN Network."

Dr. Soe Lwin Nyein, Director General, Department of Public Health, Ministry of Health, Republic of the Union of Myanmar



"Being a nutritionist working within the Ministry of Agriculture, I am convinced that we need to make all sectors and especially agriculture, more nutrition sensitive, by contextualising research into policy processes and the political economy to better characterise "enabling environments" for nutrition sensitive cross-sectoral planning and programming, and shape them into a sustained manner."

Tidimalo Beauty Rakgantswana (Interim SUN Technical Specialist), Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Research, Statistics & Policy Development, Botswana



"I am looking forward to take my country towards a nourished nation with the national commitment and the international support, in my new appointment as SUN focal person for Sri Lanka."

Mr. Kingsley Fernando Additional Secretary, Presidential Secretariat, Sri Lanka



"Our priorities are now the implementation of the Inter-sectoral Nutrition and Food Action Plan (PAINA), the dissemination of the National Nutrition and Food Policy (PNNA), and the implementation of Nutrition and Food Regional Committees (CRNA). This momentum is offering us significant opportunities for scaling up nutrition. The PNNA 2015 vision seems realistic and achievable to me."

Himed Makhlouf, PH.D Deputy Head of the National Centre for Nutrition and Food Technology (CNNTA), Chad

The way forward

As noted throughout the Independent Comprehensive Evaluation (ICE) of the SUN Movement and the subsequent responses from countries, the next phase of the SUN Movement must crucially emphasise the translation of political commitment into scaled up resources and interventions for immediate impact and sustainable transformations.

This will be a key challenge for the SUN Country Network and indeed the whole SUN Movement going forward, where the collective knowledge and experience from countries will need to be better harnessed and shared. The SUN Country Network has helped facilitate a rich and concerted knowledge exchange using the SUN Movement as its foundation for sharing and learning. Guided by this exchange, more practical guidance and support must be generated to help inform the paths countries choose to take.

The SUN Movement will continue to support SUN Government Focal Points as they strive to catalyse and coordinate country progress. Roles and responsibilities will be defined in the new SUN Movement Road Map 2016-2020, building on the existing wealth of knowledge and experience existing in the Movement.

Based on requests for support from the SUN Country Network, three thematic *Communities of Practice* have progressed throughout 2015 to ensure access to good practices, knowledge and technical support, are readily available.

"The Scaling up Nutrition Communities of Practice are groups of individuals with shared interests that come together in person or virtually to tell stories, to share and discuss problems and opportunities, discuss best practices, and talk over lessons learned and innovate to fill gaps" – definition agreed in June 2015, at a meeting with service providers to the SUN Movement. Derived from (Wenger, 1998; Wenger & Snyder 1999)

1. Policy and budget cycle management – from planning to accounting for results⁵

Supporting efforts made by governments and their partners to plan, cost and implement aligned actions for improved nutrition, will be a key thematic focus in 2016. With the leadership of the SUN Government Focal points, this *SUN Community of Practice* will help guide coordinated efforts by stakeholders and support the mobilisation of resources to address gaps and sustain results.

2. Social mobilisation, advocacy and communication (SMAC)

This *SUN Community of Practice* will continue to support multi-stakeholder SMAC efforts to advocate amongst policy makers, activate journalists and parliamentarians to champion nutrition and package nutrition messages for different parts of society. In 2016, through sharing SUN Movement wide good practices and access to technical support, the SUN Country Network can continue to sustain the enduring advocacy and communication which has been a key strength of the SUN Movement to date.

3. Functional capacities for coordination and effective scaling up of nutrition in action

Key areas for progress in the year ahead will focus on the specific attitudes and behaviours which are needed to guide multi-stakeholder engagement. The challenge of convening stakeholders from different sectors will be a focus and the key skills and leadership attributes needed to build trust, foster a transparent and collaborative environment and share knowledge – will be key pillars of support to the SUN Country Network.

Through these *SUN Communities of Practice*, the SUN Country Network Meetings, pro-active cross learning opportunities and innovative knowledge transfer tools, the SUN Country Network will continue facilitating multi-sector and multi-stakeholder action throughout 2016 – recognising everyone has a role to play.

⁵ Note: throughout 2014-15, another *SUN Community of Practice* existed focusing on the reliable monitoring of progress, evaluation of outcomes and demonstration of nutrition results. This has been integrated with the first *Community of Practice* to better capture the elements of the planning cycle.

The Global Nutrition Landscape

Throughout 2014-15, there has been unprecedented attention on nutrition and several key initiatives have reinforced the remarkable progress in SUN Countries. In November 2014, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) led the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), which focused global attention on nutrition. At the ICN2 the Global Nutrition Report (GNR) was officially launched kick-starting a renewed focus on data and evidence based advocacy. In April 2015, the Power of Nutrition financing fund was launched, unlocking up to \$1 billion of new private and public money. In June, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation announced \$776 million of new money for nutrition. The next month at the Financing For Development Conference in Ethiopia, the World Bank and Results 4 Development launched their assessment that \$42 billion additional financing is needed for 37 highest burden countries to reach the global stunting target, over the next 10 years. The King of Lesotho as the Official Nutrition Champion of the African Union (AU) also used the conference to launch the AU Nutrition Strategy.

The energy unleashed by these key initiatives will continue to play a vital role in shaping the nutrition landscape, galvanising momentum and transforming results in the coming year. There are multiple initiatives which are impacting the nutrition landscape and the list below is far from exhaustive.

The Second International Conference on Nutrition

The Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) was a high-level intergovernmental meeting that focused global attention on addressing malnutrition in all its forms. Over 2,200 participants attended the meeting, including representatives from more than 170 governments, 150 representatives from civil society and nearly 100 from the business community. The two main outcome documents—the *Rome Declaration on Nutrition* and the *Framework for Nutrition*—were endorsed by participating governments at the conference, committing world leaders to establishing national policies aimed at eradicating malnutrition and transforming food systems to make nutritious diets available to all. Throughout 2015, there was follow up to the ICN2 with further discussions through the relevant FAO and WHO Executive Board meetings, the Committee on World Food Security and via the committees linked to the UN General Assembly. These interactions are helping to define accountability mechanisms and support the implementation of key decisions that are defined in the *Rome Declaration*.

The Committee on World Food Security and the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition

The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) is an inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for all stakeholders to work together in a coordinated way to ensure food security and nutrition for all. The High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) was established in 2010 as the science-policy interface of the UN CFS. The HLPE aims to improve the robustness of policymaking by providing independent, evidence-based analysis and advice at the request of the CFS. The ICN2 Declaration calls for the UN system, including the CFS, to work more effectively together to support national and regional efforts as appropriate and enhance international cooperation and development assistance to accelerate progress in addressing malnutrition. This will be an opportunity to step up CFS work on nutrition from its 42nd session from October 2015 onwards.

The Sustainable Development Goal and Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda

The global context for nutrition in 2015 is marked by the negotiation of the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda, which will culminate in a UN Summit in New York from 25-27 September. Paving the way to the Summit have been a series of negotiations in New York where SUN Government Focal Points have been encouraged to engage with their liaisons to their country permanent representatives in New York. Looking beyond the specific goals and targets of the Post 2015 Development Agenda, the ‘means of implementation’ for the goals are essential and will be subject to negotiation. The International Conference on Financing for Development from 13-16 July in Addis Ababa was an important milestone with the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and a precursor to the political discussions and negotiations in New York.

Nutrition for Growth

The Nutrition for Growth (N4G) high-level event (2013) led to an unprecedented global commitment to tackle undernutrition with a commitment to help beat hunger and malnutrition around the globe, saving the lives of at least 1.7 million children and a pledge of over USD 23 billion. Signatories to the global N4G compact committed to ensuring that a framework is in place at both the country and the international level in order to make data readily available to citizens and stakeholders and to track progress publicly against all commitments made. The stage is set for world attention to turn once again to nutrition as world leaders agree to reconvene in Brazil around the 2016 Summer Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro.

Building the investment case and new financing

Significant global efforts have built on the initiative of SUN Countries who have analysed their national budgets, to estimate the additional cost of meeting the World Health Assembly Targets in 37 of the highest burden countries. In aggregate, it is estimated that the total additional investment required to scale up a proven package of high impact interventions to address stunting is \$49.6 billion over the next 10 years. Reaching the global target will involve ramped up commitment from countries and donors, and a global prioritisation and harmonisation of nutrition investments. The funding gap that currently exists can be closed through a coordinated effort to mobilise additional resources from national governments, traditional donor assistance, and new innovative financing mechanisms.

In April, the Power of Nutrition financing fund was launched, unlocking up to \$1 billion of new private and public money. In June, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation announced \$776 million of new money for nutrition. In July the Global Financing Facility in Support of Every Woman Every Child announced that \$12 billion in domestic and international, private and public funding has been mobilised to accelerate advancements in the health of women and children.

The Zero Hunger Challenge

The Zero Hunger Challenge is a call-to-action based on the UN Secretary General's vision of a world without hunger. It encourages decision makers to focus their attention further still on hunger, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. It has sought to create a ground swell of interest to further illuminate the critical importance of food and nutrition issues. There is currently no explicit architecture to the Zero Hunger Challenge; it is a vision and guiding beacon for top-level engagement and leadership and countries are meeting the challenge through their own country-led approaches, such as launching national plans or aligning pre-existing programmes with the vision and elements of the Challenge. One of the key elements of the Zero Hunger Challenge is zero stunting. The SUN Movement is one of the most tangible and specific efforts to achieve this, as well as address other nutrition issues which cut across all elements of the Challenge.

The African Union Nutrition Strategy

On 13 July, the African Union Commission launched the African Regional Nutrition Strategy (ARNS 2016-2025), a continental roadmap to enhance and promote nutrition in Africa. The strategy incorporates emerging nutrition concerns and sets clear targets, which includes the attainment of a 40 per cent reduction in stunting and a 5 per cent reduction in wasting among children under five years of age by 2025. The commission organised a side event as part of the Third Finance for Development Conference here in Addis Ababa jointly with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the World Food Program (WFP) and UNICEF advocating an increased investment in nutrition in order to “end all forms of malnutrition” as articulated in the post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme

In Africa, efforts to strengthen the contribution of the agriculture sector in reducing poverty are being galvanised through the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Framework for African Food Security, a programme of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD). While many CAADP National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans (NAFSIPs) have been prepared and include nutritional goals, coordinated actions remain essential to ensuring nutrition security. This gap is being addressed by NEPAD’s initiative to strengthen capacity for addressing nutrition in the formulation and implementation of NAFSIPs.

The Global Nutrition Report

The Global Nutrition Report has successfully filled a crucial gap in monitoring and accountability for nutrition. Presenting trends and progress coupled with case studies – it has become a critical advocacy tool for the nutrition community. It has helped provide a comprehensive authoritative overview of the status of nutrition both on a global scale and at the country level with a robust review and analysis of data to interpret progress towards malnutrition reduction in general and towards agreed World Health Assembly and the Nutrition for Growth targets. The SUN Movement Secretariat and the SUN Networks have supported the development of the report, including facilitating the tracking of progress against N4G commitments in 2014 and with domestic resource allocation analysis in 2015.

Chapter

2



Country Transformations

Key Messages

- 2015 is the turning point where the galvanising strength of the SUN Movement, now needs to transform lives
- Institutional transformations are fundamental for effective scale up and are at the core of the SUN Movement's Strategic Objectives
- Many SUN Countries, such as including Benin, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe⁶ are reporting significant drops in stunting, but there is no time for complacency
- The reality of estimating the cost of scaling up nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive allocations is challenging, but SUN Countries are leading by example

“ Our experience in scaling up nutrition convinces us that it is within our hands and means to halve global malnutrition and eventually reverse it. ”

President of the United Republic of Tanzania,
His Excellency, Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete

Overview

This chapter reflects on the transformations unfolding in countries across the SUN Movement. It draws from the experiences of SUN Countries and how national governments are working with civil society, donors, business, UN agencies and others to invigorate commitment, increase coordination, align plans and resources and deliver actions to improve nutrition.

Drawing from the 2015 SUN Self-Assessment Exercise which reflect on the period from May 2014-May 2015, the SUN Country Network meetings, country-to-country exchanges, bilateral communications and the *Communities of Practice*, this chapter distills the significant transformations taking place as measured against the SUN Movement's Strategic Objectives. 43 countries⁷ in the SUN Movement undertook the 2015 Self-Assessment Exercise. The remaining 12 countries were assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS) and validated by countries.

Results from the exercise and the progress reported by SUN Countries throughout 2014-15, shows that the strong sense of community the Movement has nurtured, is palpable. Diverse nutrition stakeholders have increasingly united behind common goals and the sheer amount of enthusiasm and energy for improving nutrition has never before been so tangible. 2015 is the turning point where the galvanising strength of the SUN Movement, now needs to transform lives.

Impact lies at the core of the SUN Movement, but nutrition indicators are not the whole story. There is a fundamental drive in SUN Countries to understand and communicate how effective systems are supporting the eradication of malnutrition. This push to build an enabling environment is key to the SUN Movement. SUN Countries are demonstrating how to bring diverse stakeholders together, what laws and policies are supporting improved nutrition, increasingly how to better align actions and how to more efficiently and effectively fund nutrition transformations. These elements form the foundations of the SUN Movement's Strategic Objectives.

⁶ Reported progress from SUN Countries named above have been validated by the UNICEF, WHO, and the World Bank Joint Malnutrition Estimates group.

⁷ See Annex: Monitoring Progress in the SUN Movement - 2015 for further information on the monitoring process. See Country Profiles for individual country progress information.

Strategic Objective 1: Sustained Political Commitment and Establishment of Functioning Multi-stakeholder Platforms

The creation of an enabling political environment, with strong in-country leadership, and a shared space (multi-stakeholder platforms) where different sectors and stakeholders align their activities and take joint responsibility for scaling up nutrition

Strategic Objective 2: Endorsement of National Nutrition Policies That Incorporate Best Practices

The establishment and endorsement of policies that incorporate best practices for scaling up proven interventions, including the adoption of laws, with a specific focus on the interests and needs of women given their multiple roles within society

Strategic Objective 3: Alignment of Actions Across Sectors and among Stakeholders

The alignment and effective implementation of actions around high-quality and well-costed country plans based on agreed results frameworks and mutual accountability among stakeholders

Strategic Objective 4: Increased Resources for Nutrition and Demonstration of Results

The mobilisation of increased financial resources directed at the implementation of plans by multiple sectors and stakeholders in a coherent and aligned manner, and the demonstration of results.

Since its inception in 2010, the SUN Movement has helped create a space for interaction between SUN Countries and an increasingly diverse set of stakeholders, reflecting the diverse tactics needed to fight malnutrition.

Strong national movements have emerged which are taking their own country-led approach and putting the systems in place that will effectively address their unique challenges. There is no one size fits all approach. To meet their challenges, stakeholders have organised themselves into support networks which often include civil society, the UN system, donors and business to collaborate with governments through a Multi-stakeholder Platform (MSP).

Increasingly, SUN Countries are reaching out to groups such as parliamentarians, journalists, scientists and academics in a bid to create the enabling environment needed to comprehensively tackle malnutrition.

The reality of estimating the cost of scaling up nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive allocations is challenging, but SUN Countries are leading by example. 30 SUN Countries analysed nutrition-relevant allocations across their entire government budgets, classifying them in nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive categories and assigning weights in terms of how nutrition-relevant they were. In a series of four regional workshops in Thailand, Uganda, Guatemala and Cote d'Ivoire, they came together in multi-stakeholder delegations in a first step to collectively trouble-shoot this work as a Movement and share experiences.

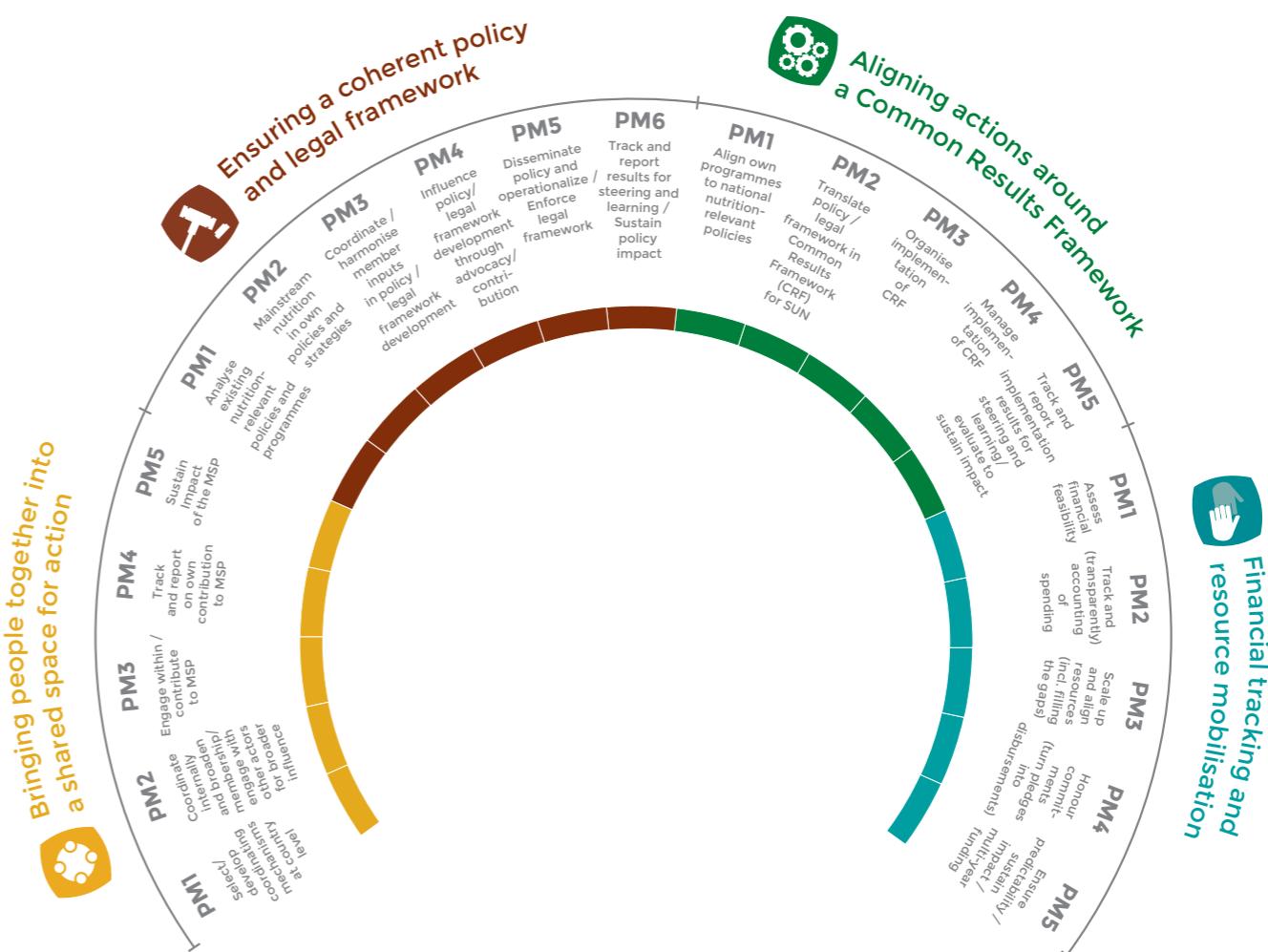
Informed by SUN Country efforts, at the *Financing For Development Conference* in Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia, the global nutrition community estimated that an additional \$49.6 billion on top of current funding for nutrition is needed to meet the World Health Assembly Target for stunting. It is clear that the commitment and awareness that the SUN Movement has activated, will need to meet this challenge.

The following four sections of the SUN Movement Annual Progress Report, examines progress in SUN Countries and analyses the trends emerging as countries strive to shape the future of nutrition. Through highlighting the key evolutions, extracting country cases studies and focusing on insights from country and network stakeholders, it aims to frame how these processes are supporting effective change.

The progress documented in this report draws from the SUN Movement Monitoring Evaluation Framework developed in 2013. It assesses progress by gauging how SUN Countries and SUN Networks are adapting their behaviours to deliver on the four strategic objectives. Monitoring progress in the SUN Movement using self-assessments by countries helps national multi-stakeholder platforms to assess – and then improve – their effectiveness. SUN Countries report that the self-assessment process helps national stakeholders to reflect on collective progress, define ways to continuously improve their contributions and to be mutually accountable for their actions.

In 2016 and beyond, accountability will need to be further strengthened throughout the SUN Movement, with clear roles and responsibilities articulated. The Global Nutrition Report (GNR) will support this focus and continue playing an essential role in monitoring the impact of actions.

The Four SUN Processes and related Progress Markers



2.1 Strategic Objective One: Progress Towards Sustaining Political Commitment and Establishing Functioning Multi-stakeholder Platforms

Key Messages

- SUN Countries are proving that political commitment is a critical step for galvanising concerted action
- As countries join the SUN Movement, multi-sector efforts are catalysed
- Multi-stakeholder platforms are broadening in membership, driving deeper engagement and sustaining impact
- There are increasingly concerted efforts to engage academics, parliamentarians, business, media, traditional and religious leaders
- Countries are increasingly decentralising engagement for scaling up nutrition
- Learning, sharing and building key skills and competencies will be crucial to sustaining multi-stakeholder engagement

“ Multi-stakeholder platforms (MSP) increase the visibility of nutrition and people's awareness of its significance. Firstly, if there are parliamentarians and non-governmental partners in the MSP, they can stimulate public debate and influence the agenda of different political parties. Secondly, when they include development partners, and businesses, the opportunities for mobilising financial and technical resources for nutrition, are increased. MSPs are spaces for sharing experiences and learning lessons. They can facilitate information exchange, transparency of action and mutual accountability. **”**

David Nabarro, Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Food Security and Nutrition and SUN Movement Coordinator

Overview

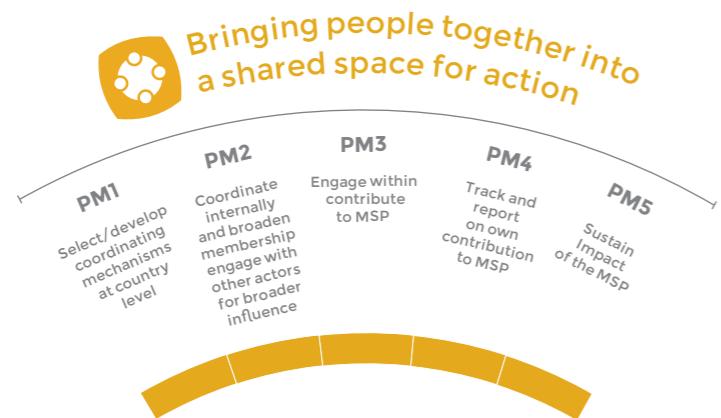
Throughout 2014-15, SUN Countries continued to prove that high-level political commitment is a critical ingredient for galvanising concerted action amongst key ministries, encouraging coordination and driving nutrition higher up the policy agenda.

This political environment is the backroom mechanics which help drive the nutrition policies, programs and interventions. Leadership is proving to be a critical foundation for creating the political space where SUN Government Focal Points, supported by national MSPs, can maneuver and make progress.

Through efforts to create shared spaces – where government officials and stakeholders collaborate – SUN Countries are reporting increasing alignment, stronger partnerships and a joint approach to action.

The Independent Comprehensive Evaluation (ICE) acknowledged that the SUN Movement's influential advocacy has helped catapult nutrition on the global agenda and reinforced country-level efforts to advocate, communicate and mobilise. The ICE also noted that the SUN Movement's progress is reflected in the rapid growth of national SUN Movements.

Building on this, the 2015 Self-Assessment Exercise shows that great strides have been made in building trust, coordinating multiple stakeholders and diversifying partnerships. However more work is needed to translate this good will into practical action – such as enhancing implementation systems, alignment of efforts, monitoring of progress and demonstration of achievements.



The achievements and findings

Presidents, prime ministers, first ladies and senior ministers have spearheaded high level nutrition events in 34 SUN Countries throughout 2014-15. These engagements provided opportunities to launch national nutrition plans, encourage commitments, create mass awareness through the media and unite stakeholders.

High level political commitment in SUN Countries is supporting coordination amongst government ministries and is helping to give advocates a window of opportunity for entering into meaningful debate and forging successful partnerships. The SUN Government Focal Point is instrumental in converting this commitment into effective multi-stakeholder partnerships for nutrition, as they collaborate with relevant ministries, civil society, business, donors and UN agencies.

High level nutrition champions nominated by SUN Countries, from all walks of life with the power, charisma, intelligence and passion, have been identified and are raising their voices in 30 SUN Countries. These individuals are members of parliament, thought leaders, first ladies, presidents, prime ministers, celebrities and high profile advocates with the networks to win hearts and minds.

Snapshots of high level nutrition champions during national nutrition moments



Cambodia makes a landmark multi-stakeholder and multi-sector declaration on nutrition

On 3 March 2015, Cambodia's National Conference on Nutrition was opened by H.E. Deputy Prime Minister Yim Chhay Ly. Participants endorsed a Declaration on Nutrition which acknowledges improvements made and the journey ahead. The National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (2014 – 2018) highlighted in the declaration was launched by Prime Minister Hun Sen in 2014.



Kenya Nutrition Symposium – stepping up commitment and stepping up action

On 18 February 2015, the Government of Kenya hosted a two day National Nutrition Symposium in Nairobi to 'step up commitments to scale up nutrition in Kenya'. The guest of honor, First Lady, Margaret Kenyatta, in her new role as the country's Nutrition Champion, welcomed efforts.

"This multi-sectoral programme marks a significant shift in Kenya's approach to tackling malnutrition in the country. The Government of Kenya welcomes the fact that our partners have made a commitment to work together to help build the resilience of Kenya's most vulnerable communities."

Margaret Kenyatta, First Lady, Kenya



Sierra Leone revamps their plan and pursues food and security nutrition for all

On 2 July 2015, Sierra Leone's Vice President, Victor Bockarie Foh, launched the Food and Nutrition Security Implementation (FNSI).

"Our membership of the Global Scaling Up Nutrition Movement in the past two years witnessed considerable gains. Our Scale Up Nutrition plans were well underway until last year when Ebola struck with its horrible toll on all facets of society, especially the health sector. However, the Ebola epidemic only slowed our progress, but it has never wiped out our determination and commitment to building a healthy and prosperous Sierra Leone. Food and nutrition security is certainly one endeavor we will pursue without relenting, because, it is a significant dimension of our economic and human development. Our resolve to attain prosperity shall therefore be without hindrance."



Success for Chad's first national forum on nutrition

Under the authority of the President, The Prime Minister of Chad inaugurated the country's first national forum on nutrition and food in N'Djamena from 28 to 30 April 2015. Along with 350 delegates, roles and responsibilities in the National Nutrition and Food Policy (PNNA) and its Intersectoral Nutrition and Food Action Plan (PAINA) were discussed. 11 champions of nutrition, including the Minister of Health, were identified across sectors and a network of scientists for the SUN Movement in Chad was created.

As countries join the SUN Movement, multi-sector efforts are catalysed and diversified

The 2015 SUN Self-Assessment exercise shows that the longer a country is in the SUN Movement, the stronger the coordination, effectiveness and alignment of efforts. For countries that have been members of the SUN Movement for four years, there has been significant progress reported, demonstrating that multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral working is becoming the new normal.

SUN Countries are reporting increasing levels of engagement within their multi-stakeholder platforms, suggesting that participation in the SUN Movement helps strengthen country partnerships. Multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) meet regularly, using the Country Network Meetings organised by the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS) every two months as a key moment for reflection and sharing.

SUN Countries also reported increased contributions from networks within their MSPs as roles and responsibilities become clearer. MSPs are also expanding and diversifying across the Movement, with concerted efforts to engage the private sector, parliamentarians, journalists and academics.

49 SUN countries have established platforms that bring together different sectors of government along with other stakeholders. **27** MSPs are situated in high-level bodies, with **14** at the Prime Ministerial level, **5** at the Vice Presidential Level and **1** is an independent body. **13** are in key ministries including **11** in the Ministry of Health and **2** in the Ministry of Agriculture. **5** MSPs are in cross-cutting ministries including **3** in the Ministry of Planning and **2** in the Ministry of Development. A further **4** are based in independent bodies. **28** MSPs are assisted by a Secretariat. **22** countries have established MSPs at the district level, and **10** more countries are in the process of doing so.

Development partner conveners have been nominated in **37** countries (a bilateral donor, the World Bank or both). The UN is involved in MSPs in the majority of SUN Countries and UN REACH are providing support to seventeen countries. At least **39** countries have established Civil Society Alliances which are actively contributing. Businesses are engaged in the platforms of **29** countries while **10** countries have established business networks. **25** countries involve senior scientists in their MSPs. Some SUN Countries are working to formalise new networks, and are increasingly engaging with different audiences to achieve objectives. **25** countries are now reporting they are engaging parliamentarians and at least **10** are actively involving the media.

SUN Country Close Ups



Cameroon

Since 2013, Cameroon has had a network of members of parliament for the fight against malnutrition. Given the name "Root of life", today it has 49 members who work to scale up nutrition in their outreach activities with the authorities and local populations.

The network's 2015 action plan is based on three priorities: raising the awareness and encouraging the commitment of all, strengthening governmental activity and the application of existing legislation on nutrition.

In partnership with UNICEF and the Network of Journalists who are Friends of Children (REJAE), the members of parliament organised a two-day seminar in May 2005 with other members of parliament and media figures from eight African countries. Field visits and an exchange meeting at the National Assembly with food companies on monitoring the implementation of legislation governing the marketing of breast-milk substitutes and food fortification, will help finalise the action plan.



Ghana

Ghana joined the SUN Movement in March 2011 and the Ghana SUN Academic Platform has been active since 2013. The Platform is a non-profit network of 10 nutrition researchers from various Universities with a demonstrated passion for contributing to national level action to scaling up nutrition in the country. The Platform is an active member of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) and enables the use of best available evidence to ensure that relevant ministries, agencies and departments of the Government, have the knowledge and capacity to integrate nutrition objectives and strategies into their sector plans.

At the national level, the members have been instrumental in the drafting, finalisation, and validation of the National Nutrition Policy and institutional capacity building processes. At the global level, the platform works in collaboration with the other societies (African Nutrition Society, Federation of African Nutrition Societies, and International Union of Nutritional Sciences). Recently, the platform partnered with the EVIDENT Network to build national capacity on conducting systematic reviews to inform nutrition policy formulation and implementation. Moving forward, the Ghana SUN Academic Platform aims to inspire more academic platforms from SUN Countries that will create opportunities for networking and sharing of experiences across countries.

Snapshots of SUN Movement sharing and learning

Throughout 2014-15, SUN Countries confronted the challenges associated with working in effective partnerships, with multiple stakeholders, behind the objective of improving nutrition.

During the 16th meeting of the SUN Country Network, the need to better access technical expertise from nutrition scientists and academics in a more systematic manner was expressed. SUN Countries shared their experiences of working with academic institutions and scientists. Academics and scientists are part of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) in most SUN Countries and at least four countries have established specific academic platforms. 14 SUN Countries report they are establishing academic platforms. These conversations were further explored with the scientific and academic community at the 2014 SUN Global Gathering and in 2015, key thinkers from across SUN Countries were interviewed to find ways of increasing awareness of the critical role the scientific community plays in generating evidence for informed policy and practice. In May 2015, the SMS along with EVIDENT organised two workshops at the Third Federation of African Nutrition Societies (FANUS) conference in Arusha, Tanzania. Perspectives and experience was gathered from the research community on how best to develop this work in the next phase of the SUN Movement. These efforts serve as the basis for a recently released *SUN In Practice Brief-Improving Access to Science for Results*, which includes experiences from Ethiopia, Benin, Tanzania, Ghana, Pakistan and Costa Rica. This initiative seeks to share lessons from how SUN Countries are increasing the contribution of science to their national nutrition objectives through strengthening and coordinating existing networks and associations.

A two year SUN Movement-wide exercise on Preventing and Managing Conflicts of Interest (CoI), facilitated by the Geneva Social Observatory, came to a close in February 2015, which further cemented the SUN Principles of Engagement as an essential guiding beacon. 15 SUN Countries took part in the process where a *Reference Note and Toolkit* were developed to assist prevention, identification, management and monitoring of CoI in the SUN Movement.

During the 18th meeting of the SUN Country Network focusing on business engagement, 29 SUN Countries requested further support in establishing business networks or strengthening existing platforms. In response to requests for support, the SUN Business Network also created a *Guide to Business Engagement*, which is being rolled out in English, French and Spanish through three regional workshops. The SUN Business Network held its first regional workshop in June 2015, bringing together 19 SUN Countries from Eastern and Southern Africa, and over 120 participants.

Following this exchange, a workshop on focusing on Effective Engagement for Scaling Up Nutrition was held in Nairobi, Kenya, which examined the barriers to effective partnerships building on the lessons learnt from the CoI exercise. Participants acknowledged that their Common Results Frameworks (CRF) are a key instrument for building consensus amongst stakeholders. Participants mobilised behind agreed key ingredients for sustaining effective and transparent engagement for scaling up nutrition. These included trust building, leadership development, support for transparency and knowledge sharing.

Over the course of 2014, two Learning Routes were held in Peru and Senegal bringing together 40 representatives of national multi-stakeholder platforms from 14 SUN countries from Africa, Asia and Latin America. SUN Government Focal Points, civil society and the private sector collaborated in the planned journeys which aimed to building multi-stakeholder capacities in knowledge management, learning, network and promotion of South-South cooperation.

Please refer to Pg. 67 for an in depth summary of these processes and how functional capacities are being supported across the SUN Movement.

Building a Culture of Effective Partnering

Insight from Geraldine Murphy, Director of Business Partnerships for Nutrition, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)

Partnering with business

In order to engage businesses to play a genuinely meaningful and constructive role in improving nutrition, there are three key elements to embrace.

Firstly, we can take steps to better understand the perspective of businesses. This means when talking with businesses being aware of their level of understanding on nutrition. Some companies, particularly in the food sector, have expertise and awareness of nutrition issues and want to advance nutrition with partners from other sectors. But for some businesses, nutrition may not be on their radar yet and having the right tools and the right language to get their attention is important. Get down to basics.

Secondly, identify an entry point. We can do more to articulate the importance of nutrition for business, such as having healthier workforce population leading to greater productivity or creating new markets for nutritious products. Although it often makes us uncomfortable to acknowledge the profit motives of businesses, the reality is that the only way that companies will take action in a long-term sustainable way is if there is a commercially convincing argument. And let's acknowledge that profit and improved nutrition outcomes are not opposed. They can be achieved simultaneously.

Lastly, we need to communicate clearly to business about how they can best support national nutrition objectives.

Partnering with businesses is not as simple as just getting them on-board. We know that there are big risks involved. Yet, simply ruling out any partnerships with business can be quite limiting. It means that governments don't have access to the expertise, technology and innovation that business can bring and it also means that they are not effectively working with the actors that the majority of people get their food from.

It is possible to carefully manage the risks that go along with dealing with businesses. In particular, by ensuring that governments get the neutral, objective advice that it needs to be able to engage effectively with business.

Building better partnerships with all stakeholders

Partnerships are essential to achieving nutrition objectives. Although all partnerships are different, there are some key ways to establish and maintain successful partnerships with all stakeholders.

- It's important to clearly identify the objective of the partnership, as well as what each stakeholder wants to get out of the partnership. If there aren't clear, open and transparent incentives for everyone to be around that table, then people are going to become disengaged.
- Acknowledge any conflicts of interest and decide how to deal with them within the partnership. Agree on a problem solving process within the partnership so that any problems can be dealt with fairly and without bias.
- Ensure stakeholders can be held accountable for their contributions. Having a strong political champion meaningfully involved can help because it strengthens the incentive to be accountable by all stakeholders.
- Make sure multi-stakeholder platforms have the right mix of people – leaders, visionaries as well as people with the skills to transform the vision into reality.
- Don't forget about dissemination and communication. Nutrition should be seen as a unifying issue that brings together all the various stakeholders in a concerted effort. Continuous awareness-raising is key.

What's next?

As noted in the ICE, the SUN Movement has been tremendously successful in casting a spotlight on nutrition and the multi-pronged approach required to improve it. Yet demonstrating impact is still a work in progress. Indeed collaboration is not an end in itself and efforts to effectively scale up the capacity of institutions and individuals will be crucial.

SUN Government Focal Points have clearly stated the lack of technical, functional and financial capacity within national and local MSPs limits their effectiveness. As MSPs in SUN Countries drive deeper engagement, decentralise their outreach and become more ambitious and inclusive, 2016 will be a critical year for supporting the development of functional and technical capacities. These are the building blocks for achieving the transformations needed to eliminate malnutrition.

The 2016-2020 SUN Movement Strategy and Road Map will capture innovative ways of building capabilities and outline Movement wide roles and responsibilities. Moving forward, a key challenge for the SUN Movement will also be sustaining and building political commitment. Civil society, including parliamentarians, journalists and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) have a key role to play in persistently keeping nutrition front and centre as a fundamental development issue. Continued engagement and rising momentum is needed now more than ever.

The demand for skills and 'know-how' for effectively engaging private sector has never been stronger in the SUN Movement. Building a culture of effective partnering, with a strong approach to preventing and managing Col, will help guide the way as countries increase their outreach. Similarly the increasing civil society, scientist and academia, donor and UN agency efforts are leading to increased interest in how to build productive and resilient partnerships. The SUN Movement Principles of Engagement provide a guiding beacon, but challenges still remain. Ensuring MSPs and individuals have the capacities to identify and negotiate these conflicts, will be critical for results going forward.

The **SUN Community of Practice focusing on policy and budget cycle management** will share experiences on how the collective work of planning, implementing, and monitoring of actions, in partnership, can help strengthen an effective culture of partnering amongst MSPs. The Movement will strive to harness the lessons learned, for the benefit of all SUN countries, and document the experiences of multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and multi-level approaches.

The **SUN Community of Practice focusing on social mobilisation, advocacy and communication** will ramp up its support for ensuring advocacy and communication efforts are clear, urgent and compelling to sustain momentum at political levels and to illustrate nutrition as a fundamental issue of life and future wellbeing – for all. Continuing to demonstrate the ambitions, achievement and energy unleashed by the SUN Movement into the post 2015 era, will strengthen unity and resolve going forward.

The **SUN Community of Practice focusing on the functional capacities for coordination and effective scaling up of nutrition** has been underway throughout 2015. Together with key academics, civil society, private sector partners, UN agencies and donors – the Community will focus on the key skills and leadership attributes needed to build trust, foster a transparent and collaborative environment and share knowledge. The October 2015 SUN Movement Global Gathering will be a key moment for examining what's worked to date and where to go from here.

2.2 Strategic Objective Two: Progress Towards Endorsing National Nutrition Policies That Incorporate Best Practice

Key Messages

- Having the right evidence based policies and plans in place, in line with national priorities, can lead the way
- The right to adequate food and nutrition underpins the SUN Movement
- Advocacy in support of national policies and legislation surged in 2015 as did efforts to disseminate and operationalise policies
- SUN Countries are increasingly tracking and reporting results for effective Movement wide sharing and learning
- SUN Countries are updating their nutrition policies, integrating nutrition sensitive outcomes into multi-sectoral policies and establishing legal and institutional processes acknowledging that nutrition is everyone's business
- Women's empowerment and equity are the key

“ We will not have success unless we realise the gender dimensions of nutrition and the importance of the empowerment of women and that women are absolutely essential to this Movement. ”

Mary Robinson, President of the Mary Robinson Foundation
- Climate Justice (MRFCJ) and Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General
to the Great Lakes Region of Africa, SUN Movement Lead Group,
at the SUN Movement Global Gathering 2014

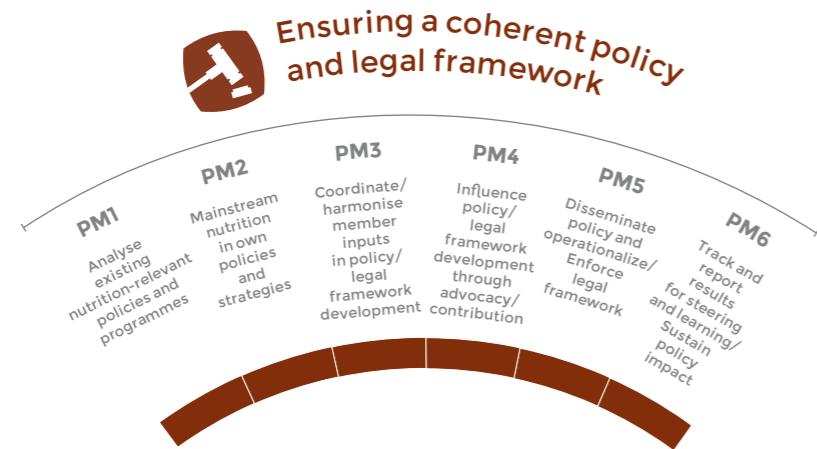
Overview

Throughout 2014-15, SUN Countries continued to establish, update and endorse policies that incorporate best practices for scaling up proven nutrition interventions. This included the adoption of laws, with a focus on women and girls, noting their central importance as agents of change.

Policies, laws and institutions have a key role to play in enabling and implementing effective nutrition interventions at scale. Through its participatory approach, the 2015 SUN Movement Self-Assessment Exercise stimulated reflection among stakeholders on how they can strengthen coordinated action on nutrition.

In 2015, SUN Countries reported significant progress in building a coherent legal and policy framework which enables effective governance to scale up nutrition behind the government's objectives. SUN Countries increasingly disseminated and communicated policies, backed by advocacy strategies. They also reported more mechanisms in place to operationalise and enforce legislation such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes, Maternity Leave, Food Fortification, the Right to Food, salt iodisation and the Codex Alimentarius, among others.

SUN Countries are reporting that such frameworks are helping to reduce duplication and improve accountability. Increasingly, SUN Countries are proving that having evidence based policies and plans in place can help guide the political momentum and good will that exists for improving nutrition in SUN Countries.



*Note: These are the constitutions containing explicit provisions relating to the right to food; OR These constitutions protect the right to food implicitly, through broader provisions dealing with the right to an adequate standard of living, as well as through provisions on either social security or worker's rights - or both, cumulatively, providing a high degree of protection of the right to food. The protection thus afforded may be in one or several sections of the Constitution.

The achievements and findings

The 2015 SUN Self-Assessment Exercise reveals that the longer countries are in the SUN Movement, the more likely they are to establish evidence-based nutrition policies and legislation that supports implementation. SUN Countries are updating their nutrition policies, integrating nutrition sensitive outcomes into multi-sectoral policies and establishing legal and institutional processes acknowledging that nutrition is everyone's business.

The most noteworthy progress in 2015 is the extent to which countries report that dissemination and operationalisation of their policies and plans, is improving. It is clear that social mobilisation, advocacy and communication (SMAC) strategies are playing a support role in amplifying these efforts. 20 SUN Countries report they now have national SMAC strategies in place.

It is also important to note that dissemination of legislation and policies is fundamental to preventing conflicts of interest among a wide range of stakeholders. In 2015, the majority of SUN Countries reported having no emerging cases where conflict of interest (CoI) is creating challenges, which could be attributed to the dissemination of policies which help create clarity amongst nutrition stakeholders. However, there is recognition that formal reporting systems for such cases of conflict of interest are needed. Seven SUN Countries have reported a conflict of interest has been identified within or outside their MSP.

Throughout 2014-15, the contribution of scientists and academics came to the fore, with 27 countries now involving senior scientists in their MSPs and the 14 SUN Countries establishing academic platforms. Key events such as the Third Federation of African Nutrition Societies (FANUS) conference in Arusha, Tanzania, helped to share ways the scientific community is supporting evidence based nutrition policies and legislation.

Snapshots of learning and sharing

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Bangladesh | The National Nutrition Policy (NNP) has been drafted with multiple stakeholders and has been endorsed by the Cabinet. A draft National Nutrition Communication and Advocacy Strategy has been developed. |
| Kyrgyzstan | Joint efforts of state authorities, international organisations and civil society have led to the adoption of Law # 54 on 'Insertion of Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic 'On Fortification of Baking Flour'. |
| Mozambique | The five year plan for the Government of Mozambique (2015-2019) Plano Quinquenal do Governo (PQG) approved by the Parliament includes specific areas for nutrition action. An Advocacy and Communication Plan was adopted with the motto 'Nutrition is Development, a Commitment to All'. |
| Myanmar | The new National Social Protection Strategy endorsed by the President prioritises nutrition and includes provision for women and children. The new multi-sectoral Myanmar National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition Security (MNAPFNS) with a 10-year vision has been developed. |
| Comores | The Union of Comoros enacted a Law on Marketing and distribution of Breast-Milk Substitutes (Act N14-010, 21 April 2014). A 2015-2019 "growth of accelerated sustainable development" strategy was been adopted in July 2014, outlining the role of each sector in scaling up nutrition. |
| DRC | The new national nutrition policy that followed a study of existing policies and programs has been validated in 2013 and is being widely disseminated. |
| Costa Rica | The new national Government (2014- 2018) has included nutrition as a priority into the health section of its National Development Plan. |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Cote d'Ivoire updated its 2010 National Nutrition Policy and elaborated a Multi-sectoral National Nutrition Plan 2016-2020. |
| Ethiopia | In Ethiopia, the draft of maternity protection law for 90 days of maternity leave is awaiting approval. |
| Sierra Leone | With support of the parliamentary committees (Health, Agriculture, Gender, and Education), parliament is accelerating the enactment of pro-nutrition legislation. The National Food and Nutrition Policy was validated and launched in June 2015. |
| Swaziland | The National Nutrition Policy (NNP) has been drafted and is awaiting endorsement by Parliament. The revised Public Health Act (to be endorsed) incorporates the Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes. |

Women and girl's empowerment in SUN Countries

Women play a decisive role in the food security, health and nutrition of their families and this should be taken into account in the design and targeting of all food security and nutrition actions. While the determinants of good nutrition and health are complex, there are several areas where changes to policy, legislation and planning can play a critical role in empowering women to act as key agents of change for improved nutrition. These include:

- protecting girl children from early marriage and pregnancy
- safeguarding and increasing women's access to, and control over, incomes and other resources
- exploring innovative approaches to reducing women's time constraints
- enhancing women's understanding of good nutrition
- increasing women's involvement in decision making at all levels.

| Being a Child Mother | | |
|--|---|--|
| Why does this matter for Nutrition? | Affects: | Affects: |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body weight • Height growth • Stocks of Iron • Stocks of Fat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education achievement • Work status and income • Fertility choices • Autonomy |
| Increases risks of poorer birth outcomes and higher risks of complications and mortality in mothers and children | | |

The importance of eliminating child marriage and adolescent pregnancy is key to ensuring every girl and woman can reach her full potential. Being a child mother slows and stunts the growth of a girl. It reduces education potential and future life opportunities – such as employment. Evidence shows that child mothers and their newborn children have increased risks of complications and mortality.⁸

The role of women as small holder farmers and food producers is also critical. Women make important contributions to the agricultural and rural economies of all regions of the world – with women comprising at least 50% of the labour force in Asia and Africa⁹. Rural women often manage complex households and pursue multiple livelihood strategies. Their activities can include producing agricultural crops, tending animals, processing and preparing food, working for wages in agricultural or other rural enterprises, collecting fuel and water, engaging in trade and marketing, caring for family members and maintaining their homes. When women have more control over household resources, families are healthier, better educated, and have more access to more nutritious foods.

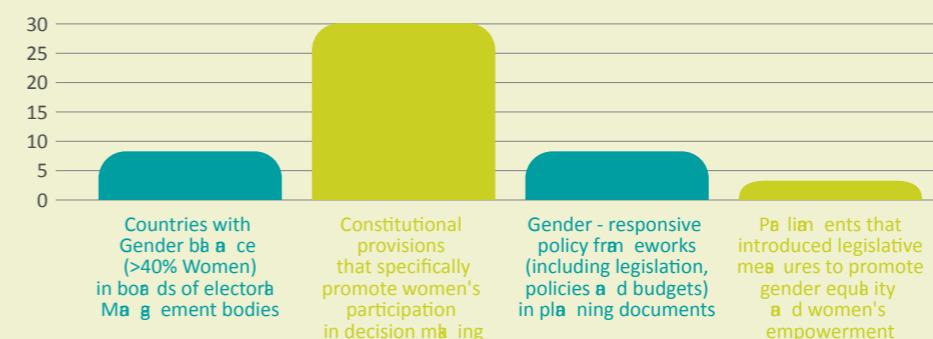
What's needed

1. Sustained political commitment at all levels of government to addressing the structural problems that prevent women and girls' human rights from being realised. Recognition of both the fundamental rights and the key role that women play in unlocking progress in nutrition and development requires more concrete action.
2. A translation of this commitment into legal and policy frameworks that uphold the rights of all women and girls. This includes protection from early and forced marriage as well as access to universal education, access to drinking water, the right to non-discrimination and the right to a life free from violence. While these exist internationally their application nationally is vitally important.
3. Strong funding frameworks and accountability mechanisms are required to bring services mandated by national legislation and policy to scale. Ambitious financing commitments need to translate money into action that can be monitored. Disaggregating data by gender and age will ensure girls are accounted for. Out of the 30 SUN countries that have undertaken the 2015 budget analysis exercise, 22 SUN Countries have identified nutrition sensitive budget lines focusing on the empowerment of women.

If girls and women fall through the gaps in policy and practice, results will be severely diminished. 21 SUN Civil Society Alliances reported that they are working on women's empowerment issues. But much more must be done Movement-wide.

Women's Empowerment in SUN Countries at a Glance

Findings from SUN Countries in 2014-15



Data source: 2014 UN Women Data companion

Snapshot update - Food fortification with essential vitamins and minerals

Over 2 billion people lack the essential vitamins and nutrients needed to grow and live healthy lives, primarily due to diets consisting of starchy staples that provide calories but not nourishment.¹⁰

Without essential micronutrients such as Vitamins A, D, iron, zinc, folic acid, iodine health consequences can range from serious physical disabilities to life-threatening disorders. For example, when a woman is iodine deficient during pregnancy, her baby's cognitive development is impaired, leading to irreversible effects. Similarly, anaemia – often due to iron deficiency – affects nearly one-third of the world's population and contributes to 20% of all maternal deaths.¹¹

Food fortification is a powerful tool to increase micronutrient intakes and has contributed to the virtual elimination of some life threatening diseases and conditions in many developed countries. Fortification has also gained significant traction in low-and middle-income countries. Governments, industry, and civil society have now come together to implement salt iodisation programs in more than 140 countries worldwide;¹² 83 countries have mandated at least one kind of cereal grain fortification,¹³ 20 countries have large fortification programs focusing on edible oils,¹⁴ and nearly a dozen countries fortify condiments. These figures represent tremendous success in scaling up a proven, highly cost effective and sustainable nutrition intervention. Evidence of impact is also emerging rapidly from low-and middle-income countries.

Through the investment in implementing salt iodization there are now only 25 countries identified as having insufficient iodine intakes.¹⁵ This is down from 54 in 2003 and represents an unprecedented opportunity to eliminate iodine deficiency in a sustainable way. Similarly, if the fortification with folic acid is scaled up in just 18 countries in Africa and Asia, it is estimated that some 103,293 cases of Neglected Tropical Diseases could be prevented annually in those countries.¹⁶ Through fortification with iron, if a country follows World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines and the right factors are in place, a 2.4% reduction per annum in anaemia could be achieved.¹⁷

Regulation on paper will not improve fortification compliance without real incentives as well as strong consequences which drive under-fortified foods out of markets. A cost model has been developed for 25 countries and for 60 food vehicles which puts the total investment needed to ensure sustained programming over a ten year period of time at approximately US\$150M.¹⁸ This would help fund targeted advocacy and communications, technical assistance for improved regulatory monitoring and quality control, more and improved monitoring and measurement as well as critical quality inputs to programs.

Contributed by the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)

¹⁰ Micronutrient Initiative, Investing in the Future: A United Call to Action on Vitamin and Mineral Deficiencies (Ottawa: Micronutrient Initiative, 2009).

¹¹ WHO, Micronutrient deficiency, iron deficiency, 2015 - <http://www.who.int/nutrition/topics/ida/en/>, accessed on July 30, 2015.

¹² United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Expanded iodine data (internal report). New York: UNICEF; 2013.

¹³ Food Fortification Initiative (FFI) [Internet]. Atlanta (GA): FFI; c2015. Global progress; [cited 2015 Jul 20]. Available from: http://www.ffdnetwork.org/global_progress/index.php

¹⁴ Sablah M, Grant F, Fiedler JL. Food fortification in Africa: Progress to date and priorities moving forward. *Sight and Life*. 2013;27(3):18-24. Available from: http://www.sightandlife.org/fileadmin/data/Magazine/2013/27_3_2013/food_fortification_in_africa.pdf

¹⁵ http://www.ign.org/cm_data/Scorecard IGN_website_02_03_2015.pdf

¹⁶ Cannon, M. CDC September 2015, Plenary presentation from the Global Summit on Food Fortification.

¹⁷ Barkley S, Wheeler KS, Pachon H, Anaemia prevalence may be reduced among countries that fortify flour. *Br J Nutr*. 2015 Jun 23:1-9.

¹⁸ GAIN cost model developed for the Global Summit on Food Fortification, September 2015.

⁸ 2014 World Health Statistics

⁹ FAO. 2010a. Roles of women in agriculture. Prepared by the SOFA team and Cheryl Doss. Rome

SUN Country Close Ups

Guinea Bissau



REPUBLICUE DE GUINEE-BISSAU
MINISTÈRE DE LA SANTE PUBLIQUE

POLITIQUE NATIONALE DE NUTRITION




The aim of the revision of the 2011 National Nutrition Policy, which placed emphasis on food security and direct nutrition interventions, was to adopt a multi-sectoral holistic approach to the problem of malnutrition, and this would be enshrined in a new National Nutrition Policy adopted in February 2014. It was drawn up with various ministries and technical and financial partners, as well as the support of UNICEF. Its main objective is to create synergies between direct interventions and those who contribute to nutrition, so as to reduce chronic malnutrition by 40% and acute malnutrition to less than 5% among children under-five by 2025.

It sets out guiding principles including for state leadership, decentralisation, the multi-sectoral approach, community empowerment, fairness, a gender-based approach and partnership, while also outlining the potential contributions of 13 sectors (water, environment, education, planning, industry, economy, gender, social protection, emergencies, civil service, communication).

It also plans to establish a National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Committee, placed under the direct authority of the Prime Minister, and its decentralised bodies. It is on the basis of this policy that the country is currently drawing up the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategic Plan, which will specify the priority interventions to be carried out and the conditions of their implementation.

Costa Rica



Food fortification has its origins in 1970 when the focus in public health policies turned to prevention. This change included the establishment of a scientific base, with technical staff responsible for monitoring and complying with regulations, and also a political team to deal with negotiations with the food industry.

The National Nutrition Survey carried out in 1996 provided the baseline and a solid platform for forging a close relationship between the technical research team and the senior authorities of the Ministry of Health. The selection of food to contain micronutrients was based on studies of national consumption which indicated which ones were used universally, low-cost and safe for consumption (salt, cornflour, wheat flour, milk, rice and sugar).

Recent studies have shown that the prevalence of anaemia among preschool children and women of child-bearing age reduced from 18% to 8.7% between 1996 and 2009. It was also found that after fortification with folic acid over the period 1997–2009, the infant mortality rate from neural tube defects dropped significantly by 71%, and its prevalence by 58% respectively.

Communicating Policy and Building Gender Connections

By Christopher Mweembe, National Coordinator – The Zimbabwe Civil Society Organisations in Scaling Up Nutrition (ZCOSUNA)

My experience to date in the SUN movement has been mobilising civil society organisations to join the alliance and create awareness of national policies that support nutrition, from the national to the grassroots level. We strive to connect academia, media and professional bodies and make them aware of key nutrition principles. But most crucially, we seek to demonstrate the need to work together by arming these and other influencers with the malnutrition facts and statistics in Zimbabwe.

Today, we are over 100 members who are increasingly working in an aligned manner, supporting the national policies in place, striving for improvements and communicating the fundamentals of these policies and plans throughout the country. From the beginning phases of developing the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFSNP), civil society actors have been engaged. The Policy prioritises interventions for women of reproductive age, the Maternal Protection Policy that allows going on maternity leave to three months post-partum and allows working mothers an hour off-work during the baby's first six month of life to promote exclusive breastfeeding. The National Nutrition Strategy (2014-18) launched in 2015 promotes the implementation of evidence based nutrition interventions with a gender lens that are integrated within a broad multi-sectoral collaborative framework.

We have helped to disseminate and communicate the policies and strategies at different levels, with a focus on reaching the grassroots. This has been one of our key aims – to stimulate awareness of the policies and ensure it is communicated in a way which resonates with those in communities, particularly mothers and girls.

There are many cultural and social barriers we need to overcome but we aim to create mass awareness, working with the government to promote relevant laws and policies such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes Law, Maternity Protection (Convention 183) and laws preventing child marriage, to demand social justice and human dignity.

Through all of this work – we are promoting women as the agents of change.

As the custodians of women's issues in Zimbabwe, the Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community, are a key partner at a policy level. The National Constitution and the National Gender Policy (2013-17) are examples of key policy documents guiding stakeholders involved in empowering women. The challenge has been making the strong connections between women's empowerment and malnutrition and we strive to communicate the issues in a way people in the community will understand clearly.

We do this through leadership training, local support groups and training of women at community level to conduct local advocacy. Much of this has involved delivering messages that resonate.

"Entering into marriage at an early age – will lead to stunted children. Marrying at the legal age of marriage will help lead to a healthy family."

Besides the issue of packaging the nutrition relevant issues and supporting laws and policies is the persisting challenge of effective implementation of policies. Civil society plays a key role here. Just recently we have been working with a nutrition policy champion in Parliament who is advocating for nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific issues through a gender lens.

By mobilising key individuals we can make these policy connections resonate for mothers and girls. Through clear, targeted advocacy and communication – we will continue working with the government to ensure the policies and strategies reach the community leaders so that they understand malnutrition and take action.

What's next?

As noted in the ICE, the next phase of the SUN Movement should strengthen its focus on gender and equity as they relate to nutrition. Thanks to a renewed focus at ICN2, efforts to ensure the critical 1000 day window, women's empowerment and equity, are central to the implementation of laws and policies, will be a key priority throughout 2016 and beyond. There remains little attention cast on the significance of women's empowerment for good nutrition in national policies. This is fundamental for progress in SUN Countries, if improvements in nutrition are to be accelerated.

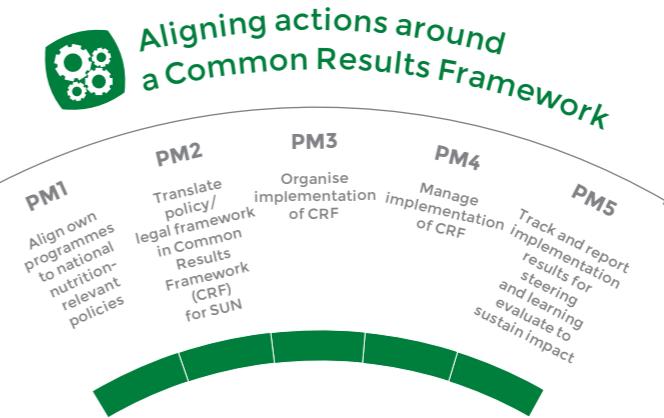
Re-invigorated analysis, dialogue, planning and advocacy, focusing on the determinants of malnutrition, will support stronger policy coherence and widespread recognition of the values of a multi-sectoral approach. The normative UN agencies are increasingly developing norms and standards on nutrition issues, yet more topics need to be covered and further dissemination must happen to further help SUN Countries define and implement actions.

The SUN Community of Practice focusing on functional capacities for coordination and effective scaling up of nutrition will continue to facilitate dialogue with SUN Countries on ways to support legislation that will contribute to people's nutrition, with a renewed focus on policies that reflect the needs of women and girls.

The SUN Community of Practice focusing on social mobilisation, advocacy and communication, will support SUN Countries in communicating policies by highlighting how champions – such as the media and parliamentarians – can reach the masses. It will also seek to share Movement-wide good practices of efforts to articulate the connection between women's empowerment, equity and nutrition.

The SUN Community of Practice focusing on policy and budget cycle management will support SUN Countries to amplify gender issues so that they become essential ingredients of government policy planning and implementation. A key priority going forward will be to ensure that more guidance for nutrition sensitive approaches will be harnessed for use by SUN Countries.

2.3 Strategic Objective Three: Progress Towards Aligning Actions Across Sectors and Amongst Stakeholders



Key Messages

- National nutrition plans are the vehicle for translating policy into action and results
- SUN Countries are making progress in updating plans and engaging stakeholders to mobilise and align around a common set of results
- Common Results Frameworks are a “directed negotiation” amongst key sectors, a central process for accountability and a pathway for encouraging effective allocation of resources
- Many SUN Countries report significant progress with agreeing and implementing actions in line with Common Results Frameworks
- SUN Countries are demonstrating that planning, estimating costs, implementing and financing aligned with a common set of results, is a continuous learning and building process

“It is my singular belief that every sector must be held accountable for their performance and delivery of food and nutrition with very clear indicators monitored and evaluated annually.”

Ibrahim Assane Mayaki,
Chief Executive Officer of NEPAD
and SUN Movement Lead Group

Overview

By aligning nutrition actions around shared goals, SUN Countries are working toward improving nutrition impact at scale. 2015, stakeholders in the SUN Movement continued to enter into frank negotiation around government led national nutrition plans. These plans are the vehicle for translating policy into action and results.

National nutrition plans outline the actions to be implemented, the roles of stakeholders and the results to be achieved through collaboration. The plans include actions that have nutrition-specific outcomes such as exclusive breastfeeding, improvement of micro-nutrient delivery and treatment of acute malnutrition. They also help reach consensus on how actions from relevant sectors can address the underlying causes of malnutrition and become more nutrition sensitive. Agriculture, food security, social protection, education, health, water and sanitation - all play a key role. Women's empowerment is the foundation.

Through these plans, the implementation of approaches, cost estimates and sources of funding are also articulated and the alignment of nutrition stakeholders, will convert the plan into results at scale.

The development of strong national nutrition plans rely on the effective engagement of the relevant sectors of government. They need to appreciate and define their role in defeating malnutrition. It also relies on the collective good will and alignment of multiple stakeholders who can mobilise their actions behind national efforts.

This partnership is most effective – when all sectors and stakeholders can mobilise around agreed common results. Within the SUN Movement, the term ‘Common Results Framework’ (CRF) is used to describe a set of expected results that have been debated and agreed across different sectors of government and other stakeholders. A CRF can be the key basis for effective nutrition plans, systems for implementing actions and for ensuring accountability amongst stakeholders, to each other and to those most affected by malnutrition. It can serve as a road map, so that multiple partners in pursuit of common results can plan and prioritise efforts in synergy.

At the national and local levels, CRFs can be used to identify crucial gaps, granting visibility to areas of underinvestment and underperformance. It can guide effective allocation of resources and reduce fragmentation. For the technical community, throughout government and development partners, it can lay the foundations for estimating costs and prioritising actions for developing robust systems for implementation and monitoring of progress.

The achievements and findings

In 2014-15, there was significant progress toward the development of CRFs in SUN Countries, however, there are vast differences amongst countries. Many report they have a CRF in place and are focusing their efforts on application and engaging partners, however there remains barriers to implementation. Greater clarity, guidance and support has been requested to assist SUN Countries.

SUN Countries see the process through which a CRF is developed as a “directed negotiation” among key sectors. They view it as the process which contributes to better coordination.

The development of a CRF tends to proceed more swiftly and smoother if it takes place under the authority of the highest level of government, with clear directions to all relevant stakeholders, a robust timetable and a commitment by all to support the achievement of the agreed results as fully as they can, within their areas of responsibility.

While the development of a CRF is challenging, the 2015 SUN Movement Self-Assessment Exercise continues to demonstrate that the SUN countries that have been in the Movement longest are more likely to be further advanced in using a CRF for the management of implementation and monitoring of progress.

28 SUN countries now report that they have national CRFs in place. Two more are in the process of developing them. 23 SUN countries report they have an action plan linked to their CRF, with three countries reporting they are being developed. 11 SUN countries are developing or refining their national nutrition plans. 19 SUN Countries have costed plans in place. 22 SUN countries report they have established multi-sectoral nutrition monitoring and evaluation systems or frameworks along with their plans.

Many countries have requested help with developing and costing their plans and with improving their in-country capacities in these areas. At least 15 countries have benefited from direct assistance via MQSUN.

MQSUN is a consortium of seven leading non-state organisations, supported by Department for International Development (DFID), which aims to improve the quality of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes.

The group is committed to:

- Expanding the evidence base on the causes of undernutrition
- Enhancing skills and capacity to support scaling up of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes
- Providing the best guidance available to support programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Increasing innovation in nutrition programmes
- Knowledge-sharing to ensure lessons are learnt across DFID and beyond.

Effective information systems will help guide the processes from policy design and strategic planning to monitoring implementation and accounting for results. Reports from SUN Countries indicate that decision makers want to know whether investments in nutrition-related programmes are associated with changes in levels of malnutrition. Information systems will enable officials in SUN countries to analyse and compare the potential effectiveness of different implementation approaches in contributing to reduced levels of malnutrition. The National Information Platforms for Nutrition (NIPN) initiative, supported by the European Union, is one such platform that can contribute to filling the gaps and exploring systematic approaches to strengthening country to country learning.

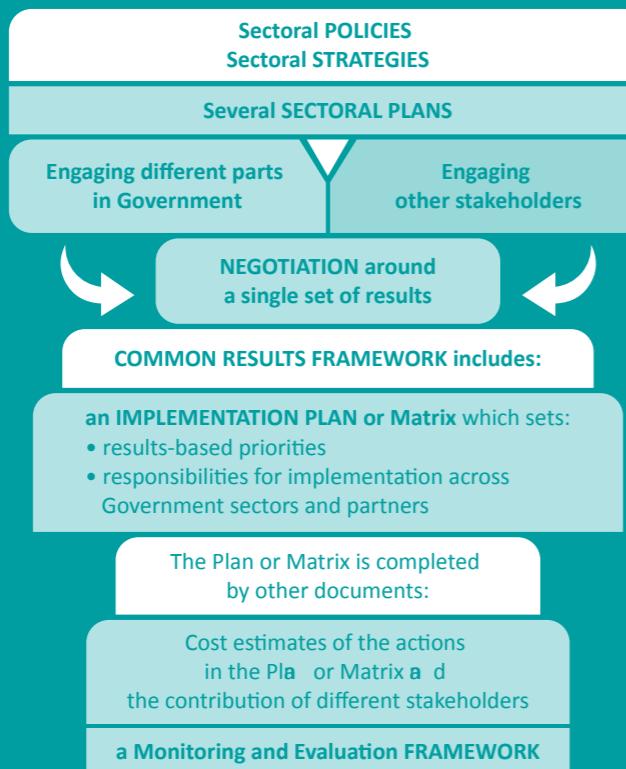
Developing a Common Results Framework Planning Database

During 2013, SUN Countries began working with the SUN Movement Secretariat to analyse their national plans including the costed component. These plans were identified by SUN Countries as their Common Results Framework (CRF) by which efforts of all stakeholders in the country would align. As part of the exercise, each costed line item was

analysed and classified using a set of three broad categories – Nutrition-Sensitive, Nutrition-Specific and Nutrition-Governance – to help government and partners better assess and compare needs with existing resources. The classification was done by MQSUN, a consortium of technical experts.

This Common Results Framework analytical tool is a database used to detail, summarise and compare nutrition plans developed by SUN Countries participating in the SUN Movement. The CRF Tool offers an opportunity to standardise the conversation about nutrition planning. It provides a framework for understanding the multiple actions involved in organising and implementing a large scale nutrition initiative, even though the specific actions vary across countries. The CRF Tool is publicly available on the SUN Movement website allowing anyone interested to explore the database to better understand the range of outcomes and actions included in country national plans across the movement.

Common Results Framework – Key Ingredients



Lessons from SUN Countries

Throughout the process of negotiating a CRF, challenges emerge. Lessons from SUN Countries that have received support from Maximising the Quality of SUN (MQSUN) in developing CRFs, suggest the following:

- It's important to establish ownership from all stakeholders, otherwise it risks irrelevance.
- Ensure the results and actions included in the CRF reflect the realities of people suffering from malnutrition and is grounded in evidence. Context is critical and there is no one size fits all approach.
- There are variations among SUN Countries on which nutrition-sensitive strategies are incorporated into CRFs, which reflects the work underway within each country to establish appropriate nutrition-relevant goals in various sector plans – including health, agriculture, social protection and water/ sanitation.
- Cost estimates and implementation approaches are most useful if they are guided by agreed targets that are established on a yearly basis within a five-year or longer timeframe. Actions are most likely to yield synergised and effective efforts if they pay specific attention to the nutritional needs of vulnerable individuals and communities.
- Most plans currently include specific nutrition actions in the 1,000 day window of opportunity between conception and the child's second birthday. While the health sector remains the main provider, clear links need to be established with other sectors to create the enabling environment that is required by children and women of reproductive age, including adolescent girls, to get effective benefits from the nutrition-specific actions.
- The development of local level plans informed by national recommendations is essential for effective implementation.
- Agreed common results are most useful if they are translated into indicators for monitoring progress in implementation: 22 SUN Countries have developed frameworks for monitoring progress in implementation. However, not all frameworks include the data needed for the evaluation of progress toward national goals.

SUN Country Close Ups



Malawi

The Government of Malawi has developed its national Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework with clearly defined indicators in line with the National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan (NNPSP) 2007-15 and has already taken effect in 70% of the districts. An online database has also been developed by the government that links the actors at all levels – from district to national level. All M&E officers in the districts have been trained and supported with equipment to ensure effective reporting.

A web-based financial tracking system has been developed with a dashboard to help capture the comprehensive financing by partners. The system will enable the forecasting of resource gaps with projections and increase alignment of actors. This process is almost finalised and has been disseminated to nutrition stakeholders at national level. The next steps include dissemination of the system and training of the end users at all levels.



Nutrition for Sustainable Development in Cambodia

Hotel InterContinental, March 3-4, 2015

© USAID / Michael Gebremedhin

Cambodia

Cambodia's Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency Phase III (2014-18) includes nutrition and has set a policy direction for improving food security and nutrition (FSN). The Rectangular Strategy identifies priorities for enhancing availability, improving access, and utilisation of food.

The National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN) (2014-2018) is an advocacy instrument for additional funding and enhanced coordination and integrated action for improved food and nutrition security. In order to align the NSFSN indicator framework with the National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018 result framework, as well as indicator frameworks from other national strategies and plans, the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) was agreed to be implemented with the following process:

Monitoring of specific interventions and programs is carried out by implementing sectors and will report statistics to the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD). ii) CARD will follow up with sector ministries, to compile and integrate sector reports, and assess the overall impact on the NSFSN goal and objectives. CARD will publish an annual M&E report for the NSFSN. iii) Annual progress review workshop of the NSFSN will be organised by CARD to discuss the M&E report to inform policymakers, implementers and development partners in the framework of the Cambodian Development Cooperation Forum (CDCF) who will appraise the overall planning of FSN related interventions and future resource allocations. iv) An independent mid-term review of the NSFSN will be carried out at the end of 2016 to support a more informed dialogue on further development of the strategy.

The Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs), which are based on principles of mutual accountability for achieving development results, provide a framework for setting medium-term goals based on development outcomes that have been prioritised in the Rectangular Strategy and for implementing the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP). Every year the JMI are reviewed and adapted if necessary, the 2014/2015 JMI includes 14 indicators.

UN Network for SUN summary of cross-country analysis of national nutrition plans

The UN Network for SUN recently conducted a review of the national nutrition plans for the 55 SUN Countries, which highlights interesting trends in the status of plans and the extent to which they accounted for multi-sectorality, critical target groups and thematic areas. The review found that 44 SUN countries have existing plans or are in the process of formulating them, of which 39 plans were available for analysis and reviewed. Many plans (28 out of the 39 plans) were known to have been formulated or updated within the last five years. Of the existing plans, nine are being formulated, three are being reviewed, and 32 have been adopted. Over half of national nutrition plans have been costed in some form, which can help inform prioritisation exercises, though prioritisation efforts have been undertaken for far fewer plans (38% or 15 plans).

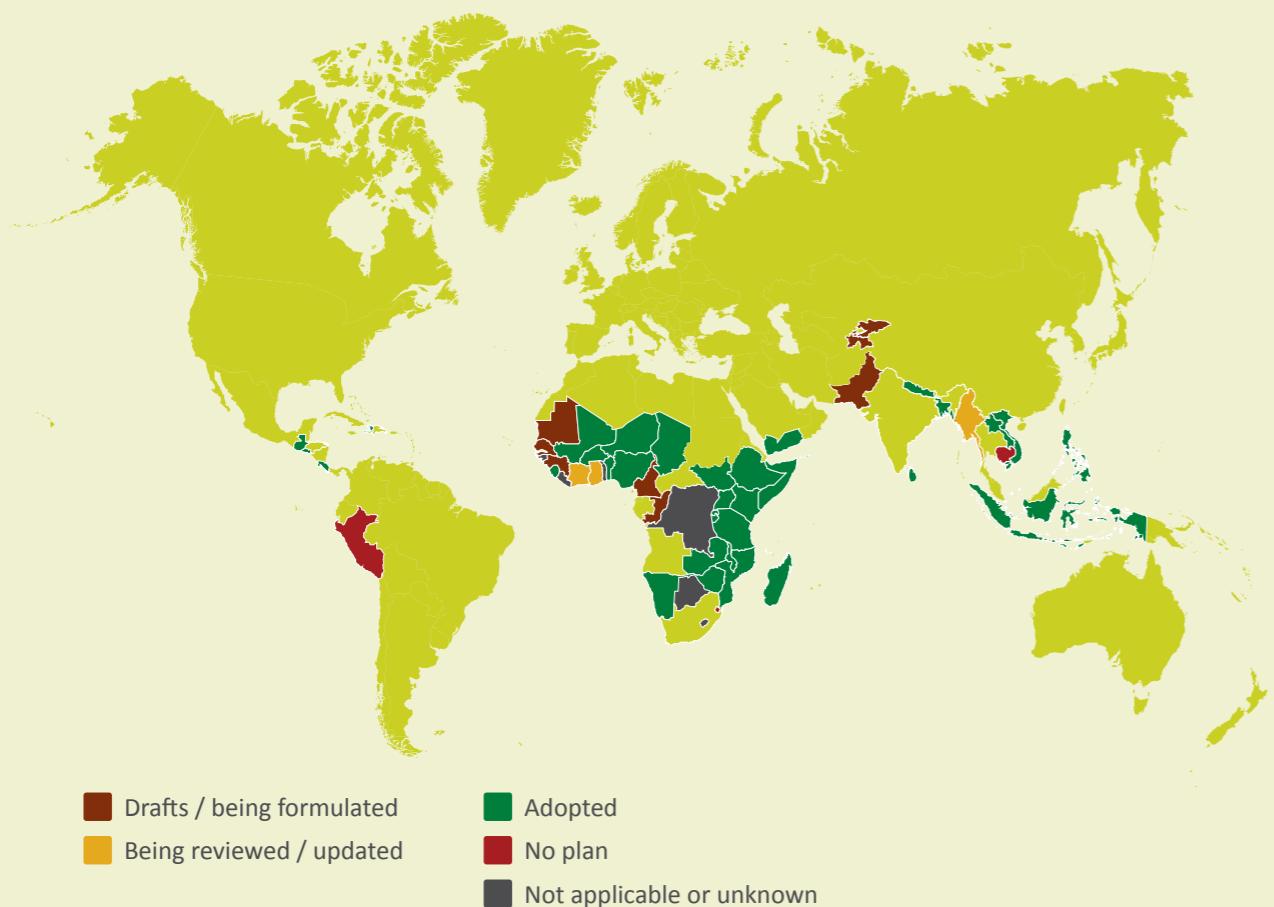
Most national nutrition plans are sponsored by line ministries, particularly the Ministry of Health, and supra-ministerial sponsorship of plans is most common in the form of national collaboration platforms and nutrition bodies. All but one plan acknowledged multi-sectorality by including actions for three or more sectors, and there is greater engagement of the health, agriculture and education sectors in comparison to other related sectors.

Every national nutrition plan addressed nutrition governance though less attention was given to policy and planning as compared the other aspects of governance. Moreover, plans were more likely to include actions on nutrition information systems when formulated within the last five years.

Nearly all of the plans addressed resilience, behaviour change communication, and research and development, although only half addressed women's empowerment or trade considerations. Just 26% (10 plans¹⁹) addressed all five areas. While two-thirds of plans broadly acknowledged the double-burden of malnutrition, less than half included actions to address over-nutrition irrespective of the geographic region or age of the plan. Most national nutrition plans addressed key periods of the life cycle such as the first 1000 days and adolescence, with all of the plans reviewed for Asia acknowledging both periods. Recent plans were more likely to address adolescence.

This cross-country analysis indicates that there is scope for improvement in the comprehensiveness of the plans, particularly regarding actions by the water, sanitation and selected other sectors, the areas of women's empowerment and trade, and the rising double burden of malnutrition.

National nutrition plans are at varying stages of development in the SUN countries with no apparent geographical trends



Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

¹⁹ Country plans that address all 5: Bangladesh (National Food Policy Plan of Action (2008-2015)), Burundi, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Lao PDR, Malawi, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, and Rwanda

No 'one size fits all' when it comes to alignment

By Chandavone Phoxay MD, MSc, PhD, Deputy Director General, Hygiene Health Promotion Department, Ministry of Health and SUN Government Focal Point Lao PDR

Strong political commitment in Lao PDR at the highest levels in government and in parliament has provided a space where stakeholders can converge and align efforts, in a partnership for good nutrition. In 2012, Lao PDR established a multi-sectoral platform for nutrition as well as a National Nutrition Committee (NNC). The latter is chaired by the Vice-Prime Minister and made up of four core Ministries including the Ministries of Health, Education, Agriculture, and Planning and Investment – other line Ministries, institutions and mass organisations involved in nutrition and food security.

The NNC Secretariat is headed by the Vice Minister of Health and is co-chaired by the Vice-Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry, Education and Sport, Planning and Investment and is part of the multi-sectoral platform for nutrition. It coordinates with development partners, donors, technical and research communities and civil society, in an effort to improve nutrition and food security in the country.

In 2013, Laos recognised that MDG 1 was off-track and disconcerted efforts were not achieving enough impact. Learning from international experiences and evidence-based approaches from Bangladesh, Brazil and Peru that reduced malnutrition by 3-4% per year - in 2013, the NNC established the process to develop a multi-sectoral plan on nutrition and food security based on an aligned "convergence" approach. Since April 2015 the NNC has worked on updating of the current National Nutrition Strategy (NNS) and Plan of Action to the NNS 2025 & Plan of Action 2016-2020 (NNS-2025 PA-2020) in rolling out the "convergence" approach on the one hand and strengthening of quality of nutrition intervention coverage on the other hand. The update NNS- 2025 PA- 2020 is scheduled to be finalised and endorsed by the Government of Lao PDR in this fiscal year.

The convergent multi-sectoral plan has prioritised different provinces and districts. Currently, the approach has been piloted in three target provinces and six districts with multi-sectoral micro-planning, which includes the main sectors from the Ministries of Health, Education, Agriculture, Rural development, and Planning and Investment.

The Action Plan is reviewed and developed by multiple sectors and budgeted, implemented and monitored by each sector. With technical assistance from development partners and the NNC Secretariat, nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions are implemented among malnourished children in focused geographical regions of the country. Successful implementation of this "convergence" model could reduce undernutrition and reduce the proportion of people who suffer from hunger to 22% by 2015 and to reduce the prevalence of stunting to 34% by 2018.

Increasing investment from the government and mobilising resources from external sources for nutrition has worked. However, the government still faces the challenge of coordination among stakeholders, actors and donors for mapping of interventions and resources, implementation coverage and outcomes. Secondly, limited funding and capacity for implementing the nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions continue to be a hurdle which we hope to overcome in the coming years.

We expect this approach to strengthen the collaboration among civil society, international organisations and the private sector, linking them to the government approach by using a convergent strategy. Converging is just like multi-sectoral coordination and is not easy. The who, when, how and what of the coordination process needs to be defined - no one size fits all. It's a process of learning over time.

What's next?

As noted in the ICE, the process of developing CRFs helps build consensus and should be encouraged. SUN Countries have demonstrated that developing a CRF is a dynamic planning process of aligning key stakeholders behind common results, which needs to be regularly reviewed and re-assessed, drawing from key sectoral plans. It is a process of learning, doing, evaluating, adapting.

Through sharing of lessons learned in the development and implementation of CRFs, the SUN Movement will continue to promote continuous quality improvement focusing on effective actions from a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and multi-level perspective.

National and regional costed plans, which provide generic recommendations in line with existing policies, strategies and laws are necessary but not enough to ensure effective implementation. When planning for action, recommendations need to be further prioritised, tailored and budgeted according to the specific context and needs. Transparent budget formulation, execution and accounting require effective local-level consultations between implementing agencies and communities.

The accelerated development of nutrition information planning systems will help ascertain actions implemented and results, to inform what needs to be done differently. This is crucial for decision makers who need to define what they want to scale up and the anticipated results.

Through the SUN Community of Practice on policy and budget cycle management, the SUN Networks and technical partners are working to ensure a consistent approach to supporting the development of CRFs and related plans, communicating progress and ensuring timely and adequate support. In 2016, through country to country sharing, consolidation of guidance around evidence based actions and coaching, the SUN Movement will strive to clarify the process of developing CRFs and the practices that are supporting multi-sectoral approaches in SUN Countries. SUN countries usually find it helpful to have their CRFs reviewed by others, so that they can be made stronger – or reinforced. In 2016, ways in which this can be done systematically will be further explored.

Through the **SUN Community of Practice** on functional capacities for coordination and effective scaling up of nutrition, the strengthening of capacity, skills and collective practices of SUN countries for planning, costing, managing implementation, tracking expenditure and monitoring progress will be a priority in 2016.

Through the *SUN Community of Practice* on social mobilisation, advocacy and communication, efforts to advocate for multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder, multi-level outreach will be critical to ensure that momentum continues, with a focus on innovation and ambition for results.

2.4 Strategic Objective Four: Progress Towards Increasing Resources for Nutrition and Demonstrating Results

Key Messages

- SUN Countries are making significant strides in identifying nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive allocations in their national budgets – this is the bedrock of accountability
 - Preliminary estimates of national budget allocations to nutrition are newly available from 30 countries.
 - Multi-year funding is the long term aim – requiring long-term monitoring
 - As new financing facilities and mechanisms become available globally, this yields an opportunity for improved transparency and predictability for the available external financial resources which SUN Countries can access
 - In 2016, The SUN Movement is challenged to provide a bold, ambitious and innovative response to support the scaling up finances for nutrition, focusing on more nutrition for the money and more money for nutrition

“ This is the bedrock of accountability. This is also about guidance. Governments need to be able to see where the money is being spent. Countries need comparable numbers over time. Don’t worry about cross-national comparisons – be transparent and put the information out publicly. Start somewhere. ”

**Lawrence Haddad,
Senior Research Fellow IFPRI, Co-Chair,
Global Nutrition Report Independent Expert Group**

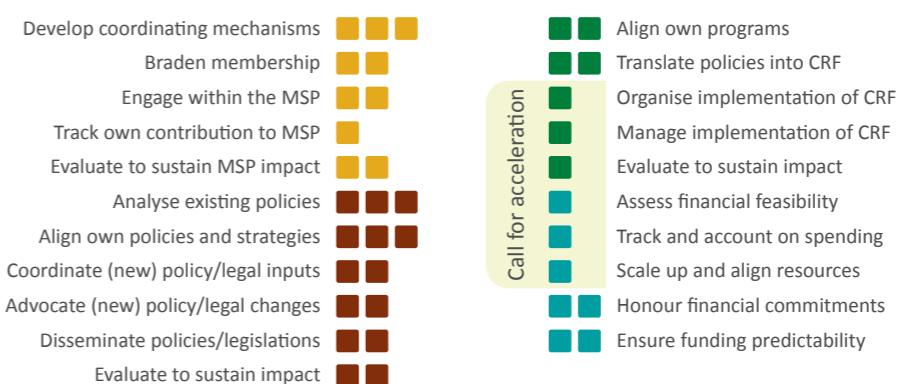
Overview

It is essential for national governments and MSPs in SUN Countries to assess existing resources for nutrition and mobilise increased financial resources. The scale up of actions and interventions for nutrition improvements requires financial resources backed up by individual, organisational and system capacity.

Policy makers need reliable data in order to be able to make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources for nutrition in national budgets. Tracking nutrition-relevant investments is not an end in itself, but it can empower governments to make evidence-based decisions on nutrition spending, inform the public about how resources are spent, and allow civil society to engage in meaningful debate about the relationship between resource allocation and improved nutritional status.

2015 was an exploratory year for SUN Countries driven by the need to know more about financing and resource gaps for nutrition. In the 2014 SUN Self Assessment Exercise, it was abundantly clear that there is a need to accelerate efforts to better track and account for spending to enable effective scale up.

2014 self assessment exercise (37 countries)



People Policy Action Finance

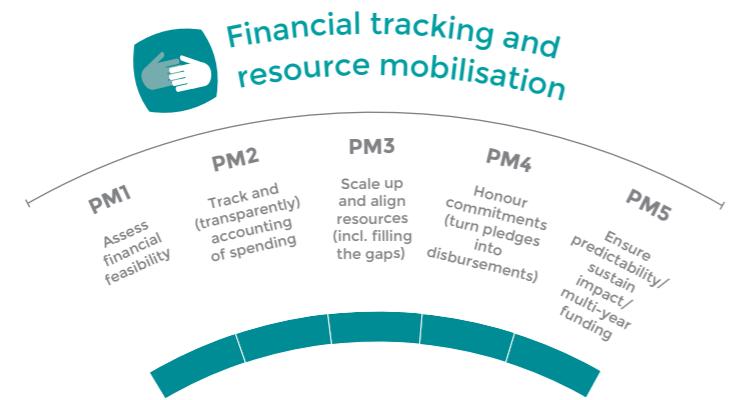
This clear gap instigated a SUN Movement wide Budget Analysis Exercise in an urgent response to support SUN Countries to identify nutrition allocations in their national budgets.

30 SUN Countries convened throughout the course of four regional workshops organised by UNICEF on behalf of the UN Network for SUN and the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS). They conducted nutrition investigations, dissecting national budgets or national budget tracking systems. They debated which allocations were nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive and they strived to give weights to particular allocations, based on how related to nutrition results they were. It was a process of learning by doing and sharing insights amongst SUN Countries. These countries are now making significant strides to better track nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive allocations in their national budgets. Following this exercise, the 2015 SUN Self-Assessment Exercise undertaken by SUN Countries, demonstrates major reported improvements in countries ability to assess the financial feasibility of scale up.

The exercise is starting to aid SUN Government Focal Points and national policymakers in answering tough questions around "how much will it cost to scale up nutrition interventions?" and "what results will we buy with those investments?" It is also serving to invigorate domestic efforts to build stronger investment cases and incorporate them into their national advocacy efforts.

This collective effort to find an agreed way of analysing nutrition spending within the SUN Movement will in time allow SUN Countries to report transparently on their situations. This will allow the SUN Movement as a whole to ensure that investments in nutrition are not just well accounted for but also directed to best effect.

Against this backdrop, there has been significant global efforts to estimate the additional cost of meeting the World Health Assembly Targets in 37 of the highest burden countries. In aggregate, it is estimated that the total additional investment required to scale up a proven package of high impact interventions is \$49.6 Billion over the next 10 years²⁰. Reaching the global stunting target will involve ramped up commitment from countries and donors, and a global prioritisation and harmonisation of nutrition investments. The funding gap that currently exists can be closed through a coordinated effort to mobilise additional resources from national governments, traditional donor assistance, and new innovative Financing mechanisms such as the Power of Nutrition Fund and the Global Financing Facility.



Achievements and findings

30 SUN Countries embarked on the exercise to put a price tag on nutrition in their national budgets. They shared, reflected, debated and built consensus around their findings during regional workshops in Africa, Asia and Latin America during April 2015.

In a strong step toward transparency and accountability, the preliminary figures and trends, shared by SUN Countries, are featured in the 2015 Global Nutrition Report. Documentation of the process, experiences, results and recommendations on the way forward are presented in the following chapter and more robustly in a synthesis report, available at the 2015 SUN Global Gathering.

Linking the costing and financing of nutrition actions with planning, implementation and monitoring of impact, will be critical for optimisation of resources going forward. With limited resources, prioritisation will be essential. The SUN Country Network praised the workshops as useful forums for sharing, learning and consensus building. "Budgets allocated to nutrition interventions are generally inadequate and there are no expenditure or allocation estimates to assess the gaps, this shows how relevant this exercise is", said Dr. Raymonde Goudou Coffie, Minister of Health and fight against HIV in Ivory Coast.

Most SUN Countries have reported a significant improvement in their ability to assess, track, scale up and align resources in 2015. SUN Countries also report funding commitments have increasingly been honoured and translated into disbursements.

SUN Countries however are reporting that the establishment of flexible and predictable funding mechanisms and funding gaps for nutrition, has gone backwards. This decline emphasises the lack of consistent financial allocation and disbursement to support long term nutrition goals.

There were also challenges in defining nutrition-sensitive outcomes and measurements, with SUN Countries asking for further guidance. This work is critical for guiding how to get more nutrition outcomes from the money already being spent across sectors and will be a key focus of 2015-16.

²⁰ Reaching the Global Target to Reduce Stunting: How Much will it Cost and How Can We Pay for it? The World Bank, Results 4 Development, Children's Investment Fund Foundation, 1000 Days, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

SUN Country Close Ups



Peru

Peru has been implementing results management and follow-up arrangements for its interventions for several years. The interventions have been strengthened through the development of a follow-up and financial planning system that is transparent and updated daily. This allows users to have information in real-time on the budget allocation and execution of expenditure through a web platform entitled "friendly consulting".

The state interventions in malnutrition, prioritised on the basis of scientific evidence, have been included in the national budget as budget-funded programmes (Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme and Coordinated Nutritional Programme). The planning and follow up of these interventions has taken into account the logical causal model of both programmes, and for the measurements, systems are used which provide regular information from national surveys (ENDE) and administrative registers (e.g. health service registers or financial administration for budgetary issues).

The availability of timely and disaggregated information has facilitated linkage processes between sectors, governments and civil society. In addition, the implementation of payment methods at the regional and local levels is designed to improve management processes at various levels and to incentivise the achievement of target care coverage of priority products.



Kenya

The National Nutrition Action Plan 2012-2017 (NNAP) is being decentralised. 17 county nutrition action plan (CNAP) are being drafted while seven are developed and costed for the 2015-2018 period. They are aligned with government's medium term expenditure plans, national and counties' sectoral policies and plans.

Counties were first given orientations from stakeholders involved in drafting the NNAP, before engaging in a consultative process with key national and county nutrition stakeholders. Once finalised, CNAPs were costed, using ingredient based approach and each resource required for the intervention was identified and valued. A guidance note and draft costing tools prepared at the national level were shared and adapted according to the county specific implementation context, annual targets and cost implication of scale up over time. The process was further informed by unit costs derived from documented studies. County nutrition profiles were used to estimate the burden of malnutrition as well as the resource requirements based on existing analysis of high impact nutrition interventions indicators. Finally, technical support was provided to review the final documents.

Costed CNAPs provide a framework for coordinated nutrition interventions at county level being strong resource mobilisation tools and guides to investment for cost effective nutrition interventions.

Building budgets, sector by sector

By Professor Endang Achadi, University of Indonesia

Indonesia has progressed considerably with mapping nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive allocations in the national budget. Firstly, we carried out sensitisation of relevant sectors to explain the immediate and underlying determinants of malnutrition and how it related to their sectoral programmes.

We used presentations building on the UNICEF Conceptual Framework and Lancet Series interventions. We showed them the direct causes – dietary intake and infection. How do you address dietary intake? With sufficient and diverse foods – from here it is simple to link with agriculture and poverty. How do you prevent infection? Through WASH interventions which are linked to the public works sector. Step by step, we linked each determinant to each relevant sector. It guided them and showed them what their contribution should be. From here, we get information on potentially relevant budget allocations and ask for more detail which is already in their medium term budget plan. The next step is the development of the National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition (RAN PG) 2015-2019 which will have a stronger focus on the first 1000 days of life and will involve key sectors beyond health. This was achieved because of their involvement in the national SUN Movement and the sensitisation meetings held and the budget analysis work has encouraged the sectors to analyse their nutrition relevant programs in more detail.

Barriers

To allocate the budgets appropriately, the decision makers and program managers need to have sufficient understanding about how programs can reach the goal of improving food and nutrition security. This yet to be fully achieved.

To tell you the truth – this is not easy. It is key to get not just technical experts on board, but high level decision makers. When the sectors allocate their budgets, they don't have nutrition as their objective. When we sit together with other sectors discussing their role in improving nutrition through their sector's budget allocation, they are beginning to understand how to better allocate the budget for nutrition sensitive program in the future.

Building the investment case for nutrition-sensitive development

When you're talking about budget allocations – you need to be clear what they are for. If you're not sure what the budget allocation is for, then it is difficult to justify the inclusion. At the same time if you start from the overall national budget, you have to consider the sectoral objectives for nutrition and advocate for sufficient allocation to the relevant ministries. These considerations need to be linked with the principle that investing in nutrition is investing in the future of the nation. It is one of the most cost effective investments and we need to demonstrate the consequences of not investing in nutrition and the benefits of meeting the investment challenge. It is important that we make this resonate when we unpack national budgets with relevant sectors through sensitising decision makers at the highest levels. Repeated orientation will help build a culture of understanding around improving nutrition.

What's next?

As noted in the ICE, progress on financial tracking in the SUN Movement needs to improve. Against this backdrop, the remarkable enthusiasm, collaboration and sharing that has characterised the 2015 SUN Budget Analysis Exercise has stimulated a desire to focus more on results.

A key priority in 2016 will be to further support the advancement of the analysis with the group of SUN Countries that participated in the 2015 exercise. This will involve moving into tracking of actual expenditure and tracking off-budget resources, such as civil society and private sector contributions.

In 2016, there will be a repeat call for SUN Countries interested to analyse their national budgets and SUN Countries who have already undertaken the exercise will be engaged to share experiences and guide the process. Regional workshops will again be initiated to help advance with countries who have already undertaken the work and support other countries to begin.

SUN Countries have also requested more guidance and support for better defining nutrition-sensitive actions. The focus will be on reaching consensus on agreed definitions for nutrition-sensitive outcomes and measurements and estimated nutrition-sensitive costs. It will be essential for this work to be strongly linked with the ongoing work on estimating current investments for nutrition, leveraging existing resources and work on indicators and metrics. 2016 will have a strong focus on getting more nutrition outcomes for the money being spent.

In 2016, the focus on resource mobilisation and building smart SUN Country investment cases will be critical for leveraging more finances. As new financing facilities and mechanisms become available globally, this also yields an opportunity for improved transparency and predictability for the available external financial resources which SUN Countries can access.

Finally, there will be an over-arching focus on better use of data for decision-making and accountability as called for by the Global Nutrition Report in 2014 and 2015. The main priority is ensure SUN Countries know how different initiatives can strengthen their national capacities and respond to their needs in terms of information management. These include the WHO/UNICEF Technical Expert Advisory Group on Nutrition Monitoring (TEAM), the Global Facility to support the establishment of National Information Platforms for Nutrition (NIPN), the Independent Expert Group (IEG) for the Global Nutrition Report, the FSIN Technical Working Group (joined WFP/FAO Initiative) and the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC) Technical Group.

In 2016, The SUN Movement is challenged to provide a bold, ambitious and innovative response to support the scaling up finances for nutrition. Through the SUN Communities of Practice, efforts will be made to accelerate this work, ensure it drives effective advocacy and supports the goals of stakeholders to mobilise resources for nutrition.





Chapter

3

Chapter 3

Supporting progress and strengthening results

Key Messages

- The SUN Movement aspires to act as a connector
- It has sought to create an environment for learning, sharing and facilitating support for SUN Countries when the in-country expertise is unavailable
- Support can be in the form of coaching, technical assistance, sharing experiences to inform a way forward, knowledge management and financing for action.
- Support is arranged through three thematic *SUN Communities of Practice*, focusing on:
 - Policy and budget cycle management – from planning to accounting for results
 - Social mobilisation, advocacy and communication
 - Functional capacities for coordination and effective scaling up of nutrition in action
- In the past year, there have been 157 requests for support from SUN Countries

The SUN Movement Capacity to Deliver Framework

Having the right individual and institutional skills and capacities are fundamental for effectively scaling up nutrition. Since the beginning of the SUN Movement and throughout 2014-15, SUN Countries have emphasised the core capabilities which are critical for effective multi-sectoral action.

As reported in the previous chapters, there has been tremendous progress across the SUN Movement in building these core capacities and sustaining progress toward the SUN Movement's Strategic Objectives.

The SUN Movement aspires to act as a connector - bringing together SUN Countries, the SUN Networks which strive to catalyse progress and collaboration and the technical community, to help pave the way for impact.

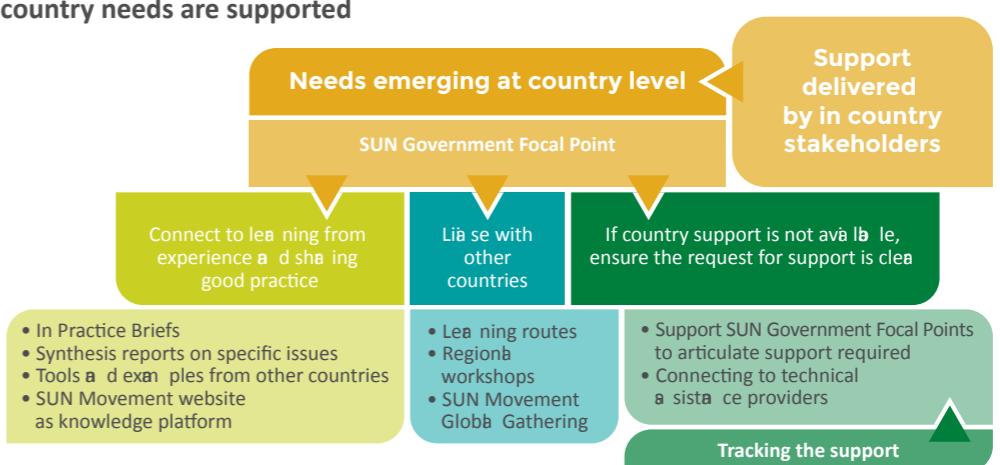
As SUN Countries strive for progress, gaps in capacity emerge which act as road blocks for implementing and scaling up effective nutrition actions. Often solutions to SUN Country capacity needs can be addressed by stakeholders in country, such as from UN agencies. In some SUN Countries, there are numerous avenues for in-country support and in others, technical assistance can be limited. Often, support is not well coordinated or aligned with national objectives of SUN Countries

The SUN Movement has sought to create an environment for learning, sharing and facilitating support for SUN Countries when the in-country expertise is unavailable. It also encourages all stakeholders to boost their support for aligned and coordinated nutrition actions in country. This support can come from the SUN Networks, International Non-Government Organisations (INGOs) or academic Institutions with the knowledge and experience to catalyse progress.

Support can be in the form of coaching, technical assistance, learning and sharing experiences to inform a way forward, knowledge management and financing for action.

As requests for support are received from SUN Countries, there is a concerted effort to match their needs with timely, practical and effective support that exists in all corners of the SUN Movement. This system is called the SUN Movement Capacity to Deliver Framework.

How country needs are supported



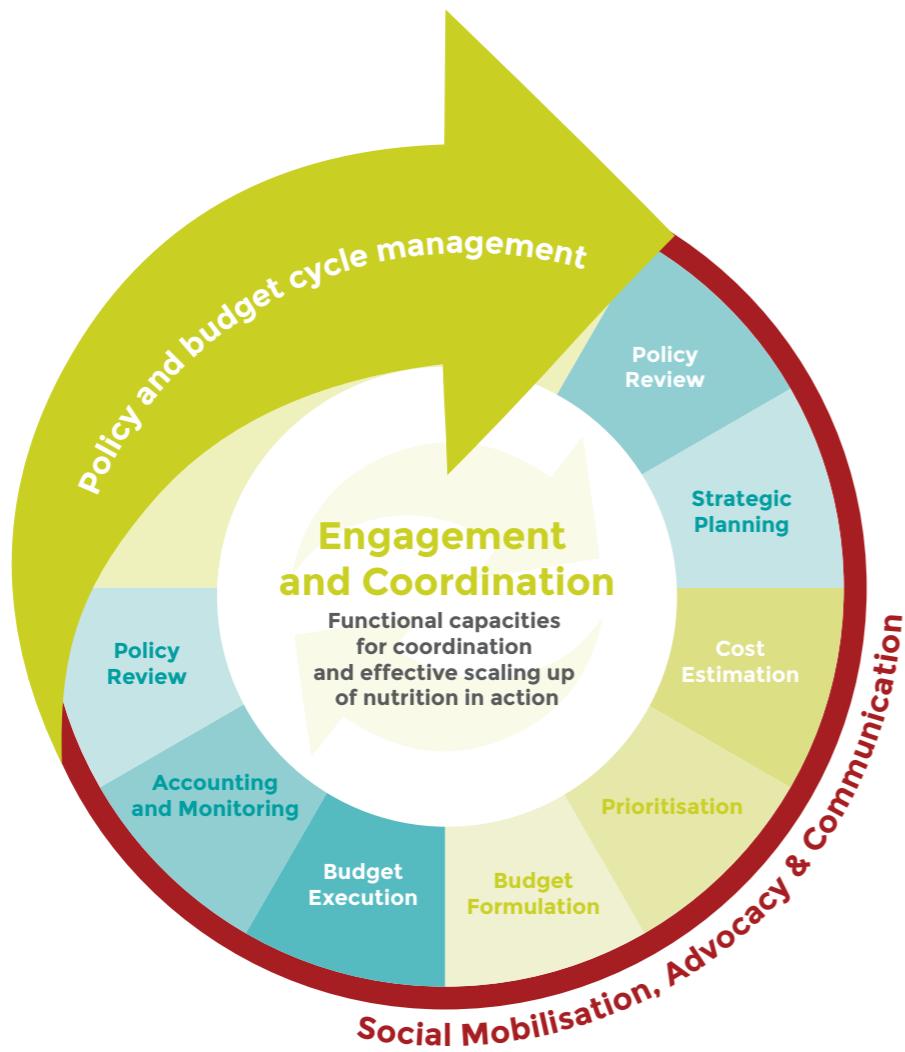
Following on from thematic support outlined in the 2014 SUN Movement Progress Report, In 2014-15, based on the nature of requests coming from SUN Countries, it was agreed to strengthen three SUN Movement-wide thematic focuses which have arisen from country requests. Three *SUN Communities of Practice* have been established to harvest the collective knowledge and experience of actors, create platforms for sharing and learning and provide technical expertise.

Three SUN Communities of Practice

- Policy and budget cycle management – from planning to accounting for results
 - Note: throughout 2014-15, another Community existed focusing on the reliable monitoring of progress, evaluation of outcomes and demonstration of nutrition results. This has been integrated with the first Community to better capture the elements of the planning cycle.
- Social mobilisation, advocacy and communication
- Functional capacities for coordination and effective scaling up of nutrition in action

These *SUN Communities of Practice* are a way of working together. They aim to organise effective technical assistance, generating knowledge and offering financing options to support in-country progress organised around the three key themes.

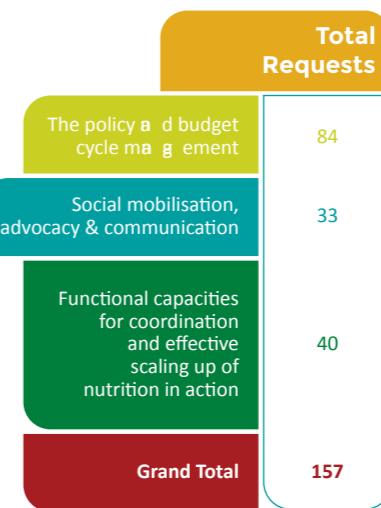
There are many other Communities of Practice providing a strong knowledge and support base for nutrition globally, such as the Institute of Development Studies, Secure Nutrition and Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH). The *SUN Communities of Practice* interact with a broad range of practitioners globally and aim to harness practical support for the benefit of SUN Countries.



Requests to date

The SMS started recording requests for support from SUN Countries during SUN Country Network meetings, regional workshops and through bilateral communication on a systematic basis in March 2014.

From August 2014 – August 2015, 157 requests for support, where an in-country capacity support solution has not been successfully identified by the SUN Government Focal Point, have been received by the SMS. A breakdown of these requests is detailed as follows:



In total 106 requests for support have been either fully addressed by providers or are in the process of being addressed. 26 requests have been closed as solutions in country have been identified.

What's next?

It is clear that the response to requests for capacity-building are yet to meet the expectations of SUN Countries, however pro-active efforts such as the 2015 SUN Budget Analysis Exercise have helped to stimulate progress. Building on the lessons learned from 2014-15, the SMS will continue facilitating the three *SUN Communities of Practice*, comprised of SUN Countries and the SUN Networks that have wide-ranging experience, expertise and skills available to provide timely and tailored responses to specific requests for support. The *SUN Communities of Practice* will be further strengthened and shaped to ensure proactive, quality responses to strengthen SUN Country capacity.

Building on the activities and learning of the past year, the Communities of Practice will intensify efforts to:

- Engage further service providers to meet the growing needs of the SUN Countries and encourage engagement with countries where there is limited to no support available; develop guidance for new SUN Countries and those countries where it proves difficult to mobilise technical support.²¹
- Ensure all SUN Countries have equitable access to the sharing and learning opportunities that characterise the SUN Movement:
 - Refine the SMS information management systems to provide a strong knowledge base and ensure knowledge sharing products are addressing the appetite for information, experiences and advice from SUN Countries.
 - Continue to grow and expand the scope of the *SUN Communities of Practice* in order to provide proactive learning and sharing opportunities across the SUN Movement.
- Support SUN Countries to better understand the types of global financing that is available and how best to access these funds.

²¹ As identified in a mapping of service providers active in SUN Countries, there is a high concentration of service providers in a small number of SUN Countries and either no or limited support in the majority of SUN Countries. This does not include UN agencies, who are present in all SUN countries and can be approached as a first go-to partner for technical assistance needs.

3.1 The Policy and Budget Cycle Management – from planning to accounting for results

To date, this SUN Community of Practice has focused on the efforts underway by governments and supporting partners in the SUN Movement to cost and track national plans for nutrition. It seeks to guide coordinated efforts by nutrition stakeholders and to mobilise the required resources to address gaps and sustain results. It also aims to support the establishment and use of information platforms at national and subnational levels that can help to:

- Monitor progress in reducing malnutrition
- Determine associations between changes in malnutrition and domestic and external financial investments in nutrition
- Build plausibility arguments on the effectiveness, from an impact and cost perspective, of different interventions
- Strengthen mutual accountability of government and development partners in meeting commitments made, by leveraging information platforms such as NIPN.

Requests to date

There have been 84 requests to date for support in different areas of planning, costing, implementing and financing (i.e. resource tracking and mobilisation).

Who's involved?

A number of international partners have been involved in this Community, providing technical expertise in response to SUN Country requests. They include the World Bank, UN REACH, FANTA, the UN One Health Costing Team, MQSUN, FAO/CAADP, Results for Development, the Development Initiative, SPRING, IFPRI, ACF, Save the Children and Oxford Policy Management. All four of the global SUN Networks are actively involved in this Community.

Investigating nutrition in national budgets

Scaling Up Nutrition requires a broad approach where efforts must be built into programmes and plans across multiple sectors. Whilst a broad approach is necessary, the complexity of this makes it difficult to track efforts financially and ensure the goal of improving nutrition is achieved. Understanding nutrition investments helps policy makers, at national and international levels, better plan and make informed decisions on resource allocation for nutrition. It brings stakeholders together to increase the performance and efficiency of budget allocations and spending. It empowers governments to make evidence based decisions on nutrition spending, inform the public and allow civil society advocates to engage in meaningful debate.

Recognising the challenge

The need to better track nutrition investments was recognised right at the beginning of the SUN Movement. A literature review was kick-started in 2013 looking at what analysis could be done in countries and by 2014 an online budget review was undertaken on 28 SUN Countries. The findings, whilst limited, provided a strong base for future efforts. Following on from working sessions at the 2014 SUN Global Gathering on tracking nutrition allocations, the 17th meeting of the SUN Country Network, further explored the practicalities of the issue. During this meeting, SUN Countries were invited to respond to a *Call of Interest* that aimed to identify countries that were interested in accelerating their efforts to report on nutrition relevant budget allocations.

Embracing the overwhelming response

Thirty SUN Countries responded to the *Call of Interest* and were enthusiastic about embarking on the use of a 3-Step approach to report on nutrition relevant allocations. The 3-Step approach was identified by the SUN Movement Secretariat as a quick and practical way to report on nutrition relevant allocations. It is based on a common methodology, approved by the SUN Donor Network Senior Officials in 2013, to track global investments in nutrition.

The 3-Step Approach:

- Step one – identify nutrition relevant budget allocations through a keyword search.
- Step two – clearly assess which budget allocations are, specific to nutrition, related to nutrition and lastly, unrelated to nutrition.
- Step three – attribute a weighting to the allocations e.g. specific to nutrition (100%), such as a national nutrition program in the budget; and a reasonable allocation to programs that are related to nutrition (e.g. 25%), such as social safety net and early child development programs.

The method provides a useful exercise in transparency and a starting point for tracking nutrition spending in the national budget, however, it is not a complete picture and cannot be used as a basis of comparison from country to country.

“ Budgets allocated to nutrition interventions are generally inadequate and there are no expenditure or allocation estimates to assess the gaps, this shows how relevant this exercise is. ”

Dr Raymonde Goudou Coffie,
Minister of Health and fight
against HIV in Ivory Coast

Encouraging consensus building: Regional workshops

The work culminated with four regional budget analysis workshops in April 2015, supported by UNICEF on behalf of the UN Network for SUN, in Thailand, Uganda, Côte d'Ivoire and Guatemala. Participants from SUN Countries joined the workshops at different stages of the 3-Step process and were able to debate which allocations were nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive, and what weights were appropriate for particular allocations, based on their sensitivity to nutrition. It was a process of learning by doing and sharing insights amongst SUN Countries.

The SUN Country Network praised the workshops as useful forums for sharing, learning and consensus building amongst SUN Countries.

Summary of key points emerging from the regional workshops

1. Provide guidance to standardise the categorisation of “nutrition-specific” and “nutrition-sensitive” interventions
2. Develop recommendations to address current challenges such as accounting for personnel costs and governance costs for nutrition
3. Develop options to harmonise the “weighting” of the interventions, especially the nutrition-sensitive ones.
4. Provide recommendations on the next steps. In particular:
 - how to track actual expenditures
 - how to track off-budget allocations and expenditures
 - how to use the results of the budget analysis for advocacy and communication
 - how to link the budget analysis with cost estimates in order to establish the financial gaps.

Sharing the insights

By June 2015, 30 SUN Countries had gone through steps 1 and 2, and 14 of those had made considerable progress with step 3²². The following preliminary analysis is a testament to the fact that the Budget Analysis Exercise has been a strong starting point for SUN Countries, with signs that it has catalysed a strong desire to systematically pursue further analysis according to country needs.

Cross sector engagement and potential of allocations

There was a wide range of ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) from which budget allocations were drawn for the exercise, from 2 in Vietnam to 15 in Guatemala (median of 7). There was also a wide range in the number of budget allocations, found through keyword searches, that potentially contained nutrition relevant items, from 11 in the Philippines to over 100 in Bangladesh, Lesotho, Togo and Ghana.

The un-weighted sum of the specific and sensitive allocations, produced by the keyword search, represents the “upper bound” of all allocations to nutrition. The upper bounds range from <1% of total government budget in Vietnam to >7% in Bangladesh, Comoros, Guatemala, and Tajikistan.

The average upper bound for nutrition specific allocations is 0.47% and the mean upper bound for nutrition sensitive allocation is 4.47% share of the national budget.

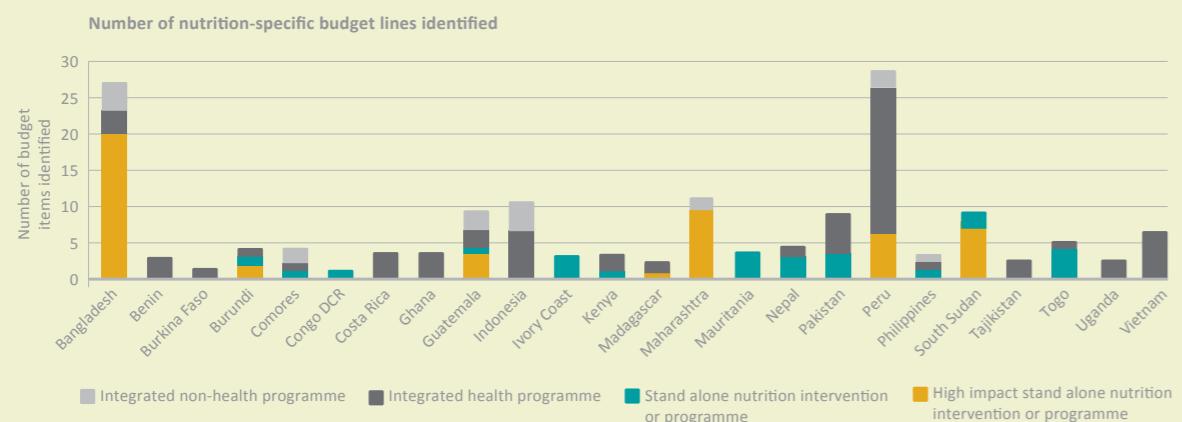
Deeper insights with weighting

For the 14 countries that assigned weighting to allocations for nutrition, totals range from 0.1% of total government budget to 2.90%. The average is 1.34%. This suggests that government nutrition allocations are very modest, but are similar to the percentages found for nutrition in relation to Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Creditor Reporting System database, as reported in the 2014 Global Nutrition Report (GNR).

In these countries, nutrition specific weighted allocations represented 94% of the upper bound of the nutrition specific allocations and nutrition sensitive weighted allocations represented 29% of the upper bound of nutrition sensitive allocations. The proportion of weighted specific to sensitive allocations of 39% is similar to the ratio for donors at 50%, as estimated in the 2014 GNR.

²² Findings were discussed through in-country consultations and through four regional workshops facilitated by UNICEF on behalf of the UN Network and the SUN Movement Secretariat. Each country government team decided which ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) to search through and which budget line items to include in the analysis, so country comparisons of generated estimates are not strictly valid.

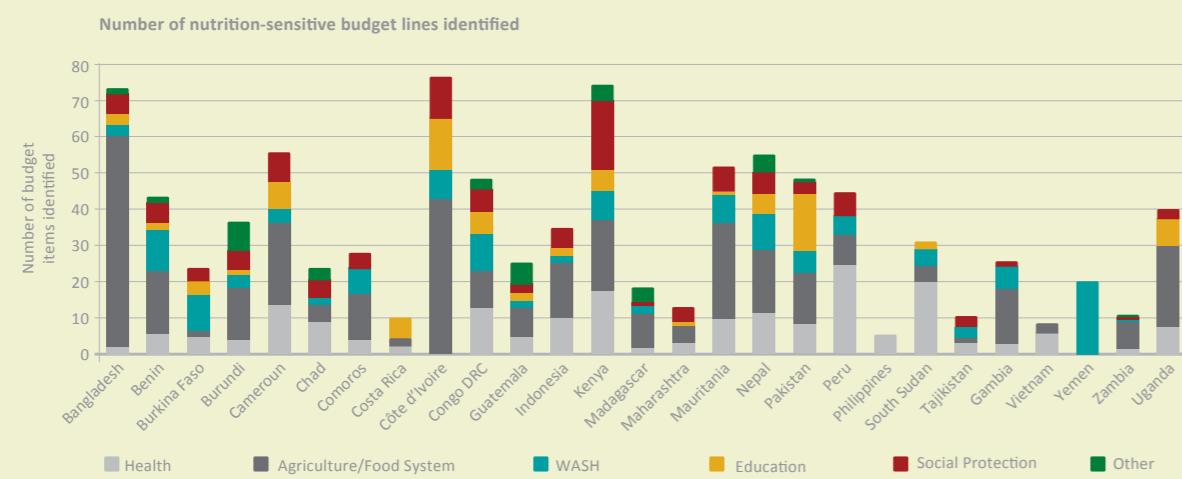
Nutrition specific allocations were identified by 26 countries and were mostly found in the budgets of the MDAs that provide health services. More than a third of countries were able to identify stand-alone nutrition interventions or programmes e.g. 1,000 days national programme and food fortification. The figure below shows the number and type of nutrition specific allocations identified by these countries.



Standardising nutrition sensitive allocations

Each national budget is structured differently, in order to standardise findings, an analytical framework was applied to each allocation identified as nutrition sensitive. Allocations were grouped into the five key sectoral domains, as identified in the 2014 GNR: public health, education, agriculture, social protection and water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

Twenty-five countries were able to identify nutrition sensitive allocations across more than four key sectoral domains. The figure below shows the number of allocations identified by each country across the five sectoral domains. The agricultural domain had the highest number of budget allocations, followed by public health, WASH, social protection and education.



Additional insights: gender, governance

22 countries were able to identify gender responsive allocations; these were mostly in the domain of social protection and education.

Although not widespread, nutrition governance allocations were identified including:

- Coordination mechanisms for nutrition in Madagascar, Benin and Zambia
- Research institutions dedicated to nutrition in DRC and the Philippines
- Nutrition information systems (stand-alone and integrated) in Bangladesh, South Sudan, Zambia, Costa Rica, Peru and Guatemala
- Strengthening good governance at national and sub-national levels in Ghana and Chad
- Communication and information technologies in Kenya and Tajikistan.

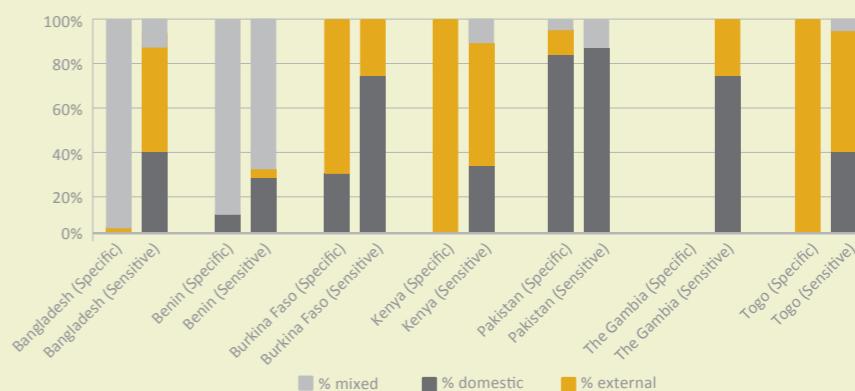
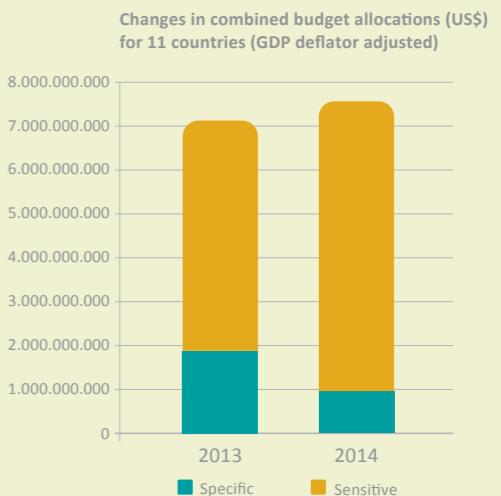
Changes over time

Twelve countries provided more than one data point, out of them eleven had data for 2013 and 2014. Using 2013 as the baseline, the 2014 figures were then adjusted to reflect inflation, which shows the change in real terms. There was a relative decrease in the allocations for nutrition-specific interventions with the exception of Burundi and Mauritania. All countries, except Bangladesh, show an increase in allocations that are sensitive to nutrition.²³

Domestic and external funding sources

Seven countries were able to provide sufficient detail to review funding sources to permit a better understanding of who is investing where. External and mixed sources of funding are predominant within the nutrition-specific allocations while more domestic sources appear to concentrate in the nutrition-sensitive allocations.

A further analysis will allow to identify the main sources of funding among the most commonly reported “nutrition-sensitive” budget allocations across the five key sectors.



Limitations of the findings

The process has not been finalised and it has some limitations. This includes the weighting scheme chosen by the country, the MDAs selected by the country and the difference in underlying assumptions of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive programmes between countries. These limitations, however, do not impact the ability of each country to track their own allocations over time assuming their definitions and assumptions remain constant.

Pursuing the path ahead

This collective effort to find an agreed way of analysing nutrition spending within the SUN Movement will in time allow SUN Countries to report transparently on their situations. This will allow the SUN Movement as a whole to ensure that investments in nutrition are not just well accounted for but also directed to best effect.

Data shared by countries formed the basis for important advocacy pushes to mobilise more money for nutrition. It has informed the new costings of “Reaching the Global Target to Reduce Stunting” (World Bank et al, 2015), which was presented during the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, July 2015).

In a strong step toward transparency and accountability, the preliminary figures and trends, shared by SUN Government Focal Points on behalf of their MSPs, are featured the 2015 Global Nutrition Report. Documentation of experiences, results and recommendations on the way forward in a synthesis report will be available in October at the 2015 SUN Movement Global Gathering.

A key priority in 2016 will be to further support the advancement of the analysis with the group of SUN countries that participated in the 2015 exercise. Regional workshops will again be initiated to help advance with countries who have already undertaken the work and support other countries to begin. This will involve moving into tracking of actual expenditures and tracking off-budget resources, such as civil society and private sector contributions.

²³ The “nutrition-sensitive” component of Mauritania is not included in the analysis. The relative change between 2013 and 2014 equivalent to 1017% is due to new budget line items for social protection (24 million US\$) and water supply activities (35 million US\$)

Way forward

In 2016, the SUN Movement website will continue to host documents, such as policies, legislations, plans, guidelines developed by countries. Technical guidance and synthesis documents will provide concrete case studies to support country efforts. Easy to use, online databases will also detail cost and spending estimates from SUN Countries, hosted on the SUN Movement website.

The Community will continue facilitating support for completing national documents such as policy, legislation and plans and technical queries, development of CRFs at national level, cost estimation, financial tracking and resource mobilisation and support for decentralising systems. It will also strive to support financing and implementation of key actions aligned with agreed CRFs.

Learning and sharing

- The Community will expand the number of service providers with the flexibility to respond to country requests.
- There will be access to learning experiences via webinars and other exchange platforms on specific topics.
- Workshops will continue on key areas of focus, such as budget analysis in 2016.
- The Community will also facilitate south-to-south learning exchanges organised by service providers for SUN Countries to better share approaches.

In 2016, through country to country sharing, consolidation of guidance around evidence based actions and coaching, the Community will strive to clarify the process of developing CRFs and the collective practices that are supporting multi-sectoral approaches in SUN Countries.

In the coming year, the focus will go beyond planning and focus on pro-active acceleration toward implementation with a focus on decentralisation and ensuring effective coverage of those most in need. The need to provide more guidance on nutrition sensitive approaches will be central to the efforts of this *SUN Community of Practice*.

3.2 Effective Social Mobilisation, Advocacy and Communication (SMAC) Across the SUN Movement

This *SUN Community of Practice* seeks to harness the immense SMAC efforts for improved nutrition, that are happening across the SUN Movement. From advocating at the highest political levels, to working with nutrition champions, the media and harnessing the power of communication at the community levels, this Community aims to:

- Promote SMAC actions that are having impact
- Give countries the opportunity to learn from these experiences through sharing of knowledge
- Provide capacity building and technical support for specific SMAC actions with in-country experts and international specialists across the Movement
- Share successes, innovations and the tools that are supporting change.

What has been done so far?

Comprehensive strategies for SMAC have been established in 20 SUN Movement countries. Parliamentarians have been actively advocating for scaling up nutrition (including setting up networks with specific advocacy objectives) in 25 countries. Country-specific advocacy tools have been developed within 15 countries to raise senior decision makers' awareness about nutrition (including PROFILES, the Cost of Hunger in Africa and the RENEW tool). In 15 UN REACH countries, common narratives, indicator dashboards and nutrition situation analysis presentations have been created at national and decentralised levels.

Requests to date

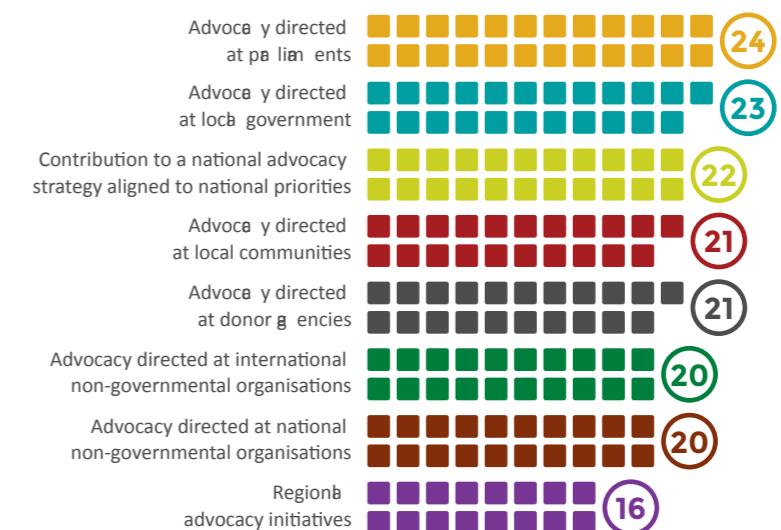
There has been 33 requests to date for support in different areas of SMAC.

Who's involved

22 SUN Countries are collaborating to help shape the Community along with each of the SUN Movement Networks. There are a number of international non-governmental organisations and agencies that specialise in supporting countries in advocacy and communication for development. These provide a pool of providers with the appropriate technical expertise and resources to respond to countries' requests related to different aspects of SMAC, including Action Contre La Faim, Action, Alive & Thrive, GMMB, Graça Machel Trust, PATH, REACH, UNICEF, Save the Children, the Institute of Development Studies, Results for Development, the Children's Investment Fund Foundation, GAIN, SPRING, the Institute of Development Studies and FANTA.

Diverse Civil Society Advocacy efforts

The SUN Civil Society Network has continued to excel in ensuring that advocacy efforts are at the core of the Movement. National SUN Civil Society Alliances have undertaken diverse efforts as outlined below, with large numbers of alliances targeting their advocacy efforts at all levels.



Tanzania – The First Social Mobilisation, Advocacy and Communication Learning Exchange

From 23 to 25 September 2014, SUN Countries came together for the first Scaling Up Nutrition SMAC for Nutrition workshop in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The event was organised by the Tanzania Civil Society Alliance PANITA with the support of the Prime Minister's Office, the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, World Vision and UN REACH. Over 40 participants from nine SUN Countries in Africa took part along with technical providers with specific expertise and experience in SMAC.

Participants represented multiple stakeholder groups including government, civil society, business, donors and the UN agencies. The workshop was an opportunity to convene, explore methodologies for carrying out evidence based approaches to SMAC and identify common challenges that can be addressed by a growing SMAC Community.

Most of the participating countries were focused on mobilising funding for and launching SMAC strategies. There was a clear consensus on the need for advocacy directed at the highest levels of government and it was seen as important to position the SUN Movement in this way to ensure effective coordination of SMAC efforts. Common advocacy objectives emerged, such as the need to increase funding for nutrition, strengthen human resource capacity and conduct massive multi-sectoral outreach and awareness with key ministries, but also key partners such as the media and parliamentarians.

Many noted that while they may have strong advocacy, social mobilisation or communication strategies in place, they may not have the buy-in, resources or skills needed to implement them effectively. Learning from these workshops focusing on the capacity needs for advocates to effectively champion nutrition have informed the SMAC Community which will seek to focus on key emerging needs in 2016.

Tanzania and Senegal - Civil Society Network Advocacy Workshops

On 29 May 2015, the East Africa launch of the Global Nutrition Report (GNR) was hosted in Dar es Salaam by the SUN Civil Society Networks of Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Burundi, and Rwanda, along with the Kenya Aids NGOs Consortium (KANCO) and ACTION. They brought advocates together from six countries with active SUN Networks, and similar nutrition profiles, to highlight shared challenges and successes in working to defeat malnutrition in the region.

The roundtable focused on advocating for increased commitment and accountability for nutrition. It was followed by a capacity building for civil society nutrition champions to undertake extensive media training and hone their skills as nutrition influencers.

On 15 June, Civil Society Alliances from Benin, Guinea, Senegal, Niger, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Chad, Cameroon and Liberia, came together in Dakar, Senegal to for a three day Advocacy Training followed immediately by a one day Regional Workshop. The event was organised by Action Contre La Faim (ACF), the SUN Civil Society Network and supported by UNICEF with additional facilitation support from RESULTS and WASH Advocates.

The workshop explored the various elements of joint advocacy planning and included power mapping, analysis and identification of key targets and the materials needed to reach all audiences. Discussions about multi-sectoral nutrition policies helped advocates to understand the power of evidence based advocacy. The workshop built strongly on the 2015 SUN Budget Analysis Exercise and demonstrated the need to be able to package evidence in a way which resonates for decision makers.

Both the East Africa and West Africa workshops served to identify key individuals to take forward the SMAC Community in 2016 and have exposed key issues which will kick-start learning and sharing.

SMAC INSIGHTS: Kenya Embraces Political Advocacy to Scale Up Nutrition

By Titus Mung'o - Advocacy and Communications Manager at Action Against Hunger (ACF) and Chair of Kenya's Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society (SUN CSA).

"Despite the advances made on the causes of malnutrition and how to address the problem, we have not given nutrition matters enough attention as individuals, planners, leaders and even governments," said the First Lady of the Republic of Kenya, Her Excellency Margaret Kenyatta, in an opinion article published in The East African newspaper on 6th June 2015.

In February 2015, the First Lady was unveiled as Kenya's Nutrition Patron. The SUN Government Focal Point and Head of Nutrition Ms. Gladys Mugambi, while addressing SUN Civil Society Alliance (SUN CSA) members on 10th December 2014, said through the efforts of the network she had presented a request to the First Lady to be the Nutrition Patron. Indeed, the quest by SUN Networks to position nutrition at the highest level in the government structures, is on course.

Besides the First Lady, a Member of Parliament and the Parliamentary Health Committee Hon Stephen Mule is a strong nutrition advocate. In his commentary published in The Standard newspaper of 15 May 2015 he called on policy makers to support nutrition programmes: *"With devolution in the context of Kenya's constitution, in which 96 per cent of nutrition activities are handled by the county governments, there is even greater need for advocacy in each of the 47 counties to ensure that nutrition is prioritised."*

Kenya's SUN CSA is actively engaging politicians in nutrition and food security advocacy issues. A number of national and county leaders are invited to advocacy workshops, where they address specific issues relevant to their counties and make commitments to support efforts to tackle malnutrition. Political advocacy to scale up nutrition has been in top gear since late 2014.

Speaking at SUN CSA's Nutrition and Food Security Advocacy workshop in Baringo County in October 2014, the County Governor Hon Benjamin Cheboi, made some proposals to help address high malnutrition rates. This was followed by allocation of more funds to nutrition programmes in the county's 2015-16 budget.

During a SUN CSA and Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) nutrition advocacy workshop in West Pokot County in August 2014, the County Government leaders committed to prioritise food and nutrition issues in the County Integrated Development Plan and budget. Legislation and employment of more nutritionists in a county where one nutritionist serves 85,331 people, were echoed by the Deputy Governor Hon Titus Lotee and Speaker of the County Assembly Robert Katina. In the county's 2015-16 financial year, the government allocated more funds for staff working in the nutrition department.

The role of politicians in nutrition advocacy was well-stated by West Pokot County Senator Prof John Lonyangapuo, whose county leads in cases of acute malnutrition. Speaking during a SUN CSA media editors' workshop in Nairobi, the Senator was categorical: "Kenyans listen to their politicians. Suppose I had been made aware of this (high malnutrition levels in West Pokot County), in my acquired two-hour status as 'King' (after being voted in an opinion poll as the best performing senator in Kenya), I would have talked about it (malnutrition) to over 20,000 people I addressed when I arrived in my county."

Prof Lonyangapuo advised nutrition actors to develop well-crafted advocacy campaigns targeting politicians among them the governors, senators, members of parliament and county assemblies. He said politicians should be sensitised on the importance of nutrition so as to compliment the SUN advocacy campaigns.

Another level of political advocacy by SUN CSA is the development of a good policy environment for implementation of nutrition programmes. At the national level, the CSA with other SUN Networks continue to influence decisions and legislations relevant to the sector. For example, the SUN networks' views on the *Draft Kenya Health Policy 2014-2030* and *Health Bill 2014* were articulated in position papers submitted by SUN CSA to the Health Cabinet Secretary Hon James Macharia. In his response to a position paper on the health policy, the Cabinet Secretary assured the nutrition stakeholders that their concerns would be addressed, and added: "The Ministry of Health recognises nutrition as a vital building block in the foundation of human health and development hence it is among the key priority interventions for the Health Sector."

A number of county health committees have been sensitised on the need to develop bills to help transform health and nutrition sectors. Kajiado and West Pokot county speaker Johnson Osoi and Robert Katina, respectively, are among leaders in the devolved that have committed to rally members of their assemblies to understand that nutrition is not only about food, but a constitutional matter as the Constitution of Kenya states: "every person has a right to adequate food of acceptable quality" and "every child has a right to nutrition".

"I appeal to all leaders to discuss with passion issues affecting children and women. Apart from allocation of resources to nutrition activities, nutrition should be integrated in other sectors such as agriculture," remarked Hon Mary Seneta, Kajiado County Women Representative in the national assembly, during a SUN CSA nutrition advocacy workshop in June 2015.

Kenya's nutrition stakeholders have embarked on mobilisation of diverse players to integrate nutrition in their programmes, sensitisation of political leaders to elevate the status of nutrition and to allocate more resources to nutrition programming.

The way forward

The SUN Movement website will continue feature a variety of SUN Country SMAC strategies and action plans, a comprehensive SMAC tool repository from stakeholders across the Movement, innovative tools and experiences from other sectors which have supported social change, case studies developed from SUN Country experiences on SMAC efforts having impact and interactive blogs to facilitate sharing of approaches.

The Community will continue facilitating support and advice on the development of SMAC strategies and actions to support evidence based advocacy; the development of social and behaviour change communication strategies; message development and appropriate delivery channels; capacity building for nutrition champions; the development of tools, events and resources in support of national plans and support the development of SMAC research based on gaps identified with national stakeholders.

Learning and sharing

- The Community will expand the number of service providers with the flexibility to respond to country requests.
- There will be access to learning experiences via webinars and other exchange platforms on specific topics.
- Workshops will continue on key areas of focus, such as budget advocacy in 2016.
- The Community will also facilitate south-to-south learning exchanges organised by service providers for SUN Countries to better share approaches.

The *SUN Community of Practice* focusing on SMAC will ramp up its support for ensuring advocacy and communication efforts are clear, urgent and compelling to sustain momentum at political levels and to illustrate nutrition as a fundamental issue of life and future wellbeing – for all.

Given the reported progress in disseminating policies in 2014-15, the *SUN Community of Practice* will support SUN Countries in communicating policies by highlighting how policy champions – such as the media and parliamentarians – can reach the masses. Efforts to advocate and communicate the benefits of a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder, multi-level approach – will be intensified.

3.3 Functional Capacities for Coordinated and Effective Scaling Up of Nutrition in Action

Governments of SUN Countries coordinate multiple efforts for scaling up nutrition through various mechanisms, across different sectors, among multiple stakeholders and between many levels of government.

SUN Countries have been increasingly expressing the need to optimise the functioning of these multi-stakeholder mechanisms for scaling up nutrition. The overall aim of this *SUN Community of Practice* is to build the capacity of groups and individuals to function effectively across sectors, among multiple stakeholders and between many levels of government.

Strengthening functional capacities involves the establishment of operating policies, procedures, frameworks, administrative arrangements and staff with sufficient capacity to work effectively together to scale up nutrition. These capacities enable countries to plan, lead, manage and sustain initiatives across different sectors, among multiple stakeholders and between many levels of government.

Who's involved

Many different organisations have been identified as potential supporters for this Community. The SUN Civil Society Network, SUN Business Network and SUN UN Network, particularly UN REACH, and SUN Donor Network have been helping to shape this Community along with IFPRI, Cornell University, IGAD, Procasur, the Geneva Social Observatory, among others.

Requests to date

To date, the SUN Movement Secretariat has received 40 individual requests for support in the field of functional capacities.

Preventing and Managing Conflicts of Interest

In February 2015, The SUN Movement concluded a two-year effort to develop a transparent process assisting SUN Countries to prevent and manage conflicts of interest (Col).

The Process

Starting in April 2013, the Global Social Observatory (GSO) – an independent forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue – with financial support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, facilitated an interactive consultation process to review some of these issues leading to the production a *Reference Note* and *Toolkit* on the Prevention and Management of Col in the SUN Movement.

As part of this process the GSO convened a steering committee to oversee the initiative together with a series of consultation meetings involving representatives from SUN Countries and all SUN Networks. During 2014, the GSO helped convene four Enhanced Learning Exercises to test the usefulness of the *Reference Note* and *Toolkit* and to better understand some of the key challenges facing countries in dealing with these issues. The meetings also offered an opportunity to learn and share country experiences.

Finally, a concluding Global Conference in Geneva on the 16 and 17 February 2015 offered the opportunity to discuss the key lessons learned from the GSO/SUN Col process. The key lessons learned are detailed in a Synthesis Report available on the SUN Movement website.

Key Messages that emerged included:

- The SUN Principles of Engagement form an ethical framework for the prevention and management of Col within the context of the SUN Movement and can be seen as a base from which individual national policy frameworks can be developed
- Leadership at all levels is a pre-requisite for the successful prevention and management of Col
- Written policies consistently applied and monitored are essential. The emphasis should be on a policy framework that prevents Col from arising but managing them effectively when they do arise
- The *Reference Note* and *Toolkit* present a framework on prevention, identification, management and monitoring of Col, but it is understood that the mechanisms for addressing issues of Col will differ from country to country
- All stakeholders within the Movement who are engaging in national multi-stakeholder platforms (or global partnerships) have the potential for Col

Sustainability and next steps

Following the conclusion of the process, the SUN Movement Secretariat along with actors across the Movement facilitated a SUN Country Network meeting to discuss the practicalities of the issue and the key skills needed to navigate these challenging situations. An *In Practice Brief* documenting the kinds of Col issues that participants in the SUN Movement have encountered and how they were addressed is under development. Further next steps will include collecting further case studies to assist SUN Countries, integrating the *Reference Note* and *Tool kit* into capacity building undertaken through the *SUN Community of Practice* on functional capacities and identifying mentors and champions to stimulate good Col policy development.

The Learning Routes pilot programme

In 2014, the SUN Movement Secretariat launched a pilot program in partnership with the Procasur Corporation called "Strengthening the Capacity of SUN Countries to Scale up Nutrition through Learning Routes". The main activities were focused on: i) the development of tools aimed at identifying successful experiences and good practices related to nutrition; and ii) the implementation of face-to-face and web-based learning initiative to support the sharing of knowledge and experiences among representatives of national SUN MSPs.

Over the course of 2014, two Learning Routes were held. The first took place in Senegal from 26 May to 1 June 2014, under the coordination of the Fight against Malnutrition Unit (Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition – CLM); the second one was carried out in Peru, from 8 to 14 September 2014, and hosted by the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social – MIDIS). In total, 40 representatives of national multi-stakeholder platforms from 14 SUN countries from Africa, Asia and Latin America took part in the two Learning Routes. SUN Government Focal Points, government officials as well as members of the civil society and the private sector participated in the Programme's activities.

Participant impressions and key learnings from the Routes

The Learning Routes helped bring a collection of countries closer together, at regional and inter-regional levels, and have allowed the circulation of innovation and good practices among SUN Countries. The relationships created among countries are an opportunity to enhance the SUN Movement and to strengthen its capacities of networking among members.

- Delegations learned in depth about a multitude of practices related to creating and maintaining political commitment, the creation and operationalisation of MSPs, budgetary allocation and negotiation, capacity building and participation of different actors and sectors.
- The route provided a sense of leadership for Peru and Senegal as hosting countries.
- There was a genuine ownership of the exercise from country delegations, ensuring key learnings were taken home.
- Exchange between countries was made very easy despite language barriers.
- Presentations from national, regional, local community and then village levels showed the strengths in decentralisation and empowerment of local communities and brought participants along the "journey".

Key recommended next steps

- Encourage follow up from key stakeholders at local, country and regional level for the implementation of the Action Plans.
- Agree on how to incorporate lessons learnt from the Learning Route process into future knowledge exchanges.
- Foster discussion with SUN Networks and more broadly on cost-effective approaches to reach more countries with Learning Routes.

Functional Capacities Workshop

From 10 to 12 June 2015, the SUN Movement Secretariat partnered with UNICEF on behalf of the UN Network for SUN and the SUN Business Network for a three day Scaling Up Nutrition event in Nairobi, Kenya. This first SUN regional workshop with a focus on Functional Capacities for Scaling Up Nutrition provided an opportunity to understand better the concept of functional capacities and the role they play in strengthening a culture of effective engagement.

Participants came from the governments of SUN Countries, Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe in the East and Southern Africa Region with further representation from non-SUN Countries Eritrea and Angola. Participants also included representatives from UN agencies, REACH, the private sector and civil society, among others.

The workshop acknowledged that the SUN Movement is a community of knowledge, expertise and skills that can be harnessed to support the capacity of individuals to work effectively together to scale up nutrition. The ability of countries to harness and support this culture of effective partnering as a way of working is the essence of functional capacities within the SUN Movement.

The workshop set out to define more precisely the functional capacities needed for multi-stakeholder and multi-sector partnerships to deliver results, recognising capacities are necessary at three levels; institutional, individual and the external environment. At an individual level it focused on strengthening effective engagement and explored the specific attitudes and behaviours which are needed to guide multi-stakeholder engagements. Institutional capacity challenges most frequently cited related to convening MSPs and broader issues such as political stability were tabled.

Key messages:

- There is no blueprint or one size fits all approach
- Coordination, trust and leadership, transparency, accountability and knowledge sharing are issues that can both support or obstruct engagement
- The common results framework was identified as a model to improve coordination, build trust and develop leadership, support transparency and knowledge sharing
- Countries identified clearly the successes and challenges within the functional capacity areas and identified and prioritized one functional capacity issue that they would like to focus on in the coming six months
- The SUN Secretariat and the SUN Movement Networks need to understand the challenges raised and can play a role in facilitating sharing, learning and support

SUN Business Network Workshop

During the 18th meeting of SUN Country Network in March 2015, 47 SUN countries requested further information on how to engage business in the following areas: agriculture, large scale fortification, mobile technology, workforce nutrition and developing national business engagement strategies.

Building on this, the SUN Business Network's first workshop addressed these areas through bringing together companies from the network with key stakeholders from 20 governments in the Eastern & Southern Africa region and discussing the partnerships, frameworks and strategies for encouraging further engagement with business in scaling up nutrition.

Key messages:

- There are a growing number of alliances with business developing in Africa
- Business can support scaling up nutrition across the agriculture value chain: small-holder and small scale partnerships
- The private sector is a driving force in food fortification, many opportunities exist across East & Southern Africa to fortify salt, grains, edible oils, condiments – but enforcement and compliance need to be addressed
- Business can lead innovative local solutions to scaling up nutrition, engaging national companies

The Way forward

Together with key academics, civil society, private sector partners, UN and donors – this *SUN Community of Practice* will continue to facilitate support and advice on initiatives that contribute to strengthening the functional capacities of MSPs. The Community will identify and connect with a greater number of experienced providers, experts and organisations, that both have the flexibility to respond to country requests, and are interested in proactively developing and offering approaches that tackle problems common to SUN countries. Innovative approaches that seek to build stronger institutional foundations will be a key priority in 2016, recognising that capacity building takes time and requires national ownership to ensure change takes place from within institutions.

Learning and sharing

- The Community will foster sharing of knowledge and experiences on multi-sectoral coordination and alignment between national and local nutrition governance and implementation levels.
- The SUN Movement website will continue to feature SUN Country experiences related to multi-sector engagement, capacity building and managing conflicts of interest.
- The Community will catalyse follow-up activities for the identification, prevention, and management of Col, building leadership and negotiation skills.
- Workshops on specific topics will be coorganised to share information and facilitate participation by country representatives. Webinars and other exchange platforms organised by providers on specific topics will also support the Community.
- SUN Countries will also be able to connect with providers with experience in stakeholder and influence mapping, and the analysis of institutional frameworks.
- The Community will also continue to facilitate dialogue with SUN countries on ways to support legislation that will contribute to people's nutrition, with a renewed focus on policies that reflect the needs of women and girls.

In 2016, this *SUN Community of Practice* will continue to build consensus around the institutional and broader environmental elements of functional capacity which need to be addressed at country level, alongside the development of key skills such as leadership attributes. Leaders can only build trust, foster a transparent and collaborative environment and share knowledge, if the institutional processes enable them, and if the broader environment energises, empowers, and supports those institutions. Improving the SUN Movement's effective culture of partnering is the key objective going forward.

Communicating the SUN Movement

Building a strong identity which SUN Countries and SUN Networks can use to amplify their voices and efforts is at the heart of the communication strategy of the SUN Movement. Since the launch of the SUN Movement's digital media channels, there has been steady growth and increased engagement from key audiences, including NGOs and civil society, global nutrition experts and the general public. More and more, individuals from SUN Countries are reaching out, accessing information and contributing to SUN Movement communication.

SUN Movement website

The SUN Movement website (www.scalingupnutrition.org) is continually evolving to meet the needs of SUN Countries, SUN Networks and supporters in English, French and Spanish languages.

For the year up until 31 July 2015, there were 121,734 site visits, on average, over 10,000 visitors per month and a 3.3% increase versus the prior year. This high traffic is consistently maintained each month and illustrates the importance of the website as a channel for sharing and learning. There were visitors to the SUN website from all of the 55 SUN Countries.

The ten SUN Countries with the highest numbers of visits were the Philippines, Kenya, Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Zambia and Guatemala. From this group of countries, the number of visits have increased by 22.5%.

Improvements to the SUN website in the past year include;

- An upgrade to SUN Country homepages, improving functionality and increasing alignment with the four Strategic Objectives of the SUN Movement
- An upgrade to SUN Network homepages
- Development of Voices from the SUN Movement, an area for news articles reflecting the views of individuals or organisations in the Movement
- Launching of the mobile friendly SUN website.

SUN Movement Newsletter

The SUN Movement Newsletter serves to highlight progress on a monthly basis. It allows a second opportunity to feature news across the Movement and draw more attention to key activities ahead, including the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

The newsletter subscription rates have more than doubled (from 1,250 in July 2014 to 3,175 in July 2015). By mid-2015, 133 individuals have subscribed to the Spanish edition and 453 people have subscribed to the French edition of the newsletter.

SUN Movement Social Media

The SUN Movement Facebook page was set up in 2013 and has seen steady growth. As of 31 July 2015, the page has 2,432 page likes. The SUN Movement Facebook page amplifies the reach and engagement for other organisations scaling up nutrition, in particular, SUN Civil Society Alliances and UN agency country offices.

The SUN Movement Twitter account was established in 2013 and has seen rapid growth. As of 31 July 2015, the account is followed by 6,258 twitter accounts. The twitter account has become a valuable tool for instant communication.

Social Media channel referrals to the SUN website have increased by 37.3% (2,142 July 2014 vs 2,940 in July 2015).

SUN Movement Publications

New communication and knowledge sharing materials have been developed to strengthen the identity of the SUN Movement and encourage sharing and learning. These key documents have been produced for everybody in the SUN Movement to download, adapt and use in support of national led efforts.

SUN by the Numbers

SCALING UP NUTRITION In Outline

SUN In Practice Briefs

SUN In Practice Briefs

The SUN In Practice series present case studies and experiences directly from SUN Countries. They aim to distill practical country level experiences which are supporting the scale up of nutrition. Each article is a unique reflection on the processes, challenges and lessons which are characterising the experience of SUN Countries.

1. Effectively Engaging Multiple Stakeholders
2. Information Systems for Nutrition
3. Social Mobilisation, Advocacy and Communication
4. The Contribution of Agriculture and Social Protection to Improving Nutrition

SCALING UP NUTRITION In Practice

Effectively Engaging Multiple Stakeholders

Information Systems for Nutrition

Social Mobilisation, Advocacy and Communication for Nutrition

SCALING UP NUTRITION In Practice

The Contribution of Agriculture and Social Protection to Improving Nutrition



Chapter

4



The Catalysts For Change

Key Messages

- The SUN Movement is catalytic by nature and the SUN Networks are at the forefront of influencing institutional behavior change
- The SUN Networks are indicating a more consistent approach in coordinating actions in support of country efforts
- A new SUN Movement Coordinator will help lead the way – reinforcing the unique qualities of the SUN Movement
- The SUN Movement remains a unique platform for interactions between global and country level actors, though more needs to be done to ensure that collaboration is translated into results and concrete actions
- The SUN Movement Secretariat will continue bringing together countries and SUN Networks to ensure that support requested for nutrition is coordinated and coherent
- All SUN Networks are enhancing learning amongst members and are demonstrating their potential as learning and knowledge exchange hubs
- A new SUN Movement Lead Group of champions will continue galvanising global momentum for nutrition
- A SUN Movement Executive Committee will help steer the functioning and accountability of the Movement
- To date SUN Movement Multi-partner Trust Fund has allocated a total of USD 9.9 million to catalyse momentum for nutrition

“ I believe that if we all play our part we can bring about a sustainable future that eliminates hunger and malnutrition. ”

Paul Polman,
CEO, Unilever

Overview of action at global and country level

Broadening the support base for nutrition is fundamental to the SUN Movement. During 2011-12, the SUN Movement launched five networks to help like-minded actors find more effective ways of working with each other - nationally and globally. The networks were born of six pre-existing ‘task forces,’ and each now has its own unique character. All share a commitment to uniting against malnutrition, and finding ways to cooperate across disciplines and sectors.

At the country level, members of the SUN Networks support their respective national governments by participating in MSPs and aligning their activities behind national objectives through common results frameworks. The main purpose of the SUN Networks (Civil Society, Donor, United Nations and Business) is to increase the capacity of their members for supporting SUN Countries as they scale up nutrition.

The progressive evolution in the contributions of the SUN Civil Society, Donor, Business and UN Networks is reflected in eight progress markers that describe ways in which the SUN Networks support the achievement of the four SUN Strategic Objectives within SUN countries.

Snapshots of progress

The SUN Networks have continuously conducted the SUN Self-Assessment Exercise over the past four years and report strong progress in aligning for action. All SUN Networks indicate a more consistent approach in coordinating actions in support of country efforts.

Opportunities for raising nutrition higher on the global agenda came through strongly during the 2015 SUN Self-Assessment Exercise, through contributions to the Post 2015 Agenda and key events such as the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2). Resource mobilisation however remains a work in progress with several major commitments made and financing mechanisms coming into place. 2016 will be a key year to ensure such initiatives lead to adequate resourcing for nutrition actions.

The SUN Networks continue to define themselves and their activities in line with the SUN Movement Strategy 2010-15. All SUN Networks have incorporated the SUN Movement Principles of Engagement, focused on coordinating their members and are aligning efforts to SUN Country government policies and programmes.

The SUN Movement Principles of Engagement

Be transparent about impact: All stakeholders to transparently and honestly demonstrate the impact of collective action.

Be inclusive: Through open multi-stakeholder partnerships that bring proven solutions and interventions to scale.

Be rights-based: Act in line with a commitment to uphold the equity and rights of all women, men and their children.

Be continuously communicative: To learn and adapt through regular sharing of the relevant critical lessons, what works and what does not, across sectors, countries and stakeholders.

Be mutually accountable: Act so all stakeholders feel responsible for and are held collectively accountable to the joint commitments.

Be willing to negotiate: When conflicts arise, as can be expected with diverse partners working together, hold the intention to resolve conflicts and reach a way forward.

Be cost-effective: Establish priorities on evidence-based analysis of what will have the greatest and most sustainable impact for the least cost.

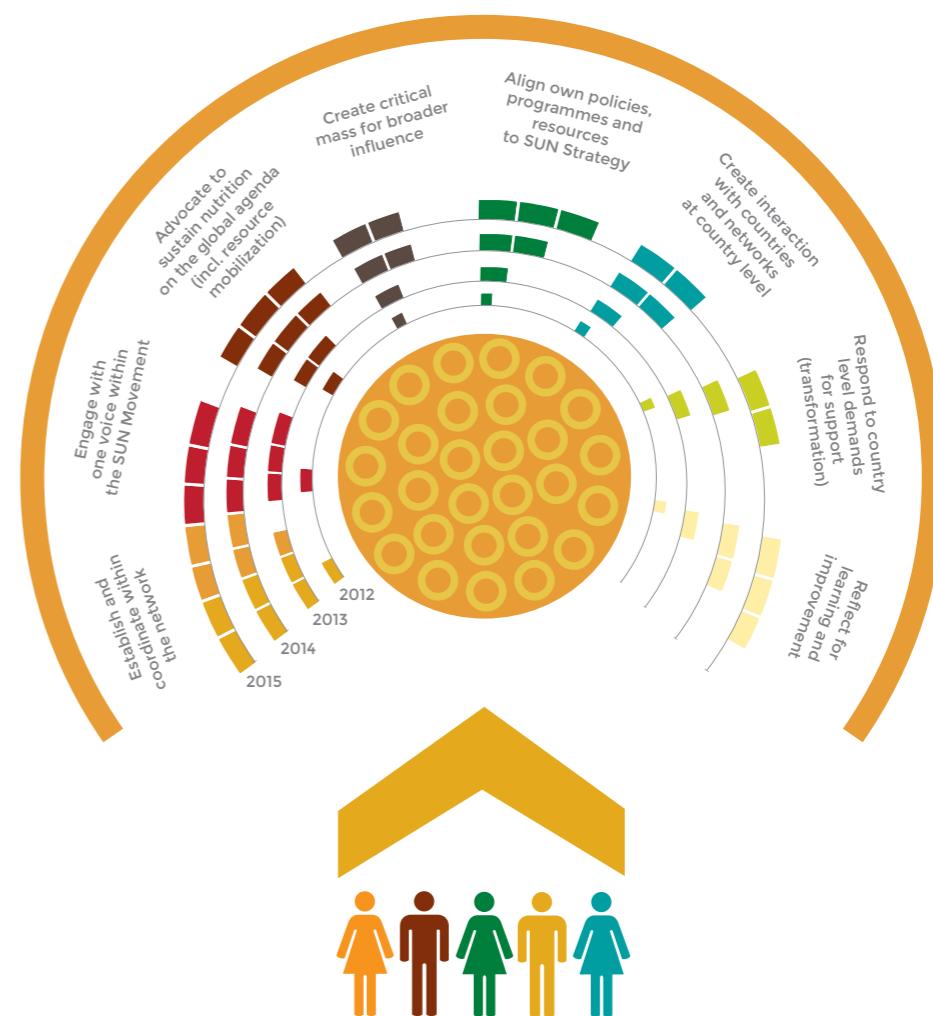
The SUN Movement remains a unique platform for interaction between global and country level actors even though more needs to be done to ensure that collaboration is translated into results and concrete actions. The modest assessment by SUN Networks reflects the efforts at balancing global level involvement with the independence and leadership of country level actors in the process for scaling up nutrition. In 2016, The SUN Community of Practice will offer further opportunities to engage and tap into the knowledge and expertise available at the global level and help build in-country capacities on a variety of key areas.

Opportunities for interaction created within the SUN Movement have helped to clarify SUN Country needs. For example, in the case of the SUN Business Network, a significant increase of interaction was reported. This was due to the dedication a SUN Country Network meeting to discuss how private sector can be engaged responsibly.

All SUN Networks are increasingly using online knowledge portals to share information on good practices and different tools to enhance the work of their members. These actions are aimed at enhancing learning and are demonstrating the potential for the SUN Networks as learning and knowledge exchange hubs. In 2014-15, the SUN Donor Network undertook research on the role of in-country donor conveners and how their work can be improved. The SUN Business Network is developing models for country business engagement strategies and an online platform is available with tools and resources. The UN Network for SUN also maintains a knowledge sharing portal through UN REACH, and is working with countries to make information available from national nutrition dashboards and stakeholder and action mapping into country online portals. The SUN Civil Society Network continues to collect and share information on progress by National Civil Society Alliances through their online portal and blog.

The Snapshot graphics for each of the SUN Networks in the following pages captures efforts toward eight progress markers. For further methodological information, refer to p.219

SUN Business Network



Snapshot of SUN Business Network Progress

Supporting national actors to engage with business has emerged as a key request from SUN Countries within the Movement during 2015. The SUN Business Network (SBN) has responded through greater support for SUN countries while also growing its international role as the leading global platform for business and nutrition. The SBN is guided by SUN's Principles of Engagement, and its own additional principles of engagement (which include adherence to the International Code on Breastmilk Substitutes).

In 2015, the SBN supported ten countries to build national business networks. These national networks identify where business can support existing national nutrition strategies, sensitise national businesses and other actors to the role business can play as partners to scale up nutrition and mobilise commitments from business in priority areas.

These models and experiences were shared with the wider movement, to encourage more action at country level, through:

- Regular two monthly calls between the global secretariat and network country representatives
- National coordinators have also been recruited in four countries, and point of contact at regional level to advise other SUN country platforms
- 43 countries, and 255 participants, were involved in the SUN Movement teleconference call on engaging business, where the network presented its advice and experiences to date
- 120 representatives from SUN country platforms in 19 countries in Eastern & Southern Africa participated in the network's first regional workshop on engaging business, while workshops in Asia and West Africa have also been completed by the beginning of 2016
- The SBN website www.sunbusinessnetwork.org continues to provide a space to share learning and best practice around business engagement for all stakeholders, including by providing a platform for SUN Country Business Networks to highlight their progress.

As a result of growing its outreach to SUN countries, 29 countries have requested further support from the Movement and the SBN to grow the role of business in scaling up nutrition.

The SBN has also identified specific areas of support for SUN Countries throughout its outreach in 2015. Developing clear guidelines in engaging responsible business, support to develop national networks and building the understanding of what roles business can play are three key areas where further support has been identified. Within the role of business, agriculture, fortification, mobile technology and workforce policy have emerged as four priority areas, where SUN countries would like to see more commitments from business. To further support this growing interest, the SUN Business Network has revised its Guide to SUN Country Business Engagement and is developing detailed guides on the role of business in the four priority areas.

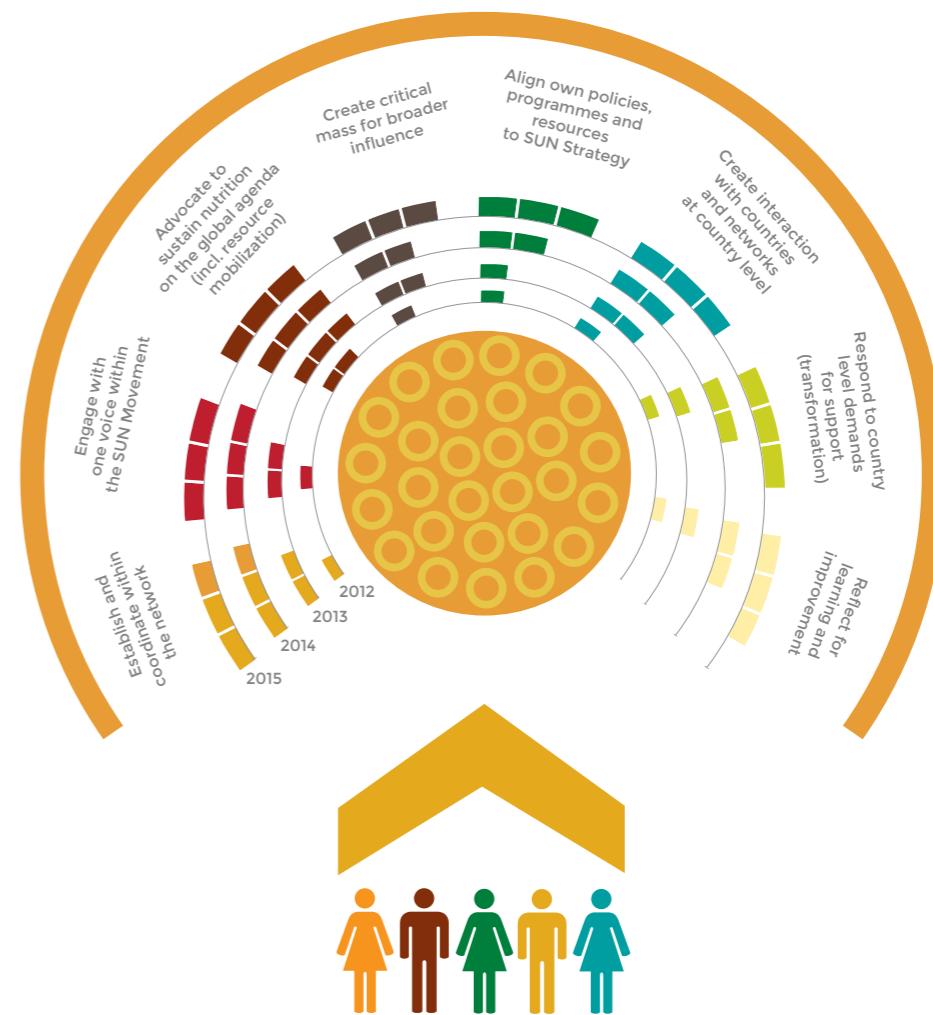
In 2015, the SBN surpassed its target of engaging 99 companies, with 160 companies now making public commitments to improving nutrition, and tracking their progress annually. These commitments range from increasing reach in broadcasting mobile phone nutrition messages all the way to providing 60 million people each year with fortified staple foods. In total, commitments from the SBN amount to reaching 125 million consumers, each year, by 2020, with improved nutrition. The SBN also created a business workforce nutrition toolkit for its members, which includes guidance on how companies can improve maternal nutrition and support for breastfeeding through its workplace policies. For the second year, the SBN tracked commitments from business through the Global Nutrition Report.

The SBN was also actively engaged in the 2014 SUN Movement Global Gathering, Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), where it coordinated the participation of 100 companies to represent the private sector's input, World Economic Forum, and high level events during United Nations General Assembly. The SBN has also been involved in the Independent Comprehensive Evaluation of the SUN Movement and are participating in the visioning exercise leading to the next phase of the SUN Movement, 2016-2020.

SBN's Advisory Group of 12 business leaders from companies in the global North and South continue to champion SUN'S agenda, 4 representatives of the group were asked to deliver keynote address in various national launches of the Global Nutrition Report.

Looking forward, the SBN plans to build on the foundations of 2015 to ensure it fully supports the new SUN 2.0 strategy and focusses efforts on achieving results and impact at country level on nutrition through further aligning business commitments behind national nutrition strategies and building the evidence base on the most effective interventions from business.

SUN Civil Society Network



Snapshot of SUN Civil Society Network Progress

The national and international civil society organisations that make up the SUN Civil Society Network (SUN CSN) are at the forefront of transforming lives. Through persistent advocacy, innovative programming and ambitious cross-sectoral coordination, the SUN CSN is fostering a genuine citizen led movement for transforming nutrition.

To date, farmers, fisher folk, human rights defenders, women's groups, humanitarian-aid and -assistance agencies, research entities, consumer groups, trade unions and a myriad of other actors, have been united in their common goal of ending malnutrition.

In 2015, the CSN membership surged to over 2100 civil society organisations and still counting. All are engaged through national civil society alliances (CSAs) established in 34 of the SUN countries. Regional networks are also being established, such as the formation of the Latin American Network which was initiated at the 2014 SUN Movement Global Gathering. Other regional Networks are being considered across Africa and Asia and key meetings are paving the way forward. The West Africa regional advocacy workshop for SUN CSAs organised by ACF, CSN and UNICEF and a regional launch of the 2014 Global Nutrition Report in East Africa, have helped create clear milestones for regional collaboration in the year to come.

In 2015, SUN Civil Society Alliances (SUN CSAs) at country level have engaged in numerous advocacy and coordination initiatives at all levels in support of the implementation of national nutrition plans, such as targeting key audiences and decision makers in national Ministries to international institutions. For example, the SUN CSA in Kenya successfully advocated to their Ministry of Health for a stronger nutrition component in the national health policy. The policy was revised based on their input. The Zambia CSO SUN Alliance worked to increase public perception of nutrition through media outlets, such as television/radio broadcasts, print media and social media. Madagascar SUN CSA – Hina's advocacy efforts granted them a private audience with the prime minister and a commitment to hold a workshop with all ministers and donors to start discussing increased investment in nutrition. This commitment was reaffirmed by the Minister of Agriculture of Madagascar during the closing plenary of the 2014 SUN Movement Global Gathering. Malawi and Zambia CSAs have taken part in budget analysis efforts to inform advocacy in support of increased resource mobilisation.

At the global level, the CSN contributed to shaping the outcomes of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2, November 2014) and is actively coordinating common messaging with stakeholders to influence the targets and indicators of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. It is also providing support to national civil society alliances to ensure SUN Countries champion nutrition in the post-2015 framework discussions, including Niger, Mozambique, Malawi, Kenya, Zambia CSAs.

From the country level, to the global level – the CSN has continued to demonstrate that collective approaches to nutrition advocacy are helping to galvanise political commitment for nutrition. Together, these combined initiatives make up the core advocacy efforts of the SUN Movement.

Increasing alignment of efforts is critical for scaling up nutrition and extends beyond collective advocacy. SUN CSN members have reviewed their work plans to better support civil society efforts in SUN countries and are actively identifying sustainability options. INGOs are increasingly aligning the planned activities of their country offices to support the realisation of national plans and Common Results Frameworks. These are encouraging trends. The CSN is commissioning a consultancy to define civil society alignment, strengthen knowledge of current alignment status and make recommendations for improved alignment in the next phase of the SUN Movement.

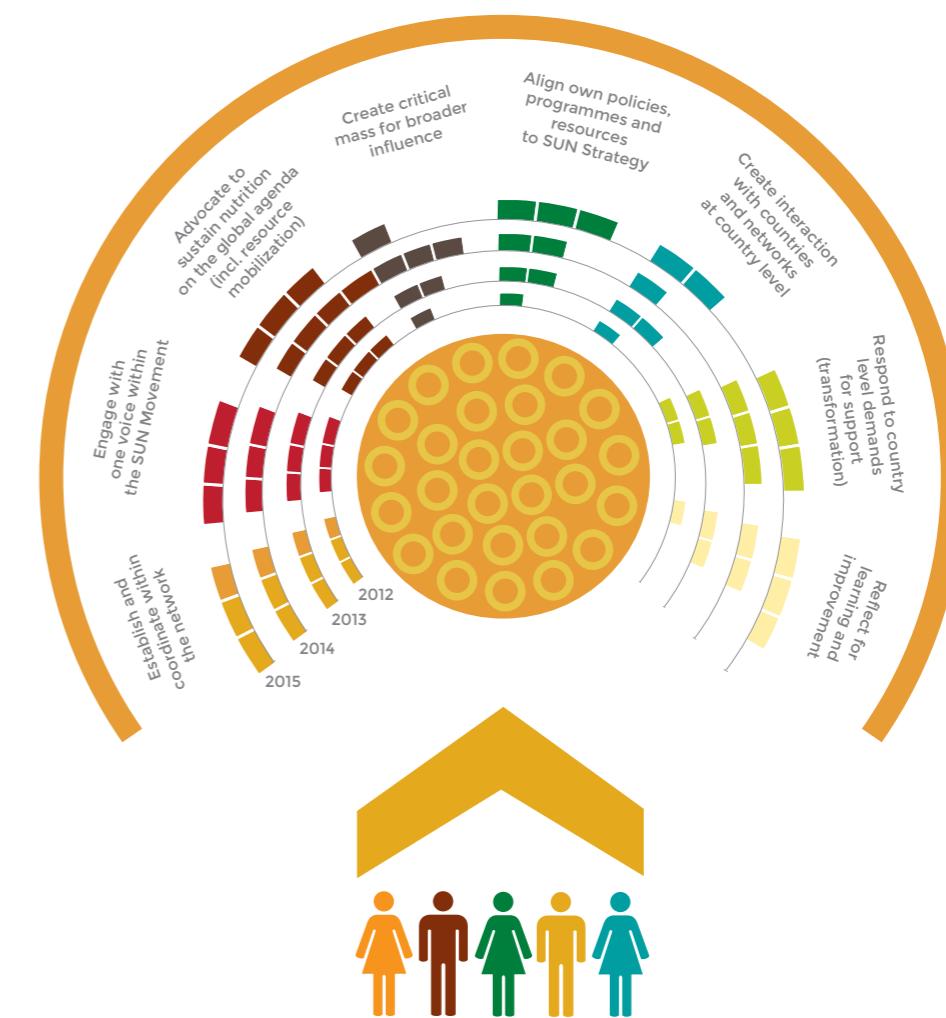
The sharing and learning integral to the SUN Movement has been strengthened in 2015, in large part due to the CSN efforts to collect knowledge and best practices from national and international efforts, and facilitate exchanges between national members. These capacity building efforts and sharing of good practices are facilitated through guidance notes, an advocacy tool kit (to be published in late 2015), webinars, learning exchange visits, and the twinning exchange mechanism, which is now systematically used to respond to requests for support received by the CSN Secretariat. Given the rising enthusiasm around the SUN Movement, 228 requests for support were received by the CSN Secretariat, 70% of which received the requested support and the remaining are in the process of being addressed.

Greater dialogue and sharing of experiences helps to promote accountability and mutual accountability with others in the multi-stakeholder platform. Empowering CSAs to monitor and evaluate nutrition interventions and spending helps to define the gaps to be addressed in their advocacy messaging and the needs that to be considered in their programme work. By monitoring service delivery and budget tracking at all levels of programme implementation, the CSA in Peru has been able to hold their government accountable for their actions and commitments. Transparency and dialogue has also helped to clearly define the roles and responsibilities of the various actors of the SUN Movement, reducing the potential for conflicts of interest to arise.

The CSN has been actively supporting the CSAs as they become established, providing support for challenges and conflict resolution as well as facilitating the access of funding. In addition to financial resources received through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund grant, the CSN benefits from a number of in-kind support from its members and supporters to enable these provisions.



SUN Donor Network



Snapshot of SUN Donor Network Progress

The SUN Donor Network brings together development partners, including bilateral donors, foundations and development banks, in support of scaling up nutrition efforts in countries. The Donor Network is co-convened by Germany, Canada and US, with involvement of UK (DFID), European Commission, Ireland, France, Netherlands, Australia, Japan, Switzerland, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF) to support the activities of the SUN Movement. In 2014-2015, the Network organised regular monthly calls, two senior officials meetings and actively engaged in the SUN Movement through the country calls, Global Gathering, thematic workshops and the process for developing the new SUN Movement Strategy 2016-20.

The Donor Network continues to support in-country coordination efforts through Donor Conveners in 39 SUN countries, ten of which the convening role is undertaken by the UN. A country case study was initiated in 2014 to find out more about the needs and challenges of the donor convening role. The Donor Network wants to improve communication between the global-level agencies and respective donors in countries by developing practical guidance on the role of the convener while extending these roles to other development partners.

At the global level, the Donor Network is working to ensure that nutrition remains a key development priority in international forums, that more resources are committed for nutrition and that donor approaches to nutrition are better harmonised. In line with this, the period has seen the revision of the nutrition strategy of some donors (e.g. US, EC, CIFF and BMGF), the development of action plans as well as the introduction of special initiatives including; Nutrition Japan which was launched to encourage private sector development, Germany's establishment of a special initiative to combat hunger and advance nutrition (OneWorld – No Hunger) and the EC's launch of the European Food and Nutrition Action Plan 2015–2020.

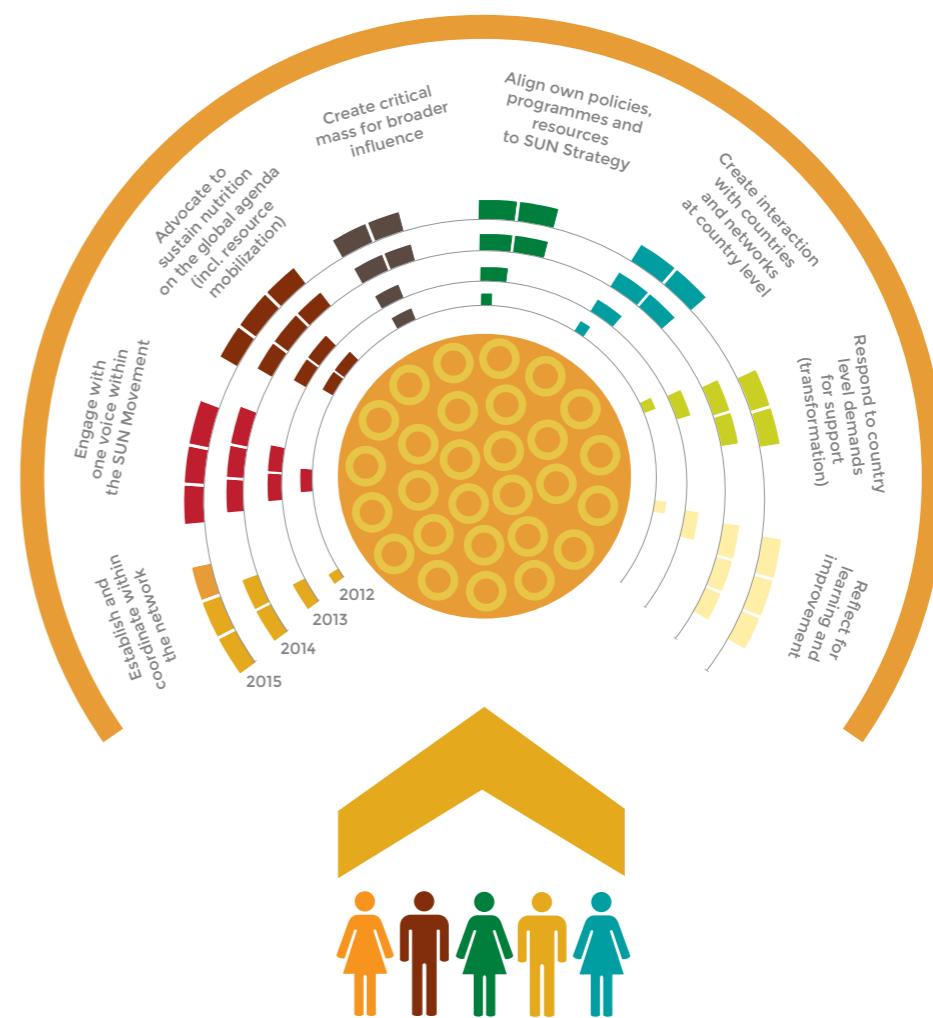
Financing for nutrition continues to be a priority for the Donor Network. Donors provided the required funds to the SUN Movement Secretariat to facilitate its operations. The Network also called for an evaluation of the SUN Multi-Partner Trust Fund to help inform subsequent potential financing arrangements under the next phase of the SUN Movement (2016-2020). Other notable financing initiatives over 2014-2015 include the Power of Nutrition, launched by CIFF, the UBS Optimus Foundation and DFID in partnership with the World Bank and UNICEF, aiming to raise

USD 1 billion from public and private funds to reduce undernutrition, enabling countries to build strong and prosperous communities and futures. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation also announced a new \$776 million investment in nutrition to tackle child mortality and help all women and children survive and thrive.

Resource tracking and accountability remains a key issue that the Donor Network is engaged in, particularly, efforts to refine the SUN resource tracking methodology to help increase efficiency of the process and the accuracy of data. The Donor Network will seek external expertise and involvement of the Global Nutrition Report team to review the method and make adjustments in 2016.

Looking forward, the Donor Network wants to facilitate the implementation of the Good Nutrition Partnership Principles as agreed in Ottawa to ensure donor alignment at country level. This will involve strengthening the role of country donor conveners. It also seeks to initiate work on exchanging experiences on “nutrition sensitive good practices” from within the Donor Network. Besides the active involvement in the new SUN Movement governance and strategy development process, the Donor Network seeks to intensify cooperation with and funding possibilities for other SUN Networks.

United Nations Network for SUN



Snapshot of UN Network for SUN Progress

In November 2014, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP) agreed that the UN REACH Partnership (Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Nutrition) will serve as the UN coordinating and focal body on nutrition in SUN Countries. Since then, the UN REACH Secretariat has also acted as the UN Network for SUN. The Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) focuses on global level nutrition matters worldwide. While the membership of the UN Network for SUN currently includes the above mentioned agencies, other UN agencies engaged in nutrition at country level are encouraged to join the Network. Other agencies interested in nutrition are UNHCR (Rwanda), UNDP (Bangladesh), UNFPA (Uganda), UNAIDS in Tanzania.

The UN Network for SUN aims to bring together all relevant UN agencies to help countries accelerate their efforts to scale up and improve nutrition through more coordinated, harmonised and aligned action at country level. During the life-time of the SUN Movement, UN agencies have made considerable efforts to act in greater harmony, also under the principle of ‘Delivering as One UN’.

Through improving collaboration at country level, the contributions of global knowledge and setting of international standards for nutrition by the UN agencies is being operationalised. WHO and UNICEF collaborate on the maintenance and updating of global data for tracking the World Health Assembly targets and informing the Global Nutrition Report. WHO, UNICEF, FAO and others also worked together on the Global Monitoring Framework on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition. FAO, WFP, IFAD closely collaborate on harmonised tools and database platform for the tracking of the food-based food security indicators. The convening of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) in November 2014 in Rome, jointly by WHO and FAO, and in close collaboration with the other UN agencies, was another milestone setting event. Under the theme “Better Nutrition, Better Lives”, member states endorsed the *Rome Declaration on Nutrition* and the *Framework for Action*, that outline commitments and recommendations to preventing malnutrition in all its forms, including hunger, micronutrient deficiencies and obesity. The *Framework for Action* recognises that governments have the primary role and responsibility for addressing nutrition issues and challenges, in dialogue with a wide range of stakeholders. The elaboration of a joint UN position for greater accountability for nutrition in the Sustainable Development Goal Framework, led by the UNSCN including the related advocacy efforts, is another strong example of global UN teamwork in the past year.

The UN REACH Partnership continues to assist efforts with FAO, UNICEF, WFP and WHO to finalise the development of a Compendium of Actions for Nutrition aiming to help demystify what multi-sectoral nutrition action means in concrete terms. The Compendium will examine the level of evidence behind the actions, unpack nutrition governance considerations as they relate to various thematic areas, and identify linkages between nutrition-related actions and opportunities for integrated actions.

Support for SUN processes at country level continues at a considerable pace, particularly through the efforts of national and international REACH facilitators. The UN Network for SUN, through REACH, has now provided direct facilitation and coordination support to Governments in 17 countries. Examples include the government approval for the establishment of a nutrition coordination cell in Mali and the launch of high-level coordination platforms in Burundi and Chad. Supporting countries to develop functional capacity development plans to address challenges of scaling up nutrition in a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach was completed in Ghana and Nepal while plans are underway to support other countries that have expressed interest. Furthermore, UNICEF, on behalf of the UN Network for SUN, in collaboration with the SMS organised and facilitated four regional workshops on costing and tracking investments in nutrition (Bangkok, Entebbe, Abidjan and Guatemala City).

During the reporting period, the internal reflections of the UN Network for SUN continued. This period is marked by a series of fruitful internal face-to-face meetings jointly organised by the UNSCN and REACH, including global meetings at senior technical level in April and November 2014 and February 2015 as well as country level team meetings. These consultations helped agencies discuss and decide how best to pave the way forward to make the UN Network for SUN fit for the next phase of the SUN Movement and the post-2015 era.

The result of these consultations was the release of the UN Global Nutrition Agenda (UNGNA) v1.0 in June 2015. This UNGNA serves to stimulate dialogue among UN agencies at all levels on how best to align their activities, given their specific mandates and resources, in the context of a changing global development system for the next five years. It serves to provide guidance and inspiration for decisive action to end malnutrition in all its forms, in our lifetime. A shared vision, proposed outcomes, goals, outputs and activities aim to inform priority setting and work planning by agencies and interagency teams at global, regional and country levels to achieve this.

Guided by the UNGNA, the UN Networks for SUN at country level are now engaged in identifying concrete actions to strengthen joint UN support for country's priorities in scaling up nutrition. These include conducting a joint UN inventory of nutrition actions, developing a joint UN country support strategy for nutrition and a joint UN common narrative.

In June 2015, the UNSCN in collaboration with the UN Network for SUN organised a UN Regional Nutrition Meeting for Asia and the Pacific under the theme of Strengthening UN joint country support for improved nutrition programming. The meeting brought together 114 participants including members of the UN country teams from 15 countries, government representatives, civil society representatives, as well as regional UN staff and global partners including donors, UN agencies and the SMS. The meeting addressed the main outcomes of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) and the new directions of the UN Network for SUN, including the UNGNA and the UNDAF. It was a unique opportunity of sharing experience and lessons learned directly among UN country team members and stakeholders. It addressed key nutrition issues in the region including the increasing trends in overweight and obesity and identified next steps to clarify the linkages between the SUN Movement and other nutrition initiatives and strengthen the UN collaboration with a view to maximising impact on regional and national nutrition priorities.

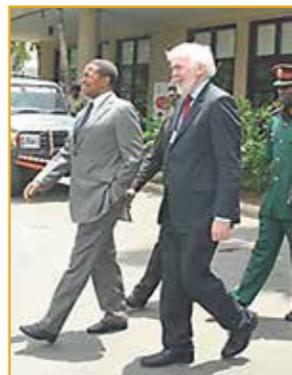
SUN Movement Stewardship

SUN Movement Lead Group

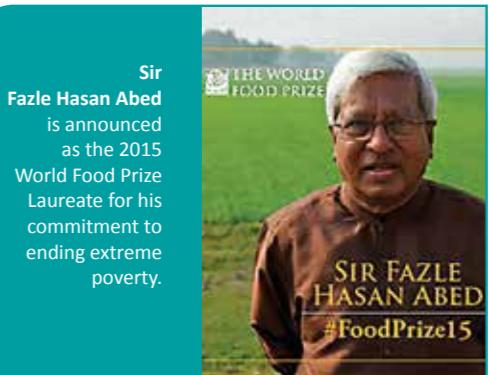
The SUN Movement Lead Group was established in 2012 to improve coherence, provide strategic oversight, improve resource mobilisation and ensure collective accountability. The SUN Movement Lead Group is made up of high-level leaders that represent an array of partners engaged in SUN-government, civil society, international organisations, donor and UN agencies, businesses and foundations. The members are appointed by the UN Secretary-General, serve in a personal capacity and are collectively responsible for the functioning of the SUN Movement.

Respondents to the ICE recognised the importance of the SUN Movement Lead Group as a powerful network of nutrition champions, whose high profile has contributed to increased global attention to nutrition. This function will be retained and expanded, with more representation and active participation from the global south. A new Lead Group will be appointed by the UN Secretary General in 2016 and meet once a year – in person, to consider the strategic implications of the progress and challenges across the SUN Movement. The Lead Group will continue galvanising global momentum for nutrition and seek to invigorate the attention focused on nutrition which the SUN Movement has helped shine a light on to date.

Snapshots from the SUN Movement Lead Group in 2014-15



President Jakaya Kikwete hosts the SUN Movement Lead Group Task Team for a meeting to discuss, debate and discover potential options for the future of the SUN Movement.



Sir Fazle Hasan Abed is announced as the 2015 World Food Prize Laureate for his commitment to ending extreme poverty.



Nadine Heredia Alarcón, Peru's First Lady, joins participants from seven SUN Countries during the SUN Movement Learning Route, to showcase Peru's regional and local government approaches to addressing malnutrition.

Sri Mulyani Indrawati, Managing Director & Chief Operating Officer of the World Bank Group launches the Power of Nutrition and is joined by Anthony Lake, Executive Director of UNICEF and Chair of the SUN Movement Lead Group and Michael Anderson, CEO of the Children's Investment Fund Foundation, for a high level panel discussion. Anthony Lake shares

“ I am very excited that this fund is going to be a very important part of a growing momentum behind nutrition and what it does for everybody, every brain and every life. ”



Ertharin Cousin, Executive Director of the World Food Programme as she moderated the Second International Conference on Nutrition Side Event on Countries in the Movement for Scaling Up Nutrition: Describing Progress and Demonstrating Achievements

“ If you know this movement, you know that SUN possesses an unstoppable energy... SUN is a growing team that is generating actions to support the world's malnourished women, children, and men, at the country level. ”

SUN Movement Lead Group Members

Chair: Anthony Lake, Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund

Nahas Gideon Angula, former Prime Minister of Namibia | **Sheikh Hasina**, Prime Minister of Bangladesh | **Nadine Heredia Alarcón**, First Lady of Peru | **Ibrahim Assane Mayaki**, CEO of the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency | **Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala**, former Minister of Finance in Nigeria | **Nina Sardjuni**, Deputy State Minister of Planning / Head of Bappenas for Human Resources and Culture | **Bruno Le Maire**, member of Parliament and former Minister of Agriculture of France | **Christian Paradis**, Minister of International Development for Canada | **Andris Peilbags** for European Commissioner for Development for the European Commission | **Rajiv Shah**, former Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development | **Sir Faizel Hasan Abed**, founder and chair of BRAC | **Helene Hayle**, CEO of McKinsey Social Initiative | **Vinita Bali**, CEO and Managing Director of Britannia Industries | **Paul Polman**, CEO of Unilever | **Ertharin Cousin**, Executive Director of the World Food Programme | **Sri Mulyani Indrawati**, COO and Managing Director of the World Bank Group | **Chris Elias**, President of the Global Development Program at the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation | **Michael Anderson**, CEO of the Children's Investment Fund Foundation | **Jay Naidoo**, Chair of the Partnership Council of the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition | **Mary Robinson**, President of the Mary Robinson Foundation | **Tom Arnold**, Coordinator ad interim of the SUN Movement | **David Nabarro**, Coordinator of the SUN Movement and Special Representative to the UN Secretary-General for Food Security and Nutrition.

SUN Movement Executive Committee

Responding to the ICE Evaluation, during the 7th meeting of the SUN Movement Lead Group on 4 May 2015, the decision was taken to appoint a multi-stakeholder SUN Movement Executive Committee responsible for oversight of the functioning and accountability of the SUN Movement. At the time of writing, the nomination process had commenced. The Executive Committee is expected to be in place by September 2015.

Its purpose is to act on behalf of the SUN Movement Lead Group to oversee the development and implementation of the SUN Movement's strategy and its operating modalities, to support the SUN Movement Coordinator to galvanise political commitments to nutrition and to promote the ethos and values of the SUN Movement. The SUN Movement Executive Committee provides guidance and support to the Coordinator's focus on results for improving the nutritional status of mothers and children, and oversees efforts to align support for all SUN Countries to achieve these results.

Transitional stewardship arrangements have been operational throughout 2015 to ensure stability and maintain momentum. A Transitional Stewardship Team (TST) has overseen the renewal of stewardship arrangements and the development of the new strategy.

Once in place, the 16 person SUN Movement Executive Committee will be drawn from the SUN Country governments and senior officials of the donor, business, civil society and UN agencies.

SUN Movement Coordinator

In 2012, the UN Secretary General assigned David Nabarro, his Special Representative for Food Security and Nutrition, as the SUN Movement Coordinator. Since the appointment of David Nabarro in August 2014 as UN Secretary General's Special Envoy on Ebola, Tom Arnold is SUN Movement Coordinator ad interim.

Tom is providing strategic leadership to the SUN Movement, working closely with the existing SUN Networks and the SUN Movement Secretariat. Tom has continued to serve in his roles as the Director General of the Irish Institute of International and European Affairs (IIEA) and Chairman of Ireland's Convention on the Constitution, during his tenure as SUN Movement Coordinator ad interim.

At the time of writing, recruitment had been initiated by the UN Secretary General for a new SUN Movement Coordinator to lead the next phase of the SUN Movement.

SUN Movement Secretariat

The SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS) operates under the strategic guidance of the SUN Movement Lead Group, ensuring that the catalytic spirit of the Movement continues and that its progress is both tracked efficiently and communicated clearly. It aims to link together countries and SUN Networks in the SUN Movement to ensure that support requested to intensify actions and achieve nutrition objectives is received in a coordinated and coherent way.

The SMS was set up in 2012 and has evolved with the growth of the Movement, strengthening its capacity and operations to respond to the evolving needs and expectations of its stakeholders. At the September 2014 meeting, the SUN Movement Lead Group asked that the SMS be extended, in its current form, to the end of 2016 to be able to accompany the transition, following the results of the Independent Comprehensive Evaluation (ICE) of the SUN Movement.

Following the appointment of David Nabarro as UN Secretary General's Special Envoy on Ebola and of Tom Arnold as SUN Movement Coordinator ad interim, the Secretariat is today headed by the Chief of Staff of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Food Security and Nutrition. It now includes 13 full-time Policy Advisors, one Liaison Officer within the Executive Office of the UN Secretary General and a facilitation team.

The Secretariat is fully funded to cover the staff and operational costs until December 2015, with generous support from the governments of Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the European Union, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The committed financial resources will also cover all operational costs until December 2016.

In the past year, the Secretariat has dedicated particular attention to enhancing the SUN Movement's capacity for sharing, learning and focusing on results. Throughout the course of 2014 – 15, it has helped organise the Annual Global Gathering, facilitated the Movement response to ICE, provided support for the organization of SUN Movement Lead Group meetings, facilitated the SUN Movement Budget Analysis Exercise, concluded the Learning Routes pilot programme and Preventing and Managing Conflicts of Interest Exercise, facilitated the 2015 Self-Assessment exercise, strengthened the SUN Movement Capacity to Deliver Framework and the thematic *SUN Communities of Practice*, facilitated the SUN Country Network calls every 2 months and facilitated the development of the new SUN Movement Strategy following the ICE.

It has sought to communicate these efforts and the efforts of all in the Movement via the SUN Movement website, social media channels, *In Practice Briefs* and regular interactions with SUN Countries and Networks.

In 2016, the Secretariat will continue to support SUN Countries and the Movement's Strategic Objectives, working with the SUN Movement Executive Committee and the SUN Movement Lead Group. The Secretariat's size, function and capacities should reflect the ambitions of the Movement in its next phase.

SUN Movement Multi-Partner Trust Fund

The SUN Movement Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) was established in March 2012 and was intended to provide last resort and catalytic grants for the development and implementation of actions for scaling up nutrition. The new end date for the fund's mandate is December 2016.

The SUN Movement MPTF has three funding windows 1) Support for initial SUN actions at country level; 2) Catalytic programmes for countries; and 3) Support for global SUN strategic efforts. Since 2012 three donors²⁴ have contributed to the SUN Movement MPTF with a total deposit of approximately USD 10 million. To date the Management Committee of the SUN Movement MPTF allocated a total of USD 9.9 million (approximately 98% of the total deposits) to the three windows.

Window 1 (10%) has been utilised 1) to support the Learning Routes pilot project led by PROCASUR to improve sharing and learning initiatives between national SUN MSPs and 2) to support SUN Countries in undertaking the 2015 Budget Analysis Exercise. Window 2 (75%) is providing financial support to civil society alliances in 24 countries²⁵ across Africa, Asia and Latin America. Support has also been granted to the SUN CSN Secretariat through Window 2 (10%). Window III (3%) has been used to support the development of the SUN Movement M&E framework and will be used for the evaluation of the SUN Movement MPTF.

The 2014 SUN Movement Annual Report of the SUN Movement MPTF was published in May 2015²⁶ and took stock of progress, achievements and lessons learned. The analysis conducted suggests that the SUN Movement MPTF has played a catalytic role in the establishment or strengthening of SUN CSAs in the 24 countries and in the participation of civil society actors in SUN Movement-related processes at country level. In fact, almost 90% of SUN Movement MPTF funded national CSAs are demonstrating effective establishment of strong, cohesive, inclusive and influential alliances and are showing good progress towards broadening efforts for scaling up nutrition from national to sub-national levels. With over 1,160 civil society groups engaged in nutrition, civil society efforts in SUN Countries are growing stronger. Achievements in 2014 include actively engaging in multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral efforts; effective aligned advocacy efforts to sustain nutrition prioritisation beyond political cycles, sensitise communities and stakeholders on the importance of nutrition and increased investment for nutrition efforts in countries; approximately 62.50% of CSAs contributing to embedding nutrition in policy, legal and implementation processes; and almost half CSAs starting to play an important role to influence strong accountability for nutrition at country level.

The evaluation of the SUN Movement MPTF will take place in the second half of 2015 and will provide both an assessment as well as a set of clear forward-looking recommendations to inform management decisions in designing potential future mechanisms for the SUN Movement.

²⁴ Department for International Development (DFID), IrishAid, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

²⁵ Bangladesh, Burundi, El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Kenya, Kyrgyz Rep., Lao PDR, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Zimbabwe

²⁶ Available at <http://scalingupnutrition.org/about/how-is-the-movement-supported/sun-mptf>

Chapter

5



The Future of the SUN Movement

By Dr Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, World Renowned Economist, formerly Finance Minister of Nigeria (two times) and Managing Director at the World Bank

Key Messages

- The SUN Movement continues to inspire unprecedented momentum for nutrition
- Great strides have been taken by a young, country led Movement, in a constantly evolving nutrition environment
- The evaluation crystallised the fact that the SUN Movement must continue, with renewed ambition and vigor
- We must not stop shouting, shaking, influencing – advocacy efforts should be doubled at global, national and sub-national levels
- Our facilitation and coordination must yield better results
- We need more accountability of all, at all levels
- The quality of the support which is provided to countries must be stronger – increased capacity at country level is critical
- Finally – we need to leverage more money and more effectively

The SUN Movement has inspired unprecedented and growing momentum for nutrition. This report details how this Movement of committed nations are transforming the lives of millions of people. Anybody who has participated in the activities of the SUN Movement has felt the collective belief and ambition. Together, we can achieve lasting impact.

The Movement celebrated its fifth Birthday in 2015. It has undergone an Independent Comprehensive Evaluation (ICE). Government representatives, civil society actors and development partners active within SUN Countries have voiced how the Movement can best support their objectives in the coming years.

The evaluation concluded that great strides have been taken by this young, country-led Movement in a constantly evolving environment. The Movement's strengths lies in its ability to be a powerful collective force for ambitious improvements in all people's nutrition. We have galvanised political attention about the importance of nutrition, ensured that it remains a political priority, and have intensified our advocacy over time. We have put the interests of mothers and children at the centre and made the 1000 day window from conception to a child's second birthday, a mainstream concept. All of us in the Movement are accumulating knowledge and experience – and this will guide us to achievement of our ultimate goal - eradicating malnutrition in all its forms.

The evaluation highlighted what we must do to ensure we are successful. We need to give more attention to the nutritional needs of adolescent girls and find ways to better combat the increasing burden of obesity in some SUN Countries. And we must be sure to document evidence of country progress – building on the early indications that the Movement's multi-disciplinary approach to improving nutrition is working in SUN countries.

As we look to the future, we must build on the story of progress outlined in these pages. Many SUN Countries are experiencing significant reductions in malnutrition proving that it can be eradicated within our lifetime. We are inspired that the nutrition improvements we advocate for are supporting change. The combined power of high level political commitment paving a path for multi-sectoral action; a supportive policy environment across sectors, aligned action from all quarters of society on agreed results and more money invested more effectively, are the keys to progress.

The children of Benin, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe are now taller and stronger following effective national efforts to improve their nutrition. Their Governments report significant reductions in the proportions of children with stunted growth in recent years. These examples show that the approach of the SUN Movement is on the right track, that results are better when efforts in different sectors are combined and when the programmes of different actors are aligned. But there is so much more to be done, through sharing what we are doing, pursuing equity for girls, engaging our women in decisions and reporting carefully on progress. Whatever we do, we work better when we are together.

The evaluation crystallised the potential of the SUN Movement to surge forward with renewed ambition and vigor: for the SUN to continue shining. A new five year strategy will reinforce principles of accountability and aid effectiveness. The fluidity and flexibility that is the hallmark of the SUN Movement must remain: all in the Movement must continue to acknowledge the diversity of SUN countries, and that scaling up nutrition will be pursued at a different pace in each country.

The steps ahead

Plans are in place for the recruitment of a new SUN Movement Coordinator and for refreshing the SUN's Lead Group of Champions – all to be appointed by the United Nations Secretary General. A Executive Committee is also being assembled to oversee the functioning of the Movement and ensure that all within it are accountable to each other. The SUN Movement Networks and SUN Movement Secretariat will be reinforced with even greater human and financial capacity to support the growing needs of the Movement and to help catalyse the transformations that its members have come to expect. This evolution of the Movement takes place in the context of the changing global nutrition landscape, in particular the Post 2015 Sustainable Development Agenda and the outcomes of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2).

Amidst these developments, we must not stop speaking out, shaking the system and influencing change. Our advocacy efforts should be re-doubled at global, national and sub-national levels. The SUN Movement has helped to catapult nutrition into the lime-light. But this attention can quickly dwindle if we are unable to demonstrate real progress. Political commitment is a necessary precondition for nutrition improvements, but on its own is not sufficient to galvanise change. Effective implementation, with an emphasis on significant and measurable improvements in people's nutrition is what the Movement strives for. None of us can reduce the pressure until that goal is achieved.

That is why the facilitation and coordination by the SUN Movement Secretariat and the SUN Networks must be enhanced and yield better results.

That means ensuring we nurture an enabling environment, where proven nutrition interventions can be effectively scaled up. It means enhancing the will to collaborate and change our behavior in the light of evidence about what works best. It means greater accountability of all, at all levels. It means an increase in the quality and relevance of the support received by the SUN countries.

Finally – it means leveraging more finance for the countries in the Movement. As a former Finance Minister of Nigeria, I know first-hand the importance of an investment case based on hard evidence. The case for investing in nutrition must be brought to the front and centre of our advocacy efforts if we are to mobilise the political will and finance needed to tackle malnutrition. I am impressed by the SUN Movement's efforts to make the case: I encourage you all to go even further, sharpening your advocacy, emphasising the potential of a better-nourished population and making the economic case even more strongly.

It is with these ambitions in mind that we look to the coming year. The SUN Movement's Principles of Engagement must be at the front of all of our minds; we must pledge to be transparent about impact; we must seek to be inclusive and to ensure that our efforts reflect human rights and equity; we must be ready to negotiate, to be mutually accountable, to be cost-effective and to be continuously communicative.

This principles unite us all in the bid to end malnutrition in the coming decades. They underpin our common ambition. All of us in the SUN Movement should embrace them with pride and ensure that they are articulated in all that we do.

4. The SUN Movement will remain inclusive, multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral, and decentralised - open to all countries committed to achieving nutrition justice for all and ending malnutrition in all its forms.

5. The strategic priorities for the SUN Movement will focus on strengthened advocacy, increased coordination for achieving impact, strengthened accountability, more money for nutrition, and more nutrition for the existing money spent and support to SUN Countries. This will be achieved by building on existing structures including strengthened and accountable networks of stakeholders and the *SUN Communities of Practice*, which will be guided by country needs.

Snapshot of SUN Movement perspectives

Maharashtra

Tajikistan

Indonesia

"As rightly recommended, a primary focus must be on undernutrition and elimination of stunting but overnutrition is also a pressing problem in the State. Advocacy at all levels and importantly at the community level should be the focus."

"We have a more or less clear understanding of what is a CRF, but agree with the evaluation recommendation in that more clear guidance and principles on how to do it is needed. Strong technical assistance around CRFs should be embedded in SUN."

"The SUN Movement has demonstrated impressive energy and dynamism both at the global and country level, however challenges in Indonesia include implementation in the sub-national level. More guidance or lessons learned sharing on how the SUN Movement can be implemented in the decentralised country, is needed. Monitoring and evaluation of the SUN Movement needs to be strengthened to be able to track progress of the Movement at country level. The Mobilisation of all stakeholders, particularly non-government stakeholders needs to be strengthened."

SUN Movement Strategy 2016-2020 Priorities

The 2016-2020 strategy builds on the strengths and momentum from the Movement's work to date. It forges new paths ahead, responding to demands from countries and the insight generated by the Independent Comprehensive Evaluation (ICE) on the Movement's strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for greater impact. Crucially it will focus on catalysing implementation at scale.

Key points

- The updated strategy of the SUN Movement is characterised by a focus on supporting and strengthening the capacities of countries to accelerate impact
- The SUN Movement will take determined steps to strategically leverage its experience
- The SUN Movement has been and will remain a continuous exercise in improvement, through learning and adaptation
- The SUN Movement retains its primary focus on undernutrition in 2016-2020, whilst seeking ways to facilitate efforts to accommodate and incorporate other malnutrition priorities, including a focus on adolescent girls and the threats of obesity
- The SUN Movement will support and document successful approaches that more holistically address all forms of malnutrition.

The vision of the SUN Movement is an end to malnutrition in all its forms. Its members support the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food and nutrition justice for all, to achieve zero stunting within a generation.

Despite the challenges, progress is being made. Today, more than ever, there is clarity on what is needed, with a growing body of evidence pointing toward clear action that can defeat malnutrition. The SUN Movement has been a critical agent of change, with the diverse efforts and experiences from members all playing a unique role in paving a path of progress and shaping the nutrition landscape. The 2016-2020 Strategy builds on the progress to date with re-focused strategic objectives:

- Expand and sustain an enabling political environment
- Prioritise effective actions that contribute to good nutrition
- Implement actions aligned with national Common Results Frameworks
- Effectively use, and significantly increase, financial resources for nutrition.

Key priorities going forward which will be further shaped and defined in the SUN Movement Strategy and Road Map 2016-2020 include:

Increased facilitation and coordination of efforts for achieving impact

Addressing malnutrition requires multi-sectoral collaboration. Impact on nutrition can be more efficiently and effectively achieved if interactions within organisations and administrative structures or between stakeholder groups are better facilitated and their activities better coordinated and aligned.

- ➔ The SUN Movement will work to facilitate sharing and learning and boost support to SUN Country efforts to better define and utilise their CRFs, strengthen their MSPs, including ensuring that all SUN countries have access to in-country donor convenors, and accelerate the implementation of national plans.

Improve the quality of support to SUN Countries to strengthen capacities

The provision of timely, responsive, high-quality support to SUN Countries efforts to implement actions required to scale up nutrition, is an essential component of achieving impact.

- ➔ The SUN Movement will continue to promote continuous quality improvement in the provision of technical assistance for improved nutrition outcomes. It will promote a pro-active acceleration towards implementation with a focus on decentralisation and ensuring effective coverage. The Movement's members will accelerate the development of nutrition information planning systems that will enable decision makers to ascertain actions to be implemented and results to be anticipated. They will benefit from and contribute to improving the quality of guidance around evidence based action, including nutrition-sensitive approaches and gender; the development and dissemination of normative standards; and effective ways to document and share experience. It will be process of continuously learning, doing, evaluating and adapting.

Improve access to domestic and external resources to scale up nutrition, and more effectively utilise those resources

Current financial resources available for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions are woefully inadequate. Whilst financing for nutrition will continue to come from international public, private and blended finance, increased domestic public and private resources will be the only means of sustainably financing nutrition.

- ➔ The SUN Movement will accelerate concerted efforts to leverage more financing for nutrition, prioritise improved nutrition outcomes in national development budgets and sectoral plans, more optimally align domestic and external financial support around common results, enable more effective access to funding sources and improve the transparency of financing flows. The Movement will advocate that all public funds positively impact the poorest and most vulnerable in all societies and continuously communicate progress of these efforts.

More effectively address the gender and equity related drivers of malnutrition

Inequities associated with lack of access to adequate nutrition undermine a child's health and development, depriving them of the right to attain their full potential. One of the most commonly deprived groups include women and girls. Women's empowerment can contribute to breaking the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition. Investing in women is beneficial for improving human capital especially in terms of child nutrition, health and education.

- ➔ The SUN Movement will accelerate work to assist policy makers and in-country practitioners address inequities by helping to identify opportunities to overcome the structural challenges of improving access to and use of services.

Strengthen advocacy for improved nutrition at global, national and sub-national levels

Sustained advocacy is essential for keeping nutrition high on national and international agendas, and is a corner stone of any Movement for change.

- ➔ The SUN Movement will amplify advocacy efforts needed to contribute to measurable results in countries with a focus on the following outcomes: increased coverage of evidence-based nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions; increased resources, both domestically and from external sources; maintaining and strengthening the visibility of nutrition on global and national agendas; and demonstrating the value of the SUN Movement's multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach. It will generate tailored advocacy approaches and deploy nutrition champions at all levels.

Strengthen accountability at all levels

The primary responsibility for ensuring all citizens are able to achieve the realisation of their right to food are national governments, accountable to their people.

- ➔ The SUN Movement, with its multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approaches, stands as an affirmation by its members that working together has the potential for greater impact and effectiveness in scaling up nutrition than working in silos. It will accelerate efforts to support countries improve accountability and ensure that their partners in development fulfil their own responsibilities. These partners each have their specific mandates, capacities, and accountability mechanisms – and are both international and national in scope. They include development partners providing normative guidance, implementation expertise or capacity strengthening and stakeholders such as parliamentarians and civil society with the mandate and the remit to monitor progress.

The Way Forward

The fifth year of the SUN Movement has demonstrated that immense energy is driving this collective push for nutrition results, re-enforced by a growing mantra that we are all in this together. Global and national level leaders are recognising the critical importance of investing in nutrition to ensure health and wealth and as a means of building resilience in times of turbulence. But continued momentum cannot be taken for granted. It will need careful nurturing, both through consistent advocacy but most importantly by proving that the SUN approach is demonstrating achievements and results.

Moving into 2016 and beyond, demonstrating achievements will increasingly become a focus of countries in the SUN Movement. Stimulating effective action and achievements around nutrition is a long-term project however documenting and sharing what's working and what isn't, should be integral to the SUN Movement. Learning and sharing underpins the SUN Movement but ensuring that key lessons are extracted, guidance formulated and support extended, will be central to success. Those engaged in the SUN Movement understand the importance of supporting tasks critical for sustainability – such as building multi-stakeholder platforms, establishing common strategies and organising both programmes and future investments around agreed frameworks for results. It will be vital to further demonstrate the changes these processes are contributing to.

The new SUN Movement Strategy will be central to achieving results, but its adoption is just the beginning of a difficult journey ahead. The Strategy will only be meaningful to the extent it is used by SUN Countries and the multiple stakeholders supporting it to become a reality.

Building upon current successes with greater ambition for results and impact in all countries committed to scaling up nutrition, will be vital. This ambition is the unique quality that has made the Movement a success. The ambition will ensure it remains country-led, inclusive, multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral. Efforts will be doubled to enshrine the SUN Movement Principles of Engagement that anchors the SUN Movement's members to the strategy and ensure that role of empowered women, the de-stabilising effects of climate change and the continued struggle for equity, are at the core of all efforts.

The tremendous energy and enthusiasm that drive the SUN Movement bodes well for the future. Nutrition is in the spotlight – more so than ever before. The political will is rising, and the evidence is stronger than ever before.

The SUN Movement stands for nutritional transformation. Millions of girls, women, boys and men are disadvantaged because they are needlessly malnourished. All within the movement are capable of ending this injustice. The Movement is ready to surge forward with renewed ambition and vigour. It is time to make it happen!

Chapter

6



Country Progress Profiles

This chapter provides an overview of the achievements in 55 SUN countries over the last year. In 2015, 43 countries in the SUN Movement undertook the Self-Assessment Exercise. They did this with the participation of the different constituencies reflected within their national SUN Movement platforms. These include participants from sectoral ministries and parts of government, as well as representatives of donor agencies, civil society organisations, UN agencies and businesses. As part of this Self-Assessment Exercise, stakeholders in countries are asked to score themselves, individually and collectively, against the progress markers assigned to each of the four SUN processes (laid out on p.35).

The SUN Movement Self-Assessment Exercise is voluntary and provides an opportunity for stakeholders to reflect on progress in the past year and ensure efforts to defeat malnutrition are well-aligned and effective. It is anticipated that the Self-Assessment process will help stakeholders to own and benefit from the monitoring of progress and to be mutually accountable for their collective actions.

Guide to Country Profiles

The Country Profiles in this report aim to provide a snapshot of progress in SUN Countries and consist of five main elements depending on the information available for each country:

1. **County Progress Graph:** provides a visualisation of the 2015 Self-Assessment Exercise scores across each of the four SUN Movement Strategic Objectives.
2. **'Looking Back' bar charts:** provide a visualisation of the 2014 Self-Assessment Exercise scores across each of the four SUN Movement Strategic Objectives.
3. **Narrative Snapshot of Progress:** provides a written summary of developments and efforts across each of the four SUN Movement Strategic Objectives.
4. **Stunting reduction graph and key nutrition indicator statistics.** For information on statistics and data used, please refer to Annex 2.
5. SUN Country selected **highlights** to share across the Movement

Differentiation in the appearance and level of analysis for each Country Profile differs is outlined below.

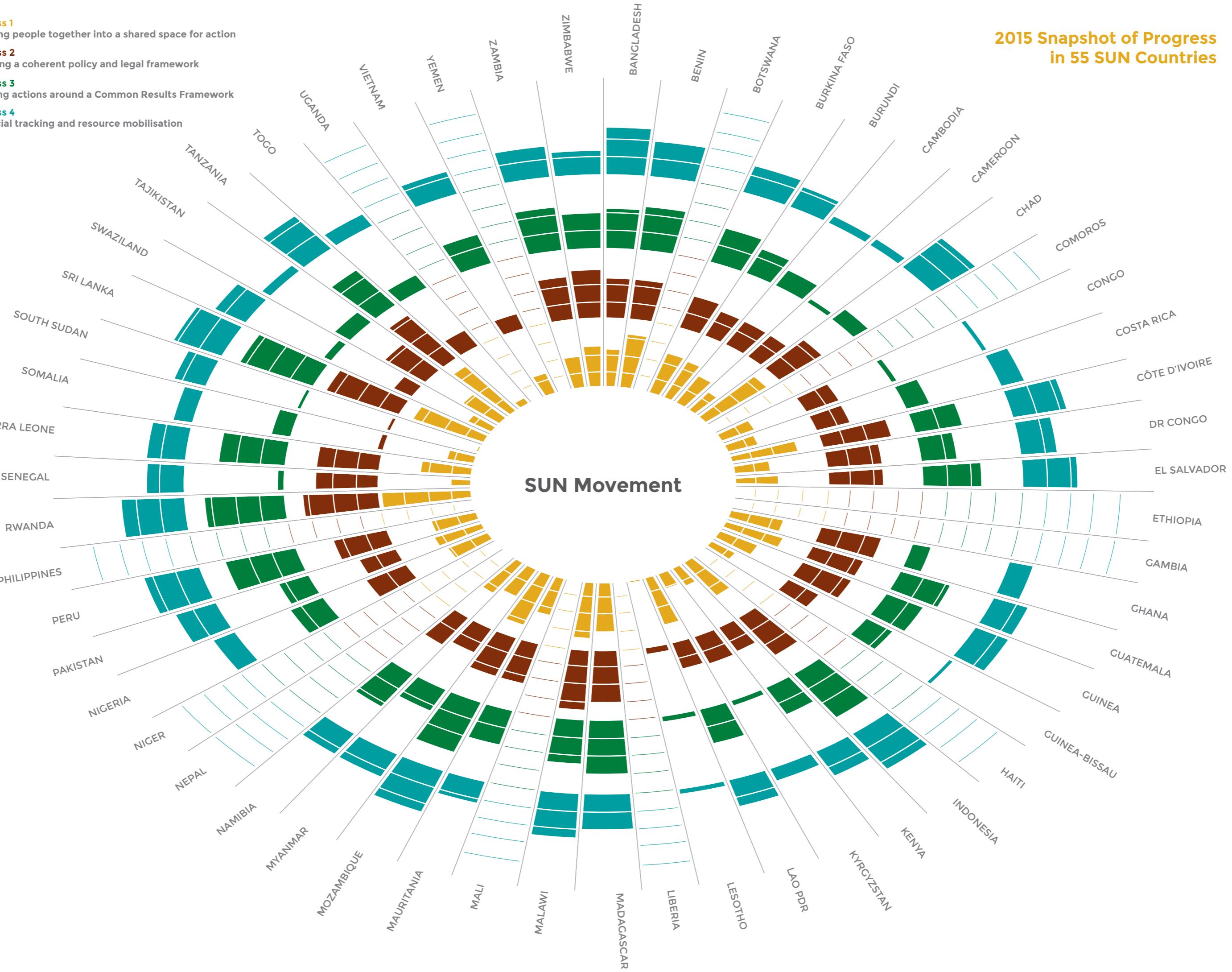
- For SUN Countries that completed the Self-Assessment Exercise in 2015, progress is depicted through a Country Progress Graph which brings together scores relating to each SUN Movement Strategic Objective and through a Narrative Snapshot of Progress, both of which are based on their Self-Assessment Exercise. Some countries also completed the Self-Assessment Exercise in 2014, which is also reflected in relevant country progress graphs for basis of comparison.
- For SUN Countries that have not undertaken a Self-Assessment Exercise, the Narrative Snapshot of Progress was prepared by the SUN Government Focal Point, supported by the SMS. No Country Progress Graph is provided.
- For SUN Countries that undertook the Self-Assessment Exercise in 2014 but not in 2015, a 'Looking Back' bar chart captures the country's prior Self-Assessment Exercise scores while the Narrative Snapshot of Progress was prepared by the SUN Government Focal Point, supported by the SMS, reflecting on progress in 2015.

For detailed information on the SUN Movement Monitoring Framework and analysis of the 2015 Self-Assessment Exercise, please refer to Annex 2. All SUN Country Self-Assessment Exercises can be found in full at www.scalingupnutrition.org.

2015

- █ Process 1
Bringing people together into a shared space for action
- █ Process 2
Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
- █ Process 3
Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework
- █ Process 4
Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

2015 Snapshot of Progress in 55 SUN Countries

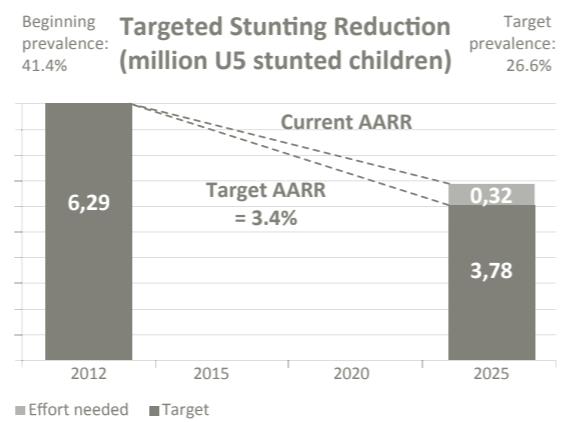


Bangladesh

Joined: September 2010

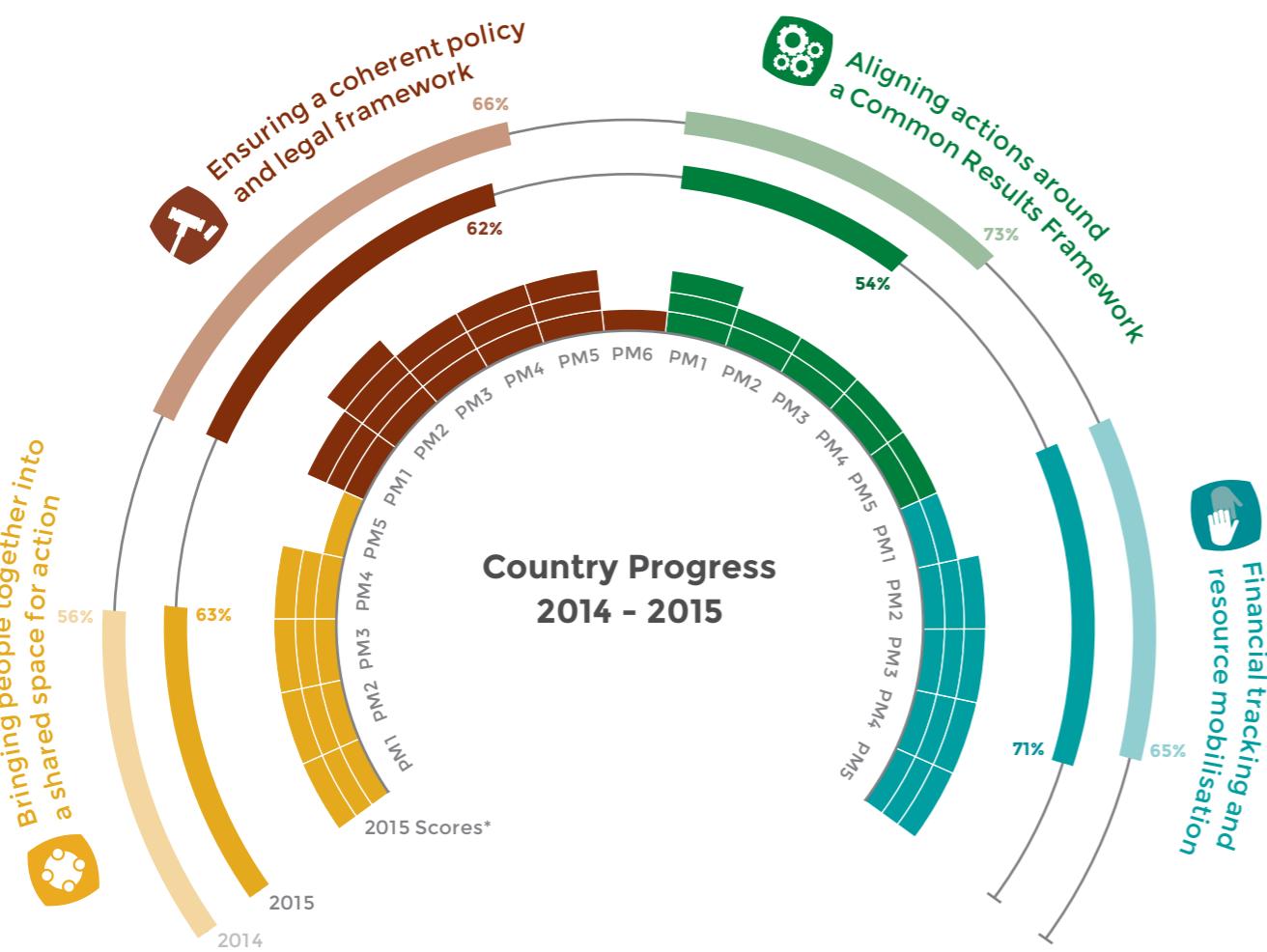
Highlights

- The revitalisation of the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council has been initiated. It is chaired by the Honorable Prime Minister and was established by Presidential Order in 1975. The BNNC is the highest multi-sectoral coordinating mechanism.
- The National Nutrition Policy has been finalised and sanctioned by the Cabinet. It incorporates the recommendations from the Second International Conference on Nutrition Declaration and Framework for Action.
- The Strategy for Social Mobilisation and Advocacy has been finalised. It aims to scale up multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder engagement to expand specific and sensitive nutrition interventions in the country.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 38.7% |
| Low-birth weight: | 21.6% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 64.1% |
| Under five wasting: | 18.1% |
| Under five overweight: | 2.6% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 43.5% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC) has been revitalised and is envisaged to be the highest level coordinating mechanism for nutrition chaired by the Prime Minister. The Terms of Reference for the BNNC, Executive Council, Technical Standing Sub-Committees and BNNC Secretariat, have been revised, with roles and responsibilities outlined and is in the process of endorsement by the Prime Minister.

The Steering Committee for Nutrition Implementation is headed by the Secretary of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW). It ensures multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration between 13 ministries and 10 departments as well as donors, United Nations (UN) agencies, academia, the Nutrition Working Group and the Civil Society Alliance (CSA for SUN). There is a strong internal

coordination between the MoHFW and the Ministry of Food (MoF).

UN REACH facilitates collaboration across UN agencies and promotes multi-sectoral coordination for nutrition. It provides support to strengthen progress against the four SUN processes. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department for International Development (DFID) are **Co-Convenors of the Donor Network** and have committed to increase their frequency of engagement. CSA for SUN has increased its membership from 125 organisations (in 2014) to 187 organisations. The last year has seen increased activity with other stakeholder groups including business and all networks have increased engagement with the media.



The National Nutrition Policy (NNP) has been drafted with contribution from all the stakeholders and is currently awaiting Cabinet endorsement. A substantial Nutrition Background Paper was prepared to inform the 7th Five Year Plan (FYP) that will be operational from mid-2016. Nutrition is also incorporated in different sectoral policies: Agriculture Extension, Social Protection and Food Security.

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

Bangladesh has developed a draft national nutrition communication and advocacy strategy facilitated by UN REACH. Five Development Partners (Canada DFATD, DFID, EU, USAID, World Bank) have jointly developed the Common Narrative on Undernutrition to support advocacy efforts.

Legislation is in place according to the International Breast Milk Substitutes Code, and there is also paid maternity leave for six months. **Progress has been made on the enforcement of these legislations.** Upon endorsement of the National Nutrition Policy, the National Nutrition Plan of Action will be drafted with multi-sectoral and multi stakeholder involvement.



The Government, along with other relevant stakeholders, is currently developing a draft multi-sectoral nutrition Common Results Framework (CRF), encompassing nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive sectoral indicators. The National Nutrition Services (NNS) Operation Plan facilitates the delivery of a comprehensive multi-sectoral nutrition package to the communities.

Regular annual monitoring of nutrition activities exists under two robust monitoring mechanisms in the MoHFW and the

MoF. National monitoring reports are produced involving 17 partner ministries/agencies. A nutrition information planning unit (NIPU) was established and is receiving reports from diverse delivery platforms for nutrition.

Efforts are underway to embed the CRF into the overall Government 7th FYP and 'Annual Development Plan' (ADP) reporting processes, guided by the NNP which was pulled together using existing mechanisms and is aligned with ICN2 commitments and the Sustainable Development Goals.



The National Development Results Framework is regularly reported on under the ADP process of the 6th FYP. This is monitored by the Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC) headed by the Ministries of Planning and Finance.

The cost of the national FYP has been assessed but a financial feasibility plan is yet to be completed. The ADP monitoring process tracks the spending of all activities under the Government although there is a need to make it more comprehensive. The national monitoring process on food security and nutrition is in line with NFP-PoA and CIP and

relevant nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive projects and programmes under the ADP. This monitoring process also helps identify resources gaps.

The recent monitoring report shows that domestic contribution for nutrition has been significantly increasing. Discussions are ongoing within the Parliamentary Caucus to disaggregate the nutrition budget from health. A Mid-Term Budgetary Framework under the Ministry of Finance provides a resource envelope for the next 3 years enhancing the predictability of funding.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

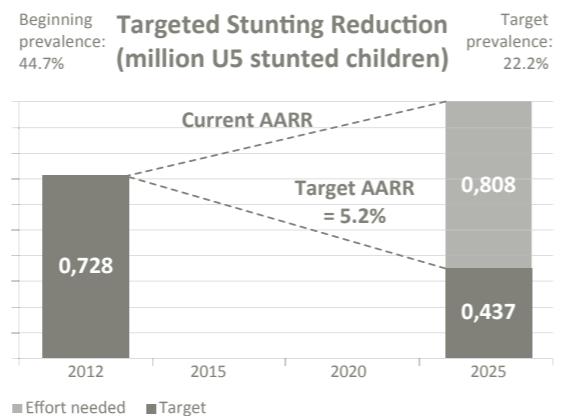
Bringing people together into a shared space for action



Joined: December 2011

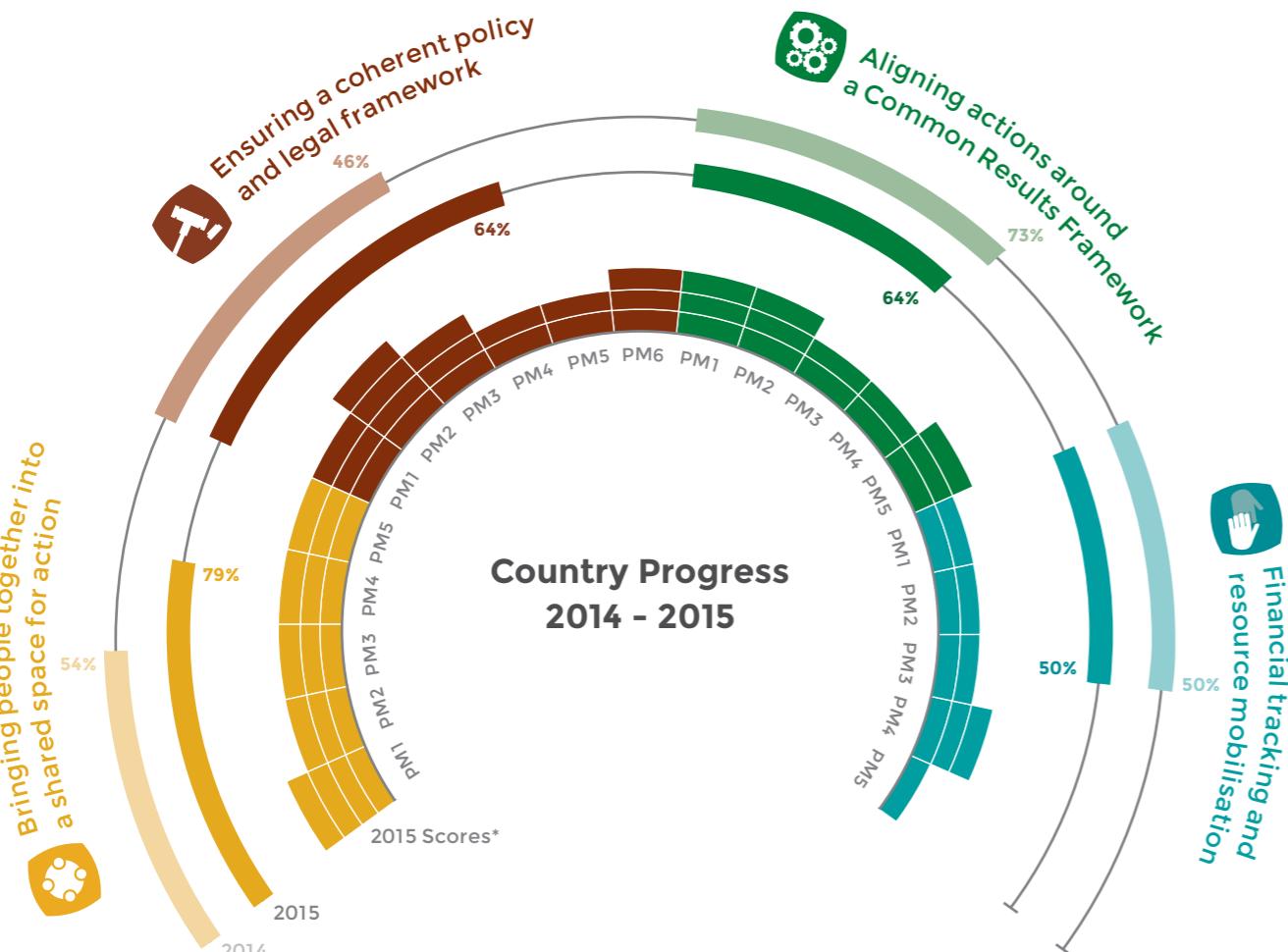
Highlights

- There has been a drive to create synergies in the Global Alliance for Resilience (AGIR) processes and the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition. The National Food and Nutrition Council coordinates the two processes and is going to host the key stakeholders of the AGIR process for the drafting of the Country Resilience Programme.
- Benin has an integrated communication plan on nutrition and a communication strategy towards several local communities. A roadmap for a multi-level detailed communication mechanism is being drawn up.
- Implementation of the Common Results Framework is decentralised. Common consultation frameworks facilitate the preparation and implementation of local nutrition plans.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 34.0% |
| Low-birth weight: | 12.5% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 41.4% |
| Under five wasting: | 4.5% |
| Under five overweight: | 1.7% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 49.6% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The National Council for Food and Nutrition exists and a process of progressive consolidation is underway. The Permanent Secretariat of CAN is operational.

The leadership, centrality and presence of CAN in the food and nutrition sector have been confirmed. Internal communication has been improved: Discussions on nutrition and food security within CAN are increasingly being relayed to member structures. Sustainable partnerships are being built between CAN and the other stakeholders.

A new dynamic is currently underway to bring synergy to the AGIR and La Nouvelle Alliance processes for Food Security and Nutrition (NASAN-G8).

The SUN Civil Society Alliance (ASCINB) was launched in February 2015 with a roadmap. It is improving visibility for nutrition and contributing to results.

Donors are providing technical and financial support for the implementation of CAN activities via the donors' platform. This platform, extended to NGOs, liaises with CAN every two months.

Parliamentarians are committed to the idea of creating a parliamentarian nutrition network.



The 2015 CAN action plan provides for the mapping of agents' intervention actions and the creation of the national food and nutrition policy.

Sectoral policies (health, agriculture, education, social protection, water and sanitation, etc.) are increasingly part of national strategies and a convergence towards a common pro-nutrition results framework is underway. The agriculture sector is taking nutrition into account by creating a strategic food and nutrition document in the agricultural sector, integrating a nutrition component into agricultural projects and programmes, and creating a framework for action for agriculture and food and nutrition security.

A large-scale advocacy programme has been undertaken with the support of United Nations Agencies, donors and civil society which includes:

- Creation of brochures and posters for nutrition and food policy documents (Strategic Plan for Food and Nutrition Development [PSDAN], Multisectoral Food and Nutrition Project [PMASN], CAN, etc.); dissemination/popularization process under way.
- Organisation of a number of high level advocacy meetings in favour of nutrition, particularly on the issue of chronic malnutrition.
- Participation in international forums and in-country follow-up meetings.

Benin has a comprehensive communication plan for nutrition. The CAN is elaborating a road map for implementing a Communication Facility at central, decentralised and community levels. As part of the Community Nutrition Project (PNC) implementation, the National Association of Districts in Benin has developed a communication strategy towards local authorities of several districts.



The Common Results Framework (CCR) has been updated and implemented - with technical and financial support - on a decentralised basis by 10 communes as an educational programme (via the PNC) and will progressively be extended throughout the 77 communes. Partner interventions (United Nations, NGOs) are part of this framework and donors' programmes are aligned with the Common Results Framework.

Communal consultation framework: participation of devolved, decentralised services, civil society and the private sector in the creation and implementation of the communal nutrition plan. A decentralised multisectoral monitoring and evaluation plan will be implemented at a national level.



CCR costing has been completed and validated. A nutrition resources monitoring process is ongoing with the support of the SUN Movement Secretariat.

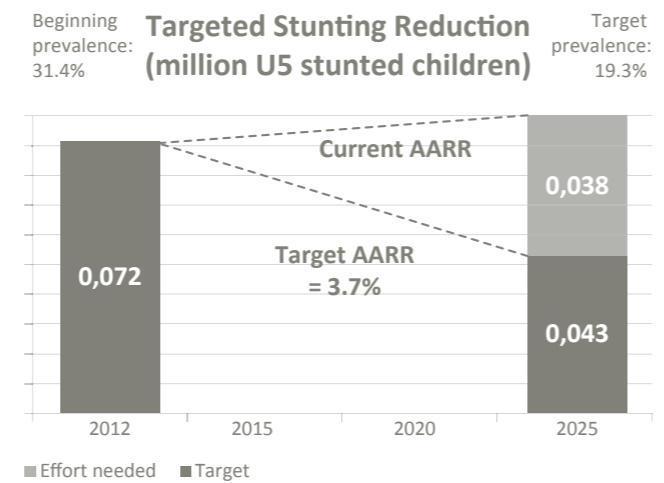
Benin is also working to strengthen political commitment with increasing resources in favour of nutrition. The resource mobilisation strategy is under way (28 million USD

mobilised of an estimated need of 144 million USD). While a government budget allocation exists, it does not come close to meeting existing needs.

The government will contribute by 15% of the total cost of the PNMN.



Joined: April 2015



| | |
|--|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 31.4% |
| Low-birth weight: | - |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | - |
| Under five wasting: | 7.2% |
| Under five overweight: | 11.2% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 28.5% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

Highlights

- There is general consensus that social protection programme contribute immensely to addressing hunger, poverty and vulnerability. Therefore, Botswana has set up a complex social protection system and dedicates a large part of its national income to finance several social protection programmes. Botswana's social indicators compare well with those of upper-middle-income countries.
- It has been recognised that weaknesses in the design, implementation, coordination and monitoring, and fiscal sustainability of these social protection programs need to be addressed.



Botswana joined the SUN Movement on 9th April 2015, with a letter from the Honourable Minister of Agriculture, Patrick Pule Ralotsia, in which progress achieved in food security was highlighted as well as areas requesting further attention in the future such as: food accessibility, quality and utilization, addressing the needs of the most vulnerable, coordination and monitoring & evaluation for nutrition.

There is no multi-stakeholder platform specialised in nutrition yet, but three main options are envisaged to create one, either through the Rural Development Council (RDC) which engages Permanent Secretaries of relevant line ministries on various rural development policy issues, NGOs, and the private sector; through the reconstitution of the multi-sectoral country team assembled by the Ministry of

Agriculture that prepared for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)/Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) Nutrition Capacity Development Workshop that took place in Botswana in 2013; or through the revival of the National Early Warning Team (NEWT) reporting structures.

Two interim high-level national government official and technical focal points from the Ministry of Agriculture have been nominated to lead all SUN-related process.

Scientists have been very involved in drafting nutrition relevant legislation. Mobilisation of donors, civil society, United Nations agencies and the private sector on nutrition are to be initiated and the establishment and coordination of in-country networks is seen as a priority.



Botswana has a revised National Food Strategy (2000) and a National Nutrition Strategy which is not yet endorsed. It has common salt regulations which include iodisation and the Food Control Act (2008).

It also has regulations for the marketing of breastmilk substitutes which date to 2005, but, Botswana recognises that their effective implementation remains a challenge due

to the behaviors of local industries and other country trade partners. The draft of an Infant and Young Child Feeding Strategy exists but is not yet enacted.

Finally, though food fortification is not mandatory in Botswana, the government provides fortified sorghum and maize products through the Vulnerable Groups Feeding Program.



Botswana has no Common Results Framework yet but is leading several programs that contribute to better nutrition among the population, including: a growth monitoring program to identify vulnerable under-five children that need special attention; a Vulnerable Groups Feeding Program implemented across the country; a School

Feeding Program; a Destitute Persons' Program (food basket); Backyard Garden Projects which are part of the poverty eradication program; a Youth Grant Program enabling youth to engage in agriculture (crop and animal production) and the Ipelegeng Program, whose main objective is to provide short term employment support and relief.



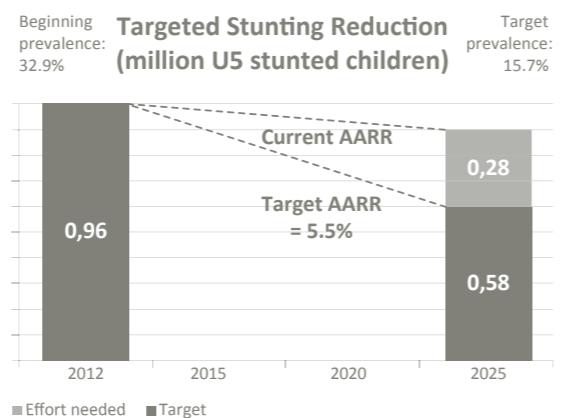
There is currently no information provided by Botswana regarding the existence of financial tracking systems for nutrition allocations and spending or specific funds dedicated to nutrition.

Burkina Faso

Joined: June 2011

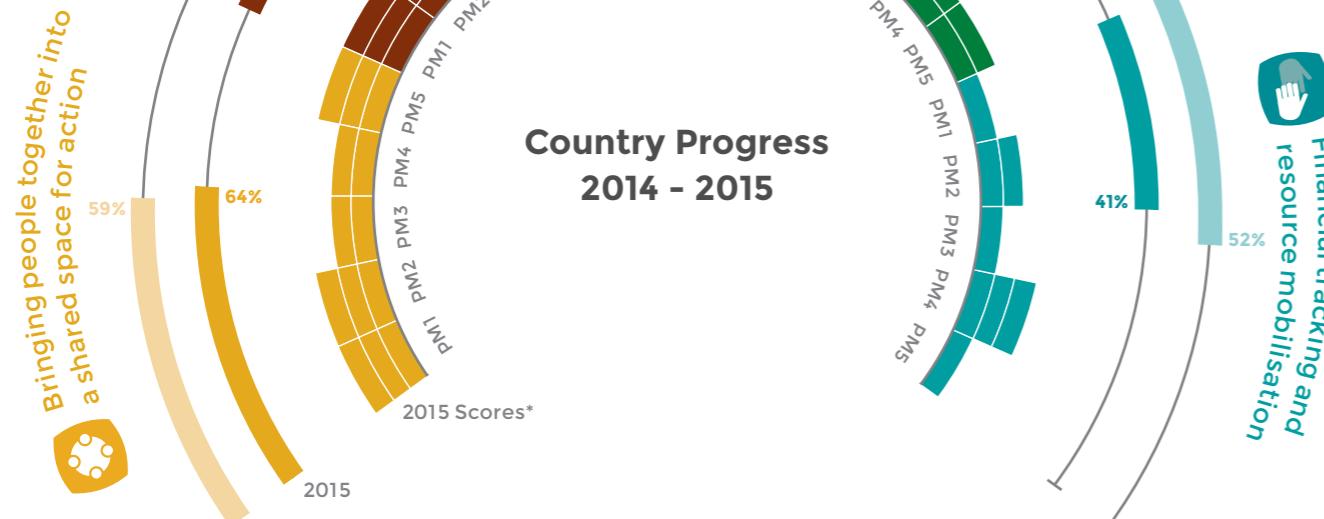
Highlights

- A network of nutrition journalists, the members of which have been trained in or are well informed about nutrition, contribute to the advocacy efforts and to the visibility of the nutrition and food security actions by providing information to local populations and through communication promoting a change in behaviour. A press rally was organised in several regions in 2013 and 2014.
- Programmes sensitive to nutrition will be better reflected in the national nutrition policy, which is under revision.
- Burkina Faso decentralises responsibilities for carrying out specific interventions at the system's intermediate level.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 32.9% |
| Low-birth weight: | 16.2% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 47.2% |
| Under five wasting: | 10.9% |
| Under five overweight: | - |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 49.5% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The National Council for Dialogue on Nutrition (CNCN) was established in 2008 and is the designated multi-sectoral platform. It reports to the Ministry of Health and includes the ministries responsible for agriculture and food security; water and sanitation; social action and national solidarity and the economy and finances; education; trade; empowerment of women; scientific research; and secondary and higher education. This also includes civil society and the university environment, while the private sector is represented by the Federation of Agri-food Industries and the group of converters of oleaginous products (oil mills).

The United Nations network is in place, coordinated by UNICEF, and a network of journalists in nutrition has been officially recognised. The civil society network for nutrition (RESONUT) is waiting for official recognition documents. On the other hand, there is no coordinator or work plan shared by donors.

Following the events of 30 and 31 October last year and the dissolution of the National Assembly, the work on nutrition conducted by the network of members of parliament has been discontinued.

The AGIR initiative (Alliance for Resilience) is led by the Ministry of Agriculture and considers nutrition in its second and fourth pillars.



The nutrition policy is being reviewed to take better consideration of the multi-sectoral aspect of the fight against malnutrition. The country has committed to finalising its new national multi-sectoral nutrition plan (2016-2020) and to assess the financial resources necessary for implementing this by the end of 2015. **This should help to make the various sectors more responsible.**

Several multi-year strategic sectoral plans include nutrition, especially those on: poverty reduction, economic development, education, sustainable development, agriculture, food and nutrition security and rural development.



The multi-sectoral common results framework was finalised in July 2015 during a restitution workshop on the mapping of nutrition-specific and nutrition sensitive interventions, which brought together various sectors, partners, civil society and the private sector. It must still be refined with the various sectors. The implementation of specific and/or sensitive interventions falls to those responsible at the middle and periphery of the system.

The specific nutrition interventions are harmonised with the National Nutrition Policy. **The social protection, food security, education, water hygiene and sanitation programmes and other sensitive interventions shall be better reflected in the revised national policy.**

Burkina Faso also plans to improve its existing nutrition monitoring system before the end of 2015. **To this end, a pilot project has been supported by WHO to include other nutrition indicators in the national and central collection software.** There are several sectoral follow-up systems but the results are not pooled.



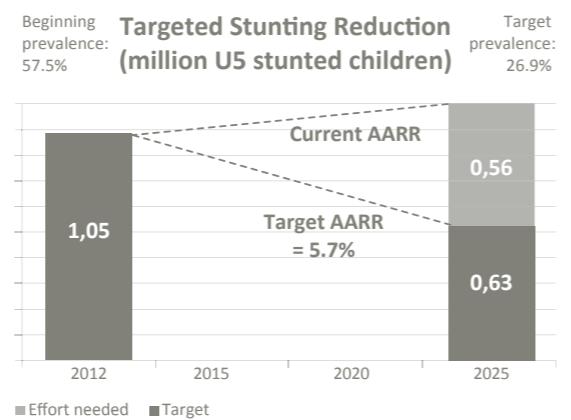
There are no funding guarantees for the implementation of various plans at drafted stage (strategic plan, micro-plan to fight micronutrient deficiencies, and so on), nor for the changeover plan at the infant and young child feeding level, which is being carried out. With the support of UNICEF, work has begun to assess the public and external funds invested in nutrition since 2011.

Burundi

Joined: February 2013

Highlights

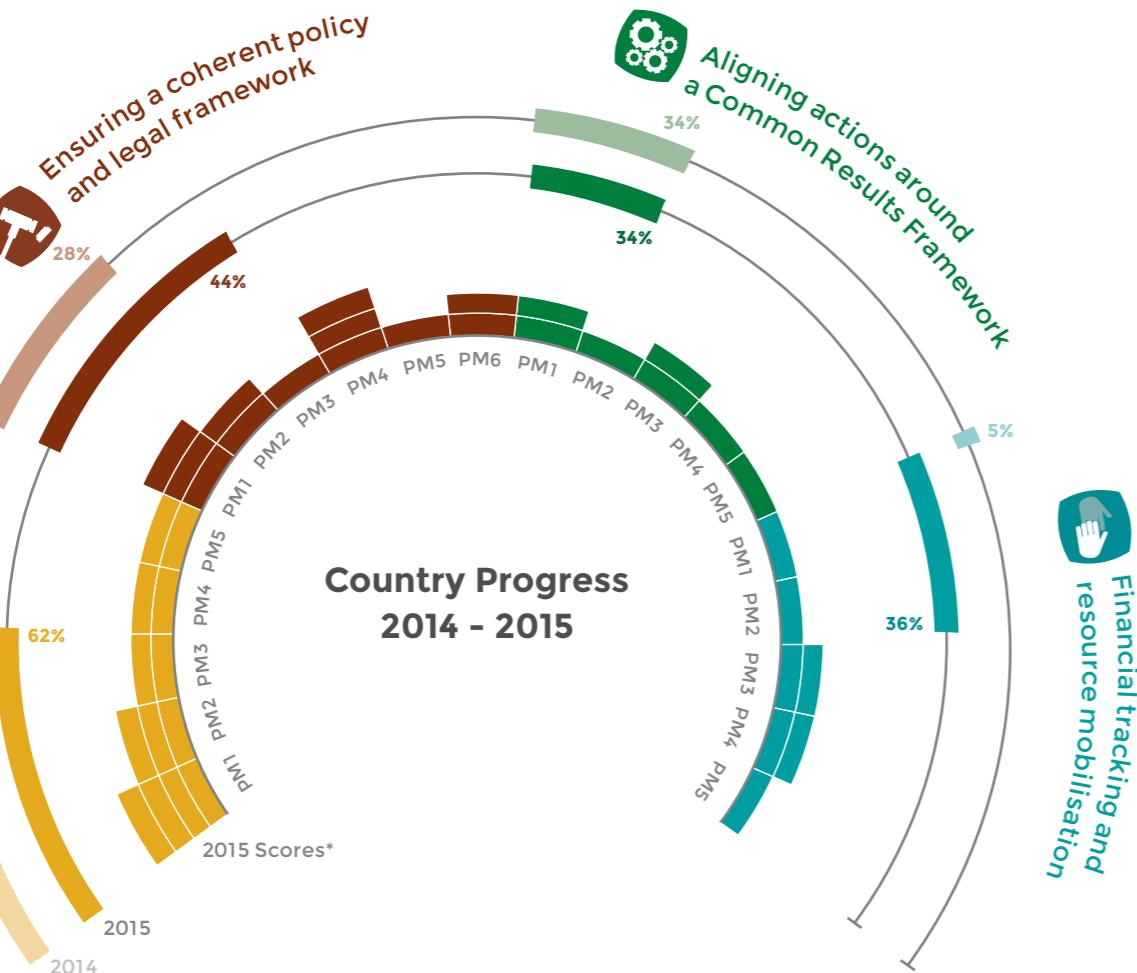
- The mechanism associated with the multi-sectoral platform on food and nutrition security, which was established by decree, guarantees dynamic and effective coordination through an interministerial steering committee chaired by the Second Vice-President, a SUN/REACH secretariat and 10 multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder working groups. These are coordinated by the focal point, who reports to the Office of the Second Vice-President.
- The European Union, which is the donor coordinator, has made a financial commitment for the 2016-2019 period to improve the legal framework, coordination and follow-up and monitoring system for nutrition, which are priorities for the government.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 57.5% |
| Low-birth weight: | 10.7% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 69.3% |
| Under five wasting: | 6.1% |
| Under five overweight: | 2.9% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 20.9% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

Bringing people together into a shared space for action



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year

The Multi-sectoral Food and Nutritional Security Platform (PMSAN) has existed since 2013 and was institutionalised by presidential decree in February 2014. It unites various stakeholders (ministries, international organisations, civil society, research, technical and financial partners) in several coordination structures: steering committee, SUN/REACH secretariat, a select committee and 10 technical working groups. The Focal Point is the deputy head of the Cabinet of the second Vice-President. **This architecture has proven its utility and vitality at the national level, even if it is important to note that the annual action plans and follow-up evaluation frameworks should**

help to strengthen and maintain the commitment of all participants. It is also a priority to decentralise it.

REACH facilitates the coordination of the United Nations and the European Union – the donor coordinator – in sending on the nutritional information, as well as coordinating the PMSAN among other donors. **The civil society network of the SUN Movement, which has an executive committee and a secretariat, was launched in January 2015 under the distinguished patronage of the First Lady.** Terms of reference are ready for the establishment of networks for scientists and for the private sector.

The national legislation on nutrition covers food fortification; feeding of infants and young children; the marketing of breast-milk substitutes; and free care for under-fives and pregnant women. Burundi has committed to adopting legislation on food fortification, updating legislation on importing and marketing salt, and improving the protection of maternity leave.

Nutrition is a national priority. It is considered a priority to analyse, update and disseminate existing sectoral policies. The policy and programme documents are under review by the working groups and members of parliament for the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Telecommunications and taken up in the 2016-2025 National Health Policy, which includes nutrition.

The 2014-2017 Multi-sectoral Food and Nutritional Security Strategic Plan was finalised in June 2013 and approved in May 2014. It revolves around four strategic aspects: (1) Leadership and multi-sectoral coordination; (2) Prevention and treatment of malnutrition; (3) Promotion and scaling up of food security; (4) Development and strengthening of strategies sensitive to nutrition. The follow-up and evaluation plan which will soon be drawn up **will serve as the common results framework.** While waiting for the costs of this to be assessed, which is almost complete, a communication mechanism for the PMSAN plan has been proposed. Two flagship actions, which are effective, visible and easy to achieve, have also

been prioritised in the shape of the formation of vegetable gardens for households (food diversification) and widespread instruction about hand washing. Stakeholders for food and nutritional security from six provinces (out of 17 in total) were made more aware of these actions during a workshop in July 2014 to bolster their knowledge and alignment. The objective is to achieve nationwide coverage by the end of 2016; the partners support these activities and some have already initiated multi-year projects and programmes in this area. Lastly, **Burundi, with the support of the European Union, is actively working to establish a national information platform for nutrition.**

Once the costing for the plan has been finalised, Burundi will start mobilising funds internally and externally. The ministries will be encouraged to introduce a budget line for nutrition, along the same lines as the ministries which have a remit for public health as well as

agriculture and livestock farming. **To further the monitoring of budget allocations for nutrition, which started at Abidjan in May 2015, Burundi intends to repeat the exercise and to update the annual data so that the funds can be evaluated on a regular basis.**

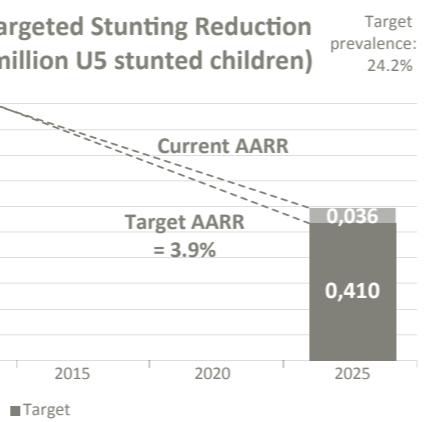
Progress reported through in-country self-assessment exercise

Cambodia

Joined: June 2014

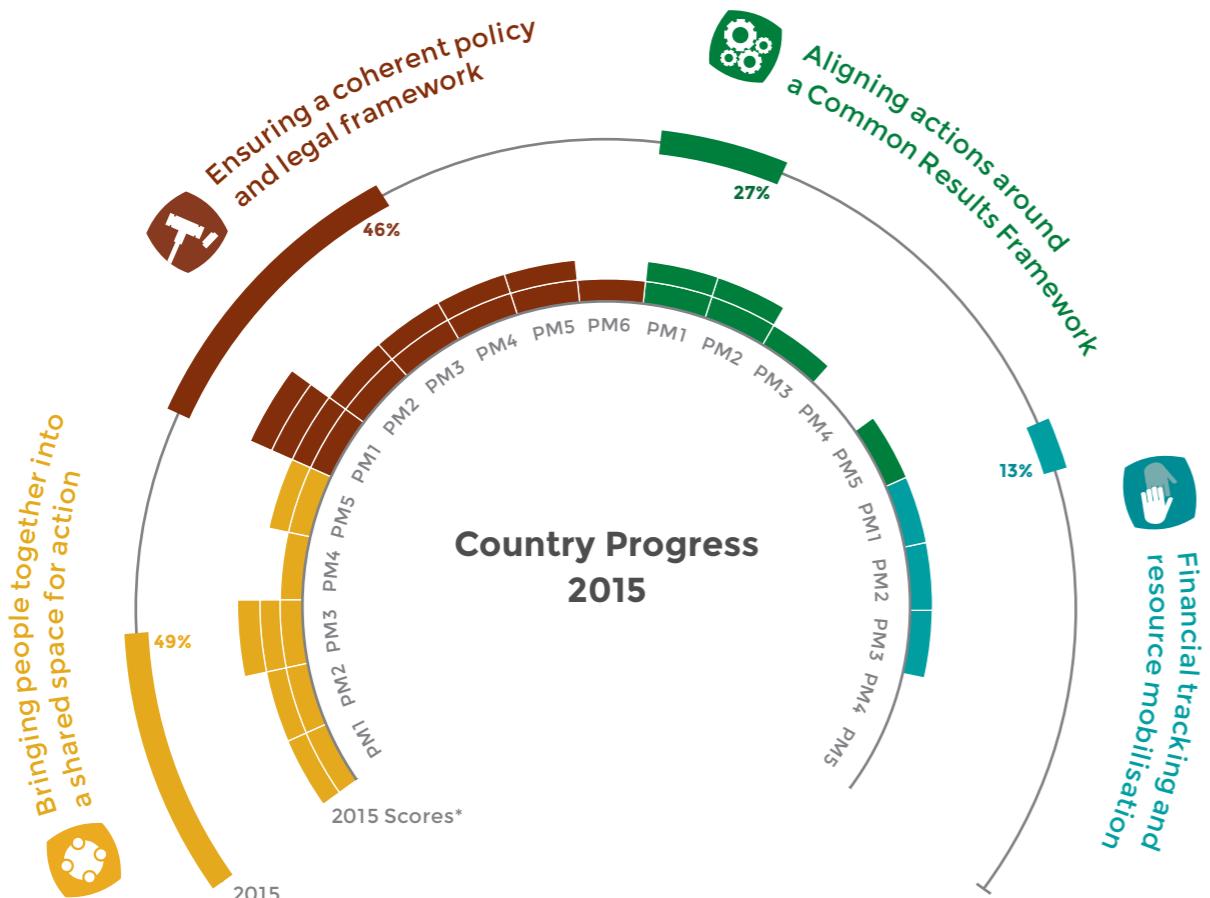
Highlights

- Cambodia's Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency Phase III (2014-2018) has set a broad policy direction for improving food security and nutrition.
- A National Oversight Board was established to support adherence to the legislation of breastmilk substitute's codes.
- The Ministry of Health has developed its conceptual budget for nutrition interventions.
- Joint monitoring indicators between different ministries have been accepted and tracked.



| | |
|--|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 32.4% |
| Low-birth weight: | 8.2% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 65.0% |
| Under five wasting: | 9.6% |
| Under five overweight: | 2.0% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 43.8% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

The Royal Government of Cambodia has mandated the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) to facilitate effective coordination, policy guidance, monitoring and information management for agriculture and rural development, social protection, food security and nutrition. The Technical Working Group (TWG) for Social Protection & Food Security and Nutrition is chaired by CARD and receives facilitation support from several UN agencies (WFP, FAO, UNICEF). The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provides a platform for the TWG to identify priorities, harmonise activities, address technical issues, mobilise resources and monitor progress.

The TWG meets on a regular basis and a TWG Secretariat has been established with participation from line ministries and multiple stakeholder groups to improve coordination.

The Civil Society Network is being developed with Helen Keller International (HKI) appointed by CARD to lead the network. The establishment of institutionalised business and donor networks remains under discussion although in March 2015, over 250 representatives from all stakeholder groups came together and endorsed a Declaration on Nutrition. The declaration highlights the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN) (2014-2018) behind which all stakeholders are aligning their support.

Cambodia's Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency Phase III (2014-18) includes nutrition and has set a broad policy direction for improving food security and nutrition. The Rectangular Strategy identifies priorities for enhancing availability, improving access, and utilisation of food.

The NSFSN, launched by the Prime Minister in 2014, was developed to complement the existing sector strategies and plans to fill gaps and include updates to international

recommendations for nutrition. The NSFSN is an advocacy instrument for additional funding and enhanced coordination and integrated action for improved food and nutrition security. With leadership from the Ministry of Health, an evaluation of breastmilk substitutes and salt iodisation legislation was completed. Violations were reported and following this, a National Oversight Board was established to support adherence to legislation against the promotion of breastmilk substitute.

iii. Annual progress review workshop of the NSFSN will be organised by CARD to discuss the M&E report to inform policymakers, implementers and development partners in the framework of the Cambodian Development Cooperation Forum (CDCF) who will appraise the overall planning of FSN related interventions and future resource allocations.

iv. An independent mid-term review of the NSFSN will be carried out at the end of 2016 to support a more informed dialogue on further development of the strategy.

The NSFSN currently includes 14 Joint Monitoring Indicators which provide a framework for setting medium-term goals based on outcomes prioritised in the Rectangular Strategy.

In order to align the NSFSN indicator framework with the National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018 result framework, as well as indicator frameworks from other national strategies and plans, the following monitoring and evaluation implementation process was agreed:

- Monitoring of specific interventions and programmes is carried out by implementing sectors and will report statistics to CARD.
- CARD will follow up with sector ministries, to compile and integrate sector reports, and assess the overall impact on the NSFSN goal and objectives. CARD will publish an annual M&E report for the NSFSN.

Efforts to track financial expenditure include a recent analysis led by the Ministry of Health with support from the World Health Organisation and the Clinton Health Access Initiative. This analysis titled "Estimating health Expenditure in Cambodia – National Health Accounts Report (2012)" was published in October 2014 and showed that Cambodia was spending 1.3% of Gross Domestic Product on health in 2012. The analysis showed that 0.4% of the spending on health was spent on nutritional deficiencies.

A recent evaluation (UNICEF, WFP, CARD) estimates the economic burden of malnutrition in Cambodia is a loss

between USD 250 and 420 million per year (approx. 1.5-2.5% of GDP). Following this, the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Planning with support from CARD, UNICEF and HKI, developed a conceptual budget for Cambodia's Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition (FTRM). The FTRM provides partners with a framework to assess the feasibility and affordability of interventions and a platform to further discuss relative costs, opportunities and challenges. Cost estimates of the FTRM over the 6 years of implementation are 40 million USD.

Cambodia is planning the development of a guideline to integrate into the training curricula of Commune Councils to scale-up food security and nutrition in the local planning and budgeting process.

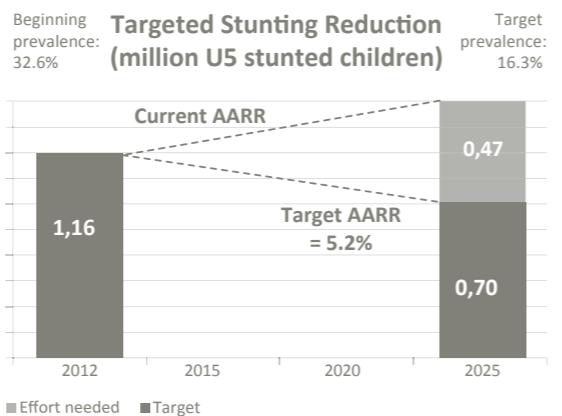
Cameroon

Joined: February 2013



Highlights

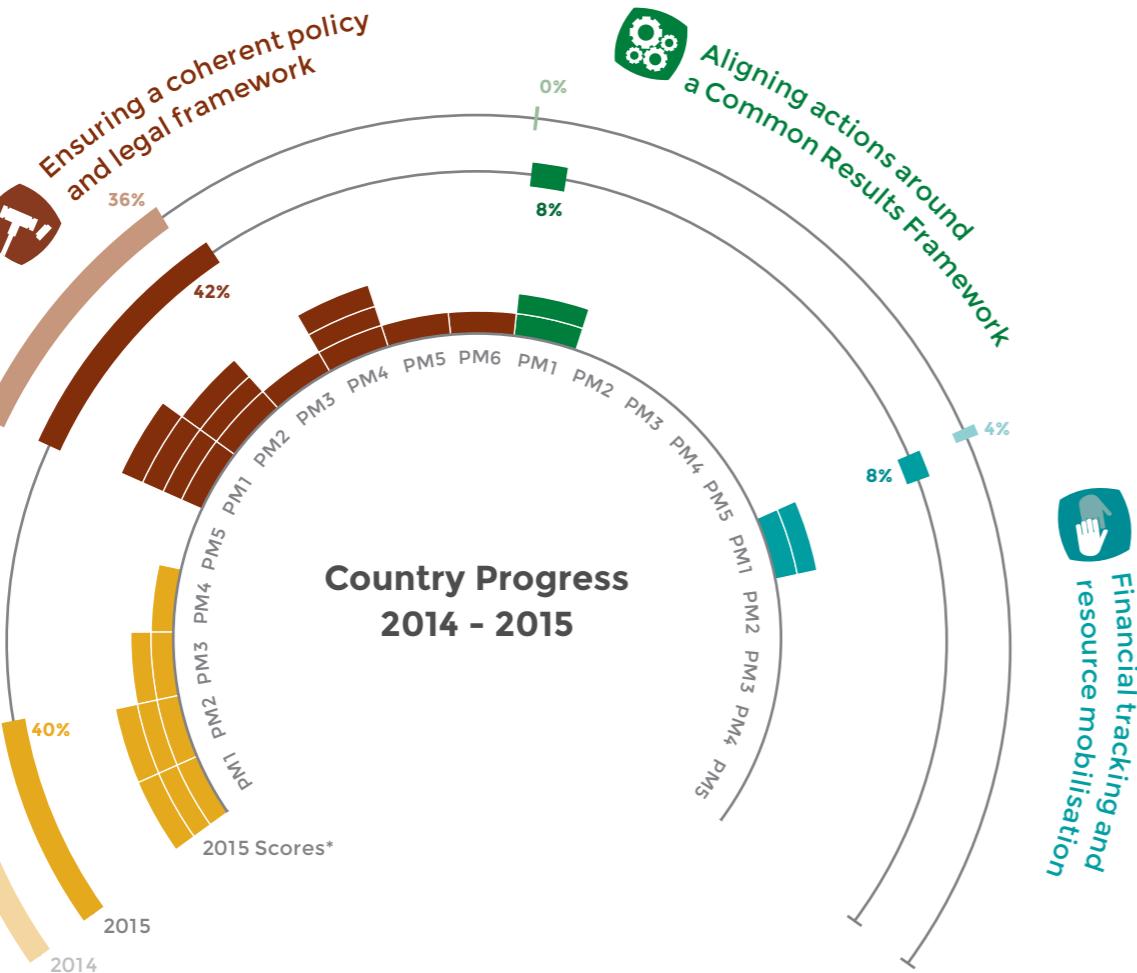
- The private sector network was launched during the Nutrition Business Forum in May 2014 and contributes to the scaling up of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions.
- The network of members of parliament for the fight against malnutrition is also very active. An action plan of this network was drawn up for 2015.
- An interministerial committee on the fight against malnutrition has operations in the four most affected regions. The Minister Secretary General of the Prime Minister's Office is the president of this coordination and strategic advisory body.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 32.6% |
| Low-birth weight: | 7.6% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 20.4% |
| Under five wasting: | 5.8% |
| Under five overweight: | 6.5% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 41.5% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

Bringing people together into a shared space for action



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



At the national level, coordination is carried out at several levels: within the Interministerial Committee on the fight against malnutrition and within the nutrition working groups at the central and regional level (four regions are concerned: extreme north, north, Adamaoua and east). The nutrition working group meets every month. The multi-stakeholder platform does not yet have sufficient high-level coordination. **A political focal point who is either a representative of the Prime Minister or of the President's office is expected to be appointed.**

The Interministerial Committee has been established and is in operation. Its president is the Minister Secretary General of the Prime Minister's Office.

The civil society platform chaired by Helen Keller International includes various sectors (health, education and agriculture). **The civil society platform is mapping actors and developing an action plan. The civil society platform's activities have**

been revitalised in anticipation of its legal recognition and launch.

The United Nations network for the SUN Movement, under UNICEF's leadership, is in operation. **Invitations have been sent to other agencies (UNHCR, IFAD, UNFPA).**

The French Development Cooperation Agency, representing donors, **is working towards creating a platform for donors.**

A private sector network for the SUN Movement was launched at the Business Forum on Nutrition (May 2014).

The SUN Movement Business Network was launched in 2014. A consultative framework, an implementing and monitoring mechanism as well as an investment fund for nutrition have been established.

A network of members of parliament for the fight against malnutrition is also very active.



The strategic guidance document on the fight against malnutrition in the regions of the north, the extreme north, Adamaoua and the east has been approved by the Interministerial Committee and incorporates nutrition into the new strategies for rural development and food security, health, water practices, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), social protection, the advancement of women and educational actions.

Nutrition is included in the action plans of United Nations agencies, but tentatively in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

Also, a travelling exhibition was held to raise the awareness of traditional leaders, administrative authorities and members of parliament for the drafting of **the 2015-2020 Priority Action Plan on the fight against malnutrition**. Admittedly, the efforts to implement and disseminate policies must be stepped up.



The common results framework has not been developed yet, but the strategic guidance document on the fight against malnutrition has identified the priority areas which will be highlighted to obtain convincing results.

From the perspective of the programmes, direct interventions in the area of nutrition have focused on the "window of

opportunity" in the first 1,000 days. The activities are centred on essential nutrition-related actions, the fight against micronutrient deficiencies through a major and large-scale campaign on food fortification and fortification at home using micronutrients in powder form, vitamin A, iron and folic acid supplements; the management of acute malnutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, deworming and maternal nutrition.



The share of the budget devoted to nutrition has not changed in the sectoral administrations. The budgeting exercise has, however, shown that indirect interventions take up over 90% of the sectors' budget. With some partners, a major increase in resources has been recorded in 2014.

The costing of the plan can only be achieved once the multi-sectoral action plan is complete. There is currently no system for monitoring credit financing for nutrition activities and programmes. There is no specific budget line for nutrition. Nevertheless, the advocacy helped to create a budget line on food for infants and young children in the medium-term expenses of the Ministry of Public Health.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

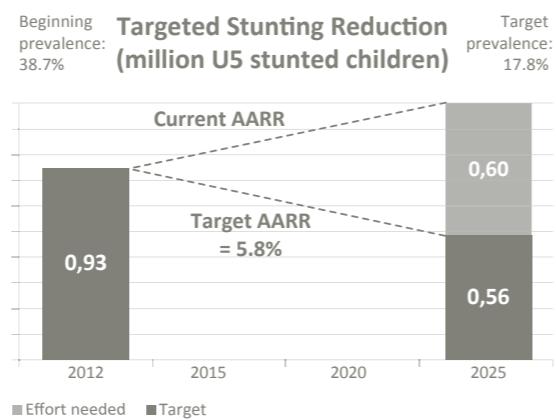
Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Chad

Joined: May 2013

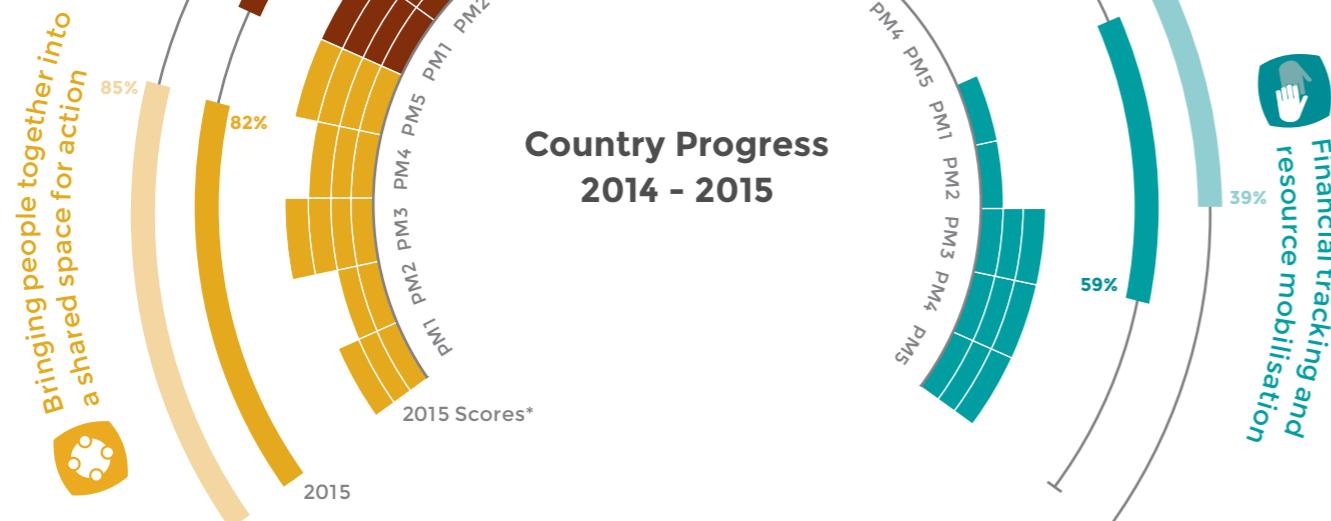
Highlights

- Scientists are heavily involved in nutrition: a network of scientists was formed in May 2015 to assist the national nutrition and food technology centre that convenes the multi-stakeholder platform. One part of the national nutrition and food security policy is devoted to improving applied research.
- The technical and financial partners, including the European Union (donor coordinator), have made financial commitments towards nutrition for 2014 - 2020 by aligning their priorities with the Intersectoral Action Plan for Nutrition and Food.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 38.7% |
| Low-birth weight: | 20.0% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 3.4% |
| Under five wasting: | 15.7% |
| Under five overweight: | 2.8% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 46.6% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The National Nutrition and Food Council, an interministerial platform at the level of the Office of the President was established by decree in August 2014. It is supported by the Nutrition and Food Technical Standing Committee (CTPNA) which brings together key government sectors, civil society and academia. This technical standing committee is part of the Directorate of Nutrition and Food Technology of the Ministry of Public Health (a high-level version of the former National Nutrition and Food Technology Centre).

The CTPNA is supported by the United Nations and donors. The effective involvement of the members and the existence of an annual action plan ensure that coordination with the other institutions, particularly those connected with food security, is effective within and outside the structure. Admittedly, efforts also need to be made to focus on the commitment of the private sector and the decentralisation of existing structures.



The donors are organised into a dedicated group and the European Union, as the leading donor, brings together the active partners in emergency, health and agriculture, whereas REACH allows the United Nations to coordinate itself. In March 2014, a network of members of parliament with awareness of nutrition issues was launched to complement the network of scientists launched in May 2015. The civil society network is being established under the leadership of Action Against Hunger.

The inaugural National Forum on Nutrition and Food was organised in April 2015 to advocate and disseminate key nutritional policies. The Prime Minister, who was in attendance, declared "2015 as the year of nutrition", and several 'nutrition champions' were identified.



The national legislation on nutrition includes food fortification and could be enhanced through greater emphasis on maternity leave, the responsibility of women and existing provisions on breast-milk substitutes which have not been endorsed yet. Chad also wishes to develop a communication strategy in 2015. In 2014, an exploratory study on the framework documents of the nutrition policy

demonstrated how nutrition was integrated in the National Health Development Plan, the National Development Plan, the food security policy and education. The study also contained recommendations aimed at other sectoral policies. A National Nutrition and Food Policy (PNNA) and Nutrition and Food Intersectoral Action Plan (PAINA) were prepared and technically validated in 2013. PNNA was adopted in July 2015.

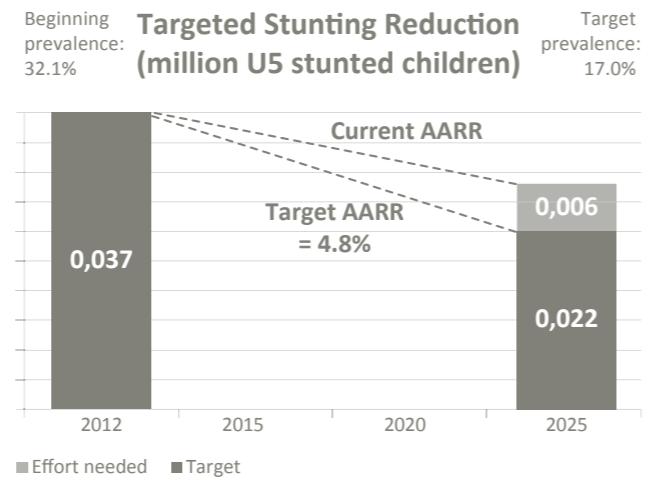


The cost estimate of the Nutrition and Food Intersectoral Action Plan, which sets out the distribution of tasks and resources, has been finalised and it is planned to add a follow-up and evaluation system to it. However, the delay in adopting the National Nutrition and Food Policy prevented it from being implemented, which has made it necessary to revise and reconsider it. It should also be noted that an information system on tools for collecting information on food security has been set up and the Ministry of Health has proposed regular mapping to avoid crises.

The government has had a dedicated budget line since 2012, the funds for which have not always been released, and so it is considered necessary to add budget lines for each sector concerned. Although the resources mobilised by the nutrition partners are primarily in the emergency field, the 11th European Development Fund has included long-term nutritional objectives and is aligned with National Food and Nutrition Policy.



Joined: December 2013



| | |
|--|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 32.1% |
| Low-birth weight: | - |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 12.1% |
| Under five wasting: | 11.1% |
| Under five overweight: | 10.9% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 30.8% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

Highlights

- The multi-sectoral dimension of nutrition is well understood at the decision-making levels and led by the First Lady, who is the ambassador of the SUN Movement.
- The multi-sectoral interim committee chaired by civil society is still functional for the SUN process until the decree formally establishing the SUN platform has been signed; this has been submitted to the authorities for signature.
- Fighting malnutrition remains a priority of the Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (SCADD) and the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



A multi-sectoral interim committee on good nutrition governance has been established, with the establishment of a multi-sectoral platform and the launching of the SUN Movement within its terms of reference. This interim committee is chaired by the civil society representative, the President of a Comorian Consumer Federation (CCF), and co-chaired by the interim SUN focal point. The committee is made up of representatives from several ministries (health, solidarity, social cohesion and gender promotion; agriculture and production; education; commerce; and jobs, work, professional training and female

entrepreneurship), from the plan's general commission, the National Research Institute for Agriculture, Fishing and the Environment (INRAPE) and various partners (UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA).

The interim committee prepared the draft decree for the formal application of the multi-sectoral platform on good governance of nutrition, which is to be signed by the national authorities. The First Lady, who is the ambassador of the SUN Movement in the Comoros, heads up the multi-sectoral aspect of nutrition.



The National Policy on Nutrition and Food, developed in 2012, needs to be revised in order to adopt a multi-sectoral approach. The support of WHO shall be requested to update it.

In terms of legislation, the Comoros adopted: **a law on the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes in 2014** and a law on maternity leave in 2012. **An enacting decree is being drawn up.** The decree implementing the food law, passed in 2013, is currently being drafted. Countering malnutrition is a

priority of the Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (SCADD) **and of the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework**, which takes into account aspects of the governance of nutrition in its action plan.

Policies in the agriculture, education and health sectors and the policy on poverty reduction all include nutrition. **An analysis of the most vulnerable sectors of the population has been conducted with consultants and this could help for the drafting of a social protection policy.**



The Union of Comoros has high hopes for its ability to improve nutrition data collection and is looking to strengthen in-country dialogue on multi-sectoral indicators as part of its involvement in the SUN Movement. As regards the process for data on budget allocations, support for the process would be welcome.

A community-based nutrition project under a project entitled: Social Security Nets is financed by the World Bank for a four-year period (2015-2019) and signed by both the government and the World Bank. The amount allocated to the project is USD one million.



Mobilisation of resources for the national nutrition governance plan in the Comoros is a priority for 2015. Consequently, once the multi-sectoral platform is operational, an exceptional budget allocation will be made

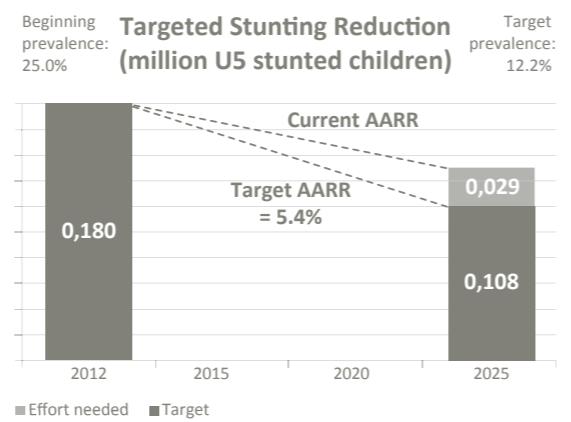
available in 2015 on the understanding that a budget line will be included from 2016.



Joined: October 2013

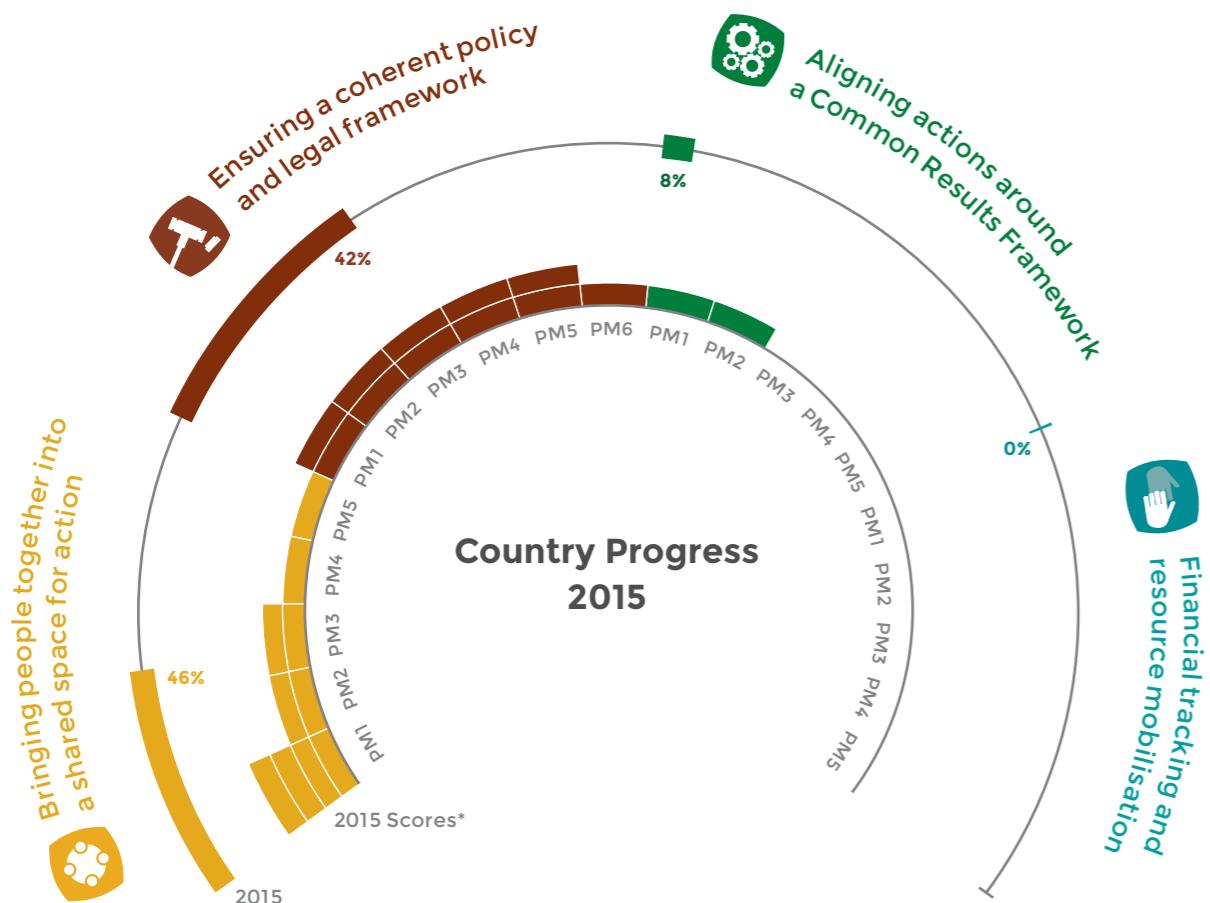
Highlights

- A multi-sectoral technical unit under the authority of the Minister, Secretary General of the President's Office, is responsible for coordinating nutrition and SUN processes until the decree to form the National Council on the Fight against Nutrition has been adopted.
- The appointment of two focal points - one political and one technical - has made it possible to refocus attention on nutrition and its coordination.
- The multi-sectoral strategic framework to fight against malnutrition has been developed in an inclusive way, ensuring a consensus-based selection of the priority interventions to be implemented. The same applies to its operational plan, which is in the adoption phase.



| | |
|--|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 25.0% |
| Low-birth weight: | 10.0% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 20.5% |
| Under five wasting: | 5.9% |
| Under five overweight: | 3.6% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 50.7% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year

The nominations of the Minister Secretary-General of the presidency and his Councillor as political and technical focal points for the SUN Movement have made it possible to accelerate the Republic of Congo's efforts in matters of nutrition during the course of the current year.

The Focal Point regularly convenes meetings of the multi-sectoral technical cell, a forum for exchanges regarding the implementation of SUN Movement processes.

Although the multi-sectoral and multi-player platform is not yet formally in place, the strategic framework for the fight against malnutrition – for 2025 – provides for the creation of a National Council for the Fight against Malnutrition, which would have its own technical secretariat.

The decree establishing the responsibilities, organisation and operation of this institution was finalised at the end of May 2015, after discussions with the various government sectors and other partners in a workshop. Work will now begin to have it officially adopted and promulgated.

Civil society, donors and United Nations agencies are supporting the SUN Movement processes and a joint planning unit is already in place, bringing together civil society, the government and United Nations agencies. Participation of the private sector in discussions needs to be improved. It is envisaged to create other networks able to support the government network.

The workshop of May 2015 made it possible to collectively validate the strategic framework for the fight against malnutrition and identify the key strategic pillars for priority implementation. These involve: strengthening the institutional, normative and legislative framework of the fight against malnutrition; extending the scope of direct interventions favourable to nutrition; implementing an operational communication system for development; improving the food security of households as well as capacity-building in nutrition actions and research. **This framework was then disseminated among the 18 ministries concerned.**

National legislation on nutrition includes measures to promote breastfeeding (provisions relating to maternity leave) and fortified foods, but is also characterized by the absence of any text relating to marketing regulations for breast milk substitutes.

Analysis of sectoral policies on nutrition and food has begun, thanks to completion of the 'initial assessment', proposed by the SUN Movement Secretariat when the Republic of Congo joined. Nevertheless this work is worth pursuing. The national policy for social action and the national agricultural and nutritional investment programme - which are still in the process of being created - incorporate various aspects relating to nutrition.

The operational plan resulting from this strategic framework has been drawn up and is in the process of being validated prior to finalisation.

Finally, it is envisaged that a monitoring and evaluation plan will complete the mechanism, in order to create

a common results framework and a basis for monitoring the implementation and evaluation of the various multi-sectoral interventions. Discussions are constantly under way to improve data collection and analysis on food security and nutrition.

The Republic of Congo will estimate the financial costs associated with the draft operational plan, in order to be able to mobilise the necessary internal and external resources for its implementation.

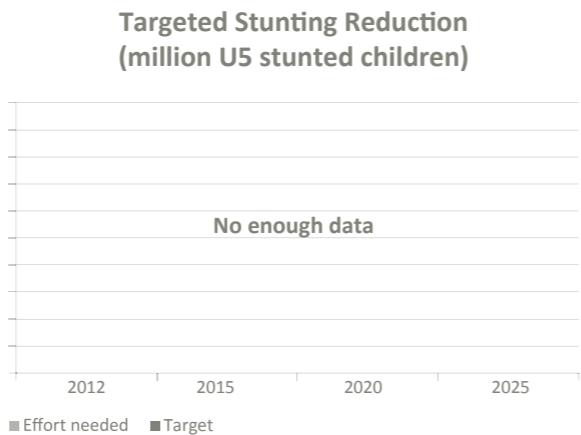
The creation and mobilisation of a budget line in favour of direct interventions in nutrition is perceived to be a priority to be advocated for implementation.



Joined: March 2014

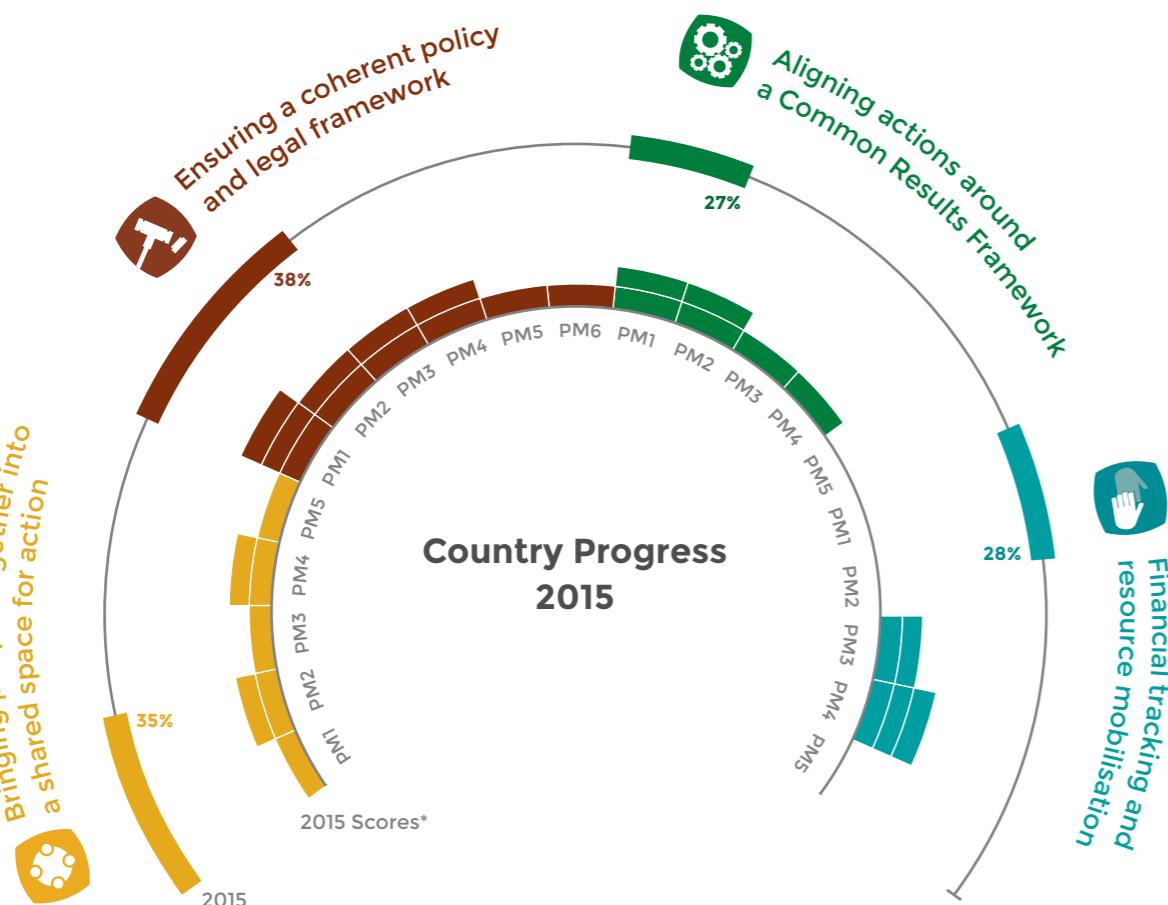
Highlights

- The National Food Fortification Programme has served as a model for various countries and has contributed mainly to reducing anaemia, the prevalence of neural tube defects (NTD) and the infant mortality rate (IMR) between 1997 and 2009.
- The Education and Nutrition Centre, and the Nutrition and Integrated Care Centres (CEN CINAI) established in the 1950s have contributed to reducing child malnutrition from 57.4 per cent in 1966 to 1.1 per cent in 2009. The Centres are fully funded by the national government.
- The Food and Nutrition Programme for Schoolchildren and Adolescents (PANEA) under the Ministry of Education has been providing the population with additional education about nutrition and food since 1974.



| | |
|--|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 5.6% |
| Low-birth weight: | 7.2% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 18.7% |
| Under five wasting: | 1.0% |
| Under five overweight: | 8.1% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 19.0% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



Since 1973, the legally established Secretariat for National Policy for Food and Nutrition (SEPAN), under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health, has been in charge of coordinating different sectors and institutions in Costa Rica. Although SEPAN had in the past been undermined by a lack of political support, the current government is committed to strengthening the institution.

Costa Rica does not have just one multi-stakeholder platform but eight technical committees and commissions which serve as shared spaces for action on nutrition issues at a central

level. These bodies have responsibilities in the areas of: breast-feeding, health and nutrition for schoolchildren, child and adolescent undernutrition, nutritional guides, the 5-A-Day Network (for healthy eating), nutritional value of foods, micronutrients and strategy for chronic noncommunicable diseases and obesity, preschool and school food programmes and governance of food security and nutrition. Each of these bodies has its own work plan and specific objectives, which are assessed at the end of the year.



The 2011-2021 National Policy on Food Security and Nutrition and the 2011-2015 National Plan for Food Security and Nutrition are the official documents guiding interventions in food and nutrition in the country. The country's government for 2014-2018 has included the nutrition component as a priority in the health section of the National Development Plan. Goals established include a two per cent reduction in obesity for five to 12 year-olds, as well as specific goals relating to the reduction of chronic noncommunicable diseases, the risk factors for which first appear in childhood.

This year, the **National Agreement of the Council of Ministers for a comprehensive approach to dealing with**

chronic noncommunicable diseases and obesity was signed by the President, 16 Ministers and high-level officials of government institutions as well as the Costa Rican Office of the Pan American Health Organization acting as witness.

Costa Rica has a strong regulatory framework of food fortification using micronutrients which are deficient in the population. This framework is the fruit of tough negotiations and advocacy between the Ministry of Health and the food industry on the basis of scientific evidence and the findings of national nutrition surveys. Current executive decrees regulate the production of salt, rice, sugar, wheat and, maize flour and milk.



The nutrition programmes and measures are a response to the National Health Policy and the 2014-2018 National Development Plan, which provided for the management of resources and agreements between government institutions, academia and NGOs.

The Policy on Food Security and Nutrition, as well as the Costa Rican Strategy and Action Plan on Tackling Noncommunicable Diseases, are in line with the institutional plans and agreements to which the country is party.

In 2013, a cooperation agreement was signed between the Ministry of Health, Agriculture and Livestock and the National Census and Statistics Institute to create the Food Security and Nutrition Information System (SINSAN). This aim of this system, which is currently in use and being strengthened, is to provide timely and reliable information on the formulation, follow-up and assessment of public policies aimed at strengthening food security and nutrition in Costa Rica.



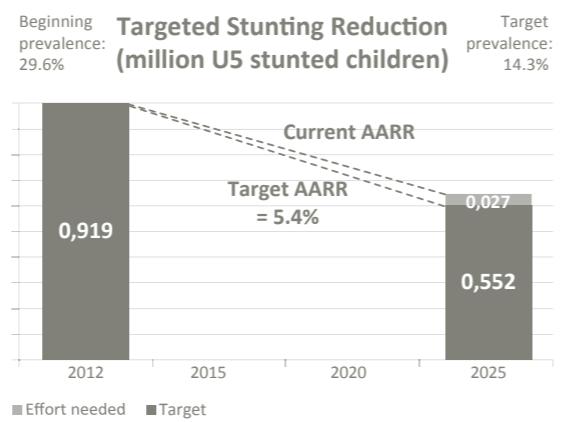
Costa Rica's financing for nutrition comes from domestic sources but this funding is inadequate to cover all human resource requirements. In 2015, the country began a process of identifying nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive line items of central government entities as published in the 2014 national budget.

Côte d'Ivoire

Joined: June 2013

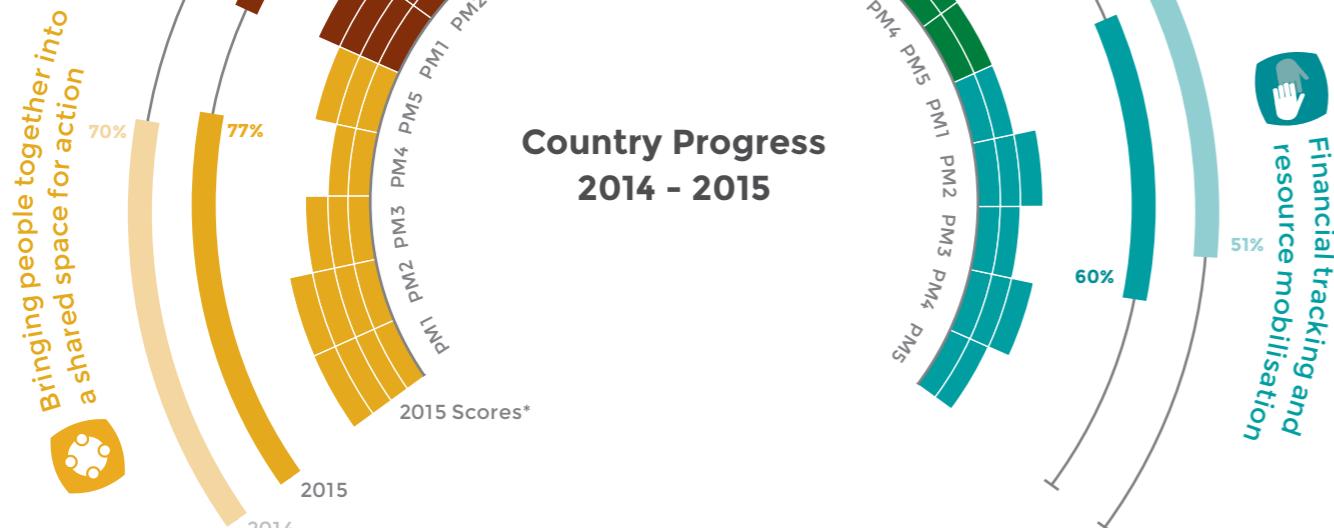
Highlights

- Côte d'Ivoire has developed an awareness and communication strategy aimed at enhancing nutrition at the national level. This involves CD's of songs of national singers and training from religious leaders.
- The appointment of two political and technical focal points has made it possible to refocus attention on nutrition and the coordination thereof.
- The common results framework, which has been costed, has just been finalised. A follow-up and evaluation system with commonly agreed indicators has been defined. Some indicators have already been monitored by the sectoral programmes.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 29.6% |
| Low-birth weight: | 14.2% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 12.1% |
| Under five wasting: | 7.6% |
| Under five overweight: | 3.2% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 48.8% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The National Nutrition Committee (CNN), which **has a permanent technical secretariat**, was established by decree and is presided over by the Prime Minister.

A decree organises the CNN into:

- a decision-making committee presided over by the Prime Minister. The committee approves the political and strategic approaches and facilitates the government's financial involvement.
- A technical committee or **MSP chaired by the Representative of the Prime Minister, SUN government Focal Point**, includes several ministries with representatives from all the networks, including the parliament and the communities.
- regional committees which will be presided over by regional prefects and those responsible for checking that policy is carried out effectively.

Private sector and scientific community networks exist but their capacities need strengthening. The civil society and academia platforms have been launched.

In July 2014, a platform of technical and financial partners for nutrition was established, bringing together the United Nations, donors and international NGOs. UNICEF and the ADB (African Development Bank) are co-presidents of the technical and financial partners.

The CNN has helped to clarify certain misunderstandings, especially regarding food security.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation



Côte d'Ivoire has updated its 2010 national nutrition policy and has just developed the **National Multisectoral Nutrition Plan 2016-2020**. A situational analysis has resulted in a database for reviewing these documents, taking into account nutrition-sensitive interventions within sectoral policies and strategies.

Côte d'Ivoire has legislation to support nutrition which includes marketing of breast-milk substitutes, maternal leave, campaigning against iodine deficiencies, fortification of oil and flour, school canteens.

A number of sectoral policies have nutrition objectives (health, agriculture, social protection, education, environment).

Côte d'Ivoire reaps the benefits of an awareness raising and communication strategy aimed at improving nutrition at the national level.

Studies of policies, impact evaluations and follow-up reports have been carried out at the sectoral level, but these studies remain limited and have not yet any impact on nutrition. The National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan provides for the establishment of a validation committee which will approve research topics on nutrition and verify research results.



The common results framework has just been finalised and costed. It includes all of the interventions which are nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive and have been identified collectively by the platform. Identification and definition of the roles and tasks of stakeholders and capacity-building interventions is underway.

A follow-up and evaluation system with commonly agreed indicators has been defined. Some indicators have already been monitored by the sectoral programmes.

The challenges that lay ahead include:

- Implementation of the national nutrition policy and of the multi-sectoral plan.
- Alignment between the actions undertaken and the planned activities in these two documents.
- Centralization of actions conducted at the sectoral level.



The list of current expenses exists, both for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions, and these are disaggregated by sector. The challenge is still to establish a uniform system for tracking allocations and expenses.

Advocacy for the allocation of resources to nutrition related actions continues. A panel discussion for resource mobilisation is being organised and will be held by the end of the year. Identification of the financial coverage and

reduction of the gaps in finance by mobilising additional resources (government and external resources), in particular to campaign for vitamin A supplements. Preparation of long-term financial strategies is underway.

Several costed sectoral plans exist, both for implementing the common results framework and for improving financial capacities.

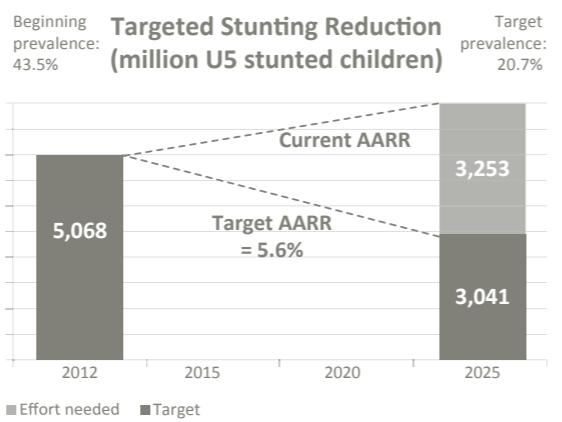
The government will contribute to 15% of the total cost of the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan.

Democratic Republic of Congo

Joined: May 2013

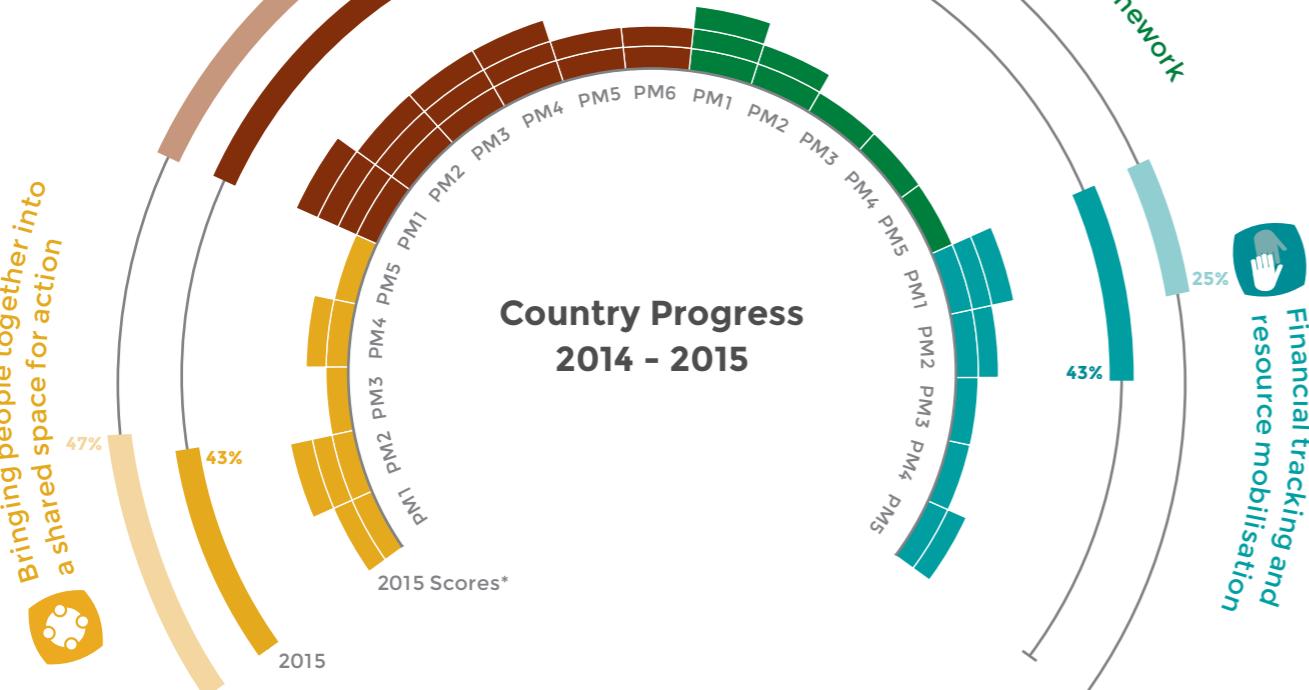
Highlights

- The platforms (donors, UN, civil society) all have terms of reference, annual work plans and directors, and this allows them to carry out their role of supporting the government.
- A platform of nutrition professionals including scientists and academics is being established, to ensure that decisions are taken on the basis of scientific proof and upon appraisal of the research results.
- After lobbying the Ministry of the Budget, Ministry of Finance and the President's Office, a budget line of one million Congolese Francs was registered in the state budget in 2015.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 42.6% |
| Low-birth weight: | 10.0% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 47.6% |
| Under five wasting: | 8.1% |
| Under five overweight: | 4.4% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 49.0% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year

The decree instituting the National Multisectoral Nutrition Committee (CNMN), as envisaged under the SUN Movement, is awaiting the Prime Minister's signature. CNMN is expected to advise, take decisions, monitor and assess any questions on nutrition, under the authority of a focal point from the President's Office.

The CNMN comprises focal points from seven ministries, representatives of civil society, research, United Nations agencies and the Federation of Congolese Enterprises. An annual plan has been set out for 2015 under the term "roadmap" to guide the team in charge of the coordination of nutrition during the intervening period. Negotiations are under way to step up the private sector's commitment, while the decentralisation of coordination structures in the provinces and regions has been identified as a priority.

Lastly, the platforms of the United Nations, donors and civil society have made their networks official at the central level, by setting out terms of reference and annual work plans, which have enabled them to become operational and to see the number of their members continue to swell. There are also networks of researchers and of members of parliament, but these are not official yet.

National legislation and policy on nutrition includes a national strategy on feeding infants and young children, a protocol on the comprehensive management of acute malnutrition, a code of marketing breast-milk substitutes and a strategic plan for food fortification. A communication plan on community-based nutrition is currently at drafting phase.

September 2014, it brought to light five possible scenarios which should be discussed at the highest level of the state. Once the PNSMN has been drawn up, it is planned to allocate a budget and convert it into an operational implementation plan which will act as a common results framework and a reference for future provincial plans. However, gaps in financing have delayed the planned schedule.

The National Strategic Multisectoral Nutrition Plan (PNSMN) will serve as the foundation for establishing a common results framework and a document has been drawn up specifying the stages of its development. To lay the foundations of this document, a study has been conducted by the government with support from the World Bank, on the order of priority and estimated cost effectiveness for applying large-scale nutrition actions. Once it had been finalised in

Budgetary allocations by the state have been monitored over the past three years (2012, 2013 and 2014). Some ministries (health and education) have already freed up specific budget lines, but an additional budget line of one billion Congolese Francs was registered for the first time in the 2015 state budget. This will be used to continue to develop the PNSMN, the common results framework, the plan

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

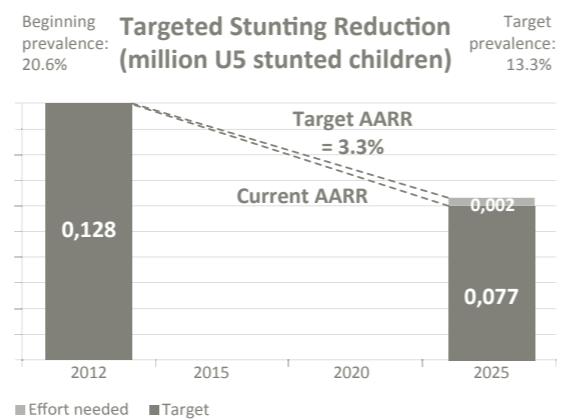
Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

El Salvador

Joined: September 2012

Highlights

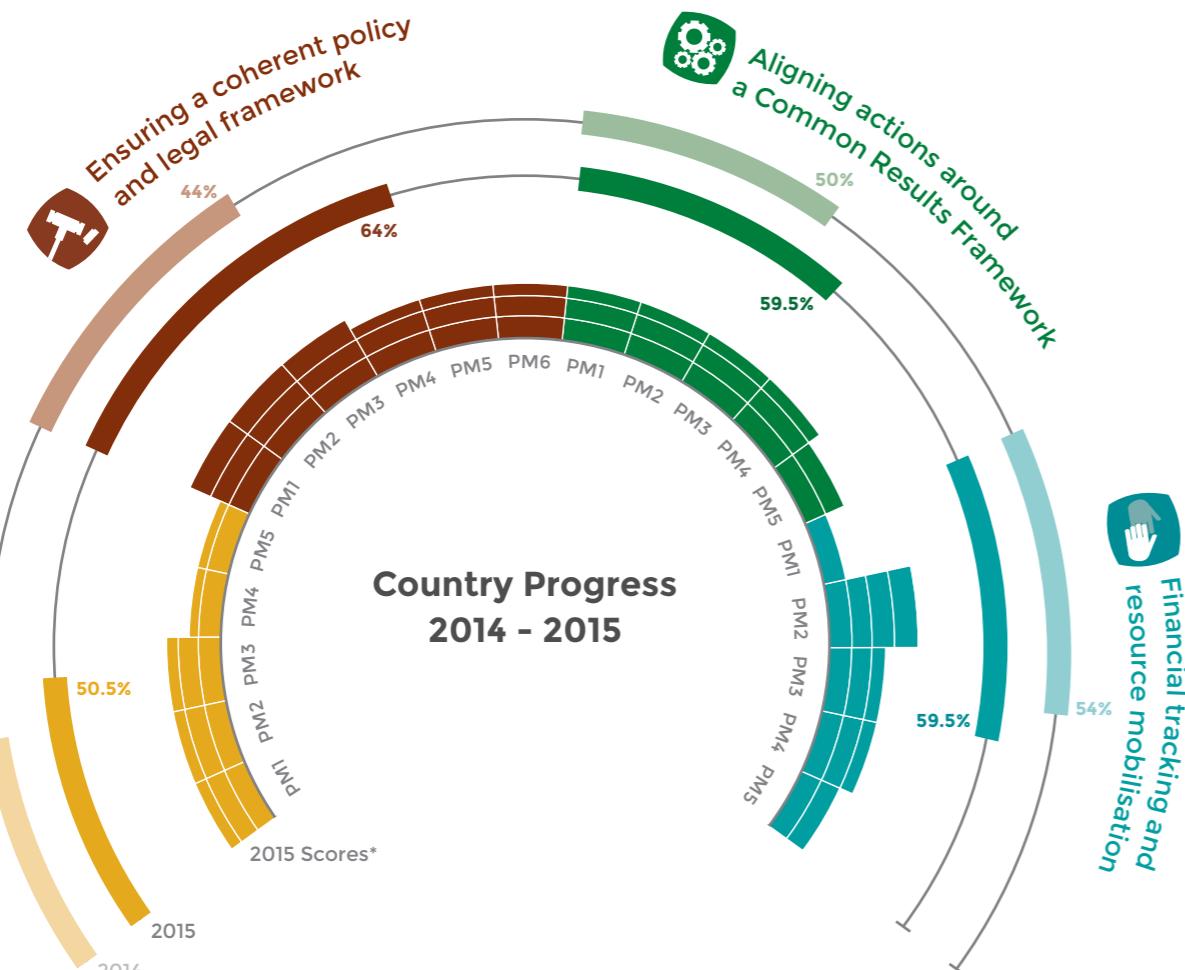
- Establishment of a space for dialogue between the Government and civil society in order to conceive a national vision for food and nutrition sovereignty and security.
- A process of decentralising the FSN National Plan has begun, with committees being organised and FSN departmental and municipal plans formulated and implemented. The plans comply with the diagnostics of the local FSN situation and are in line with the strategic objectives of the National Plan.
- In coordination with academics and local NGOs, a capacity-building process has begun at the departmental and municipal level of Chalatenango so as to formulate and implement the plans.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 14.0% |
| Low-birth weight: | 8.8% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 47.0% |
| Under five wasting: | 2.0% |
| Under five overweight: | 6.0% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 23.5% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

Bringing people together into a shared space for action



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONASAN) is the body responsible for coordinating interventions in Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) and promoting coordination between sectors and institutions. It is made up of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Technical Secretariat of the President's Office, the Technical Secretariat for Social Inclusion and an Inter-Institutional Technical Committee made up of 17 members. It has begun the process of establishing departmental and municipal FSN councils. El Salvador also has a parliamentary group against hunger.

The Civil Society Alliance for nutrition has been strengthened by the involvement of local organisations. It has been very active in lobbying for and advocating the Food Sovereignty and Security Act and other binding laws, such as the Water Act and the School Meals Act.

Since September 2014, CONASAN has facilitated dialogue between 16 government institutions and over 250 civil society organisations, with the aim of generating a shared vision, to be incorporated in the future Food Sovereignty, Security and Nutrition Act.

- Land Use and Development Act
- Breast-Feeding Promotion, Protection and Support Act
- Glass of Milk Act

The actions to promote and establish implementation mechanisms for the Breast-Feeding Act reflect the impact of having increased the percentage of breast-milk as the sole food source in infants in the first six months of life from 31.4% in 2008 to 47% in 2014 (according to the latest National Health Survey).

It is hoped that the bill for the Nutrition, Food Sovereignty and Food Security Act will end up as the main framework for intersectoral coordination and decentralised policies and plans. El Salvador has made progress in creating a nutrition-sensitive legal framework through the following laws:

- Bill for the School Meals Act
- Universal Social Protection and Development Act
- Consumer Protection Act
- Comprehensive Protection for Childhood and Adolescence Act

The 2014-2019 National Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition, which provides for the eradication of all forms of undernutrition in the country, is El Salvador's common results framework in FSN. Various government sectors were involved in drafting it and recently updating it, as well as numerous stakeholders from academia, international cooperation initiatives, NGOs and civil society organisations.

With the objective of facilitating the implementation of the Departmental FSN Plan and the Municipal FSN Plans, Chalatenango became the first department in the country to define a departmental intersectoral FSN plan in line with the objectives of the National Plan and to set up

a Committee. This commitment led to the signing of a cooperation agreement between institutions at the national level (CONASAN), the departmental level (CODESAN) and the municipal level (COMUSAN). A further 12 municipal governments are forming FSN Committees.

Given the need to speed up the progress of the implementation of the Plan, CONASAN has launched a decentralised programme to enhance functional capacities and knowledge on the analysis and management of FSN indicators, in coordination with private universities. Likewise, in coordination with FAO, civil servants have been given further training on the right to an adequate diet.

United Nations agencies have aligned their interventions to the 2014-2019 FSN Strategic Plan objectives through three national projects of approximately seven million dollars. This year, with the support

of the SUN Movement Secretariat, CONASAN is performing the costing of the Plan and estimating funding gaps, which will be a vital part of the resource mobilisation.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

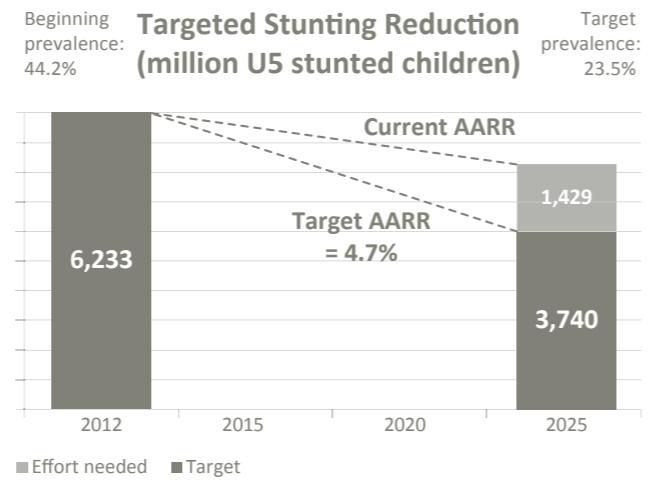
Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress reported through in-country self-assessment exercise



Joined: September 2010



| | |
|--|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 40.4% |
| Low-birth weight: | 10.8% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 52.0% |
| Under five wasting: | 8.7% |
| Under five overweight: | 2.6% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 19.2% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

Highlights

- In 2015, Ethiopia committed to ending under-nutrition by 2030 with the Seqota Declaration.
- Ethiopia has developed and extended its National Nutrition program II (2016-2020). It emphasises the multi-sectoral nature of nutrition, and clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of each sector with an accountability matrix and costing for all activities.
- Nutrition-sensitive agriculture is now included in the Productive Safety Net Program and the Agriculture Growth Program. Both have nutrition objectives a focus on the 1,000 day window of opportunity.
- The “Health Development Army” is an initiative led by the Ministry of Health that brings together 3 million front-line extension workers who empower communities to take charge of their own health from the grassroots.

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



In 2015, Ethiopia committed to ending under-nutrition by 2030 with the Seqota Declaration.

The National Nutrition Coordination Body (NNCB) is chaired by the Minister of Health and co-chaired by the Ministers of Agriculture and Education. The NNCB convenes nine ministries from relevant sectors and also includes representatives from United Nations (UN) agencies, donors and academia. It also has a supporting National Nutrition Technical Committee (NNTC). The NNCB is planning to expand membership and develop regional coordination platforms.

The Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit, in the Ministry of Agriculture, convenes partners implementing emergency nutrition interventions. Ethiopia has a Nutrition Development

Partner Group (NDPG) which engages UN agencies, donors and civil society. The Department for International Development (DFID) and the UN Children's Fund act as donor conveners and civil society participates in the NDPG and other relevant platforms.

In 2013 the Ethiopian Civil Society Coalition (ECSC) was established in order to galvanise efforts to alleviate the burden of malnutrition. The business community has rallied its support through the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce. There is also a Multi-stakeholder Food Fortification Working Group that has been instrumental in setting quality standards for salt iodisation and flour and oil fortification.



Ethiopia has developed and extended its National Nutrition program (NNP II 2016-20).

The NNP emphasises the multi-sectoral nature of nutrition, and clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of each sector with an accountability matrix and costing for all activities. A number of specific policies relate to the promotion of good nutritional practices; micronutrient

supplementation; nutrition support for people living with HIV/AIDS; and treatment of severe and moderate acute malnutrition. The maternity protection law provides 90 days of maternity leave. Legislation on flour and oil fortification is in progress. An advocacy plan for scaling up nutrition is in place. Social Mobilisation and Advocacy & Communication Strategies exist and are aligned with national nutrition plans.



The Government of Ethiopia is committed to reducing the prevalence of stunting by 20% and underweight to 15% by 2020, by building on existing multi-sectoral coordination systems to accelerate the scaling up of proven nutrition interventions and monitoring progress at all levels. The NNP II 2016-20 provides the framework for strategic objectives and interventions across relevant sectors including health, agriculture, education, water, labor and social affairs, women, children and youth affairs. The NNP is costed which includes details of interventions in key sectors (food security and agriculture, water, education and social

protection) and includes a log frame of activities, a disaster risk management and a government coordination component. **Nutrition-sensitive agriculture is now included in the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) and the Agriculture Growth Program (AGP). Both have nutrition objectives, activities and indicators include social protection and a focus on the 1,000 day window of opportunity. The “Health Development Army” is an initiative led by the Ministry of Health, that brings together 3 million frontline extension workers who empower communities to take charge of their own health from the grassroots.**



Ethiopia has advanced in the development of a sustainable financial tracking system which allows an estimation of the contribution of donors to key interventions of the NNP and to mobilise new partners. Financial information is available for other sectoral programs but it is not accounted against the NNP.

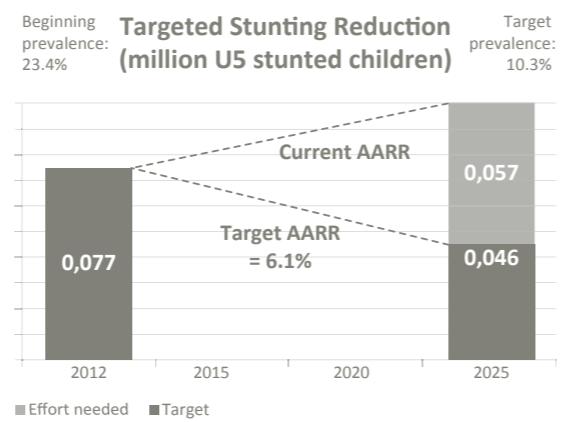
The challenge for Ethiopia is to improve the harmonisation of financial information to ensure financial expenditures across sectors can be tracked. For this purpose, Ethiopia has started efforts to have nutrition included in the National Health Accounts (due 2016). The Government continues to work towards fulfilling their commitment to allocate domestic financing of USD 15 million per year to nutrition until 2020.



Joined: July 2011

Highlights

- The Gambia has updated its National Nutrition Policy (2010-2020) and validated a costed National Nutrition Strategic Plan (2011-2015) and Business Plan for Better Nutrition.
- The Gambia has plans to decentralise coordination mechanisms, however stronger involvement of key nutrition-related ministries is needed.
- The Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (TANGO) is a body of non-governmental organisations, with over 80 national and international members who influence policy and decision makers to galvanise efforts for scaling up nutrition in the country.
- The Gambia has a National Gender and Women Empowerment Policy (2010-2020) and a Women's Act 2010 that provide for the minimum recommended maternity leave of six months.



| | |
|--|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 23.4% |
| Low-birth weight: | 10.2% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 33.5% |
| Under five wasting: | 9.5% |
| Under five overweight: | 1.9% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 45.3% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

Looking back: Progress reported through the 2014 Self-Assessment Exercise



2014

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The Gambia is committed at the highest level to addressing the issue of undernutrition. The Vice-President and Minister of Women's Affairs, H.E. Aja Dr. Isatou Njie-Saidy is a committed supporter of efforts to scale up nutrition in the Gambia. The National Nutrition Agency (NaNA), under the Office of the Vice President, is responsible for overseeing and coordinating the implementation of the National Nutrition Policy (2010-2020) and reports directly to the National Assembly. NaNA convenes all relevant Government sectors through the National Nutrition Council that is chaired by the Vice-President.

The Gambia seeks to improve the involvement of ministries mandated on nutrition. Thematic sub-groups have

been established: Maternal and Child Health Nutrition; Micronutrient Deficiency Control; Information, Education and Communication; Monitoring and Evaluation and Resource Mobilisation).

The Gambia has plans to decentralise coordination mechanisms, however stronger involvement of key nutrition related ministries is needed.

A multi-sectoral Nutrition Technical Advisory Committee was established in 2012 and is comprised of stakeholders from the public sector, civil society and development partners. **The Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (TANGO) is a body of NGOs with around 80 national and international members to influence policy and decision-makers who galvanise efforts for scaling up nutrition in the country.**



The Gambia has updated its National Nutrition Policy (2010-2020) (NNP) and validated a costed National Nutrition Strategic Plan (2011-2015) (NNSP) and Business Plan for Better Nutrition. Nutrition relevant policies and legislations are in place in key sectors including agriculture, poverty reduction, health and education.

The Gambia has a National Gender and Women Empowerment Policy (2010-2020) and a Women's Act 2010 that provide for the minimum recommended maternity leave of six months. The Ministry of Agriculture is integrating

nutrition into its own programs. Efforts to mainstream nutrition into policies across the board will be accelerated, in consultation with NaNA.

With a growing involvement of the private sector, standards and capacities for food safety and quality have been updated with attention to food processing, packaging and labelling.

A new Food Safety and Quality Act (2011) has been enacted and the Food Safety and Quality Authority established to coordinate the implementation of the Act. The Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes is fully translated into law (the Breastfeeding Promotion Regulations 2006).



To monitor progress against the NNP and NNSP, the Gambia has developed a monitoring and evaluation framework for 2011-2015.

The NNSP, which contains the First 1,000 Most Critical Days Program is due for review which will include more inputs for nutrition. This will be reviewed along with the mid-term review of the NNP. The review of both documents will lead to the development of a comprehensive multi-sectoral strategic plan for nutrition, this will be the Common Results Framework that aligns sectoral programs and builds capacity in The Gambia, for implementation of their nutrition programs.

A National Nutrition Communication Strategy has been finalised to align communications efforts for all stakeholders.

Large-scale programs and systems are in place but not yet at full scale. The Gambia is scaling up interventions for the management of severe and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and interventions that improve household consumption of iodised salt and the uptake of foods rich in micronutrients.



UNICEF and the World Bank are the main investors in nutrition-specific programs along with an allocation of government funds for the implementation of nutrition programs.

The Gambia participated in the SUN Movement Budget Analysis Exercise to track the financial resources for

nutrition. Mechanisms to track available resources are available within NaNA but investments in nutrition in other sectors remains a challenge. The Gambia recognises the importance of tracking nutrition-specific expenditure besides health and the need to map nutrition financing.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

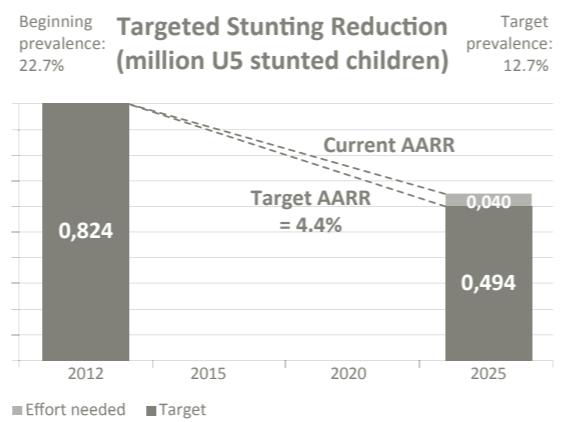
Financial tracking and resource mobilisation



Ghana
Joined: March 2011

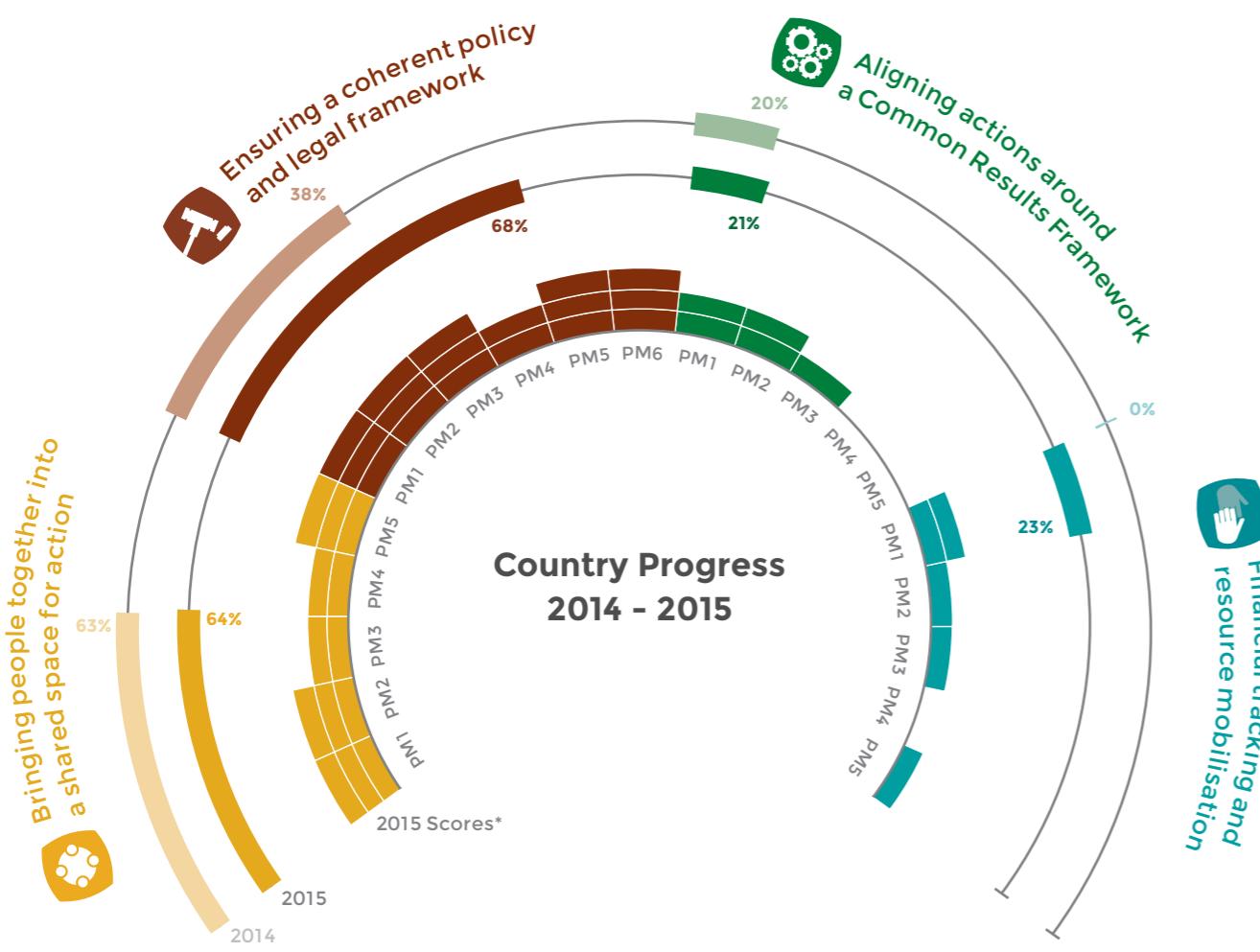
Highlights

- Ghana's development of a capacity building plan will integrate recommendations of several nutrition-related capacity assessments undertaken in the last couple of years.
- The Ghana SUN Academic Platform supports the SUN Movement agenda through the development of various concept papers and capacity building initiatives.
- The Coalition of Civil Society Organisations has trained and engaged over 40 media houses on nutrition reporting, resulting in increasing media reportage, discussions and programmes on nutrition in both print and electronic media, including a nutrition education programme on Ghana Television. A music video allowed to popularise the 1,000 days of the child campaign.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 18.8% |
| Low-birth weight: | 10.0% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 52.3% |
| Under five wasting: | 4.7% |
| Under five overweight: | 2.6% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 56.4% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The Cross Sectoral Planning Group (CSPG), a well structured multi-sectoral platform (MSP), is in place with support from six technical working groups, each with Terms of Reference. These groups include representation from key government, United Nations (UN), civil society organisation (CSO), academia, business and donor networks.

The Business Network is not yet fully operational, however, the private sector continues to be engaged by different stakeholders in their programmes. There is on-going work by the CSPG to engage parliamentarians. Government agencies, in collaboration with a number of UN organisations, development partners and CSOs are engaging more directly with regional and district level players in Ghana's three Northern regions.

New members, particularly from nutrition-sensitive government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) have played a more active role in CSPGs activities over the last year.

Opportunities are available to strengthen communication

between members of the CSPG and the six technical working groups. CSPG is in the process of strengthening coordination with a number of measures and has developed and shared a roadmap as a basis for aligning actions.

The capacity building working group of the CSPG has initiated the development of a capacity building plan. The plan will take into consideration, various capacity assessments undertaken in the nutrition sector, including a landscape analysis on "Country Readiness to Accelerate the Reduction of Maternal and Child Under-nutrition" by WHO, a functional assessment by UNREACH among others, and capacity building objectives in sector and district nutrition scale-up plans.

The CSO platform has regular intra-network meetings with as many as 140 Non-Governmental Organisations who are committed to scaling up nutrition. The CSOs have also documented the nutrition governance coordination mechanism in Ghana.

Media advocacy is very strong with regular programming on radio, television and mobile phones. CSOs have also begun engaging parliamentarians to raise the importance of nutrition.



Ghana has completed its first multi-sectoral national nutrition policy (NNP).

This policy is currently being translated into a national nutrition scale up plan with all sectors being asked to scale up nutrition in their development plans by aligning to the policy objectives and policy measures. A number of sector policies and strategies and plans have since been reviewed and updated to align with the NNP. UN agencies are providing financial and technical support for this.

There is still a need to ensure legal coherence as certain laws (food fortification, baby foods, salt iodisation and other food standards) may need to be amended or legislative instruments developed to assist with the smooth implementation of the nutrition policy and national nutrition scale up plan.



Some sectors have completed their plans and are awaiting full consolidation. Others are also being assisted to align their plans to the NNP. Ghana continues to build inter-sector dialogues on nutrition including nutrition-education, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)-nutrition and nutrition-social protection.

A draft common results framework (CRF) is in place, whilst the development of an M&E plan has been initiated. CSOs are in the process of aligning to the national nutrition scale up plan. The UN has provided technical and financial support to the multi-sector nutrition planning process at national and sub-national levels and for key nutrition relevant sectors, such as, Health, Agriculture, Social Protection, WASH, and Education.



Ghana has begun developing an expenditure tracking system. A draft framework (tracking system) still needs to be populated. The planning and costing process is on-going.

The on-going budget tracking exercise, planning and costing processes and development of the funding scenarios are all part of government efforts towards resource mobilisation. This includes assessing the financial requirements needed to scale up, advocate for and mobilise the necessary resources as well as to track the allocations and expenditures made for nutrition-related programmes. Ghana is also developing

a resource mobilisation strategy to secure sustainable funding for the national nutrition scale up plan. The process of tagging nutrition sensitive programmes within the country's financial system is on-going. This will complement the Appropriation Act which seeks to ensure continued Government multi-year funding for nutrition.

The UN system continues to play a technical and financial role in supporting government through the UNDAF. CSOs also play a supportive role in lobbying parliamentarians to provide more funding to nutrition.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

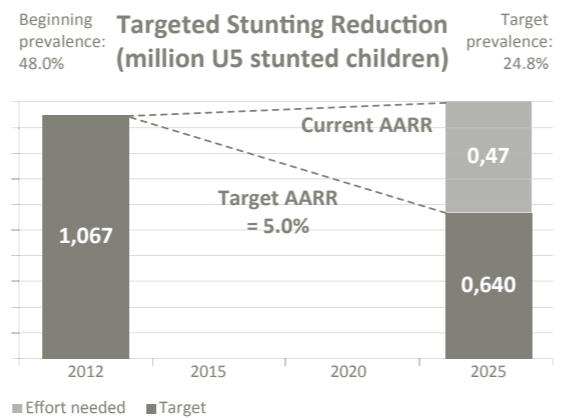
Financial tracking and resource mobilisation



Guatemala
Joined: December 2010

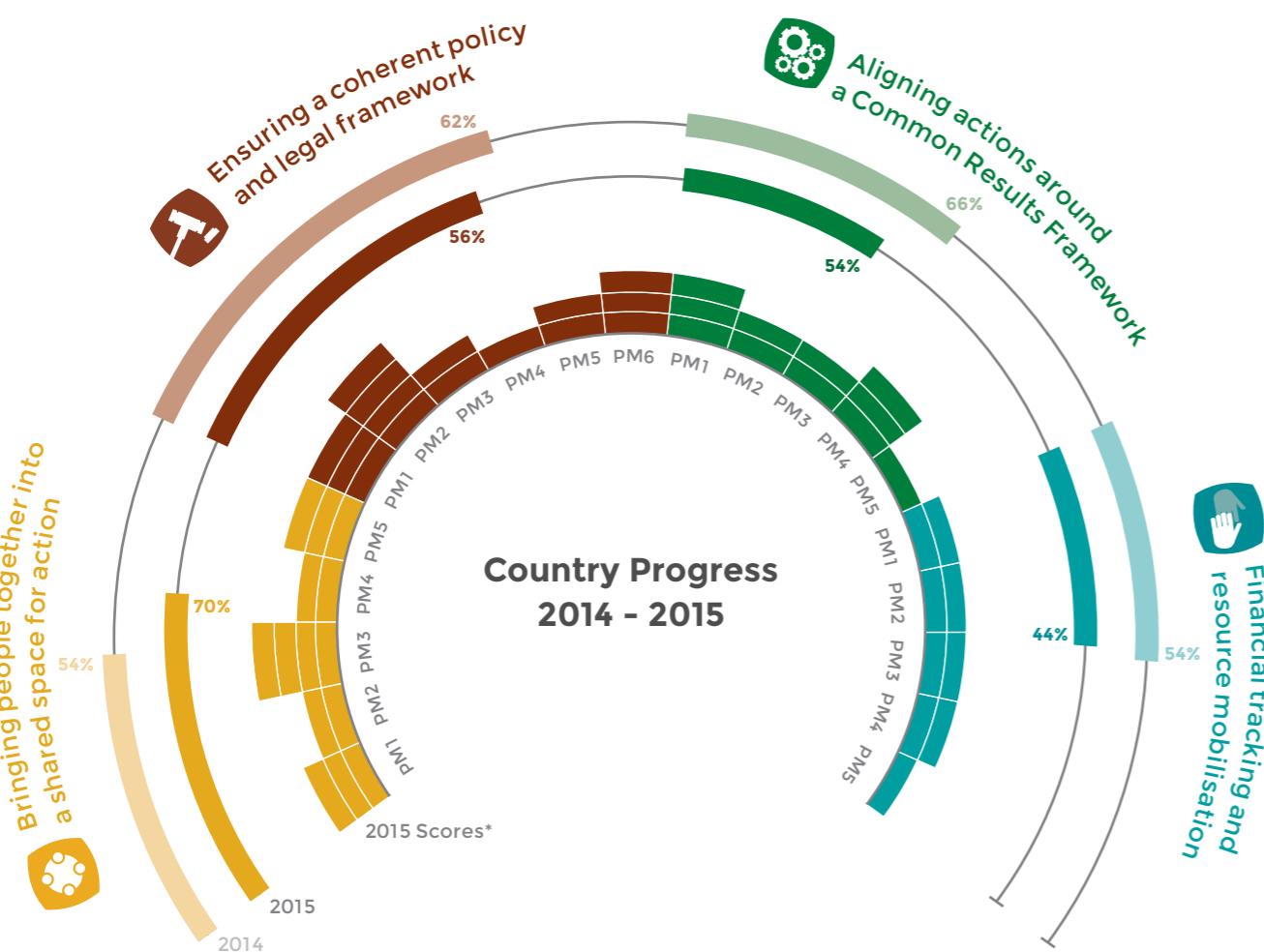
Highlights

- The Zero Hunger Pact Plan (PPHO) is the Common Results Framework, on whose basis the multi-sectoral actions of the government and stakeholders from civil society, the private sector and academia are aligned.
- The PPHO monitoring system, named SIMON, is a tool for monitoring public expenditure and tangible goals at a central and decentralised level.
- The Alliance for Nutrition, a private-sector initiative, implements actions in coordination with the PPHO and monitors the 1000 day Window at the municipal level.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 48.0% |
| Low-birth weight: | 11.4% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 49.6% |
| Under five wasting: | 1.1% |
| Under five overweight: | 4.9% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 25.7% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The National Council for Food Security and Nutrition is the body for management and making political decisions; it is presided over by the Vice President. The Council is made up of eight Ministries, three central government secretariats, one municipal entity, five civil society representatives and two business sector representatives. The Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SESN) coordinates the actions of the different stakeholders and institutions involved; the Citizen Consultation and Participation body comprises representatives from 10 sectors from civil society, while the Institutional Support Group coordinates the technical, financial and operational support for the international cooperation.

The multi-stakeholder platform of the SUN Movement offers an opportunity for technical coordination. SESAN and five Government ministries are involved in the platform, as well as representatives from United Nations agencies, academia, donors, civil society and the private sector. The private sector Alliance for Nutrition is made up of 23 organisations from the business world and civil society; it coordinates efforts to implement actions for the 1000 day Window. The United Nations agencies, embassies and donors on the ground in the country are part of the Roundtable of Partners in Nutrition and Food Security and Rural Development that seeks to harmonise actions with national priorities.



The Act on the National System for Food Security and Nutrition and the National Policy on Food Security and Nutrition provide the political and institutional framework to define, the system's central and decentralised bodies, as well as the National Strategy for Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition (ENRDC) and the Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition (PESAN 2012-2016).

The struggle against chronic undernutrition is one of the four priorities of the 2012-2016 national Government and has led to the establishment of the Plan for the Zero Hunger

Pact (PPHO) in which all state sectors have committed to reducing chronic child undernutrition and reducing the mortality of severely undernourished children under five years of age. The 2012-2016 Plan for the Zero Hunger Pact is the roadmap for implementing the Zero Hunger Pact and the 2012-2016 Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition.

The Parliamentary Front against Hunger in Guatemala currently promotes a legal review mechanism to analyse the coherence of current frameworks and promote the application of existing legislation.



The Plan for the Zero Hunger Pact is the Common Results Framework and is the technical and operational instrument for managing resources and coordinating actions with the private sector, civil society and partners/donors. The Plan includes guidelines set down in the ENRDC and the Thousand-Day Window, which are reflected in three types of action: direct actions, viability and sustainability actions and cross-cutting actions. The interventions have mainly been focused on 166 priority municipalities.

The Alliance for Nutrition has aligned its actions within the framework of the Thousand-Day Window in 460 communities, which link together aspects of communication, awareness-raising and food fortification. The Alliance, in coordination with the Government, is designing a logistics model for the distribution and delivery of supplies and medication to health posts.



Since 2012, Guatemala has implemented an integrated accounting system to allow online viewing of the use of resources in real-time. In 2013, the Ministry of Health introduced a theme-based classification system for budget planning for the 13 main actions directed at preventing chronic undernutrition.

To monitor the progress of the PPHO's physical goals and the decentralised expenses, SESAN defined 106 indicators

and coordinated all the monitoring systems in SIMON. The Alliance for Nutrition conducts user surveys to ensure regular monitoring of services related to the Thousand-Day Window.

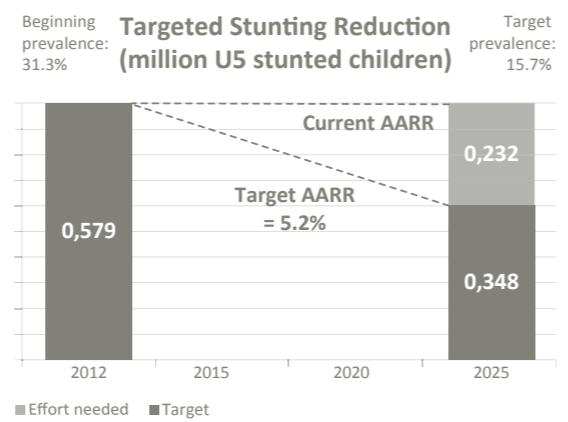
The National Statistics Institute carries out annual monitoring and impact assessment surveys on the PPHO, in coordination with SESAN, and provides technical support to the International Research Institute on Food Policies.



Guinea
Joined: May 2013

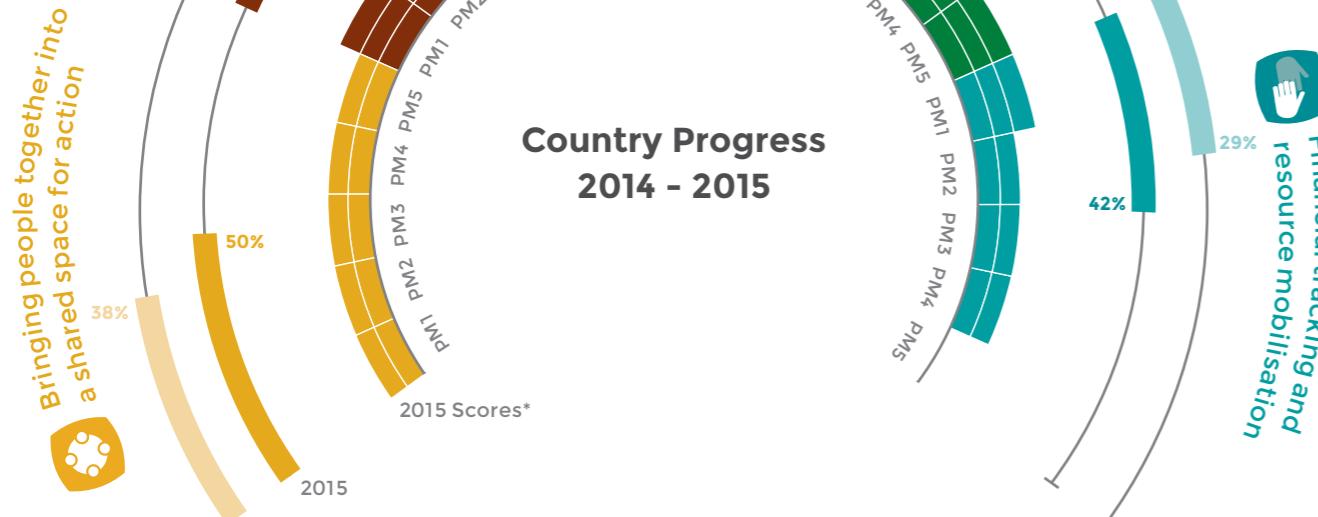
Highlights

- Guinea has had a national food and nutrition policy (PNAN) since 2005 and has committed to reviewing this to take the multi-sectoral approach into account, with support from the United Nations. This has recently been reflected in a multi-sectoral strategic plan.
- Five technical sub-groups have been set up within the nutrition cluster, which is currently the multi-sectoral platform. These consult through a number of sub-programmes implemented by the local authorities.
- Regional groups for nutrition and food, bringing together all the relevant regional services, have been set up in four regions out of eight and meet every two months.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 31.3% |
| Low-birth weight: | - |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 20.5% |
| Under five wasting: | 9.9% |
| Under five overweight: | 3.8% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 48.4% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



In the context of the Ebola virus in Guinea, the nutrition and diet technical group (GTNA), which was the multi-sectoral platform, has been transformed into a nutrition and food security cluster for the period of the Ebola crisis. It brings together the same actors from the government, United Nations agencies and civil society.

It is important to note that the National Nutrition and Food Council, established previously and placed under the Prime Minister's Office, is not in operation. The GTNA was coordinated by the SUN Government Focal Point and had been operated as the platform until Ebola struck.

A REACH facilitator was recruited this year. Amongst other things, he facilitates the nutritional coordination of UN agencies and between agencies and the Government. Civil society is arranged within the National Council of Civil Society Organisations, which received support from UNICEF to strengthen the nutrition agenda. The donor network and private sector network have not yet been set up. There is, however, a National Alliance for Food Fortification. The University of Conakry has launched a masters in nutrition. In collaboration with UNICEF, the University works to promote understanding of the causes of chronic malnutrition in Guinea.

The government is working in close collaboration with the parliament within the framework of the legislation on nutrition. It is also working in partnership with the media.



Guinea has had a national food and nutrition policy since 2005 and it has reviewed this in order to take on a multi-sectoral approach, with support from the United Nations. The updated policy has been incorporated into a multi-sectoral strategic plan. The policy validation process has begun for this year.

National legislation on nutrition includes laws on breastfeeding, nutrition of children born to HIV-positive mothers, the protocol for managing acute malnutrition, salt iodisation and flour and oil fortification. However, initiatives must be enhanced to strengthen or disseminate these laws. Guinea is also in the process of incorporating the code of marketing of breastmilk substitutes by reviewing existing provisions and increasing protection of maternity leave.

This year, 2015, Guinea drew up a National Health Promotion Plan (PNDS) which includes nutrition. Nutrition is included in some of the sectoral policies, such as for agriculture, food security, public health and education and social protection. A policy on school meals is due to be drawn up. However, the nutritional content is at times unsatisfactory and there is poor coordination between technical ministries. A consultation workshop including all stakeholders involved in managing malnutrition was arranged in 2014 to promote synergies.



Guinea has just received a group from the Interstate Committee for Drought Control (CILSS) to support the launching of the early warning system (SAP) and the implementation of the standardised framework, which will be a common results framework, because the multi-sectoral action plan has not yet been finalised.

Five technical subgroups are in place within the nutrition technical group, which is currently the cluster. These five

technical subgroups are: management of acute malnutrition, prevention and micronutrient, research and evaluation, cash transfer and food security. They focus on direct nutritional actions through several sub-programmes implemented by local communities, with technical support from other sectors.

Adding a monitoring and evaluation system to track progress is a challenge that needs to be met.



The crisis caused by the Ebola virus diverted the scant funds to combat the disease. Nutrition interventions are not currently coordinated in financial terms.

The State does not have any specific budget line for nutrition. All sector participants are responsible for their own budgets.

Once the multi-sectoral action plan has been finalised, it will be costed and advocacy be made before the Government and PTFs on its funding.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

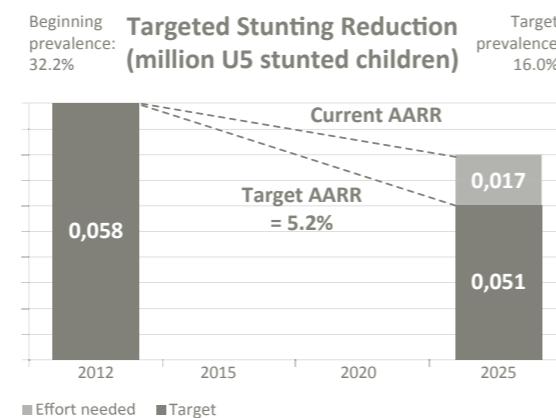


Guinea-Bissau

Joined: March 2014

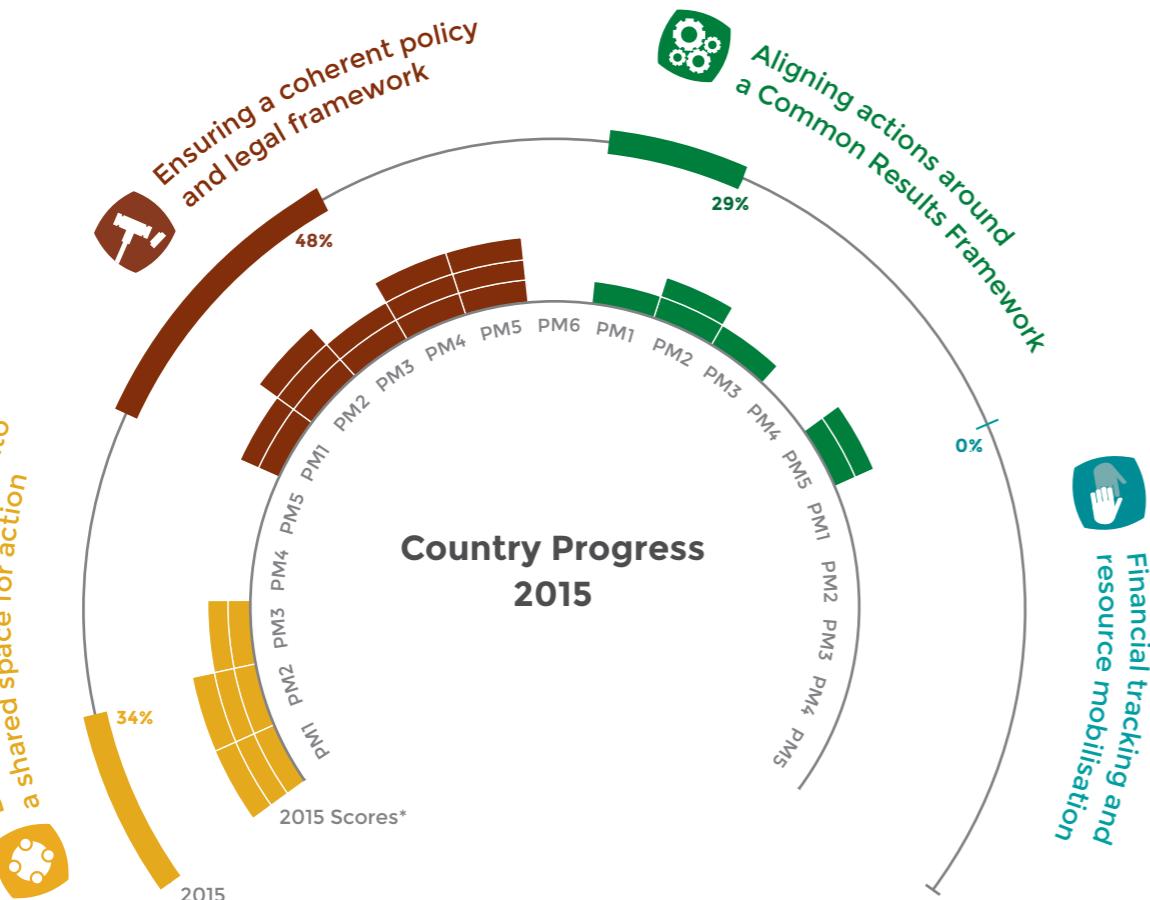
Highlights

- A multi-sectoral functional group meets every two months for an exchange on nutrition.
- Three national documents provide an overall framework for the implementation of multi-sectoral nutrition interventions: the National Nutrition Policy (PNN); the Strategic Agricultural Investment Plan (PNIA); the National Strategic Nutrition Plan, the financial estimates for which have not been done yet.
- The laws on the marketing of breast-milk substitutes, the fortification of food and the establishment of the Multi-stakeholder Platform have been submitted to parliament and are awaiting signature.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 27.6% |
| Low-birth weight: | 21.3% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 52.5% |
| Under five wasting: | 6.0% |
| Under five overweight: | 2.3% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 44.6% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The National Nutrition Policy, adopted in February 2014, envisages a multi-sectoral coordination platform, the National Nutrition Committee, including all stakeholders at the central, regional and community levels. Until this institution is established, a working group, under the aegis of the Ministry of Health, brings together various sectors of government, the United Nations agencies and donors to share information on nutrition. Since 2011, the participants of the technical group also attend meetings of the Food and Nutritional Security Group (GSAN), which, under the rotating presidency of the WFP and the FAO, has brought together more than

30 institutions (NGOs, United Nations, technical and financial partners, state structures).

The National Alliance for Food Fortification (ANFA) initiated the salt iodisation strategy in 2012, with the support of UNICEF. It was officially established by an inter-ministerial decree in April 2014.

The Civil Society Network for Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security (RESSAN) has been in existence since November 2013. It was set up to coordinate the actions of its members intervening in food security and nutrition.



The national nutrition policy, adopted in February 2014, provides a policy framework for the implementation of multi-sectoral nutrition interventions. It was drawn up and validated using a participatory and inclusive approach by the various partners involved in nutrition in the country.

The technical working group on nutrition advocates better integration of nutrition in sectoral policies. Programmes and strategies contribute to nutrition in the areas of agriculture and food security, education and health.

The United Nations agencies have incorporated nutrition into their joint strategic planning document, UNDAF 2016-2020.

The 2016 – 2020 Strategic Nutrition Plan is currently being drafted. It will promote nutritious food for the public, food availability and household income.



The Strategic Nutrition Plan, which is currently being drafted, is a joint action plan for the implementation of a national nutrition policy. It provides for joint follow-up and evaluation mechanisms and a common results framework. **The technical working group on nutrition has been working on this last issue, taking part in identifying common nutrition objectives at the national level, supporting the organisation of the common results framework and capacity building, with the support of the United Nations.**

Projects are under way to enhance address malnutrition in schools through the promotion of gardens, the distribution

of food and training in nutrition for teachers, but these programmes will finish at the end of 2015. Salt-producing communities are also supported in the marketing of their products. Regarding social protection, the EU is working with community health agencies to provide free universal access to health care a project to reduce maternal and infant mortality and a garden and school canteen component. The National Agricultural Investment Plan was revised in late 2013 by all stakeholders involved, in order to take into account aspects overlooked in the previous policy, including nutrition.



The Strategic Nutrition Plan must include a provisional budget for implementing the National Nutrition Policy in order to help mobilise resources and enable the monitoring of the funding mobilised for nutrition activities.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

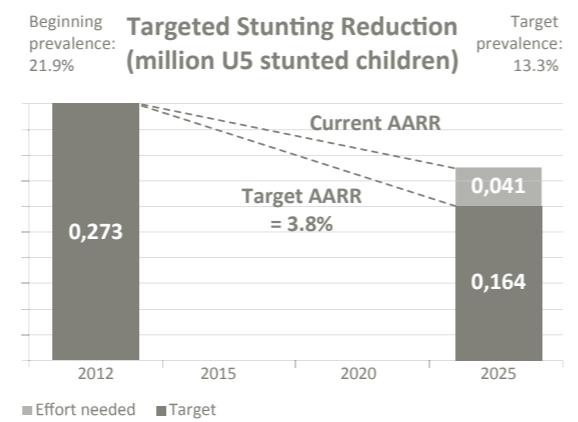
Financial tracking and resource mobilisation



Joined: June 2012

Highlights

- There is a network of journalists against hunger and a network of journalists for health and nutrition, which organise annual training days for journalists.
- The First Lady is committed to health activities including nutrition. In 2015, she stated that "breastmilk is the ideal formula for the nutrition of babies up to six months."
- The Nutrition Technical Committee (CTN) and the food and nutritional security working group enable the Government and donors to have exchanges each month on the nutrition situation and to work together to prevent the overlapping of programmes and funding.



Looking back: Progress reported through the 2014 Self-Assessment Exercise



2014

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The mandate of the National Commission to Combat Hunger and Malnutrition (COLFAM), which was previously responsible for the strategic guidance of the national strategic network against hunger and malnutrition (ABA GRANGOU), was not renewed when it expired in 2014. This structure, presided over by the First Lady of Haiti, consisted of representatives of the President's Cabinet, the Prime Minister, associated ministries and Parliament.

In parallel, there are government-led coordination groups: the Nutrition Technical Committee (CTN) and a Food and Nutritional Security Technical Group (GTSAN) involving representatives of the Government, donors and various key stakeholders.



Haiti has an up-to-date national nutritional policy and a Strategic Nutrition Plan (2013-2018), and **the new UNICEF nutrition strategy 2014-2017 is aligned to these.** A communications plan has been finalised and shared with the SUN Movement Secretariat.

A national research platform has been created with the support of Harvest Plus, bringing together three ministries (agriculture, sustainable development and national education). The Ministry of Public Health and the Population is expected to be associated with it.

Over a dozen meetings have been arranged with members of civil society. The network of health and nutrition journalists of WHO and UNICEF, launched with Brazil's support, is still active. The REACH mechanism, introduced at the start of 2015, is also currently in the process of defining its scope for intervention.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Bringing people together into a shared space for action



A new national food and nutritional security plan which will run until 2025 is being drafted under the leadership of the National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA), as part of a participatory approach and drawing upon existing documents and 15 measures proposed by the Price Stabilization Committee.

An agricultural recovery plan drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture is the Government's main development focus, but **the promotion of local food products and their importance for good nutrition could be reflected better** in the programme on purchasing local agricultural products. **The concept of "public health agriculture" has been advanced in a number of projects.**

In May 2015, the Ministry of Public Health and the Population prioritised iodised salt production, with the

support of USAID and via UNICEF, and this is now available in 10 health departments.

A task force involving the Ministry of National Education, Canada and the World Bank is working on a School Canteens Policy, which will incorporate the lessons learned from the evaluation under way, conducted by PAM, on school meals.

This assessment concerns school canteens, micronutrient supplements and capacity building. In parallel, a programme, headed up and supported by the office of the First Lady and the Ministry of Public Health and the Population, has been launched to improve sanitation in schools.

Lastly, a new project for social protection aiming to reduce food insecurity and poverty, with a strong emphasis on nutrition, has been promoted by a consortium of CARE, PAM and ACF (funding by USAID).



The Government's budget line for nutrition, created in 2013, has not been supplied. **no funding was given for nutrition between 2012 and 2014.** It is a priority to mobilise external financial resources above and

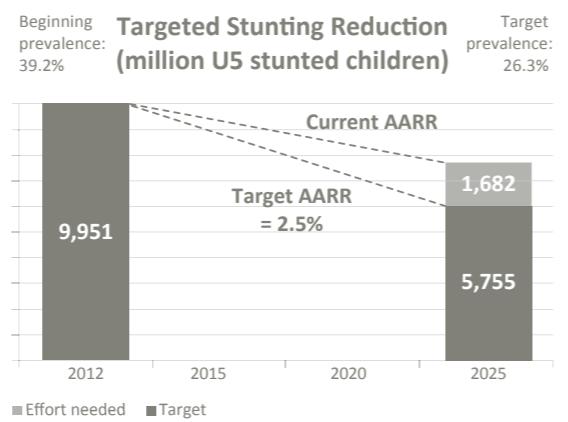
beyond emergency funds; the preparation of the European Development Fund is a window of opportunity.

Indonesia

Joined: December 2011

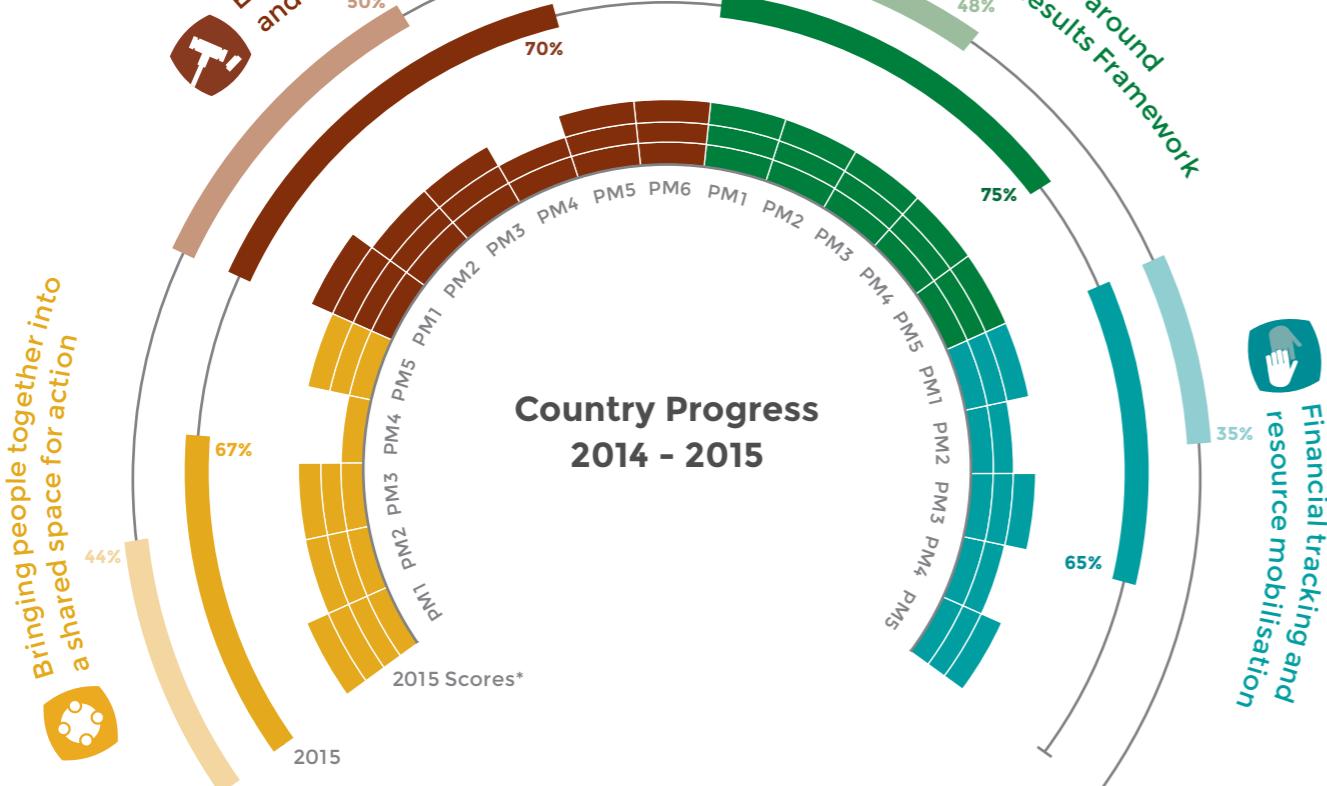
Highlights

- A fully functional Secretariat for the SUN Movement in Indonesia has been set up in the State Ministry of National Development Planning to coordinate the activities of the Movement in the country.
- A guideline for Conflict of Interest is being developed based on the Preventing and Managing Conflict of Interest document published by GSO-SUN.
- The National Food and Nutrition Action Plan 2015-2019 includes all programs carried out by ministries/agencies as well as donors, United Nations agencies, civil society and business. It is used as a reference for local governments to formulate their Regional Action Plans on Food and Nutrition.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 36.4% |
| Low-birth weight: | 7.3% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 41.5% |
| Under five wasting: | 13.5% |
| Under five overweight: | 11.5% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 22.5% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year

Indonesia's Presidential Decree No. 42/2013 on National Movement to Accelerate Nutrition Improvement within the Framework of the 'First 1,000 Days of Life Movement' led to the establishment of a multi-stakeholder high-level Task Force under the Ministry of People's Welfare. This Task Force convenes multiple stakeholders and 13 line Ministries at national and sub national level and is expected to be decentralised at the provincial level. The Minister for People's Welfare Decree No. 11/2014 led to the establishment of a Technical Team to facilitate coordination at the national level.

The issuance of the Deputy Minister for Human Resources and Culture Decree No. 37/2014 resulted in the setting up of six Working Groups (Campaign, Advocacy, Training, Planning

and Budgeting, Partnership and Environmental Risk Factor Study), supported by an Expert Team with stakeholders from government, business, United Nations (UN) agencies, international partner network, community and social organisations, professional organisations, academia and mass media.

A SUN Secretariat is hosted in the State Ministry of National Development Planning and is fully operative.

The membership of the Business Network has expanded and international development partners and UN agencies are part of the Donor and UN Country Network on Nutrition (DUNCNN). The DUNCNN are providing support to the SUN Secretariat. The Terms of Reference of the SUN Civil Society Alliance has been finalised.

The National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 (Presidential Decree No.2/2015) states the outcomes of nutrition-relevant programmes and includes the basic policy Framework of the 'First 1,000 Days of Life Movement'.

The SUN Movement in Indonesia is supported by the Government Regulation No. 17/2015 on Food and Nutrition Security as a translation of the Food Act No. 18 /2012. This regulation mandates the Government at national and local level to decentralise and implement the National Food and Nutrition Action Plan (RAN-PG).

The RAN-PG (2011-2015) has been formulated using the 5 pillar approach:

- i. improving community nutritional status
- ii. increasing food accessibility
- iii. improving food quality and safety
- iv. promoting healthy behaviour, and
- v. strengthening food and nutrition institutionalization.

The forthcoming RAN-PG 2015-19 is in the process of being developed with multi-sectoral components reflecting both undernutrition and overnutrition. It includes clear definition of roles for all stakeholders involved in nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions.

The RAN-PG (2011-15) currently provides the Common Results Framework (CRF) for all stakeholders in Indonesia to align their support. The Regional Action Plan on Food and Nutrition (RAD-PG) 2011-2015 has been developed in all the 34 provinces and brings together stakeholders at sub-national level. Several districts have begun formulating their action plans to include the Framework of the 'First 1,000 Days of Life Movement'.

The RAN-PG (2015-2019) will include all programs carried out by ministries/agencies as well as donors, UN agencies, civil society, and business. Once it has been finalised, it will

be used as a reference for local governments (provincial and district) to formulate their new RAD-PG's.

The multi-sector platform approach of the Movement has been accommodated in the RPJMN 2015-2019. The Government has set five indicators (anaemia, stunting, wasting, obesity, exclusive breastfeeding) as a reference for all stakeholders contributing to the acceleration of nutrition improvement. Monitoring and evaluation of progress in implementing action plans is limited to government sectors. There is the need for a mechanism to monitor and evaluate the services delivered by non-government sectors.

The Central Government has committed to allocate 5% of the state budget to the health sector in 2016. There is also an increase in the budget allocation in 2016 to the ministries involved in nutrition-sensitive interventions (Public Works and Public Housing, Education and Culture, Agriculture, Family Planning and Gender Empowerment).

The Government Regulation No. 39 Year 2006 concerning the Procedure of Monitoring and Evaluation of Development

Plan mandates every ministry/agency to report the use of the allocated budget. Therefore, the type of expenditure incurred can be identified accordingly.

The Government has a long-term budget plan as indicated in the RPJMN 2015-2019, however, donors and businesses still do not have a multi-year funding plan. Budget mapping and financial tracking of nutrition-related activities across government agencies has been undertaken and those of the non-government sectors is still underway.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

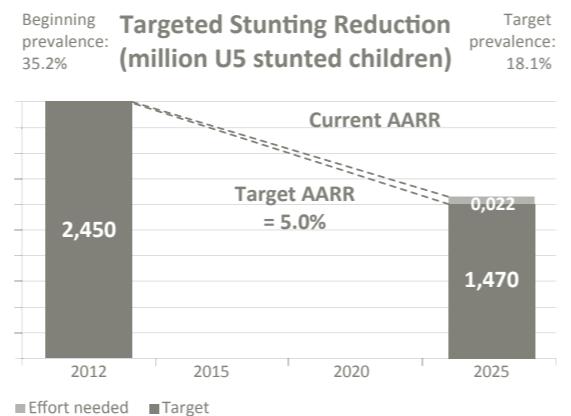


Kenya

Joined: August 2012

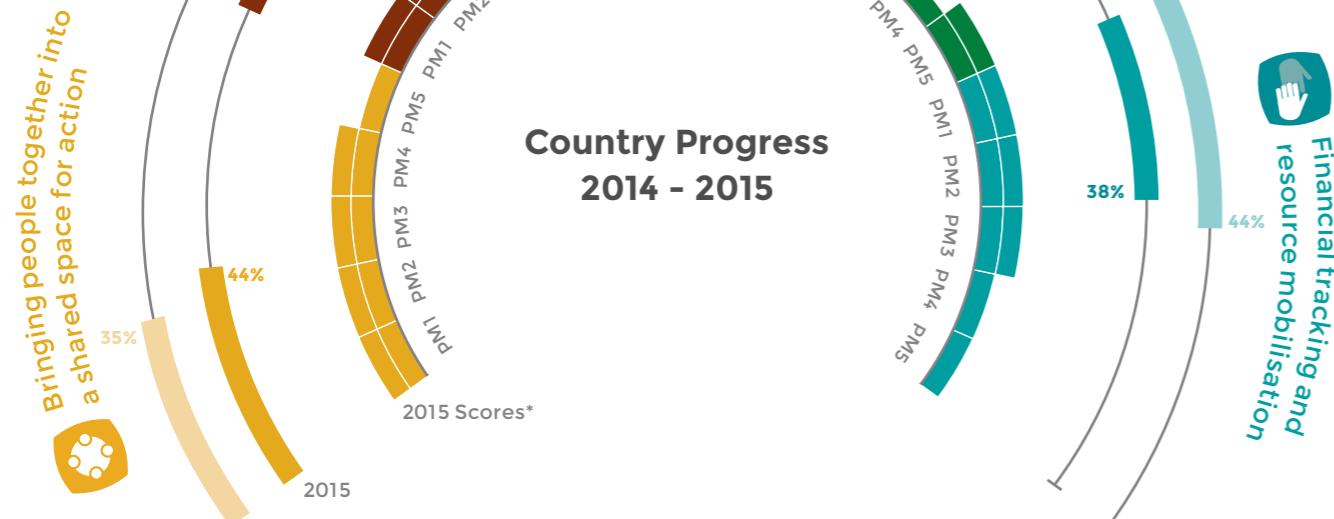
Highlights

- The SUN Business Network formed in 2015 and launched a landscape analysis to identify key areas of focus. This is the latest of already well established in-country networks (UN, government, donors, civil society) equipped with work plans and conveners.
- A Working Group on 'Advocacy, Communication, Social Mobilisation' (ACSM) has widely disseminated the 2013 Lancet series and the National Nutrition Action Plan in 42/47 counties. A draft ACSM strategy should be validated by August 2015.
- Counties have started developing their own nutrition action plans drawing from the national Common Results Framework: 7 have been completed, disseminated and costed.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 26.0% |
| Low-birth weight: | 5.6% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 61.4% |
| Under five wasting: | 4.0% |
| Under five overweight: | 4.1% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 25.0% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The Multi-sectoral Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat envisaged by the Kenya Food and Nutrition Security Policy (KFNSP) does not yet exist as the policy is not validated, however, a **multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder road map is under development to anchor nutrition coordination at the highest level**. In the meantime, the Nutrition Interagency Coordinating Committee (NICC) chaired by the SUN Government Focal Point (FP), who is the Director of Nutrition at the Ministry of Public Health & Sanitation, coordinates nutrition-specific interventions. The NICC involves five ministries, the UN, civil society and academia, and is assisted by a newly established SUN Technical and Advisory Committee and a SUN coordination team, composed of the nine ministries that signed up to the KFNSP. There is further opportunity for other public nutrition actors to be involved.

The the SUN Government Focal Point is assisted by a full-time UNICEF Technical Advisor, financed by the European Union (EU). With the official formation of the SUN Business Network on January 2015, Kenya now has four networks in place, each with terms of reference, work plans and identified conveners (respectively UNICEF; EU; GAIN; ACF). All networks have recently welcomed new members and in addition, the Civil Society Alliance (CSA) has set up five decentralised alliances. Business, Donor and UN Networks have recently completed a mapping of their in-country constituencies (while it is ongoing for the CSA). Discussions are ongoing regarding the establishment of an academic platform.

The First Lady has been a nutrition patron since 2014 and a engagement strategy was drafted in 2015. CSA has been actively engaged with parliamentarians and a National Nutrition Symposium was organised by the government to 'step up commitments to SUN in Kenya' in February 2015 to sustain commitments to nutrition.



Kenya's Constitution recognises the right to be free from hunger and have access to basic nutrition. Nutrition legislation includes Breast Milk Substitute (BMS) control, nutrient-fortification, maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN), iron and folic acid supplementation of pregnant and lactating women.

The Food and Nutrition Security Policy was endorsed in 2012 by nine ministries. Nutrition is integrated in the following documents: Agriculture Sector Development Strategy;

National Development and Poverty Reduction 2030 Strategy; Economic Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation; National School Health Policy; National Social Protection Policy, however, guidelines for mainstreaming nutrition in sectoral policies are lacking. Recently, efforts have been geared towards inclusion of nutrition in the curriculum from Early Childhood Development to High School and in drafts of the Health Bill and Health Policy 2030. An advocacy, communication and social mobilisation strategy is to be finalised by August 2015.



The National Nutrition Action Plan (NNAP) 2012–2017 serves as a Common Results Framework (CRF) for the Ministries of Health and Agriculture. It focuses on high impact nutrition interventions, non-communicable diseases, overweight and obesity. In 2014, 66% of Kenya's counties developed related nutrition action plans.

As no CRF exists for nutrition sensitive actions, discussions are ongoing to identify key indicators and programs that different ministries can engage in. Policy analysis and financial tracking to determine the nutrition sensitivity of sectors will inform this process and help define what needs to be aligned within sectors.

Recently, a National Information Platform for Nutrition (NIPN) feasibility assessment was jointly conducted with the EU.



The NNAP has been costed (and 7 counties have costed their own plans), while costing of nutrition sensitive activities is ongoing with support from UNICEF and the involvement of the business sector.

The Ministries of Gender and Health have dedicated nutrition lines and a financial tracking system for nutrition activities on and off budgets is being developed, with support from UNICEF, the CSA and the Donor Network.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

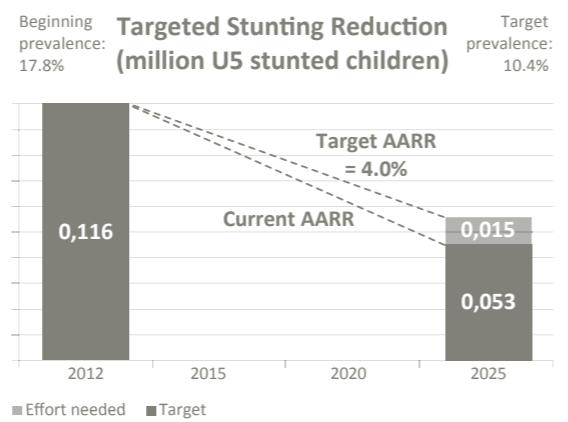
Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Kyrgyzstan

Joined: December 2011

Highlights

- The Civil Society Alliance has accelerated its advocacy efforts and has brought together more than 40 non-commercial organisations and individuals across the country.
- Joint efforts of state authorities, international organisations and civil society has led to the adoption of Law # 54 on Insertion of Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic 'On Fortification of Baking Flour' of March 12, 2015.
- The Food Security and Nutrition Program will serve as the road map for implementation of nutrition interventions. However, current resources for implementation are limited. The Program will primarily be funded through the state budget and complimented by external support.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 12.9% |
| Low-birth weight: | 5.9% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 41.1% |
| Under five wasting: | 2.8% |
| Under five overweight: | 7.0% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 32.5% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The Kyrgyz Republic has received the government's commitment for nutrition at the highest level and has made significant progress in bringing different stakeholders together. Institutions such as the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration, the Kyrgyz Association of Salt Producers, Association of Millers, the Association of Village Health Committees as well as the National Centre on Mother and Child Health are currently working to improve nutrition amongst the population.

A multi-sectoral platform is yet to be institutionalised although development partners are working effectively together to develop coordination mechanisms in cooperation with other networks.

In comparison to the previous year, **the participation of multiple stakeholders has increased significantly, in particular an increase in members from civil society and academia. Politicians at the executive level have been**

engaged and regional representatives are involved in the different processes. However, there is a need to decentralise the coordination structure to regional and provincial levels. The absence of an advocacy and communication strategy is a challenge if there is to be stronger progress in influencing relevant policy and decision makers to allocate resources for nutrition.

The Civil Society Network has been established, while efforts are underway to establish academia and business networks. The regulation for the Civil Society Alliance had been approved and a governing body elected. **The Civil Society Alliance has accelerated its advocacy efforts and has brought together more than 40 non-commercial organisations and individuals across the country. The mapping of civil society and non-commercial organisations is in progress (65% completed).**



Nutrition has been mainstreamed into multiple sectoral policies and programs including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration and Ministry of Social Development. Analysis of existing strategies, policies and regulatory frameworks and mapping of programs and projects is ongoing in collaboration with stakeholders. **An analysis of coordination mechanisms with business structures is being carried out.**

Joint efforts of state authorities, international organisations and civil society has led to the adoption of Law # 54 on 'Insertion of Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic 'On Fortification of Baking Flour' of March 12, 2015. A draft decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic 'On Fortification of Baking Flour' is being finalised. **The State Program on Food Security and Nutrition that covers the four pillars of food security has been developed.** One of the successes in advocacy efforts is the inclusion of nutrition into the Programme of Social Protection of the Kyrgyz Republic (2015-2017).



The Food Security and Nutrition Program is under consideration by the Government. Once endorsed, it will serve as the Common Results Framework (CRF). It outlines the responsibilities of sectors to implement priority nutrition interventions.

The Ministry of Health is implementing several nutrition-specific interventions which includes the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding for children under 6 months, nutrition for pregnant and lactating women, promotion of

salt iodisation and flour fortification. There is also room for improvement in growth monitoring by the Ministry of Health. Legislation for nutrition is available but effective implementation is required.

The Kyrgyz Republic recognises that nutrition information systems need to be strengthened for more effective evidence-based programming.



The Food Security and Nutrition Program will serve as the road map for implementation of nutrition interventions, however, current resources for implementation are limited. The Program will primarily be funded through the state budget and complimented by external support.

Reports on state budget expenditures are available, however, regular financial and audit reports on nutrition related programs are not available. Funding for nutrition is not on the national priority agenda. **To ensure sustainable funding for nutrition, a long-term resource mobilisation strategy in line with National Food Security & Nutrition Program is needed.**

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

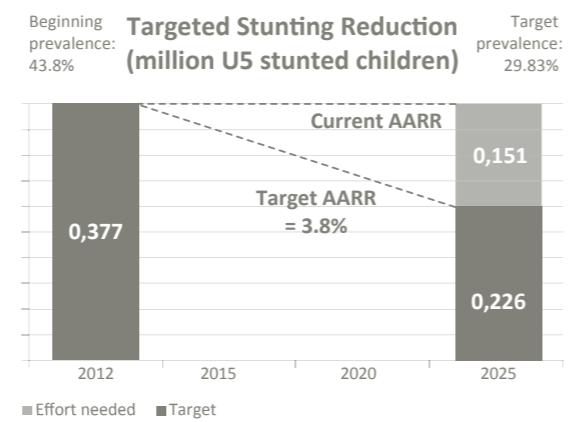
Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

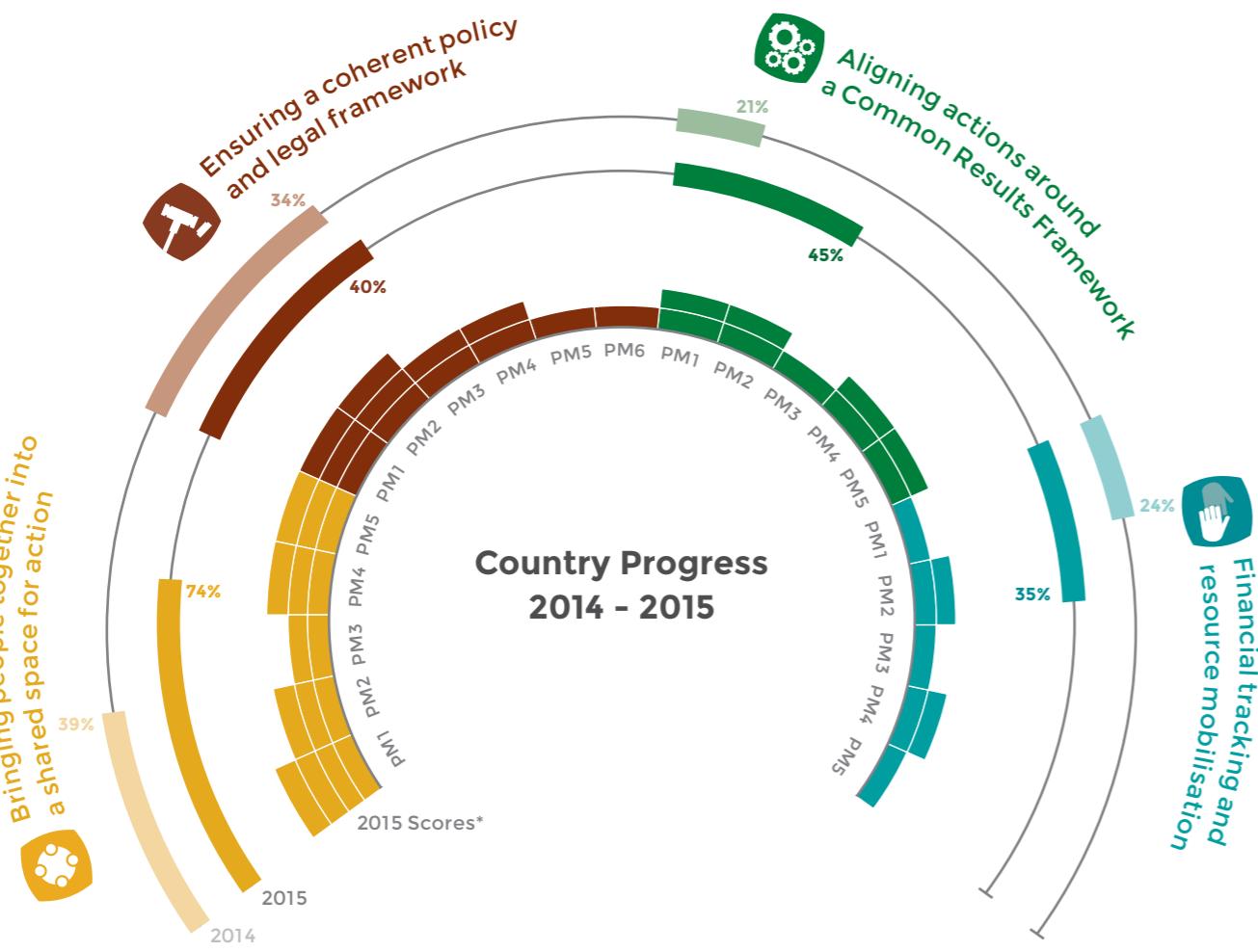
Highlights

- The National Nutrition Strategy 2025 and the Plan of Action 2016-2020 is being reviewed and updated with the view of prioritising nutrition using a convergent programming approach.
- The Common Results Frameworks will be finalised by end of 2015 with a plan of action, logical framework and a monitoring and evaluation plan.
- The National Nutrition Committee (NNC) is the multi-sectoral platform (MSP) supported by a functional secretariat that aims to ensure continuity of increasing investment in nutrition, establishing all the institutional arrangements and modalities needed to address the problems on food and nutrition security.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 43.8% |
| Low-birth weight: | 14.8% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 40.4% |
| Under five wasting: | 6.4% |
| Under five overweight: | 2.0% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 31.0% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



Established in July 2013, the National Nutrition Committee (NNC) is the multi-sectoral platform (MSP) for Lao PDR. The NNC is led by the Vice-Prime Minister, which is a testament to the high level commitment towards improving nutrition for the Lao people. It brings together representatives from four ministries, sectors, departments and agencies. The NNC is supported by a functional Secretariat housed in the Department of Hygiene Health Promotion in the Ministry of Health.

The NNC meets quarterly under the umbrella of the Government led team and the National Food & Nutrition Security Technical Working Group. The meetings help to ensure effective coordination and collaboration for food and nutrition at the national level.

At the decentralised level: three Provincial Nutrition Committees and six District Nutrition Committees have been established. Lao PDR aims to expand the MSP mechanism to other provinces and districts to improve coordination of nutrition programming at all levels to reach the most vulnerable populations.

The Development Partners (DP) Nutrition Group encompasses nearly 28 representatives from United Nations (UN) agencies, donors and civil society organisations. UNICEF and the European Union are the co-convenors of the DP Nutrition Group. The SUN Civil Society Alliance in Lao PDR is a long-standing and active member of the MSP.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation



Nutrition programming is governed by two policy documents: the National Nutrition Strategy & Plan of Action 2010-2015 (NNS-PA 2015) and the National Nutrition Policy 2020.

As the current strategy expires in 2015, stakeholders are in the process developing the National Nutrition Strategy 2025 & Plan of Action 2020 (NNS-PA 2025). The strategy component is being developed with the view of prioritising nutrition using a convergent programming approach and is based on learnings from a pilot in three target provinces and six districts. The plan of action component of the NNS-PA 2025 ends in 2020 as it will be developed in line with the Five Year National Socio-Economic Development Plan VIII which ends in 2020.

Other nutrition-relevant policies and strategies in place include:

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

Efforts have been made on a range of sub-level policies and legal instruments, such as the monitoring of the Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes, maternal protection legislation, IYCF Guidelines, integrated outreach and multimicronutrient supplementation guidelines. Legal and policy requirements for large-scale industry-based food fortification is being considered.



The new NNS-PA 2025 will be the key guiding document on nutrition policy and programming and is the Common Results Framework (CRF). All stakeholder groups involved with the NNC have confirmed their commitment to contributing to its development. The NNS-PA 2025 will be finalised by the end of 2015 with a logical matrix, plan of action built around the matrix and a monitoring and evaluation plan. Dedicated task forces have been created to support the development of three main sectors: health and water, sanitation and hygiene;

education; and agriculture. The taskforces will also support the integration of the CRF into relevant sector plans with nutrition-sensitive objectives and targets.

Nutrition has been streamlined into sectoral planning for health, education and agriculture. These sectors are currently preparing their sectoral five year plans for 2016-2020 and due to the multi-sectoral nature of the convergent approach, partners have agreed on a joint monitoring package developed with tools used by the Millennium Development Goal Fund and UN joint monitoring program units.



Preliminary costing and cost-benefit analysis and modelling for the NNS-PA 2015 was conducted in 2013 by the UN and included in the recommendations on the development of NNS-PA 2025.

Costing of the health interventions as part of the development of the NNS-PA 2025 is currently being supported by MQSUN. Detailed costing of the health interventions of operational action plan (NNS-PA 2025) and capacity building of local staff for the ingredient costing exercises will be supported by the World Health Organization (WHO).

Tracking and accounting of finances for nutrition is of high priority for Lao PDR, their partners are committed to providing support to find solutions that are best suited for the country context.

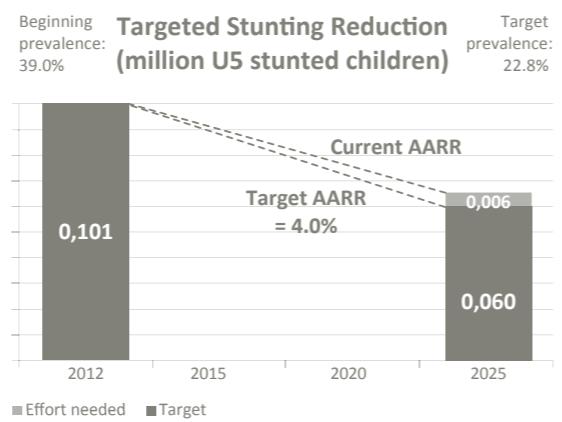
The Ministry of Health has committed an allocation of \$USD 340,000 for the procurement of nutrition supplies in 2015. All major donors have announced financial commitments on nutrition and the resources will be made available following the finalisation of NNS-PA 2025.



Joined: July 2014

Highlights

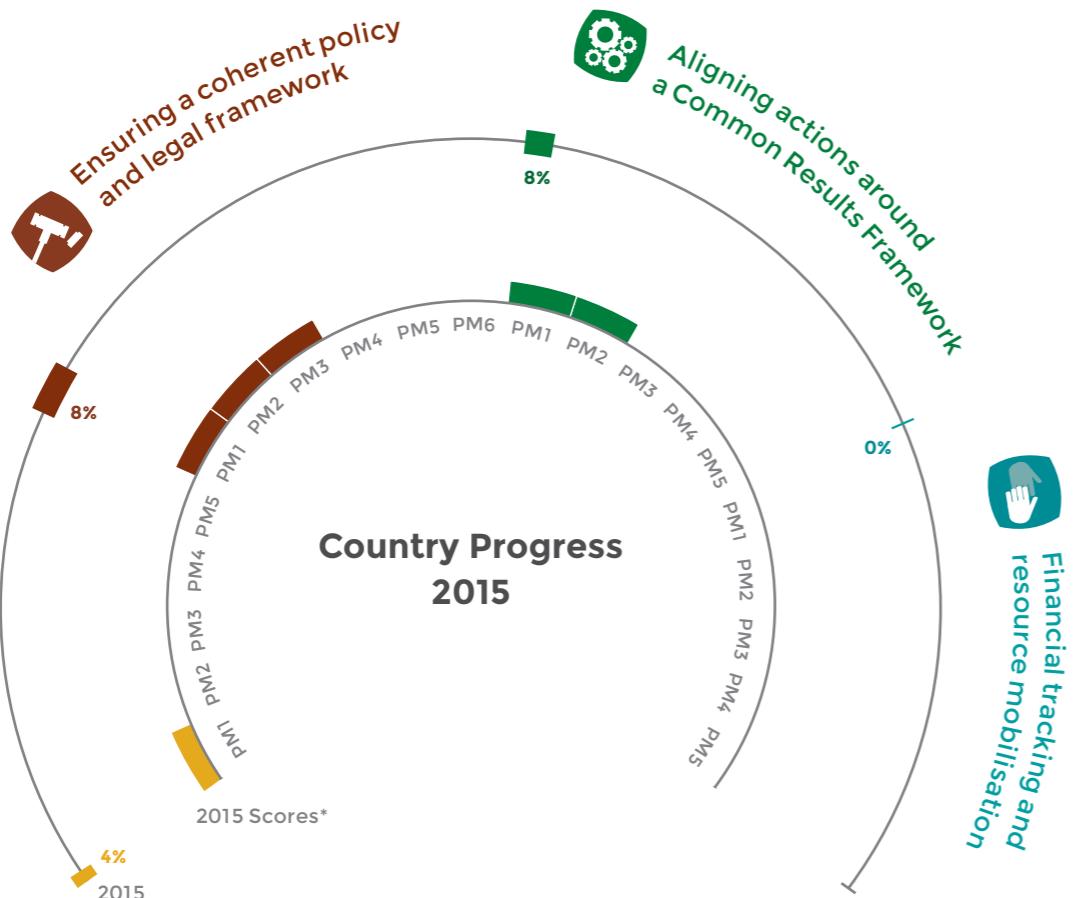
- An all-inclusive multi-sectoral and multi-actor national 'Cross-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan' exists, which serves as the Common Results Framework and sets out the role of various stakeholders in the implementation of nutrition programme's. It includes a monitoring and evaluation framework and standard reporting tools and an implementation plan.
- King Letsie is currently the African Union's champion for nutrition.



| | |
|--|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 39.0% |
| Low-birth weight: | 9.3% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 53.5% |
| Under five wasting: | 3.9% |
| Under five overweight: | 7.3% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 26.8% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

Bringing people together into a shared space for action



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker



The Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office (FNCO) based under the Prime Minister's Office is mandated to provide visionary policy direction, technical guidance, coordination, oversight, monitoring and evaluation and resource mobilisation of food and nutrition programmes. It is also responsible for coordinating the implementation of the National Nutrition Policy (currently drafted). The FNCO convenes various government sectors, non-governmental organisations and development partners

and organised in four multi-sectoral task teams: nutrition technical team; policy sub-committee; Research sub-committee and a Micronutrient task force. Lesotho has not yet established partnerships with business but recognises that business has a crucial role to play in advocacy initiatives that are beneficial for scaling up nutrition efforts. Lesotho has organised an advocacy meeting with various stakeholders to be held in 2015 in order to sensitise stakeholders to the Principles of the SUN Movement.



A thorough analysis of existing nutrition-relevant policies and programmes has been undertaken before the development of the national nutrition policy, which has been drafted. Nutrition has been integrated into a number of policies including the Lesotho Food Security Policy and Strategic Guidelines (2003), the National HIV and

AIDS Policy, the Agriculture Sector Strategy and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, which was adopted alongside the 2020 National Vision. A number of nutrition relevant legislation has been drafted under health and trade ministries for health, food safety and food standards.



A National Action Plan for Food Security (2007 - 2017) supports improved planning and implementation of food and nutrition activities undertaken by line ministries with FNCO coordination and support from various United Nations agencies and NGOs.

With technical support from development partners, all relevant national stakeholders were consulted in 2014 to elaborate a 'Cross-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan' (CSNAP)

which has many attributes of a common results framework (CRF). It is an all-inclusive national nutrition plan with a multi-sectoral approach to the implementation of nutrition programmes by different stakeholders. The CSNAP clearly outlines how programmes can be aligned to national nutrition-relevant policies and sets out the role of various stakeholders. It also includes a monitoring and evaluation framework and standard reporting tools.

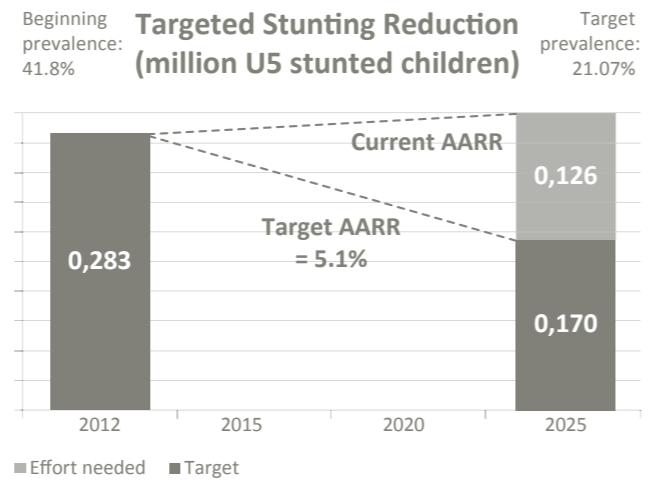


The cost of the CSNAP has not been estimated, which has impeded the mobilisation of resources. The 2015 Budget Analysis Exercise undertaken this year, revealed that significant budget allocations for nutrition exist even though their breakdown does not allow reliable estimates of the share for nutrition. The Ministry of Health, with support from the Clinton Health Access Initiative, carries

out annual mapping of financial resources which compares expenditures and projective budget information across governments and development partners to identify the level of resources available. This mapping can be improved to better capture nutrition sensitive allocations. Finally, Lesotho will soon start a Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) Study in order to help mobilise funds.



Joined: February 2014



| | |
|--|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 32.1% |
| Low-birth weight: | 9.7% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 55.2% |
| Under five wasting: | 5.6% |
| Under five overweight: | 3.2% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 49.3% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

Highlights

- Nutrition has been mainstreamed into policies for economic growth and development, poverty reduction, food and agriculture, health care, education and social development.
- The 2012 poverty reduction strategy places nutrition as a national priority and in the overall development agenda.
- The Investment Program for Agriculture (derived from CAADP) includes a specific component on food and nutrition to achieve nutritious food production and the provision of nutrition supplements.

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



Liberia joined the SUN Movement in 2014 and although a multi-stakeholder platform has not yet been established, the Nutrition Division of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MOHSW) is convening across sectors and with multiple stakeholder groups to address nutrition issues. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is acting as an interim Donor Convenor.

Prior to the Ebola epidemic, a letter was sent from the MOHSW to the President of Liberia for the endorsement of

a SUN Secretariat and the nomination of both a focal point and a donor convener although **activities were stalled due to the Ebola epidemic and state of emergency**. Soon after the Ebola situation improved, the MOHSW revitalised its commitment for the establishment of a national secretariat and the nomination of a SUN Government Focal Point. The main priorities for nutrition in Liberia include the reduction of stunting, scale up of nutrition specific interventions, and the integration and expansion of nutrition-sensitive interventions.



The multi-sectoral Food and Nutrition Strategy developed in 2010 is in line with the National Nutrition Policy developed in 2009. It identifies the national priorities to be addressed in a harmonised manner to ensure food security and good nutrition for all Liberians. Nutrition has been mainstreamed into policies for economic growth and development, poverty reduction, food and agriculture, health care, education and social development and include:

- The 2012 poverty reduction strategy, which places nutrition as a national priority and in the overall development agenda.
- The Investment Program for Agriculture (derived from CAADP). It includes a specific component on food and nutrition to achieve nutritious food production and the provision of nutrition supplements.

Nutrition-sensitive documents and plans exist and there are recommendations to review and consolidate both food and nutrition policies and strategies.

The Ebola situation, among others, was identified as hampering progress on the ground and the pace at which these aspiring commitments were expected to be honored. Completion of these documents should have been part of the planned priorities among the sectors.

The national strategy for Food Security and Nutrition was revised by the Ministry of Agriculture and the **Ministry of Education has developed a draft School Health and Nutrition strategy which will be reviewed by the government and relevant stakeholders**.



All sectors have different frameworks of implementation and reporting. The process of a common reporting framework is underway; meanwhile, the Nutrition Division of the MOHSW is currently coordinating reports of activities by the line Ministries and partners through monthly National Nutrition Cluster Coordination meetings.

The Ministry of Education and the MOHSW are in the process of harmonising all plans to address malnutrition. The MOHSW is already engaged in the process of developing a multi-sectoral, national nutrition implementation plan that fully embraces both nutrition-specific interventions as well as nutrition-sensitive actions.

Nutrition interventions have been a part of the essential package of services since 2011 and stunting reduction remains the key national priority. In order to reduce the stunting rate, a set of Essential Nutrition Actions (ENAs) are being rolled out in five of Liberia's 15 Counties. **Nutrition partners are proactively involved in developing emergency plans to continue supporting these Counties even in the wake of the Ebola situation. Liberia has plans to scale up ENAs to the other ten Counties.**

ENA training included all health workers and community volunteers.



The Government of Liberia is committed to tracking the domestic and external resources mobilised for nutrition. **It has been agreed that all sectors will develop a costed plan for nutrition.**

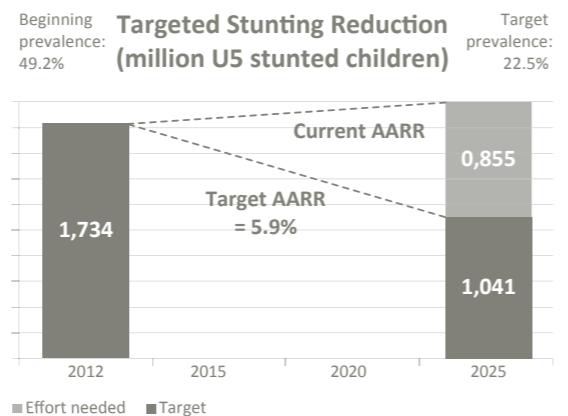
Madagascar

Joined: February 2012



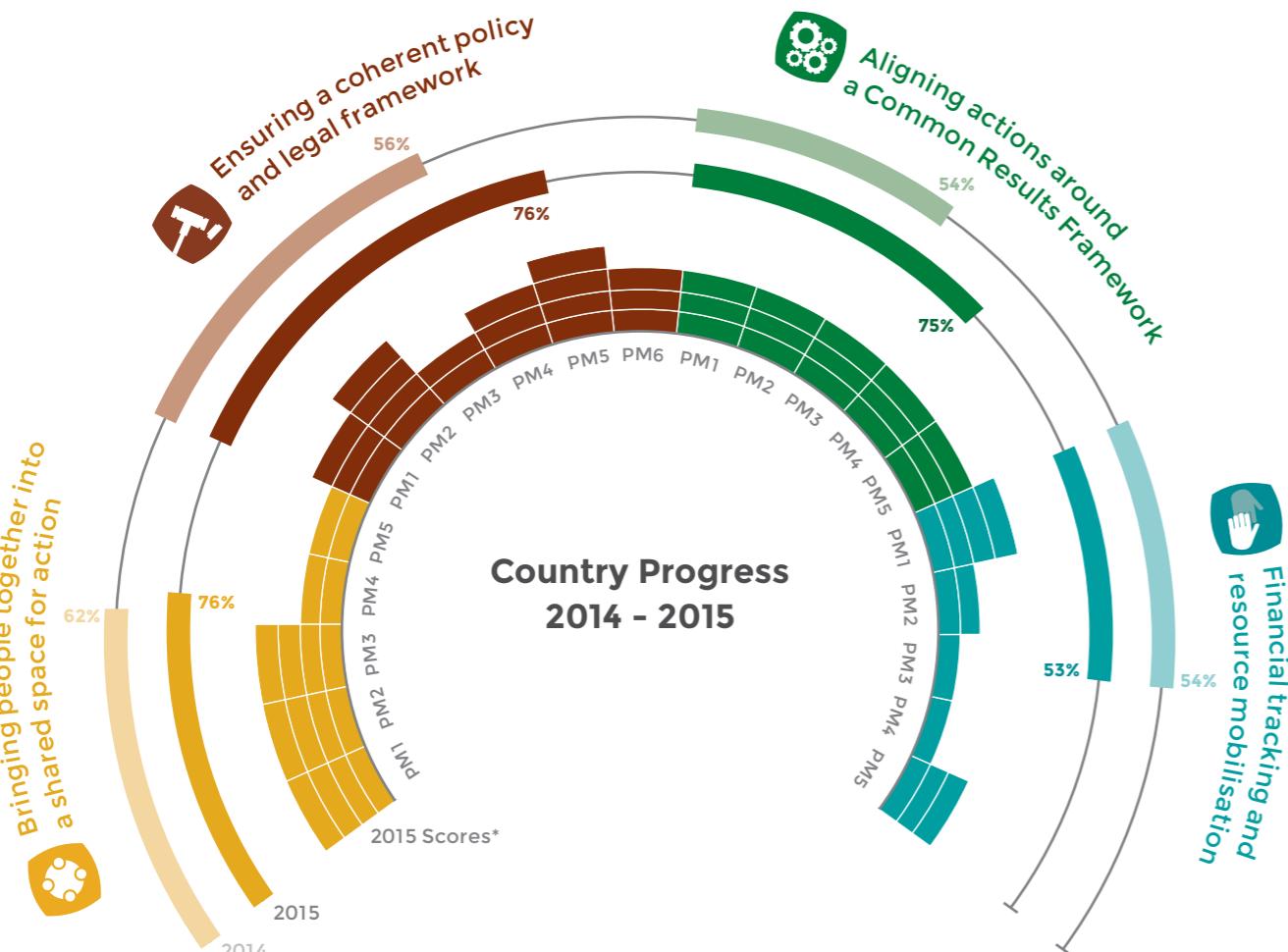
Highlights

- Regional Nutrition Offices (ORN) and Regional Follow-up and Evaluation Offices (GRSE) are operated across all regions of Madagascar and help to coordinate interventions and to monitor implementation. "Nutrition villages" in the 22 regions help to demonstrate the need for multi-sectoral interventions and bring together stakeholders from different sectors. The awareness-raising activities are undertaken at the household and site level.
- There is an active network of women members of parliament who champion nutrition.
- Nutrition is included in the National Development Plan (PND 2015-2019) and its implementation plan (PMO).



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 49.2% |
| Low-birth weight: | 12.7% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 50.7% |
| Under five wasting: | - |
| Under five overweight: | - |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 31.8% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The National Nutrition Office was created by the Malagasy government to coordinate actions in the fight against malnutrition. It is attached to the Prime Minister's office and its representatives, the Regional Nutrition Offices, in the 22 regions of Madagascar. The National Nutrition Council (CNN) is a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition presided over by the Prime Minister. It is composed of a number of ministries and members of parliament, donors, technical and financial partners and NGOs. The CNN supervises the National Nutrition Office (ONN). Each ministerial department reports through its chain of command.

The United Nations and civil society platforms (HINA) are operational. The private sector and research platforms are in the process of validating their terms of reference.

A round table for the nutrition sector has been organised in order to reaffirm the commitment of donors and the government to nutrition.

The government, the United Nations and civil society are systematically participating in meetings of the nutrition cluster.

A map of intervention actions and the players responsible has been created and disseminated.



The National Nutrition Policy dates back to 2004 and has been broken down into National Nutrition Action Plans (PNAN I from 2004-2009 and PNAN II for the period 2012-2015). These documents are used as a reference framework for the stakeholders.

Nutrition is relatively well integrated into sectoral policies and especially into the Sectoral Plan for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (PSAEP) 2015-2025. Madagascar has embarked upon a process of drafting/updating directives on integrating nutrition into sectoral policies in order to guide its implementation.

Integration of nutrition into the National Development Plan (PND 2015-2019) and its Implementation Plan (PMO).



PNAN II covers the period 2012-2015 and is currently being implemented. It benefits from an implementation plan and a monitoring and evaluation plan drawn up on a regular basis. It takes into account the sectoral plans of ministries, donors and NGOs.

The regional monitoring and evaluation groups (GRSE) are currently operational, enabling the implementation of PNAN II to be monitored.

Coordination of stakeholders' interventions by the ONN, notably including the establishment of 'nutrition villages' in the 22 Regions.



PNAN II and PMO have been budgeted and entered into the governmental budget. Financing shortfalls have been estimated and have revealed financing for nutrition to be well below the level deemed necessary in order to achieve the objectives of PNAN II. This is due to a lack of information on the resources available to the various operational actors involved and the State not releasing funds. The ONN has drawn up guidelines for financial monitoring but feedback from all players has not yet been processed.

Nutrition in Madagascar has been included in the law on finances and is supported by a State budget line and the Public Investment Programme (PIP).

The PND implementation plan (2015-2019) has been budgeted.

Integration of nutrition into the 11th EDF (European Development Fund).

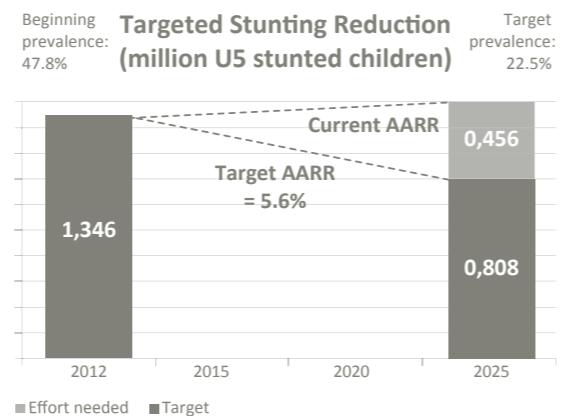
Joined: March 2011

Malawi

Joined: March 2011

Highlights

- The National Monitoring and Evaluation framework aligned with the National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan is in place with clearly defined indicators. A web-based database has been developed linking the district to national level to ensure timely reporting.
- An online financial tracking system with a dashboard has been developed to help track current resources and focus areas of donors. It will also provide forecasting projections and identify resource gaps.
- The Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS conducts Joint Multi-sectoral Annual Reviews on nutrition that bring together stakeholders at national and district-levels to analyse progress made and draft plans for coming years.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 42.4% |
| Low-birth weight: | 12.9% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 70.2% |
| Under five wasting: | 3.8% |
| Under five overweight: | 5.1% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 28.8% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



In Malawi, the National Nutrition Committee (NNC) is the convening body for coordinating action on scaling up nutrition. The NNC provides technical guidance on the implementation of the National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan (NNPSP) across related sectors.

This multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) is replicated at the decentralised level including District Nutrition Coordination Committees with district nutrition focal persons, Village Development Committees and Community Leaders for Action on Nutrition groups.

Other established high-level political coordination structures for nutrition include the Cabinet Committee, Parliamentary Committee, Principal Secretaries Committee, and the Government Development Partners Committee.

The Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS (DNHA) is mandated to spearhead the integration of nutrition in the line Ministries

of Health, Agriculture, Gender, Information, Civic Education and Local Government to ensure multi-sectoral coordination.

The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Donor group on Nutrition Security (DoNutS) have been re-defined to harmonise the work of the development partners to better support national efforts. The United States Agency for International Development chairs the group with Irish Aid appointed as the Donor convenor.

The United Nations (UN) Network is key in rolling out the national plans to the districts to ensure that the most vulnerable are reached.

The Civil Society Alliance in Malawi (CSONA) plays a leading role in supporting national efforts through meaningful dialogue and advocacy. Concern Worldwide supports the CSONA Secretariat.

Partners from the private sector have been active through the National Fortification Alliance.

- Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (ASWA), and**
- National Social Protection Policy.**

The UN Network coordinates their actions along the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and DoNutS and CSONA have their own policy and strategy aligned to the national nutrition agenda. Partners from the private sector have no defined own policy but ensure compliance with national guidelines, regulations and standards.

The Employment Act mandates paid maternity leave up to 12 weeks in the public sector and up to 8 weeks in the private sector. Malawi has adopted many provisions of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes (BMS) into law as part of the Public Health Act (Chapter 34:01).

The Food and Nutrition Act is currently being finalised by the Government which will provide guidance on adequate nutrition, standards for food fortification and food labelling guidelines.



The overarching policy and strategic plan for Malawi is the NNPSP (2007-2015). **The NNPSP has now been reviewed and is awaiting approval for dissemination.**

Nutrition was positioned as a priority in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) I and II making it one of the government's priority areas of investment. **Efforts are underway to sustain the focus on nutrition and to include it in the MGDS III.**

Other strategic documents that facilitate the operationalisation of the NNPSP and the MGDS include:

- National Micronutrient Strategy
- National Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy (NECS)
- Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Strategy
- Nutrition Care and Support Strategy



Malawi has a clear programme with specific strategies aligned to the NNPSP. The NECS explicitly includes a list of steps for rolling out activities as part of a national multi-sectorial, multi-stakeholder effort called the SUN – 1000 Special Days Movement that translates policy into action.

A national level monitoring and evaluation framework is in place with clear defined indicators to guide the roll out of the NNPSP. It has already taken effect in 70% of districts.

To ensure timely reporting, the government developed a web-based database, which is linked from district to national level. All monitoring and evaluation officers in districts have been trained and supported with relevant equipment.

Progress is also tracked through the annual multi-stakeholder SUN learning forum, and through routine monitoring surveys including demographic health surveys and multiple indicator cluster surveys.



Malawi has **developed a web-based financial tracking system with a dashboard that will help to provide information on current and forecasted resources from external sources with projections and gaps.**

The process is 80% complete and has been disseminated to key nutrition stakeholders at national level. The next steps include dissemination of the system and training of end users

at all levels. The resource tracking system comprehensively captures the financing commitments of partners and will enable increased alignment. This financing tracking system is being coordinated with the support of DoNutS.

Malawi also recently launched the Cost of Hunger report which is now used as a tool for resource mobilisation.

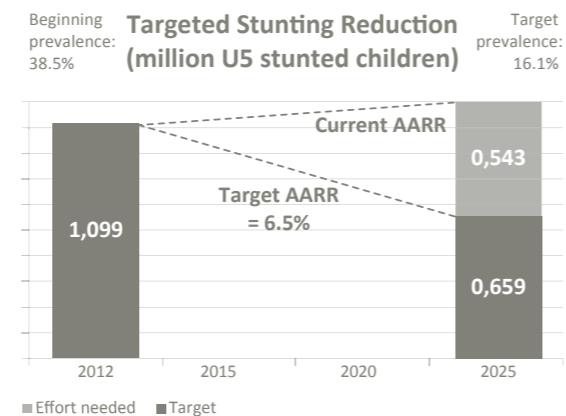
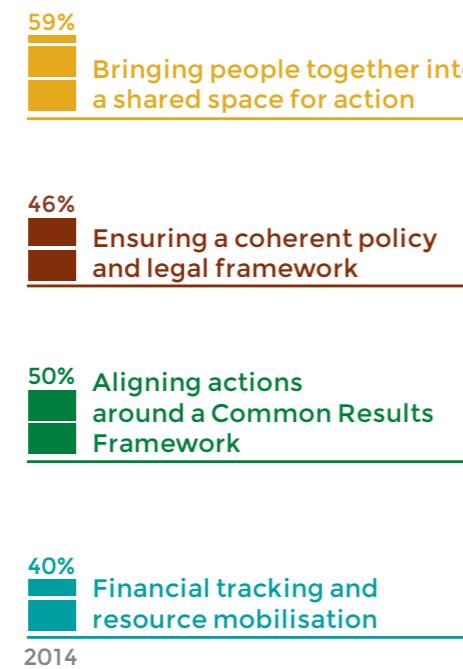


Joined: March 2011

Highlights

- Mali has pursued a multi-sectoral approach to combat malnutrition and establish local platforms in the Yorosso Cercle, Sikasso region.
- United Nations and civil society stakeholders are aligning their programmes with the national nutrition policy. Three regional SUN alliances of civil society have been established at Kayes, Sikasso and Ségou.
- Nutrition is part of the growth and poverty reduction strategic framework 2012-2017 in Mali.

Looking back: Progress reported through the 2014 Self-Assessment Exercise



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 38.5% |
| Low-birth weight: | - |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | - |
| Under five wasting: | 15.3% |
| Under five overweight: | 4.7% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 56.2% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The steering bodies for the National Nutrition Policy (PNN), formally adopted in 2014 include:

- the National Nutrition Council (CNN) responsible for planning and coordinating the PNN
- the Intersectoral Technical Nutrition Committee (CTIN) in charge of steering and monitoring the PNN
- the Technical Secretariat (ST) in charge of facilitating and preparing meetings of the CTIN.

With a view to reinforcing the coordination process, a Nutrition Coordination Unit has just been created (March 2015), by decree of the Prime Minister. This unit must be swiftly provided with human and financial resources in order to fulfil its role of coordinating at a national level and scaling-up interventions.

A capacity-building campaign was run for members of the Intersectoral Technical Nutrition Committee.

Mali has operationalised its multi-sectoral approach to nutrition and established local platforms in the Yorosso Circle. This was carried out with Cornell University as part of the Africa Nutrition Security Partnership (ANSP) supported by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and financed by the European Union.

A SUN Government Focal Point has been nominated at the Ministry of Health. However, a political focal point is necessary in order to go beyond technical coordination. Ministries' participation could be improved. More regular meetings and better information sharing have been identified as ways to strengthen stakeholder commitment.

Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH) PARTNERSHIP is facilitating the coordination of four United Nations agencies that have signed a memorandum of understanding.

Civil society is collaborating within a national alliance and three regional alliances that have been established.

Representatives of universities and training institutes are participating in the Intersectoral Technical Committee. A Master's in Nutrition and Public Health has been created at the Faculty of Medicine with the financial and technical support of the ANSP/UNICEF project.

The private sector is not yet organised within SUN-Mali, but contacts have been established with the National Council of Employers for improved private sector involvement.

has also revised and shared the PROFILES advocacy tool with stakeholders.

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

A chronic malnutrition prevention strategy is also being developed.



The National Nutrition Policy was officially launched in June 2014. Analysis of sectoral policies done with the support of the World Health Organization (WHO) has made it possible to take stock of the way in which nutrition is dealt with in the various sectors. An analysis of the government's commitments to nutrition, and its monitoring plan, has been made by the civil society alliance. The alliance

United Nations and civil society stakeholders report that they are in the process of aligning their programmes to the National Nutrition Policy.

The programmes managed by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture conform to sectoral plans and strategies, but the emphasis is on the response to emergency situations.



The multi-sectoral action plan budgeted was officially launched in June 2014. This includes a Common Results Framework clearly indicating who is responsible for implementation. An information system needs to be created. The emphasis will be on disseminating this Plan.

The government has undertaken to finance nutrition as one of its priority development areas. The budget needs to be discussed with the ministries concerned and a budget line created for nutrition to replace the individual lines already existing in the sectoral budgets.



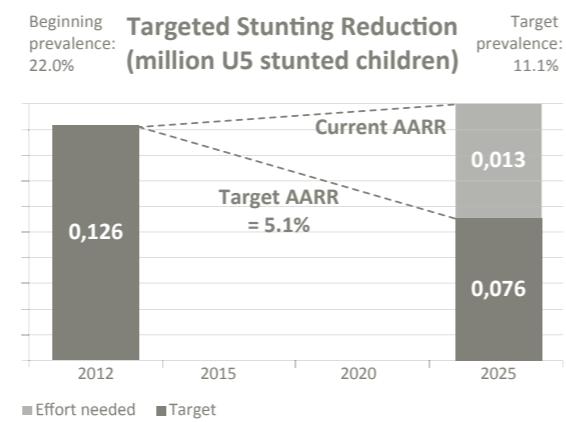
The Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan has been budgeted. A number of activities have already been financed but a detailed analysis of the financing deficits has yet to be made. It is clear, however, that financing for nutrition is globally insufficient. Mobilising funds and aligning resources is a priority.

Mauritania

Joined: May 2011

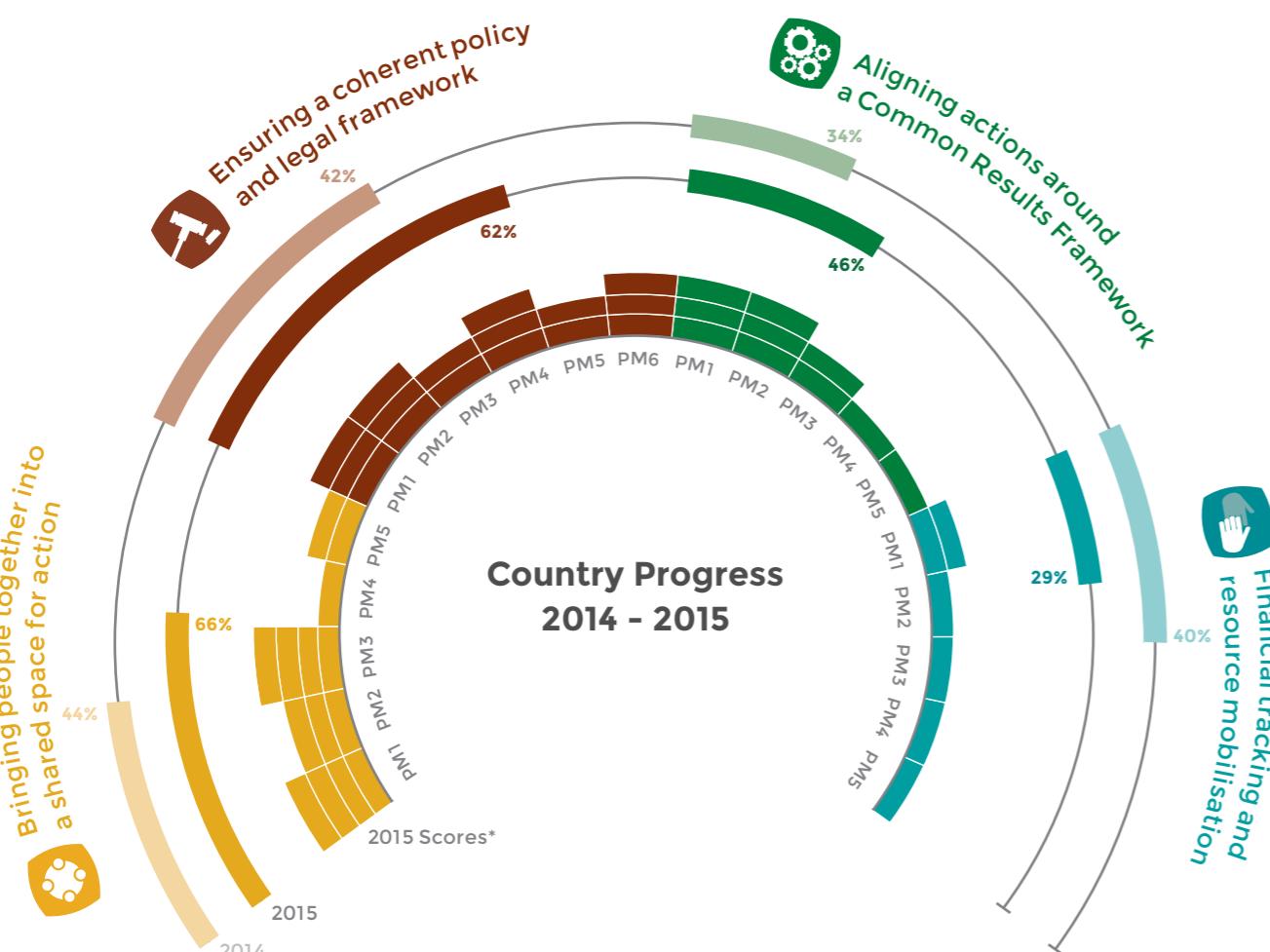
Highlights

- The multi-stakeholder political platform, the National Council for Nutritional Development, chaired by the Prime Minister, has been decentralised into 'commissions' in 7 of the 15 regions of Mauritania. These meet regularly to coordinate and track nutritional activities, monitoring their inter-sectoral relationship, helping to achieve consensus between the different stakeholders and oversee resource mobilisation.
- The draft intersectoral action plan for nutrition 2015-2020, which is the future Common Results Framework, has been put before two revision boards to incorporate contributions from different partners and sectors.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 22.0% |
| Low-birth weight: | 34.7% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 26.9% |
| Under five wasting: | 11.6% |
| Under five overweight: | 1.2% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 39.0% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platform is the National Nutrition Development Council (CNDN), which was established in 2010 and has support from a permanent technical committee. The Government focal point is the Director General of Economic Policy and Development Strategies for the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development. These structures bring together all the ministries that play a role in nutrition, the United Nations, NGOs and the private sector, but donors are not represented there for the moment. **Three regions have recently set up 'Coordination commissions for the Development of Nutrition'**. These are responsible for providing guidance, coordinating and tracking nutrition actions. This brings the number of these structures to seven in total for the 15 regions across the country.

Despite the steps taken by the government, the donors and the private sector have not been organised into a network yet. **The costs associated with the presence of a REACH facilitator (since 2008) are now taken on by the Government, and nutrition has been included in the planning document for UN agencies (UNDAF).** The country is working on bringing together civil society stakeholders to improve the structure of their actions. The establishment of dedicated networks would help to improve the platform's results and ensure better participation among stakeholders.



The regulatory framework for nutrition includes fortification of oil and flour, universal iodisation of salt, an infant and young child feeding strategy, the promotion of maternal leave and the National Communication Strategy for Changing Behaviours. **A draft of the Code of Marketing Breast-Milk Substitutes is being studied.** There has been a national nutrition development policy since 2006, which has given rise to a strategy for social mobilisation, advocacy and communication, which

would warrant being updated, and a national protocol for comprehensive handling of acute malnutrition (PCIMA).

National and sectoral policies and strategies in most key sectors, such as agriculture and food security, poverty reduction, public health and social protection, take nutrition into account. **They have been updated and are long-term, up to 2020.** Finalising directives on integrating nutrition into sectoral policies should enhance their effectiveness.



The priority identified by Mauritania for 2015 is to finalise the Intersectoral Action Plan on Nutrition (PAIN) by incorporating the observations of the various sectors. This will allow 2015-2020 PAIN to include some sectoral interventions which contribute to nutrition, to specify their timing and to include a follow-up and evaluation system and capacity-building activities. Once it has been finalised, it needs to be validated and costed in order to serve as a common results framework.

The need for increased coherence between programmes, funding difficulties and the lack of qualified human resources have been identified as the main challenges that PAIN needs to overcome. It should be noted that some components of PAIN have been partially implemented.

The programmes under way are harmonised with the national nutrition policy and are nutrition-specific or contribute to nutrition (via social protection, water, sanitation and hygiene).



Most participants wish for a specific budget line to be created for nutrition within the State's budget and for a mechanism to be put in place which tracks expenses by sector.

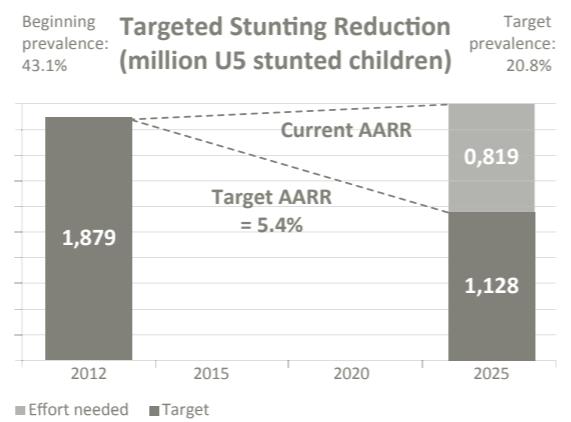
The regional workshop on the follow-up of budget allocations for nutrition has allowed dialogue to be initiated with various government sectors.

Mozambique

Joined: August 2011

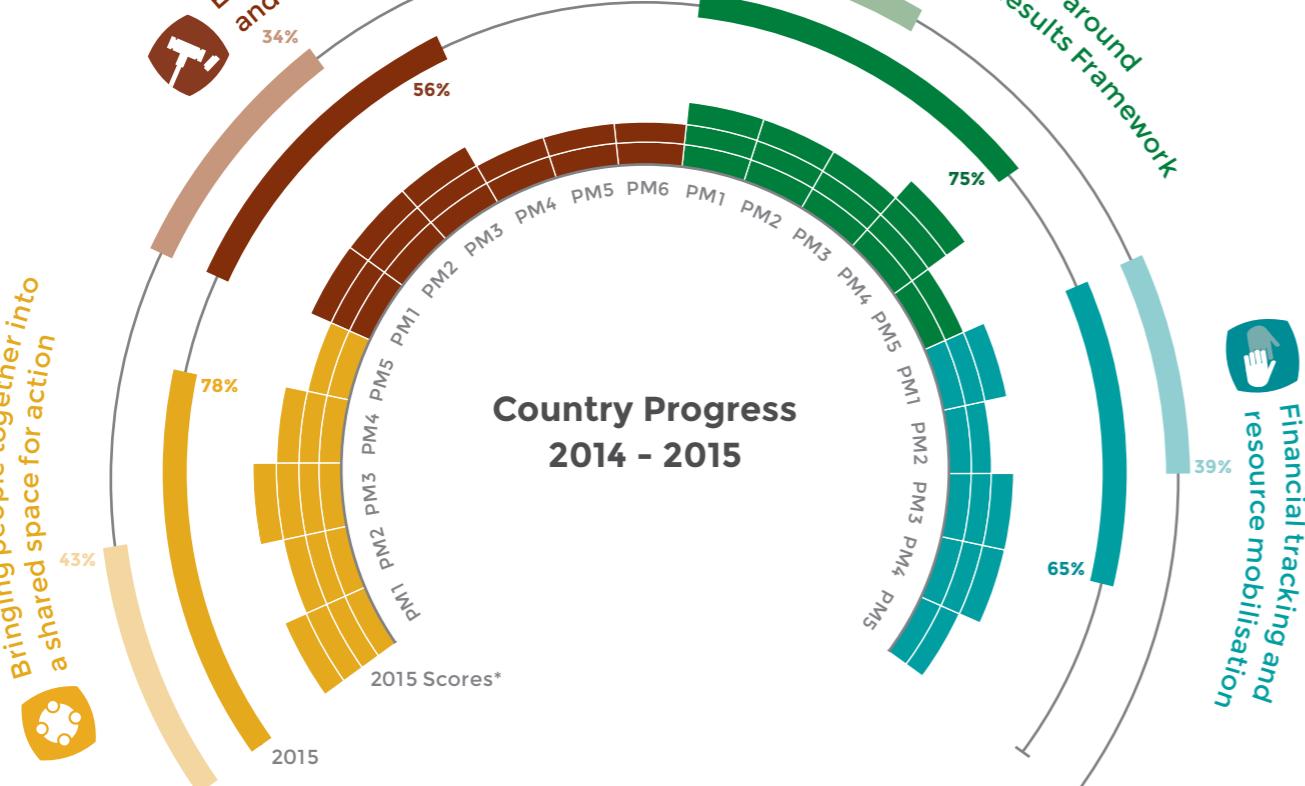
Highlights

- Nutrition has been prioritised in the Five Year Program of the Government of Mozambique (2015-2019).
- Mozambique has identified five nutrition champions representing different sectors - politics, civil society, academia, private sector and music/entertainment.
- The National Advocacy and Communication Plan of the multi-sectoral Action Plan to Reduce Chronic Undernutrition was adopted in 2014 with the motto 'Nutrition is Development, a Commitment to All'. It targets policy makers and aims for their decisions to be nutrition sensitive.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 43.1% |
| Low-birth weight: | 16.0% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 42.8% |
| Under five wasting: | 6.1% |
| Under five overweight: | 7.9% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 44.2% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN) is the coordinating body for nutrition under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. The Technical Working Group of the national Multi-sectoral Action Plan to Reduce Chronic Undernutrition (PAMRDC) is the coordination mechanism under SETSAN through which relevant line ministries are engaged, including health, agriculture, gender, child and social action and education.

Technical Groups have been created at provincial level (8 out of 11 provinces) and the remaining to be approved shortly.

Networks of different stakeholder groups work in close coordination with the SETSAN. The Civil Society Platform (SCP) is coordinated by the Association for Food and

Nutrition Security (ANSA) and Helen Keller International (HKI) with networks established in three main regions in the country. The Nutrition Partner Forum (NPF) is composed of donor and United Nations (UN) agencies and is chaired by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and co-chaired by Irish Aid. UN REACH brings together UN agencies to support the implementation of the PAMRDC. The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition and the World Food Programme are facilitating the set-up of a Business Network.

In addition to the networks, Mozambique has identified Nutrition Champions including the First Lady, the Ministers of Agriculture and Food Security and Health, musicians, singers, religious leaders and representatives from civil society and private sector.



The Strategic and Action Plan for Food Security and Nutrition (ESAN II) 2008-2015 is in the final process of evaluation and the results will support the design of ESAN III. The national PAMRDC has undergone mid-term review to increase the alignment of interventions. Other policies which are nutrition-sensitive include the National Investment Plan for the Agrarian Sector and National School Feeding Programme.

The five year plan for the Government of Mozambique (2015-2019) Plano Quinquenal do Governo (PQG) approved by the Parliament incorporates actions to guide the government during its mandate, and includes specific areas of action for nutrition. These include the expansion of access to health services in order to reduce maternal and child mortality and

stunting, nutritional education programs, food fortification and farming of highly nutritious crops.

Nutrition sensitive plans in 2015 include the Agriculture, Health, Industry and Trade, Women and Social Affairs, Fisheries, Education, and Economy plans.

The Advocacy and Communication Plan for PAMRDC was adopted in 2014 with the motto 'Nutrition is Development, a Commitment to All'.

A National Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes is in place and a ministerial decree on salt iodisation was approved in 2000. Legislation on food fortification has been drafted and is currently under review and maternity protection legislation covers 8 weeks.



The PAMRDC is the Common Results Framework for nutrition that was built to take into account the policies and strategies adopted in the country. The Monitoring and Evaluation framework of this CRF was revised in 2014. **PAMRDC has been implemented in six of the eleven provinces of Mozambique.** An indicator assessment framework exists to evaluate progress of

PAMRDC implementation annually. The reports are submitted by SETSAN to the Council of Ministers and result in concrete recommendations to be implemented by each sector.

In-country nutrition stakeholders are aligned with the Government's priorities. Members of the SCP and the Business Network align their plans with PAMRDC.



Most nutrition actions across sectors are financed by sector budgets but the identification nutrition relates costs remains a challenge. The PAMRDC was costed in 2010 but SETSAN believes it has the capacity to intensify ongoing efforts to reach more ambitious goals in financial tracking and mobilisation.

Transparency is enabled by the fact that most funds for nutrition, whether from government or partners, are channelled through the Public Finance System (e-SISTAFE).

This allows better viewing of where funds are allocated.

A multi-stakeholder group has been established for planning and budgeting of food and nutrition security at the central level (GT-POSAN). This group is led by SETSAN with support from the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Work is ongoing to identify long term availability of external financing and to ensure availability of domestic funding within each sector in order to support the scale up of nutrition interventions.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation
Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

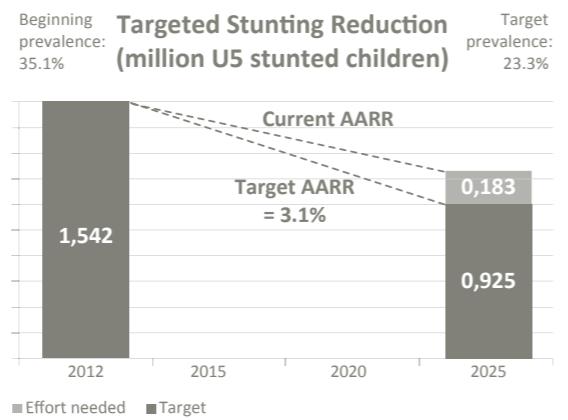
Bringing people together into a shared space for action
Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Myanmar

Joined: April 2013

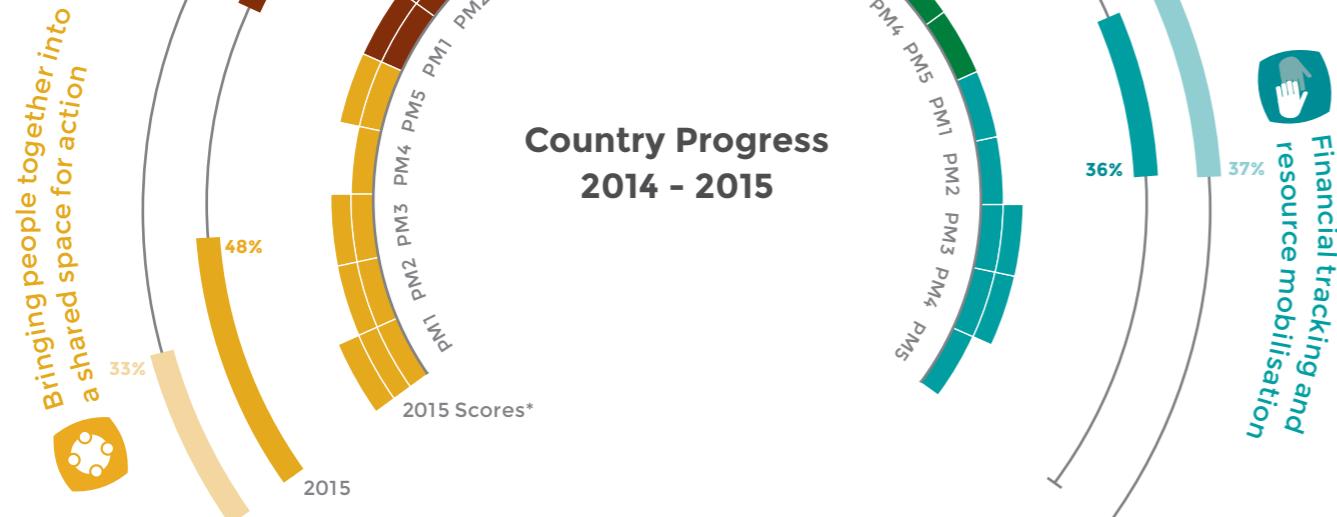
Highlights

- Establishment of the President-led National Committee for Food and Nutrition Security in pursuit of the Zero Hunger Challenge will integrate with the SUN Movement multi-stakeholder platform.
- Nutrition has been highlighted in the National Comprehensive Development Plan (2011-2030).
- The multi-donor funding mechanism (Three Millennium Development Goal Fund) has been established to have a nationwide impact on improving maternal, newborn and child health.
- The Civil Society Alliance for nutrition launched in 2014 and brings together organisations and the media who are involved in nutrition.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 35.1% |
| Low-birth weight: | 8.6% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 23.6% |
| Under five wasting: | 7.9% |
| Under five overweight: | 2.6% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 30.3% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) for the SUN Movement in Myanmar brings together the national coordinating platforms such as the Central Board for Food and Nutrition (CBFN), National Nutrition Centre (NNC), sub-national nutrition coordination mechanisms and other non-governmental actors (United Nations (UN) agencies, civil society organisations, development partners and the private sector).

The NNC has strengthened engagement and dialogue with other key actors, e.g. Food Drug Administration, the Attorney General Office and Myanmar Nutrition Technical Network (MNTN).

The Myanmar National Committee on Food and Nutrition Security (NCFNS) has been recently established by the President as the country strives to eradicate hunger and malnutrition. The new architecture of NCFNS presents an

opportunity for sustained impact of the MSP by integrating and elevating ongoing initiatives in the country.

The UN Network is chaired by UNICEF and is working towards strengthening UN coherence on nutrition. Plans are underway for a UN REACH partnership with the Government in 2015.

The United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) is the nominated donor convenor and along with other key donors, are part of multi-donor funding mechanisms. **There is bilateral engagement with the private sector and plans with the government to launch the Myanmar SUN Business Network in 2015.** The Civil Society Alliance (CSA) was launched in early 2014 and has steadily increased membership with local organisations and have increased media engagement in nutrition.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation



The National Plan of Action on Food and Nutrition (NPAFN) (2011-2015) has been reviewed by the NCFNS to inform the development of a new multi-sectoral national plan. The new National Social Protection Strategy Plan endorsed by the President prioritises nutrition and includes provision for women and children. Nutrition is also emphasised in the National Comprehensive Development Plan (NDCP 2011-2030) and the National

Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (NSPAW 2013 - 2022). The Order of Marketing of Formulated Food for Infants and Young Children under the National Food Law has been endorsed and since March 2014, maternity leave has been extended up to six months for working mothers in public sector. In addition, if both the parents are government employees, there is also provision for 2 weeks of paternity leave.



The Secretariat of NCFNS with several line Ministries (National Planning and Economic Development; Agriculture and Irrigation; Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development; and Health) have recently developed the new multi-sectoral Myanmar National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition Security (MNAFNS) with a 10-year vision. The MNAFNS is the agreed Common Results Framework (CRF) for nutrition with a monitoring and evaluation framework and an agreed set of key indicators.

The nutrition indicators identified by the MNAFNS have been integrated into Myanmar Health Information System (HMIS) and early warning systems, but data accuracy and availability needs to be strengthened.

At the decentralised level, the Integrated Plan of Nutrition brings together local partners working in key sectors of health, agriculture, water sanitation, and social protection, to align actions around common nutrition sensitive targets.



The NPAFN has been costed but due to delays, the data was used to support the development of the new MNAFNS. Although, there is no formal financial tracking mechanism in place for nutrition, planning tools are being used by the Government to identify resource needs for scaling up. The establishment of a formal mechanism for partners and stakeholders to report and share their contributions and spending for scaling-up nutrition is being considered by the NCFNS.

National budget allocation for nutrition supplies and health infrastructure have increased significantly in the past year. External funding is aligning to fill gaps from the government.

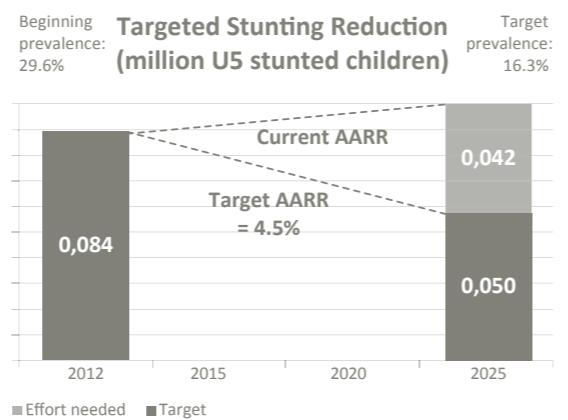
Multi-donor funding mechanisms include the Three Millennium Development Goal Fund (3MDG Fund) and the Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT). **The Ministry of Health is now on the board of the 3MDG Fund as a step towards coordinated action.**



Namibia
Joined: September 2011

Highlights

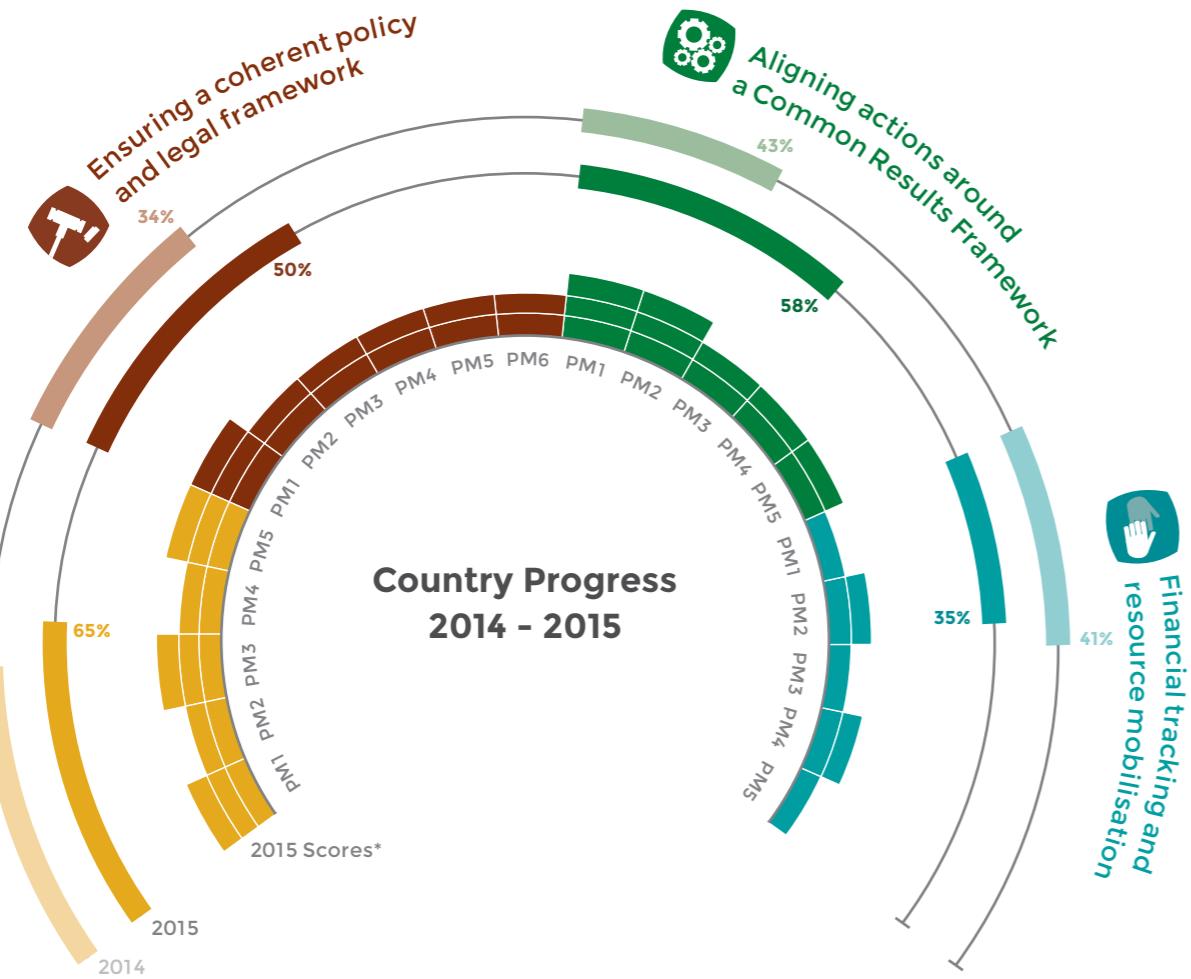
- The Multi-sectoral Nutrition Implementation Plan, Results framework serves as the costed Common Results Framework for Nutrition National Plan for Namibia.
- A Dashboard of Indicators that uses a traffic light indicators approach – green, yellow and red, is used to present the progress of key sectors' contributions to nutrition.
- The Rt. Honorable Prime Minister Nahas Angula is chair of the Namibian Alliance for Improved Nutrition and is also a member of the SUN Movement Lead Group and an active Nutrition Champion.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 23.1% |
| Low-birth weight: | 13.0% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 48.5% |
| Under five wasting: | 7.1% |
| Under five overweight: | 4.1% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 32.7% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

Bringing people together into a shared space for action



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The Namibian Alliance for Improved Nutrition (NAFIN) is the multi-sector, multi-stakeholder platform convened under the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). It includes 10 ministries, development partners, civil society organisations (CSOs), the private sector and academia. The global non-profit organisation Synergos is the Secretariat of NAFIN. Specialised task forces and working groups have been created and are accountable to NAFIN. **Plans are underway to establish a forum under NAFIN for Permanent Secretaries with participation from line ministries. NAFIN also aims to pilot regional coordination forums in order to better reach the community level.**

United Nations (UN) agencies are well represented with the participation of the United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the World Food

Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

The Health Development Partners Group (HDPG) is the Namibian Donor Network and UN agencies (WHO, UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United States Agency for International Development, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), European Union, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and the Spanish Cooperation. The Namibia Non-Government Organisations Forum (NANGOF) Trust forms the umbrella for civil society engagement. Businesses Pukwitz Foundation, Namib Mills and Namibia Diaries are fully engaged in the Food Fortification Technical Working Group chaired by the Namibian Agronomic Board.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework



Namibia has a National Food and Nutrition Policy (1995) and a National Strategic Plan for Nutrition (2010). In addition, there are a variety of nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies including:

- Infant and Young Child Feeding
- Micronutrient Deficiency Control
- Acute Malnutrition Management
- Nutrition Management for people living with HIV/AIDS, and
- Non-communicable Diet-related Diseases.

Several ministries are revising their policies and legal frameworks to incorporate more nutrition indicators. NAFIN plans are incorporated in National Development Plan 4 (NDP4). The national legislation is nutrition sensitive and includes salt iodisation, water management and social protection. The Social Security Act (2004) provides maternity

leave benefits and sets up distribution schemes that allow for better access to nutrition for the most disadvantaged. Maternity protection law provides for 12 weeks of maternity leave. A Civic Organization Partnership Policy (2005) aims to create a working partnership, setting the basis for multi-stakeholder development planning.

The Public and Environmental Health Act (2015) has a provision on food safety, and infant and young child feeding. It serves as the platform for development of regulations for the international code of marketing of breastmilk substitutes.

The Scaling Up Nutrition Country Implementation Plan (SUNCIP) was launched together with the Child Survival Strategy (CSS) under the umbrella of "A Promise Renewed" in September 2014.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework



The Multi-sectoral Nutrition Implementation Plan, Results Framework and Dashboard of Indicators serves as the costed Common Results Framework (CRF) for Nutrition National Plan for Namibia. All national development plans targeting nutrition by key ministries are aligned and reflected in the CRF. The Dashboard of Indicators helps decision makers view the status of key sectors' contributions to nutrition in Namibia.

The implementation of the CRF is monitored by NAFIN with the support of a number of sub-groups such as Maternal Infant Young Child Nutrition, food fortification and food security groups and the malnutrition taskforce.

Progress is documented individually by line ministries, UN agencies, donors and civil society. A system for joint reporting on a regular basis is yet to be made available although a good security monitoring system has already been established.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation



The resources allocated for NAFIN from the Ministry of Finance is N\$300,000 per year (US\$30,000) annually and has increased from the past years.

The costed CRF is captured in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework budget of the government and is expected to support resource alignment by sectors and external stakeholders. There is agreement about the limited financial resources available and its allocation to nutrition

between government and partners, but the amount of funds available has not been agreed upon.

The financial system of the Government of Namibia does not allow for a nutrition specific budget line, although, nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities are funded through other budget lines. A decline in external funding has created an increase in the financial gap for nutrition interventions in Namibia.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action



Joined: May 2011

Highlights

- Nepal has established a Media Network, which includes trained journalists. It has been set up to scale up engagement throughout the country.
- It is expected that the Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP) monitoring and evaluation process at district and national level will be initiated towards the end of 2015.
- The MSNP was launched in 2013 in six selected districts and will be expanded to 15 others in the future. Multi-sectoral plans at district level have been established and district level coordination committees have been set up to monitor the implementation. Training courses have been conducted in the MSNP pilot districts in 2014 and 2015.

Looking back: Progress reported through the 2014 Self-Assessment Exercise

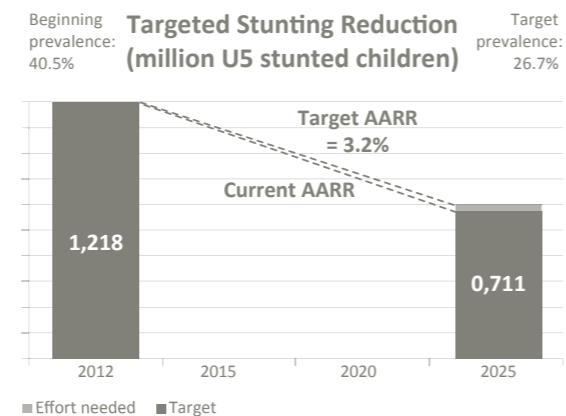
39%
 Bringing people together into a shared space for action

52%
 Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

42% Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

61%
 Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

2014



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 40.5% |
| Low-birth weight: | 12.4% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 69.6% |
| Under five wasting: | 11.2% |
| Under five overweight: | 1.5% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 36.1% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



In Nepal, the High Level Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committee (HLNSSC) provides the strategic guidance to the National Nutrition and Food Security Coordination Committee (NNFSC) which is the multi-stakeholder platform. The National Nutrition and Food Security Secretariat (NNFSS) was established in 2013 to provide technical support to the NNFSC.

The HLNSSC is chaired by the National Planning Commission (NPC) and includes representatives from relevant line ministries including Health, Agriculture, Education and Women, Children and Social Welfare. **The Ministry of Information and Communication is the most recent to join.**

The NNFSS is yet to be fully institutionalised, however, meetings among the multi-stakeholder groups are being held regularly and have resulted in substantial achievements. This includes Nepal's Common Results Framework (CRF) for nutrition, the Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (2013-2017) (MSNP) and the production of the Joint Multi-sector Advocacy & Communication Strategy.



The MSNP was developed in close collaboration with development partners and defines the roles and responsibilities of various Ministries as well as the National Planning Commission (NPC) for the implementation of nutrition interventions. The MSNP is complemented by plans such as the health sector's National Nutrition Policy and Strategy (2004/8) and the agriculture sector's upcoming Food and Nutrition Security Plan (FNSP) as part of the Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS).



The MSNP is the CRF by which stakeholders are aligning their strategic objectives interventions behind.

A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework for the MSNP has been completed in consultation with line ministries. The revised M&E Framework has been officially endorsed and guidelines and training materials are in the final stage of development. It is expected that the MSNP M&E process at district and national level will be initiated towards the end of 2015.



The MSNP has been costed and technical experts have been assisting the Ministry of Finance and the NPC with analysis of the costed plan and proposals for financial tracking and joint fund management modalities. **The NPC has supported the development of costed multi-sectoral**

In addition to the coordinating structures, an academic platform and three multi-sectoral working groups (Capacity Development, Advocacy and Communication, Monitoring & Evaluation and Management Information System) have been established, in which United Nations (UN) agencies, donors, civil society groups and government officials are engaged.

A Media Network, which includes trained journalists, has been set up to scale up engagement throughout the country.

The Civil Society Alliance for Nutrition Nepal (CSANN) was created in 2014 and a private sector platform is being planned.

The earthquakes in 2015 have caused widespread damage across the country. With the support of the international community, Nepal is recovering although the situation remains fragile. This has also impacted progress towards their scaling up nutrition efforts.

Nepal has developed strategies and plans to address the problem of food insecurity, by promoting nutrition. Social protection schemes in the country are contributing to provide sufficient food and nutritious diet to the poor and socially excluded groups.

The MSNP was launched in 2013 in six selected districts and will be expanded to 15 others in the future. Multi-sectoral plans at district level have been established and district level coordination committees have been set up to monitor the implementation. **Training courses have been conducted in the MSNP pilot districts in 2014 and 2015. A WASH Master Plan was developed and completed in 2014.**

plans in districts. Following district level reviews of the district plans, additional allocation of funds from the government to districts was made and is expected to expand further.



Joined: February 2011

Highlights

- The multi-sectoral coordination mechanism at the national level is decentralised at regional and local levels. The roadmap for aligning the sectors and the “community convergence” approach, which advocates a holistic approach for reducing the vulnerability of local populations, have yielded convincing results in terms of the harmonisation and coherence of actions carried out by stakeholders.
- Civil society has organised itself to campaign for nutrition: the All United for Nutrition group (TUN) is very active and three networks for female journalists, members of parliament and research and academic entities have been established.

Looking back: Progress reported through the 2014 Self-Assessment Exercise

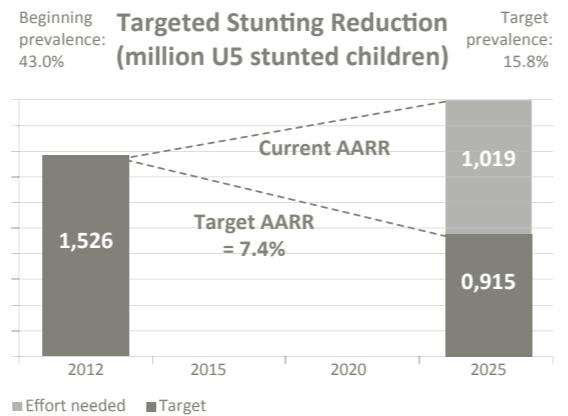
51%
Bringing people together into
a shared space for action

46%
Ensuring a coherent policy
and legal framework

21%
Aligning actions
around a Common Results
Framework

37%
Financial tracking and
resource mobilisation

2014



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 43.0% |
| Low-birth weight: | 12.0% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 23.3% |
| Under five wasting: | 18.7% |
| Under five overweight: | 3.0% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 46.7% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder committee of the Strategic Nutrition Programme (MCSP 4), with the Ministry of Public Health as the president, is the SUN platform placed under the management of the interministerial guidance committee of the 3N Initiative (Niger feeds Niger), chaired by the country's President. MCSP 4 is supported by the secretariat. These coordination mechanisms are decentralised at the regional and local levels.

Some progress has been made with the organisation of the 3N initiative steering committee, bringing together all stakeholders. During the meeting, directives were drafted to integrate nutrition activities into other sectors.

Advocacy activities were carried out by the All United for Nutrition (TUN) collective including workshops and advocacy meetings to scale up nutrition. A network of female journalists has also been set up.

The REACH initiative is involved in coordinating the United Nations network and training all the participants for their roles and responsibilities for scaling up nutrition.

Civil society engages on the multi-stakeholder platform.

There is no network for private sector nutrition specialists but it is under development. These sectors are, however, organised between themselves and within the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the private sector has made a commitment with the Alliance for food fortification.

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

There is a network of research and academic bodies which includes all nutrition researchers and educators. This has a representative in the SUN platform. This network's terms of reference are still being defined, as well as the establishment of a formal cooperation framework between nutrition scientists and professionals.

The European Union is the designated coordinator of the donors.



The national nutritional security policy (PNSN), with a multi-sectoral scope, is being developed. It will also have a multi-sectoral plan with budget resources.

Updated policies are in force in key sectors. The decree on the regulation of the marketing of breast-milk substitutes has been revised.

An agreement between four ministries, setting out the production, marketing and imports of salt for salt iodisation has been adopted by the Government. There have been efforts to Raise awareness about and disseminate this decree in regions to both consumers and producers.

A strategy for advocacy, communication and social mobilisation (ACSM) was developed and harmonised with the national nutrition plan.



The multi-sectoral implementation strategic plan of the National Nutritional Security Policy will be finalised and adopted.

The roadmap for aligning the sectors and the “community convergence” approach, which advocates a holistic approach for reducing the vulnerability of the people in a given zone have yielded convincing results in terms of the harmonisation and coherence of actions carried out by the stakeholders.

Niger is continuing to carry out the 3N initiative through its action plan for the period 2012-2015, which encompasses various harmonised programmes to strengthen the agricultural sector while also boosting resilience during food crises and the improvement of the population's nutritional situation.

Activities on the ground are supervised at every level. Follow-up tools are available and a system is in place to monitor results. REACH helps the government to collect data and perform monitoring and evaluation.



Once it has been finalised, the multi-sectoral plan should be costed, the size of the state's commitments ascertained and funds mobilised in parallel. There is a plan to establish a commission to monitor the nutrition commitments.

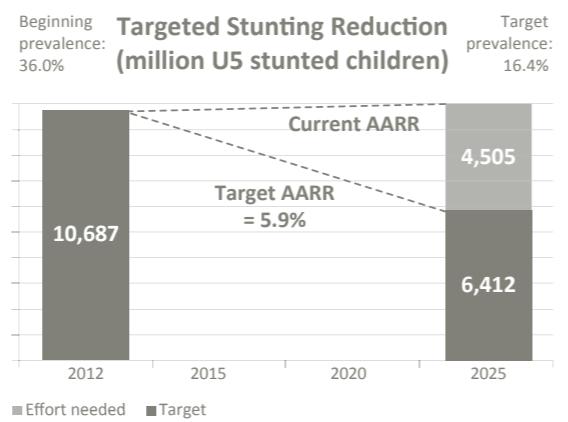
The government has established a budget line for purchasing therapeutic supplies in 2012 and a budget line to support vitamin A supplements for children of between 6 and 59 months and for deworming in 2014. The first line increased from 500 million FCFA in 2013 to 537 million FCFA in 2014.



Nigeria
Joined: November 2011

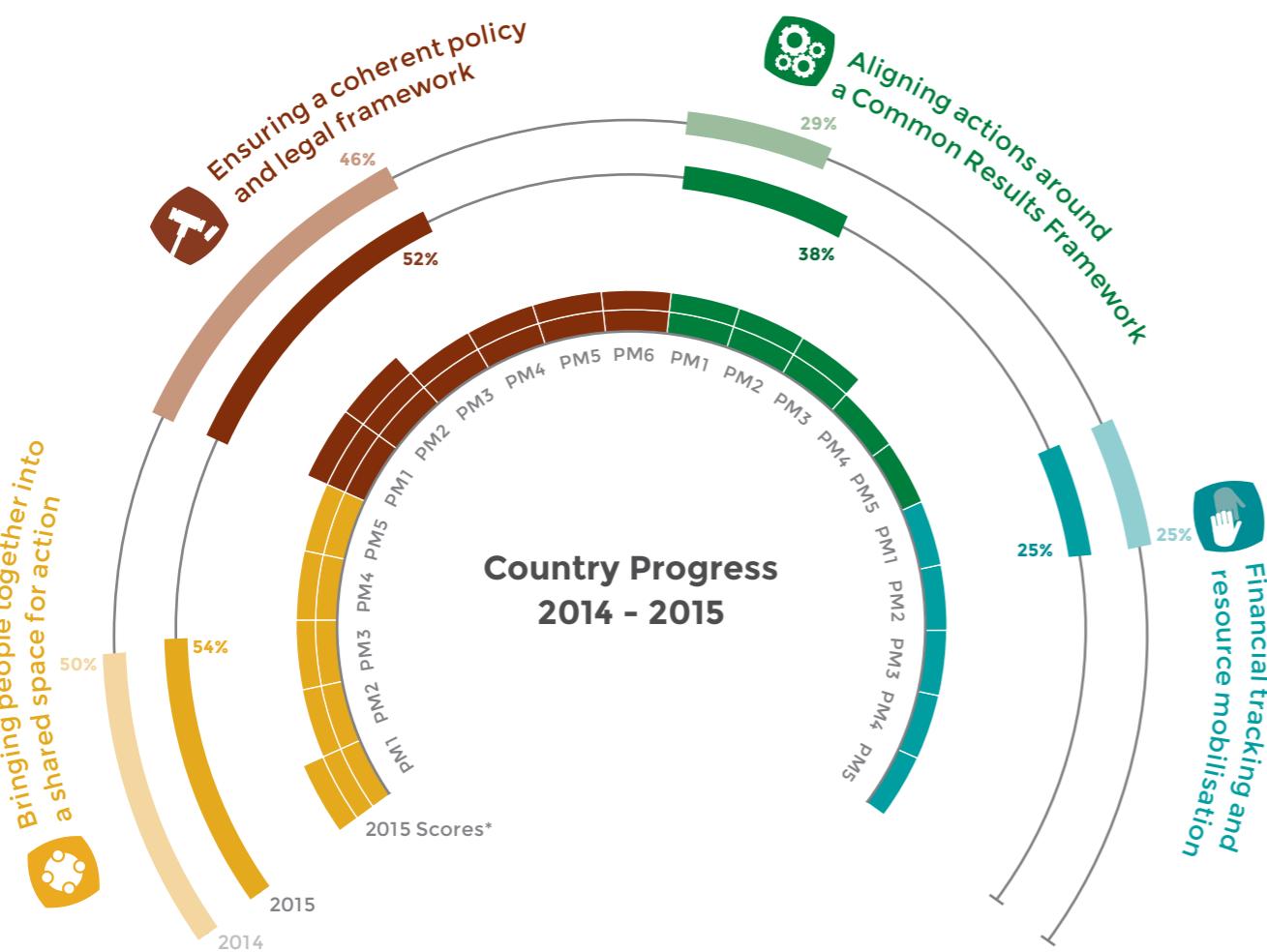
Highlights

- An SUN Business Network coordinator is in place to liaise with the government and other networks for effective and sustainable establishment of public private partnerships and business models to improve nutrition.
- Fortification of wheat flour, maize flour and vegetable oil is mandated by law and Universal Salt Iodisation certification has been achieved.
- The National Plan of Action on Food and Nutrition with its comprehensive indicators and monitoring and evaluation framework is their costed Common Results Framework.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 36.4% |
| Low-birth weight: | 8.1% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 17.4% |
| Under five wasting: | 18.1% |
| Under five overweight: | 4.9% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 48.5% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



In Nigeria, the Nutrition Partners Forum is chaired by the Head of the Department of Family Health. It is the multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder platform that engages several line ministries including Health, Education, Agriculture, Women Affairs, Finance, Information, Science & Technology, Water Resources and the National Planning Commission. External stakeholder groups are also engaged with representatives in the forum from the private sector, national and international non-governmental organisations, United Nations (UN) agencies, donors, academia and the media.

The Nutrition Division in the Federal Ministry of Health is the national convening body that coordinates implementation of nutrition related programmes and is responsible for scaling up nutrition.

The National Committee on Food and Nutrition, convened by the National Planning Commission, is currently in the process of being renewed and strengthened.

There is a UN coordinating mechanism in place that brings together the UN agencies. A Donor Network exists with the Department for International Development and UNICEF as Donor Convenors. The Civil Society (for) Scaling Up Nutrition in Nigeria (CS-SUNN) is an alliance that mobilises civil society organisations to achieve reductions in malnutrition through advocacy, policy support, resource mobilisation, public awareness, program, budget and implementation tracking, and campaigns. **The SUN Business Network is broadening to include more business partners from different sectors including food, agriculture, telecommunication and banking and engages with small and medium-size enterprises. A SUN Business Network Coordinator who liaises with the Government and other networks has been appointed.**

- Infant and Young Child Feeding Policy
- National Agriculture Policy and Implementation Framework for Food Security
- National Policy on Education
- National School Health Policy
- Social Development Policy
- Rural Development Policy
- Women in Development Policy
- National Strategic Health Development Plan; and
- Mass Communication Policy.

A comprehensive legislation is in place for the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes. Fortification of wheat flour, maize flour and vegetable oil is mandated by law and Universal Salt Iodisation certification was achieved in 2005.

UN actions are mainstreamed through the UN Development Assistance Framework and the Donor Network have a coordination plans to facilitate coherent activities.



The National Plan of Action on Food and Nutrition (NPAN), was adopted in 2014 by the National Committee on Food and Nutrition to translate the goals, objectives, and strategies articulated in the NPFN into implementable activities and projects.

The National Food and Nutrition Policy (NFNP) which launched in 2002, has been updated and submitted to the Federal Executive Council for approval.

Actions that help to improve food and nutrition security have been integrated into the National Strategic Action Plan (2012) for the implementation of the Great Green Wall Programme. The programme is being implemented with the support of the African Union Commission and focuses on the restoration of ecosystems to improve livelihoods.

National Ministerial guidelines support the mainstreaming of nutrition in sectoral policies. Several policies and strategies relevant to nutrition include:



The NPAN is the national Common Results Framework (CRF) by which all supporting stakeholders in Nigeria are aligning behind. The plan includes a monitoring and evaluation framework.

When the updated NFNP is ready for dissemination, stakeholders will be able to further align behind the NPAN. The current NFNP is being tracked and this will continue

once it has been upgraded. There are plans to develop a system for regular tracking and reporting to the multi-stakeholder platform. The availability and utilisation of capacity assessment instruments are not yet in place and capacity building for efficient monitoring and evaluation is required.



The NPAN has been costed by the World Bank. Nigeria has recognised a need to put in place arrangements that allow for further financial assessment of the cost to scale up nutrition.

The mapping of the nutrition allocations within the public budget has allowed better planning of scale up

of interventions. The costed information is also used for advocacy with relevant members of the platform to supporting the required activities and interventions.

An increase of resource allocation to nutrition to fulfil funding gaps is a priority for Nigeria.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

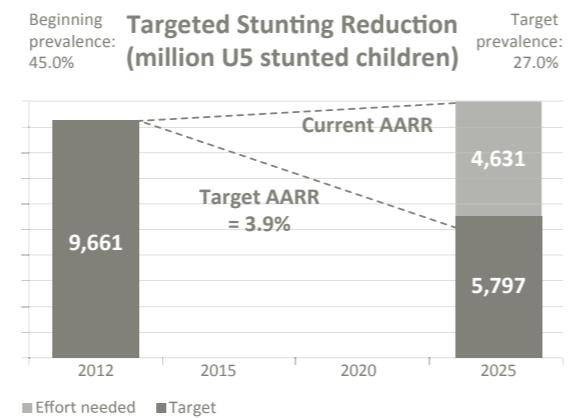
Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Pakistan

Joined: January 2013

Highlights

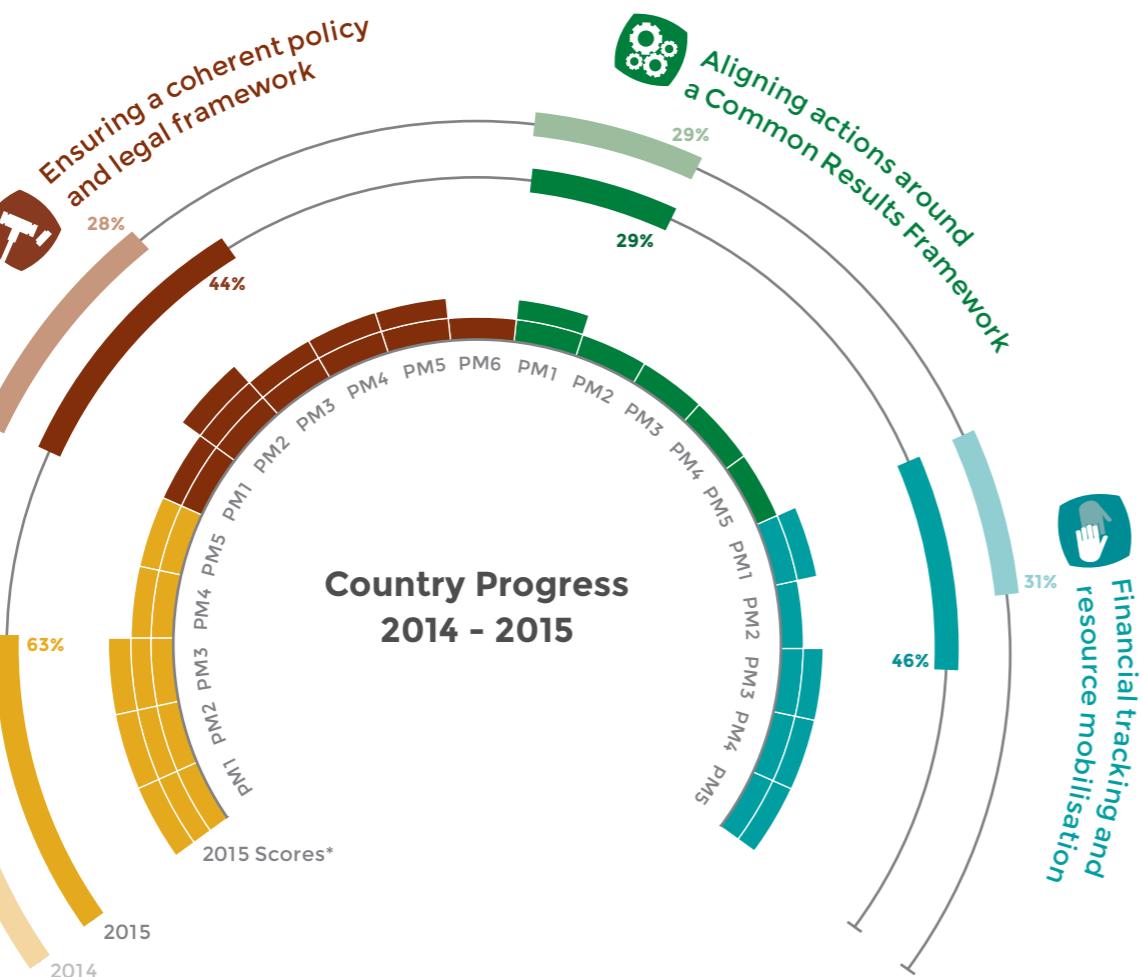
- Decentralisation of SUN will include the establishment of sub-national SUN units. These are planned in provincial Planning & Development Departments and will be established with the support of United Nations agencies and the Micronutrient Initiative.
- The 11th Five Year National Development Plan includes a nutrition component and allocations for nutrition are being made in Public Sector Development Plan's at federal level and Annual Development Plan's at provincial level.
- The mechanism tracks nutrition related allocations for programs at federal and provincial level in public sector budgets. The allocations are reported yearly and are made available online.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 45.0% |
| Low-birth weight: | 25.0% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 37.7% |
| Under five wasting: | 10.5% |
| Under five overweight: | 4.8% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 51.1% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

Bringing people together into a shared space for action



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



Pakistan has made significant progress in moving forward their nutrition agenda. Their multi-stakeholder platform is the high level National Nutrition Committee (NNC) in the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms (M/o PD&R). **A national Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Secretariat has been established with the support of the World Food Programme in M/o PD&R.**

Decentralization of SUN will include the establishment of sub-national SUN units. These are planned in provincial Planning & Development Departments (P&DD) and will be established with the support of United Nations (UN) agencies and the Micronutrient Initiative (MI).

The UN network is proactive in planning and coordination. Each agency has harmonized their efforts under the SUN umbrella.

The Donor Network, engaged with other sectors (non-health sectors and actors) to embed and strengthen nutrition sensitive interventions within all related sectors. Donors have leading advocacy efforts to improve coordination processes.

The Pakistan Scaling Up Nutrition Civil society Alliance (CSA) has approved their 2015 Work Plan and is enhancing their engagement at national and provincial level with stakeholders to promote accountability and carry out advocacy for nutrition.

The SUN Business Network is under establishment with commitments being made by the businesses involved. The National Fortification Alliance (NFA) brings together the fortification sector and actively engages with the NNC. They recently established an NFA Secretariat.

An Academia and Research Network was established in May 2015 and is expected to play envisaged strong role in the development of Pakistan's SUN Movement strategy.



High level political commitment for nutrition can be seen with the recognition of nutrition in the Pakistan Vision 2025 and the pledge to establish a Centre of Excellence for Nutrition at Federal Level.

The 11th Five Year National Development Plan includes a nutrition component and allocations for nutrition are being made in Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) at federal level and Annual Development Plan's (ADPs) at provincial level.

A National Nutrition Policy is under preparation and will be reviewed and finalized in consultation with all relevant stakeholders.

Pakistan went through a devolution process in 2011 and 2012 and various national ministries were devolved to the provincial level. In the post-devolution context, enactment of legal frameworks requires more time and resource although is conducted in a harmonized manner. The establishment of SUN Secretariats at provincial level and the current reformulation of M/o NNSR&C will help to drive progress and implement existing strategies.

At provincial level, the CSA is guided by provincial inter-sectoral nutrition strategies and Pakistan Vision 2025.

The NFA, under the chair of federal minister for NNSR&C, with strong representation from federal ministries including M/o PD&R, provincial departments and stakeholders is working with development partners including UN agencies, GAIN and MI to implement fortification programs.



Common objectives for nutrition are focused on to reduce malnutrition through cost effective interventions. Government has allocated budgets dedicated to nutrition through the PSDP and ADPs, covering key sectors, including health, agriculture, education, water and sanitation and social protection.

The National Nutrition Action Plan (NNAP) will act as Pakistan's Common Results Framework (CRF) and is under preparation in consultation with all provinces and partners.

The Ministry of National Food Security & Research (M/o NFSR) is planning a National Zero Hunger Pilot Program with UN agencies and also working with Harvest Plus, Pakistan for bio-fortification especially bio-fortified variety

of wheat. Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations & Coordination (M/o NNSR&C) through NFA is leading the coordination, policy formulation and development of regulatory framework for large scale food fortification in the country including wheat flour fortification and universal salt iodisation.

At provincial level, Integrated Nutrition Projects (PC-1's) have been approved. Projects are financed jointly through Government's and donors' resources. These PC-1's were approved in line with nutrition policy guidance notes and inter-sectoral strategies. Currently Sindh and Balochistan province PC-1's are health sector specific and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab PC-1's are health reform plans integrated with nutrition.



Pakistan participated in the SUN Movement Budget Analysis Exercise and shared their financial tracking mechanism for nutrition-specific and nutrition sensitive interventions. The mechanism tracks nutrition related allocations for programs at federal and provincial level in public sector budgets. The allocations are reported yearly and are made available online.

Off budget allocation from external sources, including UN agencies, donors and civil society, for nutrition related programs, are proving difficult to track and report.

The next step is to track nutrition related expenditure to ensure accountability of funding of nutrition programs and ensure equitable distribution of resources.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

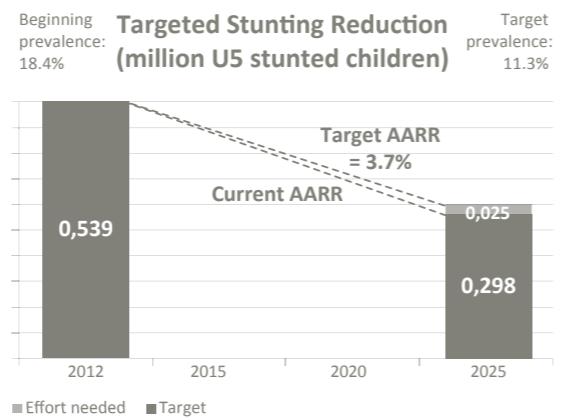
Financial tracking and resource mobilisation



Peru
Joined: November 2010

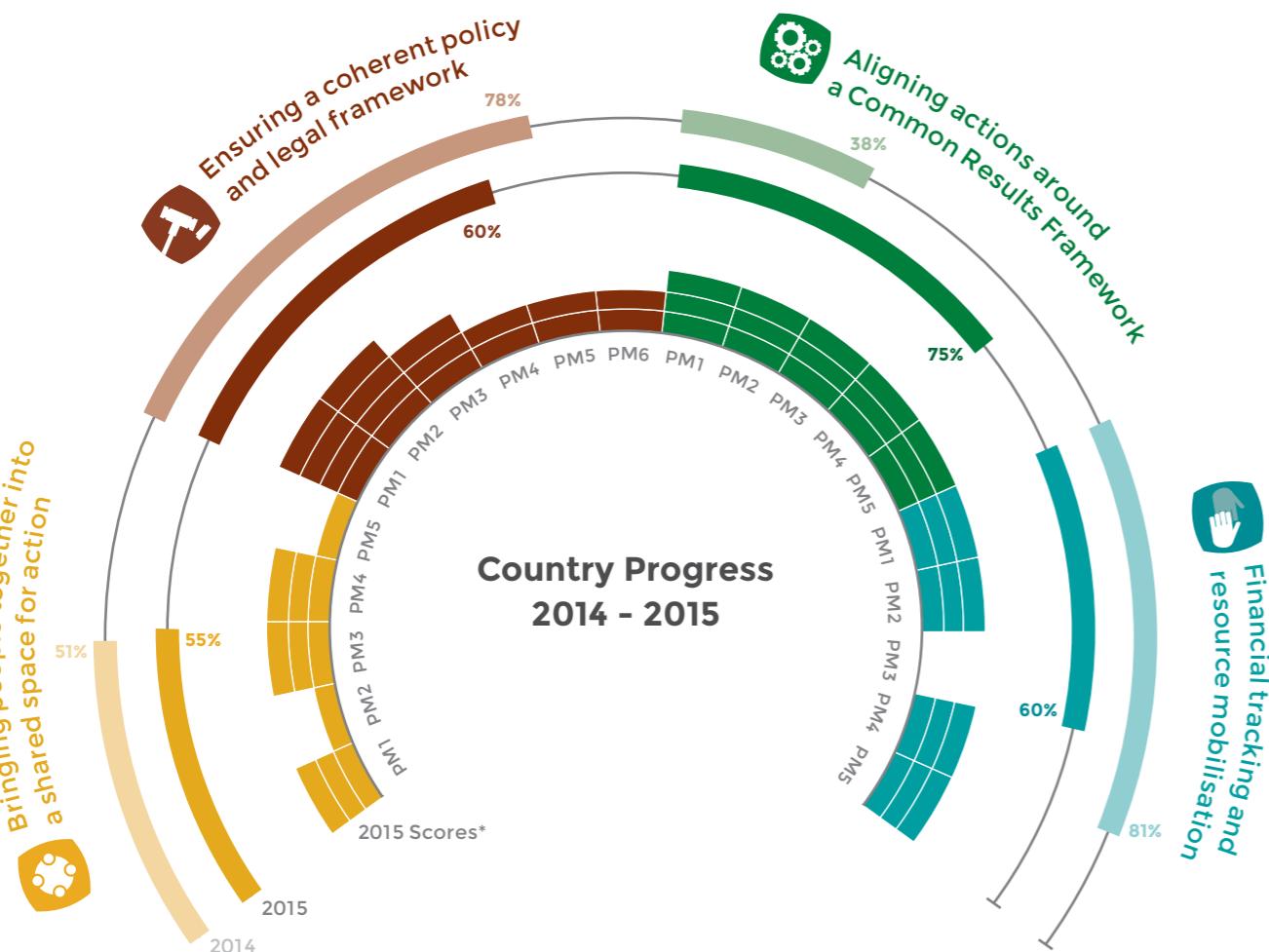
Highlights

- The transparency information has been key to the design of the country's policies and plans. "Easy consulting" is a decentralised public system for following up budgetary programming and implementation. It monitors expenditure and progress towards tangible goals.
- An important aspect of the national budget is defined through the Results-based Budgeting, which establishes management incentives and monitors the performance of indicators to make it easier to identify effective interventions.
- Peru has performance-based incentive mechanism, such as the Incentive Fund for Social Performance and Results Achievement (FED). This has endeavoured to improve regional management processes and incentivize the achievement of coverage goals of services directly linked to the expected results for Early Childhood Development



| | |
|--|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 18.4% |
| Low-birth weight: | 6.9% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 67.6% |
| Under five wasting: | 0.6% |
| Under five overweight: | 7.2% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 18.5% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The Ministry of Social Development and Inclusion (MIDIS) is responsible for the interdepartmental and intersectoral coordination of the National Strategy for Social Development and Inclusion "Inclusion for Growth" (ENDIS), which encourage the coordination of programmes and interventions against undernutrition within two strategic axes: Infant Nutrition and Early Childhood Development.

This coordination promoted by the MIDIS is evidenced by the signing of agreements. The Lamay-Cusco agreement of October 2013 was signed by five sectors (Health, Education,

Housing, Women and Vulnerable groups, Development and Social Inclusion) and decentralised bodies (regional authorities and municipalities) which have set 2016 national targets for the reduction of chronic child undernutrition by 10%, the prevalence of Anaemia by 20%, and the increase of access to early education, water and sanitation by 85%. Peru also have others coordination experiences such as the Initiative against Child Undernutrition, made up by nongovernmental organisations and international organisations, United Nations agencies, donors and the Roundtable for the Fight against Poverty.



Peru's Early Childhood Development National Policy (DIT) follows a causal logic model based on scientific evidence. Among its seven outcomes, the policy includes an outcome related to chronic child undernutrition which is tracked by the Demographic and Family Health Survey and the reports of administrative systems related to the delivery of health and education services. The National Strategy for Social Development and Inclusion "Inclusion for Growth" (ENDIS), and the Early Infancy Development National Policy (DIT) are the main benchmarks for promoting intersectoral coordination focused on children, and also for monitoring progress and achievements.

Nutrition has been included in the following intersectoral strategies and plans:

- Work Strategy on the Amazonian population
- National Plan to Decrease Malnutrition and Anaemia (Ministry of Health)
- National Action Plan for Infants and Adolescents (Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Groups)
- National Food and Nutritional Security Strategy (Multisectoral Food and Nutritional Security Commission)

The policies demonstrate the high level of coherence which it is also expected to achieve more rapidly within the regulatory frameworks.



The National Strategy for Social Development and Inclusion "Inclusion for Growth" (ENDIS), provides the coordination of intersectoral interventions and programmes of each ministry on intersectorally agreed outcomes. In line with this, an Incentive Fund for the Social Performance and Result Achievement (FED) has been established. It has allowed the alignment of regional actions to stimulate the achievement of the DIT's objectives, starting with the improvement of integrated package of services' coverage for pregnant mothers and children under five years and their home environment.

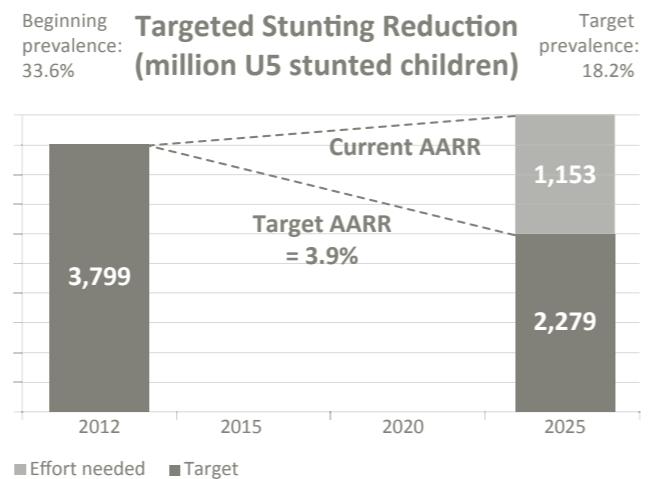
Peru has made progress in articulating donors' actions through initiatives such as the Sector Wide Approach Project, with the World Bank, which aims to deliver prioritized products within the National Articulated Programme for Nutrition.

A consensus on the aims, actions and follow-up mechanisms and the achievements defined for each stakeholder has been reached across all governmental levels (national, regional and local). In this regard, Peru has made a considerable effort to make implementation decentralised and to establish mechanisms which promote harmonisation, such as the municipal incentive plans, FED agreements and budget support agreements.



Peru has the "easy consulting" system of the Ministry of the Economy and Finances, which tracks expenses and tangible goals. The system is transparent and free to access at the following link: <http://apps5.mineco.gob.pe/transparencia/Navegador/default.aspx>.

The country has still not conducted a thorough analysis of the gaps in funding, but has evidence indicating that the budget is insufficient for the nutrition activities. At present, 90% of the budgetary commitments for nutrition are for domestic resources, which has coincided with an increase in State investment in recent years.



| | |
|--|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 30.3% |
| Low-birth weight: | 19.6% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 34.0% |
| Under five wasting: | 7.9% |
| Under five overweight: | 5.0% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 25.4% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

Highlights

- The Philippines has established inter-agency local nutrition committees which are chaired by elected local chief executives and provide the mechanism for multi-sectoral action. Further decentralisation exists at village or barangay level with community-based nutrition volunteer workers called Barangay Nutrition Scholars. These scholars identify families with both over- and undernourished children through regular growth monitoring activities, and assist in the delivery of nutrition related interventions.
- At the local level, a system for monitoring and evaluating nutrition plans has been institutionalised. The system has the ability to recognise local government units that show exemplary performance in nutrition program management.



The Philippines continues to bring people together for a shared view to address both undernutrition and overnutrition in the country. The National Nutrition Council (NNC) is the highest policy-making and coordinating body for nutrition. It is composed of an NNC Governing Board and NNC Secretariat. The NNC Governing Board is a chaired by the Department of Health, and co-chaired by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior and Local Government. The NNC Secretariat serves as the executive arm of the NNC Governing Board. The NNC is supported by an NNC Technical Committee, which is composed of technical representatives from the health and agriculture sectors, local government, academia and civil society organisations. Technical working groups have been organised to look into specific concerns. Priority areas include: salt iodisation, mandatory food fortification, nutrition in emergencies, nutrition surveillance and Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.

A Programme Management Committee for the Sub-outcome on Food and Nutrition Security, under the United Nations (UN) Development Assistance Framework, is co-convened by the NNC Secretariat and the World Food Programme. It includes government and UN agencies



The Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (2011-2016) (PPAN) provides the overall framework for addressing nutritional problems in the country. The plan covers both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive components to achieve targets set for the plan period. It also highlights the importance of focusing on the first 1000 days of life. A mid-term review of the plan identified the need to:

- 1) strengthen the mobilisation of local government units;
- 2) make explicit the specific contributions of key sectors to nutrition improvement; and



A results framework for the PPAN has been drafted and relevant sectors have been consulted and awaits formal endorsement. The framework identifies key actions, including activities and output targets that should be undertaken by each sector, in line with the priorities of the PPAN. In addition, a monitoring and evaluation framework has been drafted to support the PPAN.

At the local level, a system for monitoring and evaluating nutrition plans has been institutionalised. The evaluation

A Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition under the Philippine Development Forum (PDF) is co-convened by the NNC Secretariat and the Food and Agriculture Organization. The PDF is the primary mechanism of the government to facilitate substantive policy dialogue among stakeholders.

Non-government organisations in the Philippines have formed the coalition The Philippine Coalition of Advocates in Nutrition. The coalition is represented in the formal government structure for policy formulation and coordination.

At the local level, inter-agency local nutrition committees are chaired by elected local chief executives. These committees, provide the mechanism for multi-sectoral action to address local nutrition problems. Further decentralisation exists at the village or barangay level with community-based nutrition volunteer workers called Barangay Nutrition Scholars. These scholars identify families with malnourished (both over- and undernourished) children through regular growth monitoring activities, and assist in the delivery of nutrition and related interventions.

3) intensify and systematize the promotion of complementary feeding, management of acute malnutrition, behavior-change communication, and advocacy.

The Department of Health has begun to formulate its Strategic Plan on Nutrition (2015-2025) to ensure coordinated strategic action among its different programs and operating units.

At the local level, local nutrition committees formulate three-year local nutrition action plans as a component of the local development plan.

covers aspects of efficiency (the extent to which physical targets were achieved) and effectiveness (in terms of changes to child nutritional status). The system has the ability to recognise local government units that show exemplary performance in nutrition program management. This has enabled the development of an awards system which has become an inspiration for local government units to also improve their respective nutrition programs.



Tracking financial investments for the PPAN is a gap that has to be addressed. Nonetheless, mobilising resources for nutrition is a continuing action that taps into resources of the national and local governments, non-government organisations, and relevant UN agencies.

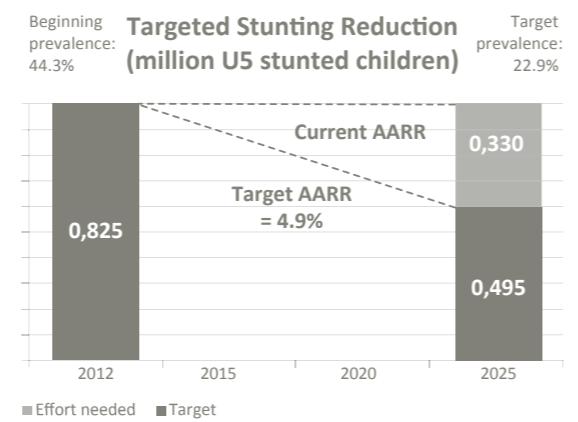
"Clear" investments for nutrition are evident in the national budgets of the NNC, the Departments of Health, Education, Science and Technology, Social Welfare and Development and some local government units. Alignment of these investments with the PPAN is a priority for the Philippines.



Joined: December 2011

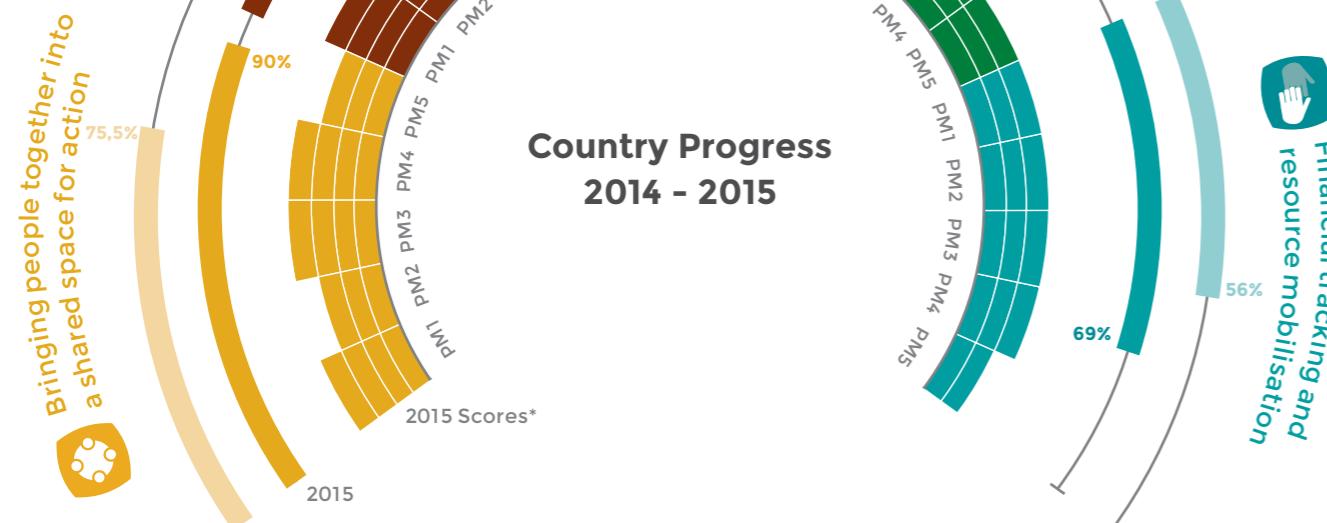
Highlights

- Rwanda's National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan (2013-2018) includes both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive approaches to address under-nutrition. Policies are in place in key sectors that have an impact on nutritional outcomes including agriculture, poverty reduction and development, health, education and social protection.
- Rwanda has adopted a decentralised approach to combat nutrition, the District Plan to Eliminate Malnutrition (DPEM), Joint Action Development Forum at district level and Joint Action Plan to Eliminate Malnutrition have been developed.
- Thirty districts have developed and updated their DPEMs and their implementation is monitored with "Devinfo" software.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 37.9% |
| Low-birth weight: | 6.2% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 87.3% |
| Under five wasting: | 2.2% |
| Under five overweight: | 7.7% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 17.4% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



In Rwanda, several multi-stakeholder platforms have also been set up at central and local level to scale up nutrition.

The Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee is the highest-level convening body under the leadership of the Minister of Health and co-chaired by the Minister of Finance and the United Nations (UN) Resident Coordinator. The committee brings government and development partners together.

Staff from the ministries of health, agriculture & animal resources and local governments co-chair the Social Cluster Food and Nutrition Steering Committee (SCF&NSC). Together, they coordinate and implement the National Food and Nutrition Policy (NFPNP) and the National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan (NFNSP) with the support of the ministries of education, gender & family promotion, disaster management & refugees, and public service & labour.

The National Food and Nutrition Technical Working Group (NF&NTWG) was set up in 2013 and is Rwanda's multi-sectoral nutrition coordination platform. The NF&NTWG includes representation from the SCF&NSC, donors, UN agencies, civil society, academia and the private sector. UN REACH is working as the convener for the UN Network and the Donor Network is convened by the European Union (EU). The Civil Society Alliance was established in 2014 and academia is engaged through the NF&NTWG. The private sector has established the National Food Fortification Alliance under the auspices of the NF&NTWG within the Ministry of Health.

At the local level, multi-sectoral nutrition committees are composed of mayors, district directors of health, nutritionists, agronomists and social protection, veterinary, and hygiene & sanitation officers.



The Rwanda National Food and Nutrition Policy (NFPNP) includes both nutrition specific and sensitive approaches to address under-nutrition.

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

Two examples where nutrition has been well integrated as sub-programs, is in the Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture in Rwanda Phase III, and the Health Sector Strategic Plan III. Nutrition programs are decentralised through District Action Plans to Eliminate Malnutrition (DPEM) and Joint Action Development Forum District Levels (JADF).



Under the NFPNP (2013-2018), Rwanda has engaged seven key social cluster ministries to update the "Joint Action Plan to Eliminate Malnutrition" which will be the Common Results Framework for implementation. In order to harmonise the reporting system to monitor the progress on NFNSP, a web-based national nutrition dashboard will be created.

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

All 30 districts have updated their DPEM and their implementation is monitored through "Devinfo" software. The Joint Action Plan to Eliminate Malnutrition is multi-sectoral and includes nutrition sensitive and specific actions.



The comprehensive Joint Action Plan to Fight Malnutrition is costed on an annual basis.

The Ministry of Agriculture has developed a costed Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture in Rwanda Phase III (2013-2018) and Rwanda has established a resource tracking system. Monthly financial reports are sent to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), including financial report on nutrition-specific interventions.

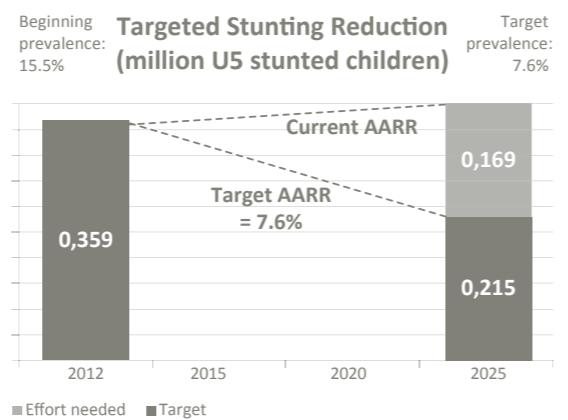
The Government's financial contribution has been clearly identified. The Government has signed a memorandum of understanding with the EU to provide USD 30 million for nutrition until 2016. Various partners are leveraging funds from donors both in country and outside. It is estimated that Rwanda will receive up to USD 12 million per year for nutrition until 2016.



Joined: June 2011

Highlights

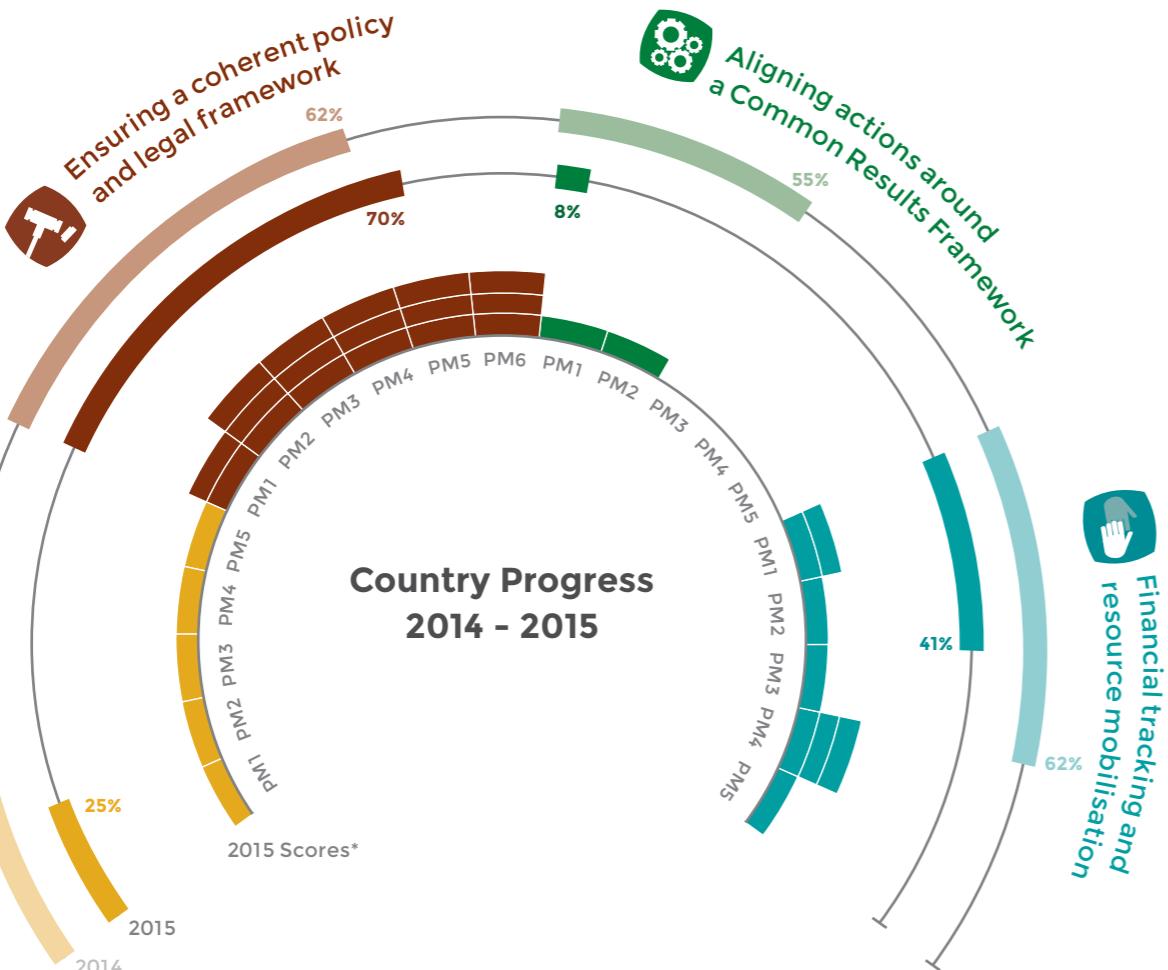
- The Civil Society Platform is very active. Organisational and governance models are being developed for the platform. Establishment of local committees for monitoring the SUN process at the regional level.
- The government's five year commitment has effectively mobilised resources for nutrition. A civil society advocacy plan has been developed for the mobilisation of additional resources.
- Since the revision of the nutrition policy and the inclusion of nutrition in the Emerging Senegal Programme, a comprehensive reference framework for Senegal's policies and strategies 2014-2018, the legal framework in Senegal has been particularly promising.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 19.2% |
| Low-birth weight: | 15.9% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 37.5% |
| Under five wasting: | 8.9% |
| Under five overweight: | 1.5% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 57.5% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

Bringing people together into a shared space for action



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The Fight Against Malnutrition Unit (CLM) attached to the Prime Minister's office coordinates the activities of the multi-sectoral platform. This **multi-sectoral** platform is operational and must be strengthened by increasing its size and bringing stakeholders together on various themes at periodic meetings.

The donor/United Nations System platform is operational, with meetings being held every two months. It is working to sustain the membership and dynamism of certain members. The new Senegal Reproductive, Educative and Community Health (REACH) initiative is working at mapping stakeholders on the ground to improve the synergy of actions and precisely identify needs.

The Civil Society platform has progressed structurally, thanks to the support of the World Food Programme (WFP). An organisational model and a draft governance text are being drawn up for the platform. SUN process monitoring local committees have been installed at a regional level (14 committees for the 14 regions of Senegal).

The university platform and the private sector platform are currently being set up, with the support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Canadian Cooperation Support Bureau (BACDI).



The legislative framework in Senegal is particularly favourable. The nutrition policy has been revised and nutrition has been taken into account in the Emerging Senegal Plan, the overarching reference framework for the policies and strategies of Senegal for 2014-2018.

The process of revising the nutrition policy has begun under the leadership of the CLM. Senegal is currently reviewing its guidance document for nutrition development, which

dates from 2001. Senegal has a national policy on food for infants and young children (ANJE) and has enacted the International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes into its legislation. The ANJE strategy has been validated, as has the strategic plan for enriching foods.

A **situational analysis is planned of nutrition and food security policies and programmes, with a view to creating the Civil Society Platform advocacy plan.**



The Common Results Framework (CCR) will be derived from the nutrition sector strategic plan that is to follow revision of the nutrition policy. The complementary nature of the interventions of the various sectors does however offer an opportunity for its short-term implementation.

Donors and Partners share the government's vision, supporting the CLM and key ministries, as well as the government's malnutrition and food insecurity response plan.

The Civil Society Platform includes an associative project whose objectives and strategic guidelines are aligned with national priorities.

A monitoring and evaluation mechanism will also be set up to monitor the implementation of nutrition policy.



In 2011, the government undertook to increase nutrition funding year-on-year, to reach 2.8 billion CFA francs per year in 2015. **Mobilisation of resources for specifically nutrition-related activities was satisfactory with regard to this commitment. Monitoring the resources mobilised has improved visibility now that the Ministry of Finance is decisively implicated in the process. However, the needs of all sectors still remain to be precisely identified.**

The donors/United Nations System platform has provided technical and financial support for the implementation

of the REACH and Global Alliance for Resilience (AGIR) initiatives in Senegal. It will also provide technical and financial support for the creation of the National Nutrition Policy. However, the absence of a CCR is preventing any real progress being made with process 4.

An advocacy plan to bring the State, local authorities, partners, civil society, etc., to allocate more financial resources to the nutrition and food security sectors is currently being developed under the civil society pilot project.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

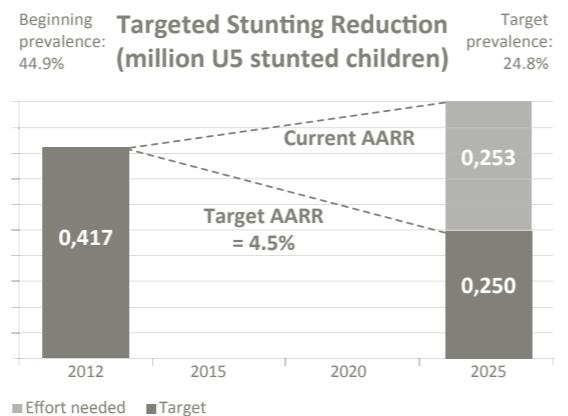
Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Sierra Leone

Joined: January 2012

Highlights

- Sierra Leone has made nutrition a priority in their flagship five-year Poverty Reduction Strategic Plan – the “Agenda for Prosperity”.
- In collaboration with District Coordination Bodies and the media, civil society is strengthening and coordinating food and nutrition messages.
- Parliamentary Oversight Committees on Health, Agriculture, Gender, and Education are supporting Parliamentary Committees in accelerating the enactment of pro-food and nutrition legislation and ensuring all development programmes, strategies and policies impact the nutritional status of women and children positively.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 37.9% |
| Low-birth weight: | 7.1% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 32.0% |
| Under five wasting: | 9.4% |
| Under five overweight: | 8.9% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 45.2% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year

The Ebola epidemic is having a dire effect on key development areas (Agriculture, Education, Trade, Transport and Health) and the SUN Secretariat, housed in the office of the Vice President, is fully aware of the difficult challenges to tackle food insecurity and high disease burden, especially among the vulnerable sectors of society. Sierra Leone has called upon all stakeholders from the Civil Society Platform (CSP), the private sector, donors and the United Nations (UN) family (that meets regularly) to partner with the government to support the scaling-up nutrition (SUN) programme and enable the SUN Secretariat to develop and support districts food and nutrition multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms. The CSP is made up of

national and international non-governmental organisations and community based groups working in various fields, including farmers, fishers, human rights defenders, women's groups, youth associations, research entities, consumer groups, trade unions that come together as a powerful voice calling for action and investment in nutrition. The CSP is collaborating with the media to strengthen and coordinate food and nutrition messages.

To ensure full political support to the SUN programme, the political Executive is well informed and fully understands the need to include nutrition in the country's development political agenda. **With support of the parliamentary committees (Health, Agriculture, Gender, and Education), parliament is accelerating the enactment of pro-nutrition legislation. Parliamentary committees are also demanding clarification on nutritional outcomes of children under five and women in child bearing age for all development policies, programmes and strategies passing through parliament.** Parliamentarians are ensuring there is increased community participation and understanding of nutrition issues, and the sustainability of programmes.

Sierra Leone has made nutrition a priority in its five-year Poverty Reduction Strategic Plan—the “Agenda for Prosperity”. **The National Food and Nutrition Policy was validated and launched in June 2015.** Other nutrition-specific policies (on infant and young child malnutrition, acute malnutrition and micronutrient supplementation) and nutrition-sensitive policies covering key sectors like agriculture and food security, poverty reduction and development, and public health exist but need to be operationalised. UN agencies have integrated nutrition into their country development programmes, plans and the UN Development Action Framework (UNDAF) and are bringing technical support to finalise legislation that support the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes.

The National Food and Nutrition Implementation Plan (NFNIP) is the common results framework. It has been reviewed, validated and was launched in July 2015 by the Vice President. The NFNIP and budget has been developed by stakeholders across multiple sectors to translate the goals, objectives and strategies articulated in the draft National Food and Nutrition policy into implementable priority areas and activities. Programmes

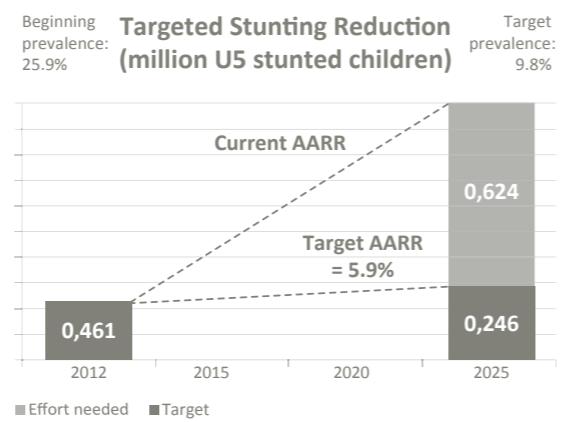
are aligned around priority areas with the involvement of relevant line ministries, local government and external stakeholder groups. Nine ministerial Focal Persons have been identified to support the implementation of scaled-up interventions and services and there is a need to develop a joint monitoring tool based on outcome indicators. Development of the tool has been postponed due to the Ebola outbreak.

The Government is paying salaries for the SUN Secretariat and logistics are being provided. The budget of the (NFNIP) was finalised in 2014 and the government finances most of it (including staffing and operations). However, this has been challenged by the outbreak of Ebola although the government is still committed to increasing resources to nutrition and food security and will maintain specific budget lines for nutrition in the budgets of the Ministries of Health and Agriculture. Sierra Leone has recruited personnel in the Ministries of

Health, Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security and Social Welfare. **Irish Aid intends will continue to support the nutrition sector in 2015, most importantly, during the post-Ebola recovery phase.** Donors and the CSP are encouraging the SUN Secretariat to monitor and evaluate the execution of nutrition budget from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and Development Partners. Parliament is also playing an important role in advocating for government financial commitment and increased funding to SUN interventions in the country.

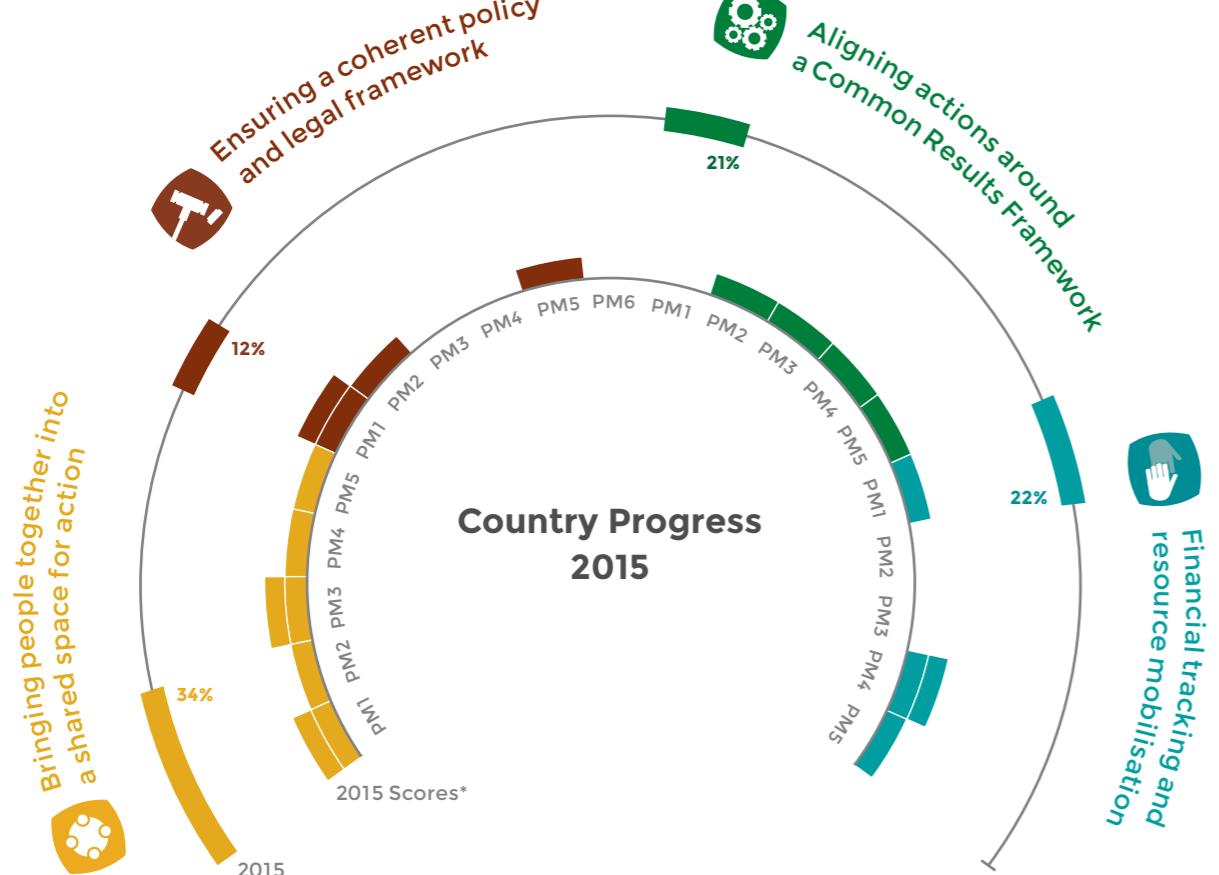
Highlights

- The collaboration of all stakeholders involved in nutrition, was catalysed by Somalia's involvement with the SUN Movement and has enabled the establishment of inter-sectoral institutional arrangements which ensures that good nutrition is addressed across the spectrum of government policies and legal frameworks.
- There is a strong framework in place that integrates nutrition into the essential package of health services (EPHS) and integration of the Basic Nutrition Services Package is ensured in areas of Somalia where the EPHS is being implemented.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 25.9% |
| Low-birth weight: | 5.0% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 9.1% |
| Under five wasting: | 14.9% |
| Under five overweight: | 2.9% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 42.6% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker



The Federal Republic of Somalia joined the SUN Movement in 2014 with a letter of commitment from the Director General of the Ministry of Health and Human Services. At the central level, the Office of the Prime Minister hosts the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Secretariat. The SUN Secretariat is working with development partners to establish a multi-sectoral high level committee in Mogadishu.

In the Puntland region in north-eastern Somalia, significant progress has been made in bringing stakeholders together to align scaling up nutrition efforts and gain high level commitment. This has been successful with the Vice President of Puntland in February 2015 who inaugurated

the first SUN high level multi-sector committee meeting and announced that his office will host the Puntland multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition.

In the Somaliland region in north-western Somalia, plans are underway to establish coordination arrangements with support from partners at the central level and external development partners.

Priorities for the future include institutionalisation of SUN Secretariats at central and regional levels and agreement with partners on future work plans. Work plan discussions will include identifying a feedback process for the central level which includes local levels partners, assessment of results, information sharing and advocacy plans.



Over the last couple of years, there has been an increase in government ownership and leadership of nutrition policy and oversight of nutrition programmes, particularly through health service delivery. Nutrition relevant policies and strategies include the Health and Nutrition Policy, the Micronutrient Strategy and the Nutrition Capacity Development Strategy. These, in addition to the Nutrition Plan of Action which has been costed, presents an opportunity for integration.

The collaboration of all stakeholders involved in nutrition, was catalysed by Somalia's involvement with the SUN

Movement and has enabled the establishment of inter-sectoral institutional arrangements which ensures that good nutrition is addressed across the spectrum of government policies and legal frameworks. Somalia has recognised a need for the development of a multi-sectoral strategy to capture the efforts of all line ministries. In addition, they plan to support a review and update of policies and strategies which are nutrition related in other sectors including agriculture and food security, poverty reduction and social protection, water and sanitation and education. Somalia also realises the need to finalise legislation relevant to the International Code for Breast Milk Substitutes.



Within the Ministry of Health, there is a strong framework in place that integrates nutrition into the essential package of health services (EPHS), although, the full range of nutrition interventions is not being systematically implemented, and integration of nutrition in health remains partial. Somalia is aiming to have a Common Results Framework (CRF) developed. In the meantime, United Nations agencies and other non-governmental organisations are working in collaboration with the Ministry of Health to align programs across sectors.

Integration of the Basic Nutrition Services Package (BNSP) is ensured in areas of Somalia where the EPHS is being implemented with support from the Joint Health and Nutrition programme (JHNP). The JHNP has also been

supporting nutrition units of the Ministry of Health and Human Services at national and regional levels to ensure that adequate capacity is available across the key government institutions. The Health Consortium for Somali People (HCS) is also a key partner in implementation. They have integrated nutrition into the EPHS package which is being distributed in three regions with a focus on community outreach.

The humanitarian cluster includes lifesaving nutrition interventions and is reviewed under the bigger plans of health and nutrition interventions. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector is working on the implementation of community led total sanitation plans and open-defecation-free villages to reduce diarrhoeal diseases.



Tracking of nutrition expenditure at government level is not available and the majority of funds for nutrition programs are managed by United Nation's agencies or non-government organisation consortiums. The three main channels are the Humanitarian Cluster systems, the Somalia Nutrition Consortium (SNC) and the Health and Development Programmes (JHNP and HCS).

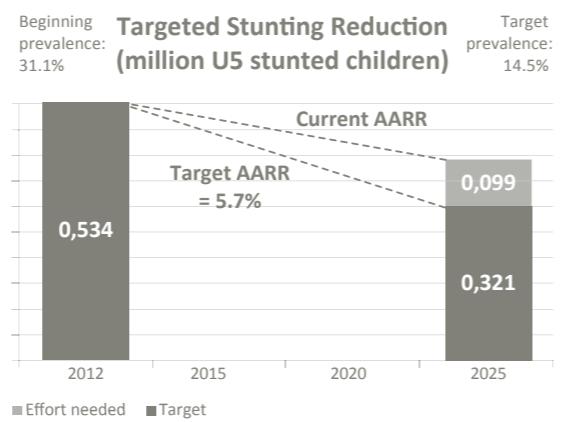
The majority of interventions are directly implemented by non-government organisations and are mainly focused on the management of acute malnutrition and procurement and delivery of Ready to Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF). A priority for Somalia is to build their national capacity to track finances for nutrition supported by a policy framework that guides resource allocation.

South Sudan

Joined: June 2013

Highlights

- The South Sudan SUN team recognises the importance of combating the high levels of malnutrition and is determined to develop a long term comprehensive strategy that will effectively address their issues of stunting and wasting.
- A priority for the multi-stakeholder platform will be to develop a Common Results Framework and a package of interventions with strategic objectives by sector. A robust monitoring and evaluation system will be developed to complement the CRF.
- The South Sudan Finance department has agreed to provide a separate budget line for nutrition programs in the Ministry of Health.



Under five stunting: 31.1%

Low-birth weight: -

0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: 45.0%

Under five wasting: 22.7%

Under five overweight: 6.0%

Women Anaemia 15-49 years: -

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year

South Sudan is setting up mechanisms to foster coordination for nutrition. Given this is their initial year of establishment, stakeholders are positive that many more results will be achieved in the coming years. South Sudan joined SUN Movement in 2013 and appointed Undersecretary, Ministry of Health (MOH) as the SUN Government Focal Point with support from the Director of Nutrition (MOH) as a technical Focal Point. United Nations (UN) partners have supported the MOH to establish a SUN secretariat at the National level.

Terms of Reference for a Multi Sectoral Platform (MSP) are also being developed and will be endorsed by the Honorable Minister of Health. The proposed members for the MSP include representatives from line ministries, UN agencies, civil society and academia.

There is progress towards the establishment of a Civil Society Alliance and Business Network. South Sudan is keen to learn from the experience from other SUN Countries and plans are underway for a face-to-face learning exchange visit.

South Sudan is also planning a high level event that will promote the importance of nutrition and enable the political and collective support needed for scaling up actions.

Currently, convening different actors in the context of South Sudan is a huge challenge to overcome, however, establishment of an MSP will help to bring key policy and decision makers from different ministries and sectors into one shared platform for discussion. The MSP will enable collective review and alignment of the policies and legislation addressing different determinants of good nutrition.

The South Sudan Finance department has agreed to provide a separate budget line for nutrition programmes in MOH.

It was made possible because of the effective engagement with the Finance department in preparation for the SUN Movement Budget Analysis Exercise to report on nutrition related expenditure across sectors. UN agencies (UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization) are working with the MOH to develop and enforce key policies and legislation including Universal Salt Iodisation, Breast Milk Substitute marketing codes and fortification laws and standards.

The South Sudan SUN team recognises the importance of combating the high levels of malnutrition and is determined to develop a long term comprehensive strategy that will effectively address their issues of stunting and wasting. A priority for the MSP will be to develop a Common Results Framework (CRF) and a

package of interventions with strategic objectives by sector. A robust monitoring and evaluation system will be developed to complement the CRF. **UNICEF and WFP have already aligned efforts behind the Ministry of Health to start work on the CRF.**

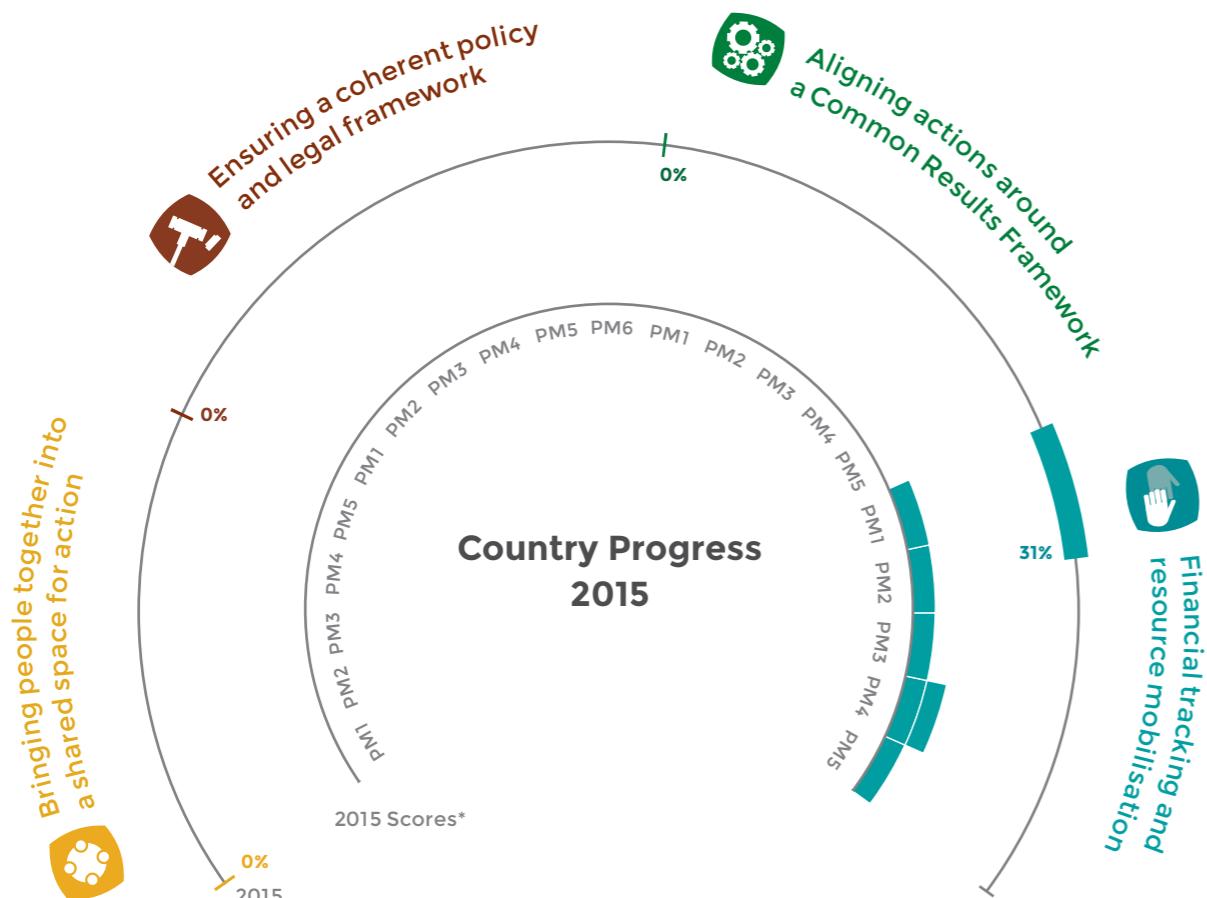
South Sudan's ability to mobilise sufficient financial and technical resources for nutrition is limited due to it being a newly formed country. Participation of South Sudan in the SUN Movement Budget Analysis Exercise for nutrition related expenditure proved to be an eye opening learning experience for the key stakeholders involved. Through the exercise, they were able to agree with the Finance department that a separate budget line will be allocated for the Nutrition Department of the Ministry of Health.

The Department for International Development, the European Commission, Food for Peace by the Office of Disaster Assistance in the United States Agency for International

Aid, the Government of Japan, UNICEF and UNICEF National Committees are the main donors for nutrition programs and funding is channeled mainly through UN agencies and civil society organisations.

Nutrition interventions are being implemented across the country, with major contributions directed to address severe acute malnutrition programs in emergencies, however, there is limited funding available for major development interventions to address chronic malnutrition or to prevent stunting.

A priority for South Sudan is to establish a transparent financial reporting and tracking system that enables the government and donors to track resources and ensure transparency and accountability.



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

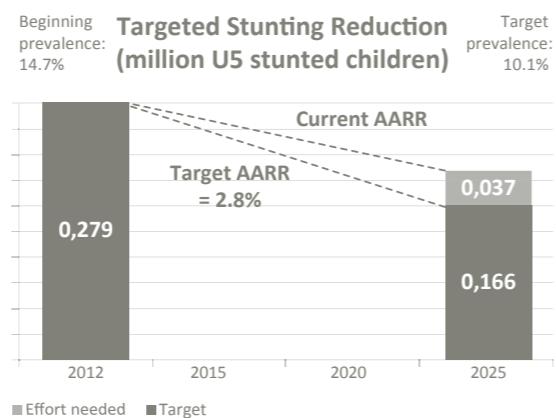
Sri Lanka

Joined: October 2012



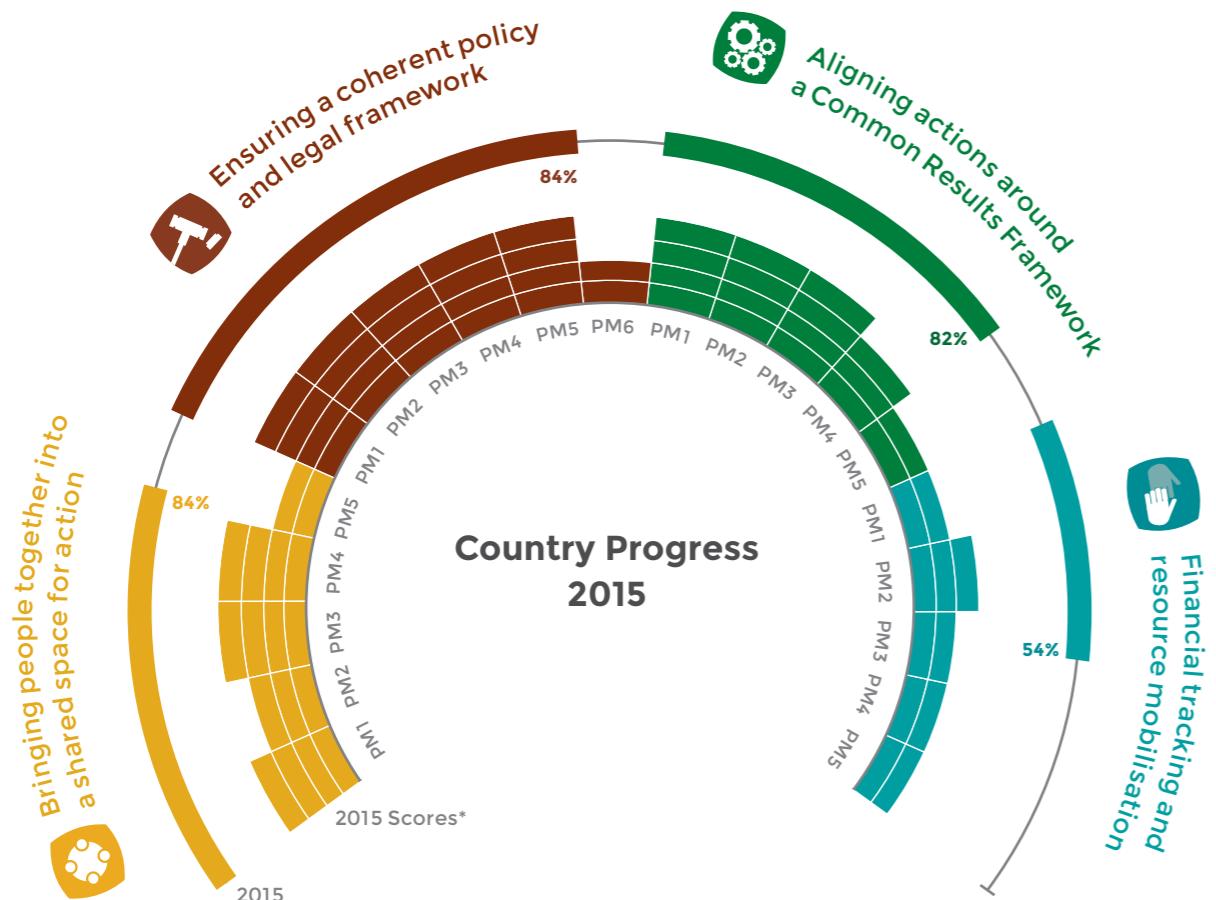
Highlights

- The Government of Sri Lanka declared the month of June as the National Nutrition Month and aligned several advocacy campaigns and high-level events to demonstrate the importance of nutrition to the general public.
- A National Nutrition Policy Review Committee has been convened with multi-stakeholder participation and finalised Terms of Reference to critically evaluate the NNP and align the reviewed policy with the Global Targets 2025 and the Sustainable Development Goals with strengthened mechanisms for the implementation process.
- Draft Advocacy Action Plans for Civil Society Organisations are under development on the specific themes of Food Security and Communication for Better Nutrition.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 14.7% |
| Low-birth weight: | 18.1% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 75.8% |
| Under five wasting: | 21.4% |
| Under five overweight: | 0.6% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 25.7% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The National Nutrition Council (NNC) of Sri Lanka is chaired by the President and the Additional Secretary of the Presidential Secretariat is the appointed SUN Government Focal Point. The National Steering Committee on Nutrition is the implementation body of the NNC that brings together 17 Ministries (including Planning, Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock, Health, Women's Affairs/Empowerment, Education, Social Services, Poverty alleviation, and Trade and Industry) in close collaboration with civil society, non-governmental organisations and is supported by United Nations (UN) Agencies.

UN agencies and the World Bank, support the Government of Sri Lanka to achieve improved food and nutrition security. The Scaling Up Nutrition People's Forum is the established Civil Society Alliance that supports implementation of actions at the ground level with Save the Children as the main implementing partner. Recently, a Media Awareness Forum was conducted to sensitise stakeholders from the media industry; including editors, journalists, program directors, television and radio presenters and to discuss the ethics of media in advertising campaigns and nutrition awareness.

Nutrition is also mainstreamed in the sectoral policies, including:

- National Agriculture Policy**
- National Livestock Development Policy and Strategies**
- School Canteen Policy**
- Non Communicable Disease Policy**
- Early Child Care Development Policy**

Draft Advocacy Action Plans for Civil Society Organisations are under development on the specific themes of Food Security and Communication for Better Nutrition. The national legislation covers the Food Act, salt iodisation, food labelling, food advertisement, consumer protection and the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes. Maternity leave covers 6 months paid in the public sector and 3 months in the private sector.



The National Nutrition Policy (NNP) 2010 – 2018 provides a platform for inter-sectoral coordination in order to accelerate efforts to achieve optimum nutrition for all. The NNP is linked with a workable National Nutrition Strategic Plan (2009) which identifies the key health related and non-health interventions aimed at improving nutritional status.

A multi-stakeholder NNP Review Committee has been established and meeting was convened to finalise the Terms of Reference (ToR). The ToR outlines the Committee's role to critically evaluate the NNP and ensures that the NNP is aligned with the Global World Health Assembly Targets 2025 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with strengthened mechanisms for implementation.



The Multi-sectoral Action Plan on Nutrition (MsAPN) is the Common Results Framework (CRF) that sets targets and milestones to reduce the prevalence of under-nutrition, anaemia and stunting amongst key population groups, as well as to improve food security and provide access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene to households-at-risk. The MsAPN has been jointly agreed upon by the 17 Ministries and in-country partners. Currently, the MsAPN is being reviewed by experts to avoid dilution, foster prioritisation and enhance on-going nutrition

related activities at the national, provincial, district and divisional levels. The national multi-sector institutional environment is also reflected at the provincial level in two provinces, its expansion to all nine provinces is expected. A monitoring cell will track the overall implementation based on the World Health Organisation results-based framework, and have been agreed by line ministries to facilitate joint analysis of information gathered. A monitoring guidance note was also developed to be used at the district level and a database is being created to monitor activities.



The MsAPN has been partially costed. Nutrition-specific interventions of this plan are being costed with the help of the World Bank through the One Health Tool. Financing is provided by different sources including government and donors. A dedicated budget line for nutrition was opened up in the Ministry of Health and

the finances were allocated from the Treasury. In order to implement the MsAPN, each ministry was instructed by the Treasury to create a separate budget line for nutrition, through a pooling of resources (public-private partnerships, allocations from provincial funds).

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

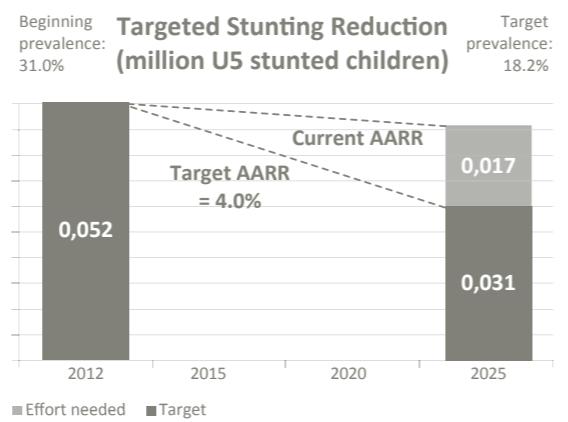
Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Swaziland

Joined: November 2013

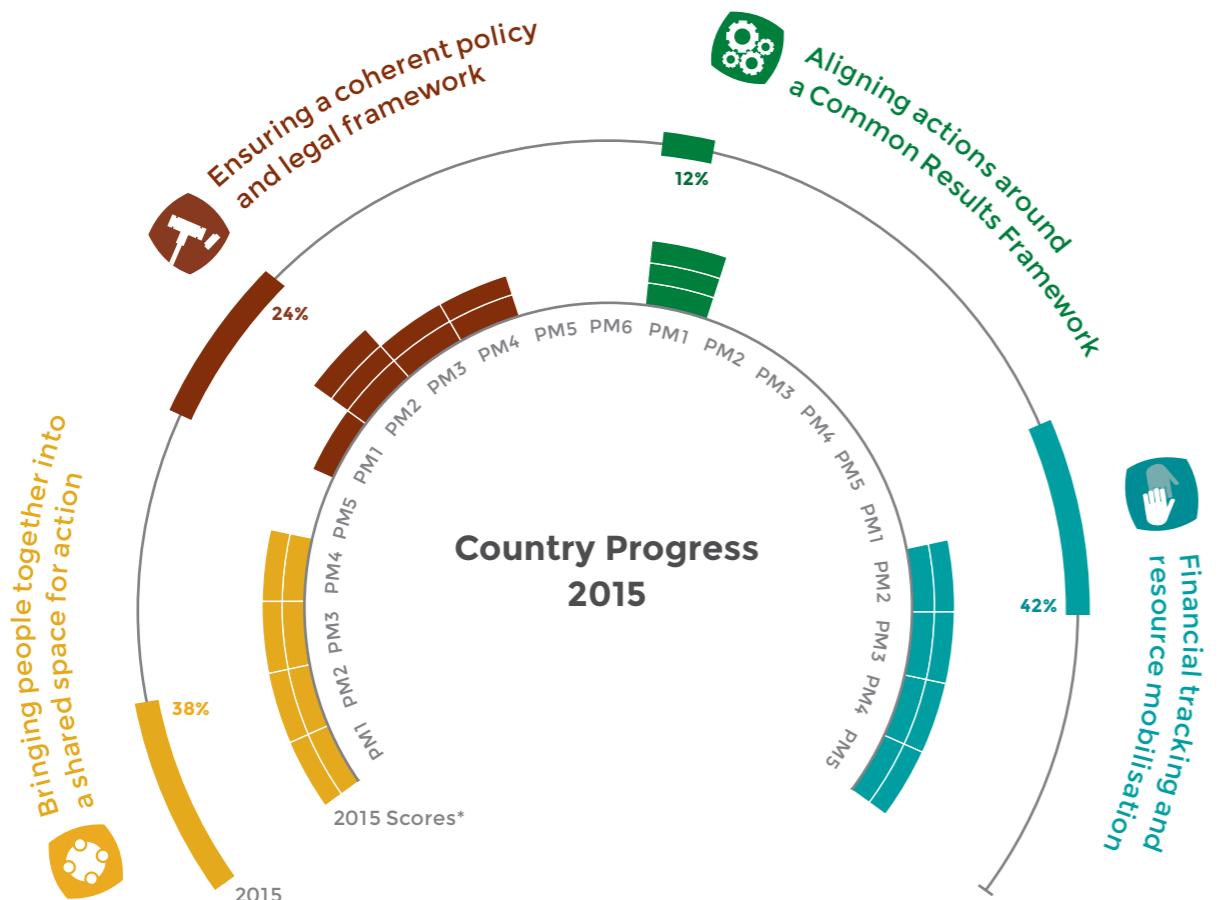
Highlights

- Nutrition is mainstreamed in the Swaziland National Plan of Action for Nutrition (1997), Swaziland Development Index, Swaziland National Development Strategy 2, National Health Sector Strategic Plan 2, Comprehensive Agriculture Sector Policy, Neighbourhood Care Points Strategic Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan, National Agriculture Investment Plan and the United Nations Development Action Plan.
- Gap analysis and mapping of stakeholder's nutrition interventions have been performed to assist the development of a guideline for the prevention of stunting.
- The Government of Swaziland has adopted the Three year Medium Term Expenditure Framework for financial tracking with assistance from partners.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 31.0% |
| Low-birth weight: | 8.7% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 44.1% |
| Under five wasting: | 0.8% |
| Under five overweight: | 10.7% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 27.8% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The Swaziland National Nutrition Council (SNNC) is the convening body in the Ministry of Health that coordinates nutrition interventions and is mandated on policy making, resource mobilisation and on the provision of technical responses. The SNNC brings together several line ministries including Agriculture, Education, Commerce, Industry and Trade, Finance, Economic, Planning and Development. Other alliances with a nutrition focus in their mandate include the Food Security and Nutrition Forum, Child Health and Nutrition Forum, Micronutrient Alliance and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Forum. Implementation of specific interventions are often lead by Task Teams supporting the SNNC.

The United Nations Network for Nutrition in Swaziland includes the United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The Coordination Assembly of Non-Governmental Organisations (CANGO) is the overarching body that brings together different civil society organisations. Private sector engagement is demonstrated by the coordinated work of the Swaziland Standards Authority (SWASA) and the Premier Swazi Milling Division.

A mapping of stakeholders including government ministries, donors, and partners, currently supporting nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities, has been undertaken to guide the implementation of interventions.



The National Nutrition Policy (NNP) has been drafted and is awaiting endorsement by Parliament. Advocacy by SNNC with support from development partners for its endorsement is ongoing. Plans are underway for the development of a Nutrition Strategic Plan which will operationalise the priorities outlined in the NNP. Nutrition has been mainstreamed in several of the national documents:

- Swaziland Development Index
- Swaziland National Development Strategy Two
- National Health Sector Strategic Plan Two
- Comprehensive Agriculture Sector Policy
- Neighbourhood Care Points Strategic Plan

- Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan
- National Agriculture investment Plan (NAIP)
- The Swaziland UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

A new report has been compiled based on the gap analysis and mapping of nutrition interventions to assist the development of an Action Plan for the prevention of stunting.

The revised Public Health Act (to be endorsed) incorporates the Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes and salt iodisation is nationally regulated and non-compliance is deemed a conviction.



Swaziland is yet to develop a Common Results Framework although nutrition targets are outlined in national sectoral policies. The UNDAF aligns different nutrition indicators with national targets and although nutrition programs align with national development

plans, opportunities remain for harmonised actions across all sectors and the responsible monitoring and reporting of line ministries. Once the National Nutrition Policy is endorsed, a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be developed to facilitate accurate tracking and reporting.



The government of Swaziland has adopted a Three year Medium Term Expenditure Framework for Financial Tracking with assistance from partners. National funding for nutrition is largely allocated through the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture. Financial resources from the Government for nutrition have substantially increased and more nutritionists have been recruited across different line Ministries.

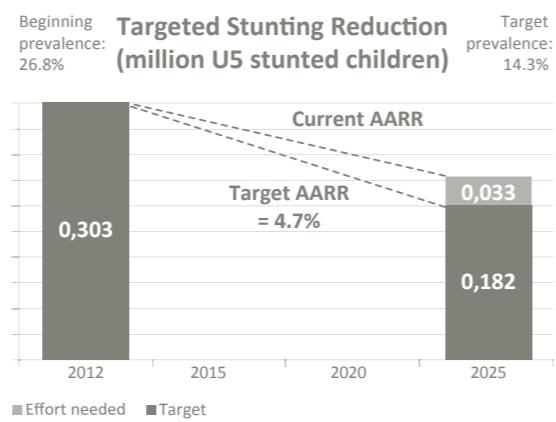
The draft NNP is yet to be costed although resources are being allocated for prioritised nutrition interventions determined by the SNNC Annual Work Plan. Resources from development partners have not been consistently tracked with those of the SNNC. There is still a need to explicitly track donor funding for nutrition to ensure that all programmes contributing to nutrition are accounted for to improve planned scale up of nutrition programmes.

Tajikistan

Joined: September 2013

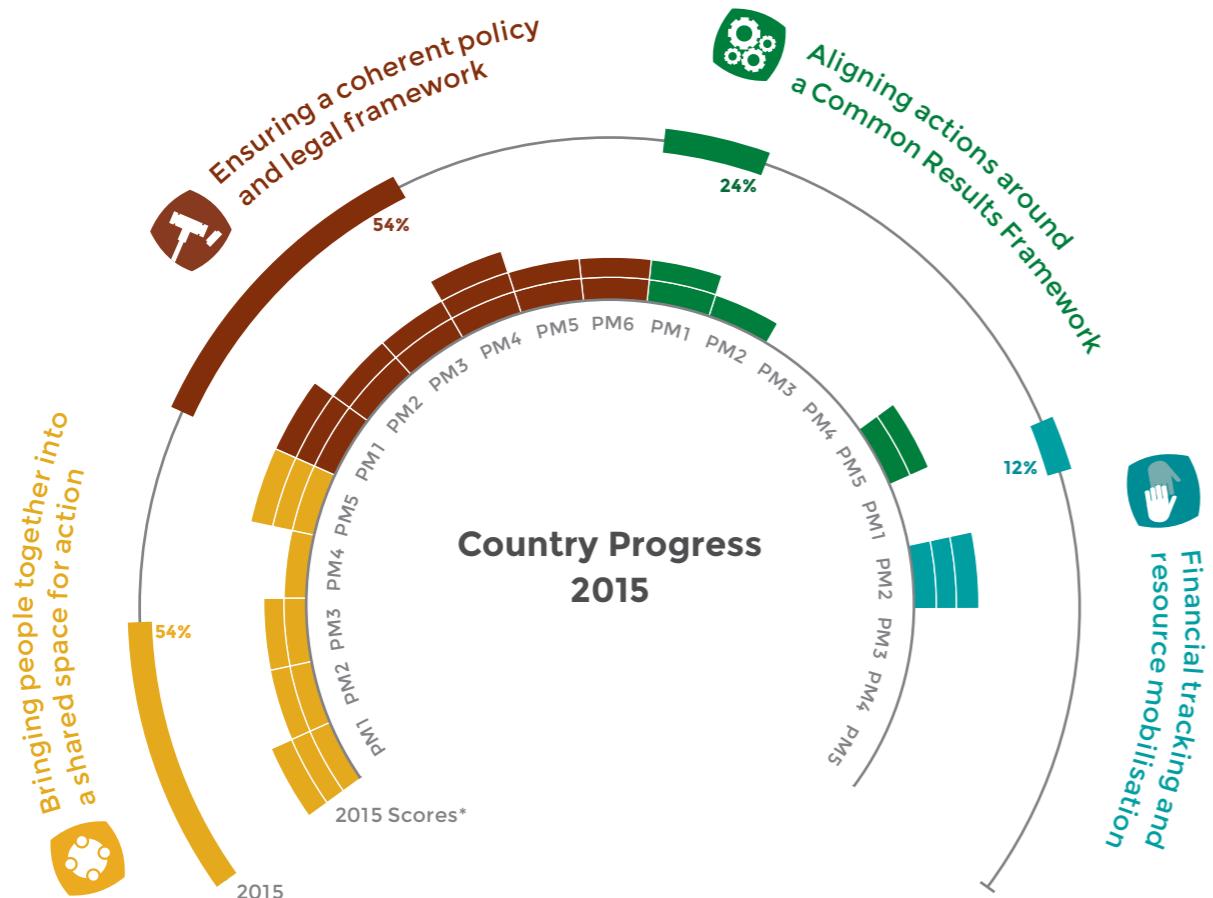
Highlights

- A Food Security and Nutrition Concept Note was developed in 2014 to present to high-level government officials with a view to advocating for the placement of nutrition as a national development priority, which culminated in the successful inclusion of Food Security and Nutrition in the new National Development Strategy for (2016-2030).



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 26.8% |
| Low-birth weight: | 7.2% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 34.3% |
| Under five wasting: | 9.9% |
| Under five overweight: | 6.6% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 24.6% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



In Tajikistan, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population (MoHSP) convenes a Multi-Sectoral Coordination Council (MSCC) to work at the policy level for nutrition. It was established in 2014 and is supported by a Technical Working Group. The MSCC and its working group include representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture; Economy, Trade and Development; Finance; and Industry and New Technology and the Institution of Nutrition.

The United Nations Children's Fund and the United States Agency for International Development act as Donor Conveners and ensure the active participation of development partners. Engagement of other actors including civil society and business is also underway. A successful one-day Scaling Up Nutrition meeting was organised in August 2014 in order to bring all the relevant stakeholders together, representatives from Nepal and Kyrgyzstan also attended the meeting and exchanged ideas and best practices.



Food security and nutrition have been included as a priority goal in the new National Development Strategy for 2016-2030. This was the result of stakeholders sharing a Food Security and Nutrition Concept Note to high-level government officials to advocate for the placement of nutrition as a national development priority. In addition, **participation of Tajikistan's Vice Speaker of the Parliament at the Second International Conference on**

Nutrition and at the 2014 SUN Movement Global Gathering in Rome has been instrumental in drawing policy makers' attention towards nutrition.

A Nutrition and Physical Activity Strategy was also approved in 2014.



Tajikistan engaged with MQSUN, through the SUN Movement Secretariat, to review the alignment of nutrition policies and plans and development of initial stakeholder mapping of nutrition activities in 2014. **This was their first step toward the development of a Common Results Framework (CRF) to act as the multi-sectoral plan of action for improved nutrition.** This was a comprehensive stock taking exercise to ensure the effective implementation of nutrition-specific programs based on a continual analysis of the program bottlenecks.

The first phase of preparatory work was completed in December 2014, which involved a desk review of all key documents and consultations with stakeholders.

This resulted in clear recommendations with conceptual clarity and a road map toward the development of CRF.

MQSUN Phase II support for Tajikistan was confirmed after a delay due to contractual issues. This support includes the finalisation of a CRF and a review of the supporting multi-sectoral plans in line with existing policy frameworks.

A monitoring mechanism is in place with different degrees of intensity depending on the programs, particularly within the health sector. Progress of nutrition specific programs are reported quarterly whilst the mechanism to track and report on the implementation nutrition-sensitive interventions remains a challenge.



Tajikistan participated in the SUN Movement Budget Analysis Exercise to begin tracking nutrition relevant budget allocations in the national budget, this included participation from the Ministry of Finance. Tajikistan are now in the process of reporting on nutrition

related financing to further engage with members of the MSCC to raise the profile of nutrition. This insight in addition to the CRF, when completed, will provide a strong basis to mobilise additional resources for nutrition.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

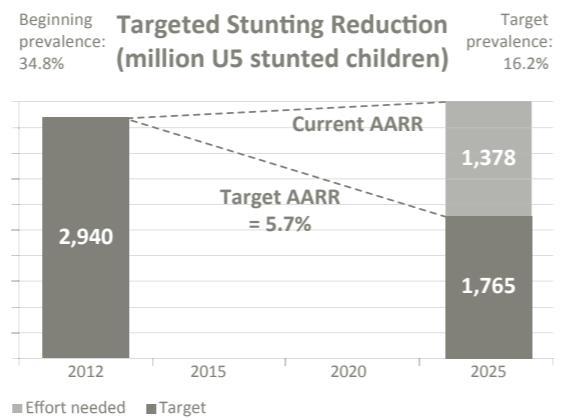
Progress reported through in-country self-assessment exercise



Tanzania
Joined: June 2011

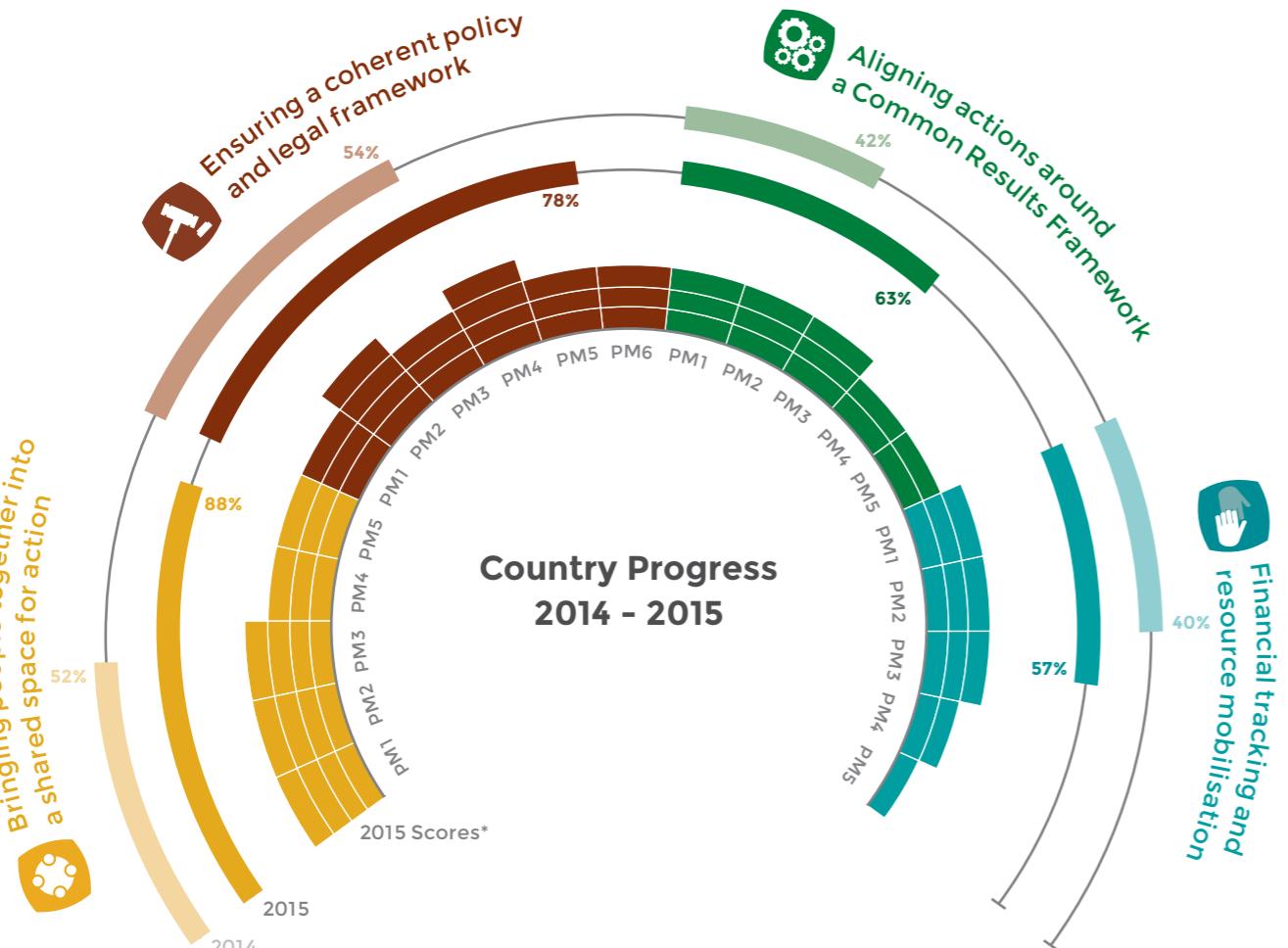
Highlights

- The National Nutrition Social and Behaviour Change Communication Strategy (2013-2018) focuses on the individual and society behaviours and provides guidance on the most effective and efficient ways and means to motivate an individual to see or perceive things differently.
- A group of Members of Parliament have prepared and released a Nutrition Manifesto for political accountability across political parties. The Manifesto will be used by all parties during the upcoming election campaign.
- The Government has successfully engaged business in scaling up nutrition and has collaborated with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition and the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania Centre to develop a roadmap to engage the private sector in nutrition initiatives.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 34.7% |
| Low-birth weight: | - |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 41.1% |
| Under five wasting: | 3.8% |
| Under five overweight: | - |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 39.6% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



In Tanzania, the High Level Steering Committee in Nutrition (HLSCN) is the multi-sectoral, multidisciplinary and multi-dimensional body to ensure collective efforts are made to scale up nutrition. The HLSCN is chaired by the Permanent Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) which is testament to the country's high level commitment. The HLSCN members include representatives from nine key ministries, development partners, non-governmental organisations, faith-based organisations, the private sector and higher learning institutions.

The same multi-stakeholder coordination structure is established at the sub-national level as the Council Steering

Committee in Nutrition (CSCN) with nutrition officers appointed in each council.

The National Technical Working Group in Nutrition (NTWGN) has a multi-sectoral role and is chaired by the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC).

Networks have been established for donor, civil-society, and business engagement. The Networks have been effective in knowledge sharing and have contributed to decision-making.

Parliamentarians have released a Nutrition Manifesto for political accountability across political parties. The Manifesto will be used by all parties during the upcoming election campaign in collaboration with the civil society.



The Tanzania Food and Nutrition Policy (TFNP) (1992) has been reviewed to accommodate the multi-sectoral nature of nutrition and to conform to the changes taking place in the economic, social, political and technological environments. The revised policy is yet to be disseminated.

Nutrition is mainstreamed in sectoral policies such as Health, AIDS, Agriculture, Social Welfare and Food Security. Nutrition interventions are also incorporated into local government plans, policies, strategies and programmes including the Tanzania's Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan and the Productive Social Safety Net plan.

Council plans and programmes including the Agriculture Sector Development Programme are being analysed to find opportunities for more effective integration of nutrition sensitive elements.

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

Implementation of Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities are guided by a National Nutrition SBCC Strategy that supports the prevention of malnutrition as well as the promotion and maintenance of good nutrition by creating an enabling environment.

Legislation and policies relevant to nutrition and women's empowerment include those related to the International Code for Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes, food fortification and maternity leave.

The regulatory bodies Tanzania Food and Drug Authority and the Tanzania Bureau of Standards, work together with the TFNC to enforce food fortification regulations.



The NNS Implementation Plan acts as a Common Results Framework for Tanzania and helps to define the roles of each stakeholder in the country. Tanzania is also currently developing a multi-sectoral action plan for the revised TFNP and NNS.

United Nations (UN) agencies and development partners have aligned their plans and programme implementation with the NNS Implementation Plan.

The Annual Joint Multi-sectoral Nutrition Review allows all stakeholders to track, review and report the implementation of nutrition interventions in the country and provides data which helps to plan for the forthcoming year.

Nutrition Scorecard tools are currently being developed by the Government to collect data and monitor accountability. Part of the monitoring and evaluation system that is currently being developed by the Government to collect data and monitor accountability.



Budget allocation for nutrition by the Government and other development partners has increased with contributions from the Department for International Development and the Children's Investment Fund Foundation. According to the recent Nutrition Public Expenditure Review (PER) (2014), spending for nutrition has almost doubled from 18 billion TZS in 2010/11 to 33 billion TZS in 2012/13. Despite the increase in funding for nutrition,

the allocation of funds still remains low with only 20% of the NNS Implementation Plan being funded.

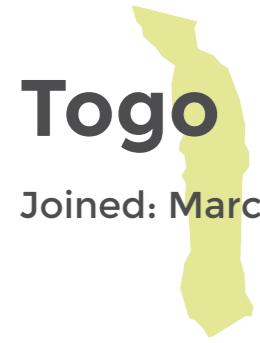
Nutrition has been mainstreamed in the National Budget Guideline and is used by Local Government Authorities during planning sessions to prevent ambiguities in budgeting for nutrition.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

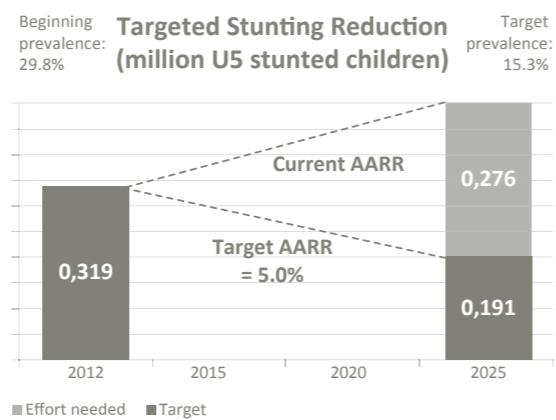
Financial tracking and resource mobilisation



Togo
Joined: March 2014

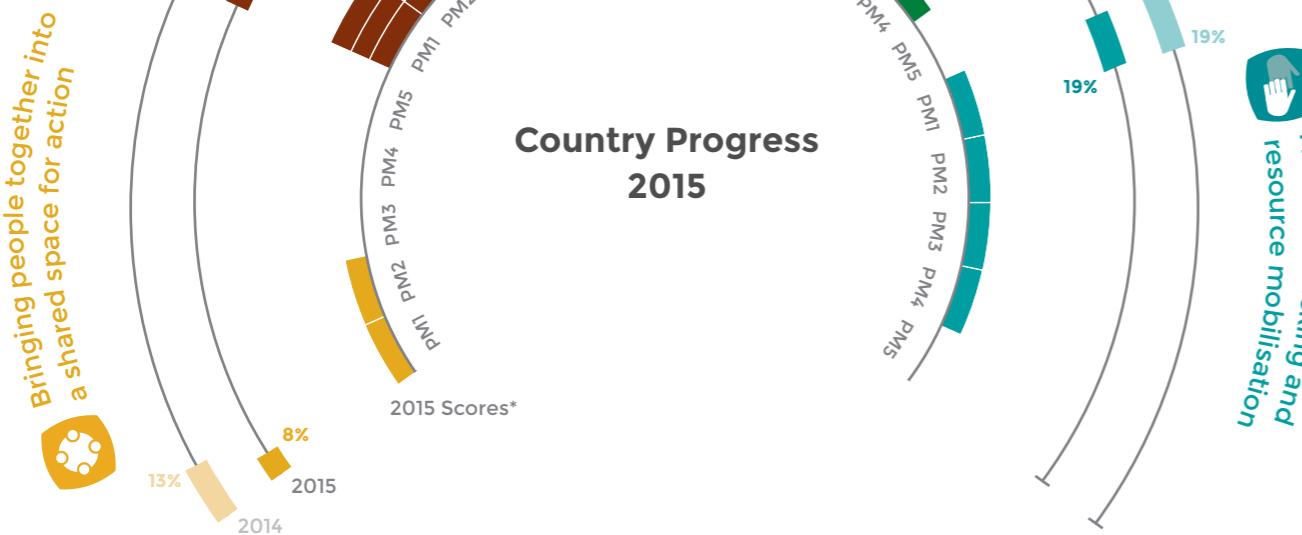
Highlights

- Togo's membership in the SUN Movement has contributed to the implementation of two projects to combat delays in growth, with a focus on (1) improving the food and nutrition situation of women and children and (2) supporting services for maternal and infant health and nutrition.
- The practice of identifying budget allocations for nutrition, organised by the SUN Movement and UNICEF, has helped to determine which ministries control budget lines that may potentially contribute to nutrition.
- Togo's membership in the SUN Movement has allowed information and consultation meetings to be organised between the various nutrition stakeholders (government, civil society, private sector, technical and financial partners).



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 29.8% |
| Low-birth weight: | 11.0% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 62.4% |
| Under five wasting: | 4.8% |
| Under five overweight: | 1.6% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 52.7% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



From 2013 to 2015, the FAO started a governance project on the establishment of consultation frameworks for aspects of food and nutritional security at centralised and decentralised levels. Several information briefings and consultation meetings have been held throughout 2014-2015 with civil society, the private sector and technical and financial partners to raise awareness of the SUN Movement and study the decree planned for establishing the multi-sectoral platform. This decree will be adopted once it has been finalised.

The head of the national nutrition service of the Ministry of Health is leading and coordinating stakeholders for nutrition until an official focal point is named.

The networks of the various parties involved have not been set up yet. **2014 saw the arrival of Global Alliance for Resilience (AGIR), which is being established.**



National legislation on nutrition covers food fortification (oil, wheat flour), maternal leave of 14 weeks and universal iodisation of salt, the decree for which is under review. The International Code of Marketing Breast-Milk Substitutes, adopted in 2003 by the Council of Ministers, has not yet been adopted by the National Assembly. **A government proposal to update it has just been approved by the Togolese parliament prior to its adoption.**

The National Food and Nutrition Policy (PNAN) was developed in 2010 and takes into account the multiple burden of malnutrition, gender and human rights. Nutrition is incorporated into the following documents: the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP II), the National Health Development Plan (PNDS), the National Agricultural Investment and Food Security Programme (PNIASA) and the Programme for the Support of Agricultural Diversification (PADA), the Strategy of Accelerated Growth for Employment Promotion (SCAPE), and the social protection policy.



The National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan (PSNAN 2012-2015) is focused on direct interventions in nutrition. Five sub-programmes are implemented with the technical support of health, education and social partners:

1. Promotion of Nutrition and Nutritional Education, including healthy lifestyles, and stepping up the application of infant and young child feeding.
2. Boosting prevention and treatment of malnutrition in nutritional recuperation centres (CREN)/FS and through community outreach; food and nutrition for school-age children (school canteen project); food for adolescent girls, pregnant women and breast-feeding women.

3. Scaling up community participation.
4. Scaling up the prevention of micronutrient shortages.
5. Scaling up coordination, follow-up and evaluation by increasing institutional capacity.

Togo has recognised the development of a common results framework as a priority for 2015.



No estimates have been made for the financial costs of the National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan. **Togo has been involved in tracking budget allocations, which has allowed it to identify the ministries**

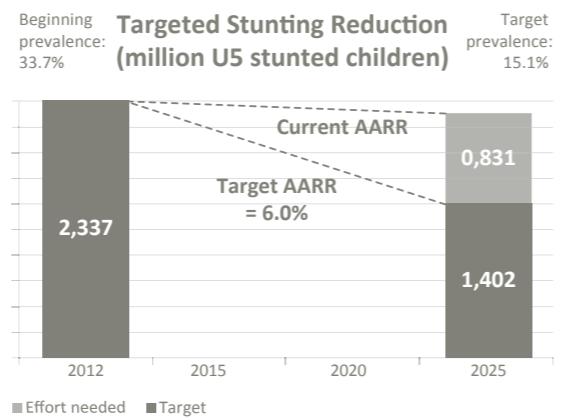
which have budget lines that could potentially contribute to nutrition.

Uganda

Joined: March 2011

Highlights

- By accelerating country led efforts, the target of reducing stunting has been in the Second National Development Plan (2016-2020) from current base line of 33.4% to 22%.
- Uganda has developed and adopted the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (2011-2016) which is the government's strategic Framework for Scaling up Nutrition. Implementation of the action plan is coordinated by the office of the Prime Minister.
- A Nutrition Advocacy Strategy has been developed and has been combined with a Behavioral Change Communication Strategy as well as a Social Mobilisation Strategy to form a complete National Communication Strategy for Nutrition.



| | |
|--|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 33.7% |
| Low-birth weight: | 10.2% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 63.2% |
| Under five wasting: | 4.8% |
| Under five overweight: | 3.8% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 26.7% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

Looking back: Progress reported through the 2014 Self-Assessment Exercise

37% **Bringing people together into a shared space for action**

34% **Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**

41% **Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework**

43% **Financial tracking and resource mobilisation**

2014

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



Uganda shows high level commitment to scale up nutrition and was among the very first countries committed to joining the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement. The Office of the Prime Minister is the convening body responsible for the coordination of the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP). It hosts a Secretariat which supports coordination and monitoring of the UNAP.

The Multi-Sectoral Technical Coordination Committee (MSTCC) is the main nutrition multi-stakeholder platform in the country. It comprises eight implementing line ministries including the National Planning Authority, development partners, civil society, academia and the private sector.

The MSTCC is supported by the Nutrition Development Partner's Coordination Committee, a Cabinet Sub-committee on Nutrition and a Food and Nutrition Council, which is comprised of UNAP sectors. To decentralise national efforts, coordination structures have been established including sector and district coordination committees for nutrition.

Uganda has aligned existing country plans and strategies towards the outcome of better nutrition and nutrition is a priority intervention area in Uganda's National Development Plan (NDP). **Uganda's Second National Development Plan (2016-2020)** has set a target of reducing stunting to 22% from the current base line of 33.4%.



Various nutrition-sensitive policies across key sectors exist on social protection, community development, and school-feeding, this includes the Education Act, the Gender Policy and Early Childhood Development.

National legislation with a bearing on nutrition includes mandatory food fortification and the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes has been adopted. The Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development has developed a policy on maternity leave which provides 60 days of maternity leave.

Uganda has plans to further align nutrition specific and sensitive programs across relevant sectors with the UNAP.



The UNAP serves as the multi-sectoral common results framework for nutrition. Its implementation is ongoing with involvement of the ministries of education, agriculture, health, trade and industry, gender, community and social development, local government and finance. **Uganda has prioritised improving the role of District Nutrition Coordination Committees in implementing the UNAP.**

The UNAP monitoring and evaluation framework is being developed and a budgetary framework is being prepared with support from the World Bank.

Under the UNAP, Uganda aims to transform the lives of children and women of child bearing age because the life chances of many children are being damaged as a result of poor nutrition in their first 1,000 days between pregnancy and the child's second birthday.

A Nutrition Advocacy Strategy has been developed and has been combined with a Behavioral Change Communication Strategy as well as a Social Mobilisation Strategy to form a complete National Communication Strategy for Nutrition.



Uganda participated in the SUN Movement Budget Analysis Exercise to track nutrition relevant budget allocations in their national budget. Uganda has prioritised efforts to build their national capacity for financial tracking and for the development of an appropriate policy framework to guide nutrition financial management.

This will support the mobilisation of domestic resources for nutrition and improve advocacy with donors to manage the gap in resources. Financial tracking of nutrition investments will be enhanced with the development of financial policy guidelines and the establishment of sectoral nutrition budget lines in the budget of each nutrition relevant sector.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

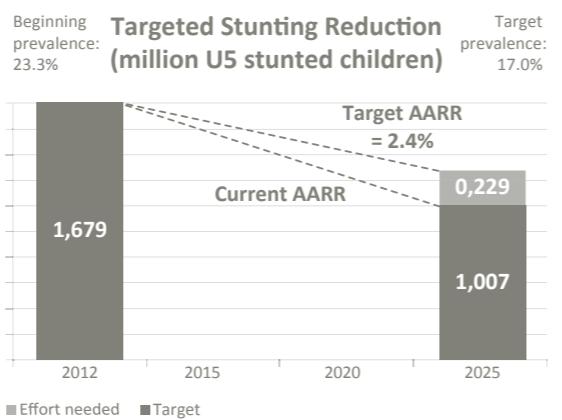
Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Vietnam

Joined: January 2014

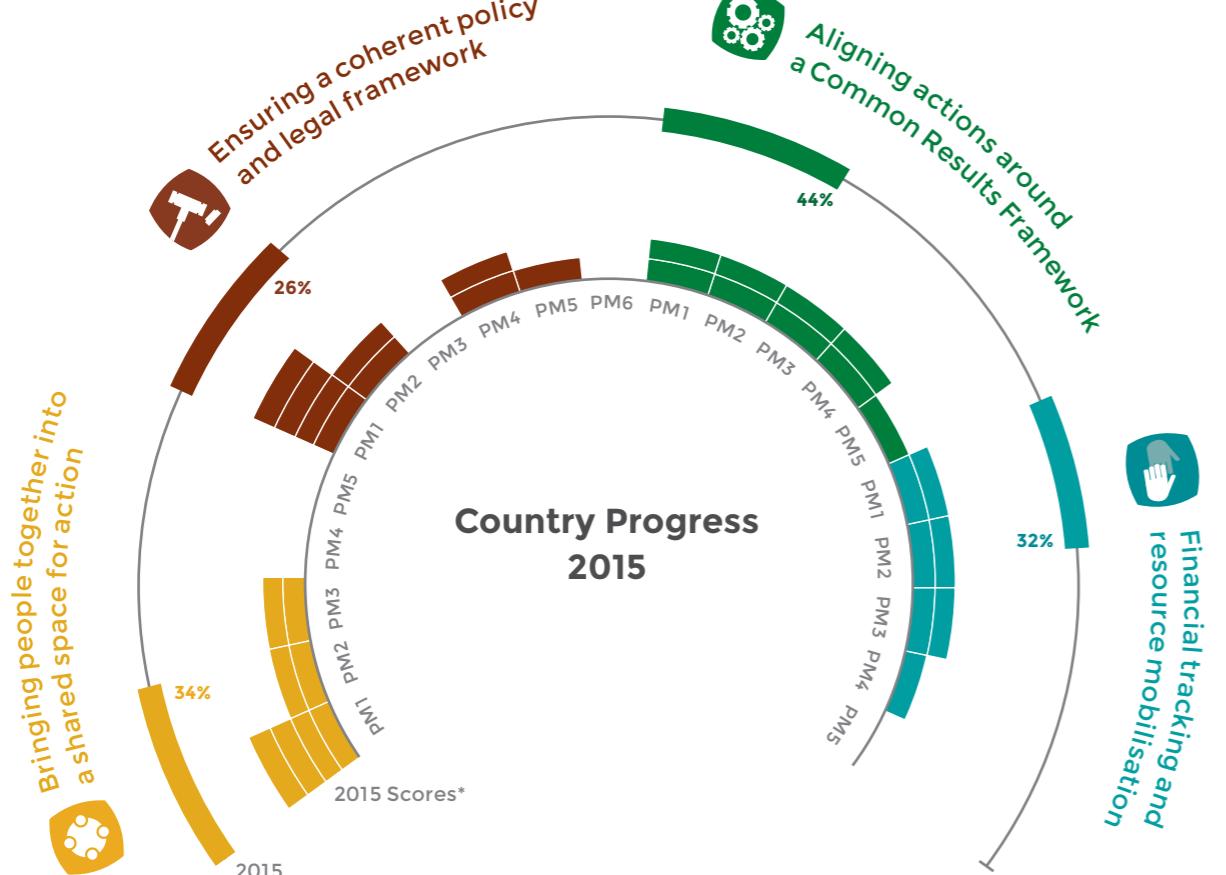
Highlights

- The new Government Decree 100/2014/NĐCP on the Marketing and Use of Nutrition Products for Young Children was a critical milestone for the country to ensure that children have access to the best possible nutrition in their first two years of life.
- The Government has developed the Operational guideline for social marketing of nutrition products and is scaling up their social marketing approach.
- Extension of maternity leave to six months has been successfully included in the approved Labour Code Amendment. The promotion of the rights of female workers is also included in the Labour Code and is being complemented with a guiding decree on implementation of the rights.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 19.4% |
| Low-birth weight: | - |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 17.0% |
| Under five wasting: | 5.7% |
| Under five overweight: | 4.6% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 14.1% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



In Vietnam, the convening body for nutrition is the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) in the Ministry of Health (MoH). The NIN is the leading institution responsible for research, training and implementation of activities in the field of nutrition, food sciences and clinical nutrition. It has the Secretariat specifically for the effective implementation of the National Nutrition Strategy (NNS).

The Nutrition Cluster Group is the multi-stakeholder platform which engages with key representatives from across sectors and external to the government. In principle, every six weeks, participants from various ministries including Health, Agriculture and Disaster Risk Management, institutes, universities, United Nations (UN) agencies, civil society, donors and global initiatives convene to work towards an agreed set of objectives and priorities. These meetings are co-chaired by the Director of the National Institute of Nutrition and the UNICEF Head of Nutrition.



The NNS (2011-2020) was ratified by the Prime Minister with a vision toward 2030.

Throughout the past decade, Vietnam has made significant legislation change to protect the breastfeeding rights of women. These changes were part of an effort to fulfil obligations under the Convention of the Right of the Child, the International Code on the Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and subsequent World Health Assembly resolutions. **Government Decree 100/2014/NĐ-CP was an important law on advertising which banned the marketing of breast milk substitutes (for children under 2)**

and baby foods (for infants under six months). To support its enforcement, the Government also developed the **Operational Guideline for Social Marketing**.

For the Labour Code, an amendment was approved which saw the extension of maternity leave from four to six months and a guiding decree is being developed to promote the rights of female workers.

The MoH and other relevant Ministries are currently developing a new government Decree on Food Fortification including mandatory salt iodisation and wheat flour fortification.



The NNS acts as the Common Results Framework (CRF) by which all supporting stakeholders are aligning their nutrition efforts behind. Roles and responsibilities of each line ministry are well defined in the NNS and it is operationalised with a five year Nutrition National Plan of Action developed by the MoH.

The National Action Plan on Nutrition and Infant and Young Child Feeding is nutrition sensitive and implementation of the NNS has been integrated into the plan. These MoH action plans on nutrition and young child feeding are decentralised to the provincial level. Vietnam is exploring **the possibility of including regional nutrition strategies, which align with the NNS, into these regional plans**.

The Provincial Plan of Action 2013-2016 on Integrated Maternal, Newborn and Child Health and Nutrition is being implemented by the MoH at commune and district levels.

A periodical exercise to monitor the implementation of nutrition policies on an annual basis is conducted by the Government. The National Nutrition Programme of the NIN created a formal National Nutrition Surveillance System to track the implementation process of the NNS, however, there are no clear tools to track cross-sector collaboration. A midterm review of the NNS is in process and the result will feed into the adjustment of the plan annually based on performance and priorities.



Although, the NNS has not been costed, the NNS acts as a legal foundation for the government to approve and allocate yearly budget for nutrition, especially for the health sector (nutrition-specific programs). Resources for implementation are mobilised and allocated as part of their alignment with the NNS.

Nutrition-specific spending in the public budget is tracked and reported annually, however, nutrition-sensitive programmes have proven to be difficult to track and monitor.

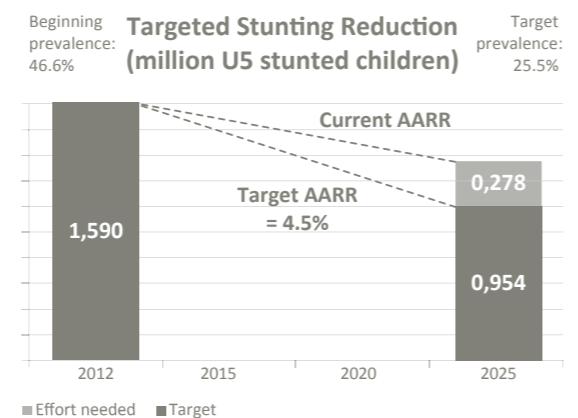
Some funds are provided by other external stakeholders including UN agencies and donors at national and/or sub-national levels. Tracking and reporting of external funds has proven difficult to track and monitor.



Joined: November 2012

Highlights

- A High Council for Food Security, chaired by the Prime Minister has been established and supported by a multi-sectoral National SUN Steering Committee.
- The National Nutrition Multi-Sectoral Action Plan was finalised and endorsed by the ministerial committee in 2014. An operational plan is being prepared in order to implement the sectoral programs. Due to the on-going conflict, progress has stalled and progress on the implementation of plan has hindered.
- The Food and Agriculture Organization, with support from the European Union, established a Food Security Information System at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in 2014. The system is designed to collect information on both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive indicators along with the food security indicators.



Looking back: Progress reported through the 2014 Self-Assessment Exercise

61%
Bringing people together into
a shared space for action

54%
Ensuring a coherent policy
and legal framework

42% Aligning actions
around a Common Results
Framework

25% Financial tracking and
resource mobilisation

2014

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The Yemeni Government commitment to address the underlying causes of under-nutrition in the country is reflected at the highest level. This can be seen with the decree issued in 2012 by the Prime Minister which advises line ministries to address nutrition as a priority in their respective plans. **A High Council for Food Security, chaired by the Prime Minister has been established and supported by a multi-sectoral National SUN Steering**

Committee steering committee. The Steering Committee includes representatives from the ministries of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), Health, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Sanitation and Education. It also includes the representatives from United Nations (UN) agencies, donors, civil society, academia, and the private sector. The Steering Committee has been institutionalised and chaired by the Vice Minister MOPIC.



As identified in the NNMSAP (2015-2019), each relevant sector will review existing polices and legislations to ensure that they are nutrition sensitive and any gaps are addressed. Current nutrition-sensitive polices and strategies that are already in place include: The Food Security Policy and Strategy (2011),

the National Agriculture Sector Strategy (2012-2016), the National Fisheries Strategy (2012-2015), the Social Welfare Fund Legislation (2008). The existing national legislation addresses salt iodisation, sugar and flour fortification (since 1996) and the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes (BMS) since 2002.



The National Nutrition Multi-Sectoral Action Plan (NNMSAP) was finalised and endorsed by the ministerial committee in 2014. An operational is being prepared in order to implement the sectoral programs. **Due to the on-going conflict, progress has stalled and progress on the implementation of plan has hindered and delayed.**

For nutrition specific programs, the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MOPHP) is extensively engaged in with UN partners and civil society organisations to implement the programs, in particular, for the populations affected by emergencies.

UNICEF jointly with the MOPHP and civil society organisations started to implement a comprehensive community based stunting prevention program along with a community led

total sanitation program. This was being implemented in 19 districts with high prevalence of stunting and wasting in Taiz, Hodeida and Saada'a however these activities have also been stalled because of the ongoing-conflict.

The Government of Yemen, with support from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and the World Bank, is implementing a food security program in the food insecure governorates.

In addition, the Food and Agriculture Organization with support from the European Union, established a Food Security Information System (FSIS) at MOPIC in 2014. The FSIS system is designed to collect information on both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive indicators along with the food security indicators.



Costing of the NNMSP was completed with technical support from MQSUN and the SUN Movement Secretariat.

The current conflict in the country is hampering progress on the ground and the pace at which these commitments

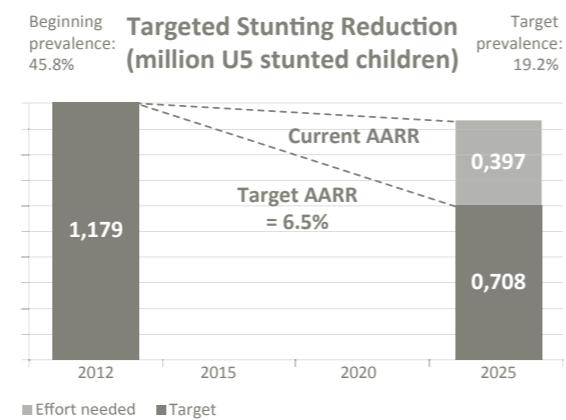
were expected to be honored. The Government of Yemen is committed to establishing new budget lines in relevant ministries for nutrition programming and to increase human resource for nutrition by 10-20% as a minimum, and publish national spending publicly.



Zambia
Joined: December 2010

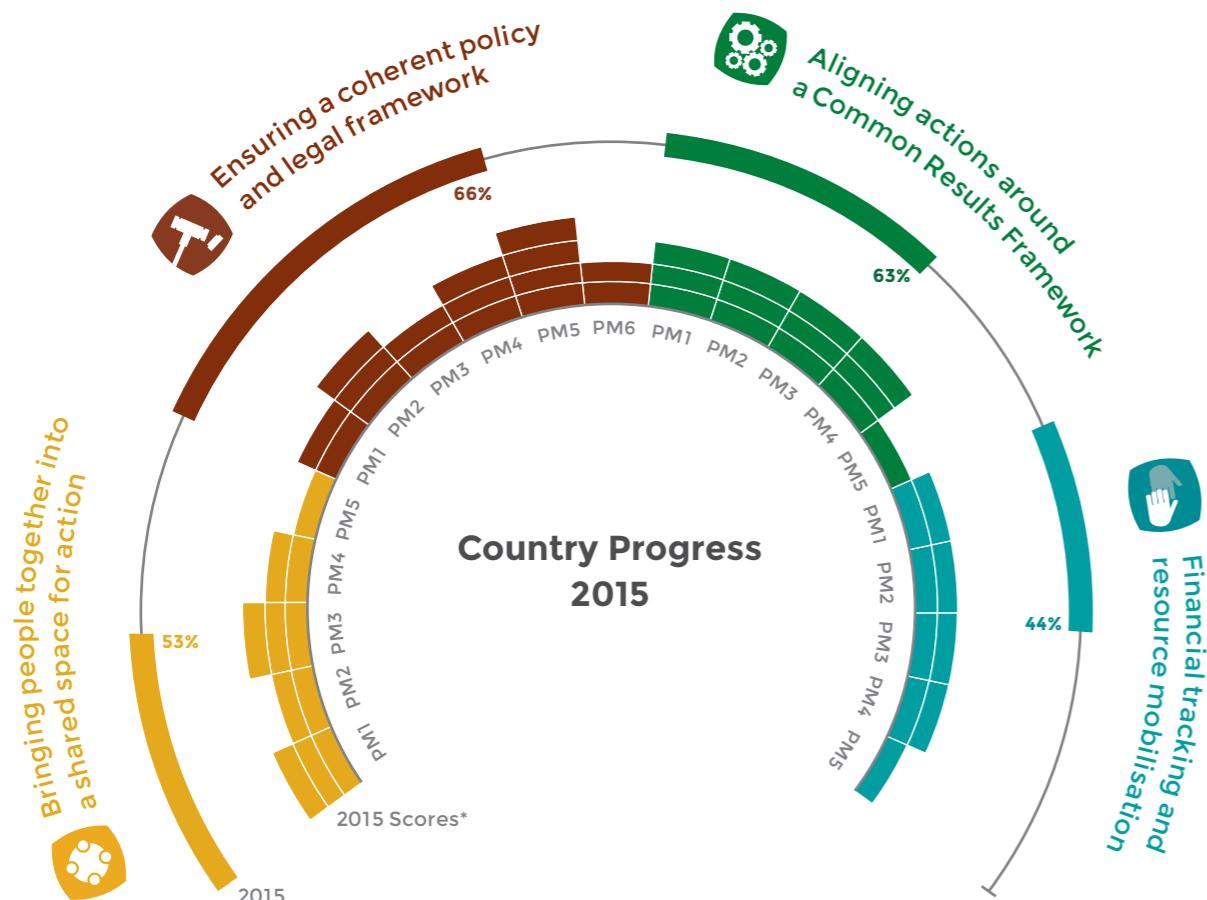
Highlights

- A strong alliance known as the Civil Society Organisation for Scaling Up Nutrition (CSO-SUN) is championing a multi-sectoral response to improve nutrition. They are advocating for the formation of the All Party Parliamentary caucus on Food and Nutrition which brings together parliamentarians from different parties to have a coordinated voice for nutrition on the floor of parliament.
- Zambia's common results framework includes a minimum package of costed nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions that is built on a consultative process and is aligned with the results of the National Development Agenda and 2030 Vision.
- There is a pooled funding mechanism, called the SUN Management Fund Unit (SMFU) that is financing implementation of the 1000 Most Critical Days Programme at national and sub national levels.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 40.1% |
| Low-birth weight: | 9.2% |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 72.5% |
| Under five wasting: | 6.0% |
| Under five overweight: | 5.7% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 29.2% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



In Zambia, the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC), under the Ministry of Health, is the national multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) which bring partners together for nutrition. Five line ministries have designated Focal Points for Nutrition to galvanise coordination.

A special Permanent Secretaries Committee has been appointed at the Cabinet level and is represented by nine Ministries (Health; Education; Agriculture and Livestock; Community Development, Mother and Child Health; Local Government and Housing; Gender and Child Development; Finance; and Youth and Sport). The Permanent Secretaries Committee convenes regularly to discuss multi-sectoral issues and nutrition is included within their remit.

The multi-stakeholder coordinating structure has been decentralised with the establishment of Provincial Nutrition

Coordinating Committees (PNCCs) and Districts Nutrition Coordinating Committees (DNCCs). **14 Districts have also commenced the process of establishing Ward Nutrition Coordinating Committees (WNCCs).**

The Nutrition Cooperating Partners (NCPs) Forum includes the United Nations system, and donors.

The civil society alliance, CSO-SUN, has inspired the organisation of parliamentarians through the formation of the All Party Parliamentary caucus on Food and Nutrition which brings together parliamentarians from different parties to have a coordinated voice for nutrition on the floor of the parliament. The recently established Business Network has over 22 member organisations. A new Academic Network has developed Terms of Reference and a Scope of Work towards development of the national research agenda.

Disability and Environment and Disaster Risk Management). The R-SNDP is aimed at achieving the objectives set out in the Vision 2030 of becoming a "Prosperous middle-income country by 2030".

Nutrition is mainstreamed in several sectoral policies including:

- National Health Policy
- National Health Strategic Plan
- National Agricultural Policy
- Agriculture Investment Plan, and
- Social Protection Policy.

The Food and Drugs Act is under review and is expected to be re-established as the Food Safety Bill.



Plans are underway to revise the National Food and Nutrition Policy (NFNC) 2006. Stakeholders were engaged in a consultative process to review the NFNC Act of 1967 in order to broaden the law for a multi-sectoral response to the nutritional problems affecting various sub-populations.

Mechanisms are in place to enforce legislations such as the Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes, food fortification, and maternity protection.

Nutrition has been integrated into the Revised Sixth National Development Plan 2013-2016 (R-SNDP) by its mainstreaming across all sector specific implementation plans of the R-SNDP (in addition to Governance, HIV and AIDS, Gender,



The National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan (NFNSP) 2011-2015 complements the National Food and Nutrition Policy and is the common results framework (CRF) by which all supporting stakeholders are aligning behind. It includes eight operational strategies and three supportive strategic directions (SD) with a complete implementation matrix and a monitoring and evaluation framework. SD 1 "Prevention of Stunting in Children Under two Years of Age: First 1000 Most Critical Days" has a fully-fledged programme developed called the 1st 1000 Most Critical Days Programme (MCDP) to be implemented over a three year period. With the support and facilitation of the national level, provincial and the district nutrition multi-

sectoral plans for the 1st 1000 MCDP have been developed. Two-year (2014-2016) DNCCs multi-sectoral nutrition plans have been costed based on the minimum package.

The minimum package of interventions under the 1st 1000 MCDP comprises of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive that are also aligned to the results of the R-SNDP.

Zambia recognises that in order to enhance the capacity of the different implementing institutions, different capacity interventions have been developed and are in the process of being implemented. They will cover institutions at both national and subnational levels.



The NFNSP has been partially costed for the minimum package and recommended scenarios to guide resource mobilisation for the First 1000 MCDP which is based on SD1 with technical support from the World Bank. More work is needed in the area of costing, especially related to nutrition-sensitive interventions which have limitations in cost assumptions. The NFNC along with key line Ministries and CSO-SUN have proposed to address this by costing district level activities for some nutrition-sensitive interventions in the minimum package to help bridge the gap on the costing report of the World Bank.

The pooled fund, SUN Fund Management Unit (SFMU), will support the NFNC to contract experts to undertake fiscal space analysis to identify the financial gap which will assist in the planning for resource mobilisation to scale up the programmes nationwide.

NCPs are planning to map the available funds among its members for nutrition on a yearly basis in order to help improve accountability of funds for nutrition from all stakeholders. In addition, the process of having independent audits has also been initiated by the SFMU.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

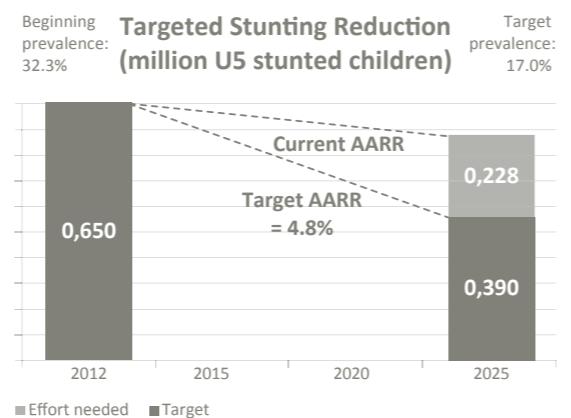
Bringing people together into a shared space for action



Joined: June 2011

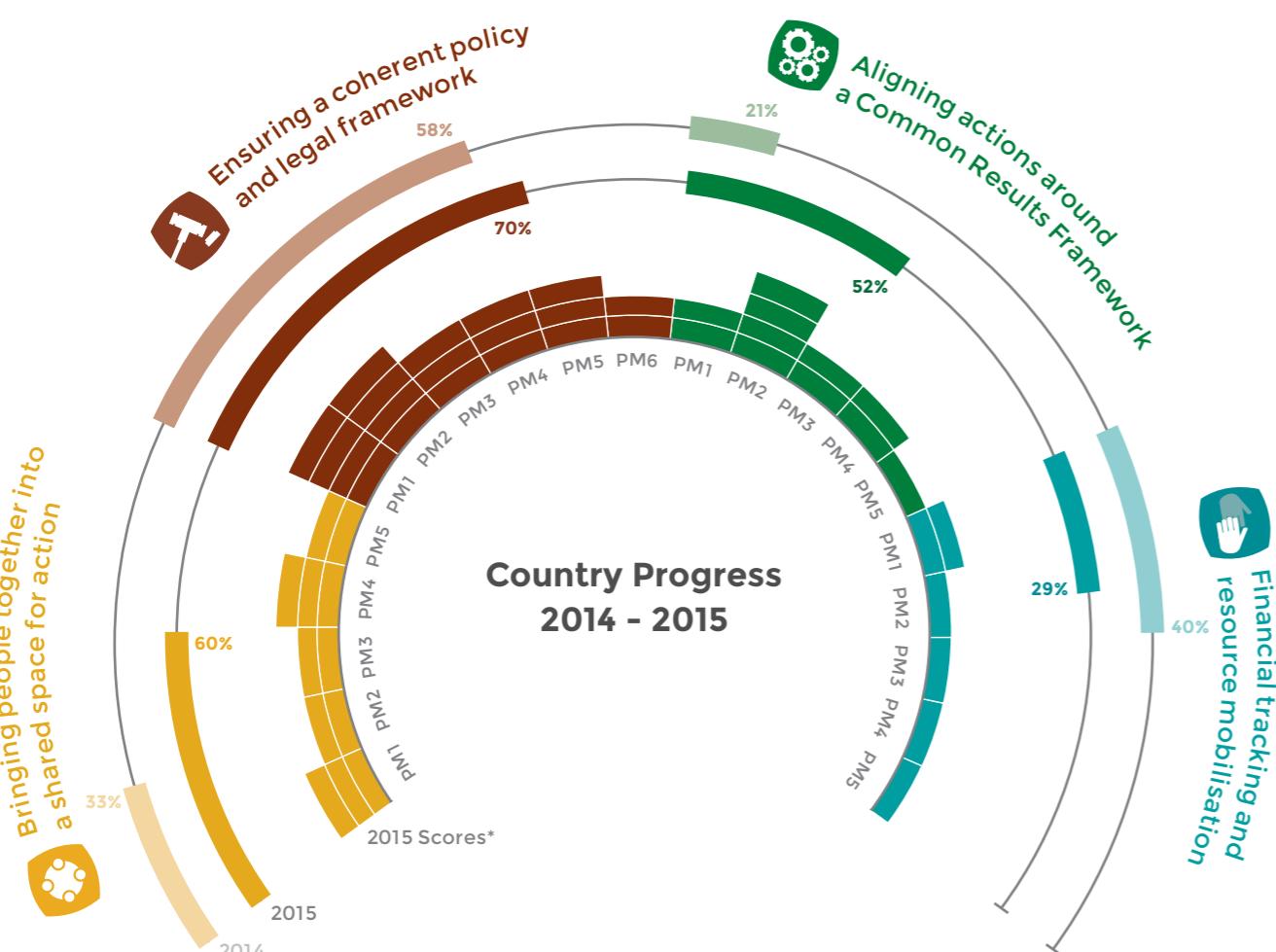
Highlights

- A comprehensive and unique National Food and Nutrition Security Information System is being developed across sectors, to inform programming and decision-making. Decentralised levels will collect data and benefit from a feedback analysis mechanism from the information system.
- Technical and financial partners are aligning resources behind the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy and raising additional resources through pool funding mechanisms. Business committed resources to implement the Food Fortification Strategy.
- The media working with the SUN Civil Society Network (ZCSOSUNA) have been trained on their role in strengthening nutrition, and create more stories about nutrition and the SUN Movement.



| | |
|---|--------------|
| Under five stunting: | 27.6% |
| Low-birth weight: | - |
| 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: | 41.0% |
| Under five wasting: | 3.3% |
| Under five overweight: | 3.6% |
| Women Anaemia 15-49 years: | 28.4% |

*data sources detailed in Annex 1



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) is the national agency mandated to lead the coordination, analysis and promotion of a multi-sectoral response to food and nutrition insecurity. It engages multiple ministries, United Nations (UN) agencies, civil society and the business sector. The FNC also convenes and coordinates the National Food and Nutrition Security Committee (NFSNC) and the newly formed High Level Food and Nutrition Security Advisory Group (FNSAG) which had its first meeting in March 2015. Ministries of Gender, Social Welfare and Youth recently joined these coordination structures and a draft roadmap for SUN has been developed to chart the way forward for all the members in the platform.

Municipal wards are the lowest administrative unit, and a pilot project is currently establishing NFSNC's at this level. If successful, this will be scaled up by the end of 2015.

The Zimbabwe Civil Society Network (ZCSOSUNA) has raised its constituency from 21 to 100 members and established **five regional offices** in just one year. Their latest activities were focused on engaging with parliamentarians and the media to highlight their role in strengthening nutrition. The Donor and UN Networks are drafting Terms of Reference and they have respectively nominated the European Union and UNICEF/FAO as conveners.

Finally, a breakfast meeting was organised with support from all SUN Networks to demonstrate the importance of nutrition to business. It led to the identification of a private sector focal point who has so far gathered interest from 32 food companies to join national efforts for nutrition.



The Right to Food is ensured in the 2013 Constitution. Nutrition legislation includes **the Infant and Young Child Feeding policy and the Food Fortification strategy, both adopted in 2015**. The Office of the President's lead on nutrition policy analysis has led to nutrition-sensitive strategies being included in national development (ZimASSET); Agriculture (ZAIP) and **Social protection (Social protection framework validated in 2015)**.

The National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFSNP) launched in May 2013 is being disseminated at provincial and district levels.

Zimbabwe is also finalising a **Nutrition Communication for Development Strategy**.



The National Nutrition Strategy (2014-2018), which is the Common Results Framework (CRF), was drawn from the wider NFSNP and its implementation matrix. It has been under development since 2013 and was finalised and launched by the Vice-President in April 2015. The Strategy is guiding the implementation of nutrition specific and sensitive interventions around six key result areas, clearly mentioning targets, activities and implementers. Provincial and District NFSNCs are to develop annual work plans aligned to NFSNP, ZimASSET and NNS, detailing actions they will undertake in food and nutrition.

To implement these, a multi-sectoral community-based model program for addressing stunting has started in vulnerable districts and key actors are aligning large-scale programmes which implement direct and indirect nutrition interventions to this model. This includes the Amalima project (2014-2019), the Livelihoods and Food Security Program 2014-2018 (LFSP) and Enhancing Nutrition, Stepping Up Resilience and Enterprise (ENSURE) programs (2014-2019).

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



The NNS was costed through a multi-stakeholder consensus, with yearly requirements for each Key Result Area and each activity but the cost sharing is not elaborated yet. Mapping of spending is still at early stages and tracking of nutrition sensitive interventions is still a challenge.

Sustained and increased financial commitments by all actors including the private sector are aligned to the NFSNP and a pooled donor fund is helping to strengthen the effectiveness of nutrition interventions.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

ANNEXES



Annex 1: SUN Country Nutrition Indicator Statistics

| Country and areas | Under five stunting | Under five wasting | Under five overweight | Year* | Data Source | Low-birth weight | Data Source 2 | 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding | Data Source | Women Anaemia 15-49 years | Data Source |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|---|------------------|---|--|---|---------------------------|-------------|
| Bangladesh | 38.7 | 18.1 | 2.6 | 2013 | Utilization of Essential Service Delivery (UESD) Survey 2013. Dhaka: National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), 2014. | 21.6 | DHS** 2011 | 64.1 | DHS** 2011 | 43.5 | Source * |
| Benin | 34.0 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 2014 | MICS*** 2014, Bénin | 12.5 | MICS*** 2014, Bénin | 41.4 | MICS*** 2014, Bénin | 49.6 | Source * |
| Botswana | 31.4 | 7.2 | 11.2 | 2007 | 2007 Botswana family health survey IV report. Gaborone, Botswana: CSO, 2009 (and additional analysis by UNICEF). | - | | - | | 28.5 | Source * |
| Burkina Faso | 32.9 | 10.9 | - | 2012 | Enquête nutritionnelle nationale 2012 - SMART method | 16.2 | DHS** 2010 | 47.2 | Enquête nutritionnelle nationale 2012 - SMART method | 49.5 | Source * |
| Burundi | 57.5 | 6.1 | 2.9 | 2010 | DHS** 2010, Burundi | 10.7 | DHS** Burundi 2010 | 69.3 | DHS** Burundi 2010. | 20.9 | Source * |
| Cambodia | 32.4 | 9.6 | 2 | 2014 | Cambodia DHS** 2014 Key Indicators Report | 8.2 | DHS** 2010 | 65.0 | Cambodia DHS** 2014 Key Indicators Report | 43.8 | Source * |
| Cameroon | 32.6 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 2011 | DHS** et MICS*** 2011, Cameroun. Calverton, Maryland, USA : INS et ICF International, 2012 (and additional analysis) | 7.6 | DHS** 2011 | 20.4 | DHS** 2011 | 41.5 | Source * |
| Chad | 38.7 | 15.7 | 2.8 | 2010 | MICS*** 2010, Tchad: Rapport final. N'Djamena, République du Tchad, 2011 (http://www.childinfo.org/files/MICS***4_Chad_2010_FinalReport_Fr.pdf). | 20.0 | 2010 | 3.4 | MICS*** 2010 | 46.6 | Source * |
| Comoros | 32.1 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 2012 | DHS** et à indicateurs multiples aux Comores 2012. Demograohic and Health Surveys and MICS***. Rockville, MD 20850, USA : DGSP et ICF International, 2014 (and additional analysis). | - | | 12.1 | DHS**/MICS*** 2012 | 30.8 | Source * |
| Congo | 25.0 | 5.9 | 3.6 | 2011 | DHS** du Congo (EDSC-II) 2011-2012. DHS**s. Calverton, Maryland, USA : CNSEE et ICF International, 2013 (and additional analysis). | 10.0 | DHS** 2011-2012 | 20.5 | DHS** 2011-2012 | 50.7 | Source * |
| Costa Rica | 5.6 | 1.0 | 8.1 | 2008 | Encuesta nacional de nutricion 2008-2009. San Jose, Costa Rica, 2011. | 7.2 | Encuesta nacional de nutricion 2008-2009 | 18.7 | Encuesta nacional de nutricion 2008-2009 | 19 | Source * |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 29.6 | 7.6 | 3.2 | 2012 | DHS** et MICS*** Côte d'Ivoire 2011-2012. Calverton, Maryland, USA : INS et ICF International, 2012 (and additional analysis). | 14.2 | DHS** 2011-2012 | 12.1 | DHS** 2011-2012 | 48.8 | Source * |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 42.6 | 8.1 | 4.4 | 2013 | DHS** en République Démocratique du Congo 2013-2014. DHS**s. Rockville, Maryland, USA : MPSMRM, MSP et ICF International, 2014 (and additional analysis). | 10.0 | DHS** 2011-2012 | 47.6 | DHS** 2013-2014 | 49 | Source * |
| El Salvador | 14 | 2 | 6 | 2014 | Encuesta nacional de salud 2014 - Encuesta de indicadores multiples por conglomerados (MICS) 2014. | 8.8 | DHS** 2014 | 47 | DHS 2014 | 23.5 | Source * |
| Ethiopia | 40.4 | 8.7 | 2.6 | 2014 | Ethiopia mini DHS** 2014. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2014. | 10.8 | DHS** 2011 | 52.0 | DHS** 2011 | 19.2 | Source * |
| Gambia | 23.4 | 9.5 | 1.9 | 2010 | The Gambia MICS*** 2010: Final report. Banjul, The Gambia: GBOS, 2012 (http://www.childinfo.org/files/Gambia_2010_MICS***_Final_Report.pdf). | 10.2 | MICS*** 2010 | 33.5 | MICS*** 2010 | 45.3 | Source * |
| Ghana | 18.8 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 2014 | Ghana DHS** 2014 Key Indicators Ghana Statistical Service Accra, Ghana Ghana Health Service Accra, Ghana | 10.0 | DHS** 2008 | 52.3 | DHS** 2014 | 56.4 | Source * |
| Guatemala | 48.0 | 1.1 | 4.9 | 2009 | Encuesta nacional de salud materno infantil 2008 (ENSMI-2008/09). Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala: Ministerio de Salud Pública, MSPAS, INE y CDC, 2010 (and additional analysis). | 11.4 | ENSMI 2008-2009 | 49.6 | ENSMI 2008-2009 | 25.7 | Source * |
| Guinea | 31.3 | 9.9 | 3.8 | 2012 | DHS** (EDS-IV) et MICS***. L'EDS-MICS*** 2012. Conakry, Guinée et Calverton, MD: INS et ICF, 2013 (and additional analysis). | - | | 20.5 | DHS** 2012 | 48.4 | Source * |
| Guinea-Bissau | 27.6 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 2014 | Inquérito aos Indicadores Múltiplos (MICS***) 2014, Principais Resultados. Bissau, Guiné-Bissau: Ministério da Economia e Finanças, Direcção Geral do Plano Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE). | 21.3 | MICS*** 2014 | 52.5 | MICS*** 2014 | 44.6 | Source * |
| Haiti | 21.9 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 2012 | Enquête mortalité, morbidité et utilisation des services, Haïti, 2012. DHS**s. Calverton, Maryland, USA : MSPP, IHE et ICF International, 2012 (and additional analysis). | 19.1 | DHS** 2012 | 39.7 | DHS** 2012 | 37.1 | Source * |
| Indonesia | 36.4 | 13.5 | 11.5 | 2013 | National report on basic health research, RISKESDAS, 2013. Jakarta, Indonesia, 2014 (and additional analysis). | 7.3 | National report on basic health research, RISKESDAS, 2013 | 41.5 | National report on basic health research, RISKESDAS, 2013 | 22.5 | Source * |
| Kenya | 26.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 2014 | Kenya DHS** 2014 Key Indicators Kenya | 5.6 | DHS** 2008-09 | 61.4 | DHS** 2014 | 25 | Source * |
| Kyrgyzstan | 12.9 | 2.8 | 7.0 | 2014 | Kyrgyzstan MICS*** 2014: Key findings. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic and UNICEF, 2014. | 5.9 | MICS*** 2014 | 41.1 | MICS*** 2014 | 32.5 | Source * |
| Lao PDR | 43.8 | 6.4 | 2.0 | 2011 | Lao social indicator survey LSIS (MICS***/DHS**). Vientiane, Lao PDR: MoH and LSB, 2012 (and additional analysis). | 14.8 | LSIS 2011 | 40.4 | LSIS 2011 | 31 | Source * |
| Lesotho | 39.0 | 3.9 | 7.3 | 2009 | Lesotho DHS** 2009. Maseru, Lesotho | 9.3 | DHS** 2009 | 53.5 | DHS** 2009 | 26.8 | Source * |
| Liberia | 32.1 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 2013 | DHS** 2013. Monrovia, Liberia | 9.7 | DHS** 2013 | 55.2 | DHS** 2013 | 49.3 | Source * |
| Madagascar | 49.2 | - | - | 2009 | DHS** de Madagascar 2008-2009. Antananarivo, Madagascar: INSTAT et ICF Macro, 2010 (and additional analysis). | 12.7 | DHS** 2008-2009 | 50.7 | DHS** 2008-2009 | 31.8 | Source * |
| Malawi | 42.4 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 2014 | Malawi MDG endline survey 2014. Key findings. | 12.9 | Malawi MDG endline survey 2014 | 70.2 | Malawi MDG endline survey 2014 | 28.8 | Source * |

| Country and areas | Under five stunting | Under five wasting | Under five overweight | Year* | Data Source | Low-birth weight | Data Source 2 | 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding | Data Source | Women Anaemia 15-49 years | Data Source |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|--|------------------|---|--|---|---------------------------|-------------|
| Mali | 38.5 | 15.3 | 4.7 | 2006 | de l'Économie, de l'Industrie et du Commerce (DNSI/MEIC) et Macro International Inc. DHS** du Mali 2006. DHS**. Calverton, Maryland, USA: CPS/DNSI et Macro International Inc., 2007 (and additional analysis). | - | Note: DHS** 2012-13 is rejected | - | Note: DHS** 2012-13 is rejected | 56.2 | Source * |
| Mauritania | 22.0 | 11.6 | 1.2 | 2012 | Enquête nutritionnelle nationale utilisant la méthodologie SMART: Résultats préliminaires. Nouakchott, Mauritanie, Juillet 2012 (and additional analysis). | 34.7 | SMART 2012 | 26.9 | SMART 2012 | 39 | Source * |
| Mozambique | 43.1 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 2011 | Moçambique inquérito demográfico e de Saúde 2011. DHS**s. | 16.0 | DHS** 2011 | 42.8 | DHS** 2011 | 44.2 | Source * |
| Myanmar | 35.1 | 7.9 | 2.6 | 2009 | Myanmar MICS*** 2009 - 2010: Final Report (MICS***3). Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar: Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development and Ministry of Health, 2011. | 8.6 | MICS*** 2009 | 23.6 | MICS*** 2009 | 30.3 | Source * |
| Namibia | 23.1 | 7.1 | 4.1 | 2013 | Namibia DHS** 2013. | 13.0 | DHS** 2013 | 48.5 | DHS** 2013 | 32.7 | Source * |
| Nepal | 40.5 | 11.2 | 1.5 | 2011 | Nepal DHS** 2011. Kathmandu, Nepal: Ministry of Health and Population, New ERA, and ICF International, Calverton, Maryland 2012 (and additional analysis). | 12.4 | DHS** 2011 | 69.6 | DHS** 2011 | 36.1 | Source * |
| Niger | 43.0 | 18.7 | 3.0 | 2012 | DHS** et indicateurs multiples du Niger 2012. DHS**s and MICS***. Calverton, Maryland, USA: INS et ICF International, 2013 (and additional analysis). | 12.0 | DHS** 2012 | 23.3 | DHS** 2012 | 46.7 | Source * |
| Nigeria | 36.4 | 18.1 | 4.9 | 2013 | Nigeria DHS** 2013. Abuja, Nigeria, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: NPC and ICF International, 2014 (and additional analysis). | 8.1 | DHS** 2013 | 17.4 | DHS** 2013 | 48.5 | Source * |
| Pakistan | 45.0 | 10.5 | 4.8 | 2012 | Pakistan DHS** 2012-13. DHS**s. Islamabad, Pakistan, and Calverton, Maryland, USA: NIPS and ICF International, 2013 (and additional analysis). | 25.0 | DHS** 2012 | 37.7 | DHS** 2012 | 51.1 | Source * |
| Peru | 18.4 | 0.6 | 7.2 | 2012 | Encuesta demográfica y de salud familiar - ENDES continua 2012. DHS**s. Lima, Peru: INEI, USAID y ORC Macro, 2013 (and additional analysis). | 6.9 | DHS** 2012 | 67.6 | DHS** 2012 | 18.5 | Source * |
| Philippines | 30.3 | 7.9 | 5.0 | 2013 | 8th National Nutrition Survey | 19.6 | DHS** 2008 | 34.0 | NNS 2013 | 25.4 | Source * |
| Rwanda | 37.9 | 2.2 | 7.7 | 2015 | Rwanda DHS** 2014-15. DHS**s. Calverton, Maryland, USA: NISR, MOH, and ICF International, 2015 | 6.2 | DHS** 2010 | 87.3 | DHS** 2014-15 | 17.4 | Source * |
| Senegal | 19.2 | 8.9 | 1.5 | 2013 | DHS** continue (EDS-Continue 2012-2013). DHS**s. Calverton, Maryland, USA: ANSD et ICF International., 2013 (and additional analysis). | 15.9 | DHS** 2010-11 | 37.5 | EDS-Continue 2012-2013 | 57.5 | Source * |
| Sierra Leone | 37.9 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 2013 | Sierra Leone DHS** 2013. DHS**s. Freetown, Sierra Leone and Rockville, Maryland, USA: SSL and ICF International, 2014 (and additional analysis). | 7.1 | DHS** 2013 | 32.0 | DHS** 2013 | 45.2 | Source * |
| Somalia | 25.9 | 14.9 | 2.9 | 2009 | National Micronutrient and Anthropometric Survey Somalia 2009. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit, Food and Agricultural Organisation (FSNAU) and Centre for International Health and Development, Institute of Child Health (CIHD) | 5.0 | MICS*** 2006 | 9.1 | MICS*** 2006 | 42.6 | Source * |
| South Sudan | 31.1 | 22.7 | 6.0 | 2010 | South Sudan Household Survey 2010 | - | | 45.0 | MICS*** 2010 | | Source * |
| Sri Lanka | 14.7 | 21.4 | 0.6 | 2012 | Nutrition and food security survey 2013. Colombo, Sri Lanka | 18.1 | Nutrition and food security survey 2013. Colombo, Sri Lanka | 75.8 | Nutrition and food security survey 2013. Colombo, Sri Lanka | 25.7 | Source * |
| Swaziland | 31.0 | 0.8 | 10.7 | 2010 | Swaziland MICS*** 2010: Final report. Mbabane, Swaziland, Central Statistical Office and UNICEF, 2011 (and additional analysis). | 8.7 | MICS*** 2010 | 44.1 | MICS*** 2010 | 27.8 | Source * |
| Tajikistan | 26.8 | 9.9 | 6.6 | 2012 | Tajikistan DHS** 2012. Dushanbe, Tajikistan, and Calverton, Maryland, USA: SA, MOH, and ICF International, 2013 (and additional analysis). | 7.2 | DHS** 2012 | 34.3 | DHS** 2012 | 24.6 | Source * |
| Togo | 29.8 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 2010 | MICS*** Togo, 2010: Rapport final. Lomé, Togo: DGSCN, 2010 (and additional analysis). | 11.0 | MICS*** 2010 | 62.4 | MICS*** 2010 | 52.7 | Source * |
| Uganda | 33.7 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 2011 | Uganda DHS** 2011. Kampala, Uganda: UBOS and Calverton, Maryland: ICF International Inc., 2012 (and additional analysis). | 10.2 | DHS** 2011 | 63.2 | DHS** 2011 | 26.7 | Source * |
| Tanzania | 34.7 | 3.8 | - | 2014 | Tanzania National Nutrition Survey 2014 | - | | 41.1 | Tanzania National Nutrition Survey 2014 | 39.6 | Source * |
| Viet Nam | 19.4 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 2013 | Nutrition surveillance profiles 2013. Hanoi, Viet Nam, 2014. | - | | 17.0 | Nutrition surveillance profiles 2013 | 14.1 | Source * |
| Yemen | 46.6 | 13.3 | 1.5 | 2011 | The state of food security and nutrition in Yemen. Comprehensive food security survey 2011. Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, 2013 (and additional analysis). | - | | 11.6 | CFSS 2011 | 37.5 | Source * |
| Zambia | 40.1 | 6 | 5.7 | 2014 | Zambia DHS** 2013-14. Rockville, Maryland, USA: Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Health, and ICF International. | 9.2 | DHS** 2014 | 72.5 | DHS** 2014 | 29.2 | Source * |
| Zimbabwe | 27.6 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 2014 | MICS*** 2014. Key findings. Harare, Zimbabwe: ZIMSTAT, 2014. | - | | 41.0 | MICS*** 2014 | 28.4 | Source * |

* Global Nutrition Report (Data year 2011). Based on global estimates produced by the Nutrition Impact Model Study Group for Anaemia.

** DHS = Demographic and Health Survey

*** MICS = Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Annex 2: Monitoring Progress in the SUN Movement

| COUNTRIES | Leaders made commitments at the 2013 Nutrition for Growth event | Have reported the appointment of donor/development partner convener | Have reported the establishment of an MSP for nutrition | Have a decentralised MSP or is in the process of decentralising | MSPs working with scientists / academics | MSPs engaging with parliamentarians | MSP engaging with business | MSP working with the media to promote nutrition | Report they have a CRF in place | Report they have a SMAC Strategy in place | Have an active CSA alliance |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Bangladesh | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ |
| Benin | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Botswana | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ |
| Burundi | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ |
| Cambodia | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | ■ | | ■ |
| Cameroon | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | | | | ■ |
| Chad | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | | | | |
| Comoros | | | | | | | | | ■ | | |
| Congo, Brazzaville | | | ■ | | ■ | | | | | | |
| Congo, DR | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | | | | ■ | |
| Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | |
| El Salvador | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Ethiopia | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | ■ | ■ |
| Ghana | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | ■ | ■ |
| Guatemala | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ |
| Guinea | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haiti | ■ | | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | |
| Indonesia | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Kenya | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ |
| Kyrgyzstan | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | ■ | ■ |
| Laos | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | ■ | | ■ |
| Lesotho | | | | | | | | | ■ | | |
| Liberia | ■ | | | ■ | | | | | | | ■ |
| Madagascar | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Malawi | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Mali | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Mauritania | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | |
| Mozambique | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Myanmar | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ |
| Namibia | ■ | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Nepal | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Niger | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Nigeria | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Pakistan | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Peru | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Phillipines, The | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | ■ |
| Rwanda | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | ■ | | ■ |
| Senegal | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | ■ | ■ |
| Sierra Leone | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ |
| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sudan | | | | ■ | | | ■ | | | | |
| Sri Lanka | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | | ■ | | ■ | | ■ |
| Swaziland | | | | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | | | ■ |
| Tajikistan | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | | ■ |
| Tanzania | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ |
| The Gambia | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | | | | ■ | ■ |
| Togo | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ |
| Vietnam | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | |
| Yemen | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | |
| Zambia | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Zimbabwe | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |

Monitoring Progress in the SUN Movement – 2015

The 2015 SUN Movement Progress Report draws on the **outcome mapping** approach presented in the 2013 SUN Movement Monitoring and Evaluation Framework²⁷ in order to reflect upon the ways in which SUN Countries and SUN Networks are adapting their behaviours to deliver on the four strategic objectives in the SUN Movement Strategy 2012 – 2015:

- **Strategic Objective One: Bringing people into a shared space for action**
- **Strategic Objective Two: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**
- **Strategic Objective Three: Aligning around a Common Results Framework**
- **Strategic Objective Four: Financial Tracking and Resource Mobilisation**

The outcome mapping approach utilised in the SUN Movement Monitoring and Evaluation Framework takes into account the complex, unpredictable and non-linear nature of progress faced by stakeholders addressing nutrition as part of their collective commitment. The outcome mapping approach recognises that stakeholders (people, organisations, networks) are driving change processes. In monitoring progress, it focuses on a **set of progress markers²⁸ that illustrate behavioural outcomes** that are expected to be displayed by the various stakeholders. Progress markers have been established for each of the four strategic objectives. Each stakeholder analyses the relationships, actions, activities, policies and practices associated with each progress marker over the last year. The achievements in relation to each marker are scored using a five-point scale (*i.e. behaviour being not applicable/ Not started (score = 0), started (1), on-going (2), nearly completed (3) or completed (4)*).

The **early progress markers** assigned to each of the four strategic objectives represent types of behavioural outcomes that are relatively easier to achieve while the **later progress markers** within each process represent more difficult and ambitious change²⁹. To reflect this, the scores for each progress marker are totalled and weighed³⁰ with the early (and more easily achieved) progress markers given less weight than the more advanced (more challenging) markers.

Guided by this concept of outcome mapping, SUN Countries are encouraged to conduct a self-assessment each year with the participation of the different constituencies reflected within their national SUN Movement platforms. These include participants from sectoral ministries and parts of government, as well as representatives of donor agencies, civil society organisations, UN agencies and businesses.

Monitoring progress in the SUN Movement using self-assessments by countries helps national multi-stakeholder platforms to assess – and then improve – their effectiveness. It is anticipated that the self-assessment process will help stakeholders to own and benefit from the monitoring of progress and to be mutually accountable for their collective actions.

Assessing progress in the SUN Movement 2015

Assessing progress in the SUN Movement is a voluntary, country-led process that is undertaken with support from the SUN Movement Secretariat and SUN Networks. By July 2014, 30 SUN Countries completed self-assessments and **by July 2015, 43 countries³¹ in the SUN Movement completed self-assessments**. The results of the self-assessment reports are summarised in the country profiles contained in this report.

Countries that were unable to take part in the 2015 self-assessment exercise were given an opportunity to provide a ‘narrative snapshot of progress’ covering each of the strategic objectives. For countries that just recently joined the SUN Movement in the last year, a ‘narrative snapshot of progress’ was prepared by the SUN Movement Secretariat³² and validated by the SUN Government Focal Point. Prior to the finalisation of the SUN Movement Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in 2014 (2012 and 2013), assessments for each strategic objective were based on information from the bi-monthly SUN Country Network calls. Where possible, **this report includes assessments for 2014 and 2015 given the use of the same methodology i.e. self-assessment by in-country stakeholders supplemented by information from the bi-monthly country calls**.

Key Messages from the 2015 Monitoring

Observations of emerging overall patterns of change have relevance for the SUN Movement as a whole and are also highlighted in this report. To understand the current state of the SUN Movement for 2015, analysis is based on the mode (frequency of a particular score) for progress markers from the 43 countries seen in **Figure 1** below.

Analysing information for each of the Strategic Objectives reveals that:

For **Strategic Objective One**, the self-assessment reports indicate that different stakeholders are engaging more in their multi-stakeholder platforms. In particular, the bi-monthly SUN Country Network calls create an opportunity for in-country stakeholders to meet. The self-assessment results also indicate that countries that have been in the Movement for the past four years have made more gains in coordination when compared to countries that have been in the Movement for a year or close to two years. This suggests that countries often secure a better understanding of the relevance of having functional coordination as a necessary pre-condition for effective multi-stakeholder actions for scaling up nutrition.

In relation to **Strategic Objective Two**, more countries appear to be disseminating existing legislations and policies through intensified advocacy (Process 2: PM2.4). While countries are understandably not updating policies and strategies as much, there was an increase in the number of countries that reported an increase in the level of advocacy for improved nutrition.

For **Strategic Objective Three**, the results indicate that there is a general improvement in the understanding of the need for Common Results Frameworks (CRF). This is evidenced by the increase in the number of countries showing improvements in most of the Progress Markers for Process 3. However, the results also point to a need to improve tracking and reporting of implementation results for steering and learning of future actions.

For **Strategic Objective Four**, several areas which required acceleration were identified in 2014 (See Figure 3) The results of the 2015 self-assessments indicate that major improvements, especially on tracking resource allocation on nutrition, have occurred. This may be partly due to the four budget analysis workshops that took place in the last year. However, this year’s results demonstrate that the need for increasing nutrition funding is urgent.

While each country sets the agenda for the coming year based on their own reflections and agreed priorities, the results of the 2015 SUN Movement self-assessment exercises suggest that managing the implementation of Common Results Frameworks (PM 3.4) and reducing the financing gap by ensuring continuous funding (PM 4.5) are two areas that will feature prominently in 2016.

FIGURE 1

Progress in the SUN Movement: Self-Assessments from 43 Countries - 2015



²⁷ See Table 4: Element in the SUN Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework

²⁸ Please refer to list of Processes and Progress Markers in Table 2

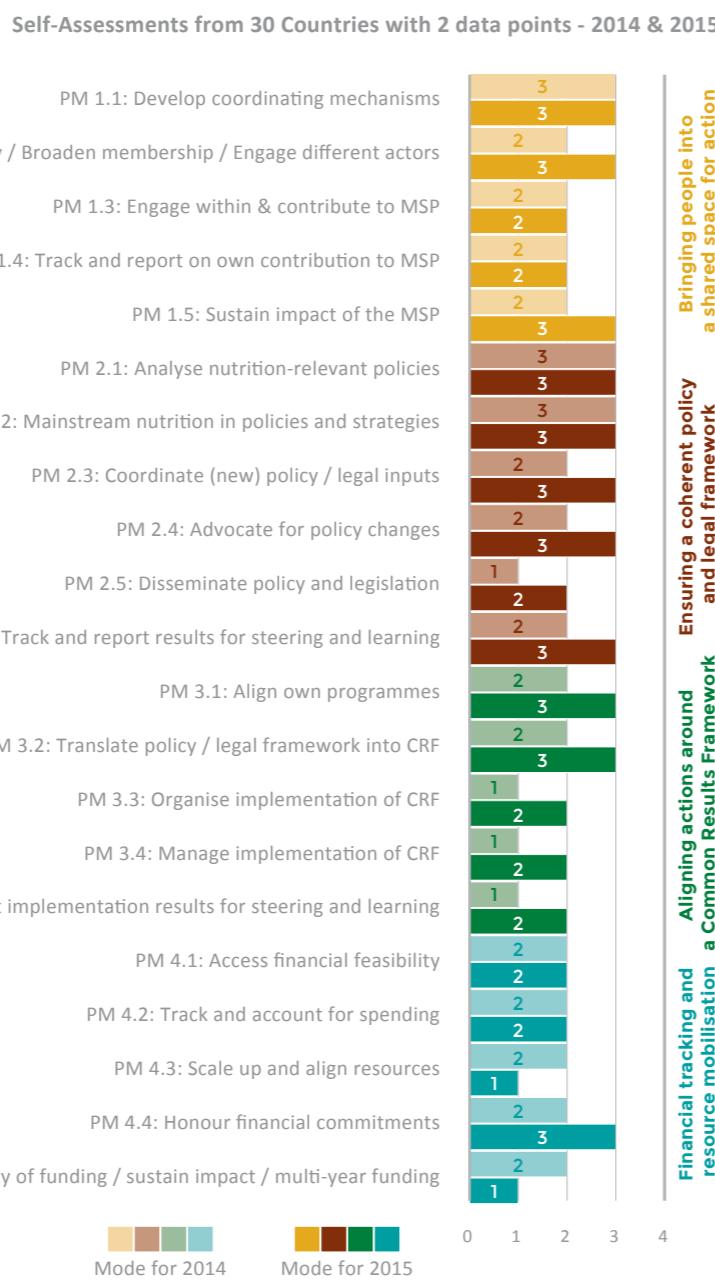
²⁹ Please refer to the SUN Movement Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

³⁰ See Table 3

³¹ See full list of countries and data points in Table 1

³² Using baseline information that was submitted by the country shortly after joining

FIGURE 2³³



Understanding some of the observed challenges in interpreting and comparing scores across countries and over time

Analysis of the results produced through self-assessments by countries for both 2014 and 2015 suggests that in-country stakeholders are generally self-critical when assessing the progress markers than the SUN Movement Secretariat has been in the previous years (2012 & 2013). SUN Country self-assessments involve a great deal of reflection, especially on aspects of progress that cannot easily be captured from outside the country. A self-assessment appears to reflect the heterogeneity of the different actors that are involved, while external assessments, even when validated in-country, tend to reflect the perspective of the main stakeholder.

A Progress Markers score of between 0 and 4 is expected to indicate the presence of a particular behaviour. However, some self-assessment scores for particular markers appear to be influenced by the value attached to it by those completing the self-assessments. Such subjectivity is expected when the monitoring of outcomes is based on the outcome mapping approach. The assessment asks whether a particular behaviour is "starting", "on-going" or "in place": those responsible for the assessment are invited to make the assessment based on their own judgments.

This implies that self-assessment scores should not be used to compare progress between countries. But they can aid with the identification and interpretation of emerging patterns of institutional transformation within a country. Scores will still need to be interpreted with care given that the approach is influenced by the interplay between stakeholders, complexity of issues being tackled and the uniqueness of each country setting. Many within the SUN Movement network of country focal points believe that if in-country stakeholders apply the same self-assessment approach year after year, they will be better enabled to describe the challenges they face and the success of efforts to tackle them.

Outcome Mapping as a means of reflection for the SUN Networks

The contribution of the SUN Networks at country level is captured through the outcome mapping exercise (self-assessment workshops) at country level. The SUN Networks bring together SUN stakeholder groups – business, civil society, donors and the UN system - at the global level. The SUN Networks support their counterparts at country level in order to enable and support the Movement's efforts in SUN countries. In addition, the SUN Networks have a strong focus on delivering more coherence in global policies and programmes within and across their stakeholder groups ensuring nutrition remains a global priority and working across stakeholder groups to deliver global responses to identified country needs. The SUN Networks form an integral part of the SUN Movement, however, in order to capture the supplementary role they play, they are considered as separate actors for the purpose of outcome monitoring. A set of eight progress markers which illustrate behavioural outcomes that networks are expected to display, is shown below. These progress markers are used to track the contribution of the global networks to the SUN Movement (See table 4). The outcome mapping approach uses self-assessments by the networks to capture progress in terms of the behaviour of the SUN Networks. From 2012, Network Facilitators have completed a detailed questionnaire indicating the extent to which actual network behaviour resembles a particular progress marker using a five point scale (i.e. Not at all (none of the signs are in place) (score = 0), somewhat (1), moderately (2), largely (3), fully (4)). Scores pertaining to each Network are done through a participatory process and therefore have limitations in that they may not necessarily encapsulate the views of all stakeholders.

Global SUN Networks Progress Marker

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Progress Marker (PM) 1 | Establish and coordinate within the network Progress Marker |
| Progress Marker (PM) 2 | Engage with one voice within the SUN Movement Progress Marker |
| Progress Marker (PM) 3 | Advocate to sustain nutrition on the global agenda (incl. resource mobilisation) |
| Progress Marker (PM) 4 | Create critical mass for broader influence Progress Marker |
| Progress Marker (PM) 5 | Align own policies, programmes and resources to SUN Strategy Progress Marker |
| Progress Marker (PM) 6 | Create interaction with countries and networks at country level Progress Marker |
| Progress Marker (PM) 7 | Respond to country level demands for support (transformation) |
| Progress Marker (PM) 8 | Reflect for learning and improvement |

FIGURE 3



³³ To analyse collective progress in the SUN Movement between 2014 and 2015, the analysis compares data from 30 countries that have self-assessed for both years.

Table 1: Data Analysed for 2015 Annual Progress Report

| | | 2014 Self-Assessment Reporting | 2015 Self-Assessment Reporting |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Bangladesh | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 2. | Benin | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 3. | Burkina Faso | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 4. | Burundi | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 5. | Cameroun | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 6. | Chad | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 7. | Congo, DR | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 8. | Côte d'Ivoire | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 9. | El Salvador | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 10. | Ethiopia | Assessed by SMS | Validated narrative of progress for 2015 |
| 11. | Ghana | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 12. | Guatemala | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 13. | Guinea | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 14. | Haiti | Report submitted by country | Validated narrative of progress for 2015 |
| 15. | Indonesia | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 16. | Kenya | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 17. | Kyrgyzstan | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 18. | Lao PDR | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 19. | Madagascar | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 20. | Malawi | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 21. | Mali | Report submitted by country | Validated narrative of progress for 2015 |
| 22. | Mauritania | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 23. | Mozambique | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 24. | Myanmar | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 25. | Namibia | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 26. | Nepal | Report submitted by country | Validated narrative of progress for 2015 |
| 27. | Niger | Report submitted by country | Validated narrative of progress for 2015 |
| 28. | Nigeria | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 29. | Pakistan | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 30. | Peru | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 31. | Rwanda | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 32. | Senegal | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 33. | Sierra Leone | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 34. | Sri Lanka | Assessed by SMS | Report submitted by country |
| 35. | Tanzania | Report submitted by country | Report submitted by country |
| 36. | The Gambia | Report submitted by country | Validated narrative of progress for 2015 |
| 37. | Uganda | Assessed by SMS | Validated narrative of progress for 2015 |
| 38. | Yemen | Report submitted by country | Validated narrative of progress for 2015 |
| 39. | Zambia | Assessed by SMS | Submitted by country |
| 40. | Zimbabwe | Submitted by country | Submitted by country |
| 41. | Comoros | Submitted Baseline/ Assessed by SMS | Validated narrative of progress for 2015 |
| 42. | Congo-Brazzaville | Submitted Baseline/ Assessed by SMS | Report submitted by country |
| 43. | Costa Rica | Submitted Baseline/ Assessed by SMS | Report submitted by country |
| 44. | Guinea-Bissau | Submitted Baseline/ Assessed by SMS | Report submitted by country |
| 45. | Liberia | Submitted Baseline/ Assessed by SMS | Validated narrative of progress for 2015 |

| | | 2014 Self-Assessment Reporting | 2015 Self-Assessment Reporting |
|-----|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 46. | South Sudan | No baseline/ Assessed by SMS | Report submitted by country |
| 47. | Swaziland | Submitted Baseline/ Assessed by SMS | Report submitted by country |
| 48. | Tajikistan | Submitted Baseline/ Assessed by SMS | Report submitted by country |
| 49. | Togo | Submitted Baseline/ Assessed by SMS | Report submitted by country |
| 50. | Vietnam | Submitted Baseline/ Assessed by SMS | Report submitted by country |
| 51. | Botswana | Joined SUN IN 2014 -2015 | Validated narrative of progress for 2015 |
| 52. | Cambodia | Joined SUN IN 2014 -2015 | Report submitted by country |
| 53. | Somalia | Joined SUN IN 2014 -2015 | Report submitted by country |
| 54. | The Philippines | Joined SUN IN 2014 -2015 | Validated narrative of progress for 2015 |
| 55. | Lesotho | Joined SUN IN 2014 -2015 | Report submitted by country |

Table 2: Processes and Progress Markers for Country Self-Assessments Reporting 2014

| Process 1: Bringing people together into a shared space for action | |
|--|---|
| Progress Marker (PM) 1 | Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at country level |
| Progress Marker (PM) 2 | Coordinate internally and broaden membership/engage with other actors for broader influence |
| Progress Marker (PM) 3 | Engage within / contribute to MSP |
| Progress Marker (PM) 4 | Track and report on own contribution to MSP |
| Progress Marker (PM) 5 | Sustain Impact of the MSP |

| Process 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework | |
|---|--|
| Progress Marker (PM) 1 | Analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and programmes |
| Progress Marker (PM) 2 | Mainstream nutrition in own policies and strategies |
| Progress Marker (PM) 3 | Coordinate / harmonise member inputs in policy / legal framework development |
| Progress Marker (PM) 4 | Influence policy/legal framework development through advocacy/contribution |
| Progress Marker (PM) 5 | Disseminate policy and operationalise / Enforce legal framework |
| Progress Marker (PM) 6 | Track and report results for steering and learning / Sustain policy impact |

| Process 3: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework | |
|---|--|
| Progress Marker (PM) 1 | Align own programmes to national nutrition-relevant policies |
| Progress Marker (PM) 2 | Translate policy / legal framework in Common Results Framework (CRF) for SUN |
| Progress Marker (PM) 3 | Organise implementation of CRF |
| Progress Marker (PM) 4 | Manage implementation of CRF |
| Progress Marker (PM) 5 | Track and report implementation results for steering and learning/evaluate to sustain impact |

| Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation | |
|---|---|
| Progress Marker (PM) 1 | Assess financial feasibility |
| Progress Marker (PM) 2 | Track and (transparently) accounting of spending |
| Progress Marker (PM) 3 | Scale up and align resources (incl. filling the gaps) |
| Progress Marker (PM) 4 | Honour commitments (turn pledges into disbursements) |
| Progress Marker (PM) 5 | Ensure predictability / sustain impact / multi-year funding |

Table 3: Weights for Progress Markers in each process

| | Weight PM1 | Weight PM2 | Weight PM3 | Weight PM4 | Weight PM5 | Weight PM6 | Sum of weights (round up) |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|
| Process 1 | | | | | | | |
| | 4 16% | 4 16% | 5 20% | 6 24% | 6 24% | - | 100% |
| Process 2 | | | | | | | |
| | 2 8% | 2 8% | 4 16% | 4 16% | 6 24% | 6 16% | 100% |
| Process 3 | | | | | | | |
| | 4 16% | 4 16% | 5 20% | 6 24% | 6 24% | - | 100% |
| Process 4 | | | | | | | |
| | 4 16% | 4 16% | 5 20% | 6 24% | 6 24% | - | 100% |

Table 4: Element in the SUN Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework

| Element | What is considered? | Who Undertakes this work? | Timing of assessment? |
|----------------|---|--|---|
| Impact | Targets have been established by the 2012 World Health Assembly. Data are needed to enable the assessment of progress in relation to the targets (such Average annual rates of reduction in stunting prevalence among children less than five years of age) | Data are collected, analyzed and interpreted by authorities within countries using standard procedures (Demographic and Health Surveys, for example) | The intervals between assessments are agreed in countries: Stakeholders in SUN Movement seek to increase frequency of impact assessments through the planned National Information Platforms for Nutrition |
| Outcome | Four specific processes are being advanced within SUN Movement Countries: these reflect the SUN Movement's four strategic objectives. Progress is assessed using a set of 'progress markers' for each process | In 2012 and 2013 - undertaken by the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS) using data on progress from government focal points in SUN Countries: validated by them before reporting. By 2014, 37 ³⁴ of the 41 countries who joined the Movement before Sept 2013 undertook their assessments ³⁵ . The SMS undertook baseline assessments for 10 ³⁶ newly-joined countries. Scores from the assessments are analyzed by the SMS with support of MDF. | Annually |
| Outputs | Variables used to monitor the performance of the SUN Movement Secretariat are made explicit in its logical framework | The SUN Movement Secretariat reporting on its activities | Annually |

³⁴ Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroun, Chad, Congo (DRC), Cote D'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinee-Conakry, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, The Gambia, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

³⁵ The SMS undertook assessments for three countries that were not able to conduct the assessments themselves within the time-frame for reporting: Ethiopia, Zambia, Sri Lanka.

³⁶ Comoros, Congo-Brazzaville, Costa Rica, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Togo, Vietnam

Technical Note on the statistics presented in the 2015 SUN Movement

Definition of data and indicators

| Indicator | Definition | WHA Target |
|---|--|--|
| Low Birth Weight | Percentage of live births that weighed less than 2,500 grams at birth. | 30% reduction in low birth weight by 2025 |
| 0-5 Months Exclusive Breastfeeding | Percentage of infants 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed. | Increase exclusive breastfeeding rate in the first 6 months up to at least 50% by 2025 |
| Under Five Stunting | Percentage of children 0-59 months who are below minus two (moderate and severe) and below minus three (severe) standard deviations from median height for age of the WHO Child Growth Standards. | 40% reduction in the number of children under 5 who are stunted by 2025 |
| Under Five Wasting | Percentage of children 0-59 months who are below minus two (moderate and severe) and below minus three (severe) standard deviations from median weight for height of the WHO Child Growth Standards. | Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5% by 2025 |
| Under Five Overweight | Percentage of children 0-59 months who are above two (moderate and severe) standard deviations from median weight for age of the WHO Child Growth Standards. | No increase in childhood overweight through 2025 |
| Anaemia³⁷ | Women of reproductive age (15-49 years), both pregnant and non-pregnant, with hemoglobin levels below 12 g/dL for women of reproductive age and below 11 g/dL for pregnant women. | 50% reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age |

Notes:

1) Methodologies and underlying processes for the UNICEF-WHO-The World Bank joint estimates are outlined in the 2012 Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates, further updated with the 2015 release. Nationally representative anthropometry estimates, following the vetting process by each agency and once collectively agreed upon, are included in the regularly updated Joint Dataset.

2) In an effort to maintain a consistent time series of internationally comparable anthropometric data, part of this harmonisation process for calculating regional and global averages and conducting trend analyses requires all anthropometry-related prevalence estimates to be re-calculated using a standard algorithm. This algorithm was programmed into the WHO Anthro software and macros, reviewed by MEASURE DHS13 and UNICEF. In addition, other institutions (e.g. US CDC) have incorporated the standard algorithm in their nutritional survey analytic process. In countries where the anthropometric data are collected as part of a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) or Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), either the raw data are publicly available and/or the survey data processing programs already incorporate the WHO algorithm. In countries where anthropometric data are collected by a national nutrition survey (or another type of survey) that are analysed using a different algorithm, a re-calculation of anthropometry-related prevalence is often necessary in order to make estimates comparable across countries and over time.

³⁷ Based in Model estimates (Available at http://www.who.int/nutrition/events/2012_proposed_globaltargets_backgroundpaper.pdf)

Interpreting area graphs

Graph with stunting reduction target

WHA recommended an Average Annual Rate of Reduction (AARR) of 3.9% to meet the global target of a 40% reduction in the number of children in the world who are stunted by 2025. To identify the reduction achievement and the potential gap by 2025 under the current scenario, the European Commission Nutrition Advisory Service and the World Health Organization developed the Stunting Reduction Calculations Tool (SRCT), which estimates the projected number of stunted children in 2025 at the country level according to either the current or the desirable (i.e. 40% of the current number) trending stunting reduction.

The calculations under the current scenario apply the current AARR to the latest available prevalence value which is transposed to the baseline year (i.e. 2012), while the desirable scenario starts from the estimation of the target number of stunted children in 2025, i.e. 40% less than the estimated number of stunted children at baseline. Therefore, calculations are based on this target in 2025, in number of children; and the corresponding prevalence is calculated by using demographic projections. Then the slope between the prevalence at the end line and the prevalence at the starting year (of any plan/program to reduce stunting), and the number of years between these two time points, are used to calculate the desirable (Target) AARR needed to reach the target prevalence.

Trends and targets for stunting, wasting and exclusive breastfeeding

| Indicator | Definition | Relevance |
|---|---|---|
| Average Annual Rate of Reduction (AARR) | AARR is used for the analysis for monitoring and evaluation of the global trend in stunting prevalence among children under five, to quantify the rate of change of the prevalence from baseline to the current year. If the prevalence is known and the annual rate of reduction is constant, then the prevalence of the next year can be calculated ³⁸ . | The global prevalence of stunting in children under the age of 5 has declined 36% over the past two decades – from an estimated 40% in 1990 to 26% in 2011. This is an average annual rate of reduction of 2.1% per year ³⁹ . An Average Annual Rate of Reduction (AARR) is 3.9% to meet the global target of a 40% reduction in the number of children in the world who are stunted by 2025. |

During the Nutrition for Growth event on June 8, 2013, in London, 15 Governments committed to increase their domestic resources for scaling up nutrition, and 12 “Nutrition for Growth” countries’ governments announced national stunting-reduction targets. These national targets are noted in individual country profiles accordingly.

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Col | Conflict of Interest |
| CRF | Common Results Framework |
| CSN | Civil Society Network |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisation |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organisation |
| GNR | Global Nutrition Report |
| ICE | Independent Comprehensive Evaluation |
| ICN2 | The Second International Conference on Nutrition |
| MDA | Ministries, departments and agencies |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goals |
| MPTF | Multi-partner Trust Fund |
| MQSUN | Maximising Quality of Scaling up Nutrition Network |
| MSPs | Multi-stakeholder platforms |
| NGO | Non-Government Organisation |
| NIPN | National Information Platforms for Nutrition |
| NIPN | The National Information Platforms for Nutrition |
| REACH | Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger |
| SBN | SUN Business Network |
| SMAC | Social mobilisation, advocacy and communication |
| SMS | SUN Movement Secretariat |
| SUN | Scaling Up Nutrition |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children’s Fund |
| WASH | Water supply, sanitation and hygiene |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |

³⁸ UNICEF, Technical Note: How to calculate Average Annual Rate of Reduction (AARR) of Underweight Prevalence

³⁹ UNICEF, Improving Child Nutrition: The achievable imperative for global progress, UNICEF, April 2013. p.8



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