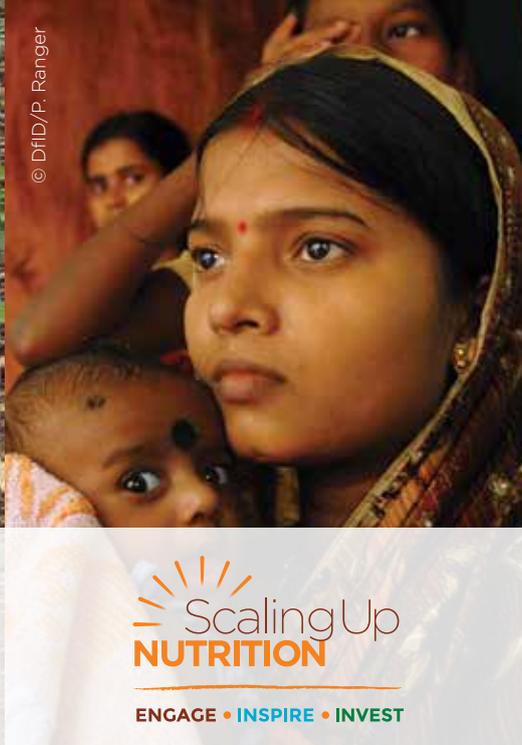




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Scaling Up
NUTRITION
ENGAGE • INSPIRE • INVEST

SUN MOVEMENT

In Summary (2015-16)



Key 2015-16 highlights

1. **The SUN Movement marks its sixth year with 57 countries and three Indian States all committed to scaling up nutrition.** They are home to over 100 million stunted children. Led by nations and states – united with civil society, business, United Nations agencies, donors and academia – the SUN Movement strives to end this injustice and unleash the potential of all people, societies and countries.
2. **In 2016, the SUN Movement welcomed Sudan, Papua New Guinea and the Indian States of Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand as its newest members.** They join a community that is constantly sharing their progress and challenges and learning how one another are bringing people together, putting the right policies in place, investing for impact and striving toward collective results. The SUN Movement is an exercise in continuous improvement, and, together, its members are shifting their focus to implementation and the results needed to end malnutrition, in all its forms.
3. **The SUN Movement is helping to transform lives, but faster results at scale are possible.** Many SUN Countries are experiencing significant reductions in malnutrition, proving that it can be eradicated within our lifetime. In 2015-16, Bangladesh, Cameroon, the Congo, El Salvador, the Gambia, Guatemala, Lesotho, Nepal, Nigeria, Somalia and Swaziland all reported a significant decline in the number of children who are stunted.¹
4. **The SUN Movement is breaking down silos, engaging multiple sectors and multiple stakeholders at national and sub-national levels.** Governments are uniting their nutrition communities with **49** countries now having an active Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) at the national level. In **26** countries, these platforms also work at sub-national levels, supporting local actions and implementation.

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



5. **Networks of stakeholders are rapidly broadening and diversifying as SUN Countries determine the right people for the impact they seek to achieve.**
 - 21 SUN Countries have nominated one, or several, high level political or social champions for nutrition – from First Ladies, Presidents, Prime Ministers to sports stars and celebrities.
 - 39 countries now have a Civil Society Alliance, with over 2,000 international and national non-government organisations advocating for improved nutrition and implementing nutrition actions across a range of sectors at national and sub-national levels.
 - 29 MSPs now include private sector representatives, acknowledging their unique contribution to the food sector, but also increasingly with innovation in the mobile and digital communications field. 23 countries have established or are establishing SUN Business Networks. A further 10 have requested support to establish national networks. Over 300 companies are involved with the potential to reach 166 million consumers with nutritious food and services, each year, by 2020.
 - 57 countries have established UN Networks with nominated UN nutrition focal points. 35 countries have appointed UN Network Chairs. REACH (Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger) was actively engaged during the reporting period in 17 countries.
 - 35 countries have an appointed donor convener who is responsible for the harmonisation and alignment of donor support behind government-led nutrition plans.
 - 32 MSPs are now actively working with scientists and academics to better support evidence-based decision-making and improve coordination between governments and research institutions.
 - 29 MSPs are now leveraging the budgetary, legislative and political powers of parliamentarians – helping to cement nutrition as a national priority.
 - 27 MSPs are working with the media to spearhead nutrition awareness as part of behaviour change communication campaigns, and through advocacy to increase the salience of nutrition as a political priority.
 - Globally, the SUN Movement is building linkages with key partnerships and alliances recognising the crucial linkages between good nutrition, sustainable food systems, women's empowerment, health care, water and sanitation and education. Official partnerships have been established with Sanitation and Water For All and Women Deliver – along with collaboration with Every Woman, Every Child, the Global Partnership for Education, the Zero Hunger Challenge, the Global Panel for Agriculture and Food Systems on Nutrition, the NCD Alliance, the Early Childhood Development Action Network and the EAT Forum.
6. **SUN Countries are demonstrating that planning, costing, implementing and financing a common set of nutrition results is still a work in progress and the Movement must evolve to better guide impact. Monitoring impact is the key challenge.**
 - SUN Countries are learning by doing and are taking the legal steps needed to ensure good nutrition for all. 44 SUN Countries have in place some form of legal measure related to the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes. Out of which,



20 SUN Countries have comprehensive legislation or regulations reflecting all or most provisions of the Code. 42 countries have legislation on universal salt iodisation, 46 countries have legislation on mandatory flour fortification, 18 countries have a high level of constitutional protection of the right to food and 22 countries have a minimum of 14 weeks' full paid maternity leave. 20 SUN Countries have social mobilisation, advocacy and communication strategies in place with a further 3 countries developing theirs.

- 35 SUN Countries now report that they have a national common results framework in place. 9 more are in the process of developing or updating them. 32 countries have developed action plans to achieve the goals set out in their common results frameworks (CRF). 24 have a monitoring and evaluation framework with a further 6 under development. 24 are fully costed, with a further 8 being costed. 30 countries are tracking public financial allocations for nutrition with 16 who have an appreciation for the gaps that need to be filled. 19 countries report that in-country donors have aligned behind the national reporting of this information.
- Nutrition champions – at all levels across the Movement – are making an increasingly effective case for investing in nutrition. Through the hard work of SUN Government Focal Points and the SUN Networks, the total estimated nutrition-relevant budget allocations across 24 SUN Countries has been pegged at 2.1% of general government expenditure (1.7% nutrition sensitive and 0.4% nutrition specific). It appears that countries are investing most in social protection, agriculture, health, education and water and sanitation. They are using evidence gathered through budget analysis exercises to advocate for more and better spending. Two regional workshops to support SUN Countries to mobilise public finance for nutrition were held in Bangkok, Thailand (22-24 April 2016) and in Nairobi, Kenya (23-25 August 2016). SUN Countries explored how the budget analysis exercise can become part of more comprehensive effort to track financial resources and quality costing exercises at national and subnational levels. They shared efforts to hold responsible parties accountable and to leverage increased investment for nutrition, while using their analysis efforts to make more robust investment cases for nutrition, with target audiences – such as Ministries of Finance.
- In the launch of the first ever financing framework for nutrition,² estimates to meet the World Health Assembly targets to reduce stunting among children and anaemia in women, increase exclusive breastfeeding rates, and mitigate the impact of wasting, put the number required at \$7 billion over the next 10 years. This is in addition to the \$3.9 billion the world currently spends on nutrition annually. Mobilising the resources needed to accelerate progress against malnutrition will require donors, countries, innovative financing mechanisms, businesses, and even consumers themselves to act in “global solidarity”. National ownership and domestic financing must be maximised and each partner will need to contribute according to its financing capacity and comparative advantage.

² The World Bank, Results 4 Development, Children's Investment Fund Foundation, 1000 Days, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.



The global nutrition landscape at a glance

7. In September 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development committed all governments to comprehensive, integrated and universal transformations, including ending hunger and malnutrition by 2030. They are galvanising action to achieve 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Whilst the ambition to ‘end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture’ is captured in SDG 2, at least 12 of the 17 Goals contain indicators that are highly relevant to nutrition.
8. The SDGs build on the six global nutrition targets as agreed by the World Health Assembly (WHA). These targets sit at the heart of the 2014 Rome Declaration and Framework for Action which were the result of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2). The Rome Declaration calls for the UN system, including the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), to work more effectively together to support national and regional efforts. Responding to this, the CFS established an Open-Ended Working Group on Nutrition in October 2015 to develop a clear vision.
9. In April 2016, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 2016-2025 the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, in a bid to intensify action to end hunger and eradicate malnutrition worldwide, and to ensure universal access to healthier and more sustainable diets – for every woman, man and child, everywhere.
10. In August 2016, the Government of Brazil held a Nutrition for Growth (N4G) event building on the commitments and agreed actions by UN Member States contained in the ‘Nutrition for Growth Compact’, which mobilised \$4 billion at the first N4G Summit in 2013.
11. In this context, the SUN Movement acts as a catalyst for change. The lessons learnt and shared by countries in the Movement are contributing to a growing energy and momentum for improved nutrition, proving that together we can achieve more than ever possible alone.



Moving forward

12. In 2016, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon appointed a new SUN Movement Coordinator, Ms. Gerda Verburg. Ms. Verburg replaces Mr. Tom Arnold, who has guided the SUN Movement through its Independent and Comprehensive Evaluation (ICE) and the process of developing the SUN Movement Strategy and Roadmap (2016-2020).
13. A SUN Movement Executive Committee has been formed to guide the Movement in its ambition to achieve impact and results. It supports the Coordinator to galvanise political commitments to nutrition and promote the values and principles of the Movement.
14. A new SUN Movement Lead Group has been appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General, comprising Heads of State, public and private sector champions and social change makers. The SUN Movement Strategy and Roadmap (2016-2020) was launched at the inauguration of the new SUN Movement Lead Group in the margins of the UN General Assembly on 21 September 2016, in New York. As outlined in the Strategy and Roadmap, the SUN Movement’s next phase will focus on translating momentum into results for people who suffer due to malnutrition, everywhere. It presents a practical vision of how all stakeholders can work together, for an end to malnutrition by 2030.
15. 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 SUN Movement a success to date. The ambition will ensure it remains country-led, multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral. Efforts will be doubled to enshrine the SUN Movement Principles of Engagement that anchor the SUN Movement’s members to the strategy and ensures that equity, equality and non-discrimination are at the core of all efforts – ensuring that no one is left behind.