The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda are inter-linked and indivisible. By nature, they require multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral collaboration. Over the next thirteen years, countries will mobilise efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, ensuring that no one is left behind. Nutrition is central to the Agenda, with 12 of 17 SDGs containing relevant indicators. Nutrition is crucial to the attainment of the SDGs.

Since the establishment of the SUN Movement in 2010, there has been a resurgence of efforts to effectively allocate resources and align actions behind national nutrition priorities. A multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach to tackling malnutrition is the new normal and results are best achieved when actors agree on and coalesce around a set of common results.

The SUN Movement Strategy and Roadmap (2016-2020) aims to build in-country capabilities so that actions to end malnutrition are fit for this challenge. Indeed, all SUN Countries are committed to ensuring key action across sectors can be coordinated using a Common Results Framework (CRF). This ambition is reflected in the third strategic objective of the SUN Movement.

The various documents that can make up a country’s CRF is the point of reference for all sectors and stakeholders as they collaborate to deliver on a set of expected results. The process of developing a CRF involves bringing the plans of different sectors together and facilitating dialogue between a range of stakeholders. This is essential to inform the different phases of the policy and budget cycle for ending malnutrition, as outlined in figure 1. This process encourages all policy-makers and implementers to start with what exists and continuously improve for impact.
Therefore, the way common results are developed and how they look in concrete terms is unique to each country. Regardless of where or how it manifests itself, each step and interaction in the process of negotiating a CRF adds value to the national policy and budget cycle. Regardless of its form, it is commonly understood that a CRF includes several key ingredients (as outlined in figure 2) and lessons learnt are emerging from many SUN Countries on what makes a robust CRF.

A well-developed CRF can be a powerful vehicle for national stakeholders to translate policy into action and results; to ensure accountability to each other and to those most affected by malnutrition; and to mobilise resources.

**CURRENT TOOLS AND RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPING A CRF**

As part of its knowledge management support to the SUN Movement, ENN produced a series of case studies about countries, which were at different stages of developing CRFs in 2015. These studies will be further elaborated and developed into audio podcasts ahead of the upcoming SUN Country Network meeting and will highlight key learnings from three phases - development, implementation and evaluation and strengthening. The MOSUN Consortium have also produced a guidance note for developing a CRF based on their experience in working with SUN Countries.

Building on these elements, a checklist on the criteria and characteristics of ‘good’ national nutrition plans has been released for discussion with policy makers in national planning bodies, line ministries and with nutrition stakeholders involved in planning processes. The aim of this Checklist is to assist with the systematic review of existing planning documents as well as to provide guidance for the development of new ones.

**FRAMING THE DISCUSSION**

The 26th SUN Country Network Meeting will discuss progress across SUN Countries in terms of planning and implementation of their CRFs. Since countries are at different stages, and therefore face different challenges, discussions will be tailored to address:

- Challenges and bottlenecks encountered when developing a CRF and how actors in the SUN Movement (from the SUN Networks, SUN Secretariat and technical assistance providers) can support.

- For those countries that have a CRF, the discussion will focus on how they moved forward from the agreed plan to the implementation phase; how the monitoring of aligned actions at both national and sub-national levels has progressed; and how the development of the CRF has helped to mobilise resources for nutrition.

- For those countries who have been implementing and monitoring their CRF for some years, the discussion will focus on how they are learning from past experiences to ensure quality and to achieve impact as well as how new challenges are being addressed (e.g. the multiple forms of malnutrition such as overweight and obesity).

The discussion will also take in crosscutting considerations, such as how parliamentarians have been engaged in efforts and the value they have brought to the process; the role of nutrition champions and implementers from across different sectors in accelerating the development and implementation of the plan; and the feedback on the checklist mentioned above, and how it can support national planning efforts.