SUN Movement Reporting, 2017

Malawi

2017 Reporting template: Joint-Assessment by National Multi-Stakeholder Platforms in line with the SUN Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) System

April 2016 to April 2017

Process and details of the 2017 Joint-Assessment Exercise

To help the SUN Movement Secretariat better understand how your inputs for the Joint-Assessment 2017 were compiled by stakeholders, and to what extent the process was useful to in-country stakeholders, please provide us with the following details:

Participation

1. Did the following stakeholder groups provide specific inputs, whether in writing or verbally, to the Joint-Assessment?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Yes (provide number)</th>
<th>No (= 0)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Yes=12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil society</td>
<td>Yes=4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and academia</td>
<td>Yes=3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donors</td>
<td>Yes=3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations</td>
<td>Yes=2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>Yes=1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. How many people in total participated in the process at some point? How many were women and how many were men? 12 women and 13 men
Process

3. Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting, or via email?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collection</td>
<td>Meeting Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review, validation</td>
<td>Meeting Email</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. If a collection or validation meeting did take place, please attach a photo, if possible.

Utility

5. If a collection or validation meeting did take place, would you say that the meeting was useful to participants, beyond the usual work of the MSP?
Yes

Why?
Yes the meeting was very useful as some stakeholders understood their role in ensuring programme coordination, complementarity and contribution to SUN and especially to the M&E common result framework. The meeting was part of the usual multi-sectoral platform and members were from cross sectors, including Civil Society Organisations, Line
Ministries, Donors, UN Network, and Academia. Malawi has a SUN learning forum that meets on a bi-annual basis to take stock of progress in implementation of SUN in Malawi, hence the meeting conducted was in line with processes of multi-stakeholder engagement that are already established in the country. It must be noted however, that the Self-assessment meeting, provided an opportunity for all SUN networks in Malawi to review 2016-17 support and contribution towards the four SUN processes. As usual, the Business Network was not represented during the meeting however they responded through email.

Utilisation by the SUN Movement
Please note that the filled-in reporting template will be put on the SUN Movement website, unless notified otherwise. Analysed results of this Joint-Assessment Exercise will also be included in the 2017 SUN Movement Annual Progress Report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not started</td>
<td>Started</td>
<td>On-going</td>
<td>Nearly completed</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progress Marker not applicable to current context</td>
<td>Nothing in place</td>
<td>Planning begun</td>
<td>Planning completed and implementation initiated</td>
<td>Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational</td>
<td>Fully operational/Targets are achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/Validated/Evidence provided</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Process 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action**

**PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action**

Strengthened coordinating mechanisms at national and sub-national level enable in-country stakeholders to better work for improved nutrition outcomes. Functioning multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms enable the delivery of joint results, through facilitated interactions on nutrition related issues, among sector relevant stakeholders. Functioning multi-stakeholder platforms (MSP) enable the mobilisation and engagement of relevant stakeholders, assist relevant national bodies in their decision making, enable consensus around joint interests and recommendations and foster dialogue at the local level.

**Progress marker 1.1: Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at country level**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
<th>POSSIBLE SIGNS</th>
<th>FINAL PLATFORM SCORE</th>
<th>PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR FINAL SCORE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Please give one score per progress marker</td>
<td>Refer to specific signs or provide your own examples. Please share relevant documentation as evidence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page | 3
This progress marker looks at the extent to which coordination mechanisms are established at government level and are regularly convened by high-level officials. It indicates if non-state constituencies such as the UN Agencies, donors, civil society organisations and businesses have organised themselves in networks with convening and coordinating functions.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formal multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordinating structures in place and functioning, such as a high-level convening body from the Government (political endorsement)</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Official nomination of a SUN Government Focal Point</td>
<td>▪ Multi-sectoral Coordination Platforms in place and functional. MSP includes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Appoint Focal Points/conveners for key stakeholder groups, i.e. a donor convenor, civil society coordinators, UN focal points, business liaison persons, academic representative</td>
<td>○ At National level;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Convene MSP members on a regular basis: please provide the number of meetings for each identified coordination structures</td>
<td>- Cabinet Committee on Social Protection and Nutrition (Functional - meets once in a year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Institutional analysis conducted of the design and/or performance of the high-level MSP, or relevant structures, also in terms of ensuring gender equality, at all levels</td>
<td>- Principal Secretariat Committee on Nutrition, HIV &amp; AIDS (Functional - meets once in a year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Establish or refine the terms of reference, workplans and other types of enabling arrangements</td>
<td>- Parliamentary Committee on Nutrition, HIV &amp; AIDS (Functional - meets once in a year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Terms of Reference, workplan or Supporting documents requested)</td>
<td>- National Nutrition Committee which is composed of five technical working groups (Functional - meets twice in a year)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### At National level:
- Cabinet Committee on Social Protection and Nutrition (Functional - meets once in a year)
- Principal Secretariat Committee on Nutrition, HIV & AIDS (Functional - meets once in a year)
- Parliamentary Committee on Nutrition, HIV & AIDS (Functional - meets once in a year)
- National Nutrition Committee which is composed of five technical working groups (Functional - meets twice in a year)

### At District level:
- SUN Partners’ Forum (Functional)
- SUN Learning Forum which includes districts (Functional - meets twice a year)
- National Fortification Alliance (Business Network) (Functional - meets quarterly)
- UN Network for SUN (Functional - meets thrice a year)
- Donor Group in Nutrition Security (Functional - meets monthly)
- CSONA network for SUN (Functional - meets quarterly)
- Government Development Partners Committee on Nutrition (Not Functional); 

### At Community level:
- District Nutrition Coordination Committee which is chaired by the District Commissioner (Functional in 25 districts at different levels)
- Area Nutrition Coordination Committee
- Village Nutrition Coordination Committee
- Community leaders action group for nutrition
- Area Community leaders action group for nutrition

- DNHA is the convening and coordinating institution for national nutrition response and secretariat for all MSP
- SUN focal point person in place
- Each MSP has well defined TORs
- UN Network for SUN is fully functional and chaired by UNICEF (Focal point). Conducted annual joint review in Dec 2016 and developed joint UN work plan for 2017, which is being implemented.
- CSONA network for SUN meets on quarterly to monitor, and share knowledge and evidence based interventions on nutrition at national level. CSONA has a Nutrition Platform in 10 districts, however opportunities still exist for improved coordination
- TWG Research led by LUANAR, nutrition head of department. A task force on nutrition research meets quarterly. International Food and Nutrition Research Dissemination Conference held in Oct, 2016, which was officially opened by the First Lady. It has established high level advocacy and political commitment towards Nutrition.

### Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence

| This progress marker looks at the extent to which coordinating | Expand MSP to get key members on board, i.e. Development partners; diverse civil society groups; private sector partnerships; media; parliamentarians; scientists and academics | 3 | The Business Network is convened through the National Fortification Alliance and efforts are underway to increase membership beyond fortification. TORs have been developed for |
mechanisms established by the government and by non-state constituencies are able to reach out to relevant members from various sectors, to broaden the collective influence on nutrition-relevant issues. It also analyses the extent to which local levels are involved in the multi-stakeholder-sector approach in nutrition (e.g. decentralisation of platforms).

- Additional relevant line ministries, departments and agencies on board e.g. nutrition-sensitive sectors
- Actively engage executive-level political leadership
- Engage with actors or groups specialised on specific themes such as gender, equity and non-discrimination, WASH etc.
- Ensure that the MSP membership is expanded to – or better able to – support women’s leadership
- Establish decentralised structures and/or processes that support planning and action locally (please provide number of existing decentralised structures if applicable, and Terms of Reference if they exist)
- Involve representatives from local levels in the national mechanism or create feedback mechanisms between the central and local levels, including the community and vulnerable groups. (Provide examples, if available)

SUN business forum. All key sectors implementing nutrition sensitive and specific interventions form part of the MSP.
- All networks review and update membership regularly.
- Representatives of community members are involved during national events e.g. SUN learning forum, nutrition research dissemination and are also consulted during development of national policy documents related to SUN including IEC materials
- Nutrition is implemented through decentralised structures at district and community levels e.g. nutrition officers has been recruited in all the district councils and the plans for recruiting the principal nutritionist are underway. This is done to improve nutrition capacity at all levels.
- Internal Donor and government and other nutrition stakeholder’s coordination strengthened with the recruitment of Donuts coordinator. DONUTS dialogue is now at more strategic level. Membership expanded to new donors (JICA, KFW). Engagement with relevant government sectors e.g. Agriculture/Health/Education strengthened but engagement with private sector/CSONA mainly done at individual Donor level and needs improvement. Troika meeting with PS Health and successfully advocated for key issues.
- Engagement of Government for planning was done in Dec 2016. Engagement of Gender, Human Rights and M&E Technical Working Groups (UN) for planning and review of nutrition activities. The UN membership was expanded to IFAD. Engaged the Civil society
### Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/contribute to the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)

This progress marker looks at the actual functioning of the MSP to facilitate regular interactions among relevant stakeholders. It indicates the capacity within the multi-stakeholder platforms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ensure MSP delivers effective results against agreed work plans</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ensure regular contribution of all relevant MSP stakeholders in discussions on: policy and legal documents, CRF, plans, costing, financial tracking and reporting, annual reviews.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regularly use platform for interaction on nutrition-related issues among sector-relevant stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Get platform to agree on agenda/prioritisation of issues, such as deciding which nutrition problems to emphasise, choosing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Ensure MSP delivers effective results against agreed work plans**
- **Ensure regular contribution of all relevant MSP stakeholders in discussions on: policy and legal documents, CRF, plans, costing, financial tracking and reporting, annual reviews.**
- **Regularly use platform for interaction on nutrition-related issues among sector-relevant stakeholders**
- **Get platform to agree on agenda/prioritisation of issues, such as deciding which nutrition problems to emphasise, choosing**

|   | There are regular consultations and contributions from all stakeholders in the development and reviews of other sectors policies such as agriculture sector food and nutrition policy, child policy, strategic plans, National Agriculture Investment plan, school Health nutrition policy, and guidelines, CRF, financial tracking, joint annual reviews and monitoring. The National Nutrition Strategic Plan is in place and has been reviewed, which |

Malawi has a civil society secretarial known as CSONA with 106 local and international non-NGOs whose role is to strengthen civil society engagement in advocacy and communication initiatives. CSONA has had from 13 to 22 Nutrition parliamentarians as nutrition champions. CSONA has also engaged Minister of Finance, Parliamentarians, councillors, sectors, media, actors or groups WASH, Human rights and Gender and have identified media Nutrition champions. It has Nutritional sensitive as well as Nutritional specific membership. As a secretariat CSONA provides a structure for collective advocacy amongst different civil society organizations National dialogue unlocking investments in Nutrition which brought together government, donors, media and community.

- Research TWG has expanded the membership to all relevant research institutions including other higher learning bodies such as Mzuzu university, Kamuzu college of nursing.
| to actively engage all stakeholders, set significant agendas, reach consensus to influence decision-making processes and take mutual ownership and accountability of the results. | between possible nutrition actions, or prioritising target regions or groups for actions, among others  
- Use results to advocate/influence other decision-making bodies  
- Key stakeholder groups linking with global support system and contributing to MSP/nutrition actions e.g. financial, advocacy, active involvement | guides the national nutrition response and the sectoral plans. Priority areas in the national multi-sectoral nutrition policy have been revised from three to eight. The annual joint reviews, and research disseminations, bi-annual national nutrition committee meetings, SUN Partners and SUN Learning Forums are the major platforms for interactions on nutrition-related issues among sector-relevant stakeholders. The platforms agree on the national nutrition agenda and priorities and take stock in implementation of nutrition actions in the country. The NEP, Cost of Hunger and other tools are used for advocacy for decision-making. Rolling out of MNPs to reduce iron and other micronutrient deficiencies based on evidence from national surveys and studies. Evidence based advocacy was done with EP&D for inclusion of nutrition as a priority area in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III. Participation in all nutrition stakeholder forums and successfully advocated on key issues. Good collaboration and interaction with relevant sectors e.g. review of strategies (Nutrition, NECS, SHN, NAIP, MGDS III) and food and nutrition bill.  
- Engagement of UN agencies for delivering as one under United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for planning, costing and reviews. SMART Surveys (May & Dec 2016) were conducted by Government supported by UN with collaboration with Academia in 2016 and the results were used for development of emergency nutrition response plan. |
| Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and critically reflect on own contributions and accomplishments |
|---|---|---|
| This progress marker looks at the capacity of the Multi-Stakeholder Platform, as a whole, to be accountable for collective results. It implies that constituencies within the MSP are capable to track and report on | Monitor and report on proceedings and results of MSP (including on relevant websites, other communication materials) on a regular basis | Website available to share documents, reports, progress, results and announcements (www.dnha.gov.mw) however it is not regularly updated |
| Existence of newsletters, activity and monitoring reports of the MSP or the nutrition coordination system (please share, if available) | Nutrition resource tracking tool in place however some stakeholders are not reporting till now. A preliminary analysis was made on nutrition resources and disseminated. Conducted capacity assessment for Nutrition information system and disseminated the report in National Nutrition Coordination |
| Key stakeholder groups tracking commitments and are able to report on an annual basis, at a minimum, such as financial commitments, Nutrition for Growth commitments, etc. | Website available to share documents, reports, progress, results and announcements (www.dnha.gov.mw) however it is not regularly updated |

- CSONA has a 3 year advocacy and communication strategy that outline priorities that focuses on influencing budgets, district coordination, social protection, and communication. This was designed and agreed upon by its membership and the secretariat facilitates its implementation. CSOs contributed towards the SUN Learning Forum, food and nutrition bill and national strategies. CSONA follows the National Budget circle and carries out the budget analysis that tracks the Annual domestic resources towards resources and use the results to advocate for Nutrition allocation. CSOs meet regularly under CSONA for Joint Implementation Reviews and sharing of practises and experiences. CSOs have carried out some case studies to document lessons learnt and best practises.
own contributions and achievements.

Meeting. Analysed Nutrition data from DHIS2 for HMIS bulletin.

- Through CSONA Budget analysis conducted and used as evidence to advocate for nutrition investment as it relates to Nutrition for Growth
- The UN Results Management System (RMS) is in place which monitors and tracks nutrition indicators and financial resources. The analysed data published as part of annual UN progress report (2016). A monthly bulletin on nutrition emergency response is produced, published in website and shared with all stakeholders.
- CSONA has an annual News bulletin that showcase CSO contributions to the National Nutritional agenda. CSONA tracks Malawi’s Policy and financial commitment towards the Nutrition for growth commitment through annual its budget analysis work as well as national dialogues for accountability space
- CSONA does not have a website however shares its advocacy initiatives, activities and updates on social media platforms such as Twitter and Facebook.
- A webpage developed in DNHA website for registration of research dissemination. An email was created for communication with authors. Call for abstracts was published in newspapers and announcements made through media. A live broadcast was made for the conference.

Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform

This progress marker looks at how the multi-stakeholder approach

- Integrate MSP mechanism on nutrition into national development planning mechanisms

| 3 | Review of the National Development Agenda is in progress and advocacy is being done to include nutrition as a stand alone priority area. |
to nutrition is institutionalised in national development planning mechanisms and in lasting political commitments, not only by the Government executive power but also by the leadership of agencies and organisations.

| Continuous involvement of the executive level of political leadership irrespective of turnover |
| Institutional commitment, also toward gender equality, from key stakeholder groups |

| Through the MSP, continuous engagement of the political leadership is on going for instance four meetings were conducted with Parliamentarians and two nutrition-monitoring visits were held this year with the Parliamentarians. While 2 Principal Secretaries Committee meetings were conducted. Commitments by key stakeholders are aligned within sectoral plans and budgets. |
| Financial donor commitment has increased. Nutrition integrated into relevant strategies SHN, NAIP, FNS MGDS III. |
| The UN network contributes to outcome 2.2. Children under five years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers in selected districts have access to and use quality nutrition services by 2017. The outcome is aligned with National Development Agenda. The UN provided technical support to Government in drafting the development agenda and nutrition indicators for Malawi Growth Development Strategy III. |
| CSONA has actively engaged and interacted with the Economic Planning and Development in the Ministry of Finance to ensure nutrition is a priority area in the upcoming Malawi Growth and Development Strategy. It has provided evidence in the department and continue to advocate for Nutrition. While at Political executive level there are Nutrition champions identified, they are yet to be mentored and supported to create visibility and create public opinion. |
| A research dissemination conference held in Oct, 2016 which was opened by Her Excellency the First Lady of the Republic of Malawi, thereby ensuring the highest level political |
Joint Assessment of National Multi-Stakeholder Platform

Name of Country

| Engagement and commitment towards nutrition. During the conference, the Ministers of: Health, and Gender and Child Development PS and MPs, Principals from academia, Directors, and Development Partners were in attendance. |

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Please give us your views on partnerships in EMERGENCY SETTINGS**

If the country or part of the country face certain types of emergency (i.e. natural, humanitarian, conflict situations) in the recent past or currently, elaborate about the types of partnerships you have in place.

1) Please can you explain if you are engaging with the humanitarian partners? How? Do you face any challenges?

Nutrition Cluster is in place which forms part of the broader National Humanitarian Response under the Disaster and Management. Coordination of the Nutrition Emergency Response was supported through UN providing technical support to the Nutrition Cluster under the leadership of the Department of Nutrition with UNICEF as co-lead in 2016. The cluster coordination resulted in a joint and collaborated resource mobilization between Government, WFP, UNAIDS, World Bank and UNICEF which resulted in 100 percent funding. In addition to that, other actors were also brought in the emergency response and action through the Nutrition Cluster. Donors participate in the planning, resource mobilization, funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the nutrition emergency response plan. CSOs are involved in Mass screening in order to identify severe malnourished children so that they can be supported with nutrition packages. CSOs are working collaboratively with emergency clusters on nutritional agenda as an emergency response such as the recent floods that affected Malawi. Organizations that responded to the floods includes World Relief, Concern Worldwide, Save the Children, Goal Malawi etc.

**Challenges**

District coordination was not strong, and resources were not adequate to support other community intervention such as mass screening. Some Donor Budgets were not flexible to accommodate emergencies. Delays in finalization of relevant response plans and other guiding instruments humanitarian response and safety net programs.

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Please give us your views on ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEMS you have in place:**
1) Do you assess or analyse how your MSP and/or its members abide by the SUN Principles of Engagement? If so, can you share the results of these assessments?

2) Specifically, do you, within the MSP and with partners, act in accordance with a commitment to uphold the equity and rights of all women, men and children?

3) Do you promote compliance of stakeholders – and sectors with which you engage – with the SUN Principles of Engagement?

4) Are there cases of incompliance? How do you deal with them (please describe any specific feedback or complain mechanism that are in place or envisaged by the MSP?)


2. The national multi-sectoral nutrition policy and other strategic policies include the upholding of equity and rights of all women, men and children. The policy has its specific priority area on the same.

3. Yes, institutional arrangements for SUN implementation in place. Donors ToRs include SUN principles of engagement and the MoU with government includes aspects related to the SUN principles. Also, opportunities taken in all forums to promote SUN Principles of Engagement.

4. No

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Description/Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process One</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Government   | - Establishment, functionality and resource mobilisation for MSP at all levels.  
- Convene regular meetings with MSP and ensure membership updates.  
- Compiling reports for the national nutrition response  
- Continuous advocacy for nutrition visibility with different line Ministries and other arms of government |
| UN           | - UN Network for SUN is fully functional and chaired by UNICEF  
- Conducted annual joint review in Dec 2016 and developed joint UN work plan for 2017, which is currently being implemented  
- Engaged Government for joint planning in Dec 2016  
- UN membership expanded to IFAD |
| Donor        | - Functional and forms part of the Donor Group for Nutrition Security (DONUTS)  
- Compile and share reports monthly  
- Engage Government for Joint planning through Troika on monthly basis |
| Business     | - Functional through the National Fortification Alliance (NFA)  
- Share report Quarterly  
- Business Network establishment underway to separate from NFA and TORs developed |
| CSO          | - CSONA network for SUN meets on quarterly to monitor, and share knowledge and evidence based interventions on nutrition at national level. |
CSONA has a Nutrition Platform in 10 districts
- Malawi have a civil society secretarial known as CSONA with 106 local and international non-NGOs whose role is to strengthen civil society engagement in advocacy and communication initiatives.
- CSONA has had from 13 to 22 Nutrition parliamentarians as nutrition champions. CSONA has also engaged Minister of Finance, Parliamentarians, councillors, sectors, media, actors or groups WASH, Human rights and Gender and have identified media Nutrition champions.
- It has Nutritional sensitive as well as Nutritional specific membership.

Academia
- TWG Research led by LUANAR, nutrition head of department.
- A task force on nutrition research meets quarterly. International Food and Nutrition Research Dissemination Conference held in Oct, 2016, which was officially opened by the First Lady of the Republic of Malawi
- Research TWG has expanded the membership with Mzuzu university, Kamuzu college of nursing.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2016 to April 2017)

FOR PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

Multi-sectoral Coordination Platforms in place and functional at national, district and community levels. DNHA is the convening and coordinating institution for national nutrition response and secretariat for all MSP. SUN focal point person in place and each MSP has well defined TORs. All key sectors implementing nutrition sensitive and specific interventions form part of the MSP. Representatives of community members are involved during national events eg. SUN learning forum, nutrition research dissemination and are also consulted during development of national policy documents related to SUN including IEC materials. There are regular consultations and contributions from all stakeholders in the development and reviews of other sectors policies such as agriculture sector food and nutrition policy, child policy, strategic plans, National Agriculture Investment plan, school Health nutrition policy, and guidelines, CRF, financial tracking, joint annual reviews and monitoring. Website available to share documents, reports, progress, results and announcements (www.dnha.gov.mw) however it is not regularly updated. Review of the national agenda is in progress and advocacy is being done to include nutrition as a priority area. Through the MSP, continuous engagement of the political leadership is on going for instance four meetings were conducted with Parliamentarians and two nutrition-monitoring visits were held this year with the Parliamentarians. While 2 Principal Secretaries Committee meetings were conducted. Commitments by key stakeholders are aligned within sectoral plans and budgets. The UN engaged Government for planning in Dec 2016. Engagement of Gender, Human Rights and M&E Technical Working Groups (UN) for planning and review of nutrition activities. The UN membership was expanded to IFAD. The UN also Engaged the Civil society organization on Nutrition Alliance to facilitate the SUN Business network between private sector and government at county level. CSONA network for SUN meets on quarterly to monitor, and share knowledge and evidence based interventions on nutrition at national level. CSONA has a Nutrition Platform in 10 districts, however opportunities still exist for improved coordination. Malawi have a civil society secretarial known as CSONA with 106 local and international non-NGOs whose role is to strengthen civil society engagement in advocacy and communication initiatives. CSONA has had from 13 to 22 Nutrition parliamentarians as nutrition champions. CSONA has also engaged Minister of Finance, Parliamentarians, councillors, sectors, media, actors or groups WASH, Human rights and Gender and have identified media Nutrition champions. It has Nutritional sensitive as well as Nutritional specific membership. TWG Research led by LUANAR, nutrition head of department. A task force on nutrition research meets quarterly. International Food and Nutrition Research Dissemination Conference held in Oct, 2016, which was officially opened by the First Lady, which established high level advocacy and political commitment.
Process 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The existence of a coherent policy and legal framework should inform and guide how in-country stakeholders work together for improved nutrition outcomes. Updated policies, strategies and legislations are fundamental to prevent conflict of interest among the wide range of actors involved in a complex societal topic such as nutrition. This process focuses on the enabling policy and legal environment.

Progress marker 2.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislations

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislations are analysed using multi-sectoral consultative processes with representation from various stakeholders, especially civil society representatives. It indicates the availability of stock-taking documents and continuous context analysis that can inform and guide policy-making.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSSIBLE SIGNS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Regular multi-sector analysis and stock-take of existing policies and regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Reflect on existing policies and legal framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Existence of review papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Indicate any nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislations identified, analysed during the reporting period and specify the type of consultative process that was applied</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FINAL PLATFORM SCORE</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<th>PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR FINAL SCORE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Refer to specific signs or provide your own examples. Please share relevant documentation as evidence</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR SCORING 4: COUNTRIES ARE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF THE POLICIES AND LEGISLATION ANALYSED</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ The Government took consultations, review, validation from MSP on Food and Nutrition Bill, National Multi-sector Nutrition Policy and it’s analysis on gender, Strategy, Food and Nutrition Strategy, M&amp;E framework. There is now existence of National Multi-sector Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and REACH provided technical support to review and roll out in the districts. All donors aligned to nutrition and other relevant policies. CSONA conducted a nutrition relevant policy and document analysis was disseminated to its members to explore avenues for its avenues of influence. The policy and document analysis disseminated and oriented to 10 districts through district nutrition platforms. CSOs actively participate in national multi-sectoral steering committees.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, updating and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks

| Existence of a national advocacy and communication strategy | Existence of a national gender equality and women’s empowerment strategy | Advocacy for reviewing or revising policies and legal frameworks with assistance from other MSP members to ascertain quality and whether they are fit-for-purpose to ensure gender-sensitive nutrition actions |
| Develop a common narrative and joint statements to effectively influence policy-making that is pro-female | Parliamentary attention and support (e.g. groups that deal specifically with nutrition; votes in support of MSP suggested changes) | Influence of nutrition champions in advancing pro-nutrition policies |
| Key stakeholder groups promote the gender-responsive integration of nutrition in national policies and other related development actions | Publications, policy briefs, press engagement examples, social media outreach, workshops | Dissemination and communication of policy/legal framework by key stakeholders among relevant audiences |

Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of advocacy impact on policy and legal frameworks and supporting strategies

- Engagement of MSP in review of National Nutrition Policy and National Nutrition Strategic Plan, which have been reviewed and costed and aligned to SDGs. Sector specific policies and plans especially for Agriculture, Gender and Climate Change have also been reviewed to align with the global agenda and emerging issues in line with the SDGs. The draft nutrition legislation has incorporated the Food Security component as right to food. Infant and Young Child Nutrition Strategy, Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy, Nutrition Profiles, Advocacy Materials, and Nutrition Orientation Materials are under review.
- All donors aligned to nutrition, health and agriculture policies and strategic plans. Nutrition sector mapping helped in designing a four pillar approach, incorporated into the National Nutrition Programme. DPs in the sector have started aligning their proposed interventions to one or more of these pillar. Donor contribution to the review of National Nutrition Policy, MGDS III, NECS, SHN. Contribution to drafting of food and nutrition bill. Joint advocacy through Troika.
- With technical support from UN, DNHA has reviewed and drafted the National Education Communication Strategy for Nutrition.
- CSONA has advocacy and communication strategy in place that encompasses equality as guiding principle to its affiliates. CSONA supports parliamentary committee with data/statistics and information to inform their nutrition lobbing capabilities. It organises national dialogues on nutrition. At district level, CSOs support nutrition stakeholders mapping exercise that are incorporated at district council data base to inform district nutrition decision making. CSOs support and play a big role in the operationalization the national nutrition education and communication education.
### Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholder efforts

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders – the Government (i.e. line ministries) and non-state partners – coordinate their inputs to ensure the development of a coherent policy and legislation framework.

- Coordinate nutrition policies and regulation between relevant line-ministries. I.e. - Existence of national ministerial guidelines/advice/support for mainstreaming nutrition into sectoral policies.
- Key stakeholder groups coordinate and harmonise inputs to national nutrition-related policies and legislation (specific and sensitive).
- Develop/update policies/legal frameworks, with assistance from other MSP members to ascertain quality, especially those that can be seen as harmful or in conflict with the rights of women and girls.
- Existence of updated policies and strategies that are nutrition relevant (specific and sensitive).
- Existence of comprehensive legislation relevant to nutrition with focus on International Codes for Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, food fortification and maternal leave and policies that empower women.
- Ascertain nutrition policy coherence with other, development-related policies such as trade, agriculture, etc.

### Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of the policies and legislations developed through coordinated efforts

| 3 | • National development agenda to include Nutrition as one of the key priorities. The current National Multi-sectoral Nutrition policy and National Nutrition Strategic Plans have been aligned with national and global agenda including climate change, women empowerment, gender, WASH, emergency. The policy has placed gender equality, equity, protection and empowerment as one of the key priority areas, where it advocates on maternal leave, women empowerment and male involvement in addressing gender and socio-cultural issues.
| 3 | • Draft Food and Nutrition Bill in place awaiting cabinet approval. The bill is drafted with consultations from MSP and have included national code of breastmilk substitutes, fortification, food safety and standards.
| 3 | • The UN supported the DNHA in developing a new strategy for roll out of Micro-Nutrient Powders which was duly endorsed by the Essential Health Package (EHP) TWG of Ministry of Health.
| 3 | • CSONA actively participate in Government led meetings to harmonise inputs to national nutrition-related policies and legislation.

### Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce the legal frameworks

This progress marker looks at the availability of mechanisms to operationalise and enforce

- Availability of national and sub-national guidelines to operationalise legislation

| 3 | • National guidelines are in place for key nutrition program intervention areas. Enforcement of law both at district and national level is in place.
| 3 | • Enforcement of the mandatory fortification is in place. Regulatory monitoring mechanisms are in place at national and
2017 Joint-Assessment of National Multi-Stakeholder Platform_ Name of Country

| legislations such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, maternity and parental leave laws, food fortification legislation, the right to food, among others. | ▪ Existence of national/sub-national mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislation

Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence (relevant reports/documents) of law enforcement | ▪ Monitoring and enforcement mechanism on the Code on the Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes is in place.
▪ 2 months and 3 months mandatory holiday to allow mothers exclusively breastfeed in the private and public sector respectively in place.
▪ CSONA/ CSOs do independent monitoring of food products to promote action on marketing codes of conduct e.g. breast milk substitutes

district. Fortification Logo for centrally processed foods is in place as one way of enforcing mandatory fortification.

| Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislation impact | ▪ Nutrition Research Dissemination conducted
▪ SUN learning forums conducted
▪ National Nutrition Committee Meetings convened for sharing information and programing
▪ Participate SUN country calls and Country annual reports where best practices are shared.
▪ Nutrition Sector mapping done and report in place.
▪ Government disseminated the Malawi Demographic and Health Survey and Micronutrient Survey.
▪ Donors supports Operational research, national learning forums, project evaluations.
▪ CSONA produces news bulletins and annual reports on the best practices
▪ CSONA supports district stakeholders mapping exercise that guides district council nutrition coordination activities. It supports operationalisation of district nutrition action plans that guide attainment of set district nutrition targets

This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing policies and legislations have been reviewed and evaluated to document good practices and the extent to which available lessons are shared by different constituencies within the Multi-Stakeholder Platforms.

| ▪ Existence and use of policy studies, research monitoring reports, impact evaluations, public disseminations etc.
▪ Individual stakeholder groups contribution to mutual learning

Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of lessons learned from reviews and evaluations, such as case studies and reports | 3

| ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Please give us you view on partnerships in EMERGENCY SETTINGS | 1) Are mitigation measures clearly integrated in nutrition relevant policies and legal frameworks?

• Yes. Nutrition during emergency situations is identified as one of the key priority areas in the broader emergency response and has its own cluster coordinating nutrition. In the National Multi-sector Nutrition policy emergency is one of the key priority areas. Other areas of integration include

If the country or part of the country faces certain types of emergency (i.e. natural, humanitarian, conflict)
2017 Joint-Assessment of National Multi-Stakeholder Platform_ Name of Country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017 Joint-Assessment of National Multi-Stakeholder Platform_ Name of Country</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Joint Assessment of National Multi-Stakeholder Platform</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Name of Country**

situations) recently or at present, elaborate about the integration of mitigation measures into policies and legal frameworks

- IYCN strategy, Agriculture and food and Nutrition strategy and food and nutrition bill.

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Please give us your view on HOW WE CAN MEASURE ADVOCACY EFFORTS AND SUCCESSES**

| Mobilisation of high-level advocates (including champions, parliamentarians, media) | 1) Have you tracked “success” moments with the engagement of high-level advocates? Please consider their public statements, attendance at high-level events, mentions in Parliament of nutrition, etc. and share sources demonstrating their advocacy impact.  

2) Have you organised a high-level event on nutrition? If yes, please provide details | 1. High level advocacy and political commitments established through the Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS which engages the highest level in the driving the nutrition agenda e.g. the involvement of First Lady Her Excellence Madam Dr Getrude Mutharika in International food and nutrition research dissemination workshop. Establishment and continued face to face meetings with Parliamentarians. Donors involved in panel discussions at high level meetings, delivery of key note addresses, meetings with relevant parliamentary committees. CSONA has engaged nutrition champions – the First lady, Traditional authorities, parliamentarians. CSONA support parliamentary committee on nutrition on budgetary allocation for their informed involvement in parliamentary deliberations. CSONA advocates nutrition budgetary allocation  

2. Advocacy meetings with parliamentary committee on Nutrition, HIV and AIDS conducted. Parliamentarians involved in monitoring of nutrition activities. Continuous DONORs supported in nutrition e.g. signing of EU nutrition supported project Afikepo by the President of Republic of Malawi. |

| SMART-ness of nutrition commitments by high-level representatives of Governments and networks/alliances (CSOs, business, the UN system, donors) made since the beginning of 2016 | 1) Do you have experience with tracking nutrition commitments made by high-level representatives of Governments and networks/alliances? If so, can you explain how you collect these commitments and how you report on them?  

2) Do you assess the existing commitments and analyse whether (a) they are still valid (e.g. Donuts contribute to NURTS and Aid Management Portal. Donors fill in their commitments and submit to DNHA and Ministry of Finance. CSONA tracks nutrition for growth commitments at high level.  

2. Government continuously review and align programs and policies within the global and regional commitments which it signed. These commitments are followed up by each sector that aligns to it and also through Economic |
aligned with an up-to-date action plan); (b) they are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-Bound (SMART).

Please share any available evidence of commitments made since the beginning of 2016. Kindly note that the evidence could be looking at new commitments made or changes to existing commitments, to make them more SMART.

Planning and Development Department in Ministry of Finance. On the other hand, CSONA tracks budgetary commitments through budget analysis and tracking.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Description/Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Two</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Government   | - The current National Multi-sectoral Nutrition policy and National Nutrition Strategic Plans have been aligned with national and global agenda including climate change, women empowerment, gender, WASH, emergency. The policy has placed gender equality, equity, protection and empowerment as one of the key priority areas, where it advocates on maternal leave, women empowerment and male involvement in addressing gender and socio-cultural issues.  
- Enforcement of the mandatory fortification is in place. Regulatory monitoring mechanisms are in place at national and district. Fortification Logo for centrally processed foods is in place as one way of enforcing mandatory fortification  
- Monitoring and enforcement mechanism on the Code on the Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes is in place  
- Enforcement of baby friendly initiative is in place  
- Nutrition Research Dissemination conducted  
- SUN learning forums conducted  
- Best practices shared through SUN calls and Country annual reports  
- Rolled out M & E Framework and the Nutrition Resource Tracking exercise is on-going  
- Developed the National multi-sectoral Nutrition Information system and is in place  
- Facilitated the Nutrition Sector Mapping  
- Validated activities in the National Nutrition strategy and finalised |
| UN           | - The UN supported the DNHA in developing a new strategy for roll out of Micro-Nutrient Powders which was duly endorsed by the Essential Health Package (EHP) TWG in Ministry of Health.  
- UN participated in review of the National Education Communication Strategy for Nutrition  
- UN also participated in review of the iFood and Nutrition Bill, Policy, Strategies and guidelines. |
Donor

- Donuts contribute to NURTS and Aid Management Portal
- With financial and technical support from USAID, World Bank and FANTA respectively DNHA has reviewed and drafted the National Education Communication Strategy for Nutrition
- Donor contribution to MDHS and MNS. Donors strong at sharing best practice and research at global and country level. Operational research, national learning forums, project evaluations
- Donor contribution to the review of National Nutrition Policy, MGDS III, NECS, SHN. Contribution to drafting of food and nutrition bill. Joint advocacy through Troika.

Business

- 

CSO

- CSONA conducted a nutrition relevant policy and document analysis was disseminated to its members to explore avenues for its avenues of influence. The policy and document analysis disseminated and oriented to 10 districts through district nutrition platforms.
- CSOs actively participate in national multi-sectoral meetings to analyse and stock take existing policies and regulations. Nutrition relevant policies and legislations participated in during the reporting period include: Gendering the national nutrition policy; development and dissemination of nutrition policy brief; review of the food and nutrition bill; review of the NECS; National nutrition strategy review.
- CSONA has advocacy and communication strategy in place that encompasses equality as guiding principle to its affiliates.
- CSONA coordinated and supported activities on right to food
- At district level, CSOs in line with the NECS support district level initiatives on operationalisation of legislations like breast milk substitutes, food fortification

Academia

- Supported Government in International Food and Research Dissemination

Others

- 

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2016 to April 2017) FOR PROCESS 2: Coherent policy and legal framework (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

The Government took consultations, review, validation from MSP on Food and Nutrition Bill, National Multi-sector Nutrition Policy and it’s analysis on gender, Strategy, Food and Nutrition Strategy, M&E framework. Engagement of MSP in review of National Nutrition Policy and National Nutrition Strategic Plan, which have been reviewed and costed and aligned to SDGs. Sector specific policies and plans especially for Agriculture, Gender and Climate Change have also been reviewed to align with the global agenda and emerging issues in line with the SDGs. The draft nutrition legislation has incorporated the Food Security component as right to food. Infant and Young Child Nutrition Strategy, Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy, Nutrition Profiles, Advocacy Materials, and Nutrition Orientation Materials are under review. The UN supported the DNHA in developing a new strategy for roll out of Micro-Nutrient Powders which was duly endorsed by the Essential Health Package (EHP) TWG of Ministry of Health.

With technical support from UN, DNHA has reviewed and drafted the National Education Communication Strategy for Nutrition. All donors aligned to nutrition and other relevant policies. CSONA conducted a nutrition relevant policy and document analysis was disseminated to its members to explore avenues for its avenues of influence. The policy and document analysis disseminated and oriented to 10 districts through district nutrition platforms. CSONA has advocacy and communication strategy in place that encompasses equality as guiding principle to its affiliates.
Process 3: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process 3: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework (CRF – please see ANNEX 4 for the definition)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to improvements in nutrition demonstrates the extent to which multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together, and the extent to which the policies and legislations are operationalised to ensure that all people, women and children in particular, benefit from improved nutrition. This process delves into the operational side of policy and legal frameworks and how they translate into actions. The term ‘Common Results Framework’ is used to describe a set of expected results agreed across different sectors of Governments and among key stakeholders through a negotiated process. The existence of agreed common results would enable stakeholders to make their actions more nutrition driven through increased coordination or integration. In practice, a CRF may result in a set of documents that are recognised as a reference point for all sectors and stakeholders that work together for scaling up nutrition impact.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Progress marker 3.1: Align existing actions around national nutrition targets/policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
<th>POSSIBLE SIGNS</th>
<th>FINAL PLATFORM SCORE</th>
<th>PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR FINAL SCORE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholder groups take stock of what exists and align their own plans and programming for nutrition to reflect the national | ▪ Multi-sectoral nutrition situation analyses/overviews  
▪ Analysis of sectoral Government programmes and implementation mechanisms  
▪ Stakeholder and nutrition action mapping | 3 | • Consultations, validations and finalisation of policy, strategy, Nutrition profiles and M&E framework done using multi-stakeholder platforms  
• DHS and Micronutrient surveys conducted and disseminated  
• Aligned nutrition resources to nutrition actions (Sensitive and specific interventions) through stakeholder meeting |

1 ‘Actions’ refer to interventions, programmes, services, campaigns and enacted legislation or specific policy. The 2013 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition provides a set of evidence-based high-impact specific nutrition actions including the uptake of practices such as ‘exclusive breastfeeding for six months’.
policies and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of actions across sectors and relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition. Note: while Progress Marker 2.1 looks at the review of policies and legislations, Progress Marker 3.1 focuses on the review of programmes and implementation capacities

| Multi-stakeholder consultations to align their actions | Mainstreaming gender in nutrition Policy priority area number 2: Gender equality, equity, empowerment and protection |
| Map existing gaps and agree on gender-sensitive core nutrition actions aligned with the policy and legal frameworks | Analysis of the policy using gender perspective |

**Minimum requirements for scoring 4:**

Countries are required to provide documentation supporting the alignment

| Defining the medium/long term implementation objectives | All the National policies, strategies, frameworks related to Nutrition are aligned with Lancet framework on Nutrition sensitive and specific interventions. The Nutrition indicators are aligned with MGDS III, SGDs and WHA targets. The institutional arrangements and implementation framework defines clearly the role for stakeholders. In addition to that, the TORs provide specific roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in coordination, monitoring and implementation of nutrition. |
| Defining the implementation process with clear roles for individual stakeholder groups | Developed a score card for assessing the coordination at district levels. In addition to that, a rapid assessment tool was developed and assessed the capacity of districts to implement nutrition information system at district council. |
| Agree on CRF for scaling up nutrition. Elements of a CRF would include: Title of the CRF; implementation plans with defined roles of stakeholders in key sectors (e.g. health, agriculture, social protection, education, WASH, gender), cost estimates of included interventions, cost estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E, capacity strengthening needs and priorities | Joint monitoring visits were conducted to districts to review the district's performance in terms of coordination, monitoring and implementation. |

**Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition**

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders are able to agree on a Common Results Framework to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF should have identified the coordination mechanism (and related capacity) and defined the roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder for implementation. It should encompass an implementation matrix, an M&E Framework and costed interventions, including costs

| Defining the medium/long term implementation objectives | Defined four pillars for medium and long term implementation. The four pillars are; |
| Defining the implementation process with clear roles for individual stakeholder groups | Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture for Food and Nutrition Security |
| Agree on CRF for scaling up nutrition. Elements of a CRF would include: Title of the CRF; implementation plans with defined roles of stakeholders in key sectors (e.g. health, agriculture, social protection, education, WASH, gender), cost estimates of included interventions, cost estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E, capacity strengthening needs and priorities | |

---

2This assumes existence of multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination and engagement under Process 1.
estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>▪ Assessment of coordination capacity to support CRF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of a robust plan that has been technically and politically endorsed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please let us know if you have used the checklist for quality national nutrition plans in a bid to review your plans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework

This progress marker looks specifically at the national and local capability to sequence and implement priority actions. This requires, on the one hand, a clear understanding of gaps in terms of delivery capacity and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global stakeholders to mobilise technical expertise to timely respond to the identified needs in a coordinated way.

| ▪ Assessments conducted of capacity for implementation, including workforce and other resources |
| ▪ Sequencing of priorities to mobilise and develop capacity of implementing entities in line with assessments and agreed arrangements |
| ▪ Existence of annual detailed workplans with measurable targets to guide implementation at national and sub-national levels |
| ▪ Institutional reform implemented as needed to increase capacity of coordination mechanism |

Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of aligned actions around annual priorities such as an annual work-plans or implementation plan

| 3 | ▪ Capacity assessment is being implemented base gaps identified. Capacity building exercise is being rolled out through academic institutions (LUANAR) and other technical assistance e.g. REACH |
| ▪ Creation of key nutrition positions and filling them in the district councils is being done to build nutrition capacity |
| ▪ Annual work plan is in place and reviewed every year |
| ▪ Assessment of districts capacity (HR, Infra-structure, level of computerization, technical support, data collection and reporting, use of data, coordination committees) to implement information system was done with 21 districts. |
| ▪ Donors are implementing annual work plans in line with policies but Common Results Framework is not fully operationally at all levels and so donors need to align further with the Framework |
| ▪ CSONA facilitates DNCC, ANCC, VNCC review and planning meeting at district level. CSONA supported development of district annual workplans on nutrition |
| ▪ CSONA supports capacity building of SUN structures including nutrition coordinating committees, leaders action on nutrition, and care groups. This is at community level |
| ▪ CSONA supports DNCC function strengthening |
### Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per Common Results Framework

This progress marker looks specifically at how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for improved nutrition. It looks specifically at the availability of joint progress reports that can meaningfully inform the adjustment of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of regular/annual joint review of implementation coverage and performance of prioritised actions</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Information systems (e.g. multi-sectoral platforms and portals) in place to regularly collect, analyse and communicate agreed upon indicators focusing on measuring implementation coverage and performance</td>
<td>• M&amp;E framework is in place to assess nutrition indicators performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Existence of regular progress reports</td>
<td>• Harmonized data collection tools for Nutrition is in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Conducting of joint annual/regular reviews and monitoring visits</td>
<td>• NURTS is in place to track nutrition budget and expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Adjustments of annual plans, including budgets based on analysis of performance</td>
<td>• Conducted capacity assessment of 21 districts to implement nutrition information system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Existence of participatory monitoring by civil society</td>
<td>• Joint Annual monitoring and Review meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Joint monitoring visits for SUN/NECS completed but needs to be strengthened to inform nutrition programming.</td>
<td>• Results of monitoring of fortified foods shared at national level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ National multi-sectoral Nutrition Information system is developed and in place. It collects data from sectors (Health, Agriculture, Education, Gender) and implementing partners at district level</td>
<td>• National multi-sectoral Nutrition Information system is in place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate the implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact

This progress marker looks specifically at how results and success is being evaluated to inform implementation decision making and create evidence for public good.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum requirements for scoring 3:</th>
<th>3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Reports and dissemination of findings of population-based surveys, implementation studies, impact evaluation and operational research</td>
<td>• DHS and MNS findings were disseminated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Capture and share lessons learned, good practices, case studies, stories of change – especially those that empower women and girls – and implementation progress</td>
<td>• Conducted SUN learning forums to identify best practices, challenges and lessons learnt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Social auditing of results and analysis of impact by civil society</td>
<td>• Donors contributed to SUN learning forum, SMART survey, MDHS and MNS. Donors participated in regular review of nutrition program data e.g. CMAM and other emergency response. Donors do carry out evaluations and operational research but it is not linked to CRF and not shared at all levels to inform evidence based decisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ The UN supported Government in conducting Micro-nutrient and SMART surveys and the results were disseminated with the stakeholders. The UN also supported evaluation of CMAM and the findings,</td>
<td>• The UN supported Government in conducting Micro-nutrient and SMART surveys and the results were disseminated with the stakeholders. The UN also supported evaluation of CMAM and the findings,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Advocate for increased effective coverage of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes**

**Minimum requirements for scoring 4:** Countries are required to provide evidence of evaluation of implementation at scale that demonstrates nutrition impact and are made available publicly

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**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Give your view on partnership in EMERGENCY SETTINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the country or part of country face certain types of emergency (i.e. natural, humanitarian, conflict situations) in the recent past or at present, please elaborate on the alignment of mitigation/emergency measures</th>
<th>1) Are mitigation/emergency measures implemented in a coordinated way?</th>
<th>1. Yes, DNHA leads the Nutrition cluster coordination and implemented nutrition emergency response plan. Development partners like UNICEF also support in the coordination of the emergency. Donors participate in the nutrition cluster coordination meetings where planning, resource mobilization, funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the nutrition emergency response plan are done jointly. The UN supported Nutrition cluster in coordinating emergency (drought/Floods) response (Mar 2015-Dec 2017). The cluster developed a National Nutrition Emergency Response Plan which is aligned with National Food Emergency Response Plan. (2 documents - Nutrition response plan, Food insecurity emergency response plan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) Is there a minimum multi-sectoral package for emergency that is being implemented? If so, can you elaborate?</td>
<td>2. There is multi-sectoral implementation. Ministry of Health treats the malnourished children after screening through mass screening. The WFP supported with supplies. UNICEF has recruited the field monitors to boost the technical team among other areas of supports. Ministry of Local Government coordinates the councils through DNCC. Each sector develops contingency plans and strategies which are submitted to Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) for consolidation</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Three</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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## 2017 Joint-Assessment of National Multi-Stakeholder Platform - Name of Country

### Government
- Aligned nutrition resources to nutrition actions (Sensitive and specific interventions) through stakeholder meetings
- All the National policies, strategies, frameworks related to Nutrition are aligned with Lancet framework on Nutrition sensitive and specific interventions. The Nutrition indicators are aligned with MGDS III, SGDs and WHA targets.
- Developed a score card for assessing the coordination at district levels.
- Joint monitoring visits were conducted to districts to review the district’s performance in terms of coordination, monitoring and implementation.
- Annual work plan is in place and reviewed every year
- Harmonized data collection tools for Nutrition is in place
- National multi-sectoral Nutrition Information system is developed and in place.

### UN
- UN supported DNHA in finalisation and dissemination of National M&E Framework, Harmonised data collections tools and development of national multi-sector nutrition information system.

### Donor
- Donors are implementing annual work plans in line with policies
- Donors contributed to SUN learning forum, SMART survey, MDHS and MNS. Donors participated in regular review of nutrition program data

### Business
- 

### CSO
- M&E systems are in place at CSONA member levels
- CSONA organised quarterly CSO review and reporting meetings
- CSONA produced annual nutrition progress news bulletins
- CSONA supported CSO joint monitoring
- CSONA facilitated DNCC, ANCC, VNCC review and planning meeting at district level
- CSONA supported development of district annual workplans on nutrition

### Academia
- Supported Government in review of M&E framework and strategies.

### Others
- 

### OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2016 to April 2017) FOR PROCESS 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)

Consultations, validations and finalisation of policy, strategy, Nutrition profiles and M&E framework done using multi-stakeholder platforms. Aligned nutrition resources to nutrition actions (Sensitive and specific interventions) through stakeholder meetings. The National M&E framework guides all the nutrition stakeholders in planning, monitoring and reporting. The framework is aligned with both national and international instruments - MGDS III, SGDs and WHA targets. Donors, UN, CSONA are aligning their indicators to national nutrition targets and supported to the Harmonization of National of M and E framework. A National multi-sectoral Nutrition Information system is developed and in place. It collects data from sectors (Health, Agriculture, Education, Gender) and Implementing partners at district level. The institutional arrangements and implementation framework in Policy defines clearly the role for stakeholders. In addition to that, the TORs provide specific roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in coordination, monitoring and implementation of nutrition. The UN supported Government in conducting Micro-nutrient and SMART surveys and the results were disseminated with the stakeholders. National surveys results were
disseminated with stakeholders. Donors contributed to MDHS and MNS findings programmatic response. CSONA supported national and district levels review meetings for planning and monitoring.
Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Assessing the financial feasibility of national plans to implement actions for improved nutrition is essential to determine funding requirements. The latter is based on the capability to track planned and actual spending on nutrition across relevant government ministries and from external partners. The existence of plans with clearly costed actions helps government authorities and key stakeholders (e.g. UN, donors, business, civil society) to align and contribute resources to national priorities, estimate the required budget for implementation and identify financial gaps.

Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess financial feasibility of the CRF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
<th>POSSIBLE SIGNS</th>
<th>FINAL PLATFORM SCORE</th>
<th>PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR FINAL SCORE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| This progress marker looks at the extent to which the Government and all other in-country stakeholders are able to provide inputs for costing of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways including conducting a review of current spending or an estimation of unit costs). | ▪ Existence of costed estimations of nutrition related actions (please provide relevant documentation)  
▪ Existence of costed plans for CRF implementation  
▪ Stakeholder groups have an overview of their own allocations to nutrition related programmes/actions (please provide relevant documentation) | 3 | Government has costed nutrition actions (sensitive and specific interventions) in the National Nutrition Multi-sector strategic plan  
Nutrition Resource Tracking System (NURTS) being used in tracking budget and expenditure by stakeholders  
reviewed Nutrition Strategy, NECS and CMAM operational plan costed.  
The UN has costed the nutrition interventions in joint annual work plan under UNDAF.  
CSONA has its own annual costed work plans by CSOs |
### Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

This progress marker looks at the extent to which governments and all other in-country stakeholders are able to track their allocations and expenditures (if available) for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions in relevant sectors. This progress marker also aims to determine whether the financial tracking for nutrition is reported and shared in a transparent manner with other partners of the MSP including the Government.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Reporting of nutrition-sensitive and specific interventions, disaggregated by sector and sex, where relevant, and financial sources (domestic and external resources) including o Planned spending o Current allocations o Recent expenditures (within 1-2 years of the identified allocation period) ▪ Existence of reporting mechanisms including regular financial reports, independent audit reports, cost effectiveness studies, multi-sectoral consolidation of the sectoral nutrition spending (including off-budget), and others. o Existence of transparent and publicly available financial related information ▪ Social audits, sharing financial information among MSP members, making financial information public.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Minimum requirements for scoring 4:** Countries are required to provide evidence of publicly available information on current allocations and recent actual spending.

- Nutrition Resource Tracking System (NURTS) preliminary analysis conducted and disseminated findings with the stakeholders
- In 2016 NURTS captured data and budget and expenditure from 21 stakeholders.
- Validation exercise conducted with the stakeholders to review and validate the tools in the resource tracking
- NURTS is able to capture total nutrition expenditure, capital expenditure, expenditure as a percentage of GDP, government and donor spending on nutrition as a percentage of total nutrition expenditure on both nutrition sensitive and specific interventions on annual basis. Reporting by partners is still a challenge as less than 50% are reporting.
- Through the NURTS it will be able to provide regular financial reports and accountability across nutrition sector.
- Planning to integrate NURTS with Nutrition M and E systems is underway
- Audits being conducted on regular basis
- NURTS and Aid Management Portal are in place but reporting compliance and duplications needs to be improved.
- The UN has the Results Management System (RMS) in place which tracks the current budget (2017) and actual expenditure (2016) and reporting was done bi-annual. The UN financial information are available to public.
- Through member tracking CSONA may be able to provide national nutrition financial reports across all its members.

### Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls

This progress marker looks specifically at the capability by governments and other in-country stakeholder to identify financial gaps and mobilise

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Existence of a mechanism to identify current financial sources, coverage, and financial gaps ▪ Government and other in-country stakeholders assess additional funding needs;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Financial gaps were identified using Resource Tracking System and development of Resource Mobilisation strategy is underway.
addition, funds through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, setting-up of specific mechanisms.

- Continuous investment in nutrition; continuous advocacy for resource allocation to nutrition related actions
  - Strategically increasing government budget allocations, and mobilising additional domestic and external resources.

**Minimum requirements for scoring 4:**
Countries are required to provide evidence of a mechanism for addressing financial gaps

### Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

This progress marker looks at how governments and other in-country stakeholders are able to turn pledges into disbursements. It includes the ability of donors to look at how their disbursements are timely and in line with the fiscal year in which they were scheduled.

- Turn pledges into proportional disbursements and pursue the realisation of external commitments
- Disbursements of pledges from domestic and external resources are realised through: Governmental budgetary allocations to nutrition related implementing entities
- Specific programmes performed by government and/or another in-country stakeholder

**Minimum requirements for scoring 4:**
Countries are required to provide evidence of disbursements against pledges (domestic or external)

### Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact

This progress marker looks specifically at how governments and in-country stakeholders collectively engage in long-term predictable funding to ensure results and impact. It looks at

- Existence of a long-term and flexible resource mobilisation strategy
- Coordinated reduction of financial gaps through domestic and external contributions

### Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact

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- Coordinated reduction of financial gaps through domestic and external contributions

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- Coordinated reduction of financial gaps through domestic and external contributions

### Minimum requirements for scoring 4:
Countries are required to provide evidence of disbursements against pledges (domestic or external)
### Important changes such as the continuum between short-term humanitarian and long-term development funding, the establishment of flexible but predictable funding mechanisms and the sustainable addressing of funding gaps.

- Stable or increasing flexible domestic contributions
- Existence of long-term/multi-year financial resolutions/projections

**Minimum requirements for scoring 4:** Countries are required to provide evidence of multi-year funding mechanisms

**Partners are working together for nutrition resource mobilisation and National Nutrition Strategic Plan projects nutrition financial requirements on yearly basis.**

### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Please give us your views on partnerships in EMERGENCY SETTINGS

If the country or part of country face certain types of emergency (i.e. natural, humanitarian, conflict situations) in the recent past or ongoing, elaborate about the finance of mitigation measures.

1. Is there clearly identifiable funding for emergency situations?
2. Do emergency funds complement mainstream funding for nutrition? If so, how?

1. Government through Department of Nutrition mobilised some funding from World Bank to support the response. Additionally, the Development partners supported financially within their capacity. However, the Department of disaster management provides overall coordination of all the disaster clusters with minimal financial support.

2. There is complementarity of the funds since the response is implemented through the existing government structures such as CMAM program. Any support therefore complements to this e.g mass screening. The funds also enabled the stock outs reduction by an increase in the supplies in the health facilities. There was continuous support to monitor and track trends of acute malnutrition through SMART Surveys which were specifically done to support assessment of the vulnerability in the affected areas.

### Stakeholders | Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Four
---|---
**Government** | - Costing the Nutrition Strategic Plan to project yearly financing for the period of five years.  
- Mobilising resources for nutrition response from Government and DPs e.g. KfW, World Bank, EU, USAID, DFID, etc.
- Review and rolling out NURTS to track financing for nutrition

**UN**
- UN technical support and resource mobilisation
- Joint UN work plan costed and being implemented
- Joint UN resource mobilisation was done for supporting nutrition emergency response
- UN provided technical support to Government in conducting validation exercise with stakeholders on nutrition resource tracking system

**Donor**
- Provided technical and financial support
- Promoting alignment to the country programme
- Capacity building at all levels
- Advocacy
- Promoting engagement and collaboration with Government departments

**Business**
- 

**CSO**
- Supported District councils in planning and reporting
- Advocacy done with government for resource allocation for Nutrition
- Annual costed work plans by CSOs

**Others**
- 

**OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2016 to April 2017) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation** *(i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvement/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)*

Resource tracking system in place which provides projections for nutrition, resource gaps and financing by different sectors. There is joint on going resource mobilisation among Government, UN and Donor Partners for nutrition. However, there are still challenges such as unavailability of Resource Mobilisation Strategy, partners not providing data to feed into the NURTS, and inadequate financing from government for nutrition. But still a preliminary analysis was conducted based on available data on nutrition resources and the findings, challenges and recommendations shared with stakeholders during National Nutrition Coordination meeting. Based on the suggestions, a validation exercise was conducted with stakeholders to review and validate the tools in resource tracking system. An action plan was developed to conduct stakeholder mapping exercise which is underway. The UN has the Results Management System (RMS) in place which tracks the current budget (2017) and actual expenditure (2016) and reporting was done bi-annual. A joint annual work plan for UN was costed and being implemented currently. Also the system helps to identify financial gaps and mobilise resources. In 2016, UN mobilised resources jointly for nutrition emergency response. Advocacy was done with government by CSOs to increase resource allocation for Nutrition and the district councils are supported in planning and reporting.
Annex 1: Common priorities for 2017-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015-2016 priorities</th>
<th>Please reflect on the completion of the work vis-a-vis your priorities:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Were you able to respond to and address the identified priorities for the year ahead, as per your 2016 Joint-Assessment? Which ones were realised and which ones were not? What went well? What went wrong?</td>
<td>The country developed an advocacy plan which is part of the NECS. Specific policy briefs were developed targeting parliamentarians, local and religious leaders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could the Multi-Stakeholder Platform coordinate the response of the actors to the identified annual priority action areas?</td>
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<tr>
<td>If not, were you able to access external technical assistance as required? What went well? What went wrong?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please list your key priorities for 2017-2018, providing details, as required
Please list your key priorities for the coming year, providing specific details, including if support from the SUN Movement support system (SUN Movement Secretariat, Executive Committee, Lead Group, Coordinator, Global Networks, experts) is foreseen to achieve the latter.

**ENABLING ENVIRONMENT**
- Develop Iron supplementation guidelines for the adolescent - DNHA & UNICEF
- Develop Agriculture sector food and nutrition strategy - MoA, DNHA
- Operational strategic plan to be developed for NCDs and all other sectoral NCD guidelines feed into the national strategic plan - DNHA
- Finalization of food and nutrition bill - DNHA
- Enforce the National code of marketing of breast milk substitutes - DNHA & Councils
- Launch the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Policy, Strategic plan and other strategic documents
- Revive the Government and Development Committee
- Joint Monitoring

**NUTRITION EDUCATION COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**
- Market nutrition by engaging 2 nutrition champions - one for male and one for youths - DNHA & TWG Chairpersons

**TREATMENT OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION**
- Strengthen active case finding and screening by training frontline workers and community members in CMAM programme - MoH
- Institutionalize CMAM supplies and supply chain management be absorbed in the existing structures - MoH
- NCST to be scaled up and be rolled out to cover the whole country. apparently 21 covered - DNHA, MoH, FANTA, WFP

**NUTRITION DURING EMERGENCY SITUATIONS**
- Revise Nutrition contingency plan - DNHA

**MONITORING, EVALUATION, RESEARCH**
- Revive research TWG in the academia – DNHA, LUANAR (HOD)
- Review the Nutrition research agenda - DNHA
- Update DNHA website to improve information sharing and communications - DNHA
- Evidence generating for stunting reduction – DNHA, UNICEF, COM (HOD)

Do you plan on organizing a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period? If yes, provide details.
- Launch of National Multi-sector Nutrition Policy, Strategic Plan and other documents that operationalize the policy
### Annex 2: Details of Joint-Assessment of National Multi-Stakeholder Platform participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Specific SUN Role (if applicable)</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Felix Phiri</td>
<td>DNHA</td>
<td>SUN Focal Point</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Felixphiri8@gmail.com">Felixphiri8@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>0999953747</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>K. Mpeniuwawa</td>
<td>DNHA</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mpeniuwawa@gmail.com">mpeniuwawa@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>0999454954</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Dalitso Kang’ombe</td>
<td>DNHA</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dalitsodembo@hotmail.com">dalitsodembo@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>0999212565</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Kovalan Kumaran</td>
<td>DNHA</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td><a href="mailto:drkovalan@gmail.com">drkovalan@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>0991363964</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Ruth Kakhuta</td>
<td>DNHA</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td><a href="mailto:raokenzie@gmail.com">raokenzie@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>0993705958</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Dennis Mkombe</td>
<td>DNHA</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Mkombeden8412@gmail.com">Mkombeden8412@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>0991316601</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Samuel Msiska</td>
<td>DNHA</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Sml.msiska@gmail.com">Sml.msiska@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>0881690635</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Frank Msiska</td>
<td>MoH - Hqs</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td><a href="mailto:msiskafrank@yahoo.com">msiskafrank@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>088850729</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>S. Nordin</td>
<td>VIUC</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Nordineillinois.edu</td>
<td>0999333073</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Ephraim Munyala</td>
<td>World Relief</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>E. <a href="mailto:Munyala@wr.org">Munyala@wr.org</a></td>
<td>0999865725</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Tisungeni Zimpita</td>
<td>CSONA</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Tisunfeni.zimpita@concern.net">Tisunfeni.zimpita@concern.net</a></td>
<td>0994847085</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Catherine Tsoka</td>
<td>DNHA</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td><a href="mailto:walinanetsoka@gmail.com">walinanetsoka@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>0999274256</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Hilda Kuweruza</td>
<td>DNHA</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Hilda.kuweruza@gmail.com">Hilda.kuweruza@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>099933369</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Caesar Kachale</td>
<td>CRS</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Caeser.kachale@crs.org">Caeser.kachale@crs.org</a></td>
<td>0997880777</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Aubrey Sambani</td>
<td>DNHA</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td><a href="mailto:aubreykamwendosambani@yahoo.com">aubreykamwendosambani@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>0999479079</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Chirwa Kumbukani</td>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kchirwa@usaid.gov">kchirwa@usaid.gov</a></td>
<td>0999268082</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Benson M. Kazembe</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bkazembe@unicef.org">bkazembe@unicef.org</a></td>
<td>0999737707</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Dr. Chiza Kumwenda</td>
<td>LUANAR</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ckumwenda@bunda.lua.nar.mw">ckumwenda@bunda.lua.nar.mw</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Cacious Phiri</td>
<td>UNIMA</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Phirica@yahoo.co.uk">Phirica@yahoo.co.uk</a> <a href="mailto:bphiri@cc.ac.mw">bphiri@cc.ac.mw</a></td>
<td>0999331359</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Thulasoni Msuku</td>
<td>DNHA</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td><a href="mailto:msukutc@gmail.com">msukutc@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>0888537652</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Keisha Nyirenda</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Keisha.nyirenda@wfp.org">Keisha.nyirenda@wfp.org</a></td>
<td>0996997981</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Janet Guta</td>
<td>MoH</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td><a href="mailto:janetguta@gmail.com">janetguta@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>0888850923</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Jane Lumanga</td>
<td>World Relief</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Mphatso Mapemba</td>
<td>Irish Aid</td>
<td>Donor SUN Convener</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Mphatso.mapemba@dfa.ie">Mphatso.mapemba@dfa.ie</a></td>
<td>0999944966</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
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<td>USAID</td>
<td>Donor SUN Convener</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kchirwa@usaid.gov">kchirwa@usaid.gov</a></td>
<td>0882088265</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Vitowe Batch</td>
<td>GIZ</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Vitowe.batch@giz.de">Vitowe.batch@giz.de</a></td>
<td>0999885018</td>
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