

SUN Movement Reporting Template 2017

Kyrgyz Republic

Reporting Template 2017: Joint Assessment by National Multi-Stakeholder Platform in line with Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system across the SUN Movement

From 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 2017¹ were compiled from 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?

Group	Yes (provide number) / No (= 0)
Government	In writing and verbally, 8 people
Civil Society	In writing and verbally, 12 people
Science and Academia	In writing and verbally, 7 people
Donors	In writing and verbally, 4 people
United Nations	In writing and verbally, 4 people
Business	In writing and verbally, 3 people
Other (please specify)	

¹ Please note that the analysed results of this Joint-Assessment exercise will be included in the SUN Movement Annual Progress Report 2016 along with the details of how the exercise was undertaken in- country.

2. How many people in total participated in the process at some point? How many of them were women and men? _____
38 participants, out of them 7 men, 31 women _____

Process

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

Step	Format			
Collection	Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input type="checkbox"/>
Review, validation	Meeting	<input type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

Usefulness

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 / No

Why?

The meeting was useful as it was a chance for joint discussion of progress towards meeting the objectives of SUN Movement, and a chance to define priorities for the upcoming year and discuss current issues on food security and nutrition in the global and local contexts (integration of SDGs into strategic programmes of the republic, UNDAF, finalization of SUN Movement Strategy in the Kyrgyz Republic, coordination of food security and nutrition issues and flour fortification and other issues).

Usage of data by SUN Movement

Please note that filled reporting template will be posted on SUN Movement website, unless otherwise advised. Analyzed results of this assessment will also be incorporated into the SUN Movement Annual Progress Report 2017.

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not Applicable	Not started	Started	On-going	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/ Validated/ Evidence provided

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

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE Please give overall score for each progress marker	EXPLAIN YOUR FINAL SCORE Provide specific examples or provide your own examples. Please share relevant documents as evidence base
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 organizations and businesses have organized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordinating structure in place and functioning, such as a high level convening body from government (political endorsement) Official nomination of SUN Government Focal Point as coordinator Convene MSP members on a regular basis Appoint Focal Points/conveners for Key Stakeholder Groups e.g. Donor convener, Civil Society Coordinators, UN Focal Point, Business Liaison Person, Academic representative Institutional analysis conducted of capacity of high-level structure Establish or refine terms of reference, work plans and other types 	2,8	Multi-sectoral platform of SUN movement was established and was formalized in terms of selection/identification of network leaders. Each network has a focal point. Each network holds internal meetings. For instance, business sector holds quarterly meetings. There was signed a Memorandum of Understanding between the networks, including Parliamentary

<p>themselves in networks with convening and coordinating functions.</p>	<p>of enabling arrangements [minimum requirements for score 4: terms of reference, work plan or supporting documents]</p>	<p>network, on June 20, 2016 at the Food Security and Nutrition Forum. SUN Focal Point in the Kyrgyz Republic is Deputy Minister of Agriculture, food industry and melioration - Mr. Choduev E.U. A separate Parliamentary group was established. It is chaired by Parliamentarian from the Parliament of KR, Chair of National Committee of parliamentarians of Kyrgyzstan on population and development issues – Mr. Artykbaev O.M. Network focal points were identified in 2015, 2016: the First Lady of the KR was appointed as a Leader of science and academia group, focal points for business, civil society, UN and donor groups were also identified. Members of MSP regularly meet prior to teleconferences, as part of working groups and in the frame of other meetings. Establishment of expert group on food security and nutrition under the Ministry of agriculture, food industry and melioration of KR is at the final stage. It is planned to attract technical support from MQSUN, including for finalization of SUN Movement Strategy in the KR, development of terms of reference for the platform and for separate networks.</p>
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Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which coordinating 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. decentralization of platforms).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand MSP to get key members on board, for instance, development partners; partnerships with private sector; mass media; parliamentarians' science and academia group 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, WASH, etc. Ensure that membership in MSP is expanded or can support leadership of women Establish decentralised structures and/or processes that support planning and action locally, and create a feedback loop between the central and local levels, including community, and vulnerable groups. [Provide examples of decentralized structures if applicable and terms of reference if available] Engage representatives on local level into the national mechanism or establishment of feedback mechanism between the central and local levels, including communities and vulnerable groups (provide examples, if available) 	2,8	<p>In comparison with the previous year, Multi-Sectoral Platform is being expanded with formation of Parliamentary network, which demonstrates the high level of political leadership and commitment.</p> <p>In addition, such line ministries and departments, as Ministry of Education and Science of the KR, Department of drinking water supply and sewerage development also take part in the work of MSP.</p> <p>There exists a partnership among science and academia group, manufacturers (business structures), civil society, state sector, international organizations (consultations, training of staff, competence development of staff, elaboration of learning materials, participation in the development of programs, projects, legislative documents).</p> <p>A further engagement of Ministry of labour and social development is required, in its capacity of authorized ministry in the gender area, and also engagement of NGO working on gender issues and empowerment of women, and greater involvement of Ministry of Education and Science of KR, Ministry of Finance of KR, Ministry of Economy of KR, State Agency for local self-government and interethnic relations, UN agencies, donors, mass media and others. Participation of relevant state bodies is required for establishment of barrier against</p>

			<p>import of unfortified flour, which is supplied from abroad.</p> <p>Further decentralization of platform is required. There is decentralization on the level of Civil Alliance, and on the level of business associations, which are united into the joint platform (Chamber of Commerce and Industry of KR, Union of Entrepreneurs of Kyrgyzstan, Association of salt producers, etc.).</p> <p>Insufficient coverage of burning nutrition issues in mass media (flour fortification and salt iodization).</p>
Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/ contribute to multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)			
<p>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 to actively engage all stakeholders, set significant agendas, reach consensus to influence decision-making process and take mutual ownership and accountability of the results.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure MSP delivers effective results against agreed work-plans ▪ Ensure regular contribution of all relevant MSP stakeholders in discussions on: policy/legal framework, 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 prioritisation of addressing nutrition issues, choice between possible nutrition interventions or prioritisation of target regions or action groups, and other issues ▪ 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 	3,6	<p>Interagency working group has developed draft law on “Introduction of amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Food Security”.</p> <p>Legislative proposal was elaborated according to the decision of Food Security Council of the Kyrgyz Republic # 1 as of April 1, 2016 “On implementation of Food Security and Nutrition Program in the Kyrgyz Republic 2015-2017”. This legislative proposal was adopted by Parliament on January 18, 2017 and signed by the President of KR on February 25, 2017. The law aims at attribution of healthy nutrition issues to the sphere of food security. The objective of ensuring food security is creation of favorable conditions for access of population to required amount of food products in line with minimum norms for consumption of food products, which are based on the availability of food products, their accessibility and safety, and on conditions for healthy nutrition,</p>

			<p>associated with good and balanced nutrition.</p> <p>Long-term development strategy of KR for the period up to 2040 is being elaborated, which should include stages for meeting the development goals for short-term and mid-term periods, and conceptual vision for development for long-term period.</p> <p>The Strategy for drinking water systems and sewerage development for regions and localities of Kyrgyz Republic for the period of up to 2026 was approved (Government Resolution # 155 dated March 28, 2016).</p> <p>The draft Government Resolution “On implementation of Law of KR on “Fortification of baking flour” in the frame of implementation of Law of KR “On fortification of baking flour” was elaborated.</p> <p>There are a number of national and sector programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -National Sustainable Development Strategy for 2013-2017; -Program for transition to sustainable development for 2013-2017; -Program on food security and nutrition for 2015-2017; -National Program on Reforms -Program on prevention and control of noninfectious diseases for 2013- 2020; - Strategy on Health Protection and Promotion in Kyrgyzstan until 2020 (Health- 2020) as of
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			<p>June 4, 2014, # 306, other programs and strategies.</p> <p>MSP has developed the draft SUN Movement Strategy in KR until 2020 and Action Plan.</p> <p>Coordination mechanism on food security was regularly discussed on various meetings. As of today, hiring of leader of expert group/leader of Secretariat is being finalized.</p> <p>Relevant information on arising challenges, various causes of food security and nutrition issues is promptly disseminated among platform focal points.</p> <p>The country delegation participated in the workshop on finance in nutrition, held in Asia, Bangkok, Thailand on April 25-27, 2017 with support from SUN Secretariat.</p> <p>The Civil Alliance for food security and nutrition is linked to the global support of civil networks, Asian Alliance and makes significant contribution to the interventions of MSP on nutrition, advocacy, and involvement of new actors of the platform.</p>
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Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and critically reflect on own contributions and accomplishments			
<p>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 own contributions and achievements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor and report on proceedings and results of MSP (including on relevant websites, other communication materials) on a regular basis [Supporting documents requested from the latest reporting cycle] ▪ Availability of newspapers, activities and reports on monitoring of MSP or system for event coordination (share if available) ▪ Key stakeholder groups tracking commitments and are able to report on an annual basis, at a minimum e.g. financial commitments, Nutrition for Growth commitments, etc. 	3	<p>Participants track fulfilment of their commitments in the frame of their activities. Food Security Council is an advisory body, formed by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and created for taking prompt decisions related to ensuring stable and continuous provision of the country with food, and measures for improvement of quality of food.</p> <p>In the reporting period, the authority of the Council was extended due to inclusion of nutrition issues.</p> <p>Regarding the Program of food security and nutrition, the state bodies provide reporting on a quarterly basis to the Food Security and Nutrition Council, and to the Government of KR. Coordination Council on public health of KR was established for taking effective measures targeted at protection and promotion of health of population of Kyrgyz Republic, and observance of international medical and sanitary norms by the state and non-state structures.</p> <p>The Civil Alliance holds annual general meeting, where it presents the report. Reporting on the processes and results of MSP is prepared on annual basis in the frame of annual joint assessment.</p> <p>The meetings with development partners in the frame of DPCC (Development Partners Coordination Council), and in the frame of reporting within the UN network, piloted in</p>

			<p>2016 and held in the beginning of 2017. Science and academia sector (Kyrgyz State Technical University, Agrarian University) participated in TV program on production of agricultural products and expertise of food products, and other nutrition related issues. Other sectors also regularly participate in TV programs related to nutrition issues, for example, state sector, civil sector and donor agencies.</p>
Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform			
<p>This progress marker looks at how the multi-stakeholder approach 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate MSP mechanism on nutrition into national development planning mechanisms Continuous involvement of the executive level of political leadership irrespective of turnover Institutional commitments, including in relation to gender equality, among key stakeholder groups 	3	<p>Existing state programs conform to tasks of SUN movement.</p> <p>Integration of Sustainable Development Goals into sectoral development programmes, including to those related to nutrition, is being carried out.</p> <p>It is necessary to further involve political leadership of high level.</p> <p>Science and academia group is promoting creation of Academic Research Institute of Nutrition. It is involved in development of technical regulations of Customs Union:); 021-food products 3333, 005-tare and packaging, 033-milk, 034-meat</p>

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS RELATED TO MEAL SYSTEM (Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning). Please, share your vision on partnerships during EMERGENCIES.

<p>If the country or part of the country faces with certain types of emergencies (natural, humanitarian, conflict situation) in the past or in the present, please explain the types of the existing partnerships</p>	<p>1) Explain, if you involve humanitarian partners? How? Do you face any difficulties?</p>	<p>The Kyrgyz Republic – is the largest mountainous republic among CIS countries. One of its peculiarities is widespread dissemination of potentially dangerous climate events – landslides, collapsing ground, avalanches, mudflows, glaciers. Out of 70 types of worldwide spread dangerous natural disasters, which bring significant hazard to the population and households, almost all occur on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic (with the exception of volcanoes, tsunami, and typhoons). Spread, frequency and damage from natural disasters vary from year to year. The number of potential emergency and crisis situations in the Kyrgyz Republic will make 220-240 cases per year.</p> <p>By having signed Hyogo Declaration and Hyogo Framework for Action, the Kyrgyz Republic committed itself to conduct nationwide activities targeted at reduction of hazard vulnerability, through introduction and implementation of initiatives on reduction of risks and mitigation of their consequences.</p> <p>Ministry of Emergency Situation of KR works on improvement of National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Secretariat of National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was established as well as technical working groups in the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education, sensitization and awareness raising of population in the area of Civil Defense; 2. Seismic safety; 3. Emergency medicine; 4. Humanitarian response. <p>The Government Resolution # 357 as of June 2, 2017 helped to endorse the Strategy on comprehensive security of population and territories of the Kyrgyz Republic in emergency and crisis situations until 2020. National Strategy has the following attachments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation Plan of the Strategy; 2. Plan for involvement of local self-governance bodies (LSG) into the process of disaster risk reduction; 3. National Plan for response to emergencies.
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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS RELATED TO MEAL SYSTEM (monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning). Please share your vision on the existing ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM

Adherence of partners to the SUN Movement Principles of Engagement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do you evaluate or analyze how your MSP and/or its members adhere to the SUN Movement Principles of Engagement? If yes, please share the results of these evaluations. 2) In particular, in the frame of MSP and jointly with partners, do you act in accordance with the commitments to support equity and the rights of all people, men and women? 3) Do you contribute to adherence of all stakeholders and sectors which you involve, to the SUN Movement Principles of Engagement? 4) Were there any cases of nonadherence? How did you address them (describe any existing or emerging specific mechanism for feedback or complaints?) 	<p>Report on functional analysis of the coordination mechanism in the area of food security and nutrition was prepared. This report was presented at the Forum on food security and nutrition on June 20, 2016.</p> <p>MSP acts strictly in compliance with the commitment to support equity and the rights of all people, women and men.</p> <p>MSP contributes to the adherence of stakeholders and sectors to the Principles of Engagement; however, there is still some uneven participation of parties. There were not any cases of nonadherence.</p>
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Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process One
Government	<p>SUN Movement Focal Point is Deputy Minister of agriculture, food industry and melioration of the KR – Mr. Choduev E.U. MSP was formed along with appointment of network leaders, a separate Parliamentarian group was also established. Elaboration and adoption of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On introduction of amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On food security” as of February 25, 2017. Legislative proposal was prepared in accordance with the decision # 1 as of April 1, 2016 of Food Security Council of the Kyrgyz Republic on “Implementation of Food security and nutrition program of the KR for 2015-2017”. The law aims at attribution of healthy nutrition issues to the food security sphere, thus, the authority of the Council was expanded and it was renamed to the Food Security and Nutrition Council.</p> <p>Draft resolutions of the Government of KR “On implementation of the Law of the KR “On fortification of baking flour” and “On restriction to import of unfortified baking flour of high and first grades to the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic” into the realization of the Law of KR “On fortification of baking flour”.</p> <p>The Law of the KR # 144 “On ratification of grant agreement of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program” was adopted as of July 26, 2016. This grant agreement aims at rehabilitation and modernization of irrigation and drainage infrastructure, improvement of agricultural productivity and ensuring access of population to appropriate water resources for agricultural needs, as well as improvement of nutrition and enhancement of coordination of food security and good nutrition issues on the republican level.</p> <p>Long - term development strategy of the KR for the period until 2040 is being elaborated, which should include the stages of attainment of short-</p>

	<p>term and medium term development goals and conceptual development vision for long- term period.</p> <p>The Strategy for drinking water systems and sewerage development for regions and localities of Kyrgyz Republic for the period of up to 2026 was approved (Government Resolution # 155 dated March 28, 2016).</p> <p>A number of national and sectoral programs related to nutrition is being implemented.</p> <p>The sector ensures smooth work of the Food Security and Nutrition Council of the KR under the Government of the KR, and the work of Coordination Council on public health under the Government of the KR. Sector representatives initiate the development of normative legal acts: draft laws of the KR, resolutions and decrees of Government of the KR, resolutions of Parliament of KR (Jogorku Kenesh).</p> <p>Establishment of expert group/Secretariat on food security and nutrition is at its final stage.</p>
UN	<p>UNICEF and WFP are the co-facilitators of SUN Movement. WFP and FAO are the co- facilitators of the UN network for SUN Movement. They actively participate in the activities of the platform, engaging other UN agencies, provide technical and information support, discuss nutrition and food security issues on donor meetings and other meetings and are members of the interagency working groups. Kyrgyz Republic was among pilot countries on testing of reporting questionnaire for UN network on nutrition. Nutrition and food security issues were incorporated in to United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Kyrgyzstan for 2018-2022.</p> <p>Integration of Sustainable Development Goals into the national and sectoral development programs is being implemented.</p> <p>UNICEF supports the project “Establishing of favorable environment for promotion of nutrition issues”, implemented by non-governmental organizations and implementing nutrition specific and sensitive measures in its programmes on health and nutrition, education, child protection, social policy, WASH, emergency risks reduction, peacebuilding and youth policy.</p> <p>WFP supports regular production of bulletins on food security, second issue of Atlas on Food Security and Nutrition, implementing nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive measures in the framework of food security and nutrition improvement, optimization of school feeding, rural development, disasters risks mitigation and climate change adaptation. WFP and FAO co-facilitate Agricultural and Rural Food Security Development group. Under WHO leading the United Nations Interagency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) carried out a mission to Kyrgyzstan in March 2016 to support the Government of Kyrgyzstan to ensure the NCD-related targets set out in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in national development plans and policies, and to accelerate the implementation of national commitments on NCDs. WHO has undertaken a study on street food environment aimed at describing the content of trans-fatty acids and salt of the foods sold in marketplaces, based on bromatological analyses of locally-obtained food samples, and to describe the patterns of street food purchasing, as well as food marketing practices. UN Women, WFP, FAO are jointly implementing Rural Women Economic Environment project.</p> <p>Further coordination of efforts and increasing commitment to nutrition issues by the UN agencies is required</p>
Donors	<p>Within the grant agreement on Global Agriculture and Food Security Program between the Government of the KR and the World Bank, the irrigation and drainage infrastructures will be rehabilitated, agricultural productivity will be improved, access of population to appropriate water resources for agricultural needs will be ensured, and nutrition and enhancement of coordination of food security and good nutrition issues on the</p>

	<p>republican level will be improved. APNIP project is started its activity and has a Nutrition Improvement (NI) component which will improve productivity, food security and nutrition levels of beneficiaries, especially women, female adolescents and children in the target areas. The NI component will focus on the following areas: i) Improved household nutrition through nutrition education ii) Provision of micronutrient supplements iii) Improved household nutrition through domestic gardening iv) Improved national coordination for food and nutrition security.</p> <p>Projects SPRING/USAID, Agrohorizon/USAID carry out their activities in the form of parallel activities on nutrition, provide expert and technical support. SPRING project supported development and approval (January 2017) of National Protocol on deworming which suggests new methods for treatment of parasitic infections, based on WHO recommendations and evidence base medicine. Communication strategy on the promotion of information campaign “1000 days: window of opportunity” was elaborated and approved with technical support from SPRING project. In its pilot regions 5600 medical workers in 251 medical facilities has been trained on the quality nutrition service for women of reproductive age and children under 2. Moreover, on community level 2600 volunteers –activists has been trained to deliver key messages on healthy and diversified diet.</p> <p>Agrohorizon/USAID is implementing programmes nutrition-sensitive approach. 18000 farmers from 1200 households in three regions has been trained on diversified diet, family budget. 20 farmers-women from vulnerable households received grants for the green-houses development in remote and mountainous villages. Brochures on the nutrition value of fruits, vegetables, milk and meal has been developed in last year. Value added chains on production and sale of fruits, vegetables, milk and meat is being under development.</p>
Business	<p>Production of premix (flour and salt) was ensured, and in partnerships with other sectors, these manufacturers participate in monitoring of observance of relative legislation. Technical regulations and instructions are shared with business associations, and they are members of working groups on fortification of flour and salt iodization. New entrepreneurs are actively involved to the sectors. Business sector regularly raises issues related to flour fortification and salt iodization with relevant stakeholders, Government, Parliament and at the EAEC meetings.</p>
CSO	<p>Civil Alliance on food security and nutrition actively participates in the activities of the platform and has made a significant contribution to establishment of business network, science and academia sector, engaging Parliamentarians and mass media. It has conducted functional analysis of the coordination mechanism in nutrition and food security, developed website of the platform; arranged various events, information campaigns, radio/TV programs about right to food and nutrition in the Kyrgyz Republic. Alliance is the member of interagency working groups on nutrition and food security issues.</p>
Science and academia	<p>Science and academia sector was formed, which unites scientists of 10 leading universities of the country (KSMA (Kyrgyz State Medical Academy), KSMATRHR (Kyrgyz State Medical Academy for Training and Retraining of Human Resources), KRSU (Kyrgyz Russian Slavic University), KNAU (Kyrgyz National Agrarian University), KTU (Kyrgyz Technical University), KNU (Kyrgyz National University), National Mother and Child Health Center and National Academy of Science, American University in Central Asia (AUCA) and University of Central Asia (UCA). The leader of the sector was selected – First Lady of the KR.</p> <p>Science and academia sector promotes establishment of Academic Research Institute of Nutrition. It participates in the development of technical regulations of EAEC.</p> <p>Science and academia sector has summarized the results of monitoring in relation to enforcement of legislation in the area of nutrition. There</p>

were developed 64 modules for raising awareness of population on management of income resources, nutrition practices and management of natural resources. There was conducted the first stage of training on technologies of crop production jointly with agencies of professional technical education and WFP. There were also held workshops on technologies for processing of animal and plants origin raw materials for universities and colleges. Integration of Sustainable Development Goals into the sectoral development programs is being implemented, including the goals related to nutrition. National Protocol on deworming, which suggests new methods for treatment of parasitic infections, was developed and approved (January 2017). The sector is the member of interagency working groups on food security and nutrition.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2016 – 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)

Overall achievements:

- SUN Movement Multi-Stakeholder Platform was formalized and network leaders were selected/identified.
- Memorandum of Understanding between the SUN Movement networks was signed, including the parliamentary network, on June 20, 2016 at the Forum on food security and nutrition. From the Government of KR side, the document was signed by the Vice Prime Minister on social affairs. A separate Parliamentary group was established. Its Chair is Parliamentarian, chair of the Foundation – Mr. Artykbaev O.M. Focal Point for SUN Movement in KR is Deputy Minister of agriculture, food industry and melioration of KR – Mr. Choduev E.U.
- Interagency working group has developed legislative proposal “On introduction of amendments to the Law of the KR “On food security”. Legislative proposal was prepared in accordance with the decision # 1 of the Food Security and Nutrition Council as of April 1, 2016 “On implementation of food security and nutrition program in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2015-2017”. The draft law was adopted by the Parliament on January 18, 2017 and was signed by the President of the KR on February 25, 2017. The law aims at attributing healthy nutrition issues to food security area. The aim of ensuring food security is creation of favorable conditions for access of population to adequate amount of food products in line with minimum norms for food products consumption, which are based on availability, accessibility and safety of food products and on the conditions of healthy eating which are associated with good and balanced nutrition. Adoption of this Law contributed to expansion of authorities of Food Security and Nutrition Council and its name has changed from Food Security Council to the Food Security and Nutrition Council.
- The Law of KR # 144 “On ratification of grant agreement on Global Agriculture and Food Security Program” was adopted on July 26, 2016. This grant agreement aims at rehabilitation and modernization of irrigation and drainage infrastructure, improvement of agricultural productivity and ensuring access of population to appropriate water resources for agricultural needs, as well as improvement of nutrition and enhancement of coordination of food security and good nutrition issues on the republican level.
- There were developed new draft resolutions of Government of KR “On implementation of the Law of KR “On fortification of baking flour” and “On restriction for import of unfortified baking flour of high and first grades to the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic” into the implementation of the Law of the KR “On fortification of baking flour”. Technical regulations of EAEC are being elaborated.
- Long-term development strategy of KR for the period until 2040 is being elaborated, which should be inclusive of stages of achievement of short-term and medium term development goals, and conceptual vision for long-term development.
- The Strategy for drinking water systems and sewerage development for regions and localities of Kyrgyz Republic for the period of up to 2026 was approved (Government

Resolution # 155 dated March 28, 2016).

- Integration of Sustainable Development Goals into the sectoral development programs is being undertaken, including nutrition related goals.
- A number of national and sectoral programs on nutrition is being implemented
- Formation of expert group/Secretariat on food security and nutrition is being finalized.
- Draft SUN Movement Strategy for KR was developed, review of actions, achievement and challenges in the area of food security and nutrition was held, and presented at the expert meetings with the aim of dissemination of data and justification of commitments on nutrition and food security.
- Website of the platform was developed and exchange of information on undertaken activities is in place.
- There were developed 64 modules for raising awareness of population on management of income resources, nutrition practices and management of natural resources. There were held workshops on technologies for processing of animal and plants origin raw materials for universities and colleges. National Protocol on deworming, which suggests new methods for treatment of parasitic infections, was developed and approved.

Suggestions for improvement:

Further engagement of the high-level political leadership, ministries and agencies, UN agencies and donors is required. Moreover, content provision for developed website of SUN Movement Multi-Sectoral Platform is required, as well as improvement of information exchange and decentralization of the platform. Finalization of Multisectoral Platform Strategy until 2020 is required with consideration of its cost, development of terms of reference for networks and the platform in general. Building capacity of the platform networks, conduction of training, communications and social mobilization are also necessary.

Major challenges:

1. Limited resources, it is required to attract investments and track financial resources
2. Promotion of accountability on all levels
3. Capacity of different sectors to work integrated way
4. Understanding and further promotion of nutrition agenda in program documents and policy as high priority

Process 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

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 conflicts 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

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE Please give overall score for each progress marker	EXPLAIN YOUR FINAL SCORE WHAT ACTIVITIES/INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE Provide specific examples or provide your own examples. Please share relevant documents as evidence base
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular multi-sectoral analysis and stock-take of existing policies and regulations Reflect on existing policies and legal framework Existence of review papers 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 <p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of the analysed policies and legislations</p>	3,4	<p>Analysis of programs, strategies, policy in the area of nutrition and food security is being conducted. Analysis of legal acts in the area of nutrition and food security has been undertaken, as well as functional analysis of the coordination mechanism in nutrition and food security activities. Functional analysis was presented at the Forum on food security and nutrition.</p> <p>Interagency working groups on various aspects of food security and nutrition are being established, including a group on development of draft resolution of Government of KR “On fortification of baking flour”, “On restriction of import of unfortified baking flour of high and first grades to the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic”, on</p>

			<p>introduction of surveillance system on neural tube defects (birth defects), introduction of indicators on food security and nutrition into the National Statistical Committee database, Republican Medical Information Center.</p> <p>Many Parliamentarians are aware of and raise nutrition issues. Science and academia sector holds expertise of draft technical regulations related to nutrition.</p> <p>In accordance with the Regulations of Government of the KR, all legal acts pass through the procedure for the alignment between interested ministries and agencies prior to review by the Government of the KR, and undergo legal and other scientific expertise. As per the Regulation, draft legal acts that directly concern the interests of citizens and legal entities, and drafts of legal acts, that regulate entrepreneurial activities, are subject to public discussions by means of placing them on official website of the norm- setting organ.</p>
Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, update and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders are able to contribute, influence and advocate for the development of an updated or new policy and legal framework for improved nutrition and its dissemination (i.e. advocacy and communication strategies in place to support the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of a national advocacy and communication strategy ▪ Existence of national strategy on gender equality and empowerment of women ▪ Advocacy for reviewing or revising policies and legal framework with assistance from other MSP members to ascertain quality ▪ Develop common narrative and joint statements 	3	<p>Ministry of Health approved communication strategy on nutrition through the Decree # 616 as of October 7, 2016.</p> <p>Civil Alliance on food security and nutrition arranges monitoring of flour fortification. Journalistic inquiry on breastfeeding was held.</p> <p>Parliament (Jogorku Kenesh) adopted the Law “On introduction of amendments to the Law of KR “On food security” as of January 18, 2017. Parliamentarians participate in teleconferences</p>

<p>dissemination of relevant policies).It focuses on how countries ascertain policy and legal coherence across different ministries and try to broaden political support by encouraging parliamentary engagement.</p> <p>It also focuses on the efforts of in-country stakeholders to influence decision makers for legislations and evidence-based policies that empower the most vulnerable and disadvantaged (children and women) through equity-based approaches.</p>	<p>to effectively influence policy making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 integration of nutrition in national policies and other related development actions ▪ Publications, policy briefs, press engagement examples, workshops ▪ Dissemination and communication of policy / legal framework by key stakeholders among relevant audiences <p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of advocacy impact on policy and legal frameworks and supporting strategies</p>		<p>and in activities related to support of nutrition policy.</p> <p>According to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On state guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for men and women”, and in order to ensure effective implementation of state policy on gender equality in the Kyrgyz Republic, the Government of the country approved the National Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic on achievement of gender equality until 2020 (Government resolution #443 dated June 27, 2012).</p> <p>Related workshops are held and advocacy work is being carried out among the population on the issues of healthy nutrition and “1000 days: Window of opportunity” program. In October 2016, Republican Health Promotion Center hold campaign on nutrition issues. 155 specialists from provincial and district health promotion rooms have undergone the training, and later held cascade training for the members of village and public health committees, teachers, deputy school principals and vulnerable groups of population. Republican Health Promotion Center first started to introduce issues of healthy nutrition into the general education system. In the frame of the campaign, in total over 22 000 people were informed about major food ingredients, their correct proportions in their daily menus, consequences of unhealthy eating habits and the necessity to control their weight.</p>
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			<p>There were arranged activities to support 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence and World Birth Defects Day with participation of Parliamentarians, SUN Movement Focal Point, representatives of medical society, science and academia sector and citizens.</p> <p>Platform participants implement project interventions on expanding of economic opportunities for women, hold training on family budgeting, and support vegetable growing, gardening, construction of greenhouses.</p>
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Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholders efforts			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders - government (i.e. line ministries) and non-state partners - coordinate their inputs to ensure the development of a coherent policy and legislation framework.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate nutrition policies and regulation between relevant line-ministries E.g. - Existence of national ministerial guidelines / advice / support for mainstreaming nutrition in sector policies. Key Stakeholder Groups coordinate and harmonise inputs to national nutrition related policies and legislation (specific and sensitive) Develop/update policies / legal framework with assistance from other MSP members to ascertain quality, especially those that can be perceived as harmful or conflicting with the rights of women and girls Existence of updated policies and strategies relevant (specific and sensitive) Existence of comprehensive legislation relevant to nutrition with focus on International Codes for BMS, food fortification and maternal leave and policies that empower women Ascertain nutrition policy coherence with other, development-related policies such as trade, agriculture, other <p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of the policies and legislations developed through coordinated efforts</p>	2,8	<p>Coordinating function of Food Security and Nutrition Council of the Kyrgyz Republic is normatively defined in clause 3.1. of the food security and nutrition program of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2015-2017 (approved by Government resolution # 618 as of September 4, 2015). Alignment of actions of all stakeholders on the implementation of food security and nutrition program of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2015-2017 is ensured through general coordination of Chair of Food Security and Nutrition Council of the Kyrgyz Republic – First Vice Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic. The program is executed through implementation of Action Plan.</p> <p>Key stakeholder groups coordinate and align contribution in the respective national policy on nutrition and legislation through creation of joint working groups and joint discussions. For instance, during development of draft Law of the KR “On introduction of amendments to the Law of KR “On food security”, draft resolution of Government of KR “On fortification of baking flour”, “On restriction of import of unfortified flour to the territory of the KR”.</p> <p>Science and academia sector along with state sector participates in the elaboration of continuation on “Den Sooluk” National Health Reform Program for 2017-2018 (direct interventions – Gulazyk (mineral and vitamin micronutrient powder), iron supplements for pregnant, zinc supplements for treatment of</p>

			<p>diarrhea).</p> <p>In relation to implementation of the Law of KR “On public health”, there was approved a number of legal acts in the area of public health, including sanitary-epidemiological requirements for establishment, maintenance and arranging of work mode in preschool educational facilities and general educational institutions” (resolution # 201 as of April 11, 2016).</p> <p>There exists Regulation of the Government of the KR, Jogorku Kenesh of the KR (Parliament), regulations of ministries, instructions on legislative techniques, in accordance with which there takes place initiation, development and further internal state procedures on legal acts.</p>
Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise / enforce the legal frameworks			
<p>This progress marker looks at the availability of mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislations such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes, Maternity Leave Laws (for mothers and fathers), Food Fortification Legislation, Right to Food, among others.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of national and sub-national guidelines to operationalise legislation ▪ Existence of national / sub-national mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislation <p>[Please share any relevant reports/documents]</p> <p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of law enforcement (relevant reports/documents)</p>	2,2	<p>There are mechanisms for observance of legislation; however, separate regulations are not implemented to sufficient extent, including due to the budget restrictions.</p>
Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislation impact			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing policies and legislations have been reviewed and evaluated to document best practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence and use of policy studies, research monitoring reports, impact evaluations, public disseminations etc. ▪ Individual stakeholder groups contribution to mutual learning 	2,4	<p>It is planned to arrange another large-scale MICS research in 2018 along with the review of indicators.</p> <p>There was held monitoring (research) on flour fortification, the results of which are used for</p>

and the extent to which available lessons are shared by different constituencies within the multi-stakeholder platforms.	Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of lessons learned from reviews and evaluations, such as case studies and reports		policy on flour fortification. Project research on dietary variety is also carried out.
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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS RELATED TO MEAL SYSTEM (monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning). Please share your vision about partnerships during EMERGENCIES

If the country or part of the country faces with certain types of emergencies (natural, humanitarian, conflict situation) in the past or in the present, please explain integration of measures to minimize policy and legislation risks	1) Are measures to minimize risks clearly integrated into the respective policies on nutrition and legislation?	The following normative acts in the area of emergencies were adopted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the Rescue Services and the Status of the Rescuer Act #35 as of 25.01.2000 - Classification of emergencies and criteria of their evaluation in the Kyrgyz Republic - Regulation “On holistic system for training of governing bodies and civil defense forces and sensitization of population in the area of civil defense” - Technical Regulation “Safety of buildings and constructions” #57 as of 27.06.2011 - On radiation safety of population of KR #58 as of 17.06.1999 - On uranium tailings and waste dumps of KR #57 as of 26.06.2001 - Technical Regulation “On fire safety” #142 as of 26.07.2011 - Regulation on holistic information-management system in emergencies in KR - Regulation on evacuation committee under the Government of KR - Program for development of daily management bodies (management centers for crisis situations), holistic information-management system for emergencies and crisis situations of state civil defense system of KR - Regulation on state civil defense system - Program for establishment and development of nationwide comprehensive information and early warning system - Program of comprehensive monitoring and forecast of hazardous natural disasters with consideration of usage of geographical information technologies and remote sensing for 2015-2017
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		At present, methodological guideline on usage of minimum standards “Sphere” during identification and meeting the needs of population affected by the emergency is being developed.
ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS RELATED TO MEAL SYSTEM (monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning). Please share your vision on HOW CAN WE MEASURE ACTIONS ON ADVOCACY AND ACHIEVEMENTS		
Mobilization of high - level advocates (including nutrition champions, Parliamentarians, mass media).	<p>1) Were the moments of “success” with participation of high-level advocates documented? Please, review their public statements, participation in high level meetings, referring to nutrition issues in the Parliament and others, share the sources demonstrating their influence as advocates</p> <p>2) Was the high-level meeting on nutrition arranged? If yes, please share the details</p>	Yes, we arranged Forum on food security and nutrition, which was widely covered in local mass media, and on the global SUN Movement website http://scalingupnutrition.org/news/national-forum-on-nutrition-and-food-security-represents-a-milestone-for-kyrgyzstan#.V2vxEvI9600
Commitment to nutrition SMART obligations (specific, measurable, achievable, results-focused and time-bound) by high-level representatives of state and other networks/alliances (civil, business, UN, donors), made since the beginning of 2016.	<p>3) Do you have experience on documenting nutrition commitments, made by high-level representatives of state and other networks/alliances? If yes, please explain, how do you collect data on these commitments and how do you report on them?</p> <p>4) Do you assess <i>existing</i> commitments and do you analyze or (a) they are still valid (related to actual action plan; (b) they are specific, measurable, achievable, results-focused and time-bound.</p>	<p>Country commitments on nutrition were regularly discussed during various meetings. Target indicators, based on indicators of the World Health Assembly, are included into the country’s SUN Movement Strategy and to the UNDAF Kyrgyzstan for 2018-2022.</p> <p>The process of integration of commitments of SMART commitments with country and sectoral programs.</p>

	<p>Please share any available evidence of commitments made since the beginning of 2016.</p> <p>Please note that evidence can be viewed as new commitments or changes to the existing commitments in order to make them more SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, results-focused and time-bound).</p>	
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Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each Stakeholder to Process Two
Government	Initiation, development, promotion of legal acts and its implementation in accordance with regulating documents. Advocacy work on healthy nutrition.
UN	<p>UNICEF supported the conduction of the analysis of legal framework in the sphere of food security and nutrition and functional analysis of food security and nutrition which was presented on the Forum, informational, financial and technical support to the platform, advocating of nutrition issues.</p> <p>FAO, WFP and UN Women implement the project on improvement of economic opportunities of women.</p>
Donors	Analysis of legislative framework in the sphere of food security and nutrition, and ad hoc support (for specific purposes)
Business	Production of fortified food products, participation in analysis of legislation on nutrition, participation in introduction and promotion of changes in the legislation, informing relevant parties through business associations. Monitoring of salt iodization is being conducted and round tables arranged to present the results of monitoring.
CSO	<p>Participation in analysis of legislative base in the sphere of food security and nutrition.</p> <p>Public hearings, advocacy, expert evaluation, monitoring, consultations. There was undertaken monitoring (research) on flour fortification, and its findings are used in the policy on flour fortification. Journalistic inquiry on breastfeeding was conducted.</p>
Science and academia	<p>Participation in analysis of legislative base on food security and nutrition (introduction of amendment to the Law of KR on “Food security”, introduction of surveillance system on neural tube defects (birth defects), introduction of indicators on food security and nutrition into the National Statistical Committee database and database of Republican Medical Information Center.</p> <p>Methodological guidelines on provision of meals in boarding schools. Science and academia sector undertakes expertise of technical regulations related to nutrition.</p>

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2016 – 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)

Overall achievements

- Analysis of programs, strategies and policies in the sphere of nutrition and food security is being undertaken. Analysis of normative legal base in the area of nutrition, functional analysis of coordination mechanism in nutrition and food security was made. Functional analysis was presented at the Forum on food security and nutrition.
- Key stakeholder groups coordinate and harmonize the contribution to the relevant national policy on nutrition and legislation through creation of joint working groups and joint discussions. For example, during development of draft Law of the KR “On introduction of amendments to the Law of KR “On food security”, draft resolution of Government of KR “On fortification of baking flour”, draft technical regulations related to nutrition.
- Legislative base on nutrition was formed, with focus on International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, fortification of food products, maternity leave legislation and policy for empowerment of women (Law of KR “On protection of breastfeeding of children and regulating marketing of products and breast-milk substitutes” as December 17, 2008 года # 263; Law of the KR “On fortification of baking flour” #78 as of March 11, 2009 (in the revision of Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic as of 12.03.2015 #54, 06.07.2016 #99); Law of KR “On prevention of iodine deficiency diseases” as of February 18, 2000 #40 (in the revision of the Law of KR as of July 25, 2005 # 113); Family Code of the KR (as of August 30, 2003 #201 (in the revision of the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic as of 26.07.2004 #96, 25.02.2005 #38, 20.06.2005 #80, 12.06.2008 #117, 17.07.2009 #223, 17.07.2009 #233, 04.05.2011 #20, 26.07.2011 #147, 15.03.2012 #14, 17.05.2012 #54, 16.07.2012 #114, 16.01.2014 #12, 30.06.2014 #100, 14.07.2015 #161, 06.07.2016 #99, 23.07.2016 #132, 17.11.2016 #179, 02.03.2017 #41), Law of the KR “On state guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women” # 184 as of August 4, 2008.
- Sanitary-epidemiological requirements for the establishment, maintenance and arranging of work mode in preschool educational facilities and general educational institutions for the implementation of the Law of KR “On public health”
- Ministry of Health approved communication strategy on nutrition by the Decree of Ministry of Health #616 dated October 7, 2016.
- Monitoring (research) on flour fortification was made and its results are used for flour fortification policy. Journalistic inquiry on breastfeeding was held.
- Advocacy work is being held among the population on healthy nutrition and “1000 days: Window of opportunities”.
- Actions to support 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence and World Birth Defects Day with participation of Parliamentarians, SUN Movement Focal Point, representatives of medical society, science and academia group and citizens.
- Platform members implement project activities on expanding of economic opportunities for women, training on family budgeting, and support vegetable growing, gardening and construction of greenhouses.
- Introduction of surveillance system on neural tube defects (birth defects), introduction of food security and nutrition indicators into the database of National Statistical Committee and Republican Medical Information Center.

Suggestions for improvement:

Regular monitoring of implementation of legislation in the sphere of nutrition and food security

Further improvement of legal acts, elimination of gaps, collisions of legislation with participation of the platform

Major challenges:

Coordination and harmonization of efforts

Financial gaps

Weak Technical and M&E Capacity of the different government sectors involved in

Process 3: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

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

Process 3: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework (CRF – please see ANNEX 4 for the definition)

The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to nutrition improvement 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, in particular women and children, benefit from an improved nutrition status. This process delves into the operational side of policy and legal frameworks and how they translate into actions². 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.

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

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE Please give overall score for each progress marker	EXPLAIN YOUR FINAL SCORE WHAT ACTIVITIES/INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE Provide specific examples or provide your own examples. Please share relevant documents as evidence base
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 policies and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-sectoral nutrition situation analyses/overviews Analysis of sectoral government programmes and implementation mechanisms Stakeholder and nutrition action 	2,8	Adopted Program on food security and nutrition for 2015-2017, which is recognized as the Common Results Framework (CRF). Round Table on food security and nutrition issues, including issues of implementation of Program on food

² ‘Actions’ refers 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’

<p>actions across sectors and relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>mapping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder consultations to align their actions Map existing gaps and agree on core nutrition actions aligned with the policy and legal frameworks <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide documentation supporting the alignment</p>		<p>security and nutrition, analysis of climate risks and other nutrition related matters, was held in December 2016.</p> <p>Medium term review of “Den Sooluk” National Health Reform Program was held, during which the issues of activities implementation were reviewed, including nutrition interventions.</p> <p>Mapping of nutrition interventions by the UN agencies.</p>
Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition			
<p>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 is recognised as the guidance for medium-long term implementation of actions with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, 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 estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defining the medium/long term implementation objectives Defining the implementation process with clear roles for individual stakeholder groups³ 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 Assessment of coordination capacity to support CRF <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4:</p>	2,4	<p>Draft Strategy of Multi-Sectoral Platform (MSP) of SUN Movement until 2020 is being finalized. Technical support from MQSUN was requested.</p> <p>Members of MSP participated in the online consultation “Food security and nutrition program for Kyrgyzstan in action. What are the most effective ways for policy implementation?” The issues of policy, program funding, role of stakeholders, capacity building, and road map were discussed there. Results of the interventions were analyzed, and summary of findings including recommendations, were compiled in the executive summary in order to be presented to the Food Security and Nutrition Council, and to the relevant decision-makers in Kyrgyzstan with the aim of more efficient implementation of program on food security and nutrition and improvement of the next stages of</p>

³ This assumes existence of multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination and engagement under Process1

	<p>Countries are required to provide evidence of a robust plan that has been technically and politically endorsed</p> <p>Please let us know if you used <u>checklist for quality national plans</u> on nutrition for review of your plans</p>		<p>its realization for the period after 2017.</p> <p>Although the cost of the program was calculated, however, there is still a financial gap equal to 44.7%. It is planned to develop the next Program for 2018-2022.</p> <p>There is an insufficient intersectoral interaction.</p> <p>At present, there is a need to align the technical regulations with the EAEC requirements.</p>
Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework)			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at the national and local capability to sequence and implement the 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 their technical expertise to timely respond to the identified needs in a coordinated way.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 work plans with measurable targets to guide implementation at national and sub-national level Institutional reform implemented as needed to increase capacity of coordination mechanism <p>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</p>	2	<p>There exist detailed Action Plans within the program on food security and nutrition; however, there is a financial gap in the program.</p> <p>As a result of the online consultation, there were made conclusions about the necessity to build the capacity of specialists of the existing laboratories on certification of agricultural and food products, and in order to ensure food security and healthy nutrition.</p> <p>Expanding opportunities for weather forecast and market tendencies will contribute to the increased adaptability of farmers and other entities participating in the food production and value chains.</p> <p>It is required to ensure support and synergy between various entities working in the area of food security and nutrition.</p> <p>Human resources are crucial for success of food security and nutrition program. In this regard, it was recommended to provide additional support to the Agrarian University, which trains students for the specialties in agriculture and</p>

			<p>development, and it was recommended to contribute to specialized training of human resources for implementation of food security and nutrition program objectives.</p> <p>Finally, since local self-governance bodies are important forces for implementation of food security and nutrition program on the local level, it is therefore necessary to ensure their training for overall capacity development on budgeting, accounting, collection and analysis of data, implementation and other issues.</p> <p>Activities on training of civil servants was not initially included into the food security and nutrition program, and this gap should be addressed at the new stage of the program implementation and it is required to develop methodological and training materials.</p> <p>Apart from civil servants, a separate training system should be developed and introduced for the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local self-governance bodies and workers of state authorities in all regions; • Journalists; • Teachers and workers of preschool facilities; • Parents of pupils; • Farmers.
Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per Common Results Framework			
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information System (e.g. multi-sectoral platforms and portals) in place to regularly collect, analyse and communicate the agreed indicators focusing on measuring implementation 	2	<p>Implementation of Program on food security and nutrition in the KR for 2015-2017 is carried out in accordance with the established order with provision of quarterly reporting by the state structures.</p>

inform the adjustment of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.	<p>coverage and performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of regular progress reports ▪ Conducting of joint annual/regular reviews and monitoring visits ▪ Adjustments of annual plans, including budgets based on analysis of performance ▪ Existence of participatory monitoring by civil society <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of regular/annual joint review of implementation coverage and performance of prioritised actions</p>		<p>However, the reporting of other organizations, that are engaged in the Program implementation, is not always ensured.</p> <p>Website of multi-sectoral platform was developed http://sun-kg.org/about-sun.html</p> <p>Civil Alliance conducts monitoring of execution of legislation on salt iodization, flour fortification and breastfeeding.</p> <p>Nutrition indicators are not yet incorporated into the National Statistical Committee system in accordance with international indicators.</p> <p>Science and academia sector produces methodological papers, articles (on right of child to food).</p>
Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports and disseminations from population-based surveys, implementation studies, impact evaluation and operational research ▪ Capture and share lessons learned, best practices, case studies, stories of change and implementation progress ▪ Social auditing of results and analysis of impact by civil society ▪ Advocate for increased effective coverage of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of evaluation of</p>	2,4	<p>Research data is disseminated through its posting on online resources, on round tables and through publication in mass media.</p> <p>UNICEF regularly updated all stakeholders on results of MICS 2014, and comparison with previous MICS 2006, linking with good practices, and analysis what worked and what didn't and why?</p> <p>FAO undertook regional review on food security in Europe and Central Asia.</p> <p>Case studies and best practices: Model "organic aimaks", "MAAN Platform", "Mothers School",</p>

	implementation at scale that demonstrates nutrition impact and are made available publicly		<p>“The Baby- Friendly Hospital Initiative”.</p> <p>There was conducted WHO survey on the existing programs, strategies and guidelines on care of people with malnutrition and obesity and on treatment of such conditions in primary care medical facilities and in hospitals.</p> <p>National Institute for Strategic Studies with support from WFP undertook research on management issues and food security with the aim of assessing the policy and major results for ensuring food security in the Kyrgyz Republic and on poverty.</p> <p>Research on diversity of diet in conducted in some regions of the republic.</p>
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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS RELATED TO MEAL SYSTEM (monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning). Please share your vision about partnerships during EMERGENCIES

<p>If the country or part of the country faces with certain types of emergencies (natural, humanitarian, conflict situation) in the past or in the present, please explain integration of measures to minimize policy and legislation risks</p>	<p>1) Are measures for mitigation/emergency measures incorporated in the coordinated approach?</p> <p>2) Is there a minimum multisectoral package for emergencies, which is being implemented? If yes, please share more details on this.</p>	<p>1) There is a group on coordination of response to emergencies, targeted at strengthening of cooperation and coordination between Government of KR and the UN in KR, other international organizations, and public foundations – partners on humanitarian response. There was developed an Action Plan of Disaster Response Coordination Unit (DRCU) to be applied under the threat or occurrence of any emergencies in the KR; this plan is updated on annual basis.</p> <p>Workshops on updating of Interagency Coordination Plan of DRCU are held every year as an emergency preparedness effort. Representatives of Ministry of Emergency Situations of KR participate in these workshops. DRCU also participates in the staff-command exercises.</p>
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		2) Interagency expert group, which was established by the Decree of Ministry of Emergency Situations # 465 as of June 3, 2014, has developed draft Minimum Standards for humanitarian assistance during emergencies. Minimum Standards were approved at the meeting of interagency committee on 09.12.14.
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Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Three
Government	Implementation of food security and nutrition program in the KR for 2015-2017 is implemented as per the established order with provision of quarterly reporting by the state authorities. A number of activities on the analysis of the program introduction were carried out.
UN	<p>Implementation of activities in the frame of Action Plan of food security and nutrition program.</p> <p>UNICEF jointly with Ministry of Health and National Statistic committee developing NTD surveillance system to demonstrate the impact of flour fortification program; UNICEF supporting MoH and National statistic committee to integrate all nutrition specific indicators to be collected routinely;</p> <p>UNICEF supported the MoH to develop SAM management guidelines for hospitals and outpatient care levels.</p> <p>UNICEF supported MoH in establishing M&E Centre under the National MCH Centre</p> <p>Regional review on food security in Europe and Central Asia.</p> <p>There were held online consultations on “Food security and nutrition program in Kyrgyzstan in action. What are the ways for the most effective policy implementation? “</p> <p>Research studies in partnership with state authorities, science and academia sector were conducted.</p>
Donors	<p>Implementation of actions in the frame of the Action Plan of food security and nutrition program.</p> <p>Research on variety of diet is held in some regions of the republic.</p>
Business	Promotion of programs on iodine deficiency and iron deficiency, inclusion of nutrition issues into business development strategies. Introduction of joint logical frameworks for scaling up of nutrition interventions. Planning of the evaluation of nutrition sustainability. Conducting of joint monitoring in partnership with other sectors.
CSO	<p>Implementation of actions in the frame of Action Plan of food security and nutrition program. The Civil Alliance undertakes monitoring of execution of legislation on salt iodization, flour fortification and breastfeeding.</p> <p>A Multi-Sectoral Platform’s website was developed: http://sun-kg.org/about-sun.html</p> <p>As well created a Facebook page https://www.facebook.com/sunkyrgyzstan/?fref=ts</p>
Science and academia	Science and academia sector produces methodological guidelines, articles (on the right of child to food). New “functional food” and “special purpose food” are being to be introduced into manufacturing. There was held WHO survey on the existing programs, strategies and guidelines on care of people with malnutrition and obesity and on treatment of such conditions in primary care health facilities and in hospitals.

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

Overall achievements

Approved Food Security and Nutrition Program for 2015-2017 was recognized as the Common Results Framework (CRF). There are detailed Action Plans of the food security and nutrition program; however, there is still some financial gap of the program.

Round Table on food security and nutrition issues, including the issues of implementation of food security and nutrition program, analysis of climate risks and other nutrition related issues was held in December 2016.

Members of MSP participated in the online consultation “Food security and nutrition program for Kyrgyzstan in action. What are the most effective ways for policy implementation?” arranged by FAO. The issues of policy, program funding, role of stakeholders, capacity building, and road map were discussed there. Results of the interventions were analyzed and summary of findings including recommendations, were compiled in the executive summary in order to be presented to the Food Security and Nutrition Council, and to the relevant decision-makers in Kyrgyzstan with the aim of more efficient implementation of program on food security and nutrition and improvement of the next stages of its realization for the period after 2017.

It is planned to develop a new program for 2018-2022.

Medium term review of “Den Sooluk” National Health Reform Program was held, during which the issues of activities implementation were reviewed, including nutrition interventions.

Mapping of nutrition interventions by the UN agencies was made.

The draft of SUN Movement Strategy for Multi-Sectoral Platform until 2020 is under finalization. Technical support from MQSUN was requested.

Implementation of food security and nutrition program in the KR for 2015-2017 is implemented as per the established order with provision of quarterly reporting by the state authorities.

M&E system to collect routinely and regularly all nutrition specific indicators under the development

Suggestions for improvement:

Improvement of information communication

Improvement of sustainability impact in nutrition

Improvement of coordination between all stakeholders

Comprehensive analysis of food security and nutrition program implementation

Major challenges:

As a result of the consultation, the following challenges have been identified: Current status of food security and nutrition program implementation falls short of

Action Plan in relation to the following issues due to significant differences between the required and available financial resources;
There are barriers during transition from policy to actions;
Insufficient capacity development of the food security and nutrition program; and
Lack of clear definition of the role of private sector and civil society organizations.

Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilization

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

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

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE Please give overall score for each progress marker	EXPLAIN YOUR FINAL SCORE WHAT ACTIVITIES/INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE Provide specific examples or provide your own examples. Please share relevant documents as evidence base
This progress marker looks at the extent to which governments 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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of costed estimations of nutrition related actions [please provide the 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 the relevant documentation] <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide documents outlining the costing method,</p>	2	<p>Calculation of the cost of Program on food security and nutrition was made with breakdown as per sectors and there is a financial gap equal to 44.7%.</p> <p>Calculation of Gulazyk (vitamin mineral micronutrient powder) needs for children was made, as well as calculation of iron supplements needs for pregnant women.</p>

	and the costing programmes or plans		
Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition			
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reporting of nutrition sensitive and specific interventions, disaggregated by sector, and financial sources (domestic and external resources) including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Planned spending ○ Current allocations ○ 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Existence of transparent and publicly available financial related information ▪ Social audits, sharing financial information among MSP members, making financial information public. <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of publicly available information on current allocations and recent actual spending</p>	1,6	<p>There is reporting on expenditures of state budget, and donors track expenses in the frame of their programs and Agreements with the Government</p>
Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at the capability by governments and other in-country stakeholder to identify financial gaps and mobilise</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of a mechanism to identify current financial sources, coverage, and financial gaps 	1,6	<p>The Government and other partners allocate resources for nutrition, but there are no obligations and allocation of funds by the</p>

additional funds through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, setting-up of specific mechanisms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and other In-country stakeholders assess additional funding needs; 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. <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of a mechanism for addressing financial gaps</p>		<p>individual stakeholder groups</p> <p>Different sustainable mechanisms for nutrition interventions are under the development (Gulazyk through social marketing, Revolving fund for FF etc)</p>
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 other in-country stakeholder <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of disbursements against pledges (domestic or external)</p>	1,6	There is no stable funding
Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact			
This progress marker looks specifically	Existence of a long-term and flexible	1,6	

<p>at how governments and in-country stakeholders collectively engage in long-term predictable funding to ensure results and impact. It looks at 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.</p>	<p>resource mobilisation strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinated reduction of financial gaps through domestic and external contributions ▪ Stable or increasing flexible domestic contributions ▪ Existence of long-term/multi-year financial resolutions / projections <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of multi-year funding mechanisms</p>		<p>There is forecast in the frame of program budgets of sectors, but there is no long-term and flexible strategy on mobilization of resources.</p> <p>Due to joining EAEC, the economic conditions have significantly changed in the key branches of food industry, which led to major decrease in production levels and sustainability of financing of planned interventions also decreased.</p>
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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS RELATED TO MEAL SYSTEM (monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning). Please share your vision about partnerships during EMERGENCIES

<p>If the country or part of the country faces with certain types of emergencies (natural, humanitarian, conflict situation) in the past or in the present, please explain funding of measures on mitigation of consequences</p>	<p>1) Was there identified financing for emergencies?</p> <p>2) Does the Emergency Fund supplement the main funding on nutrition? If yes, then how?</p>	<p>Due to the transition to the double level budgets, there was established the mode for interaction, funding and administering between the Government, province, city, district and local self-governance bodies.</p> <p>However, there is an insufficient funding of preventing (protective) engineering measures for prevention of natural and man-made disasters.</p>
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Stakeholders	Описание/ Ключевой вклад каждого участника в Процесс 4
Government	Funding in the frame of program budgets of sectors
UN	Implementation of projects in the frame of its programs, incorporated into the Action Plan of food security and nutrition program Calculation of Gulazyk needs for children and iron supplements needs for pregnant women was done

	Different sustainable mechanisms and approaches for nutrition intervention under the development
Donors	Implementation of projects
Business	Business structures do not participate in tracking of financial resources and leveraging of funding
CSO	Advocacy on analysis of nutrition related budgets
Science and academia	Implementation of actions in the frame of republican budget resources, which were incorporated into Action Plan of food security and nutrition program

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2016 – APRIL 2017) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation (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)

Overall achievements:

Calculation of costs of the Program on food security and nutrition was made with breakdown of costs as per sectors
There is forecast in the frame of program budgets of sectors
It is planned to make analysis of budget in nutrition sphere
There is reporting on expenditures of state budget, and donors track expenses in the frame of their programs and Agreements with the Government
Calculation of Gulazyk needs for children and iron supplements needs for pregnant women was done

Suggestions:

There is no long-term and flexible strategy for mobilization of resources

Challenges:

There is a financial gap in the program on food security and nutrition equal to 44.7%
In connection with joining the EAEC, the economic conditions in the key branches of food industry have significantly changed, which led to major decrease in the levels of production and in sustainability of financing of the planned interventions
The Government and other partners allocate resources for nutrition, but there are no obligations and allocation of funds by the individual stakeholder groups

Annex 1: Common priorities for 2017-2018

Priorities 2016-2017	Discuss completion of activities in relation to your priorities:
Would you be able to meet and address certain priorities for the year ahead, in accordance with the Joint Assessment – 2016? Which priorities were met and which were not? What went good?	The major part of the certain priorities for 2016-2017 was met, including the following: - Monitoring and Evaluation unit was established at the National Center for Mother and Child Health

<p>What went wrong?</p> <p>Was the platform successful in coordinating the response of the members to certain annual priority areas of their activities?</p> <p>If no, would it have been possible for you to get access to external technical support as needed? What went good? What went wrong?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring of flour fortification was made - Coordination mechanism on food security and nutrition was established - Communication strategy was developed and implemented, as well as advocacy work - Nutrition Champions were involved into the positioning of nutrition as priority area at the national level - Development of national investment projects supported by data and evidence is ongoing-on Gulazyk program, partnerships with business sector - MAAN Platform was established – it is the network for the development of nutrition in mountainous agro-eco -systems, 13 organic village aimaks were established in 5 provinces of the republic - Support of capacity building of individuals or organizations with the purpose of enhancement of engagement with such areas as water, sanitation and hygiene, other sectors through various donor organizations, Civil Alliance on nutrition and food security via provision of support to involved Parliamentarians, NGOs; national coordinators/focal points were appointed in each province - Policy targeted at empowerment of women and girls is being improved - Safe drinking water issue was raised at the Government meeting, as a result of which the Government of KR made a respective decision - New draft resolutions of Government of KR on flour fortification were developed - There is an ongoing work with children with disabilities and migrants, HIV positive persons in terms of their empowerment, raising awareness about legislation, creation of employment opportunities and inclusive education <p>However, there are some challenges in the tracking of financial resources on nutrition, there is a shortfall of resources and specialists in the field, there are challenges with coordination mechanism on food security and nutrition (expert group/Secretariat) because funding has been set aside within the frame of grant agreement of Global Agriculture and Food Security Program. In 2016 MSP requested technical support from SUN Movement Secretariat, and the assistance was provided. Arrival of MQSUN team is expected.</p>
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List the key priorities for 2017-2018, with full details if needed	
<p>List your major priorities for the upcoming year, provide certain details, including support to the SUN Movement support structure (SUN Movement Secretariat, Executive Committee, Lead Group, Focal Point, Global Networks, experts) for their achievement</p> <p>Major priorities for 2017-2018, identified by the MSP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordination and optimization of actions among stakeholders in relation to Common Results Framework 2. Prioritization of nutrition as national priority for the fulfillment of Sustainable Development Goals 3. Analysis of budget and its transparency 4. Engagement of leaders, further expansion of Multi-Sectoral Platform of SUN Movement in KR 5. Operationalization of SUN Movement Platform <p>SUN Movement Secretariat support is needed for analysis of nutrition budget and operationalization of SUN Movement Platform.</p> <p>Do you plan to arrange high-level event next year? If yes, please provide details. It is planned to hold Symposium on motherhood and childhood, on adaptation of Sustainable Development Goals on July 20-21.</p>	

Annex 2: Details of participants of Joint Assessment of National Multi-Stakeholder Platform

#	Title	Name	Organization	Role in SUN Movement (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in SUN mailing list?
1.	Mr.	Artykbaev O.M.	Parliamentarian of Jogorku Kenesh of KR	Leader of network of parliamentarians	aaa3332009@mail.ru	0312638529	Yes
2.	Mr.	Erkinbek Choduev	Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration of KR, Deputy Minister	SUN Movement Focal Point	chodueve@mail.ru	0312662511	Yes
3.	Ms.	Yukie Mokuo	UNICEF Representative in KR	Co- facilitator of SUN Movement, leader of donor group	yukie.mokuo@unicef.org	0312611211(149)	Yes
4.	Mr.	Zhumabek Asylbekov	Ministry of agriculture and melioration of the KR, Head of department on EAEC and WTO issues	Focal point on state sector	juma52@mail.ru	0312664489	Yes
5.	Ms.	Aalyeva A.K.	Parliament of KR, Consultant of Parliamentarian Artykbaev O.M.		aalyeva.ayzhan@mail.ru	0312638529	Yes
6.	Mr.	Aidaraliev I.R.	Federation of organic movement “Bio-kg”		aidaraliev.i@mail.com	0554-519-002	Yes

7.	Mr.	Ismailov I.S.	Department of drinking water supply and sewerage development under the State agency of architecture, construction and housing and communal services, Head of the unit		aya.suldas@mail.ru	0312 31-28-16	Yes
8.	Ms.	Usupova Zh. E.	Deputy Director of Republican Health Promotion Center under the Ministry of Health of KR		jama.usupova@mail.ru	0312300985	Yes
9.	Ms.	Musabekova Ch. O.	Association of health promotion, Chair		apz_kg@mail.ru		Yes
10.	Ms.	Elena Akylbekova	Public Foundation "Ene Nuru"		oo.enenuru@gmail.com		Yes
11.	Ms.	Uma Kandalaeva	Mercy Corps, Director		ukandalaeva@mercycorps.org		Yes
12.	Ms.	Muratalieva N. M	NGO				Yes
13.	Ms.	Mambetova A. Sh.	KSTU named after Razzakov, department of "Technologies of food production", associate professor		anar.mambetova.60@mail.ru	0705177023	Yes

14.	Mr.	Kanat Sultanaliev	Tian Shan Policy Center, AUCA		kanat.sultanaliev@gmail.com	(0 312) 915000 + 326	Yes
15.	Ms.	Sydykova G.	SPRING\USAID, M&E Specialist		gsydykova@spring-nutrition.org		Yes
16.	Ms.	Kabylova E.T.	National Mother and Child Health Center, External specialist of Ministry of Health on nutrition issues		ekabylova@mail.ru	0555858438	Yes
17.	Mr.	Shefner A.M.	President, Association of Millers		a.m.shefner@mail.ru	0312351292	Yes
18.	Ms.	Kasymova G.P.	KSTU named after Razzakov, department of “Technologies of food production”, senior lecturer		chbk007@mail.ru	0701605063	Yes
19.	Ms.	Enikeeva Z.	Institute of Public Policy and Administration, University of Central Asia		zalina.enikeeva@ucentralasia.org		Yes
20.	Ms.	Bozgorpoeva B.	Kyrgyz Association of Salt Producers, Chair		kaps00@mail.ru	0312 310205	Yes
21.	Ms.	Dzhangazieva B.A.	President, Kyrgyz Association of Salt Producers	Business sector Secretariat	Kaps3@mail.ru	0557 66 -99-96	Yes

22.	Ms.	Meerim Satybaldieva	Ministry of Education and Science of KR		m.satybaldieva@bk.ru	0312664280	Yes
23.	Ms.	Aida Shambetova	SPRING\USAID, behavioral change specialist		ashambetova@spring-nutrition.org		Yes
24.	Ms.	Anara Niyazova	PF “Innovative Solutions, Chair		anara.niyazova@gmail.com	0312 62-14-22	Yes
25.	Ms.	Dariya Kozhogulova	Kyrgyz State Technical University, practical training center “Technologist”, associate professor			0551-58-04-16	Yes
26.	Ms.	Gulnara Uskenbaeva	President, Association of suppliers (manufacturers and distributors)	Leader of SUN business Network	info@supply.kg	031289-55-43 0555-92-32-72	Yes
27.	Ms.	Gulmira Kozhobergenova	Chair of Civil Alliance for food security and nutrition, Leader of civil society sector	Leader of civil society Network	gulmira-ka@yandex.ru	0772149580	Yes
28.	Ms.	Amanova H. A.	Secretariat of Civil Alliance for food security and nutrition		amanova1959@mail.ru	0771290291	Yes

29.	Ms.	Kerimova N.S.	Public Fund “Danko”				Yes
30.	Ms.	Madalbekova Zh.	National Red Crescent Society of KR		jamilya2005@mail.ru	0771031451	Yes
31.	Ms.	Mamyrbaeva T.T.	Kyrgyz Russian Slavonic University, Professor, department of pediatrics	Deputy leader of science and academia Network	tursun.mamyrbaeva@inbox.ru	0550570350	Yes
32.	Mr.	Asanaliev A.Zh.	Kyrgyz National Agrarian University, Scientific Secretary		asanaly61@mail.ru	0312-492-137	Yes
33.	Ms.	Arabaeva K.	WFP		kyial.arabaeva@wfp.org	0558780863	Yes
34.	Ms.	Ergeshbaeva D.D.	Agrohorizon/USAID, Manager on nutrition		dergeshaeva@acdivoca.kg		Yes
35.	Ms.	Tilenova D.K.	PF “Tabiyat”, Coordinator		Tabiyat.kg@gmail.com	0771-375-898	Yes
36.	Ms.	Orozbaeva K.	National Statistical Committee of KR		korozbaeva@stat.kg		Yes
37.	Ms.	Abakirova D.	UNICEF, Health and Nutrition Officer	Co-facilitator of SUN Country Movement	dabakirova@unicef.org	0312-611211 (141)	Yes
38.	Ms.	Sydygalieva B. O.	UNICEF, expert		bsydygalieva@gmail.com	0555756766	Yes

