

SUN Movement Reporting Template, 2017

Pakistan

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

April 2016 to April 2017

Process and details of the 2017 Joint-Assessment Exercise

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

Participation

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

Group	Yes (provide number)/No (= 0)
Government	Yes
Civil society	Yes
Science and academia	Yes
Donors	Yes, Discussed and compiled progress prior to set workshop dates. Results are validated in the workshop.
United Nations	Yes, Discussed and compiled progress prior to set workshop dates. Results are shared and validated in workshop.
Business	Yes
Other (please specify)	yes

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

In total there were 67 people participated in 2017 Joint Self-assessment exercise; men: 46, women: 21 (31% of the participants were 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

Utility

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

Yes/No

Why?

Yes, the meeting was quite useful; it brought almost all in country stakeholders together.

The exercise helped them to discuss the current situation, challenges as well as existing opportunities. The participants jointly assessed their advancement against set progress markers. These progress markers also helped the participants in having good understanding regarding what needs to be done to have positive impact in future. The participants also discussed the common priorities for the 2017- 2018

Utilisation by the SUN Movement

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

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/Targets are achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/Validated/Evidence provided

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

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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 one score per progress marker	PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR FINAL SCORE Refer to specific signs or provide your own examples. Please share relevant documentation as evidence
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordinating structures in place and functioning, such as a high-level convening body from the Government (political endorsement) Official nomination of a SUN Government Focal Point Appoint Focal Points/conveners for key stakeholder groups, i.e. a donor convenor, civil society coordinators, UN focal points, business liaison persons, academic representative 	4	<p><u>GOVERNMENT</u></p> <p>National: SUN secretariat and National Fortification Alliance (NFA) secretariats are established and operational with regular meetings. National Nutrition Working Group, CMAM TWG, IYCF TAG operational at National Level.</p>

<p>indicates if non-state constituencies such as the UN Agencies, donors, civil society organisations and businesses have organised themselves in networks with convening and coordinating functions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Convene MSP members on a regular basis: please provide the number of meetings for each identified coordination structures ▪ Institutional analysis conducted of the design and/or performance of the high-level MSP, or relevant structures, also in terms of ensuring gender equality, at all levels ▪ Establish or refine the terms of reference, work plans and other types of enabling arrangements <p>(Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Terms of Reference, work-plan or Supporting documents requested)</p>	<p>Early Childhood Task force is formulated that will work under leadership of Planning Commission. The Task Force has representation of all relevant ministries from federal level as well as Provincial Planning Departments.</p> <p>Provincial: SUN units in all provinces and areas are established and functional. Provincial chapters for National Fortification Alliance are also established in all provinces and operationalized. Nutrition /Stunting Prevention Steering committees are functional in all provinces and areas. Inter/Multi-sectoral Nutrition Technical Working Group having members from all sectors is notified and functional in all provinces.</p> <p>UN: Secretariats at Federal and Provincial level are fully functional and resourced. Regular coordination mechanics are in place; sectoral and technical working groups meet regularly</p> <p>DONORS: Development partner membership was broadened 2013 to 2014. The group then focused on consolidation and strengthening networking and information sharing, identified priority needs and mobilised additional financial resources. Effective donor coordination also exists through the Food Fortification Coordination Group</p>
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		<p>(established by DFID) at quarterly meetings, convened on a rotational basis. Additionally, DFAT (Australia) is supporting coordination under the National and Provincial Fortification Alliance, through inputs to ongoing discussions and strategic documents.</p> <p>DFID chaired the Health Population Nutrition (HPN) donor coordination group for 2016-17 where donors meet quarterly to discuss interventions, potential overlap, strategies and develop synergies. WHO WR will chair the HPN from 2017/18.</p> <p><u>CSA</u> Yes its functioning at all provinces and SUN Unit is operational , At all provinces SUN Focal person is nominated. Strategic review has been recently been done.</p> <p><u>Business;</u> Over all coordinating mechanism is in place and functional. Executive Committee is formulated, few Thematic Working Groups are functional.</p> <p><u>SUNAR</u> SUNAR Pak. Is formulated with members from all provinces. National and provincial level meetings with relevant agencies and partners are being conducted to streamline the priority actions.</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. decentralisation of platforms).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expand MSP to get key members on board, i.e. Development partners; diverse civil society groups; private sector partnerships; media; parliamentarians; scientists and academics ▪ Additional relevant line ministries, departments and agencies on board e.g. nutrition-sensitive sectors ▪ Actively engage executive-level political leadership ▪ Engage with actors or groups specialised on specific themes such as gender, equity and non-discrimination, WASH etc. ▪ Ensure that the MSP membership is expanded to – or better able to – support women’s leadership ▪ Establish decentralised structures and/or processes that support planning and action locally (please provide number of existing decentralised structures if applicable, and Terms of Reference if they exist) ▪ Involve representatives from local levels in the national mechanism or create feedback mechanisms between the central and local levels, including the community and vulnerable groups. (Provide examples, if available) 	<p>3</p>	<p><u>GOVERNMENT:</u> Different SUN networks have been established at National Level. Balochistan has also established some of these networks at Provincial level. In other provinces all these networks are well represented in their existing structures like MSN Steering Committee, PFA with strong coordination and networking. There is involvement of all the line ministries and departments, academia, business, UN and CSOs Political leadership is well sensitised, on board and actively involved.</p> <p><u>UN:</u> It is encouraging to note that the network has made effective links with media, other SUN Networks and most importantly the active engagement of parliamentarians. However, it needs to be sustained to progress towards achieving SDGs. Commitments are sustained as per program implementation needs.</p> <p><u>DONOR:</u> Development Partner Coordination, with the donors forming the core group, was established in Sep. 2011 upon request of the Government’s Economic Affairs Division as Chair of the Pakistan’s Donor Meeting (D-10 Meeting), to align donor support to address malnutrition in a concerted effort. The group continues to exist and meets regularly, up-dating each other on strategic directions, programme preparations and resources, research and survey findings etc.</p>
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			<p>More than 80 percent CSOs in the alliance are local level organizations.</p> <p>Business: Businesses from all provinces are members of SBN. This year 2016- 17 was marked as year of consolidation with already existing members. Executive committee meeting held and Business engagement strategy was endorsed. Executive Committee also identified various thematic areas for future focus. In this regard, Thematic Working Groups were formulated. Three TWG meetings were organised, most of the business community participated from their own resources.</p> <p>SUNAR Food alliances in different provinces are coordinating with SUNAR. Academia has offering different degree programmes on Nutrition.</p>
Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/contribute to the 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</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 and legal documents, CRF, plans, costing, financial tracking and reporting, annual reviews. ▪ Regularly use platform for interaction on nutrition-related issues among sector-relevant stakeholders ▪ Get platform to agree on agenda/prioritisation of issues, such as deciding which nutrition problems to emphasise, choosing between possible nutrition actions, or prioritising target regions or groups for actions, among others 	<p>3</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT: At Federal level multi-sectoral working groups / SUN Core Group meet regularly to decide on policies, strategies and guidelines. Multi-sectoral TWGs functional in all provinces and regions with meetings to discuss nutrition related matters. Donors and partners are also invited to share their inputs in these TWGs</p> <p>UN</p>

<p>stakeholders, set significant agendas, reach consensus to influence decision-making processes and take mutual ownership and accountability of the results.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<p>UN Network working under agreed work plan of One – UN SPA 6 with in the MSP. Different agencies are contributing to joint outputs and joint outcomes.</p> <p>UN Network is continuously engaging with other SUN Networks (Business, Civil Society and Academia) to maximize the potentials.</p> <p>Donor</p> <p>Continue to support events to advocate and sensitise parliamentarians, policy makers, governments and additional donors. Support events organised by other platforms, including the CSA and business networks and at the federal and provincial level.</p> <p>Results from Global Evidence is being contextualised and used for advocacy at the provincial levels. The joint high level missions to address stunting, coordinated by WB, are examples implemented over the recent year.</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder capacity building on malnutrition and hidden hunger is being supported by DFAT (Australia) through a one off commitment. The first interactive session on ‘Smart Policy Making on Eliminating Hidden Hunger’ with the members of Standing Committee on Health in Karachi, Sindh Assembly, was conducted on Friday, 19 May 2017. Further sessions with legislators and policy makers from other provinces and journalists are planned later in the year. An infographic or one stop source of relevant data to inform parliamentarians’ discussions on malnutrition at parliamentary sessions has been</p>
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			<p>created as part of this support. Also aimed at informing future legislative processes.</p> <p>CSA CSA actively engaged with MSP stakeholders in policy and annual review discussions. CSA regularly use platform for interaction on nutrition-related issues among sector-relevant stakeholders and take active part in prioritisation of Nutrition related issues, The recently conducted studies and researches are used as an advocacy tool.</p> <p>Business: Business community is one of the main stakeholder that can contribute significantly in nutrition sector however it is not fully engaged. Some of the Thematic Working Groups on pre-identified themes are functional. Three TWG meetings have been conducted and have identified key priority areas for future engagements. SBN is involved in Joint assessment exercise. Global support is also available for SBN.</p> <p>SUNAR Many areas for Nutrition research are identified. Nutrition researches are ongoing feature</p>
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</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) 	<p>3</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT Nutrition Multi- sectoral Working Group and Technical Committees are functional with</p>

<p>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"> ▪ Existence of newsletters, activity and monitoring reports of the MSP or the nutrition coordination system (please share, if available) ▪ Key stakeholder groups tracking commitments and are able to report on an annual basis, at a minimum, such as financial commitments, Nutrition for Growth commitments, etc. 	<p>regular meetings. Joint decision are taken and reported to steering committee when required. This helps in monitoring of the progress under four processes and activities. Newsletters and activity monitoring reports are issued regularly at national and provincial level under SUN and NFA/PFAs. Financial commitments are being transformed to actual allocations in some areas</p> <p><u>UN</u> SUN UN Network is fully operational and is working under One UN – SPA 6 Joint Work Plan where contributions and accomplishments are evaluated annually.</p> <p><u>DONOR:</u> Assessment results and strategic documents are regularly shared and available via donor’s online platforms and tracking systems available to public. Financial commitments of donors are available at the donor’s online platform. On-budget support for implementation through the public sector is tracked through the EAD’s development aid tracking system.</p> <p>As part of WB’s support to the reduction of stunting, WB is technically supporting the establishment of a financial tracking system for nutrition. This has started in Sindh technical support is in preparation for other provinces.</p> <p><u>CSA</u></p>
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			<p>SUNCSA, Pak conduct quarterly review meeting with EC and annual review meeting with GC, strategic review of SUNCSA Pak. also been conducted recently.</p> <p>Business: Pakistan Business engagement Strategy is endorsed by SBN EEC however business community yet to contribute effectively through SBN</p> <p>SUNAR The activities are reported and shared with other partners on regular basis; Provincial websites, newsletters, event reports</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 commitment, also toward gender equality, from key stakeholder groups 	4	<p>GOVERNMENT: These nutrition related activities for different departments have been included in annual development plans/recurrent budgets and there is strong political commitment at national and provincial level. All the nutrition interventions are in line with national health policy and national vision 2025.</p> <p>UN Continued advocacy by the UN Network has enabled the inclusion of nutrition in Vision 2025 and 11th Fifth year plan. Moreover, SUN and multi sectoral are owned by the highest government institutions at federal and provincial level.</p> <p>DONOR:</p>

		<p>Commitments are sustained as per program implementation needs. However, utilisation of financial resources is an extremely low pace. It therefore, becomes more and more difficult to retain the commitments. If no progress indicated within the upcoming months, grants mobilised over the recent years might need to be cancelled.</p> <p><u>CSA</u> Last year SUNCSA, Pak sensitized more than 100 Parliamentarians and policy makers on the issue of Malnutrition. Current year a follow up meeting with the parliamentarians and policy makers also conducted. Call for action questions also being developed to be asked from the assembly of national and provincial assemblies' floor. CRM has a committee of political manifesto, SUNCSA added nutritional related activities in their manifesto.</p> <p><u>Business:</u> There is huge commitment has been observed by business community. SUN secretariat is determined to engage businesses in a more effective manner. The framework of action will be developed soon.</p> <p><u>SUNAR:</u> At provincial level Planning and Development Department are showing interest to work with private sector and business community. Several meetings with high officials are organised.</p>
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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Please give us your views on partnerships in EMERGENCY SETTINGS		
<p>If the country or part of country face certain types of emergency (i.e. natural, humanitarian, conflict situations) in the recent past or currently, elaborate about the types of partnerships you have in place.</p>	<p>1) Please can you explain if you are engaging with the humanitarian partners? How? Do you face any challenges?</p>	<p>Yes, the humanitarian partners are being engaged in natural and man-made crisis related activities. There are well established nutrition cluster/working groups and all the stakeholders are engaged in nutrition sensitive and specific interventions. Re-activation of some of the groups does take time under emergency circumstances</p> <p>The stakeholders are also engaged in nutrition sensitive and specific interventions. All contributing agencies of SUN UN Network are active members of the National/Provincial Nutrition Clusters / Working Groups with added value of retaining convenorship along with the government. It is pertinent to note that a large number of national and international NGOs implementing emergency nutrition interventions plan, implement and report under the cluster system. Moreover, a robust information management system is in place that provides timely information for effective decision making. Interaction with international donors like ECHO, DFID, SIDA and other international governments have been supporting nutrition emergency interventions over the years.</p> <p>However, funding constraints are always a challenge to implement the intervention at scale.</p> <p>DFAT (Australia) has an effective three-year partnership with WFP for humanitarian assistance under their PRRO for school feeding in FATA.</p>
ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Please give us your views on ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEMS you have in place:		
<p>Compliance of partners with the SUN Movement Principles of Engagement</p>	<p>1) Do you assess or analyse how your MSP and/or its members abide by the SUN Principles of Engagement? If so, can you share the results of these assessments?</p>	<p>No such assessment has been conducted..</p> <p>2) Planning, implementation and reporting of results against actions are governed under basic principles of leaving no one behind and doing no harm. The gender governance</p>

	<p>2) Specifically, do you, within the MSP and with partners, act in accordance with a commitment to uphold the equity and rights of all women, men and children?</p> <p>3) Do you promote compliance of stakeholders – and sectors with which you engage – with the SUN Principles of Engagement?</p> <p>4) Are there cases of in-compliance? How do you deal with them (please describe any specific feedback or complain mechanism that are in place or envisaged by the MSP?)</p>	<p>indicators of 2a and 2b are fully endorsed and observed in all UN nutrition works.</p> <p>3) The SUN Principles of Engagement are promoted at all forums and at all levels. SUNCSA Pak strategic planning document, Business Engagement Strategy (and draft Pakistan Multi-sectoral Strategy) fully endorse SUN Principles of Engagements</p> <p>4) N/A</p>
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Stakeholders	Description/Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process One
Government	Multi- sectoral Coordination platforms are established and functional, all line ministries / departments are on board and involved.
UN	Continued advocacy has enabled the inclusion of nutrition in Vision 2025 and 11 th Fifth year plan. Moreover, SUN and multi sectoral are owned by the highest government institutions at federal and provincial level
Donor	Donor’s commitments are retained. Strategic documents as well as assessment reports are regularly shared and tracking systems available to public. Continue to support events to advocate and sensitise parliamentarians, policy makers, governments and additional donors at all levels. Linkages are maintained with all networks
Business	Coordination mechanism is developed. Business community / private sectors showed huge commitments to contribute in National Mission to address malnutrition problem in country
CSO	CSOs from all federating units of Pakistan having diverse expertise have been mobilised to be part SUN Civil Society Alliance.
Others; SUNAR	SUNAR Secretariat mobilised over 50 academic and research institutes for membership of network. Out of them, 45 institutions were granted membership.

<p>OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2016 to April 2017)</p> <p>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)</p>
<p>Government:</p> <p>All steering committees are notified and SUN Secretariats at provincial levels are operational.. All provinces and regions have notified SUN Focal Points. SUN Units at the Federal and provincial levels are bringing multiple stakeholders of all levels together.</p> <p>A high level task force on Early Childhood Development is also a multi-stakeholder plat form under planning Commission.</p>

Similarly National and Provincial Fortification Alliances have been established which provides another multi-sectoral platform for nutrition related activities. Then there are Nutrition Steering Committees and working groups for oversight and monitoring of nutrition interventions.

UN

UN Network working under agreed work plan of One – UN SPA 6 within the MSP, doing continuous advocacy for more investments in Nutrition. UN agencies are effectively contributing for strengthening of multi- sectoral coordination platforms at federal and provincial levels

Donor

The process during the reporting period remains similar to the previous reporting period. Donor commitments of the past were retained, the release and utilisation of funds, however, remains a challenge. Lack of progress might result in cancellation of previous grant commitments. TA plus donor assistance continued to support the provincial inter-sectoral nutrition coordination and scaling up nutrition.

Donor coordination continues with regular meetings on strategic direction, to share information on progress and coordinate financial allocations to support the provincial efforts in scaling up nutrition. The donors' network regularly engages with other sectors (non-health sectors and actors) to embed and strengthen nutrition multi-sectorally, focusing on the provinces particularly around food security; agriculture; water, sanitation and hygiene; and social protection. Joint high level mission to address stunting were conducted to three provinces and resulted in completion of inter-sectoral action plans and additional resource allocation for Sindh and Punjab, i.e. actions to reduce stunting in Sindh as well as Punjab's CM's programme to reduce stunting.

SUN CSA

CSA secretariat mobilised civil society organizations from all over Pakistan to ensure inclusive and equitable membership from all sectors and regions. Current Membership of SUNCSA is 129 working on Health, Nutrition, Education, Nutrition Sensitive agriculture, Women Empowerment, Social Protection, Governance, and Human Rights etc.). Geographic Breakdown include, Islamabad- 22, Punjab - 26, Sindh- 37, KP/FATA- 21, Baluchistan- 18 and AJK/GB- 5.

SBN

Business network is functional and has its strategy of engagement. The executive Council's chair and co- chair are from Business community. We have initiated the development of road map focused on agreed thematic areas.

SUNAR Pak.

SUNAR secretariat gathered different academic and research institutes on same space. Scoping of relevant institutions was conducted with consultation of SUN Unit and Higher Education Pakistan of Pakistan. Suggestions were also sought from Development Partners for Nutrition Group, UN, Donors and civil society representatives. Initially over 80 institutions were identified keeping balance of thematic areas and geographic representation from all federating units of Pakistan. SUNAR Pak mobilised Membership drive of the network was initiated through advertisement in leading national newspapers and through channel of Higher

Education Commission, Development Partners for Nutrition Group and other platforms. Manager SUNAR, Pak also visited all provinces to ensure representative membership from all regions. As result of extensive membership drive, 50 membership applications were received from all over Pakistan; out of them 45 institutions have been awarded membership of SUNAR, Pak.

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/Targets are 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 conflict of interest among the wide range of actors involved in a complex societal topic such as nutrition. This process focuses on the enabling policy and legal environment.

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

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE Please give one score per progress marker	PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR FINAL SCORE Refer to specific signs or provide your own examples. Please share relevant documentation as evidence
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 policies and legislation analysed</p>	3	<p>GOVERNMENT: Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition strategy is in the process of finalization. Federal Nutrition Program PC-1 is under approval process. National Fortification Alliance of Pakistan prepared and launched National Food Fortification Strategy. PC-I of nutrition (integrated nutrition/health sector specific) approved in all provinces except AJK& GB and FATA on the basis of integrated nutrition policy guidance notes and strategies. Provincial fortification strategy formulation initiated in Punjab under PFA. Review exercises have been conducted to find existing gaps in multi-sectoral nutrition plans.</p> <p>UN Vision 2025 is in place as a principal development guideline after consultative process. Furthermore multi-sectoral nutrition guidelines are in place. Moreover, one of the</p>

		<p>provinces has issued notification for reference to multi-sectoral nutrition guidance notes as principal planning document for public sector development projects.</p> <p><u>DONOR:</u> Donor support for analytical work and evidence generation continued (i.e. additional financial resources were mobilised for pilots on CCT to improve nutrition, early child hood development and nutrition, policy and implementation through an innovative approach, and for WASH and nutrition: pathways and linkages, a diagnostic tool, supporting nutrition through multi-sectoral initiatives.</p> <p>In the food fortification space, DFAT (Australia) has committed further funding to WFP over one year to continue to support effective legislation and policy development through the National and Provincial Fortification Alliances (NFA & PFAs).</p> <p>DFID funded, large scale food fortification programme has worked with WFP, GAIN and NFA to revise fortification standards and align them with WHO standards</p> <p><u>CSA</u> SUNCSA, Pak involved in development of policy guidance note on nutrition also engaged in breastfeeding laws approved at provincial law, we are also working on Food fortification law and Universal salt Iodization law. Supplement on nutrition on international days with key recommendations/advocacy asks of SUNCSA, Pak also published periodically.</p> <p><u>Business:</u></p>
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			<p>Three meetings for SBN thematic Working Groups had been conducted to identify key priority action points for future engagements. During TWG meetings SBN members were sensitised regarding existing policies, gaps and potential role of business/ private sector.</p> <p>SUNAR IYCF government policy analyses Breast feeding rules in Punjab and Sindh approved. Members SUNAR have contributed in individual capacity.</p>
<p>Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, updating and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders are able to contribute, influence and advocate for the development of updated or new policy and legal frameworks for improved nutrition and its dissemination (i.e. advocacy and communication strategies in place to support the 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 parliamentarian engagement. It also focuses on the efforts of in-country stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of a national advocacy and communication strategy ▪ Existence of a national gender equality and women’s empowerment strategy ▪ Advocacy for reviewing or revising policies and legal frameworks with assistance from other MSP members to ascertain quality and whether they are fit-for-purpose to ensure gender-sensitive nutrition actions ▪ Develop a common narrative and joint statements to effectively influence policy-making that is pro-female ▪ Parliamentary attention and support (e.g. groups that deal specifically with nutrition; votes in support of MSP suggested changes) ▪ Influence of nutrition champions in advancing pro-nutrition policies ▪ Key stakeholder groups promote the gender-responsive integration of nutrition in national policies and other related development actions 	<p>3</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT: All the national documents including Vision 2025, Next Five Year Plan, PC-Is, NFA, SUN etc. have focus on advocacy on Nutrition. Parliamentarians are fully involved and included in committees on Nutrition, SDGs etc. In some regions still some more work is required like AJK, GB & FATA. At national and Provincial level Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization strategies and policies are being formulated and implemented. Advocacy sessions with parliamentarian are being conducted at national and provincial level Women empowerment and gender sensitive nutrition interventions are incorporated in multi-sectoral plans. Advocacy sessions with parliamentarian are being conducted at national and provincial</p> <p>UN Parliamentarians and other stakeholders are constantly engaged on key nutrition issues and evidence generated through different means like PDHS, MICS, NNS, Cost of Diet, and Economic Consequences of Undernutrition in Pakistan etc. and it is seen in government briefings and press statement. This resulted in increased interest of</p>

<p>to influence decision makers for legislations and evidence-based policies that empower women and girls through equity-based approaches.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications, policy briefs, press engagement examples, social media outreach, 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>parliamentarian which led to parliamentarian task force meetings on SDGs with reference to nutrition and commissioning of breast feeding facilities at parliament house/s.</p> <p>DONOR: During the reporting period, the donor community continued to advocate and support the incorporation of nutrition into sector policies and programmes. Nutrition sensitive programmes are under formulation. A donor joint initiative supported the finalisation and the contribution of initial financing to the Sindh’s Stunting Action Plans by WB and EU as well as the Punjab’s CM’s Stunting Programme.</p> <p>In the food fortification space, DFAT (Australia) has committed further funding to WFP over one year to continue to support effective legislation and policy development through the National and Provincial Fortification Alliances (NFA & PFAs).</p> <p>DFID is providing funding through UNICEF and with government for a National Nutrition Survey and a National Complementary Feeding Assessment. The National Nutrition Survey will provide robust evidence on the nutritional status of the people of Pakistan. The National Complementary Feeding Assessment will provide options for complementary feeding (in addition to breastfeeding) of children six to 23 months in Pakistan. Together, these data will increase the effectiveness of policy and programme decisions to improve nutrition across Pakistan, by ensuring they are based on credible evidence.</p> <p>CSA Planning to conduct TOT of CSA member to develop its Advocacy and communication strategy of their organization,</p>
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			<p>also would fund to initiate a medium level campaigns at local and community level</p> <p>Business: Engagement and advocacy involving SBN is still a grey area however individual businesses/players might be doing this from their own company platform.</p> <p>SUNAR: Under SUN and SUNAR, SUNAR is doing Publications, policy briefs, and workshops at Provincial levels.</p>
<p>Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholder efforts</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders – the Government (i.e. line ministries) and non-state partners – coordinate their inputs to ensure the development of a coherent policy and legislation framework.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate nutrition policies and regulation between relevant line-ministries I.e. - Existence of national ministerial guidelines/ advice/support for mainstreaming nutrition into sectoral policies. ▪ Key stakeholder groups coordinate and harmonise inputs to national nutrition-related policies and legislation (specific and sensitive) ▪ Develop/update policies/legal frameworks, with assistance from other MSP members to ascertain quality, especially those that can be seen as harmful or in conflict with the rights of women and girls ▪ Existence of updated policies and strategies that are nutrition relevant (specific and sensitive) ▪ Existence of comprehensive legislation relevant to nutrition with focus on International Codes for Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, food fortification and maternal leave and policies that empower women 	<p>3</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT: Nutrition multi-sectoral guidance notes and multi-sectoral nutrition strategies formulated in all the provinces. There is complete involvement and harmony between different ministries, departments and stakeholders. Formulation of National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy is in final stages. Legislations on food and nutrition are also in place in many areas and work is in progress in the remaining. Breast Feeding laws: approved at national level and in all the provinces USI Law passed in Sindh and GB. Resolutions on USI passed in KP, Balochistan and Punjab.</p> <p>UN Breast feeding protection and promotion acts have been promulgated through various provincial assemblies, however legislation related to fortification and supplementation are in progress. Moreover, fortification standards for wheat flour have been revised in accordance with the WHO standard guidelines.</p> <p>DONOR:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ascertain nutrition policy coherence with other, development-related policies such as trade, agriculture, etc. <p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of the policies and legislations developed through coordinated efforts</p>		<p>DFAT and DFID support the development of the federal policies and regulatory framework and the National Fortification Alliance in all its efforts to establish a coherent framework. This is focused on fortification. Otherwise little progress was observed during the reporting period (i.e. food security policy, zero hunger programme did not develop further etc.). However, there is considerable progress at the provincial level through the programmes developed, i.e. Sindh, Punjab.</p> <p>To note the fielding, in April 2017, of an FAO FIRST (Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation) Policy Officer, funded by EU, with mandate to increase and enhance the capacities of Government of Sindh officials and decision-makers to create an improved policy environment for Food & Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (FNSSA), so that beneficial programs and interventions, that will have lasting positive impact, can be implemented by both government and non-government organisations in Sindh. She will also support to the Government of Sindh and Government of Pakistan to finalise their FNSSA policies</p> <p><u>CSA</u> CSA Pak extend its technical support to relevant line department in drafting of laws.</p> <p><u>Business:</u> SBN needs to engage more businesses in policy and legal framework necessary for nutritional improvement</p> <p><u>SUNAR:</u> Most of SUNAR members in their personal capacities contributed to this process.</p>
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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 and parental leave laws, food fortification legislation, they 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>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence (relevant reports/documents) of law enforcement</p>	<p>3</p>
		<p>Government</p> <p>Operational guidelines for different legislative frameworks have been prepared at national and provincial level, but implementation and enforcement is still at initial stages and a lot of work is required for effective enforcement. Mechanisms for enforcement of legislation are being developed rapidly at Punjab while other provinces are in the process of adopting the Punjab Model</p> <p>UN</p> <p>Some mechanics alike maternity leave exist and enforced however it's enhancement as per ILO rules is yet to be required. Moreover enforcement of BMS code is ambiguous. Similarly fortification standards enforcements are also need of the hour.</p> <p>DONOR:</p> <p>Policies and strategy are triggering legal frameworks or accountability as well as grievance redressal and beneficiary feedback mechanism. Such mechanisms are embedded in the programme design, i.e. donor (WB, DFAT, DFID) funded public sector nutrition programmes for Balochistan and Sindh as well as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa more recently.</p> <p>CSA</p> <p>Laws and policies are available, SUNCSA also doing advocacy to impalement relevant laws.</p> <p>Business:</p> <p>Businesses are aligned to operationalize legal framework in terms of fortification, breast feeding, and other aligned areas</p> <p>SUNAR</p>

			SUNAR can contribute in information dissemination regarding existing laws, standards. Not much
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 good practices and the extent to which available lessons are shared by different constituencies within the Multi-Stakeholder Platforms.</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 <p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of lessons learned from reviews and evaluations, such as case studies and reports</p>	3	<p>GOVERNMENT: PC1 implementation has started recently, so out come and impact evaluation is still far.</p> <p>UN Regular reviews and evaluation, sharing of evidence building and case studies, using the evidence from NNS, PDHS, MICS, nutrition in the Cities, Economic Consequences of Undernutrition, Normative guidelines etc. to inform the decision making process. E.g. “Filling the nutrient gap (FNG) analysis” has been done based on all the secondary data that was available to provide key messages on nutrition for the stakeholders</p> <p>DONOR: Policy and strategies dissemination continued to be supported similar as during the previous reporting period. During the actual reporting period 2 provinces (Sindh and Punjab), endorsed their stunting action plan and framework and allocated resources through development and recurrent budgets (Sindh and Punjab). Sindh established a high level task force under the CM, overseeing the intersectoral implementation. A tracking system is under development. The EU-financed Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (2017-2021; 60 MEUR) is fully aligned on Government of Sindh Accelerated Action Plan For Reduction of Stunting And Malnutrition and thus on some of its indicators. It is also aligned on SDGs and other international reference nutrition indicators (such as FAO MDDW indicator)</p>

		<p>CSA The advocacy campaign are designed on the basis of recently conducted by Planning Commission and other stakeholders. More work is required in this regards</p> <p>Business: SBN has been getting support from SUN secretariat and has to be involved in SUNAR for research based studies for policies and strategies to be implemented.</p> <p>SUNAR: SAUNAR members organisations are involves in evidence generation. To an extent one organisation of SUN has bided for National Nutrition Survey</p>
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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Please give us you view on partnerships in EMERGENCY SETTINGS

<p>If the country or part of the country faces certain types of emergency (i.e. natural, humanitarian, conflict situations) recently or at present, elaborate about the integration of mitigation measures into policies and legal frameworks</p>	<p>1) Are mitigation measures clearly integrated in nutrition relevant policies and legal frameworks?</p>	<p>Our planning for emergency programmes are risk informed where programme criticality levels are assessed and documented regularly. Issues faced beyond risk and criticality arise from time to time (NOC issues) and are mitigated accordingly.</p> <p>The nutrition interventions (undertaken during any emergency) has in built monitoring and evaluation component to oversee the progress, guide on revision of the strategies and ensure accountability The Sindh’s Accelerated Action Plan for the reduction of stunting envisages options to respond to rising emergencies.</p> <p>During upcoming report period that subject should be considered more intensively, building capacities to monitor and respond (NDPA, PDMA involvements) (donors)</p>
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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Please give us you view on HOW WE CAN MEASURE ADVOCACY EFFORTS AND SUCCESSES

<p>Mobilisation of high-level advocates (including champions, parliamentarians, media)</p>	<p>1) Have you tracked “success” moments with the engagement of high-level advocates? Please consider their public statements, attendance at high-level events, mentions in Parliament of nutrition, etc. and share sources demonstrating their advocacy impact.</p> <p>2) Have you organised a high-level event on nutrition? If yes, please provide details</p>	<p>1) Although there are no declared champions for nutrition in Pakistan, however evidence generated through various surveys and reports is widely mentioned in public statements of parliamentarian and government officials. Ministers of Planning and Health have provided statements on several occasions. Similarly Minister of Information and Speaker for Parliament were also present at inauguration of Breast Feeding Room in Parliament. Similarly number of questions are raised in national and provincial parliaments on nutrition</p> <p>2) Yes, multiple high level events have been conducted in the recent past which had the representation from high level of political arena as well as academia and research institutions along with donors, UN partners and civil society. These events include; launches of Cost of Diet Study, Nutrition in the Cities- a secondary data analysis, Economic Consequences of Undernutrition in Pakistan, UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, Pakistan IYCF Strategy and Communication Strategy, Pakistan National Food Fortification Strategy, Filling in the Nutrition Gap etc.</p>
<p>SMART-ness of nutrition commitments by high-level representatives of Governments and networks/ alliances (CSOs, business, the UN system, donors) made since the beginning of 2016</p>	<p>1) Do you have experience with tracking nutrition commitments made by high-level representatives of Governments and networks/alliances? If so, can you explain how you collect these commitments and how you report on them?</p> <p>2) Do you assess the <i>existing</i> commitments and analyse whether (a) they are still valid (e.g. aligned with an up-to-date action plan); (b) they are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-Bound (SMART).</p> <p>Please share any available evidence of commitments made since the beginning of 2016. Kindly note that the evidence could be looking at</p>	<p>UN Network is part of the steering committees at sub-national levels which reviews the progress of different commitments and achievements however more robust mechanism to be in place.</p> <p>Commitments: High level missions and tasks force agreed on matching grants, i.e. Punjab 4 USD domestic funding matched with 1 USD foreign aid, Sindh 1 USD foreign aid with 0.5 USD domestic funding, already 3 Billion RP. Domestic funding allocated.</p> <p>SMART:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nutrition declared as ‘emergency’ providing opportunity for immediate and fast track decision making/allocation (Sindh, Punjab, KP). - Elevation of nutrition to be a CM subject (Sindh, Punjab) - Involvements of finance sectors into decision planning and kick off.

	<p>new commitments made or changes to existing commitments, to make them more SMART.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sindh allocated through recurrent funding, based on action plan and budget requests approved by the task force, not requiring the long procedures of PC-I developments. Release against the consolidated fund requests endorsed by task force and submitted to Finance. <p>The EU-financed Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (2017-2021; 60 MEUR) is fully aligned on Government of Sindh Accelerated Action Plan For Reduction of Stunting And Malnutrition and thus on some of its indicators. It is also aligned on SDGs and other international reference nutrition indicators (such as FAO MDDW indicator).</p>
	<p>3)</p>	

Stakeholders	Description/Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Two
Government	SUN Secretariat conducted review exercise where provincial multi-sectoral programmes were analysed, a review paper on Economic Consequences of malnutrition was also done, Legislations on food and nutrition are also in place in many areas and work is in progress in the remaining.
UN	UN Support Government on conducting these review papers, and evidence generation.
Donor	Donor support for analytical work and evidence generation continued
Business	Business were invited in few activities for knowledge sharing
CSO	CSOs have been advocating for implementation of Inter-sectoral nutrition and breastfeeding laws
Others: SUNAR Pak.	Contributed in development IYCN Guidelines, Finalizing Rules of Business of Punjab Protection and Promotion of Breastfeeding Act and Dietary Diversity Guidelines

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

Government

Legislations on food and nutrition are also in place in many areas and work is in progress in the remaining. Breast Feeding laws: approved at national level and in all the provinces USI Law passed in Sindh and GB. Resolutions on USI passed in KP, Balochistan and Punjab. However enforcement of these existing laws need further work. SUN secretariat Planning Commission and Ministry of Health Regulation and Coordination have conducted various researches with support from technical agencies, results are disseminated. All provinces have their costed multi-sectoral- nutrition plans in different phases of implementation. The existing multi-sectoral programmes were reviewed by involving all provinces and areas; the short, medium and long term actions are prioritised.

UN

UN network continuously supported on evidence generation, continuous advocacy with Parliamentarians and other stakeholders on key nutrition issues and their potential role. Technical support in revision of standards (wheat flour fortification standards are revised) and law making.

Donors

Building on the achievements of the previous reporting period, the actual reporting period focused on mobilisation of funds for multi-sectoral action to reduce stunting, building on the previously developed inter-sectoral strategies, operationalising and prioritising, finalising costed action plans and matching Government investments with foreign aid funding to accelerate efforts and enhance impacts. The suggestion to all stakeholders and Government institutions is to translate political and financial commitments into tangible actions and implementation at large scale. Continue to facilitate for a better resource utilisation and effective approaches to expedite and accelerate implementation to achieve results.

SUN CSA

Organized meetings with provincial governments to review progress on multi-sectoral nutrition strategies. Similarly, CSA members approached relevant MPAs and MNAs to ensure that nutrition and food security issues are discussed in the meetings of parliamentary standing committees. SUN CSA, Pak provided technical support to Child Rights Movement (CRM) to include malnutrition and food in security issues in Stakeholders Report which was submitted to UN Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2015, as a result committee included nutrition related recommendation in its report. SUN CSA, Pak. has collaborated with White Ribbon Alliance (WRA) to promote citizen's voice and accountability to combat maternal and child anaemia in Sindh.

SUN CSA, Pak engaged over 100 parliamentarians from national and provincial assemblies to sensitize them on the value of investing in nutrition. As a result, issue of malnutrition was discussed at different political/parliamentary forums. Parliamentarians from different political parties made commitments to bring more investment for nutrition

SBN

The private sector is uniquely positioned to deliver positive nutrition outcome, the review of Business Engagement Strategy is planned to look in to the bottle necks and existing opportunities.

SUNAR

Members have been part of working groups particularly in development of Inter-sectoral nutrition strategies, dietary diversity guidelines, and development of breastfeeding rules. They also contributed in development of Pakistan Multi-sectoral nutrition strategy by participation in provincial consultative workshops.

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/Targets are 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 improvements in nutrition demonstrates the extent to which multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together, and the extent to which the policies and legislations are operationalised to ensure that all people, women and children in particular, benefit from improved nutrition. This process delves into the operational side of policy and legal frameworks and how they translate into actions¹. 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 one score per progress marker	PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR FINAL SCORE Refer to specific signs or provide your own examples. Please share relevant documentation as evidence
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-sectoral nutrition situation analyses/overviews ▪ Analysis of sectoral Government programmes and implementation mechanisms ▪ Stakeholder and nutrition action mapping 	3	GOVERNMENT: Most of the policies and frameworks have been developed keeping in mind the international commitments and national nutrition policies and priorities.

¹ ‘Actions’ refer to interventions, programmes, services, campaigns and enacted legislation or specific policy. The 2013 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition provides a set of evidence-based high-impact specific nutrition actions including the uptake of practices such as ‘exclusive breastfeeding for six months’.

<p>policies and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of actions across sectors and relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition. Note: while Progress Marker 2.1 looks at the review of policies and legislations, Progress Marker 3.1 focuses on the review of programmes and implementation capacities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-stakeholder consultations to align their actions ▪ Map existing gaps and agree on gender-sensitive 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>All these were prepared after detailed consultative process and individual department are assigned roles and responsibilities related to nutrition. Mapping of gaps and opportunities is also carried out regularly to guide in the policy revisions.</p> <p>UN Fully aligned with national priorities.</p> <p>DONOR: Resources are made available as per global and local evidence and Government priorities and requests. E.g. Provincial action plans to reduce stunting are effective in Sindh and Punjab, and initiated for KP.</p> <p>CSA All the project designed on the basis of Vision 2025 and existing policies and Multi Sectoral Nutrition strategies</p> <p>Business: Businesses have initiated deliberations and the future course of action will be aligned with actions around SDGs and National priorities.</p>
<p>Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition</p>			
<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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defining the medium/long term implementation objectives ▪ Defining the implementation process with clear roles for individual stakeholder groups² ▪ Agree on CRF for scaling up nutrition. Elements of a CRF would include: Title of 	<p>3</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT: Pakistan multi-sectoral Nutrition strategy that will provide a guiding document is in final stages of development. It clearly translate roles and responsibilities of each department and various actors. While during provincial and areas consultations, all the departments and actors were sensitized about their roles and overall targets.</p>

² This assumes existence of multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination and engagement under Process 1.

<p>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>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of coordination capacity to support CRF <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: 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 have used the checklist for quality national nutrition plans in a bid to review your plans</p>		<p>Provinces have their multi-sectoral plans with result framework to measure progress. All the targets and monitoring indicators are incorporated in to a common result framework and monitoring mechanisms has been devised.</p> <p>UN Allocation of resources for nutrition and SDGs in the PSDP. Block allocation in nutrition PC1 and number of nutrition development programmes are reviewed for nutrition sensitivity at provincial level.</p> <p>DONOR: A Results Framework is being developed for the Pakistan Partnership for Improved Nutrition MDTF coordinated by WB. This provides a good framework for inter-sectoral work at larger scale. Sindh’s Action Plan for reducing stunting, supported by the donors, provides a good example of provincial frameworks.</p> <p>EU supports the Government of Sindh for a similar RF at provincial level, in coordination with other development partners (under new EU-funded nutrition programme).</p> <p>CSA CSOs plans are very much in lined with existing policies and strategies.</p> <p>Business: Out of five, three Thematic groups have identified future priorities, TWO Groups still pending</p>
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			<p>SUNAR SUNAR has a frameworks of prioritised actions aligned with SUN Movement principles. Punjab has shown interest in this regard.</p>
<p>Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at the national and local capability to sequence and implement priority actions. This requires, on the one hand, a clear understanding of gaps in terms of delivery capacity and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global stakeholders to mobilise technical expertise to timely respond to the identified needs in a coordinated way.</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 workplans with measurable targets to guide implementation at national and sub-national levels ▪ 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>	<p>3</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT: Before formulation of PC1s, assessment of capacity was carried out and priorities chalked out. Detailed annual work plans with measurable targets are prepared by most of the provinces. Based on the need and requirement for the new projects and programs, necessary reform are being carried out in the government structure to assure quality and accountability, though different provinces are at different level.</p> <p>UN Annual work plan are in place and fully aligned with national priorities. Moreover UN Nutrition Network under SPA 6 works under joint outputs and outcomes</p> <p>DONOR: Aim is to continue to support the provincial government to establish monitoring and evaluation system and a financial tracking system for inter-sectoral nutrition. This has started in Sindh, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in preparation.</p> <p>EU has a commitment to support the Government of Sindh in that regard under their new nutrition programme to start by end of 2017, in coordination with other development partners.</p>

			<p>CSA Nutrition is one of the priority area for CSOs, the annual plans are very much aligned with provincial level nutrition strategies.</p> <p>Business: Three Thematic groups have drafted their future action plan which are aligned with existing policies and strategies.</p> <p>SUNAR Legal work is beyond the scope of academia, however the SUNAR Pak. Strategic framework of action is supporting the overall goal of Government.</p>
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 inform the adjustment of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information systems (e.g. multi-sectoral platforms and portals) in place to regularly collect, analyse and communicate agreed upon indicators focusing on measuring implementation coverage and performance ▪ 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>3</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT: Merging of MIS and NIS in process. A health and Nutrition Dashboard has also been prepared at the national level under the Mo/NHSR&C and in some provinces. Different projects have their own MIS linked to this dashboard. Regular project monitoring visits and review is being done in all provinces. Reports from technical working groups also aid in progress review</p> <p>UN Monitoring mechanism are in place under the joint programming of One – UN SPA 6. Furthermore, as part of the multi-sectoral strategies, monitoring framework is also being finalized</p> <p>DONOR: Approaches established during the previous reporting period continued. Joint support missions to review the</p>

			<p>implementation status of implementation of Governments Nutrition Investments (PC-1s) are conducted at least twice per year for every donor supported programme.</p> <p>CSA Nutrition Management information should be developed and all provinces should be report for compilation. Scientific basis analysis also need to be done.</p> <p>Business: Once action framework is developed, Monitoring and Evaluation will be streamlined. However SBN strategic review is planned.</p>
Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate the implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at how results and success is being evaluated to inform implementation decision making and create evidence for public good.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports and dissemination of findings of population-based surveys, implementation studies, impact evaluation and operational research ▪ Capture and share lessons learned, good practices, case studies, stories of change – especially those that empower women and girls – 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 implementation at scale</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT: Despite the project implementation has started recently, different, studies, researches and evaluations are initiated simultaneously at provincial and national level (e.g. COD, FNG, economic consequences of malnutrition research studies in provinces etc.) Findings of these studies with wider dissemination have led to higher level sensitization and a dire need to expand the nutrition interventions. SUN newsletter is shared to all relevant stakeholders on regular basis.</p> <p>UN UN Network supported programme reviews, surveys and evaluations on regular basis. Moreover coverage surveys were also conducted time to time and results disseminated at national and international level. SUN</p>

	<p>that demonstrates nutrition impact and are made available publicly</p>	<p>News-letter is regularly disseminated. Nutrition Working Group Bulletin disseminated.</p> <p><u>DONOR:</u> Donors are continuously supporting the government for improving the understanding and impact of nutrition interventions. Financial tracking systems are under establishment in Sindh, with other provinces to follow. Donors facilitate the lessons learnt and dissemination workshop, however, monitoring and impact evaluation systems for nutrition are still very weak in Pakistan, but will improve as actions scale up.</p> <p>DFID’s funded National Nutrition Survey which will have data to district level, will assist with understanding the effect of nutrition interventions across Pakistan.</p> <p>DFID is also funding an independent impact evaluation of the nationwide food fortification programme</p> <p><u>CSA</u> At Government level different studies have been conducted and disseminated. In order to utilise the evidence generated, we are planning to enhance advocacy for increased effective coverage of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes</p> <p><u>Business:</u> Not much work has been done by SBN in this regard. However the activities are kick started. The information form SUN secretariat is shared with SBN on regular basis.</p> <p><u>SUNAR</u> Sharing of research finding from other organisation</p>
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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Give you view on partnership in EMERGENCY SETTINGS		
<p>If the country or part of country face certain types of emergency (i.e. natural, humanitarian, conflict situations) in the recent past or at present, please elaborate on the alignment of mitigation/emergency measures</p>	<p>1) Are mitigation/emergency measures implemented in a coordinated way? 2) Is there a minimum multi-sectoral package for emergency that is being implemented? If so, can you elaborate?</p>	<p>1) Yes, at the beginning of every year, humanitarian needs are overviewed leading to humanitarian sector planning that is fully supported by UN Network. 2) Emergency actions are mostly nutrition specific, however in some cases WASH, FSL and health are linked together. There is need for developing a minimum multi-sectoral package. Emergency clusters in KP only, focus on Temporary Displaced Populations. In other provinces and federal level technical working groups exist and are alert on rising emergencies, holding contacts to donors for timely response, i.e. drought effected areas in Sindh (Thar, ECHO). Financial support (blend of grant and credit through WB) to IDPs and host populations under preparation for KP, focus on integration, inclusive growth and social services.</p>
	<p>3)</p>	<p>3)</p>

Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Three
Government	<p>Multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together. Costed Multi-sectoral nutrition plans are in place. Information systems are being used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for improved nutrition. Reviews of existing plans are ongoing activities.</p>
UN	<p>UN NETWORK supported programme reviews, surveys and evaluations on regular basis thus provide support in sequencing of priorities for improved nutrition situation.</p>
Donor	<p>Donors continue to support Government for large scale investment to nutrition with clear objectives and results frameworks.</p>
Business	<p>SBN has kick start the planning process, all members under different thematic areas are working to formulate action plan.</p>
CSO	<p>CSOs has developed its Operational work plan considering SUN Multi-sectoral Framework, National and International Commitments. Progress of Work plan is reviewed on quarterly basis</p>
Others: SUNAR Pak.	<p>SUNAR members have part of progress review meetings conduct by federal and provincial governments. However, this progress marker is beyond the scope of SUNAR.</p>

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

(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)

Government

Provinces have their costed multi-sectoral plans with result framework to measure progress. Pakistan Multi- sectoral Nutrition Strategy document is in final stages of development; all provinces and areas were thoroughly consulted keeping all relevant sectors on board. Merging of MIS and NIS in process however Ministry of Health Services Regulation and Coordination has prepared Health & Nutrition dashboard linking it with various ongoing programme in provinces. Many studies, researches are conducted and disseminated with technical support from UN organisations.

Donor

Since the devolution of political power, which started in 2011, the provinces are empowered and have full autonomy over their development priorities, legal frameworks and financial resources. Donors continue to support Government for large scale investment to nutrition with clear objectives and results frameworks, including monitoring and evaluation, and financial tracking systems. Incentivising the Government to invest in nutrition and aiming for a comprehensive programme approach financing against target achievements has started during the reporting period in Sindh.

CSA

SCA secretariat conducted planning workshops at national and provincial level to develop operational plans which ultimately contribute in rolling-out SUN at gross roots level. CSA Secretariat identified capacity gaps of alliance members through training need assessment (TNA). On the basis of TNA, a capacity building plan was developed.

Under capacity building plan, over 150 CSOs representative have been capacitated on advocacy & Campaigning Skills particularly on nutrition budget advocacy. In future, we are planning to conduct trainings on Mainstreaming Nutrition in Development Programs, IYCF and Resource mobilization for nutrition projects.

SUNAR Pak.

SUNAR Pak is fully functional and have developed its plan of action.

Currently, SUN Declaration, Vision 2025, Provincial Nutrition Strategies are considered reference documents. However, systematic monitoring mechanism is not available to review the progress in holistic manner. SUNAR can contribute in compiling all nutrition related targets and can facilitate in developing monitoring framework

SBN

Pakistan Business Engagement Strategy is endorsed. More collaboration and coordination among SBN particularly with SUNAR is needed.

SBN has kick start the planning process, by the end of this year SBN would be able to devise its road map/ action plan that will be presented to SBN EC for endorsement and resources mobilisation from within the business community.

Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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/Targets are 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 of the CRF			
DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE Please give one score per progress marker	PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR FINAL SCORE Refer to specific signs or provide your own examples. Please share relevant documentation as evidence
This progress marker looks at the extent to which the Government and all other in-country stakeholders are able to provide inputs for costing of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways including conducting a review of current spending or an estimation of unit costs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of costed estimations of nutrition related actions (please provide relevant documentation) Existence of costed plans for CRF implementation Stakeholder groups have an overview of their own allocations to nutrition related programmes/actions (please provide relevant documentation) <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide documents outlining the costing method, and the costed programmes or plans</p>	3	<p>GOVERNMENT: Health specific Nutrition PC-Is/interventions developed and costed in all provinces and at national level by P&Ds are being tracked.</p> <p>Nutrition sensitive interventions by line departments are also linked with approval of PC-1s for financial tracking but a mechanism need to be established for regular tracking.</p> <p>Similarly costed plans are being made for implementation of different strategies and policies under health ministry and departments</p>

			<p>UN Nutrition plans within UN system are thoroughly costed and expenditure are tracked in result based management context.</p> <p>DONOR: Government of Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have been supported to develop an action plan. Sindh's and Punjab's costed plans became effective and received budget allocations during the reporting period.</p> <p>CSA SUNCSA, Pak has conducted meeting and seminars with parliamentarians and policy makers to advocate for allocating of resources in their budget.</p> <p>Business: SUN Conveners have some financial and secretariat support, financial tracking is yet to develop. For the reporting period, financial support has been provided mainly by GAIN with additional contributions by WFP & NI.</p> <p>SUNAR Research Project was announced several proposals are received to SUNAR. The funding is coming from students and local resources</p>
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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reporting of nutrition-sensitive and specific interventions, disaggregated by sector and 	<p>3</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT: Nutrition specific interventions by health departments under PC1s are already underway and their tracking and monitoring system is well</p>

<p>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>	<p>sex, where relevant, and financial sources (domestic and external resources) including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Planned spending ○ Current allocations ○ Recent expenditures (within 1-2 years of the identified allocation period) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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>	<p>established, Punjab has already begun the implementation monitoring while other provinces are also on track for this. A mechanism to track nutrition financing is formulated. Recently all these monitoring frameworks have been revised to ensure financial transparency and accountability in Punjab.</p> <p>Spending on nutrition sensitive intervention by line departments would start after their PC1s are approved.</p> <p>Law of public information has been enacted in Punjab and KP and under process in Sindh and Balochistan for public access to financial information</p> <p>UN Nutrition plans within UN system are thoroughly costed and expenditure are tracked in RBM context</p> <p>DONOR: Reporting system in place for on-budgets through the Economic Affairs Division (EAD). Donors investments are available online. Strengthen support to the federal and provincial government improve financial management and tracking system has started for Sindh, and is under preparation for other provinces.</p> <p>CSA SUNCSA, Pak has conducted Nutrition budget Analysis but it's yet to publish as recommendations from relevant stakeholders are awaited. Based on this study, policy brief notes also be developed in future for advocacy purposes.</p>
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			<p>Business Not started</p> <p>SUNAR Costed plan in place.</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 additional funds through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, and setting-up of specific mechanisms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of a mechanism to identify current financial sources, coverage, and financial gaps ▪ 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>	3	<p>GOVERNMENT: The projects are at various stages of implementation in different provinces. However, it would be assessed that where there are short falls and where we need to scale up resources. Midterm evaluations started in Sindh and Balochistan. Gap analysis are carried out regularly in all the projects to fill the gap in the resources or the intervention areas</p> <p>UN Financial needs are assessed regularly by the UN Network and gaps are identified in development and humanitarian context for which individual and joint resource mobilization efforts are made. e.g. DRTF 2015-16.</p> <p>DONOR: Over the reporting period donor commitments (EU, WB, and DFID) to nutrition for Sindh and Punjab increased. Previous commitments, however, show slow progress and risk to be cancelled if no improvements observed in near future.</p> <p>CSA</p>

			<p>CSO are incessantly doing advocacy for increased budget allocations for nutrition. The CSOs’ are continuously doing efforts for resource mobilisation.</p> <p>Business: Business community can play key role in mobilising resources from within their own community. However SBN needs to play effective role in this regard.</p>
Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements			
<p>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.</p>	<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 another in-country stakeholder <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of disbursements against pledges (domestic or external)</p>	3	<p>GOVERNMENT: For the approved PC1s of the provinces, the pledges by the donors and governments were completely met. In addition various donors are supporting the nutrition related interventions in the country along with research and studies. One recent example is large scale food fortification project.</p> <p>UN: Pledges made by the UN Network for their disbursements were realised and were reported accordingly under One - UN.</p> <p>DONOR: Commitments have been increased for Sindh and Punjab. However, previous commitments show low utilisation and lack progress.</p> <p>CSA Lot of further efforts are required to convert pledges/commitments into actions. Many CSOs have incorporated long term development programs in</p>

			<p>their plans. Domestic and external coordination is ongoing in this connection.</p> <p>Business: Pledges from partners have been realized in terms of holding of meetings and secretariat support, however SBN No such pledges from businesses are available till date</p> <p>SUNAR SUNAR is playing role in making realisation of appropriate resource allocations for nutrition.</p>
<p>Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at how governments and in-country stakeholders collectively engage in long-term predictable funding to ensure results and impact. It looks at 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of a long-term and flexible resource mobilisation strategy ▪ 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>3</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT: PC1s are for 3-5 years, so there is partial sustainability and multi-year funding ensured. In the meantime, strong advocacy with the government would be required for allocation of government resources for continuity of the programs. This advocacy is yielding results as scale up and extension of these projects in the pipeline in many provinces with joint public and donor financing.</p> <p>UN: Multi-year funding through different functional modalities of UN can be ensured. However availability of funds is donor dependent.</p> <p>DONOR: Same as during the previous reporting period. Donors continue to support through multi-year funding for nutrition in health; agriculture and WASH (WB, DFID, DFAT, EU). Additional multi-year funding is made available to TA agencies in-country (for direct</p>

		<p>implementation of community based interventions, health, agriculture, nutrition –prevention of stunting).</p> <p>CSA SUNCSA, Pak planned to develop its resource mobilization strategy and looking for funding</p> <p>Business: Business Engagement Strategy is in place, road map/ plan of action for prioritised themes are in development process. Once developed business will be advocated for resource mobilisation in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>SUNAR 70 PHDs Food technology, 300 Mphil Food technology- Funding from Higher Education Commission (HEC)</p>
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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS linked to the MEAL system. Please give us your views on partnerships in EMERGENCY SETTINGS		
<p>If the country or part of country face certain types of emergency (i.e. natural, humanitarian, conflict situations) in the recent past or ongoing, elaborate about the finance of mitigation measures</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Is there clearly identifiable funding for emergency situations? 2) Do emergency funds complement mainstream funding for nutrition? If so, how? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The planning for emergency situations is performed by the humanitarian sector every year, however not from the public exchequer but different UN and donor organization have pledges to support in case of emergencies. Meagre resources are available with UN agencies and most of the time it remains uncertain. 2) Emergency funds are standalone for a specific scenario in certain geographical areas

Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Four
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Government	Partially sustainable multi-year funding is ensured through PC1s, and Government has shown interest in more stable and flexible contributions. developed long-term and flexible resource mobilisation strategy
UN	UN organisations may support Multi-year finding however it is more dependent on Donors funds.
Donor	Donors continue to support through multi-year funding particularly for nutrition in health; agriculture and WASH.
Business	Business have initiated the discussions however a lot needs to be done.
CSO	SUNCSA through its Invest in Nutrition Campaign highlighted Impacts of Malnutrition and created demand for Budgetary allocations for Nutrition
Others SUNAR Pak.	SUNAR members supported in SUN CSA's Invest in Nutrition Campaign. They also pledged some indigenous resources to conduct nutrition related researches.

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

Government

Government of Pakistan is fully committed and in recent past, funds allocation for nutrition has been increased both for nutrition sensitive as well as nutrition sensitive programmes and interventions. Provincial multi- sectoral Nutrition Plans are costed and in different phases of implementation. Mid-term evaluations are started in Balochistan and Sindh that will also provide insight for funding gaps.

Donor

Commitments are sustained and even increased for Sindh and Punjab. However, major challenge is the absorption and implementation capacity of the public sector might result in cancelation of some of the commitments. Tracking of public sector funding has started, system under establishment for Sindh and under preparation for other provinces (donor – GoP – MoF, Provincial Governments – DoF – line Departments).

CSA

SUN CSA, Pak has conducted Budget Analysis to track spending on nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions. First draft of report is ready which will be finalized after discussion with relevant stakeholders. On the basis of report findings, policy briefs will be developed for advocacy purpose.

Advocacy meetings were conducted with policymakers and parliamentarians at national and provincial level to seek additional budgetary allocations for nutrition.

SUN CSA, Pak. initiated #Investment in nutrition Campaign in last quarter of 2016 to generate demand for budgetary allocations for nutrition.

Key activities under the campaign included:

- Social media Campaign
- Recording and airing of 2 TV talk shows
- Airing of 4 Radio Programs and Public Service Announcements
- 2 Newspaper Supplements
- Training of 120 media persons to highlight impacts of malnutrition

As a result of campaign a number of news reports, editorials, and articles on nutrition were published in national and regional newspapers. SUN CSA Pak members were also invited in different TV talk shows and radio Programs to discuss the economic consequences of malnutrition

SBN
Based on Existing Business Engagement Strategy, three Thematic Working Group meetings (Fortification; Supplementation and Agriculture crops, livestock, dairy and fisheries) are organised to formulate road map for business community. Business community showed huge commitment.

SUNAR Pak.
SUNAR members encouraged their student to conduct researches on Nutrition by using their own resources. They were also part of Invest in Nutrition campaign which mainly focussed on bringing more investment for nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions.

Annex 1: Common priorities for 2017-2018

2015-2016 priorities	Please reflect on the completion of the work vis-a-vis your priorities:
<p>Were you able to respond to and address the identified priorities for the year ahead, as per your 2016 Joint-Assessment? Which ones were realised and which ones were not? What went well? What went wrong?</p> <p>Could the Multi-Stakeholder Platform coordinate the response of the actors to the identified annual priority action areas?</p> <p>If not, were you able to access external technical assistance as required? What went well? What went wrong?</p>	<p><u>Government;</u> Multi- sectoral coordination mechanism is strengthened by establishing SUN secretariat at federal level and Sun Units in all provinces and areas. Similarly National and Provincial Fortification Alliances are well established and functional. Multi-sectoral Steering Committees are also notified and meeting regularly. Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy is in final stages of development. Provinces have costed multi-sectoral plans and are in different phases of implementation. Mid-term evaluation in Balochistan and Sindh has been initiated that will help in identification of gaps. Under the leadership of Planning Commission, SUN secretariat has conducted an investment case, ‘Economic consequences of malnutrition’ and conducted a review exercise to review the existing broad based multi-sectoral programs. Merging of MIS and NIS in process however Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination has prepared Health & Nutrition dashboard linking it with various ongoing programme in provinces. Many studies, researches are conducted and disseminated with technical support from UN organisations. Several sessions with parliamentarians were organised.</p> <p><u>UN & Donors</u> UN Network agreed to adopt SPA 6.2 joint outputs as priorities and were worked upon accordingly</p>

	<p>Overall good progress in Sindh and Punjab, increasing commitments to operational plans, all coordinated through the Government’s Planning and Development Department.</p> <p>Sindh: Donor high level mission for reduction of stunting completed. Sindh continued investments, plus finalised stunting action plan, increased GoS allocation by 3 Million RPs, and Donor commitment of 63 Million USD for stunting, plus 20 Million USD for multi-sectoral action, plus 60 Million Euro for nutrition (all coordinated under the Sindh stunting action plan).</p> <p>Punjab: Donor high level mission for reduction of stunting completed. Continue investments, plus stunting action plan with new domestic allocations, complemented 35 Million USD (IDA credit) for health sector nutrition interventions, plus 11 Million USD (grant) for Water and Sanitation.</p> <p>KP: donor high level mission for reduction of stunting completed. GoKP is preparing pilot. No commitments yet, however, WB provides an options under the Emergency Funding under IDA 18 (refugees and displaced people and host communities). Additional financing to the health sectors nutrition project under preparation.</p> <p><u>CSA</u> Yes, we able to achieve our targets set for the year 2015-16. Scaling Up Civil Society Alliance Pakistan (SUNCSA, Pak) successfully implemented the activities to secure political and financial commitments from government of Pakistan. Key activities included capacity building of CSOs on advocacy & campaigning skills, media orientations to highlight impacts of malnutrition, briefings of Parliamentarian to build their understating on value of investing in Nutrition and public mobilisation campaign to create demand for adequate budgetary allocations for nutrition. SUNCSA, Pak also conducted budget analysis and landscape analysis to establish evidence for nutrition advocacy. Findings of both reports will be used to sensitize the parliamentarians and policy makers to influence them to increase budgetary allocations in upcoming fiscal year as well as to deliver national and international commitments related to nutrition.</p> <p><u>SUNAR Pak.</u> The key priority of 2015-16 was to establish SUN Academia and Research Network ensuring balanced geographic and thematic representation. SUNAR was launched on May 30, 2016. Currently 45 institutions are members of network as per following composition: Medicine, Public Health, Pharmacy- 14 ; Nutrition, Agriculture, Food Sciences – 22; Cross thematic- 9.</p>
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	<p>In Dec 2016, SUNAR members developed its operational plan for 2017 also identified capacity gaps. Key research topics also have been identified under different thematic areas.</p> <p>SBN SBN is fully functional, Executive Council/ committee is formulated. In first EC meeting Pakistan Business engagement strategy is endorsed. Various themes are identified and thematic Working Groups were formed. Three Groups has planning meetings where the members deliberated on key priority areas for future work under SBN. Once all thematic Working Groups had consensus on strategies priorities, a roadmap / plan of action for future course of action will be devised.</p> <p>The Multi-Stakeholder Platform coordinate the response of the actors to the identified annual priority action areas</p>
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Please list your key priorities for 2017-2018, providing details, as required

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

- Government:
- Finalization of Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy.
 - Approval of PC1 for Federal Nutrition Program including the federal areas.
 - Formulation of provincial Food Fortification Strategies
 - Promulgation of legislation regarding food fortification in the provinces
 - Preparation of operational guidelines with their enforcement regarding Breast Feeding Laws in the provinces
 - Revision of PC1s in Balochistan and KP (already initiated)
 - Food Fortification Coverage Assessment Survey in four provinces
 - Enhancing the skills of and coordination between key players and sectors through strengthening SUN Units in provinces and areas.
 - Supporting better data management system
 - Evidence generation & advocacy with Parliamentarians and media personal etc.
 - Improved Private sector engagement
- Donors:
- Focus to expedite and accelerate efforts to improve out-reach and coverage and quality of health sector’s nutrition services to vulnerable districts in the country.
 - Facilitate a fast release and utilisation of commitments to reduce stunting (Sindh and Punjab, initiate for KP, identify options for Balochistan-joint donor mission planned)

- Establish functional finance tracking system, evaluate use of resources and impact.

CSA

Key activities planned by SUNCSA, Pak include:

- Budget Advocacy Seminars with Parliamentarians and policy makers
- Briefing papers on the value of investing in nutrition
- Budget advocacy meetings of SUN CSA members with relevant ministers and line departments
- 3rd phase of Invest in Nutrition campaign for increased nutrition budget, Social media(twitter, Facebook), Radio messages/ content integration in different talk shows
- Seminar on Maternal Malnutrition on international Women day (7th March)
- Dissemination of CO & Rs and GNR & other relevant material
- National Consultation on implementation of SDG 2
- Identify and engage prominent political leaders/ celebrities to champion the cause of nutrition.
- World Breastfeeding week-17 (Letters, press briefings, blogs, awareness raising seminars, advocacy ask from activists (video Statement/selfies)
- World Food Day (Press briefings, blogs, awareness raising seminars, advocacy ask from activists(video Statement/selfies)
- Coordination and mobilization meetings at district, provincial national levels for implementation of nutrition specific laws, policies and programs.
- Coordination and mobilization meetings with national & provincial governments' line department for implementation of Multi Sectoral Nutrition Strategy and other relevant laws
- Letters to Federal & Provincial leadership to scale up nutrition programs
- Build formal coalitions with likeminded Networks and movements (CRM, WRA, ICAN, NHN, PHF, NAFs, YNC & ECD Network)
- Identification of potential CSOs from all federating units working in the sectors of agriculture, social protection, poverty reduction, education, women empowerment, health & nutrition, Human Rights and any other relevant sector
- Offer honorary membership to like-minded collations
- Capacity building workshop of SUNCSA, Pak members on nutrition budget advocacy, integration of nutrition in routine development program, resource mobilization, advocacy & campaigning skills and on different thematic
- Develop reporting format for CSA members
- Collect & compile report from CSA members for quarterly newsletter
- Coordination meeting with respective GC members in all geographic areas

SUNAR Pak

following activities are planned for the year 2017-18:

- Training of 120 Young researchers and faculty members on
 - o (a) development of research proposals
 - o (b) research methodologies/use of research software for data analysis

- (c)technical writing
- Collaboration with Australian Universities/Research Institutions
- Identify research priorities
- Identification of additional Resources for Research Grants
- Technical support to young researchers to secure grants
- 4 Innovative Research grants on Nutrition
- Dissemination Conference of Research Studies

SBN

- Business Engagement Strategy review is planned.
- SBN road Map/ frame work of actions with key action points,
- Awareness Campaigns on different themes involving Business community

Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period? If yes, provide details.

Yes, following events will be organised;

- Launch of the Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy
- Food Security and Nutrition Strategic Review
- International Conference on Nutrition
- SUNAR Pak. Will conduct National Conference to disseminate researches

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

No.	Title	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN Role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
1.	Mr.	Ahsan Iqbal	Planning Commission	Federal Minister for Planning			
2.	Mr.	Shoaib Ahmed Siddiqui	M/o Planning, Development & Reform	Secretary of MPDR			
3.	Mr.	Mubarik Ali	Planning Commission	SUN National Coordinator	Mubarik520@yahoo.com	051-9202616	
4.	Mr.	Muhammad Aslam Shaheen	M/o Planning, Development & Reform	SUN Focal Point	Aslamshaheen_60@hotmail.com	051-9269595	
5.	Mr.	Baseer Khan Achakzai	M/o National Health Services, Regulation & coordination	Government Network	achakzaibk@gmail.com	0519255096	
6.	Ms.	Silvia Kaufmann	World Bank	SUN Donor	skaufmann@wb.org	03028229106	
7.	Ms.	Sadaf Sardar	SUN Secretariat	National Program Officer -SUN	Sunsecretariat.pakistan@gmail.com		
8.	Mr.	Fakhar Imam	Fatima Jinnah Medical University	Chair SUNAR Pak.	drfakhar@gmail.com	0300-4217149	
9.	Mr.	Muhammad Nasir	Engro Foods Ltd.	Chair SBN Pak.	Muhammad.nasir@engrofoods.com	0321-7660521	

10.	Mr.	R.S.N. Janjua	Soypak CASAY, Pakistan	Co-Chair SBN Pakistan	janjua@soypak.org	0300-9212727	
11.	Mr.	Nazeer Ahmed	M/o Planning, Development & Reform	Assistant Chief of Nutrition	Nazeer.na@gmail.com	0333-2724182	
12.	Ms.	Nargis Hayat	M/o Planning, Development & Reform	Assistant Chief of Nutrition	nargishayat@hotmail.com	051-9269586	
13.	Mr.	Imran Khan Sial	Planning & Development Department Sindh	Planning Officer	imranpo@hotmail.com	03317737993	
14.	Mr.	Akhlaque Ahmed Khan	Department of Health Sindh	Director General Health	-	03003308262	
15.	Mr.	Zahoor Baloch	Department of Health Sindh	Program Manager- Nutrition Support Program	zahoorbaloch@yahoo.com	03002909086	
16.	Mr.	Irfanullah Khan	Planning & Development Board Lahore	SUN Program Officer	irfanullahster@gmail.com	03345149990	
17.	Mr.	Ikhtiar Ali	Health Department FATA	Government Network	-	03469211964	
18.	Mr.	Bedar Abbas	Rapporteur	Nutrition Section	Bedar_15@yahoo.com	03225155061	
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