

What were the key success factors in securing and sustaining political commitment for nutrition?



- Political commitment
- The forming of the multi-sectoral platform and commitment of the participants
- Legislation (National Strategy on Sustainable Development 2013-2017, Health reforming programme Den Sooluk 2012-16, the State Programme on Food Security and Nutrition 2015-2017, the Law "On Food Security", "Agriculture development", on mandatory flour fortification, on protection of breastfeeding, on the prevention of iodine deficiency diseases, etc.)
- Coordination mechanisms on nutrition
- Monitoring the implementation of programs
- Involvement of decision-makers and political figures (key ministers, members of parliament, Prime Minister's Office)

What were the political circumstances and key steps taken?



- Actions needs to be taken to address the situation on nutrition (IDA, stunting)
- Joining to the SUN Movement
- Participation in the global gatherings of the SUN Movement, exchange of experience between countries
- After ICN2 the State Programme on Food Security and Nutrition has been adopted
- Determined the KR SUN Movement Coordinators (rotation of the Ministry of Health (3 years) to the Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration))
- National SUN Movement facilitators UNICEF and WFP
- The organization of the networks (academic sector, the Civic Alliance, Business, the UN network)
- Communication between networks
- Functional analysis of coordination mechanisms in the area of nutrition is undertaken

Who were the key decision makers engaged, how were they identified and what tools/ methods were used?



Involvement of the key persons- the Deputy Minister of Agriculture - SUN Movement Coordinator (participated at ICN2)

Prime-Minister Office (Head of Agricultural and Ecology Department)participated at the SUN GG, 2015

First Lady of the Kyrgyz Republic - the leader of the academic sector

How they defined: by government agencies responsible for nutrition and food security, based on the personal interest and understanding of nutrition and food security issues

Methods: awareness, advocacy, information notes, meetings

The Regulations of the Food Security Council is being revised

The SUN national strategy is under development

Communications concept for the flour fortification is developed and implementing

Development of SUN MSP website

Which stakeholders were integral to the effort?



Stakeholders: MoA, MoH, Civil Alliance, UN Agencies, academia

Government: coordination of activity

Civil Alliance for Improved Nutrition and Food Security (December, 2014), members more than 40 NGOs from all regions of the country: the promotion of nutrition legislation, advocacy, monitoring, access to information, involvement of business associations, Parliamentarians

Academia: research, data, participation in the drafting, laws, programs, preparation of IEC

UNICEF —first SUN Movement facilitator, improving mother and child health by introducing effective and evidence-based approaches to nutrition

WFP-SUN Movement co-facilitator (Jan, 2015)- support to optimize the national school feeding program, to improve the national system of social protection and to increase the sustainability of communities

FAO- SUN UN Network co-facilitator (Nov, 2015 alongside with WFP)- support for the development of the country through sustainable agriculture, ensuring food security and nutrition for the population, increase the country capacity for acceleration of the development and poverty reduction

Challenges and guidance based on your experiences



Please share:

- Two key challenges for the learning benefit of other SUN Countries
- 1. Bringing stakeholders together, strong and adequate cooperation for nutrition social mobilization, advocacy and communication. Involvement of all relevant government agencies (Ministry of Labor and Social Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, MP, others), mass –media are still remaining
- 2. Development of National Food Security and Nutrition Programme to ensure the availability, affordability, quality and food safety, existing financial gap of 44.7%
- A message of guidance which can assist other countries in their efforts to build and sustain political commitment for nutrition.
- Individual interest and commitment, strong coordination lead to better communication and advocacy
- Involvement of all relevant stakeholders, raising awareness, consultative approach in developing the common results framework
- The capacity building is necessary