

SUN Movement Reporting Template, 2016

The GAMBIA

2016 Reporting Template: Joint-Assessment by National Multi-Stakeholder Platform

April 2015 to April 2016

Process and Details of the 2016 Joint-Assessment exercise

To help the SUN Movement Secretariat better understand how your inputs for the Joint-Assessment 2016¹ were compiled from stakeholders, and to what extent the process was useful to in-country stakeholders, please provide us with the following details:

Participation

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

Group	Yes (provide number) / No (= 0)
Government	Yes
Civil Society	Yes
Science and Academia	Yes
Donors	No
United Nations	Yes
Business	No
Other (please specify)	

2. How many people in total participated in the process at some point? _____

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

Process

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

Step	Format			
Collection	Meeting	☒	Email	☐
Review, validation	Meeting	☒	Email	☐

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

Usefulness

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

Yes

Why?

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
This progress marker looks at the extent to which coordination mechanisms are established at government level and are regularly convened by high-level officials. It indicates if non-state constituencies such as the UN Agencies, donors, civil society organisations and businesses have organised themselves in networks with convening and coordinating functions.	- Formal multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordinating structure in place and functioning, such as a high level convening body from government (political endorsement) - Official nomination of SUN Government Focal Point as coordinator - Convene MSP members on a regular basis - Appoint Focal Points/conveners for Key Stakeholder Groups e.g. Donor convener, Civil Society Coordinators, UN Focal Point, Business Liaison Person, Academic representative - Institutional analysis conducted of capacity of high-level structure - Establish or refine terms of reference, work plans and other types of enabling arrangements [Supporting documents requested]	4	- Existence of a functional National Nutrition Council (NNC) chaired by the vice president - Existence of a functional National Nutrition Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC), chaired by the SUN focal person - Quarterly meetings of the NTAC, NNC, Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) technical working group, 2-monthly SUN Movement teleconferences etc.

			4. Donor convener yet to be identified 5. The REACH country assessment and the Nutrition Bottleneck analysis 6. Existence of the ToR for the NTAC and the IMAM taskforce. 7. The work of the NNC is guided by the Food Act 2005
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Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence			
This progress marker looks at the extent to which coordinating 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).	- Expand MSP to get key members on board - Additional relevant line ministries, departments and agencies on board e.g. nutrition-sensitive sectors - Actively engage executive level political leadership - Key stakeholder groups working to include new members e.g. Development partners; diverse civil society groups; private sector partnerships; media; parliamentarians; scientists and academics - Engage with actors or groups specialised on specific themes such as gender, equity, WASH etc - Establish decentralised structures and/or processes that support planning and action locally, and create a feedback loop between the central and local levels, including community, and vulnerable groups. [Provide examples, if available]	3	- Not fully achieved due to the inadequate participation of civil society, Academia, private sector and other relevant ministries/ Agencies. - Political leadership actively engaged through the National Nutrition Council (NNC). - The UN Nutrition Technical Working Group has been expanding its membership - At the government level relevant technical working groups are being established as the need arises - Inclusion of the Women's Bureau and Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Unit in the NTAC - Limited engagement of regional structures such as the Regional Technical Advisory Committees (TAC).
Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/ contribute to multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)			
This progress marker looks at the actual functioning of the MSP to facilitate regular interactions among relevant stakeholders. It indicates the capacity within the multi-stakeholder platforms to actively engage all stakeholders, set significant agendas, reach consensus to influence decision making process and take mutual	- Ensure MSP delivers effective results against agreed work-plans - Ensure regular contribution of all relevant MSP stakeholders in discussions on: policy/legal framework, CRF, plans, costing, financial tracking and reporting, annual reviews. - Regularly use platform for interaction on nutrition-related issues among sector-relevant stakeholders - Get platform to agree on agenda / prioritisation of issues - Use results to advocate / influence other decision-making bodies	3	- Although individual member institutions achieve their goals, but there is no common results framework for the MSP - Contribution of relevant stakeholders in the development of the policy, strategy and business plan as well as the financial tracking reporting - The Use of the NTAC as an interaction forum - The development of the policy and the strategy

ownership and accountability of the results.	▪ Key stakeholder groups linking with global support system and contributing to MSP/nutrition actions e.g. financial, advocacy, active involvement		5. The results are used for advocacy, resource mobilisation and the development of policies 6. The SUN focal person links with the SMS and other local and international institutions for support 7. The UN Nutrition Technical Working Group links with the REACH and the global UN nutrition network
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Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and critically reflect on own contributions and accomplishments			
This progress marker looks at the capacity of the multi-stakeholder platform as a whole to be accountable for collective results. It implies that constituencies within the MSP are capable to track and report on own contributions and achievements.	- Monitor and report on proceedings and results of MSP (including on relevant websites, other communication materials) on a regular basis [Supporting documents requested from the latest reporting cycle] - Key stakeholder groups tracking commitments and are able to report on an annual basis, at a minimum e.g. financial commitments, Nutrition for Growth commitments, etc.	2	- There is limitation on this point - NaNA reports on its financial commitments and Nutrition for Growth commitments - Other individual stakeholders report on their contributions to scaling up nutrition. - The financial tracking has started and still ongoing to cover all relevant institutions
Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform			
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.	- Integrate MSP mechanism on nutrition into national development planning mechanisms - Continuous involvement of the executive level of political leadership irrespective of turnover - Institutional commitments from key stakeholder groups	4	- MSP involved in the development of the National Development Plan and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) - Existence of the NNC and chaired by the Vice President - UN Country Team has a Nutrition Focal Agency - Nutrition integrated within sector policies and programmes e.g, Health, Education and Agriculture

Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process One
Government	- Provision of human resource for the coordination and creating an enabling environment for stakeholder engagement
UN	- Provision of financial and technical support as well as advocating for the functioning of the coordination mechanisms. Also strengthening internal UN coordination
Donor	- Provision of funding
Business	-
CSO	- Advocacy
Others	-

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016) 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)

Functioning of the National Multi-stakeholder Platforms (NTAC, NNC, IMAMTWG, UN Nutrition Network).

Started working on financial tracking of nutrition interventions.

Participated in regular SUN teleconference.

Integration of nutrition into the UNDAF and other UN agency specific country programme document.

Integration of nutrition into sectorial policies and programmes.

Process 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Process 2: Ensuring acoherent policy and legal framework

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

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

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
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	- 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 Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of the analysed	3	- Periodic reviews of policies - Assessment of policies and regulations to see how relevant they were in promoting Optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding practices in the country (World Breastfeeding Trends Initiatives) - Conducting a nutrition bottle neck analysis to inform the nutrition policy review and programme and strategy development. - The development of a new Education

the availability of stock-taking documents and continuous context analysis that can inform and guide policy making.	policies and legislations		Policy and a School Feeding Policy
Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, update and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks			
This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders are able to contribute, influence and advocate for the development of an updated or new policy and legal framework for improved nutrition and its dissemination (i.e. advocacy and communication strategies in place to support the dissemination of relevant policies). It focuses on how countries ascertain policy and legal coherence across different ministries and try to broaden political support by encouraging parliamentary engagement. It also focuses on the efforts of in-country stakeholders to influence decision makers for legislations and evidence-based policies that empower	▪ Existence of a national advocacy and communication strategy ▪ Advocacy for reviewing or revising policies and legal framework with assistance from other MSP members to ascertain quality ▪ Develop common narrative and joint statements to effectively influence policy making ▪ Parliamentary attention and support (e.g. groups that deal specifically with nutrition; votes in support of MSP suggested changes) ▪ Influence of nutrition champions in advancing pro-nutrition policies ▪ Key stakeholder groups promote integration of nutrition in national policies and other related development actions ▪ Publications, policy briefs, press engagement examples, workshops ▪ Dissemination and communication of policy / legal framework by key stakeholders among relevant audiences Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries	4	. PROFILES, social and behavioural change communication, nutrition communication strategy and health promotion and education developed. . Revision of the nutrition policy in progress that will lead to the development of the nutrition strategic plan. This was preceded by the nutrition bottleneck analysis. . Platform members participated in the development of the school feeding and ECD policies . The existence of National Assembly Select Committees on Health, Agriculture, Women Youth and Children . The Vice President acts as Champion for Nutrition and promotes pro-nutrition policies as chair of the National Nutrition Council . The MSP participates in the development of the National Development Plan and UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) . Engagement of the press and media through interviews and workshops . The Nutrition policy 2010-2020 has been disseminated to partners and stakeholders . The Regional Technical Advisory Committees

the most vulnerable and disadvantaged (children and women) through equity-based approaches.	are required to provide evidence of advocacy impact on policy and legal frameworks and supporting strategies		have been trained on legislation e.g Food Fortification and Salt Iodisation Regulation . The Law Enforcement Agents sensitised on existing regulations
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Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholders efforts			
This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders - government (i.e. line ministries) and non-state partners - coordinate their inputs to ensure the development of a coherent policy and legislation framework.	- Coordinate nutrition policies and regulation between relevant line-ministries E.g. - Existence of national ministerial guidelines / advice / support for mainstreaming nutrition in sector policies. - Key Stakeholder Groups coordinate and harmonise inputs to national nutrition related policies and legislation (specific and sensitive) - Develop/update policies / legal framework with assistance from other MSP members to ascertain quality. - Existence of updated policies and strategies relevant (specific and sensitive) - Existence of comprehensive legislation relevant to nutrition with focus on International Codes for BMS, food fortification and maternal leave and policies that empower women - Ascertain nutrition policy coherence with other, development-related policies such as trade, agriculture, other Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of the policies and legislations developed through coordinated efforts	4	- The composition of NNC itself reflects the involvement of various relevant ministries - The Nutrition Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC) and Technical Working Groups coordinate and harmonise inputs for the review of nutrition policies and legislations - MSP members supported the development and review of the National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan - National Health Policy (2012-2020), National Nutrition Policy (2010-2020), Agriculture and Natural Resource Policy (2009-2015), School Feeding Policy, ECD Policy (), Social Protection Policy (), Education Policy (2015-2025), Health Education and Promotion Policy (), Food Safety and Quality Policy (), Fisheries Policy, Women's Empowerment Policy (), Population Policy (), National Youths Policy (), Water Sanitation Policy (), - The Breastfeeding Promotion Regulation, Food Fortification and Salt Iodisation Regulation and Women's Act 2010
Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise / enforce the legal frameworks			
This progress marker looks at the availability of mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislations such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk	- Availability of national and sub-national guidelines to operationalise legislation - Existence of national / sub-national mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislation [Please share any relevant reports/documents] Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries	4	- The Breastfeeding Promotion Regulation, Food Fortification and Salt Iodisation Regulation to operationalised the Food Act - Strategies for the Control of Micronutrient Deficiencies as well as Costed Business

Substitutes, Maternity Leave Laws, Food Fortification Legislation, Right to Food, among others.	are required to provide evidence of law enforcement		Plan for Nutrition Existence of trained Law Enforcement Agencies at the Regional Level to enforce the regulations such as the Police, Customs and exercise, Public Health
Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislation impact			
This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing policies and legislations have been reviewed and evaluated to document best practices and the extent to which available lessons are shared by different constituencies within the multi-stakeholder platforms.	- Existence and use of policy studies, research monitoring reports, impact evaluations, public disseminations etc. - Individual stakeholder groups contribution to mutual learning Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of lessons learned from reviews and evaluations, such as case studies and reports	4	- A national nutrition survey was conducted using the SMART methodology, Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), the WHO Stepwise Survey for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) - The results of these studies have been used to inform policies and programmes

Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each Stakeholder to Process Two
Government	-
UN	-
Donor	-
Business	-
CSO	-
Others	-

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016) 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)

Process 3: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

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

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

The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to nutrition improvement demonstrates the extent to which multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together and the extent to which the policies and legislations are operationalised to ensure that all people, in particular women and children, benefit from an improved nutrition status. This process delves into the operational side of policy and legal frameworks and how they translate into actions². The term 'Common Results Framework' is used to describe a set of expected results agreed across different sectors of Governments and among key stakeholders through a negotiated process. The existence of agreed common results would enable stakeholders to make their actions more nutrition driven through increased coordination or integration. In practice, a CRF may result in a **set of documents that are recognised as a reference point** for all sectors and stakeholders that work together for scaling up nutrition impact.

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

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholder groups take stock of what exists and align their own plans and programming for nutrition to reflect the national policies and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of 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	- Multi-sectoral nutrition situation analyses/overviews - Analysis of sectoral government programmes and implementation mechanisms - Stakeholder and nutrition action mapping - Multi-stakeholder consultations to align their actions - Map existing gaps and agree on core nutrition actions aligned with the policy and legal frameworks	3	- The bottleneck analysis conducted - The REACH mission supported the development of Nutrition Governance Country Implementation Plan - The Mapping exercise is in progress - The NTAC meetings conducted - Prior to the policy development in 2010, consultations were held and the same process is currently being followed to review the policy and develop new strategies

² 'Actions' refers to interventions, programmes, services, campaigns and enacted legislation or specific policy. The 2013 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition provides a set of evidence-based high-impact specific nutrition actions including the uptake of practices such as 'exclusive breastfeeding for six months'

review of programmes and implementation capacities	Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide documentation supporting the alignment		
Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition			
This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders are able to agree on a Common Results Framework to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF is recognised as the guidance for medium-long term implementation of actions with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, the CRF should have identified the coordination mechanism (and related capacity) and defined the roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder for implementation. It should encompass an implementation matrix, an M&E Framework and costed interventions, including costs estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E.	▪ Defining the medium/long term implementation objectives ▪ Defining the implementation process with clear roles for individual stakeholder groups³ ▪ Agree on CRF for scaling up nutrition. Elements of a CRF would include: Title of the CRF; implementation plans with defined roles of stakeholders in key sectors (e.g. health, agriculture, social protection, education, WASH, gender); cost estimates of included interventions; cost estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E; capacity strengthening needs and priorities ▪ Assessment of coordination capacity to support CRF Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of a robust plan that has been technically and politically endorsed	1	• There is no Common Results Framework (CRF) but the MSP is proposing to develop one after the revision of the nutrition policy and development of a nutrition strategic plan

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

Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework			
This progress marker looks specifically at the national and local capability to sequence and implement the priority actions. This requires, on the one hand, a clear understanding of gaps in terms of delivery capacity and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global stakeholders to mobilise their technical expertise to timely respond to the identified needs in a coordinated way.	- Assessments conducted of capacity for implementation, including workforce and other resources - Sequencing of priorities to mobilise and develop capacity of implementing entities in line with assessments and agreed arrangements - Existence of annual detailed work plans with measurable targets to guide implementation at national and sub-national level - Institutional reform implemented as needed to increase capacity of coordination mechanism 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	0	No CRF available at the moment
Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per Common Results Framework			
This progress marker looks specifically at how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for improved nutrition. It looks specifically at the availability of joint progress reports that can meaningfully inform the adjustment of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service	- Information System (e.g. multi-sectoral platforms and portals) in place to regularly collect, analyse and communicate the agreed indicators focusing on measuring implementation coverage and performance - Existence of regular progress reports - Conducting of joint annual/regular reviews and monitoring visits	0	No CRF available at the moment

delivery among in-country stakeholders.	- Adjustments of annual plans, including budgets based on analysis of performance - Existence of participatory monitoring by civil society Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of regular/annual joint review of implementation coverage and performance of prioritised actions		
Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact			
This progress marker looks specifically at how results and success is being evaluated to inform implementation decision making and create evidence for public good.	- Reports and disseminations from population-based surveys, implementation studies, impact evaluation and operational research - Capture and share lessons learned, best practices, case studies, stories of change and implementation progress - Social auditing of results and analysis of impact by civil society - Advocate for increased effective coverage of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of evaluation of implementation at scale that demonstrates nutrition impact and are made available publicly	4	- A national nutrition survey was conducted using the SMART methodology, Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), the WHO Stepwise Survey for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD), World Breastfeeding Trends Initiative (WBTi) assessment - The results of these studies have been used to inform policies and programmes - Implementation progress discussed during meeting - Advocacy for the implementation of nutrition programmes ongoing

Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Three
Government	-
UN	-
Donor	-

Business	-
CSO	-
Others	-

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016) 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)

Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess financial feasibility

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
This progress marker looks at the extent to which governments and all other in-country stakeholders are able to provide inputs for costing of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways including conducting a review of current spending or an estimation of unit costs).	- Existence of costed estimations of nutrition related actions[please provide the relevant documentation] - Existence of costed plans for CRF implementation - Stakeholder groups have an overview of their own allocations to nutrition related programmes/actions [please provide the relevant documentation] Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide documents outlining the costing method, and the costed programmes or plans	3	National Budget Estimates, UNICEF/Gambia Government Rolling Work Plan, National Health Strategic Plan

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

This progress marker looks at the extent to which governments and all other in-country stakeholders are able to track their allocations and expenditures (if available) for	- Reporting of nutrition sensitive and specific interventions, disaggregated by sector, and financial sources (domestic and external resources) including - Planned spending	2	National budget (Fiscal estimates) are normally printed and distributed among stakeholders. There each sector can know how much resources are available for nutrition interventions. Each sector can track the amount of resources
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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.	○ Current allocations ○ Recent expenditures (within 1-2 years of the identified allocation period) ▪ Existence of reporting mechanisms including regular financial reports, independent audit reports, cost effectiveness studies, multi-sectoral consolidation of the sectoral nutrition spending (including off-budget), and others. ○ Existence of transparent and publicly available financial related information ▪ Social audits, sharing financial information among MSP members, making financial information public. Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of publicly available information on current allocations and recent actual spending		expended over a period, however this is not normally done. The IFMIS can provide budget execution rate over each period, but there is no specific platform where this information is collated to track investment into Nutrition interventions.
Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls			
This progress marker looks specifically at the capability by governments and other in-country stakeholders to identify financial gaps and mobilise additional funds through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, setting-up of specific mechanisms.	▪ 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	2	Other than the Costed National Nutrition Strategy which expired in 2015, there is no national document that is developed to identify resource Gap for Nutrition. Government have been steadily increasing allocation for Nutrition over the period but those allocations are mainly for Personal Emoluments. The World Bank is putting lots of support into Nutrition but nationally the country cannot clearly identify the extent of resource coverage in terms of programmes nor can we identify the

	additional domestic and external resources. Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of a mechanism for addressing financial gaps		gaps due.
Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements			
This progress marker looks at how governments and other in-country stakeholders are able to turn pledges into disbursements. It includes the ability of Donors to look at how their disbursements are timely and in line with the fiscal year in which they were scheduled.	▪ Turn pledges into proportional disbursements and pursue the realisation of external commitments ▪ Disbursements of pledges from domestic and external resources are realised through: Governmental budgetary allocations to nutrition related implementing entities ▪ Specific programmes performed by government and/or other in-country stakeholder Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of disbursements against pledges (domestic or external)	3	Most donors who pledged to support nutrition interventions are disbursing funds regularly and the Government even though it's commitment is minimal is honouring commitment to certain extent.
Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact			
This progress marker looks specifically at how governments and in-country stakeholders collectively engage in long-term predictable funding to ensure results and impact. It looks at important changes such as the continuum between short-term humanitarian and long-term development funding, the establishment of flexible but predictable funding mechanisms and	▪ 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 Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide	1	The Costed National Nutrition Strategy has been used by donor and partners to certain extend in determining support to nutrition interventions but Government is not using this document for national resources allocation for nutrition.

the sustainable addressing of funding gaps.	evidence of multi-year funding mechanisms		
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Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Four
Government	-
UN	-
Donor	-
Business	-
CSO	-
Others	-

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

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Annex 1: Details of Participants

No.	Title	Name	Organisation	Email	Phone +220	Should contact be included in SUN mailing list?
1.	Mr.	ModouCheyassin Phall	National nutrition Agency (NaNA)	modoucheyassinphall@yahoo.com	9975511	Yes
2.	Dr.	DutoSainyFofana	Department of Livestock Services	Dsfofana1@gmail.co	9928799	Yes
3.	Mr	Malang N Fofana	National nutrition Agency (NaNA)	Kekendoo@yahoo.com	9975566	Yes
4.	Mr	Stanley V Mwase	UNICEF	svmwase@unicef.org	3360077	Yes
5.	Dr.	Momodou Darboe	MRC	mdarboe@mrc.gm	9904248	Yes
6.	Mr.	Omar Bun Njie	Ministry Of Health & Social Welfare	njiebunomar@hotmail.com	9923816	Yes
7.	Mr.	BakaryJallow	National nutrition Agency (NaNA)	Bakaryjallow24@yahoo.co.uk	9975544	Yes
8.	Mr	AlieuKujabi	National nutrition Agency (NaNA)	Kujabialieu@hotmail.com	9829477	Yes
9.	Mr	ModouNjai	Ministry Of Health & Social Welfare	Modounjai2002@yahoo.com	9892253	Yes
10.	Mrs	Fatou Drammeh	National nutrition Agency (NaNA)	Fatousey73@yahoo.com	3011315	Yes
11.	Ms	Fatou JankehJawara	National nutrition Agency (NaNA)	Fatoujankeh87@hotmail.com	394085	Yes
12.	Mr	DodouSowe	National nutrition Agency (NaNA)	Dodou68@yahoo.com	3948904	Yes
13.	Mr	Abdou Aziz Ceesay	National nutrition Agency (NaNA)	abdouazizceesay@yahoo.co	3905580	Yes

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14.	Mr	Musa B.Dahaba	National nutrition Agency (NaNA	Mdahaba67@gmail.com	3011314	Yes
15.	Mr	LaminNjie	National nutrition Agency (NaNA	laminfranknjie@yahoo.co.uk	3931374	Yes
16.	Mr	SulaymanGagigo	School Nutrition	schoolnutrition@yahoo.com		Yes

Annex 2: Focus Questions:

1.	How many time has your MSP and/or its associated organs met since the last Joint-Assessment? Please provide details of the meeting, where applicable, i.e., Technical committee meetings, inter-ministerial meetings, working groups meetings, etc.	
2.	Is your MSP replicated at the decentralised levels ? Or is there a coordination mechanism for nutrition at the sub-national level? (Yes/No) If Yes, please provide details of the coordination mechanism, composition and roles, etc.	
3.	Have you organised any high level event since the last Joint-Assessment? (Yes/No) If Yes, please provide details of the event organised, i.e., Forum on Nutrition, Workshop for high-level officials, etc.	
4.	Are you planning to organise any high level event in the coming months (April 2016 – April 2017)? (Yes/No) If Yes, please provide details of the event to be organised	
5.	Do you have identified Nutrition Champions in your Country? (Yes/No) If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the Champions.	
6.	Are Parliamentarians in your country engaged to work for the scale up of nutrition in your country? (Yes/No) If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the Parliamentarians for nutrition.	
7.	Are journalists and members of the media involved in keeping nutrition on the agenda in your country? (Yes/No) If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the media and journalists for nutrition.	
8.	Is there any reported Conflict of Interest within or outside your MSP? (Yes/No) If Yes, how was the Conflict of Interest handled?	
9.	Do you have a Social mobilisation, Advocacy and Communication policy/plan/strategy ? (Yes/No) If Yes, kindly attach a copy or copies of the documents	
10.	Do you use the SUN Website , if not, what are your suggestions for improvement?	
11.	To support learning needs , what are the preferred ways to: – access information, experiences and guidance for in-country stakeholders?	

	– foster country-to-country exchange?	
12.	Would it be relevant for your country to reflect and exchange with SUN countries dealing with humanitarian and protracted crises, states of fragility ?	
13.	What criteria for grouping with other SUN countries with similar challenges and opportunities would be most useful for your country? i.e. federal, emerging economies, maturity in the SUN Movement, with double burden, etc. (for potential tailored exchanges from 2017 onwards)	

Annex 3: Common Priorities For 2016-2017:

The table below provides a basic overview of services available to support SUN Countries in achieving their national nutrition priorities in 2016-17. Please review the list below and record your key priorities for the coming year, providing specific details, so the SUN Movement Secretariat can better appreciate how to maximise delivery of relevant support.

The Policy and Budget Cycle Management – from planning to accounting for results	Social Mobilisation, Advocacy and Communication	Coordination of action across sectors, among stakeholders, and between levels of government through improved functional capacities	Strengthening equity drivers of nutrition
✓ Review relevant policy and legislation documents ✓ Situation/Contextual analysis ✓ Mapping of the available workforce for nutrition ✓ Strategic planning to define the actions to be included in the Common Results Framework (CRF) ✓ Development of a Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) framework ✓ Support better management of data (e.g. National Information Platforms for Nutrition - NIPN) ✓ Estimation of costs to implement actions (national and/or sub-national level) ✓ Financial tracking (national and/or sub-national level) ✓ Support with the development guidelines to organise and manage Common Results Framework (CRF) at sub-national levels ✓ Financing of selected programmes (due diligence) ✓ Support with the design and	✓ Engaging nutrition champions to position nutrition as a priority at all levels ✓ Engaging parliamentarians for legislative advocacy, budget oversight and public outreach ✓ Engaging the media for influencing decision makers, accountability and awareness ✓ Utilising high level events, partnerships and communication channels for leveraging commitments, generating investment and enhancing data ✓ Building national investment cases, supported by data and evidence, to drive nutrition advocacy ✓ Developing, updating or implementing multi-sectoral advocacy and communication strategies ✓ Developing evidence based communications products to support the scale up of	✓ Support with assessments of capacity and capacity needs ✓ Strengthening of skills of key actors, such as Multistakeholder Platform member. Skills could include communication and negotiation, team building and leadership, planning and coordination. ✓ Support with strengthening capacity of individuals or organization to better engage with: themes (like WASH), sectors (like Education or Business), or groups (like scientists and academics) ✓ Analysis/ guidance for institutional frameworks at national and subnational levels, including MSP, Coordination Mechanisms, stakeholder groups, or others ✓ Prevention and management of Conflicts of Interest (COI) ✓ Analysis of the broader enabling environment for scaling up nutrition, such as political commitment, or stakeholder group	✓ Develop or review mechanisms that address equity dimensions in nutrition plans, policies and strategies. ✓ Ensuring participation of representatives from marginalised and vulnerable communities in decision-making processes ✓ Adapting, adopting or improving policies that aim to empower among women and girls

implementation of contextual research to inform implementation decision-making ✓ Support with the design and implementation of research to generate evidence	implementation.	analysis	
Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:	Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:	Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:	Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:

Annex 4 – ScalingUp Nutrition: Defining a Common Results Framework

The SUN Movement Secretariat has prepared this note to help you take stock of progress with the development of a Common Results Framework

1. Within the SUN Movement the term ‘common results framework’ is used to describe a set of expected results that have been agreed across different sectors of Government and among other stakeholders.
2. The existence of a negotiated and agreed Common Results Framework helps different parts of Government and other Stakeholders (including development partners) to work effectively together.
3. The ideal is that the Common Results Framework is negotiated and agreed under the authority of the highest level of Government, that all relevant sectors are involved and that other stakeholders fully support the results and their implementation.
4. The Common Results Framework enables different stakeholders to work in synergy, with common purpose. It combines (a) a single set of expected results, (b) an plan for implementing actions to realize these results, (c) costs of implementing the plan (or matrix), (d) the contributions (in terms of programmes and budget) to be made by different stakeholders (including those from outside the country), (e) the degree to which these contributions are aligned – when designed and when implemented, (f) a framework for monitoring and evaluation that enables all to assess the achievement of results.
5. When written down, the Common Results Framework will include a table of expected results: it will also consist of a costed implementation plan, perhaps with a roadmap (*feuille de route*) describing the steps needed for implementation. There may also be compacts, or memoranda of understanding, which set out mutual obligations between different stakeholders. In practice the implementation plan is often an amalgam of several plans from different sectors or stakeholders – hence our use of the term “matrix of plans” to describe the situation where there are several implementation plans within the Common Results Framework. The group of documents that make up a country’s Common Results Framework will be the common point of reference for all sectors and stakeholders as they work together for scaling up nutrition.
6. The development of the Common Results Framework is informed by the content of national development policies, strategies of different sectors (eg. health, agriculture, and education), legislation, research findings and the positions taken both by local government and civil society. For it to be used as a point of reference, the Common Results Framework will require the technical endorsement of the part of Government responsible for the implementation of actions for nutrition. The Common Results Framework will be of greatest value when it has received high-level political endorsement – from the National Government and/or Head of State. For effective implementation, endorsements may also be needed from authorities in local government.
7. It is often the case that some sectoral authorities or stakeholders engage in the process of reaching agreement on a Common Results Framework less intensively than others. Full agreement across sectors and stakeholders requires both time and diplomacy. To find ways for moving forward with similar engagement of all sectors and stakeholders, SUN Countries are sharing their experiences with developing the Frameworks.
8. SUN countries usually find it helpful to have their Common Results Frameworks reviewed by others, so that they can be made stronger – or reinforced. If the review uses standard methods, the process of review can also make it easier to secure investment. If requested, the SUN Movement Secretariat can help SUN countries access people to help with this reinforcement.

