

# **Independent Comprehensive Evaluation of the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement**

**Discussion paper: future options for the SUN  
movement**

**Mokoro Limited**

*in partnership with*

**Valid International**



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**Independent Comprehensive Evaluation of the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement – Discussion Paper: future options for the SUN movement**

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## 1. Context and Role of this Discussion Paper

### Evaluation objectives and timetable

1. The Lead Group (LG) of the Scaling Up Nutrition movement (SUN) has commissioned an Independent Comprehensive Evaluation (ICE). The Terms of Reference (TOR) stipulate that the ICE:

"is to consider all aspects of SUN – its institutional structure, objectives, working model(s), decision processes, role within the wider architecture of international development, relevance, value-added, efficiency and effectiveness. It will address how effective SUN has been in carrying out its objectives -- concerned with accelerating the reduction of undernutrition -- and to pose options for evolution of the SUN movement to build on strengths and address weaknesses. It will provide an independent assessment of what SUN has accomplished and is accomplishing, the efficiency and effectiveness of its different components (its governance, networks and secretariat), its current functioning and to the extent feasible, its contribution at country, regional and global levels. It will examine the extent to which SUN is helping national governments, and other stakeholders, to contribute to transformations in the way nutrition is being addressed. And it will assess the role of SUN in increasing attention to women's empowerment and gender equality and in catalyzing nutrition-sensitive approaches in agriculture, health care, water and sanitation and other sectors." (TOR ¶7)

2. The evaluation's final report by the end of 2014 will feed into a "Visioning" exercise commencing in January 2015. The ICE team has already produced an **Inception Report** (Mokoro 2014a<sup>1</sup>) which provides a detailed methodology and workplan. The evaluation questions to be addressed are summarised in Annex A of this paper.

3. Ahead of the September 2014 meeting of the Lead Group, the ICE team also submitted an **Interim Progress Report** (Mokoro 2014b<sup>2</sup>). This was mainly to provide an interim assessment of the SUN movement secretariat (SMS), but also included a brief discussion of emerging issues for the evaluation.

4. There is agreement across all stakeholder groups that the crucial test of the SUN movement's added value will be the difference that it makes at country level. Eight **country case studies** are being undertaken, across a range of SUN countries (Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mozambique, Senegal and Tanzania). Box 1 below explains why these countries were chosen and the Inception Report describes how the case studies are being conducted.<sup>3</sup> Country visits took place between 8<sup>th</sup> September and 31<sup>st</sup> October 2014, and the ICE team is still

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<sup>1</sup> Available at: [www.scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/2014.08.08-SUN-ICE-Inception-Report.pdf](http://www.scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/2014.08.08-SUN-ICE-Inception-Report.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Available at: [www.scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/141003-SUN-ICE-Interim-Progress-Report.pdf](http://www.scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/141003-SUN-ICE-Interim-Progress-Report.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> The aim is to provide systematic evidence that can feed in to the overall evaluation; the ICE will not publish separate case studies for each country.

analysing and consolidating the evidence gathered. First impressions have influenced the present paper, but it does not attempt to present country-level findings. The ICE team is also undertaking extensive interviews, documentary research and data analysis. The inaugural Global Nutrition Report (GNR) to be published in mid-November will provide additional relevant data.

### **Box 1 Country Case Study Selection criteria**

The overarching rationale for the country case study selection was to ensure that the focus of the evaluation is on SUN's added value beyond what countries are able to achieve independently (TOR ¶19). As such, only countries which joined SUN not later than 2012 were considered, as they were likely to provide more valuable lessons than recent joiners (the e-survey will test case study findings in countries which joined the movement more recently). Deliberate efforts were made to include countries with largest vulnerable populations (hence Indonesia, Bangladesh and Ethiopia), balanced with some smaller countries. At the same time, the selection ensured a balance of countries of different income status and geographic regions, and included both fragile and stable state contexts. To enable an assessment of the interaction of SUN with the REACH initiative, some REACH countries were included in the sample; and similarly some countries with active business networks. Some countries which were MPTF recipients were also included. A spread across the range of scaling up preparedness levels enabled the evaluation to understand how SUN adds value in countries at different ends of the preparedness scale, and an effort to focus on countries where the team had existing expertise, was a pragmatic response to the limited time in-country available.

5. In early November, the team will conduct an **electronic survey** to test the wider relevance and comprehensiveness of preliminary findings as they have emerged to date, and to get stakeholder views on the movement's future. Through the survey, it is hoped that the evaluation will be able to capture the opinions of a larger group of stakeholders than it is possible to reach through individual interviews. However, all previous interviewees are also being requested to complete the survey in order to build on their views shared in a systematic manner. The survey will be sent to stakeholders at country level (government focal points, donors, UN agencies, private sector entities and NGOs) and at global level (including members of the global networks, Lead Group members, SMS staff and other relevant parties). Efforts are also being made to reach stakeholders in non-SUN countries.

6. Members of the ICE team will attend the SUN **Global Gathering** (Rome: 16–18 November). As well as learning by participating and observing the gathering, the ICE team will facilitate some sessions designed to encourage feedback on SUN's performance to date and discussion of its possible future role. The present paper is therefore, among other things, one of the preparatory documents for the Global Gathering.

7. After the Global Gathering, the key remaining steps for ICE will be:

- Submission of a **draft evaluation report** to the LG's Visioning Sub-Group (VSG): 15 December. There will be an opportunity for stakeholders to

comment on the draft, but the compressed timetable means that responses will need to be very rapid. However, as noted below, there will be further opportunity to discuss and debate the issues raised by the evaluation in the course of the visioning exercise which follows it.

- Submission of **Final Evaluation Report**: 31 December (taking account of comments received on the draft).

8. The final evaluation report will include options and recommendations for SUN's future, which will feed into the **visioning exercise** that commences in January 2015. Annex B explains the visioning exercise and how it will link to the collection of responses to the ICE conclusions and recommendations.

### **Role of this Discussion Paper**

9. A crucial part of the evaluation is to seek a wide range of stakeholder views, not only about how well (or poorly) SUN has performed up to now, but also about what (if any) SUN's future roles and priorities should be. The next section of this paper provides a brief overview of SUN's current structure, strategy and aims. Section 3 then draws on the ICE team's work so far to describe the key choices that the SUN movement will need to consider as it decides its future.

## **2. SUN's current strategy and objectives**

10. The SUN movement's evolution as described in the Inception Report is reproduced as Annex C. SUN was not pre-planned to emerge as it has; it has always been fluid and, partly for that reason, remains complex to analyse. Annex D charts significant global initiatives on nutrition and food security that preceded and followed the emergence of the SUN movement.

11. SUN's initial framing documents were the 2010 *Framework for Action* (SUN 2010) and the first edition of *A Road Map for Scaling Up Nutrition* (SUN Road Map Task Team 2010). In 2012, following the Stewardship Report (Isenman et al 2011, SMS 2011), a more formal governance structure was adopted, with the SUN movement secretariat (SMS) reporting to a Lead Group (LG) appointed by the UN Secretary General.

12. Under the Lead Group's auspices a *Scaling Up Nutrition Movement Strategy (2012–2015)* (SMS 2012b) was adopted, linked to a *Revised Road Map* (SMS 2012a). These two documents are the most authoritative statement of the SUN movement's current vision and goals, its strategic approaches and objectives, the way it is organised (including the roles of its constituent networks,<sup>4</sup> the principles of

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<sup>4</sup> Listed in the Strategic Plan as:

- The SUN Country Government Focal Points Network
- The SUN Donor Network
- The SUN Civil Society Organisations' Network

engagement that guide their work, the functions of the Secretariat and the systems of accountability across the movement). They also set out the expected achievements of the SUN movement from 2012–2015 and the ways in which it intends to add value.

13. SUN's strategic objectives are described in the Revised Road Map as follows:

**"The Movement's strategic objectives to the end of 2015** focus on increasing support and demonstrating effectiveness through:

1) **The creation of an enabling political environment**, with strong in-country leadership, and a shared space (multi-stakeholder platforms) where stakeholders align their activities and take joint responsibility for scaling up nutrition;

2) **The establishment of best practice** for scaling up proven interventions, including the adoption of effective laws and policies;

3) **The alignment of actions** around high quality and well-costed country plans, with an agreed results frameworks and mutual accountability;

4) **An increase in resources**, directed towards coherent, aligned approaches." (SMS 2012a, p8, ¶17)

14. The Revised Road Map also summarises SUN's intended value added as follows:

Strategic Objective	Added Value of the Movement
Enabling Environment	1: Aligning stakeholders for rapid scaling up of selective evidence-based policies and interventions to enhance nutrition activities and joint action.
	2: Facilitating and convening of stakeholders, to broker interactions within and across SUN countries and Networks.
Shared Practices	3: Identifying and sharing of evidence-based good practice to enable the prioritisation of actions and resources.
	4: Promoting women's empowerment and emphasising gender approaches to under-nutrition that enable a transformative effect on sustainable and resilient nutrition security.
Aligned Actions	5: Accepting and implementing mutual accountability on behalf of the intended beneficiaries, using the SUN accountability framework.
	6: Tracking and evaluating performance to provide a robust understanding of what is driving impact and proving to be effective versus what is not.
Increased Resources	7: Advocating to increase political commitment and Mobilising technical and financial resources that enable societies to scale up action to improve nutrition.

Source: SMS 2012a, p9.

15. At Annex E we reproduce from the Revised Road Map its elaboration of the different ways in which the SUN movement seeks to add value. A key task for the ICE is to assess the extent to which SUN has succeeded in adding value in each of these ways.

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- The SUN Business Network and
  - The SUN UN System Network.



### **3. Critical issues and choices SUN faces**

#### **Approach**

16. As the ICE team noted in the Interim Progress Report:

"We have found hardly anyone who considers the SUN such a failure that it should be terminated as early as 2015. Even those who worry that it may not be achieving enough traction at country level do not consider that it has had long enough to prove itself. Almost everyone therefore considers that SUN should continue, in some form, for several years beyond 2015.<sup>5</sup>" (Mokoro 2014b, ¶3.9a)

17. Assuming therefore that SUN will continue for a further phase, this section identifies some of the critical choices that will need to be made in shaping its future. Choices will need to be made at the level of the movement as whole, at the level of its constituent networks, and concerning the movement's governance.

18. SUN is one among a number of initiatives in the field of nutrition and food security (at Annex D we chart the major initiatives since the 1992 International Conference on Nutrition, and our full evaluation report will include a broader overview of SUN's role vis-à-vis the nutrition-related mandates and activities of the other major international bodies in the sector<sup>6</sup>). Choices will need to take account of related developments that affect the question of where SUN's comparative advantages may lie: what can SUN do that can't be (or isn't being) done better by another agency, or under another initiative? What is the right division of labour, where are the complementarities?

19. The ICE will provide evidence on which functions SUN has performed relatively well, and some evidence on which functions may be demanded in the future. The ICE team is still gathering evidence and not yet in a position to make specific recommendations, but in the following paragraphs we try to identify the key dimensions of those choices. In doing so, we hope to stimulate discussion about what SUN has done well, or failed to do well, up to now, as well as the things that it ought (or ought not) to attempt in the future.

20. The issues raised below are not in a particular order of priority – indeed, many of them are interconnected. Where possible they are illustrated with material emerging from the evaluation.

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<sup>5</sup> Estimates from interviewees of how long might be long enough to make such a judgement have ranged from 5 to 25 years.

<sup>6</sup> These include the main UN agencies concerned (WHO, WFP, FAO, UNICEF) and international forums and coordinating agencies including the World Health Assembly (WHA), the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN), the Inter-Agency Steering Committee (IAS C) Global Nutrition Cluster (GNC) etc.

## Key choices and issues for consideration

### Objectives and Areas of Focus

*Which nutrition issues?*

21. SUN has focused strongly on undernutrition, drawing on compelling evidence about the causes and effects of stunting and the importance of the 1000 days from pregnancy to a child's second birthday. But there is increasing scientific evidence that issues of over- and under-nutrition are intertwined over the life-course and therefore logically inseparable<sup>7</sup> (see Box 2 below). How should SUN address this?

#### Box 2 The Double Burden of Malnutrition<sup>8</sup>

**The Double Burden of Malnutrition (DBM) is the coexistence of both undernutrition and overnutrition in the same population across the life course.** “Across the life course” refers to the phenomenon that undernutrition early in life contributes to an increased propensity for overnutrition in adulthood. (page iii)

**The double burden of malnutrition (DBM) is undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies, coexisting with overnutrition: overweight and obesity.** Malnutrition refers to nutritional excesses of macronutrients and micronutrients as well as deficiencies (WHO 1995). Undernutrition is the result of insufficient intake, poor absorption, and/or poor biological use of the nutrients. This can result in impaired body functions, impaired growth, and underweight. Overnutrition is the result of excess or imbalanced nutrient intakes, which can result in impaired body functions, as well as overweight and/or obesity. The individual suffers negative consequences from either form of malnutrition, but so does the nation's economy due to lost GDP and higher health care costs. (p3)

Source: Shrimpton and Rokx 2012 (emphasis added)

22. Few would dispute that comprehensive nutrition plans and policies should be encouraged to address overnutrition.<sup>9</sup> A review of the coexistence of stunting, wasting and overweight in the forthcoming Global Nutrition Report (GNR) is expected to show that countries with more than one malnutrition burden are in the

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<sup>7</sup> There are also debates about the right balance between attention to stunting and wasting (which was a principal topic at the Technical Meeting on Nutrition hosted by the Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN) in Oxford, UK from 7–9 October 2014), and the particular importance of maternal nutrition, from girls' adolescence onwards (Mason et al 2014). However, acknowledging these issues poses no difficulties for the SUN movement, whereas full attention to the double burden implies a change of scope.

<sup>8</sup> The term *malnutrition* correctly embraces both overnutrition and undernutrition as well as micro-nutrient deficiencies, although the standard terms *severe acute malnutrition* (SAM) and *moderate acute malnutrition* (MAM) connote undernutrition.

<sup>9</sup> cf. Sixty-fourth World Health Assembly, Geneva, Switzerland, May 2012 (see Annex D), which urged Member States, to put into practice, as appropriate, comprehensive implementation plans on maternal, infant and young child nutrition, including developing or strengthening nutrition policies so that they comprehensively address the double burden of malnutrition and include nutrition actions in overall country health and development policy.

majority. In the country case studies and a review of a similar number of other countries' planning and policy documents, we found varying, but increasing, levels of awareness and attention to the significance of the double burden and its implications for non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Only occasionally was this accompanied by proposals for specific interventions, but the double burden seems certain to gain more attention in future.<sup>10</sup>

23. SUN needs to consider some wider implications:

- Overnutrition is a lot harder to "sell" than undernutrition. (To paraphrase one interviewee, being undernourished is regarded as a misfortune, but being overweight is taken as a sign of gluttony and sloth.) SUN has benefited from having a very clear message about undernutrition and the need to address stunting: how can it incorporate proper attention to overnutrition without compromising effective advocacy?
- Overnutrition affects countries of all income levels, and high income countries are experiencing an epidemic of obesity and associated non-communicable diseases (NCDs).<sup>11</sup> Should SUN therefore be more explicit that its focus is only on low and middle income countries?
- Many students of obesity implicate food systems and large-scale processed food industries in particular as contributing factors to a global obesity epidemic and argue that such food industry interests are not well aligned with the pursuit of better nutrition.<sup>12</sup> This is likely to reinforce concerns about the potential conflicts of interest in SUN's engagement with the private sector. How can such conflicts be effectively managed within the SUN movement?

#### *Rolling out national policies to sub-national level*

24. Our country case studies suggest a mixed picture in terms of the SUN movement's direct effects on national-level nutrition policies and plans. In some cases credible plans and policies have not yet been developed and the SUN movement seems to have had relatively little traction so far. In some there has been strong progress in addressing undernutrition, but this was under way before SUN's inception and it is difficult to give SUN a large share of the credit ("SUN joined us" was a comment from one such country). But there are also cases where SUN clearly has energised recent attention to nutrition and influenced the adoption of multi-sectoral approaches.

25. However, there is concern across all categories that planning and implementation at sub-national level (especially for nutrition-sensitive interventions) lags behind the national-level adoption of policies and plans for

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<sup>10</sup> See the WHA 2012 resolution quoted in footnote 9 above.

<sup>11</sup> See IASO 2014.

<sup>12</sup> See for example the review by Shrimpton and Rokx 2012, and the proceedings of a conference of the World Public Health Nutrition Association (WPHNA) at <http://www.wphna.org/Oxford2014/>.

scaling up nutrition. This relates both to advocacy (spreading understanding of what is required) and to capacities for implementation at local level.<sup>13</sup> How can SUN effectively support roll-out to local levels? (Among other things, what may this imply for the role and configuration of the Secretariat and the various SUN networks?)

### *Mobilising Finance*

26. As countries make progress towards scaling up it will become increasingly important to ensure mobilisation of the financial resources required. At the Nutrition for Growth summit in 2013 (see Annex D) commitments to increase resources for nutrition were made by 19 donors and 25 partner governments.<sup>14</sup> The inaugural Global Nutrition Report finds it is too early to collect meaningful data on these financial commitments. Among the ICE case study countries, the middle income countries' expectations about external resources were, predictably, different from those of more aid-dependent countries. However, in neither group as yet can we point to an unequivocal "major increase" in either external or domestic resource commitments.

27. The *Revised Road Map* (SMS 2012a) commits that the Secretariat "will work with the Lead Group to explore and pursue options for major increases in resources for countries that are ready to significantly scale up efforts to ensure better nutrition for all". How can this undertaking be effectively carried through?

### **Country Membership of the Movement**

#### *Country-centred or country -driven?*

28. The SUN movement has had a strong focus on being country-centred. It has emphasised support for government-led plans, while it has deliberately avoided being very prescriptive about the structure or the content of those plans (as opposed to the issues they should address). The country network appears to be SUN's central focus with the other networks in a supporting role.

29. However it is not clear that the "country-driven" description fits so well. The implications of "membership" of the SUN movement were well understood in some of our case study countries; in others there was much less understanding of SUN – as a movement and not an organisation, as a catalyst and not a funder. (Interestingly, countries that had provided members of the Lead Group fell into both categories.)

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<sup>13</sup> For example, in the case of Ethiopia, there is a well-articulated structure of national policy-making and planning for nutrition, but the task of rolling this out to 11 Federal regions and about 500 districts, is in its early stages. This concerns communicating the basic messages about nutrition priorities – e.g. the nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive distinction – as well as setting up mechanisms for planning, implementing and monitoring progress.) Tanzania, too, has a challenge of getting a well-articulated national policy reflected in its district plans. (But Ethiopia nevertheless has an impressive record of effective local level action to address stunting. And in Senegal there has since 2002 been a successful vertical programme (the *Programme de Renforcement de la Nutrition* – PRN) that implements at the community level (subcontracting to NGOs or local communes).

<sup>14</sup> Not all of them SUN member countries.

And where there was a clear understanding of SUN it was often restricted to key individuals and agencies (such as the Ministry of Health) at national level.

30. The configuration of the Lead Group that was adopted in 2012 was meant to reflect a "country-led" movement, but it is not clear to what extent this carries through into the way the LG actually operates. For example, the participation rate of country representatives seems to be lower than for other groups.<sup>15</sup> Going forward, SUN needs to consider carefully what being country-driven means. This links the issues of membership criteria which we discuss next.

#### *Which countries?*

31. Despite SUN's rapid growth, there remain questions about which countries SUN should serve or engage with. Thus:

- What should be SUN's approach to countries which have not joined but which have significant burdens of undernutrition? Some of our interviewees have pointed to specific non-member countries (large and small) which they feel could benefit from participation within SUN. Others have been more concerned by the risk that an ever larger membership will stretch and dilute the capacity of the SMS and the support networks to provide meaningful assistance to individual member countries.
- What forms of engagement should SUN seek with middle income countries (MICs) including those like Brazil and India which haven't joined SUN – and may not wish to – but which might nevertheless be engaged in experience sharing?
- Should there be more attention to the needs of fragile and conflict-affected states? How can coordination between SUN and the Global Nutrition Cluster (GNC) be improved? (See Box 3 below.)

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<sup>15</sup> There have been six LG Meetings to date, for which the overall attendance rate by named LG members stands at 57%. For the nine country representatives (from eight partner country governments plus NEPAD) the attendance rate is lower, at 14%. The attendance rate by a named alternate representative (or his/her representative), is significantly higher: 88% overall, but only 27% for country representatives.

### Box 3 Fragile and Conflict Affected States and the SUN Movement

A report commissioned by World Vision on Scaling Up Nutrition in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCAS) set out the growing body of evidence around the importance of addressing undernutrition in these countries. It notes that the prevalence of child undernutrition is comparatively high in FCAS, which is directly attributable to the disruption of food production and supply, destruction of household assets and livelihoods, mass displacement of population, and degradation of vital services including health associated with conflict. At the same time, it is increasingly recognised that food and nutrition insecurity are associated with heightened risk of violent social unrest and conflict.

Despite this, of 42 countries classified as FCAS at the time the report was written, a minority (16) had, so far, joined the SUN movement.<sup>16</sup> Moreover, the research report found that those FCAS remaining outside SUN had systematically weaker economic indicators and poorer governance capacity than those within the movement.

The report concludes that the reason why so many FCAS are excluded is that undernutrition there continues to be seen, fundamentally, as a problem of acute undernutrition, whose solution lies in an increase in the provision of food. This emphasis on sector-specific humanitarian treatment inhibits intersectoral and interministerial incentives to collaborate. It recommends that donors and technical agencies partnering government in FCAS should be more consistent in adopting and promoting the SUN model of integrated action which addresses both acute and chronic undernutrition, by incorporating interdependent interventions in health, food security and agriculture.

Source: Taylor 2013

#### *Performance standards for SUN member countries?*

32. The requirements for countries wishing to join the SUN movement are not onerous, in line with its deliberately inclusive approach. As yet, there are no set standards of performance nor any procedure for reviewing or renewing membership. However, the *Revised Road Map* hints at such standards (especially in point (c) below):

**"The Movement's members will concentrate support on countries that have demonstrated a readiness to scale up nutrition.** To enable this to happen, the Movement's Secretariat will ensure the development of (a) consistent approaches to calculating costs of scaling up nutrition and to tracking expenditure, (b) preliminary estimates for the costs of implementing nutrition-sensitive strategies, (c) a system for independent reviews of country plans and activities, and a mechanism for recourse (d) alternative approaches for the provision of external funds to countries – especially when they are unable to access external resources through in-country mechanisms e) an operating and investment plan based on evaluations of progress." (SMS 2012a, ¶10)

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<sup>16</sup> At the time of the research (January 2013), 33 countries had joined SUN. As of October 2014, SUN had 54 members. Of 53 countries which count as FCAS by Taylor's criteria (listed as FCAS by one of WB, OECD or DFID), 32 are now SUN members.

33. Can the SUN movement remain vibrant if it sets no standards for its member countries? If standards are set, can this be done in a way that is consistent with SUN's aspiration to be country-driven?

### **Required Support to SUN Countries**

34. What kinds of support will SUN countries need in the coming period? For each type of support that is required SUN has to consider whether its role is to facilitate, catalyse or provide such support. There are further implications for the roles of the SMS and various support networks. Categories of support include, but may not be limited to:

- advocacy and convening stakeholders;
- technical support (e.g. more guidance on the development of nutrition-sensitive policies and programmes);
- standard-setting and monitoring (as raised above);
- financial support (should there be more emphasis on mobilisation of finance for nutrition as a criterion of success?).

### **Organisation and Governance**

35. The Stewardship Report expressed concern not to adopt a rigid form too early in the life of a fluid movement, but there are issues now about whether SUN needs a more mature organisation and governance, and whether this can be achieved without compromising the country-centred nature of the movement. In particular:

- a) Is the Lead Group sustainable in its current form?
  - The current LG configuration has, in effect, merged the roles of oversight and champions (which the Stewardship Report saw as quite distinct) and –in principle at least – its members act in their individual capacities rather than as representatives of the organisations and networks they come from.<sup>17</sup> Arguably, this risks compromising both the legitimacy and efficiency of SUN's governing body, and it is not clear how the present membership of the LG should be renewed or rolled forward.
  - There is a case for smaller executive body that might be more effective and efficient in holding SMS accountable, but how would the legitimacy of such a body be ensured?

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<sup>17</sup>However, the attendance records cited in footnote 16 indicate that members have frequently sent representatives rather than joining personally. And in a number of cases an original member has been replaced by his/her successor in an official position.

- b) How satisfactory are the current roles and structure of the four supporting networks:
- the donor network?
  - the UN network?
  - the CS network?
  - the business network?
- c) Does the SMS have the skills it needs? Few if any interviewees have questioned the energy and competence of SMS staff, but several have argued that it needs more nutrition expertise, or more understanding of country-level political economy. Answers will, of course, depend on the responses to the other issues raised above, since these will determine the role that the SMS is required to play.

### **Time-scale and Indicators of Success**

36. For how long is there a clear role for SUN? What are the success indicators to show that SUN is no longer needed?

## **4. Next Steps**

37. The paper is intended to stimulate discussion, both at the Global Gathering and more generally. The ICE team will use the feedback it generates to assist both our assessment of SUN performance to date and our conclusions and recommendations about SUN's next phase.



## Annex A Main Evaluation Questions

Extracted from the Inception Report (IR). The IR includes an elaborated theory of change for the SUN Movement and a much more detailed Evaluation Matrix from which the questions below are drawn

<b>EQ1 Has the SUN movement addressed the right issues?</b>
<p>1.1 To what extent are the objectives of the SUN movement consistent with the needs, priorities and strategies of beneficiary countries?</p> <p>1.2 Has the SUN movement filled a gap in the international and country-level architecture for addressing nutrition?</p> <p>1.3 Did SUN strategies contribute to a stronger focus on nutrition-related gender and gender equity issues?</p> <p>1.4 Did the SUN movement's approach strike the right balance between global and country-level actions?</p>
<b>EQ2 Has the SUN movement followed a clear, consistent and commonly understood strategy?</b>
<p>2.1 Are the SUN movement's goals, priorities and strategies clear at the various levels of the movement?</p> <p>2.2 Have the SUN movement's main inputs, activities and outputs adequately reflected its goals, priorities and strategies?</p> <p>2.3 How is SUN seeking to mainstream gender-consciousness throughout its activities, both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive?</p>
<b>EQ3 What have been the results of SUN's efforts?</b>
<p>3.1 To what extent has SUN contributed to changed attitudes and procedures, thereby creating an enabling environment for scaling up nutrition?</p> <p>3.2 To what extent has SUN brought about changed policies and resource commitments?</p> <p>3.3 Are these changes leading to the scaling up of nutrition?</p> <p>3.4 Are there plausible links between the outcomes to which SUN has contributed and medium to long term impacts for intended beneficiaries?</p>
<b>EQ4 What accounts for these results (or lack of results)</b>
<p><i>Governance and Management</i></p> <p>4.1 How effective have SUN's governance and management arrangements been?</p>
<p><i>Efficiency</i></p> <p>4.2 Concerning its own activities, has the SUN movement used its resources efficiently?</p> <p>4.3 Have the transaction costs of SUN been reasonable?</p> <p>4.4 Has SUN's advocacy for nutrition solutions taken enough account of efficiency considerations? (e.g. in the balance between nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive options)</p> <p>4.5 Has SUN achieved the right balance: between global work and attention to countries? between being inclusive (number of countries involved) and being effective in providing in-depth support to countries?</p>

*Coherence*

- 4. 6 Have the SUN movement's various component activities reinforced each other (amounting to more than the sum of their parts)?
- 4. 7 How well have SUN's activities complemented other initiatives at global and country level?

*Context*

- 4. 8 What contextual factors (anticipated or unanticipated) have positively or negatively affected the achievement of SUN objectives?

*Monitoring, Learning and Adaptation*

- 4. 9 How well has SUN learned from experience and adapted accordingly?

**EQ5 How sustainable is the SUN movement?**

- 5. 1 Are the emerging results of SUN likely to be durable?
- 5. 2 How well is SUN contributing to systems development (helping to develop the appropriate national policy and institutional architecture to deliver nutritional outcomes sustainably in the medium to long term)?
- 5. 3 Is the SUN movement itself sustainable?

**EQ6 How should SUN evolve in the short, medium and longer term?**

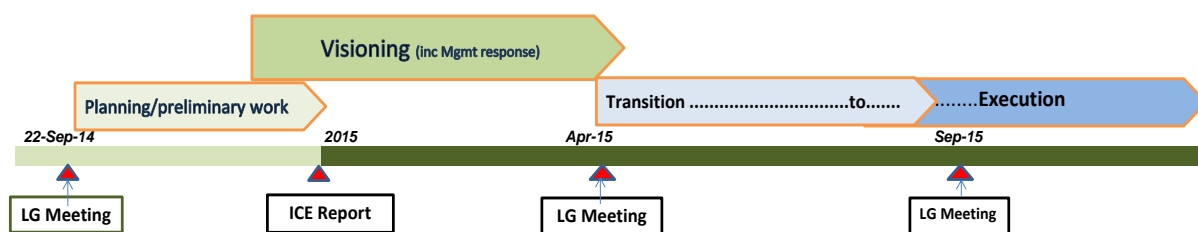
*The sub-questions under this EQ are all formative. The precise questions will be refined in the light of emerging evidence as the evaluation proceeds. The SUN ICE will draw on its summative findings (above) to present alternative options, and will link its recommendations to principles of aid effectiveness and development effectiveness, with reference also to the experience of comparable partnerships.*

- 6. 1 Is SUN likely to remain relevant? if so, which aspects/components are likely to remain relevant and for how long?
- 6. 2 What are SUN's relevant strategic options in the short, medium and longer term?
- 6. 3 What are the corresponding implications for SUN's governance and management arrangements?

## Annex B Visioning Process and Management Response to ICE

### Overview

1. The Independent Comprehensive Evaluation (ICE) of SUN will submit its final report on 31 December 2014. The “visioning” will follow directly from, and be informed by, ICE. To enable key decisions to be made at its meeting in April 2015, the Lead Group on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2014 endorsed a process and timeline for the Visioning and the consequent actions. While the eventual shape of SUN will depend on ICE it is possible now to identify the key transformation phases:



### Lead Group Meeting September 2014

2. The Lead Group welcomed the Interim Progress Report and supported the recommendation from the Visioning Sub Group on the process, presented here, that will enable strategic decisions on the future of the Movement to be made by the Lead Group in April 2015.

### Planning/preliminary work

3. The evaluation will begin to outline possible future directions for the Movement for discussion at the SUN Global Gathering in November. The Lead Group instructed the Visioning Sub Group to prepare for and, if necessary, commission further analysis ahead of issue of the ICE report.

### Visioning (including Management Response)

4. The Lead Group agreed that the Visioning Sub Group will task a team to lead the process. Informed by ICE, this phase seeks to develop the Visioning Sub Group’s recommendations for the Lead Group’s consideration in April 2015. Compiling a composite management response to the final ICE report from the Movement’s stakeholders is a critical step in this process.

5. The visioning phase will be consultative, engage countries and stakeholders within the SUN networks and employ consultancy support as appropriate. It will seek to test emerging recommendations for feasibility.

6. The visioning will be influenced by the final ICE report. Recommendations may lead to changes in focus, structures, operations, Secretariat and governance, and must be developed well ahead of the April 2015 Lead Group meeting.

*Lead Group Meeting April 2015*

7. In April, the Lead Group will seek to agree on actions to set out the parameters for the next phase of the SUN Movement. This is the moment when key decisions and guidance must be provided by the Lead Group. While an outgoing Lead Group cannot be expected to detail all aspects of SUN beyond 2015, it can lay out the vision for the future. These decisions will also define ongoing detailed work to enable a transition to the Movement desired for the post 2015 era. This will also herald the building or refining of the structures (e.g. Governance, Secretariat, Networks) needed for the SUN Movement after 2015.

*Transition and execution*

8. This is a progressive phase that will see the Movement redefined based on Lead Group guidance. The transition process will depend on the extent of change. However the intent should be to move as rapidly as feasible so that the benefit of improvements is felt soonest, recognizing that structural changes, resource mobilization etc. will take some time. The Lead Group meeting in September 2015 will be an important milestone, for residual decisions and guidance.

## **Annex C Origins and Evolution of the SUN Movement**

*This Annex is reproduced from the Inception Report (Mokoro 2014a), Section 2.2.*

1. SUN was launched in 2010 as a multi-stakeholder effort to strengthen and accelerate the systems and actions that enable people to enjoy good nutrition. Its origins, however, can be traced back to the 2008 Lancet series (see The Lancet 2008). In addition to setting out evidence about the long-term costs of undernutrition, the Lancet was forthright in its criticism of the disregard paid by donors and partner governments to nutrition, and the “fragmented and dysfunctional” global institutional architecture for nutrition. The series called on the international community to establish a new global governance structure for nutrition that would “more effectively represent supra-national organisations, the private sector, and civil society, as well as facilitating dialogue with national actors from high-burden countries” (The Lancet 2008, Morris et al. 2008).
2. Over the next two years, there followed intensive discussions on what this global architecture might look like. In 2009 the World Bank, some UN organisations, the Gates Foundation and others formed a small committee which hired two consultants to draft what became the first SUN document. A turning point was marked by the World Bank spring meetings in 2010 when the Scaling Up Nutrition Framework for Action (FFA) was launched. Endorsed by over 100 governments, development agencies, businesses and civil society organizations, the framework sets out key principles and priorities for action to address under-nutrition and mobilise increased investment in a set of nutrition interventions across different sectors. To accompany the framework, a SUN Road Map was developed, establishing the basic principles of a multi-stakeholder effort through which country, regional and international entities would work together to establish and pursue an effort to scale up nutrition. Thus the SUN Movement was born, as a collaborative effort to catalyse coordinated action for better nutrition.
3. At the heart of the SUN Movement is an explicit commitment to support country-led efforts to address undernutrition. The nexus of coordination is found at the country level, where multi-stakeholder platforms for SUN are established (or strengthened, if already existing), including representatives from Government, donors, the UN, civil society, business and the technical community, led by a country Focal Point (usually from within Government).

**Figure 1 Multi-Stakeholder Platforms in SUN countries**



Source: SMS 2014a

4. In 2012 a SUN Movement strategy document and a revised Road Map (SMS 2012b, SMS 2012a) set out four strategic objectives for the SUN countries and their partners to pursue:

- 1) Create an enabling political environment, with strong in-country leadership, and a shared space (multi-stakeholder platforms) where stakeholders align their activities and take joint responsibility for scaling up nutrition.
- 2) Establish best practice for scaling up proven interventions, including the adoption of effective laws and policies.
- 3) Align actions around high quality and well-costed country plans, with an agreed results framework and mutual accountability.
- 4) Increase resources, directed towards coherent, aligned approaches.

5. The SUN movement is open to all countries whose governments commit themselves to nutrition, and to all stakeholders committed to providing support. From an initial membership of five countries, it has grown rapidly to its current size of over fifty.

6. At the global level, a series of networks have been established in an effort to support the achievement of these objectives within SUN countries. SUN government focal points from each country come together in the Country Network to share their successes and learn from other countries facing similar challenges. A Civil Society Network, made up of national and international organisations, has been set up with the objective of aligning the strategies, efforts and resources of civil society with country plans. The UN System Network, which is co-led by the UN **Standing**

**Committee for Nutrition (SCN)** and the UN REACH<sup>18</sup> Partnership, works to harmonise and coordinate UN agencies' involvement in the SUN movement. The Donor Network, which includes donor convenors from within SUN countries and other interested agencies, works with SUN countries to identify additional support needs, complete stock-taking of nutrition-relevant programmes and policies, and review capacity to scale up nutrition, technical assistance requirements and identification of critical gaps. Finally, a Business Network works to mobilise and intensify business efforts in support of the SUN movement.

7. The governance of SUN was initially undertaken by an interim transition team, chaired by the UN Special Representative for Food Security and Nutrition. However, following the recommendations of a 2011 Stewardship study (Isenman et al 2011),<sup>19</sup> a Lead Group was established, with responsibility for overall governance of SUN. It is comprised of 27 members from government, civil society, international organisations, donor agencies, businesses and foundations, appointed by the UN Secretary-General. The Executive Director of UNICEF chairs the Lead Group on behalf of the UN Secretary-General. The Lead Group's mandate has since been extended to the end of 2015.

8. Core to the coordination of the various SUN networks and groups is the Secretariat. The SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS) has no operational role in implementing nutrition programmes, but seeks to link together countries and networks, to facilitate coherent collaboration and to track progress. It also facilitates the management of a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), which provides small catalytic grants, mostly to support the strengthening of in-country CSOs. The SMS also has responsibility for coordinating the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of SUN and compiling data from the countries, networks and governance structures, in line with the SUN M&E framework, which was launched in April 2013 (SMS 2013).

9. A recent initiative coordinated by the SMS, is to facilitate the establishment of Communities of Practice (COPs), wherein requests for support from within individual SUN countries are linked with experts drawn from other SUN countries and from across the SUN networks. Four COPs are presently being established, covering (i) advocacy and communication; (ii) planning, costing, tracking use of funds and mobilizing resources; (iii) monitoring, implementation and evaluating impact; and (iv) managing and coordinating implementation.

10. From the outset SUN governance structures have been viewed as a time-limited endeavour rather than a permanent institution, and the current mandate of its Lead Group and SMS runs only to the end of 2015. However, transforming nutrition in line with the targets established by the World Health Assembly is a long-term endeavour, and the SUN strategy for 2012–2015 therefore envisaged a

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<sup>18</sup> **Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and undernutrition.**

<sup>19</sup> Two options were proposed: establishment of a multi stakeholder Lead Group (to provide overall leadership to the SUN movement; set its strategy and an accountability structure to support its implementation; as well as proactive advocacy and resource mobilization), or merging of SUN with SCN. The former was adopted.

comprehensive evaluation which would provide the basis for determining SUN's role and configuration after 2015.



## **Annex D Global Initiatives on Nutrition and Food Security**

### **Introduction**

This annex provides a sequential account of significant international agreements and declarations around nutrition and food security, and the bodies and processes that they have spawned. It should be read in conjunction with the preceding annex on the origins and evolution of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, as it sets out the developments and shifts in international consensus building around nutrition. It is not a full mapping of the international nutrition architecture, as it doesn't go into detail on the mandates and activities of the institutions that are mentioned, which will be further reviewed in the final ICE report (taking note of whatever emerges from ICN2 in November 2014 as well).

### **International Conference on Nutrition, Rome, Italy, December 1992**

#### **Key Outputs**

##### *Documents Adopted*

#### **World Declaration and Plan of Action for Nutrition:**

- The *World Declaration on Nutrition* includes a pledge to “to eliminate hunger and to reduce all forms of malnutrition” within the decade. Calls for declaration of international decade of nutrition. Recognises the links between nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, education, agriculture and gender disparity. Calls for cooperation among Governments, DPs, NGOs, private sector, communities and individuals.
- The *Plan of Action for Nutrition* contains recommendations on policies, programmes and activities for governments (in partnerships with others) to achieve the objectives of the World Declaration on Nutrition. Includes commitment to develop National Plans of Action for Nutrition (NPANs) for the international community to align resources behind.

##### *Bodies founded*

None noted.

##### *Processes Established*

**National Plans of Action for Nutrition (NPANs)** to be produced “not later than the end of 1994”, based on the principles and strategies enunciated in the World Declaration and Plan of Action, as well as an analysis of the country situation and developed with the active participation of all ministries, local government, NGO and

private sector. To be accompanied with inter-sectoral mechanisms for implementation, and M&E.

**WHO Global Database on National Nutrition Policies and Programmes**<sup>20</sup> was developed in 1993 as a tool to monitor the implementation of the World Declaration and Plan of Action on Nutrition.

### **Status and Evolution of Outputs**

Regional review meetings to evaluate the progress and experiences of countries in implementing World Declaration and Plan of Action took place in 1996 - 1997 and again in 1999 – 2001.

#### *Development of NPANs:*

Between 1993 – 2001, 75.4% of 191 countries had finalised or prepared a NPAN.

A 1994 questionnaire on ICN country progress found that 54 countries (28%) had finalised, prepared or strengthened an NPAN, 71 countries were still under preparation, whilst 19 had not made any progress and there was no information for 46 countries. 72 countries (38%) reported successful efforts in mobilising additional government resources for NPAN, 36 countries (19%) reported successful efforts in mobilising additional NGO resources for NPAN. 106 (56%) countries have national inter-sectoral mechanisms established for ensuring the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the national plan of action. 77 (40%) reported coordination mechanism among UN agencies.

FAO report (1995) states that the “NPAN process has been invaluable in advancing nutrition issues to the forefront of national development agendas and in meeting the overall goals of the ICN”.

#### *Constraints on NPANs:*

2001 inter-country ICN follow-up workshop identified the following constraints: absence or non-functional national food and nutrition policy; weak advocacy; inadequate effort by governments and partners to mobilise resources for the development and implementation of the NPANs; inadequate technical and institutional capacity to plan and implement food and nutrition programmes; minimal government budgetary allocation and inadequate external support; increasing poverty among the population and limitations on budget allocation by governments.

#### *Global Database on National Nutrition Policies and Programmes:*

This was further elaborated and launched as the Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA) in November 2012.

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<sup>20</sup> Now named the Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA)  
<https://extranet.who.int/nutrition/gina/en/home>

## **Sources and links**

FAO 1995, *The International Conference on Nutrition: Reaffirming FAO's commitment to improving nutrition*. F6.12 D3

FAO and WHO 2001, *Report for Inter-Country Workshop: A Follow-Up to the International Conference on Nutrition*. F6.12 D6

ICN 1992, *International Conference On Nutrition: Final Report of the Conference*. F6.12 D2

WHO 2013 *Global Policy Review* F6 D12

WHO 2013 *Nutrition policies: from 1992 ICN to 2014 ICN2* F6.12 D7

WHO 2013. *The 1992 International Conference on Nutrition: How it was prepared, what was achieved and lessons learned*. PPT presentation given at UNSCN Meeting. F6.12 D4

WHO 2014. *Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA)*. Available at <https://extranet.who.int/nutrition/gina/en/home>

## **World Food Summit, Rome, Italy, November 1996**

### **Key Outputs**

#### *Documents Adopted*

#### **Rome Declaration and Plan of Action on World Food Security:**

- In the **Rome Declaration** member states pledged to “reducing the number of undernourished people to half their present level no later than 2015.” It sets forth seven commitments which lay the basis for achieving sustainable food security for all. These cover an enabling environment, ensuring access to nutritious food, supporting food production, supporting free international trade, emergency prevention and preparedness, supporting optimal allocation of public and private investments, and monitoring implementation of plan of action.
- The **Plan of Action** spells out the objectives and actions relevant for practical implementation of these seven commitments.
- Committee on World Food Security (CFS) will have responsibility to monitor the implementation of the Plan of Action.

#### *Bodies founded*

- None noted.

#### *Processes Established*

- **Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems (FIVIMS)** was established following the WFS of 1996. It was created to respond to a global concern on the need for information on populations who are vulnerable and at risk, to identify causes and to take appropriate and

timely measures.

## **Status and Evolution of Outputs**

### *Rome Declaration*

A background paper to the 2002 World Food Summit (WFS) noted limited progress in implementing the Rome Declaration commitments: “some 58 developing countries registered a decrease in the proportion of their population classed as undernourished between 1990-92 and 1997-99. However, the proportional decrease in many of these countries has not been sufficient to offset the effect of population growth. Hence only 32 countries have reduced their number of undernourished in absolute terms. In reporting to the CFS, however, no country is claiming that reductions are due to actions taken in response to World Food Summit.”

The commitments of the WFS were reaffirmed 5 years later in 2002 WFS. The WFS target of reducing the number of the undernourished by half by 2015 was reaffirmed by the Millennium Declaration and as Target 1.C of the MDGs.

## **Sources and links**

WFS 1996, *Rome Declaration on World Food Security and World Food Summit Plan of Action* F6.16.1 D1

FAO 2002 *World Food Summit five years later: Mobilising the political will and resources to banish world hunger: technical background documents.* F1.16.2 D1.

## **World Food Summit: five years later, Rome, Italy, June 2002**

### **Key Outputs**

#### *Documents Adopted*

#### **Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later**

- This called on the international community to fulfil an earlier pledge (Rome declaration) to cut the number of hungry people to about 400 million by 2015.
- Also called for reversal of the overall decline of agriculture and rural development in the national budgets of developing countries, in assistance provided by developed countries, and in lending by the international financing institutions; and for voluntary contributions to the FAO Trust Fund on Food Safety and Food Security.

#### *Bodies founded*

- The declaration called for the establishment of an **International Alliance Against Hunger** to join forces in efforts to eradicate hunger.

### *Processes Established*

- An intergovernmental working group was set up to prepare a set of **guidelines on the implementation of the right to food.**

### **Status and Evolution of Outputs**

#### *WFS Targets*

Estimates for the 2006-2008 period set the number of people in the developing regions who are undernourished at 15.5% of the world population compared to 16.8% in 1995-1997 (however the volume of people had increased).

The WFS target of reducing the number of the undernourished by half by 2015 was reaffirmed by the Millennium Declaration and as Target 1.C of the MDGs

#### *International Alliance Against Hunger*

The International Alliance Against Hunger was formally established as the **Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition** (AAHM) by FAO, WFP and IFAD and Biodiversity on World Food Day 2003. AAHM facilitates and supports the creation of National and Regional Alliances Against Hunger and Malnutrition. It is still active.

#### *Guidelines on the implementation of the right to food*

The Inter-Governmental working group's guidelines resulted in the Right to Food Guidelines, adopted by the 127th Session of the FAO Council November 2004.

### **Sources and links**

AAHM 2013. *The Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition*. Leaflet, 2013. F6 D6

FAO 2004. *Voluntary Guidelines to Support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security* F6.16.2 D3

WFS 2002. *Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later* F6.16.2 D2

The Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition: <http://www.theaahm.org/>

### **Meeting of the UN Chief Executives Board, Berne, Switzerland, April 2008**

### **Key Outputs**

#### *Documents Adopted*

- **Chief Executives Board communiqué.** This document established the need for immediate action, and medium-long term measures to address root causes of food insecurity.

### *Bodies founded*

- **High Level Task Force (HLTF) on Global Food Security** established to promote a comprehensive and unified response to the challenge of achieving global food security in the wake of the extraordinary rise of global food prices in early 2008.
- This brought together, under chairmanship of UN Secretary General, the heads of 22 UN and Bretton Woods organisations that were addressing the ongoing crisis.

### *Processes Established*

- HLTF respond to request to develop a **Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA)**.

### **Status and Evolution of Outputs**

During 2008 food security crisis **HLTF** was meeting every 2 months. HLTF continues to exist but is meeting less frequently. It was a key player in establishing the L'Aquila Initiative on Food Security, and is a co-convenor of ICN2. The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Secretariat (the Secretariat) has been built out of the HLTF Coordination Team.

The **CFA** which was finalised in July 2008 is a framework that sets out the joint position of HLTF members, and aims to be a catalyst for action by providing governments, international and regional organisations, and civil society groups with a menu of policies and actions from which to draw appropriate responses.

### **Sources and links**

UN Chief Executives Board, 2008 *Chief Executives Board communiqué Berne, Switzerland, 29 April 2008*. F6-17D1

### **High-level Conference on World Food Security, Rome, Italy, June 2008**

#### **Key Outputs**

#### *Documents Adopted*

#### **Declaration of the High-Level Conference on World Food Security**

- The conference reaffirmed the objective of achieving food security for all through an ongoing effort to eradicate hunger in all countries, with an immediate view to reducing by half the number of undernourished people by no later than 2015 (Rome Declaration, reaffirmed in Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later).
- Additional actions were committed, including to increase food security assistance for developing countries (but no specific target was set). It also

includes calls for increased food production, fewer trade restrictions and increased agricultural research.

#### *Bodies founded*

- No new bodies were founded (FAO was given responsibility to monitor progress along with other existing relevant organisation and the HLTF).
- The idea of a **Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition** was proposed by the French President, Nikolas Sarkozy, to enlarge the existing UN High Level Task Force (HLTF) on the Global Food Security Crisis to government, civil society and private sector. However the idea wasn't taken forward until G8 in Hokkaido and the follow-up high-level meeting in Madrid (see below).

#### *Processes Established*

- None noted.

### **Status and Evolution of Outputs**

Progress since the Rome High-Level Conference was analysed at the High Level Meeting on Food Security for All in Madrid 2009. It was felt that although food prices had fallen, and a lot had been done to address food insecurity, more was required. With an expected increase of 40 million in 2008, the world had reached 963 million people who were malnourished.

### **Sources and links**

High-Level Conference On World Food Security 2008, *Declaration of the High-Level Conference on World Food Security: The Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy*. F6 D-13

## **G8 Summit, Hokkaidō, Japan, July 2008**

### **Key Outputs**

#### *Documents Adopted*

**Leaders' Statement on Global Food Security**, which sets out a series of commitments including:

- Reverse the overall decline of aid and investment in the agricultural sector, and supporting developing country initiatives, including the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP);
- Support CAADP's goal of 6.2% annual growth in agricultural productivity; promote agricultural research and development, in particular via the Consultative Group On International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA);
- Assist in the development of food security early warning systems;

- Support country-led development strategies in adapting to the impact of climate change, promote good governance in developing countries with particular emphasis on their food security and market policies; and
- Mainstream food security objectives into the development policies of donors and recipient countries.

#### *Bodies founded*

- G8 Leaders tasked a **G8 Experts Group on Global Food Security** to monitor the implementation of G8 commitments, support the work of the HLTF, and cooperate with other interested parties to shape the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security and report progress to the 2009 Summit.
- The summit also provided a decisive political impulse towards the establishment of a Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition.

#### *Processes Established*

None noted.

### **Status and Evolution of Outputs**

G8 Experts on Global Food Security met four times and developed a report aimed at collectively monitoring the status of G8 commitments undertaken since Hokkaido summit, up to L'Aquila G8 Summit (2009). Amongst its findings:

- USD 13.45 billion has been disbursed since January 2008 to July 2009, exceeding the USD 10 billion Hokkaido Toyako commitment.
- G8 Partners have proactively promoted and facilitated the setting up of the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security.
- G8 have promoted CAADP objectives of increasing agricultural annual growth rates to 6.2% with particular emphases placed on fostering smallholder agriculture, markets and trade, inclusive rural growth and contributing to the CAADP trust fund.
- G8 have increased their financial support to CGIAR centres.
- G8 have supported the improvement of agricultural statistics systems and food security early warning systems, for example, the Integrated Phase Classification for Food Security.
- G8 Countries have been supporting the mainstreaming of food security into national development policies and strategies.
- Doha Round negotiations are at an impasse.



## **Sources and links**

G8 2008, *G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security, G8 Hokkaido Yoako Summit, 2008*.

Available at: [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/doc080709\\_04\\_en.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/doc080709_04_en.html)

G8 Experts Group on Global Food Security 2009. *G8 Efforts towards Global Food Security*. F6 D14

## **High Level Meeting on Food Security for All, Madrid, Spain, January 2009**

### **Key Outputs**

#### *Documents Adopted*

**Final report**, establishing the following outcomes:

- States should adopt National strategies for the realization of the right to food.
- The need for addressing all aspects of food security, including social protection systems and the elimination of competition distorting subsidies.
- The need to make social and economic development of rural areas a primary policy objective.

#### *Bodies founded*

- Provided an opportunity to move forward with consultations to develop a **Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition** (sometimes referred to as Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security – GPAFS), which would widen and improve the coordination under the HLTF, by creating a platform in which governments, international agencies, civil society and the private sector could join.
- The proposal was not received without criticism, particularly from CSOs who felt this would give too big a role to the multilaterals, and a formal seat at the table for private sector and foundations, marginalising other voices. Further consultations were agreed.

#### *Processes Established*

- Consultative process on options for a **Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition**, open to all stakeholders and overseen by a representative contact group was established. It was to use a sound methodology based on best practice, participation and feedback from stakeholders and identify examples of ongoing partnerships.

### **Status and Evolution of Outputs**

The Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition was seemingly established soon after the Madrid meeting, but it is unclear what if any consultation post Madrid led into it.

## **Sources and links**

Auer 2010, *Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security: Actors, missions and achievements*. Rural 21 Vol 44 Nr 5 2010 F6 D16

De Schutter 2009. *The High-Level Meeting on Food Security For All Madrid, 26-27 January 2009: Taking The Right To Food Seriously - Analysis By The Special Rapporteur On The Right To Food, Olivier De Schutter*. January 2009.

## **G8 Summit, L'Aquila, Italy, July 2008**

### **Key Outputs**

#### *Documents Adopted*

#### **L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security:**

- Reiterated commitment to increase aid to agriculture and food security, empower smallholder farmers, support country-led plans, promote better coordination, and strengthening global and local governance for food security including support for HLTF.
- Also pledged to advance the implementation of the GPAFS.
- Committed to provide resources in support of CAADP and other similar regional and national plans.

#### *Bodies founded*

- None noted.

#### *Processes Established*

- The **L'Aquila Food Security Initiative** (AFSI) promised financial commitments by the G8 to invest USD20 billion over three years for AFSI purposes. The effort was endorsed by 27 countries and 15 international organisations.

### **Status and Evolution of Outputs**

In the months following the G8 the USD20 billion commitment became less definite and eventually it turned out that only about one-third (USD6 billion) of the AFSI pledge represents additional money above planned spending.

A 2012 AFSI report notes “AFSI donors have fully committed their pledges, representing, in the aggregate, 106% of the total pledge (many donors regarded their pledge as a minimum level). Thus, the AFSI donors have collectively not only fully committed but gone beyond the original USD22.24 billion pledge... All in all, and compared to other pledges AFSI donors are well-positioned in delivering the L'Aquila pledge, which is fully committed, with disbursements well on track.”

However an OECD report points out that there was no surge in aid to FS and nutrition following AFSI “total ODA [official development assistance] for FNS [food and nutrition security] averaged around USD12.6 billion p.a. for the 2008-10 period, compared to the L’Aquila pledge average of USD 7.4 billion p.a. 2009-11.”

At the G20 meeting in September 2009, a trust fund for this money was set up called the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) (see below).

An IFPRI study on Managing for Development Results (M4DR) within AFSI concludes that it is an important initiative in combating low agricultural productivity, chronic hunger, and pervasive undernutrition. However it concludes that it is still early to assess the impact of AFSI, because these are efforts that target mid-term to long-term changes.

### **Sources and links**

G8 2010, *Muskoka Accountability Report*. F6.10 D6

IFPRI 2014, *Aid Effectiveness How Is the L’Aquila Food Security Initiative Doing?* F6.10 D1

OECD 2012, *Aid for Security and Nutrition* F6.10 D5

## **G20 Summit, Pittsburgh, USA, September 2009**

### **Key Outputs**

#### *Documents Adopted*

#### **Leaders’ Statement:**

- Of relevance here was the focus on reforming the mission, mandate and governance of multilateral development banks. This included, *inter alia*, a call on the World Bank to play a leading role in responding to problems whose nature requires globally coordinated action, such as climate change and food security.

#### *Bodies founded*

- Called on the World Bank to develop a new trust fund to support the AFSI. This was intended to help support innovative bilateral and multilateral efforts to improve global nutrition and build sustainable agricultural systems, including programs like those developed through the CAADP.
- The Bank responded by creating the **Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme** (GAFSP). GAFSP was set up in April 2010 with commitments of USD 900 million pledged by the USA, Canada, Spain, South Korea and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

### *Processes Established*

- None noted.

### **Status and Evolution of Outputs**

GAFSP is still active. The resources received from the donors as of May 31, 2014 amounted to approximately USD1.2 billion. It is expected to complete its activities in 2019.

### **Sources and links**

Auer 2010, *Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security: Actors, missions and achievements* Rural 21 Vol 44 Nr 5 2010 F6 D16

G20 2009, *Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit 2009*. F6.10D 4

GAFSP 2014, *About GAFSP*. Available at: [www.gafspfund.org](http://www.gafspfund.org)

## **World Summit on Food Security, Rome, Italy, September 2009**

### **Key Outputs**

#### *Documents Adopted*

#### **Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security:**

- Reaffirms commitment to MDG/ Rome Declaration target to half the number of people who suffer malnutrition by 2015.
- Establishes Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security:
  - support country-led processes,
  - pursue comprehensive approaches,
  - coordinate assistance programmes effectively,
  - ensure a strong role for multilaterals by improving their effectiveness and coordination,
  - make more funds available for agriculture and food security.

#### *Bodies founded*

- No new bodies were founded, but there was endorsement of **reforms to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)** with the vision that it would be the most inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for all stakeholders to work together in a coordinated way to ensure food security and nutrition for all. This would enable it take on more of the role of HLTF.
- Commitment to Advance the **Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition** and promote better coordination at global, regional

and national levels of global food issues in partnership with relevant stakeholders from the public and private.

#### *Processes Established*

- None noted.

#### **Status and Evolution of Outputs**

Rome principles continue to be heralded as guiding principles e.g. in Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Framework.

#### **Sources and links**

WSFS 2009, *Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security*. F6.16.3 D1

#### **Sixty-third World Health Assembly, Geneva, Switzerland, May 2010**

#### **Key Outputs**

##### *Documents Adopted*

#### **Resolution 63.23:**

- The resolution urged Member States to increase political commitment to preventing and reducing malnutrition in all its forms.
- Includes a call for increased political commitment, the implementation of the global strategy for infant and young child feeding, and strengthening of nutritional surveillance systems and improved use of millennium development goal indicators to monitor progress.
- Reinforces the role of UNSCN, by requesting the WHO Director-General "to continue and strengthen the existing mechanisms for collaboration with other UN Agencies and international organizations involved in the process of ensuring improved nutrition including clear identification of leadership, division of labour and outcomes".
- Member States are called on to protect, promote and support breastfeeding and to ensure that any required breast milk substitutes are purchased, distributed and used according to strict criteria.
- In addition, the resolution calls for an "end [to] inappropriate promotion of food for infants and young children and to ensure that nutrition and health claims shall not be permitted for foods for infants and young children, except where specifically provided for, in relevant Codex Alimentarius standards or national legislation".

### *Bodies founded*

- None noted.

### *Processes Established*

- Member states called on “to develop and/or strengthen legislative, regulatory and/or other effective measures to control the marketing of breast-milk substitutes in order to give effect to the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and relevant resolution adopted by the World Health Assembly”.
- The resolution requested the WHO Director-General "to develop a comprehensive implementation plan on infant and young child nutrition as a critical component of a global multisectoral nutrition framework".

### **Status and Evolution of Outputs**

- Resolution 63.23 remains widely cited by CSOs working on breast feed advocacy, including the International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN).

### *Comprehensive implementation plan on infant and young child nutrition*

- In January 2011 the 128th Executive Board noted the preparatory work on comprehensive implementation plan on infant and young child nutrition, making several suggestions on its content, including revising it to cover maternal nutrition and focusing more attention to the double burden of undernutrition and overweight.
- In May 2011 the Health Assembly noted the report on the subject and the revised outline of the implementation plan. The Comprehensive Implementation Plan on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition was endorsed in 2012 WHA.

### **Sources and links**

IBFAN 2010, *ICDC legal update June 2010*. Available from: <http://www.ibfan.org/art/LU-june2010.pdf>

WHA 2010, *Resolution 63.23*

### **World Bank Spring Meetings, Washington DC, USA, April 2010 (birth of SUN Movement)**

### **Key Outputs**

#### *Documents Adopted*

#### **Scaling Up Nutrition Framework for Action (FFA):**

- Endorsed by over 100 governments, development agencies, businesses and

civil society organizations, the framework sets out key principles and priorities for action to address under-nutrition and mobilise increased investment in a set of nutrition interventions across different sectors.

### *Bodies founded*

- Whilst no bodies were formalised at the meeting itself, this led eventually to the various bodies that now constitute the **SUN movement**. To accompany the framework, a SUN Road Map was developed, establishing the basic principles of a multi-stakeholder effort through which country, regional and international entities would work together to establish and pursue an effort to scale up nutrition.

### *Processes Established*

- Following this meeting, WFP convened actors in a **Rome Nutrition Forum** where the SUN Movement was conceptualised and David Nabarro was asked to coordinate the translation of the Framework into a Road Map.

## **Status and Evolution of Outputs**

See Annex C above which describes the evolution of the SUN movement.

### **Sources and links**

Mokoro 2014a *Independent Comprehensive Evaluation of the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement: Inception Report*. Oxford: Mokoro Ltd, 01 August 2014.

SUN 2010, *Scaling Up Nutrition: A Framework for Action*. 2010 (Reprint April 2011.) FO.0 D1

SUN Road Map Task Team 2010, *A Road Map for Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN)*. First Edition. Scaling Up Nutrition Road Map Task Team, September 2010. FO.0 D5

## **Change a Life, Change the Future event, New York, USA, September 2010**

### **Key Outputs**

#### *Documents Adopted*

**Joint donor statement** adopted by USA and Ireland (co-hosts), Canada, France, the World Bank, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and the United Kingdom. Set out the following commitments:

- To respond to country requests through improved collaboration in development partner alliances.
- Stimulate international and national leadership for nutrition, including under the UN SG and to establish a SUN lead group.
- To respond with urgency to the nutrition challenge, including by coordinating support for the SUN road map.

- The event provided a platform for the international community to highlight its work in nutrition, including the development of the SUN Roadmap. It also focused attention and energy on the priority actions in the SUN Roadmap around the critical 1000 day window.

#### *Bodies founded*

- None noted.

#### *Processes Established*

- **1,000 Days Partnership:** 1,000 days is a partnership that brings together governments, civil society organizations and the private sector to improve nutrition for women and children during the critical 1,000 days from pregnancy to age 2. It promotes targeted action and investment in early nutrition and encourages support for the SUN Movement.

#### **Status and Evolution of Outputs**

- The 2013 Progress report states that between Sept 2010 and June 2013 the 1,000 Days Partnership has “expanded to include over 80 partners from civil society, academia, business and government all working to communicate the importance of the 1,000 days window for impact; advocate for greater action and investment in maternal and child nutrition; and catalyze partnerships among different sectors to scale up efforts to reduce malnutrition.”
- To support the 1,000 Days a U.S.-based hub was formed in June 2011, by InterAction, a coalition of U.S.-based international relief and development organizations, and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State. As a hub, it aims to focus attention on the 1,000 day, engage the private sector, civil society, and government in the U.S. in efforts to improve maternal and young child nutrition throughout the world.

#### **Sources and links**

1,000 Days 2010, *1,000 Days: Change A Life, Change The Future Joint Donor Statement*. Available from: [www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/1000-days-change-life-change-future](http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/1000-days-change-life-change-future)

1,000 Days 2010, *2013 Progress Report F6.5 D2*.

<http://www.thousanddays.org/>

#### **G8 Summit, Muskoka, Canada, June 2010**

#### **Key Outputs**

##### *Documents Adopted*

#### **Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings**



- Noting slow progress against MDG 5 (maternal health) and MDG 4 (child mortality), the Muskoka Initiative was launched as a comprehensive and integrated approach to accelerate progress towards MDGs 4 and 5 that will significantly reduce the number of maternal, newborn and under five child deaths in developing countries (see below).
- Led by Canadian government, the initiative is meant to give added momentum to the UN-led process to develop a Joint Action Plan to Improve the Health of Women and Children.
- It also reiterates support for AFSI, the reformed Committee on Food Security, and for advancing the Global Partnership for Agricultural and Food Security and Global Agriculture and Food Security Program.

#### *Bodies founded*

- None noted.

#### *Processes Established*

### **The Muskoka Initiative**

- Aiming to achieve significant progress on health system strengthening in developing countries facing high burdens of maternal and under-five child mortality and an unmet need for family planning, this Initiative includes elements such as: antenatal care; attended childbirth; post-partum care; sexual and reproductive health care and services, including voluntary family planning; health education; treatment and prevention of diseases including infectious diseases; prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV; immunizations; basic nutrition and relevant actions in the field of safe drinking water and sanitation.
- At the launch, the commitment was made to mobilise USD5.0 billion of additional funding for disbursement over the next five years, anticipating that, over the period 2010-2015, the Muskoka Initiative will mobilize significantly greater than USD10 billion.
- Establishes Canada's leadership in maternal, newborn and child health.

### **Status and Evolution of Outputs**

Some source states that only USD2.28 billion of Muskoka commitments had been spent as of March 2014.

### **Sources and links**

G8 2010, *Muskoka Declaration* F6 D17

IPPF 2014, *Muskoka Initiative Recipients Tell High Level Summit – Family Planning Investment Saves Lives*. International Planned Parenthood Federation. [www.ippf.org/news/Muskoka-Initiative-Recipients-tell-High-Level-Summit-Family-Planning-Investment-Saves-Lives](http://www.ippf.org/news/Muskoka-Initiative-Recipients-tell-High-Level-Summit-Family-Planning-Investment-Saves-Lives)

## **Sixty-fourth World Health Assembly, Geneva, Switzerland, May 2012**

### **Key Outputs**

#### *Documents Adopted*

#### **Resolution 65/5:**

- Endorses the Comprehensive Implementation Plan on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition, which includes six global targets for 2025 (WHO, 2012):
  - 40% reduction in childhood stunting;
  - 50% reduction in anaemia in women of reproductive age;
  - 30% decrease in low birth weight;
  - 0% increase in childhood overweight;
  - an increase in the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months to at least 50%;
  - a reduction in childhood wasting to less than 5%.
- The resolution urges Member States, to put into practice, as appropriate, the comprehensive implementation plan on maternal, infant and young child nutrition, including:
  - developing or strengthening nutrition policies so that they comprehensively address the double burden of malnutrition and include nutrition actions in overall country health and development policy;
  - establishing effective intersectoral governance mechanisms in order to expand the implementation of nutrition actions with particular emphasis on the framework of the global strategy on infant and young child feeding;
  - developing or strengthening legislative, regulatory and/or other effective measures to control the marketing of breast-milk substitutes;
  - establishing a dialogue with relevant national and international parties and forming alliances and partnerships to expand nutrition actions with the establishment of adequate mechanisms to safeguard against potential conflicts of interest;
  - implementing a comprehensive approach to capacity building, including workforce development.

### *Bodies founded*

- None noted.

### *Processes Established*

- None noted.

## **Status and Evolution of Outputs**

The global nutrition targets endorsed by the Health Assembly in resolution WHA65.6 have been widely adopted by global initiatives, including the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, the Global Nutrition for Growth Compact and The Lancet's second series on maternal and child undernutrition. The targets have also been referred to in the preparatory process for the post-2015 development agenda.

However the first report of progress underlines the slow progress regarding some objectives such as exclusive breastfeeding and stunting and stagnation on the wasting target.

## **Sources and links**

WHA 2012, *Comprehensive implementation plan on maternal, infant and young child nutrition* F6.2 D6

WHA 2012, *Resolution 65/5*

WHO 2013, *Maternal, infant and young child nutrition Report by the Secretariat* F6.2 D7

The Lancet 2013, *Maternal and Child Nutrition*. Executive Summary of *The Lancet* Maternal and Child Nutrition Series. The Lancet, 2013. 5.2-2

## **G8 Summit, Camp David, USA, May 2012**

### **Key Outputs**

#### *Documents Adopted*

#### **Camp David Declaration:**

- Focuses on economic growth and jobs against a backdrop of slow recovery after the recession, focusing on fiscal consolidation, productivity, international trade and intellectual property rights.
- Addresses climate change, with commitments around energy efficiency and renewables.
- Also sets out commitment to the **New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition** to accelerate the flow of private capital to African agriculture, take to scale new technologies and other innovations that can increase sustainable agricultural productivity, and reduce the risk borne by vulnerable economies and communities.

### *Bodies founded*

- The **Leadership Council** for the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition was formed in 2012 as an informal group of leaders committed to realizing the investment commitments pledged by the private sector, governments and development partners within the New Alliance.
- It consists of high-level representatives from African governments, development partners, the African and multinational private sectors, civil society, and farmers' organisations that monitor, support and advance progress.
- Three co-conveners lead the Leadership Council in 2014, namely the African Union Commission, World Economic Forum and the United States Government.

### *Processes Established*

#### **New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition**

- G8 and African leaders committed to a New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, with the aim to increase domestic and foreign private investments in African agriculture, take innovations that can enhance agricultural productivity to scale, and reduce the risk borne by vulnerable economies and communities.
- The Alliance set out to:
  - Reaffirm continued donor commitment to reducing poverty and hunger;
  - Accelerate implementation of key components of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP);
  - Leverage the potential of responsible private investment to support development goals;
  - Help lift 50 million people out of poverty in Africa by 2022;
  - Achieve sustained inclusive, agriculture-led growth in Africa.
- The New Alliance is a partnership in which stakeholders commit to specific policy reforms and investments, outlined in Cooperation Frameworks, that accelerate implementation of African country food security strategies.
- The Alliance builds on the promises of the L'Aquila food security initiative (see above) and seeks to catalyse the implementation of CAADP's overarching goals to end hunger and halve poverty in Africa by 2025.

#### **Status and Evolution of Outputs**

- Partnership in the New Alliance has expanded from three to ten African

countries.

- Nearly 180 African and international companies have signed Letters of Intent to invest USD7.8 billion in African agriculture, USD1.1 billion of which was realized in 2013.
- Private investments have reached 3 million smallholders and created more than 36,600 jobs.
- African governments have advanced or completed 96% of policy commitments scheduled for completion by mid-2014.
- Development partners have disbursed USD2.1 billion, or 72% of expected funding to date.
- However it has come under heavy criticism as a “new form of colonialism after African governments agreed to change seed, land and tax laws to favour private investors over small farmers.”<sup>21</sup>

### **Sources and links**

G8 2012, *Camp David Declaration*. Available from: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/05/19/camp-david-declaration>

New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition 2014, *New Alliance Progress Report 2013-2014* F6.9 d4

## **Rio + 20 Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 2012**

### **Key Outputs**

#### *Documents Adopted*

#### **The Future We Want Outcome Document:**

- This include commitments “regarding the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger”.
- Reaffirms Rome Principles adopted in 2009 and the work and inclusive nature of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), including through its role in facilitating country-initiated assessments on sustainable food production and food security.
- The Conference also adopted ground-breaking guidelines on green economy policies.

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<sup>21</sup> <http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2014/feb/18/g8-new-alliance-condemned-new-colonialism>

*Bodies founded*

**High-level Political Forum (HLPF) on sustainable development**  
established:

- Forms the main United Nations platform dealing with sustainable development. The Forum is to
  - provide political leadership and guidance on sustainable development;
  - follow up and review progress in implementing sustainable development commitments;
  - enhance the integration of economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development; and
  - address new and emerging sustainable development challenges .
- The Forum is expected to steer and review the implementation of the sustainable development goals and the post 2015 development agenda which Member States are expected to adopt in 2015.

*Processes Established*

- Member States decided to launch a process to develop a set of **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, which will build upon the Millennium Development Goals and converge with the post 2015 development agenda.
- UN Secretary-General's "**Zero Hunger Challenge**" was launched at Rio+20. It establishes 5 targets:
  - Zero stunted children less than 2 years;
  - 100% access to adequate food all year round;
  - All food systems are sustainable;
  - 100% increase in smallholder productivity and income;
  - Zero loss or waste of food.

**Status and Evolution of Outputs**

*High-level Political Forum on sustainable development*

- The HLPF 2013 held its first meeting on 24 September 2013. The meeting was held under the auspices of the General Assembly and had an overall theme of "Building the future we want: from Rio+20 to the post-2015 development agenda".
- The second HLPF was held under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for the first time from Monday, 30 June, through Wednesday, 9 July 2014. The theme for the forum for 2014 was "achieving the Millennium Development Goals and charting the way for an ambitious post-

2015 development agenda, including the sustainable development goals".

### *Zero Hunger Challenge*

- Participants of the challenge to date include about 29 non UN-system organizations, 16 UN-system organizations and 4 UN departments.

### **Sources and links**

Rio 20+ 2012, *The Future we Want* F6 D18

UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/>

Zero Hunger Challenge: <http://www.un.org/en/zerohunger>

## **G20 Summit, Los Cabos, Mexico, June 2012**

### **Key Outputs**

#### *Documents Adopted*

#### **Los Cabos Leaders' Declaration:**

- In view of the need to address chronic malnutrition and emergency response (underscored by the crisis in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa) leaders expressed support for the Scaling Up Nutrition movement and encouraged wider involvement of G20 members.
- Additional commitments were made on trade and climate change.

#### *Bodies founded*

- None noted.

#### *Processes Established*

- None noted.

### **Status and Evolution of Outputs**

- No specific new commitments to track.

### **Sources and links**

*G20 2012, Los Cabos Leaders Declaration* F6 D20

## **Nutrition for Growth Summit, London, UK, June 2013**

### **Key Outputs**

#### *Documents Adopted*

#### **Global Nutrition for Growth Compact**

- Outlines the following targets to be achieved by 2020:
  - Ensure that at least 500 million pregnant women and children under two are reached with effective nutrition interventions.
  - Prevent at least 20 million children under five from being stunted.
  - Save at least 1.7m lives by reducing stunting, by increasing breastfeeding, and through the treatment of severe acute malnutrition.
- Donors pledged new commitments of up to GBP 2.7 billion (USD 4.15 billion) to directly tackle undernutrition up to 2020, GBP 1.9 billion (USD 2.9 billion) of which is core funding, with the remainder secured through matched funding.
- An estimated GBP 12.5 billion (USD 19 billion) committed for improved nutrition outcomes from nutrition-sensitive investments between 2013 and 2020.

#### *Bodies founded*

- None noted.

#### *Processes Established*

To track progress publicly against all commitments made, there will be publication of an annual global report on nutrition (the Global Nutrition Report - GNR).

### **Status and Evolution of Outputs**

The forthcoming GNR finds that:

- Reporting on the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) 2013 commitments was challenging for all groups of signatories in this “baseline year.” However, in terms of progress against N4G targets, there were no obvious causes for concern from any group, at least at this early stage in the reporting period of 2013–2020.
- With regards to country commitments, 25 signatory governments committed to making a priority of tackling undernutrition, to increasing domestic budgets for improving nutrition, and to scaling up the implementation of national nutrition plans. Of the 25 countries being tracked, 24 responded to the GNR team. Of these, many are on course, particularly for policy commitments. For the impact commitments, the GNR reported difficulty in



drawing meaningful comparisons with countries' baseline data because few new datasets have been collected. Similarly for financial commitments, in the bulk of countries the commitments and responses were too vague to determine progress.

- CSO commitments were financial and non-financial in nature. Of 15 CSOs approached for the report, 14 responded, and most have made some progress on their commitments. The financial commitments coming from CSOs are significant and focus on nutrition-specific interventions and nutrition-sensitive approaches. Much of the nutrition-sensitive work focuses on linkages between nutrition and agriculture.
- Of the 29 companies that committed to introduce a nutrition policy for a productive and healthy workforce and improve policies for maternal health including support for breastfeeding mothers in their workforce, 24 companies have reported. Progress varied, with no pattern in the responses could be detected by region, size, or sector.
- Seven UN agencies made N4G commitments; these were less financial commitments than programmatic and policy-based commitments. Six agencies had reported, all of which were “on course”.
- Eighteen donors made commitments at N4G. The GNR is unable to report on N4G financial commitments for donors due to lags in the ODA reporting process. Nevertheless, in general, the donors that responded had positive progress to report.

## **Sources and links**

N4G 2013, *Nutrition for Growth Commitments: Executive Summary* F6.6 D1

N4G 2013, *Nutrition for Growth Compact* F6.6 D2

GNR 2014, *Global Nutrition Report 2014 (forthcoming)* F0.6.1.2 D1

## **G8 Summit, Lough Erne, Northern Ireland, June 2013**

### **Key Outputs**

#### *Documents Adopted*

#### **Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué:**

- Focuses on trade, tax and transparency, but also reaffirms AFSI (“we have met our financial pledges made at L’Aquila in 2009 and will work to complete disbursements”)
- Reaffirms commitment to the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), recognising the New Alliance as a means to increase private sector

investment in support of CAADP Country Investment Plans.

- Welcomes the Global Nutrition for Growth Compact and the financial and policy commitments to accelerate progress towards ending under-nutrition for women and young children.
- Calls for progress on these commitments to be regularly reported and reviewed, including through the Scaling-Up Nutrition Movement.

*Bodies founded*

- None noted.

*Processes Established*

- None noted.

**Status and Evolution of Outputs**

- No new commitments to track.

**Sources and links**

*G8 2013, Lough Erne Leaders Communique F6 D21*

**G7 Summit, Brussels, Belgium, June 2014**

**Key Outputs**

*Documents Adopted*

**G7 Brussels Summit Declaration:**

- Focus was on the Crimean crisis, but reiterated support for New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme and the Committee on World Food Security as it finalises principles for responsible agricultural investment.
- ICN2 and the Expo Milan 2015, expected to provide a platform for the global post-2015 debate on sustainability and food and nutrition security.

*Bodies founded*

- None noted.

*Processes Established*

- None noted.

**Status and Evolution of Outputs**

- No new commitments to track.

**Sources and links**

G7 2014 *Brussels Summit Declaration* F6 D22

## **Annex E How the SUN Movement Seeks to Add Value**

This annex reproduces Annex 3 ("The Added Value of the Movement") from the SUN Movement Revised Road Map, September 2012. The headings correspond to the four strategic objectives, which are described (in the main text of the Revised Road Map) as follows:

**"The Movement's strategic objectives to the end of 2015** focus on increasing support and demonstrating effectiveness through:

- 1) **The creation of an enabling political environment**, with strong in-country leadership, and a shared space (multi-stakeholder platforms) where stakeholders align their activities and take joint responsibility for scaling up nutrition;
- 2) **The establishment of best practice** for scaling up proven interventions, including the adoption of effective laws and policies;
- 3) **The alignment of actions** around high quality and well-costed country plans, with an agreed results frameworks and mutual accountability;
- 4) **An increase in resources**, directed towards coherent, aligned approaches."

### **Enabled Environment**

**Added value 1: Aligning stakeholders** for rapid scaling up of selected evidence-based policies and interventions.

- I. Clarifying and setting a common shared purpose to act as a compass, through the multi-stakeholder platforms;
- II. Identifying capacity gaps and brokering capacity strengthening interventions;
- III. Identifying and aligning in-country networks effectively so that they can collaborate to devise, cost and resource nutrition interventions;
- IV. Securing commitment and aligning behaviour towards the Movement's principles.

**Added value 2: Facilitating and convening stakeholders**, to broker interactions within and across Networks, stakeholders and countries– through:

- I. Empowering country nutrition networks and SUN Government Focal Points, who raise awareness at local levels and prioritise nutrition efforts;
- II. Engaging, motivating and inspiring politicians and decision makers through peer to peer influencing;
- III. Holding the discussions required to resolve tensions, align and focus stakeholders.

### **Shared Best Practice**

**Added value 3: Identifying and sharing of evidence-based good practice** to enable the prioritisation of actions and resources– through:

- I. Seeking out and drawing together the lessons of experience from across the Movement and beyond;
- II. Formulating resilience as a central narrative underpinning the design of the post 2015 development agenda;

- III. Sharing and disseminating best practices, achievements and evidence from across the countries and Networks, to empower local champions and stakeholders;
- IV. Convincing decision-makers in-country at various stages of what is relevant and worth adopting;
- V. Demonstrating that the value of innovative and joined up responses (e.g. linking action on climate change with action on nutrition or using climate finance to address nutrition objectives) can be a driver for change;
- VI. Capturing the value of rights based approaches and documenting how it works in practice.

**Added value 4: Promoting women’s empowerment and emphasising gender approaches to under-nutrition** that enable a transformative effect on sustainable and resilient nutrition security – through:

- I. Advocating for systematic analyses of social, cultural, economic and political barriers that prevent the active participation of women in decision making in nutrition.
- II. Encouraging policy and programming decisions that actively recognise women’s role in determining sustainable and resilient approaches to under nutrition.
- III. Sharing the experiences of stakeholders in the Movement that have successfully ensured that gender determinants of under-nutrition have been addressed across sectors and beyond those traditionally associated with women’s reproductive and traditional roles.

### **Aligned Action**

**Added value 5: Accepting and implementing mutual accountability** on behalf of the intended beneficiaries, using the SUN Accountability Framework – through:

- I. Defining and clarifying roles and collective responsibilities in-country between all the key stakeholders;
- II. Embedding and institutionalising a SUN Accountability Framework, amongst SUN stakeholders, at a country and global level.

**Added value 6: Tracking and evaluating performance** to provide a robust understanding of what is driving impact and proving to be effective versus what is not – through:

- I. Tracking country progress against agreed indicators; encourage reconfiguration of programs in-country around a results framework.
- II. Tracking of stakeholder performance against a results framework to identify opportunities for improvement and challenges to realising impact.
- III. Collating, evaluating and presenting this data transparently to demonstrate success of collective action and prove the value of the Movement’s efforts.
- IV. Providing technical support to in country stakeholders to enable them track and evaluate performance.

## **Increased Resources**

**Added value 7: Advocating to increase political commitment and mobilising technical and financial resources** to scale up action to improve nutrition – through:

- I. Assisting countries with costed, prioritised plans and financing analyses, providing guidance of funding processes.
- II. Advocating clearly and powerfully for the benefits of scaling up nutrition, based on evidence of impact, at a global and country level.
- III. Mobilising resources for in-country scale up of nutrition on the basis of the demonstrated success.

## Annex F References

"Location" in the listing below refers to folder and document numbers in the evaluation team's electronic library.

short ref	full ref	location
IASO 2014	<i>The prevention of obesity and NCDs: Challenges and opportunities for governments.</i> IASO Policy Briefing, IASO Policy Briefing, International Association for the Study of Obesity, January 2014.	5.4-1
Isenman et al 2011	<i>Stewardship of the SUN Movement: Taking SUN to the Next Level.</i> Paul Isenman, Keith Bezanson and Lola Gostelow, 30 September 2011.	0.3-4
Mason et al 2014	<i>The first 500 days of life: policies to support maternal nutrition.</i> John B. Mason, Roger Shrimpton, Lisa S. Saldanha, Usha Ramakrishnan, Cesar G. Victora, Amy Webb Girard, Deborah A. McFarland and Reynaldo Martorell. Global Health Action, 6 June 2014.	5-27
Mokoro 2014a	<i>Independent Comprehensive Evaluation of the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement: Inception Report.</i> Oxford: Mokoro Ltd, 01 August 2014.	
Mokoro 2014b	<i>Independent Comprehensive Evaluation of the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement: Interim Progress Report.</i> Oxford: Mokoro Ltd, 03 October 2014.	
Morris et al. 2008	<i>Maternal and Child Undernutrition 5. Effective international action against undernutrition: why has it proven so difficult and what can be done to accelerate progress?</i> In <i>'The Lancet'</i> Vol. 71, February 16, 2008, pp.608–621. Saul S. Morris, Bruce Cogill, Ricardo Uauy, for the Maternal and Child Undernutrition Study Group. The Lancet, 16 February 2008.	5.3-7
Shrimpton and Rokx 2012	<i>The double burden of malnutrition: A review of global evidence.</i> Roger Shrimpton and Claudia Rokx, HNP Discussion Paper, November 2012.	5.4-3
SUN 2010	<i>Scaling Up Nutrition: A Framework for Action.</i> 2010 (Reprint April 2011.)	0.0-1
SMS 2011	<i>Stewardship of the Scale Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement. Submission to the UN Secretary General.</i> Pre-Final Draft: November 16 <sup>th</sup> 2011: 1400hrs CET.	0.3-2
SMS 2012a	<i>SUN Movement: Revised Road Map.</i> Secretariat of the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement. September 2012.	0.0-2
SMS 2012b	<i>Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Strategy [2012-2015].</i> September 2012	0.0-3
SMS 2013	<i>SUN Movement Monitoring &amp; Evaluation Framework. Final Draft.</i> SUN Movement Secretariat, 10 April 2013.	0.6-1
SMS 2014a	<i>Scaling Up Nutrition.</i> PowerPoint Presentation. SUN Movement Secretariat, April 2014.	0.1-5
SUN Road Map Task Team 2010	<i>A Road Map for Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN). First Edition.</i> Scaling Up Nutrition Road Map Task Team, September 2010.	0.0-5
Taylor 2013	<i>Fragile but not helpless: Scaling Up Nutrition in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States.</i> Dr Sebastian Taylor, World Vision UK, June 2013.	5-28

<b>short ref</b>	<b>full ref</b>	<b>location</b>
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## **Acronyms**

AAHM	Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition
AFSI	l'Aquila Food Security Initiative
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CCS	Country Case Study
CFA	Comprehensive Framework for Action
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
COP	Community of Practice
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DP	Development Partner
EQ	Evaluation Question
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCAS	Fragile and Conflict Affected States
FFA	Framework for Action
FIVIMS	Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme
GINA	Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action
GNC	Global Nutrition Cluster
GNR	Global Nutrition Report
GPAFS	Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security
GPAFS	Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security
HLPF	High Level Political Forum (on Sustainable Development)
HLTF	High Level Task Force (on Global Food Security)
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IASO	International Association for the Study of Obesity
IBFAN	International Baby Food Action Network
ICE	Independent Comprehensive Evaluation
ICN	International Conference on Nutrition
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IPR	Interim Progress Report
IR	Inception Report
LG	Lead Group
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M4DR	Managing for Development Results
MSP	Multi-Stakeholder Platform

NCD	non-communicable disease
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPAN	National Plan of Action for Nutrition
N4G	Nutrition for Growth
ODA	Official Development Assistance
REACH	Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and undernutrition
SCN	(UN) Standing Committee on Nutrition
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SMS	SUN Movement Secretariat
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition movement
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSG	United Nations Secretary-General
VSG	Visioning Sub-Group
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WB	World Bank
WFS	World Food Summit
WHA	World Health Assembly
WHO	World Health Organisation
WPHNA	World Public Health Nutrition Association