Afghanistan

SUN MOVEMENT

M E A L

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability
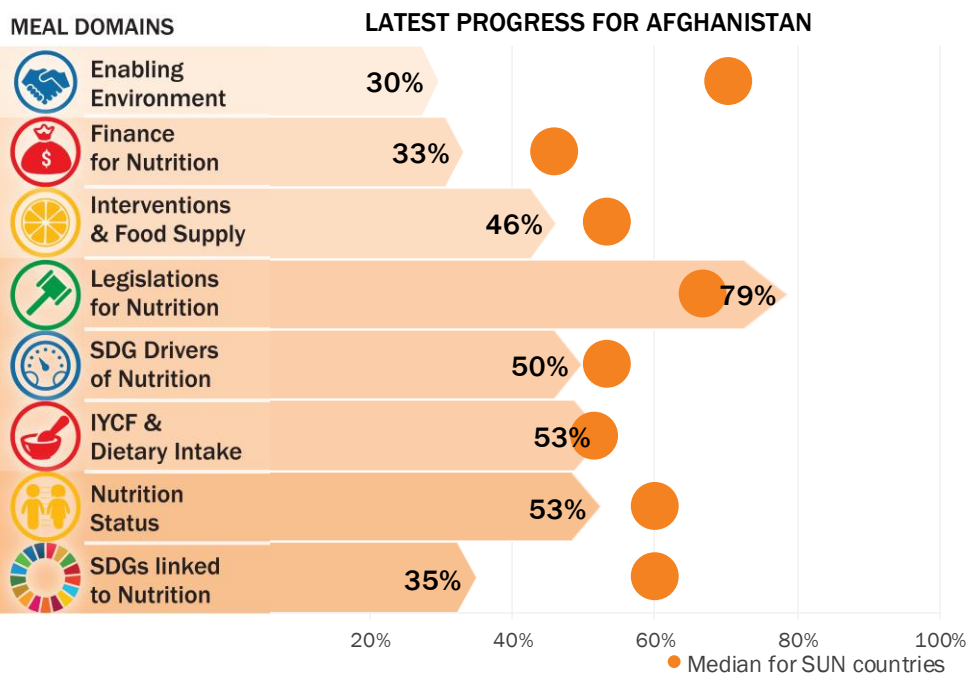and Learning (MEAL) system

Scaling Up NUTRITION
ENGAGE • INSPIRE • INVEST

The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) System was developed for the SUN Strategy 2016-2020. It identifies a wide range of desired results and associated indicators of progress across eight domains in which the SUN Movement seeks to catalyze change and deliver nutrition impact. These results correspond to the steps in the SUN Movement Theory of Change.

The Country Dashboard provides an overview of progress using a set of indicators aligned with globally agreed frameworks for nutrition and the SDG Framework. It is designed to support SUN Movement stakeholders at all levels to assess performance and inform strategic decisions towards ending all forms of malnutrition.

SUN MOVEMENT THEORY OF CHANGE

PROCESSES
Multiple stakeholders come together to tackle malnutrition

The actors change their behaviour and commit to common results

INPUTS
Resources are mobilised and nutrition actions are scaled up

OUTPUTS
Aligned implementation achieves greater results

OUTCOMES
Women, children, adolescents & families thrive, leading to the end of all forms of malnutrition by 2030

Contributing to the achievement of all SDGs

MEAL DOMAINS

LATEST PROGRESS FOR AFGHANISTAN

MEAL Domain	Progress
Enabling Environment	30%
Finance for Nutrition	33%
Interventions & Food Supply	46%
Legislations for Nutrition	79%
SDG Drivers of Nutrition	50%
IYCF & Dietary Intake	53%
Nutrition Status	53%
SDGs linked to Nutrition	35%

20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

● Median for SUN countries

Afghanistan

Joined the SUN Movement in 2017

Population 35,530,000
(UNPD 2017)

Income class Low income
(World Bank 2018)

Humanitarian risk class Very High
(INFORM 2019)

Data for Afghanistan are available for 69/85 (81%) MEAL indicators, with most covering the timeframe 2013-2018. Based on the data, Afghanistan is progressing with strong performance on legislation for nutrition, several underlying drivers for nutrition and exclusive breastfeeding, as well as low levels of overweight and obesity. However, as the enabling environment is strengthened, more could be done to increase finance for nutrition,improve child feeding practices and scale up high impact interventions to address the excessive burden of undernutrition, especially stunting among children and underweight and anaemia among women, as well as diet-related NCDs.

A detailed description of the MEAL Results Framework and Lists of Indicators, including definitions and data sources, is available at http://bit.ly/sunmeal. The MEAL system relies mainly on existing data sources, gathered from validated global datasets (e.g. WHO, UNICEF, FAO and other) but also data collected by the SUN Secretariat and SUN Networks. This dashboard can be adapted for use at sub-national level and complemented with additional indicators based on data availability.

Enabling Environment

As stakeholders from different sectors come together to build an enabling environment for improving nutrition, it results in a multi-stakeholder platform, functioning networks of nutrition actors, progress in the SUN Movement processes, integration of nutrition in development plans and improved nutrition information systems.

	INDICATOR		SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
Bringing people together					
1.1	Existence of a Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP)	🟩	Yes	JAA 2018	Yes
1.2	Number of networks (UN, business, donor, civil society)	🟩	3	JAA 2018	3
	A) UN Network Functionality Index (out of 6)		No data	UNN 2018	5
	B) SUN Business Network Functionality Index (out of 5)	🟥	0	SBN 2018	0
	C) SUN Civil Society Network Functionality Index (out of 6)	🟥	0	CSN 2018	4
1.3	Mobilization of High-level Advocates for Nutrition (# of types)	🟥	0	JAA 2018	2
Changing behaviours and committing to common results					
1.4	SUN Movement Processes Total Score		No data	JAA	64%
	Process 1) Bringing people together into a shared space for action		No data	JAA	73%
	Process 2) Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework		No data	JAA	65%
	Process 3) Aligning actions around common results		No data	JAA	64%
	Process 4) Financing tracking and resource mobilisation		No data	JAA	54%
1.5	WHA Targets included in National Nutrition Plans (out of 6)	🟦	4	AFSANA 2012-2016	4
1.6	NCD Targets included in National Nutrition Plans (out of 4)	🟥	0	AFSANA 2012-2016	0
1.7	Information Systems for Nutrition Index (out of 9)	🟨	5.6	SMS 2019	6.1
1.8	Integration of Undernutrition in National Development Policies, rank	🟥	56 of 56	ANPDF 2017-2021	30
1.9	Integration of Overnutrition in National Development Policies, rank	🟥	38 of 38	ANPDF 2017-2021	30

Finance for Nutrition

As multiple stakeholders mobilize resources, the results include increased spending for evidence-based high-impact nutrition actions from both national and external funding sources.

	INDICATOR		SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
2.1	National Budget Spending for Nutrition				
	A) Budget Analysis Completeness (out of 4 key elements)		No data	SMS	3
	B) Budget spending per child U5 for nutrition-specific interventions		No data	SMS	$1.56
	C) Percentage budgeted for nutrition-specific spending		No data	SMS	1.2%
2.2	Donor Funding for Nutrition				
	A) Donor spending on nutrition-specific interventions per stunted child U5	🟦	$11.48	R4D 2015-2016	$7.81
	B) Donor spending on nutrition-specific interventions per child U5	🟦	$4.69	R4D 2015-2016	$2.45
2.3	Agriculture Orientation Index	🟨	0.31	FAO 2015	0.22

Interventions and Food Supply

As multiple stakeholders mobilize resources and align their actions, the results include increased coverage of nutrition actions, increased diversity and quality of food supply, and equitable geographic distribution of nationally agreed core actions and implementation capacity for nutrition.

	INDICATOR		SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
3.1	Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative–certified Health Facilities	🟩	68%	WHO 2017	3%
3.2	Severe Acute Malnutrition Treatment (children 6-59 mos)	🟧	40%	UNICEF 2017	36%
3.3	Vitamin A Supplementation (children 6-59 mos)	🟩	95%	UNICEF 2017	62%
3.4	Antenatal Iron Supplementation (90+ tablets)	🟥	7%	DHS 2015	30%
3.5	Nutrition Professionals Density (per 100,000 population)	🟥	0.1	WHO 2016-2017	0.8
3.6	Iodized Salt Availability	🟧	57%	UNICEF 2016	80%
3.7	ORS and Zinc Treatment for Diarrhea (children 0–5 yrs)	🟧	7.1%	UNICEF 2015	7%
3.8	Deworming Treatment (children 12–59 mos)	🟥	19%	UNICEF 2015	42%
3.9	Insecticide Treated Net Use (children 0–5 yrs)		N/A	UNICEF	45%
3.10	Vaccination Coverage (DTP3 in 1 yr olds)	🟧	65%	WHO 2017	86%
3.11	Family Planning Needs Met (modern method)	🟧	42%	UNPD 2015	50%
3.12	Non-staple Foods Availability (% of calories)	🟥	25%	FAO 2012	39%
3.13	Fruits & Vegetables Availability (grams per capita)	🟧	173	FAO 2013	276
3.14	Fortification Status of Food Vehicles	🟥	Build salt, oil, wheat	GAIN 2016	N/A
3.15	Social Protection Programme Coverage	🟥	9%	World Bank 2011	13%
3.16	Government ministries involved in nutrition actions at national level		No data		N/A
3.17	Stakeholders involved in nutrition actions at subnational level		No data		N/A
3.18	High-impact nutrition-specific actions coverage at subnational level		No data		N/A

Enacted Legislations for Nutrition

Results achieved through better alignment include progress in the implementation and monitoring of legislations for nutrition.

	INDICATOR		SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
4.1	International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes (level of implementation)	🟩	Full provisions	WHO 2018	Many
4.2	Maternity Protection Legislation	🟦	Partial	ILO 2013	Partial
4.3	Right to Food Legislation (level of constitutional recognition)	🟧	Weak	FAO 2017	Moderate
4.4	Restrictions on Marketing of Food/Beverages to Children	🟩	Fully achieved	WHO 2017	Not achieved
4.5	Mandatory Food Fortification Legislation	🟧	Salt	GFDx 2019	2 food vehicles
4.6	Fortification Standards	🟩	Salt, wheat, oil	GFDx 2019	2 food vehicles

SDG Drivers of Nutrition

Results achieved through aligned implementation also include changes in key drivers of nutrition, which are embedded in relevant sectors such as health, WASH, food systems, education, social protection and gender.

|	INDICATOR		SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
5.1	Diarrhoea in children U5	🟥	32%	DHS 2015	17%
5.2	Access to a basic drinking water service	🟧	63%	JMP 2015	68%
5.3	Access to a basic sanitation service	🟦	39%	JMP 2015	37%
5.4	Malaria incidence (per 1000 population)	🟦	23	WHO 2017	65
5.5	Measles cases reported (children U5)	🟥	1891	WHO 2018	317
5.6	Adolescent fertility (per 1000 women 15–19 years)	🟦	78	UNPD 2015	87
5.7	New HIV infections (per 1000 uninfected population)		No data	UNAIDS 2017	0.44
5.8	Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 population)	🟦	189	WHO 2017	179
5.9	Undernourishment prevalence	🟥	30%	FAO 2016	20%
5.10	Severe food insecurity prevalence (adults)	🟦	16%	FAO 2016	25%
5.11	Early marriage (before age 18)	🟧	35%	UNICEF 2015	30%
5.12	Female secondary school enrollment (% gross)	🟧	40%	UNESCO 2017	47%
5.13	Violent discipline among children 2–14 years	🟩	74%	UNICEF 2011	82%
5.14	Growth in household income (shared prosperity premium)		No data	WB	0.6%
5.15	Urban population living in slums	🟧	63%	UN-HABITAT 2014	54%

IYCF and Dietary Intake

Aligned implementation achieves results including improved infant and young child feeding practices, as well as improved dietary intake among various population groups.

	INDICATOR		SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
6.1	Exclusive breastfeeding (infants 0–5 mos)	🟦	43%	UNICEF 2015	44%
6.2	Early initiation of breastfeeding	🟧	41%	UNICEF 2015	52%
6.3	Minimum Acceptable Diet (children 6–23 mos)	🟧	15%	UNICEF 2015	13%
6.4	Minimum Diet Diversity (children 6–23 mos)	🟧	22%	UNICEF 2015	22%
6.5	Fruit and vegetable intake (g/day in adults)	🟧	108	GBD 2016	131
6.6	Sodium intake (g/day in adults)	🟥	4.2	GBD 2016	2.8
6.7	Urinary iodine concentration (median µg/l)	🟦	171	IGN 2013	161
6.8	Population consumption of fortified food	🟧	Oil (30%), Wheat (19%)	GAIN 2017	N/A

Nutrition Status

The outcome of scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions is better nutrition for all – children, adolescents, women and men. Countries show progress towards achieving national nutrition targets, including WHA global nutrition and NCD diet-related targets.

	INDICATOR		SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
7.1	Stunting (children U5)	🟥	41%	JME 2013	32%
7.2	Low birthweight		No data	UNICEF	No data
7.3	Overweight (children U5)	🟦	5.4%	JME 2013	3.5%
7.4	Wasting (children U5)	🟦	10%	JME 2013	7%
7.5	Anaemia among pregnant women	🟨	38%	WHO 2016	44%
7.6	Anaemia among non-pregnant women	🟥	42%	WHO 2016	37%
7.7	Low BMI (adult women)	🟥	16%	NCD-RisC 2016	9%
7.8	Overweight and obesity (adult women)	🟩	27%	NCD-RisC 2016	37%
7.9	Overweight and obesity (adolescent girls 10-19 years)	🟩	9%	NCD-RisC 2016	15%
7.10	Diabetes (adult women)	🟥	12.3%	NCD-RisC 2014	7.5%
7.11	Hypertension (adult women)	🟥	31%	NCD-RisC 2015	28%

SDGs linked to Nutrition

Better nutrition contributes to the achievement of SDGs, including reduced mortality, increased cognitive ability and school attainment, increased economic productivity and reduced extreme poverty.

	INDICATOR		SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
8.1	Population below the poverty line	🟥	82%	World Bank 2016	28%
8.2	U5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	🟦	68	UNICEF 2017	57
8.3	NCD Mortality Rate (per 100,000 population)	🟥	852	WHO 2016	665
8.4	Early child development status (36–59 mos)		No data	UNICEF	63%
8.5	Annual GDP growth per capita	🟨	2.6%	World Bank 2017	4.2%

Acronyms: JME Joint Malnutrition Estimates 2019 (WHO/UNICEF/World Bank); NCD-RisC Non-Communicable Disease Risk Factor Collaboration; UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund; WHO World Health Organization

Colour Classification Legends

TABLE 1 ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
1.1	Yes	Interim		No
1.2	3-4	2	1	0
1.2 a-c	5-6	3-4	1-2	0
1.3	All 3	2	1	None
1.4 all	≥70%	55-69%	40-54%	<40%
1.5	5-6	3-4	1-2	None
1.6	3	2	1	None
1.7	7.5-9.0	6.0-7.4	4.5-5.9	0-4.4
1.8	Top 15	16-30	31-45	46-56
1.9	Top 14	15-29	30-37	38

TABLE 2 FINANCE FOR NUTRITION

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
2.1a	All 4	3 of 4	2 of 4	1 of 4
2.1b	≥$8	$5-7	$1-4	<$1
2.1c	>10%	5-10%	1-4%	<1%
2.2a	≥$15	$7.5-14	$3.5-7.4	<$3.50
2.2b	≥$5	$2.5-4.9	$1-2.49	<$1
2.3	≥1	0.5-0.9	0.2-0.5	0-0.1

TABLE 3 INTERVENTIONS & FOOD SUPPLY

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
3.1	≥60%	30-59%	5-29%	0-4%
3.2	≥75%	40-74%	10-39%	<10%
3.3	≥90%	80-89%	60-79%	<60%
3.4	≥50%	30-49%	15-29%	<15%
3.5	≥2.0	0.8-1.9	0.2-0.7	<0.2
3.6	≥90%	75-89%	50-74%	<50%
3.7	≥20%	10-19%	5-9%	<5%
3.8	≥60%	40-59%	25-39%	<25%
3.9	≥55%	40-54%	20-39%	<20%
3.10	≥90%	80-89%	50-79%	<50%
3.11	≥65%	50-64%	35-49%	<35%
3.12	≥50%	40-50%	30-39%	<30%
3.13	≥400 g	250-399	100-249	<100%
3.14	Sustain 2+	Sustain 1	Improve	All build
3.15	≥60%	40-59%	15-39%	<15%
3.16	TBD			
3.17	TBD			
3.18	TBD			

TABLE 4 ENACTED LEGISLATIONS FOR NUTRITION

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
4.1	Full	Many	Few	None
4.2	Yes	Partial		Not achieved
4.3	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
4.4	Fully achieved			Not achieved
4.5	≥1 staple food + salt + oil	≥1 staple food + salt/oil	≥1 food vehicle	None
4.6	3+ foods	2 foods	1 food	None

TABLE 5 SDG DRIVERS OF NUTRITION

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
5.1	0-11%	12-17%	18-24%	≥25%
5.2	≥85%	70-84%	55-69%	<55%
5.3	≥60%	35-59%	20-34%	<20%
5.4	<10	10-99	100-249	≥250
5.5	<10	10-99	100-999	≥1000
5.6	<44	44-99	100-149	≥150
5.7	<.25	0.25-0.49	0.50-1.9	≥2.0
5.8	<100	100-199	200-349	≥350
5.9	<10%	10-19%	20-29%	≥30%
5.10	<10%	10-24%	25-49%	≥50%
5.11	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%
5.12	≥65%	50-64%	30-49%	<30%
5.13	<75%	75-79%	80-84%	≥85%
5.14	≥1		<1%	<0
5.15	<40%	40-54%	55-69%	≥70%

TABLE 6 IYCF AND DIETARY INTAKE

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
6.1	≥50%	35-49%	15-34%	<15%
6.2	≥65%	50-64%	25-49%	<25%
6.3	≥40%	20-39%	10-19%	<10%
6.4	≥50%	25-49%	15-24%	<15%
6.5	≥400	200-399	100-199	<100 g
6.6	0-1.9	2.0-29	3.0-3.9	≥4.0 g
6.7	200-299	100-199	≥300	0-99 µg/L
6.8	≥70%	50-69%	10-49%	<10%

TABLE 7 NUTRITION STATUS

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
7.1	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%
7.2	<10%	10-14%	15-19%	≥20%
7.3	<4%	4-6%	7-9%	≥10%
7.4	<5%	5-9%	10-14%	≥15%
7.5	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%
7.6	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%
7.7	<5%	5-9%	10-14%	≥15%
7.8	<30%	30-34%	35-39%	≥40%
7.9	<10%	10-14%	15-19%	≥20%
7.10	<6.0%	6.0-7.4%	7.5-8.9%	≥9%
7.11	<20%	20-24%	25-29%	≥30%

TABLE 8 SDGS LINKED TO NUTRITION

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
8.1	<15%	15-34%	35-49%	≥50%
8.2	0-39	40-69	70-99	≥100
8.3	0-600	601-700	701-800	≥801
8.4	≥75%	65-74%	60-64%	<60%
8.5	≥7%	3.5-6.9%	0-3.4%	<0%

Note: The classification is based on performance relative to other SUN countries except when established cut-offs are available. The "green" colour indicates "good" performance, intervention coverage or nutrition status in relative terms. It does not represent that this target has been fully met.

A detailed description of the MEAL Framework of Results and Lists of Indicators, including definitions and data sources, is available at http://bit.ly/sunmeal

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Scaling Up NUTRITION — ENGAGE • INSPIRE • INVEST

NUTRITION INTERNATIONAL — Nourish Life

UKaid from the British people