



Scaling Up
NUTRITION
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Nourishing people and planet together

**Scaling up Nutrition (SUN)
Movement Progress Report 2019**



2019



The power of **SUN**

The SUN Movement's 61 countries and 4 Indian States share a commitment: to leave "egos and logos" behind, aligning efforts and working together to improve nutrition during the critical first 1000 days - from a mother's pregnancy to her child's second birthday. They are supported by over 3000 civil society organisations, 600 businesses, 5 UN agencies and a wide group of international donors and foundations.

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All content in this report was prepared by the SUN Movement Secretariat with support from many partners. The SUN Movement Secretariat is supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, the European Union, France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. For more information visit: <https://scalingupnutrition.org/sun-supporters/sun-movement-secretariat/>

Citation: Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Progress Report 2019. Geneva.

Design, layout and production by Phoenix Design Aid A/S, Denmark.

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Acronyms

AFSeN-A	Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda	MoF	Ministry of Finance
AGRF	African Green Revolution Forum	MoH	Ministry of Health
A&T	Alive & Thrive	MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
BMS	Breast-milk substitutes	MQSUN+	Maximising the Quality of Scaling up Nutrition Plus
B2B	Business 2 Business	MSP	Multi-Stakeholder Platform
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme	MSNP	Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan
CSO	Civil society organisations	MS-NPAN	Multi-sectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition
COI	Conflict of interest	NIPN	National Information Platforms for Nutrition
CFS	Committee on World Food Security	NNC	National Nutrition Council
CRF	Common results framework	NPAN	National Plan of Action for Nutrition
CSA	Civil Society Alliance	NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
CSN	SUN Civil Society Network	NGO	Non Government Organisation
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	N4G	Nutrition for Growth
CU5	Children under five years old	ODA	Official Development Assistance
DFID	United Kingdom's (UK) Department for International Development	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
DWCD	Department of Women and Child Development	PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
EAPA FSN	Eastern African Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition	REACH	Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition
EBF	Exclusive Breastfeeding	REPASEN	Réseau des Parlementaires en Sécurité Nutritionnelle
ECD	Early Childhood Development	R4D	Results for Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	SAFANSI	South Asia Food and Nutrition Security Initiative
ENN	Emergency Nutrition Network	SBN	SUN Business Network
FCAS	Fragile and conflict affected areas	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition	SDN	SUN Donor Network
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition	SESAN	Secretariat of Food and Nutrition Security, Guatemala
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Timebound
GFF	Global Financing Facility	SME	Small and medium enterprises
GNR	Global Nutrition Report	SMS	SUN Movement Secretariat
HDN	Human Development Nexus	SOFI	State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World Report
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
IFPRI	International Food and Policy Research Institute	TAN	Technical Assistance for Nutrition
ILO	International Labour Organization	UHC	Universal Health Coverage
IMAM	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition	UN	United Nations
INGOs	International Non Government Organisation	UNN	UN Network
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union	WAHO	West Africa Health Organization
IYCF	Infant and Young Children feeding	WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
JAA	Joint Annual Assessment	WFP	World Food Programme
JME	Joint Malnutrition Estimates	WHA	World Health Assembly
LGU	Local Government Units	WHO	World Health Organisation
MEAL	The SUN Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning system		

Table of contents

1. Foreword: Rising to the challenges ahead: nourishing people and planet together, Henrietta Fore, Executive Director, UNICEF	4
2. Key messages.....	6
3. SUN Rising: From 2010 to today.....	9
4. How SUN countries are tracking against global nutrition targets	10
5. Progress at a glance: How SUN countries, guided by the Movement's strategic objectives, are creating the environment required for good nutrition.....	13
6. Scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions and interventions.....	20
7. The SUN is rising	22
8. Around the world with SUN: Nutrition stories of change in 2018 – 2019	24
• West and Central Africa.....	26
• East and Southern Africa	30
• West and Central Asia	32
• Asia and the Pacific	34
• Latin America and Caribbean	38
9. In action: How the SUN Movement approach supports countries to deliver impact ..	40
10. Accelerating nutrition impact with the SUN stewardship and global support system	44
• SUN Lead Group & Executive Committee.....	44
• SUN Secretariat	46
• Learning and exchange in the SUN Movement.....	48
• SUN Networks.....	50
11. Spotlight on a selection of partners: How we are working together to scale up nutrition around the world	58
12. Shining the light on priority areas for the SUN Movement	64
• Engaging Parliaments for nutrition impact.....	64
• Scaling up gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.....	67
• Integrating nutrition into Universal Health Coverage	68
• Ensuring a food systems approach to nourish people and planet	69
13. On the road to Kathmandu	72
14. Looking ahead: Key moments on the road to a world free of malnutrition in all its forms	73
15. Unleashing nutrition's potential for a brighter future Closing reflections: Gerda Verburg, Coordinator, SUN Movement	74
16. Country Profile Introduction	78
17. Country Profiles.....	80
18. Annexes	141

Rising to the challenge:

Nourishing people and planet

” The SUN Movement unites us around a collective ambition to eliminate all forms of malnutrition.

The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement is unique. Made up of 61 countries and four Indian States, the Movement unites us around a collective ambition to eliminate all forms of malnutrition. Together we are shaping a world where every child’s right to adequate food and nutrition is protected and fulfilled, and where good nutrition provides the building blocks of healthy bodies, healthy minds, healthy futures and a healthy planet.

The SUN Movement brings together the different sectors and systems needed to transform evidence into policies, strategies, programmes and actions that are changing how we improve nutrition for children, young people, and societies. And the SUN Movement continues to grow. In 2019, Honduras became the sixty-first SUN member country and Madhya Pradesh became the fourth Indian State to join.

Many SUN countries are moving in the right direction by improving nutrition through effective and sustained multi-sectoral nutrition programming. Active multi-stakeholder platforms are now in place in 55 SUN countries, helping establish an environment where good nutrition can prosper. However, only eleven SUN countries are on track to meet the World Health Assembly target to reduce the number of stunted children by 40 per cent by 2025. This fact calls all of us to



increase our support to country-level action: we must do more, better and faster.

The challenges are complex and enduring, no doubt. More than 820 million people still go hungry on the planet and one in five children under five (i.e. 149 million children) is stunted and denied the chance to reach his or her full growth and development potential. Simultaneously, the prevalence of overweight and obesity is rising across all regions. Poor diets remain the leading risk factor for death worldwide, and overall, nearly half of child deaths are due to malnutrition. This is unacceptable: even one child suffering from malnutrition is too many.

Let's think big and bold about the SUN Movement's future. As the SUN Movement enters its third phase (2021-2025), we need a movement that is fit for purpose and has a universal agenda to address all forms of malnutrition, everywhere. We should bring on board all countries where malnutrition – in any form – curtails children's potential and the potential of the societies where they live. Malnutrition is a universal challenge that unites us and together we need to learn from each other—and find the solutions.

As we look ahead to the major milestones that lie before us, every country, every organization, and every stakeholder must do better if we are to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. We must take a systems approach to addressing malnutrition and strengthen the capacity of

national food systems, health systems and social protection systems to deliver nutritious, safe, affordable and sustainable diets to children, young people and societies everywhere, including in the face of climate-related shocks and humanitarian crises.

This year's SUN Global Gathering will energise every stakeholder to take bold and ambitious actions as we look towards the Nutrition for Growth Summit in Tokyo at the end of 2020. We will all need to be accountable to delivering on our commitments. Children, young people and their families across the world are counting on us.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Henrietta Fore". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Henrietta Fore
UNICEF Executive Director and SUN Movement Lead Group Chair



Key

messages

The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement is a country-driven initiative led by 61 countries and 4 Indian States. It is built on government ownership and the understanding that factors underlying nutrition are interconnected. It is critical to bring actors together for impact at scale.

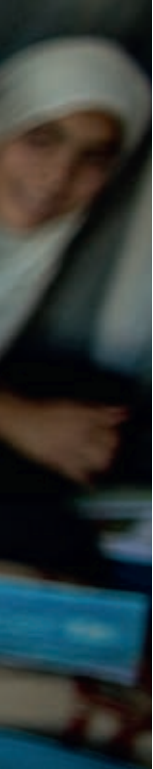
- Now in its ninth year, SUN Movement countries are supported by thousands of stakeholders including a **Civil Society Network of over 3,000 organisations; a SUN Business Network - including 600 small, medium, and large enterprises; 5 UN agencies representing the UN Network for SUN; and a group of international donors and foundations that form the SUN Donor Network.**
- **In 2019, Honduras** was the 61st country and **Madhya Pradesh** the 4th Indian State to join the SUN Movement.

We are at a pivotal moment for the future of the SUN Movement and the global nutrition agenda.

- In 2018, a **Mid-Term Review** (marking the halfway point of the 2016-2020 SUN strategy) was completed, celebrating the creative thinking, energy and commitment of the Movement. In early 2019 a **Strategic Review was launched** to provide guidance on the next phase of the SUN Movement (2021-2025).
- The SUN Global Gathering (November 2019), the flagship event of the Movement, brought together over 1000 participants to celebrate progress. In 2020, the SUN Movement **will mark its 10th anniversary**. SUN countries will make **SMART: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Timebound commitments at the 2020 Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit** and together we will **enter the decade of delivery with 10 years left to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.**



Without adequate and sustained investments in good nutrition, the SDGs will not be realised.



” Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ghana and Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Peru, Tajikistan are on track to meet the World Health Assembly stunting target.

We must preserve the gains made in ending hunger and malnutrition. This requires systemic transformation, with governments in the driving seat.

It will take continued commitment and even greater action by governments for progress to continue to ensure structural change and sustainability of the nutrition agenda.

- The good news is that the prevalence of stunting amongst children under five years is decreasing and stunting has been reduced globally over the last 9 years from 171 million (2010) to 149 million children (2018).¹
- However, overweight and obesity rates continue to increase in all regions.²
- Across the 61 SUN Movement countries, **approximately 95 million children under 5 suffer from stunting** and nearly 24 million children under 5 were wasted in 2018.
- **Many SUN countries are moving in the right direction** to improve children’s nutrition through effective and sustained multi-sectoral nutrition programming.

- **Countries in Africa and Asia continue to have the greatest share** of all forms of child malnutrition.
- Great progress has been achieved in Asia, where the number of stunted children decreased from 134.7 million to 81.7 million between 2000 and 2018.
- Among the **14 SUN countries in Asia**, an estimated 37.4 million children under 5 are stunted in 2018.
- Africa is the **only continent where the number of stunted children has risen** based on global trends, from 50.3 million in 2000 to 58.8 million in 2018. The SUN countries in the Africa region account for an estimated 55.1 million of the stunted children under five in 2018.

SUN countries, partners and stakeholders are adapting their behaviours to end fragmentation, leave egos and logos behind, and work with Governments to lead an ambitious nutrition transformation. In 2019, SUN countries have many achievements to celebrate.

- **58 SUN countries** completed the Joint Assessment (JAA) in 2019, a unique tool which allows countries to celebrate progress, identify challenges and solutions and set a course for the future.
- **55 SUN countries** have an **active multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)** at the national level.
- **42 countries** also work at **sub-national level**, supporting actions across sectors (agriculture, water and sanitation, health, social protection).
- **42 countries** have a **national nutrition plan** (also known as a Common Results Framework) which brings together sectors and stakeholders in a whole-of-government approach to address malnutrition. 9 more are in the process of developing or updating theirs.

¹ Unless otherwise stated the data in this list is sourced from: UNICEF, WHO, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank. Levels and trends in child malnutrition: key findings of the 2019 Edition of the Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates. Geneva: World Health Organization: 2019. <https://data.unicef.org/resources/jme/>
² The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the world (SOFI) Report 2019. FAO. <http://www.fao.org/state-of-food-security-nutrition/en/>

- **36 countries** have **developed action plans to achieve the goals** set out in their Common Results Framework (CRF). **30 have a monitoring and evaluation framework, with 12 more in development.**³
- **44 SUN countries** have **included at least one of the World Health Assembly nutrition targets** in their national nutrition policies or strategies.⁴
- **51 countries track public financial allocations** for nutrition.⁵

SUN countries are engaged in important dialogues on food systems which nourish people and planet, gender and diversity and they stand ready to adapt and implement effective strategies in their country.

- Achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is vital for ending malnutrition.
- Food systems have the potential to nourish human health and support environmental sustainability; however, they are currently threatening both.
- Promoting diversity inclusion, gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment is at the centre of the SUN Movement's work to ensure no one is left behind.

On the road to the Tokyo 2020 Nutrition for Growth Summit and the third phase of the SUN Movement, SMART commitments by SUN countries, stakeholders and partners will help unleash renewed ambition and usher in a new era for nutrition.

- SUN members are ready to make bold, ambitious and measurable commitments which can help put the world on track to eradicate malnutrition in all its forms.
- **The 2019 SUN Global Gathering** was a key opportunity for SUN countries to celebrate progress and to identify the actions required to **drive structural change for sustainable results. The flagship event of the Movement, it was a key moment on the road to Tokyo 2020 and as a milestone towards the third Phase of the SUN Movement (2021 - 2025).**
- The **Tokyo Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit** (December 2020), **will be held** under the **auspices of the Government of Japan.** This will be **an historic opportunity to transform the way the world tackles the global challenge of malnutrition.**

³ Based on a MEAL system review of national nutrition policies/strategies, supported by NI TAN project (completed in March/April 2019).

⁴ Based on data provided by SUN MEAL system, 2019

⁵ Based on data provided by SUN countries via the online SUN Movement Joint Annual Assessment, 2018-2019





The SUN Movement was born from the collective recognition that the international system was failing to address under-nutrition – the cause of nearly half of all deaths in children under five⁶. Evidence that stunting is irreversible and devastates children's development and, therefore, the economic growth and stability of countries was a political call to arms. The [2008 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Undernutrition](#) ignited stakeholders with evidence, the [Copenhagen Consensus](#) armed them with economic imperative and [Scaling Up Nutrition: A Framework for Action](#) outlined a multi-stakeholder plan of action – a call for unprecedented collaboration and impact at scale.

Launched in 2010 by the UN Secretary-General, SUN is led by governments and driven by evidence and has today rallied 61 countries and four Indian States who are supported by the four SUN Networks. Their commitment: to leave 'egos and logos' behind, to align efforts and work together to scale up nutrition during the critical first 1000 days from a mother's pregnancy to her child's second birthday. The 2013 Nutrition for Growth Summit and 2017 Milan Nutrition Summit fuelled political and financial commitment for nutrition on a global scale. The **2020 Tokyo Nutrition Summit is an opportunity to usher in a new era for nutrition.**

SUN countries are breaking-down boundaries between sectors and stakeholders to develop a systems approach to nutrition. The focus is on scaling up evidence-based cost-effective interventions to prevent and treat undernutrition. Each \$1 invested in proven nutrition programmes offers benefits worth \$16.⁷ Stakeholders take a multi-sectoral approach by integrating nutrition into related sectors and using indicators of undernutrition as one of the key measures of overall progress across agriculture, social

protection and health and to cross-cutting issues like gender equality and governance. Country nutrition plans must be country-owned and built on the country's ambitions, needs and capacities.

SUN countries are driving forward a dramatic increase in high-level leadership for nutrition.

Political commitment and ownership at top levels are essential to a whole-of-government approach. SUN Government Focal Points, are strategically placed in government. Domestic investment is the true test of political commitment and ownership, and therefore Ministers of Finance, parliaments and civil society are key to ensure more and better investment for nutrition and accountability for progress.

The Power of WE and leading from where you stand: Every stakeholder can do better, as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Climate Change moves into a decade of delivery. The nutrition agenda must be owned by countries, driven by governments and supported by stakeholders who champion convergence, alignment and accountability for impact.

Nutrition must be explicitly integrated in global and national initiatives for climate change, agriculture and food security, water and sanitation, gender equality, social protection and universal health coverage to reduce fragmentation and ensure mutual wins.

The SUN Movement Lead Group, Executive Committee, Secretariat and the four Networks support and guide countries in their mission to scale up impact and results. The SUN Movement Principles of Engagement set the course for rising to the challenges ahead, and require everyone to demonstrate what they will do differently and additionally to eliminate all forms malnutrition.

6 Black, R., Victora, C., Walker, S., Bhutta, Z., Christian, P., de Onis, M., Ezzati, M., Grantham-McGregor, S., Katz, J., Martorell, R. and Uauy, R. (2013). Maternal and child undernutrition and overweight in low-income and middle-income countries. *The Lancet*, 382(9890), pp.427-451

7 International Food Policy Research Institute. (2016). *Global Nutrition Report 2016: From Promise to Impact: Ending Malnutrition by 2030*. Washington, DC. [online] Available at: <http://ebrary.ifpri.org/utils/getfile/collection/p15738coll2/id/130354/file/130565.pdf> [Accessed 15 June 2016].



How SUN countries

are tracking against global nutrition targets

” Across the world, 149 million children under 5 are stunted

Improving nutrition is critical to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, which are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. It will take continued commitment and even greater action by governments for progress to continue and ensure structural change and sustainability of the nutrition agenda.

The recent State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) 2019 report was a stark reminder that we are far from ending hunger and meeting 2030’s global nutrition targets with over 820 million people or 1 in 9 people suffering from hunger. Across the world, 149 million children under 5 are stunted, while overweight and obesity rates continue to increase in all regions.⁸

The good news is that the prevalence of malnutrition amongst children under five years is decreasing. However, faster progress is needed.

- Across the 61 SUN Movement countries, **approximately 95 million children under 5 suffer from stunting** and **nearly 24 million children under 5 were wasted** in 2018.
- Of the **10.6 million children under 5 who are overweight**, 5.1 million are in SUN countries in South and South East Asia and 4.8 million are in sub-Saharan African SUN countries.⁹

⁸ The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the world (SOFI) Report 2019, FAO IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, WHO. <http://www.fao.org/state-of-food-security-nutrition/en/>

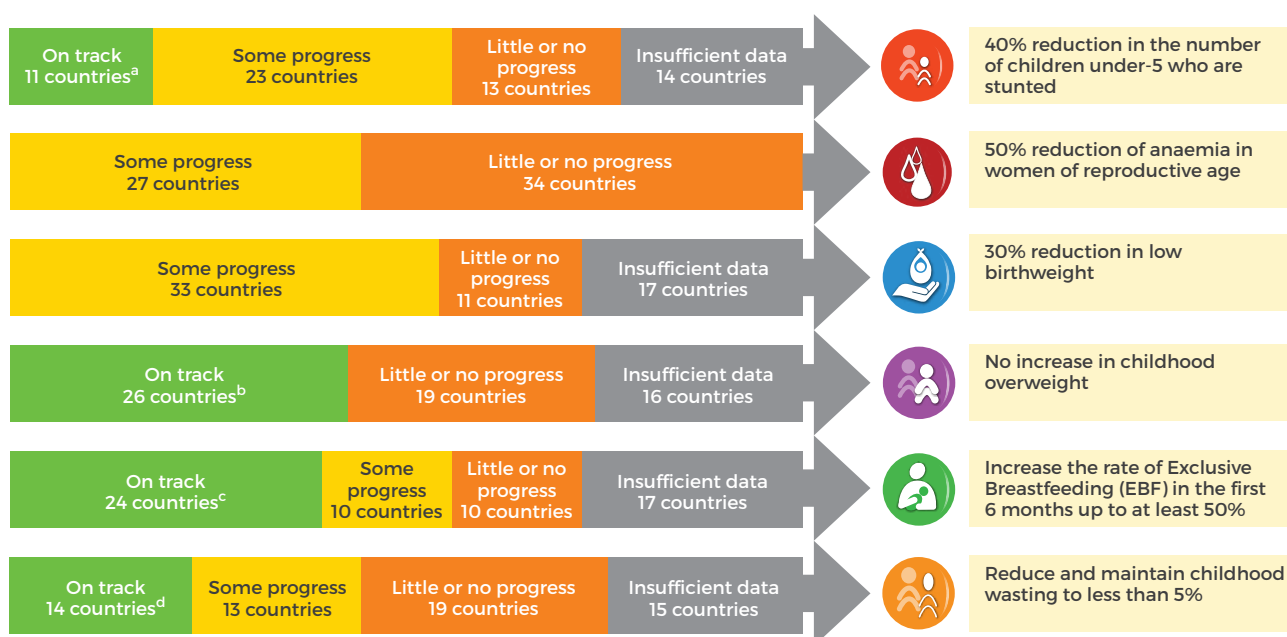
⁹ Data included in this list sourced from: UNICEF, WHO, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/ The World Bank. Levels and trends in child malnutrition: key findings of the 2019 Edition of the Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. <https://data.unicef.org/resources/jme/>

- **New estimates in 2019 of low birthweight prevalence** in 44 SUN countries reveal that nearly 4.7 million babies were born with low birthweight in 2015, representing 14 per cent of all livebirths.
- **Countries in Africa and Asia, where most SUN countries are located, continue to have the greatest share** of all forms of child malnutrition.
- Great progress has been achieved in Asia, where the number of stunted children decreased from 134.7 million to 81.7 million between 2000 and 2018. **Among the SUN countries in Asia, an estimated 37.4 million children under 5 were stunted in 2018.**
- Africa is the **only area where the number of stunted children has risen**, based on global trends, from 50.3 million in 2000 to 58.8 million in 2018. The SUN countries in Africa account for an estimated 55.1 million of the stunted children under five in 2018.
- Latin America and Caribbean have seen the greatest progress in the reduction of stunting, **halving the number of U5 stunted from 9.6 million to 4.8 million between 2000 and 2018.** However, the rate of overweight in Under 5 has increased from 6.6 per cent to 7.5 per cent
- **Exclusive breastfeeding rates exceed 50 per cent in 26 SUN countries.** An average of 45 per cent of infants 0-5 months are exclusively breastfed across the 61 SUN Movement countries.
- Over **one third (38 per cent) of women and girls aged 15 to 49 years in SUN countries have anaemia.**
- Prevalence of **overweight and obesity among adults** is 40 per cent for women and 26 per cent for men across the SUN Movement countries. The burden of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD's) is growing in SUN countries – approximately 8 per cent of adults have diabetes and 27 per cent suffer from high blood pressure.

11 SUN countries are on track to meet the World Health Assembly stunting target

The World Health Assembly (WHA) Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition Targets (2030) were endorsed by WHO member states to improve nutrition and are vital for identifying priority areas for action and catalysing global change. These targets represent an important milestone if SUN countries are to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

Figure 1: How SUN Countries are tracking against World Health Assembly targets: 10



a Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ghana, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Peru, Tajikistan
b Bangladesh, Burundi, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Eswatini, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda
c Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, DRC, El Salvador, Eswatini, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe
d El Salvador, Eswatini, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Malawi, Peru, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe

10 UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, UNICEF global databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding, UNICEF-WHO Joint Low Birthweight estimates, WHO Global Health Observatory.



SUN countries are making progress (see Figure 1) in meeting global nutrition targets. This progress can be seen¹¹ in terms of the number of SUN countries who are “on track” to meet global targets as well as a larger number of countries now with sufficient data to start tracking progress (essential to also achieving these targets).

- **Eswatini, Ghana, Kenya and Peru are all “on track”** for all 3 child growth World Health Assembly targets of stunting, wasting and overweight.
- **Half of SUN countries** are “on track” for at least one child growth target (stunting, wasting or overweight).
- **24 SUN countries are also “on track” to achieve the exclusive breastfeeding target, over 2/3 of SUN countries** are “on track” for at least one child nutrition global target (stunting, wasting, overweight, exclusive breastfeeding).
- **A larger number of SUN countries** now have sufficient data to start tracking their progress – an additional 10 countries in 2019 (compared to 2017). Availability of data for these global targets not only helps to describe progress toward nutrition goals but is also an essential component in achieving them.
- **Based on new estimates of low birthweight prevalence, 33 of 44 SUN countries** with data available are making progress. Yet no SUN country is currently on track to achieve this global target. Across the SUN Movement, birthweight data is not available for over one third (39 per cent) of newborns.
- All SUN countries are currently off course to achieve the targets on: anaemia, obesity and there remains an **urgent need to prioritise actions for achieving these targets.**

While many SUN countries are moving in the right direction to improve children’s nutrition through effective and sustained multi-sectoral nutrition programming this needs to happen faster and more effectively.

¹¹ This is evident through comparison of baseline data (conducted in 2016) with data from 2018 and 2019. More information available via the SUN Movement MEAL System: <https://scalingupnutrition.org/progress-impact/monitoring-evaluation-accountability-and-learning-meal/>



Progress at a glance:

How SUN Countries, guided by the Movement’s strategic objectives, are creating the environment required for good nutrition

In 2019, 58 SUN countries came together for the [yearly SUN Movement Joint-Assessment](#) which provides insight into country level action and invites countries to **celebrate progress, share challenges and set a course for the future**. Once each year, actors come together in country to reflect on their progress in **adapting their behaviours to deliver on the four strategic objectives in the [SUN Movement Strategy and Roadmap 2016-2020](#)** and progress made towards creating the environment required for good nutrition to prosper.

This process of **annual reflection and priority-setting is unique to the SUN Movement**. The data collected reflects **the institutional transformations which are supporting nutrition change agents to make measurable contributions and impact**, together.

” What SUN is trying to do...is a relatively new approach within international development, and probably one of the most complex and ambitious examples of such partnerships. It is built on an understanding of the interconnectedness of the factors underlying poor nutrition and the need, therefore, to bring together actors from across society to work together to address them.

[Mid-Term Review. SUN Movement](#) ¹³

Key messages

Across the Movement, SUN countries are:

- increasingly formalising multi-stakeholder platforms;
- increasingly seeking high-level political engagement and support;
- involving more sectors and more stakeholders to scale up and strengthen nutrition actions;
- increasingly working at sub-national level;

- strengthening the policy and legal frameworks which are necessary for good nutrition;
- identifying nutrition leaders and nutrition champions to advocate for good nutrition;

However, the scaling up, alignment and disbursements of funding for nutrition remains a major challenge in many SUN countries.

¹² SUN Movement Mid Term Report (2019) https://scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/SUN-MTR-Final-Report-2019_external-1.pdf

Progress as seen in the SUN Movement Joint Assessment in 2019

For the 2018-2019 period, countries¹³ reported scores for the twenty progress markers included in the Joint-Assessment (five progress markers for each of the four SUN Processes)¹⁴.

- Overall, most countries report these behaviour change processes as ongoing (yellow bars), nearly completed (blue bars) or completed (green bars) for all progress markers

- For **bringing people together** (Process 1) and ensuring a coherent **policy and legal framework** (Process 2), over half of SUN countries have completed or nearly completed all the behaviour changes described.
- Slower progress is seen in changing behaviours related to **alignment of actions around common results** (Process 3) and **financial tracking and resource mobilisation** (Process 4).

Figure 2: 2019 progress in the SUN Movement: Joint Assessments from 56 countries^{13,15}

PROCESS 1

- PM 1.1: Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at country level
- PM 1.2: Coordinate internally, engage with others for broader influence
- PM 1.3: Engage within/contribute to MSP
- PM 1.4: Track, report, reflect on contributions and accomplishments
- PM 1.5: Sustain political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform

PROCESS 2

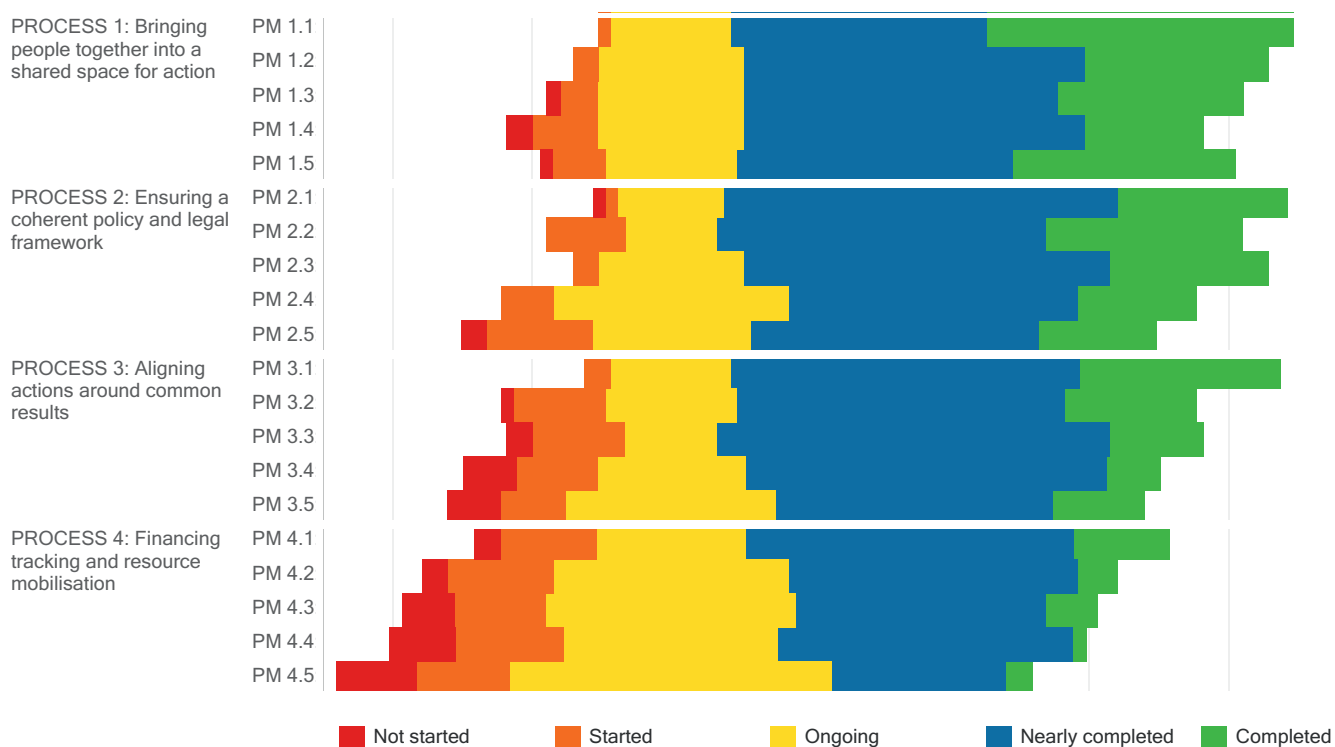
- PM 2.1: Continuously analyse nutrition-relevant policies and legislations
- PM 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence policy and legal frameworks
- PM 2.3: Develop, update policies and legal frameworks through coordinated efforts
- PM 2.4: Operationalise / enforce the legal frameworks
- PM 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining policy and legislation impact

PROCESS 3

- PM 3.1: Align actions around national nutrition targets/policies
- PM 3.2: Translate policy into actionable Common Results Framework (CRF)
- PM 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the CRF
- PM 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per the CRF
- PM 3.5: Evaluate implementation of actions to understand, achieve, sustain nutrition impact

PROCESS 4

- PM 4.1: Cost and assess financial feasibility
- PM 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition
- PM 4.3: Scale up and align resources, address financial shortfalls
- PM 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements
- PM 4.5: Ensure multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact



¹³ For the 2018-2019 period, only 56 countries reported scores for the twenty progress markers. This figure does not include Ethiopia or Nigeria.

¹⁴ SUN countries score themselves on a set of progress markers that illustrate behavioural outcomes expected to be displayed by various stakeholders. Stakeholders score achievements in relation to each marker using a five-point scale ranging from 0 (change of behaviour not started) to 5 (change of behaviour completed).

¹⁵ Further information about the processes and progress markers for SUN country joint-assessment reporting can be accessed here: https://scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/SUN-JAExplanatory-Note_ENG.pdf

Trends in completion of SUN Movement progress markers between 2015 and 2019

Among the 33 SUN countries who reported on their progress annually between 2015 and 2019,¹⁶ figure 3 shows the proportion of these countries who reported having nearly (score 3) or fully (score 4) completed each individual progress marker for each of the four SUN Movement processes by year.

- A **higher number of these countries report having completed the first progress markers** (those that represent types of behavioural outcomes that are ‘easier’ to achieve) compared to the more advanced markers. This trend is consistent across all four processes.
- This group of SUN countries show steady progress over time in completing processes, with more countries reporting having nearly or
- For **most progress markers, there is evidence of incremental improvement each year**. This supports the belief that countries which have been with the SUN Movement for a longer period of time are increasingly taking ownership of and benefiting from the monitoring of progress.
- Countries with very high humanitarian risk contexts were more likely to score lower overall on all four SUN processes.
- Despite this evidence of steady progress over time, including marked improvement in 2019 compared to earlier years, **a much lower proportion of countries report completion of progress markers related to financial tracking and resource mobilisation** (Process 4).

Figure 3: Trends in completion of SUN Movement progress markers between 2015 and 2019 for 33 countries with data for every year

Percent of SUN countries who reported having nearly or fully completed the progress marker (score of 3 or 4) among the 33 countries with data for all five years.



The information included in this section is based on the 2018 – 2019 Joint Assessment and the SUN Movement MEAL system. The MEAL system is the means for measuring the extent to which the SUN Movement is achieving results and impact. More information is available here: <https://scalingupnutrition.org/progress-impact/monitoring-evaluation-accountability-and-learning-meal/>. To understand the progress markers please refer to Annex 3 of this report or visit: http://scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/2018-JAA_explanatory-note_ENGLISH.pdf

¹⁶ Countries included in the analysis: Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Pakistan, Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe



In 2019, what does progress towards the SUN Strategic Objectives look like in practice across SUN Movement countries



Strategic Objective 1: Expand and sustain an enabling political environment

This includes strengthening in-country leadership and building capacity of SUN Focal Points to ensure that commitment is translated into action and creating a shared space (multi-stakeholder platforms) at national and local levels which pave the way for collective nutrition action. In 2019:

- **55 SUN countries** have an **active multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) at the national level**. **42 countries** also work at **sub-national level**, supporting actions across sectors (agriculture, water and sanitation, health, social protection).
- **31 SUN Countries** report having 3 of 4 of these types of networks/fora/platforms (**UN, business, donor & civil society networks**) for coordination of nutrition actions.
- **23 countries** reported having a network, forum or platform where **academia, science and research institutes coordinate their nutrition actions**.
- **MSPs in SUN countries are mobilising a wide range of nutrition advocates**, including **the media** (48 countries in 2019 vs. 27 in 2016), **parliamentarians** (39 countries in 2019 vs. 30 in 2016), and **nominated nutrition champions** (21 countries in 2019 vs. 21 in 2016).



Strategic Objective 2: Prioritise and institutionalise effective actions that contribute to good nutrition

This includes the scale up of proven high impact nutrition interventions to reduce stunting, increase breastfeeding, reduce anaemia and wasting; to help sectors such as agriculture, education, and health incorporate a focus on nutrition and contribute more to nourishing people's lives and futures and to put in place policies and laws which help make good nutrition a reality. In 2019:

- **47 SUN countries** have some form of **legal measure related to the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes** in place to protect breastfeeding; **19 SUN countries** have **comprehensive legislation reflecting all provisions of the Code**.¹⁷
- **80 per cent of SUN countries** have at least **partial maternity protection laws** in place to support breastfeeding and early child development, giving mothers time away from work. **24 countries** have a minimum of **14 weeks' paid maternity leave**, and **6 SUN countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Peru and Senegal)** have ratified the International Labour Organization's Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183).¹⁸ **2 SUN countries (Tajikistan and Viet Nam)** have legislation that meet the ILO's Maternity Protection Convention recommended standard of at least 18 weeks of maternity leave with 100 per cent pay, covered by public funds.¹⁷
- **11 SUN countries** have a **strong level of constitutional protection of the right to food** (explicit for all citizens or incorporated under article protecting living standards). Another **21 SUN countries** have a **moderate level of constitutional protection** (implicit as part of a broader human right in constitutional law).¹⁹
- **52 SUN countries** have **mandatory fortification legislation** in place for at least one food vehicle (48 salt, 34 wheat flour, 11 maize flour, 3 rice, 22 vegetable oil)²⁰, which is a critical step toward scaling up fortification.
- **3 SUN countries (Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Pakistan)** assessed the coverage of fortified foods as part of national surveys in 2018,

monitoring the impact of efforts to increase access to micronutrient-rich foods.

- **3 SUN countries (The Gambia, Nepal and Pakistan)** conducted **national micronutrient surveys** to monitor progress. In **The Gambia, Nepal and Rwanda**, national surveys included **assessment of Minimum Diet Diversity among women 15-49 years of age**, a proxy indicator for higher likelihood of micronutrient adequacy, one important dimension of diet quality.

While progress is being made in scaling up proven, high-impact nutrition actions, many challenges remain. For example:

- **Assessed for the first time globally, nutrition human resource capacity is very low in SUN countries.** Of 45 SUN countries who reported data, six countries had no nutrition professionals and the median among 39 countries was only 0.8 trained nutrition professionals per 100,000 population (compared to the global median of 2.3 among 126 countries).²¹
- **Similar to global trends²² vitamin A supplementation coverage in SUN countries has declined between 2015 and 2017;** the decrease in two-dose coverage is most marked in SUN countries in Central/West Africa.
- **13 SUN countries** have **social protection programmes that reach at least 40 per cent of the population.**
- **Updated estimates for household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene** from the WHO/ UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme show continued but slow progress in increased access for populations in SUN countries between 2000 and 2017.

17 WHO, UNICEF, IBFAN (2018). Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes: National Implementation of the International Code. Status Report 2018. Geneva: World Health Organization. https://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/code_report2018/en/

18 Based on data provided by Global Breastfeeding Collective. 2019

19 2017 Right to Food database, published by FAO. <http://www.fao.org/right-to-food-around-the-globe/>

20 Global Fortification Data Exchange. Accessed 04/05/2019. [<http://www.fortificationdata.org>]

21 WHO (2018). Global nutrition policy review 2016-2017: country progress in creating enabling policy environments for promoting healthy diets and nutrition. Geneva: World Health Organization.

22 UNICEF Global Database: Vitamin A supplementation 2000-2017. February 2019, based on administrative reports from countries. Available from <https://data.unicef.org/topic/nutrition/vitamin-a-deficiency/> (not publicly available). Further information available via the SUN Movement MEAL System.



Strategic Objective 3: Implement effective actions aligned with common results

This includes implementation of common results which guide nutrition stakeholders, and improve coordination of national plans and priorities; implementation of a collaborative multi-sectoral approach which monitors impact and is adjusted for results and the sharing of results and learning from experience. In 2019:

- **42 countries** have a **multi-year national nutrition plan** (also known as a Common Results Framework) which brings together sectors and stakeholders in a whole-of-government approach to address malnutrition. **9 more are** in the process of **developing or updating** theirs.
- **36 countries** have **developed action plans to achieve the goals** set out in their Common Results Frameworks. **30 have a monitoring and evaluation framework**, with **12 more in development**.²³
- **20 SUN countries** have **included all 6 World Health Assembly nutrition targets** in their national nutrition policies or strategies.²⁴ This is 9 more countries than when assessed in 2017 (beginning of the 2nd phase of the SUN Movement).
- **Of the 31 SUN countries with new or updated national nutrition plans in 2019, 23 now include at least 4 of the 6 World Health Assembly global nutrition targets**, most commonly Under 5 stunting, Under 5 wasting, anaemia in women of reproductive age & exclusive breastfeeding. Many (17/31) of these plans also include a specific target for adult overweight/obesity. Yet most do not include other diet-related **non-communicable disease (NCD)** targets (diabetes, hypertension, sodium intake) in their nutrition plans.
- **There is evidence of increased mention of under- and over-nutrition in national development policies** in several SUN countries, even though tracking progress for this indicator over time is difficult.²⁵



Strategic Objective 4: Effectively use, and significantly increase financial resources for nutrition

This means that spending on nutrition is transparently costed, tracked and assessed, to make existing money work harder and mobilise new money for nutrition and that national governments, donors, innovative financing mechanisms, businesses, and consumers align actions to collectively accelerate progress. In 2019:

- Sustainability of the nutrition agenda relies on domestic investment.
- **51 SUN countries track public financial allocations** for nutrition.²⁶
- **25 SUN countries reported** their public finances related to nutrition during the 2018-2019 budget cycle year.
- Since **2015, 51 countries** reviewed their national budgets and reported data. 18 of 51 countries have completed the exercise five times, 8 countries have completed it three times and 5 countries (**Benin, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Tajikistan and Yemen**) have performed the exercise four times.
- **33 countries** could track the **source of the funding** for each investment (domestic, external or mixed); **18 countries could track both allocations and actual expenditures and 4 countries provided a detailed overview of the spending at sub-national levels**. The four countries who tracked spending at sub-national levels include: **Lao PDR, Lesotho, Mali, and Pakistan**.²⁷
- In the lead up to 2018 Global Citizen events, budget analyses were used as part of advocacy campaigns calling for increased financial commitments in **Rwanda, Malawi, Tanzania, Côte d'Ivoire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Ghana and Kenya**.

²³ Analysis completed by the SUN Movement Secretariat.

²⁴ Based on data provided by SUN MEAL system, 2019

²⁵ Based on data provided by SUN MEAL system, 2019

²⁶ Based on data provided by SUN countries via the online SUN Movement Joint Annual Assessment, 2018-2019

²⁷ Information gathered during the preliminary analysis of the 5th round of SUN Budget Analysis during the 2018 - 2019 budget cycle

An increase

in, and alignment of, nutrition investments is critical if SUN countries are to meet nutrition targets

While investing in nutrition yields significant benefits for the wellbeing of a population, and can boost a country's economic growth rate, nutrition still does not receive adequate funding. A **critical gap remains in the nutrition financing landscape** especially in several countries facing significant threat of famine as a result of conflicts, climate change and economic downturns.²⁸

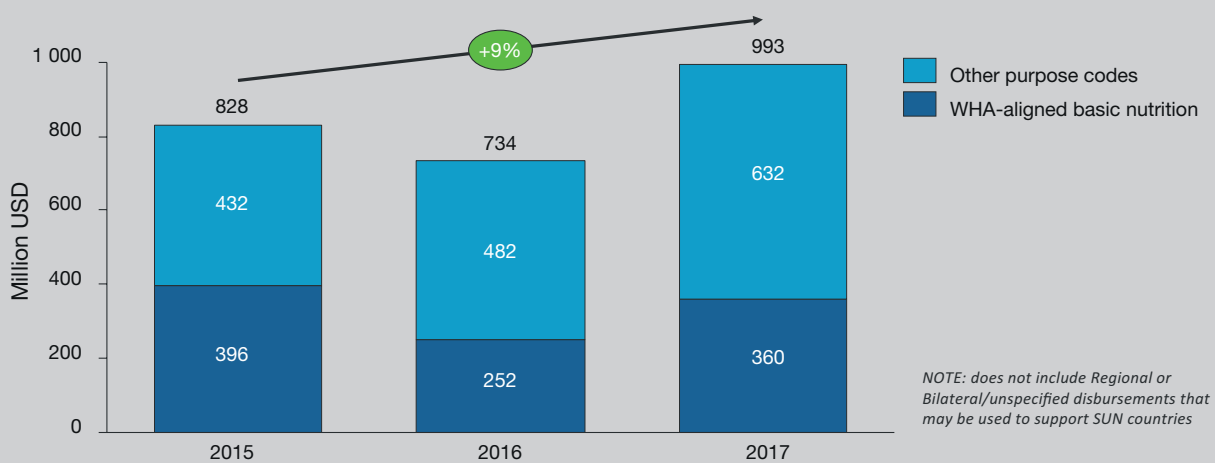
Continued domestic investment in nutrition by SUN country governments is vital: Government expenditure is the largest share of current nutrition spending. Several SUN countries have increased their nutrition expenditures (**Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Peru, Costa Rica**) especially for nutrition-sensitive interventions. According to the 2018 Global Nutrition Report, the 2013 **Nutrition for Growth** financial commitments from Governments of USD 19.6 billion have been met.²⁹

Donor funding remains critical if SUN countries are to meet nutrition targets in the future: In 2017, donor funding for nutrition remained strong, fulfilling 93 per cent of what was needed to "scale-up priority high-impact interventions". However, for these nutrition-specific interventions, the overall funding was USD 100 million less than what was required, and projected needs will increase annually through 2021.³⁰ The World Bank, regional development banks and IFAD all strengthened their strategic focus on nutrition to the supported SUN countries.³¹

Catalytic investment is and will continue to play an important role: The **Global Financing Facility** (GFF) replenishment (November 2018) helped to **raise more than USD 1 billion** to pursue its expansion to 50 countries to deliver impact by 2030. **9 SUN countries** joined the GFF partnership (May 2019), bringing the total number of **GFF-supported countries** to 36 SUN countries. 33 SUN countries (as of April 2019) joined the World Bank **Human Capital Project** coalition of 60 countries committing to accelerate investments in nutrition and human capital (measured by their Human Capital Index). The World Bank's Africa Human Capital Plan is setting ambitious targets for 2023, including a drastic reduction in child mortality to save 4 million lives, averting stunting among 11 million children, and increasing learning outcomes for girls and boys in school by 20 per cent. **The Power of Nutrition's** financing portfolio increased in the last two years to USD 134 million (as of October 2019) with several projects being implemented in 11 SUN member states and countries in Africa and Asia.

While increased investment in nutrition is paramount, it is equally important to target improved nutritional outcomes from the resources allocated. Results for Development (R4D) **has been exploring trends** in aid for nutrition from 2015-2017, and research suggests there is scope to improve the equity and efficiency of donor aid.

Figure 4: Nutrition-specific WHA-aligned disbursements to SUN countries 2015-2017 (n=61 SUN countries)



28 The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the world (SOFI) Report 2019, FAO IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, WHO. <http://www.fao.org/state-of-food-security-nutrition/en/>

29 Global Nutrition Report (2018)

30 Tracking Aid for Nutrition, Results 4 Development (2019)

31 Multi-Sector Nutrition Action Plan 2018 - 2025 (African Development Bank (2018)



Scaling up

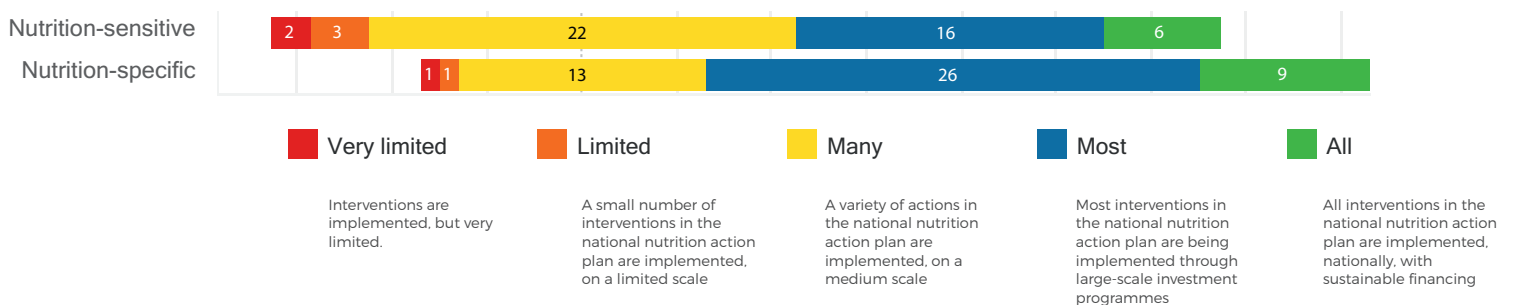
nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions and interventions

Progress on **nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions** has been tracked since 2017. In 2019, the majority of SUN countries reported on this with both qualitative and quantitative information. Results show good progress with 26 of the SUN countries reporting that most nutrition-specific interventions in the national nutrition action plan are being implemented through large-scale investment programmes. Progress is also evident with 22 of 50 SUN countries reporting implementing most or all of the nutrition-sensitive interventions in their national nutrition action plan at a national or large-scale.³²

- **Nutrition-sensitive:** are funded interventions in sectors (e.g. agriculture or health) that address the underlying causes of nutrition (e.g. poverty, food insecurity, water and sanitation services).
- **Nutrition-specific:** have a direct impact on the immediate causes of undernutrition such as breastfeeding, complementary feeding, micronutrient supplementation and home fortification.

Figure 5: SUN country scores for the Outcome Marker

(shown here for the 50 countries which completed this section of the 2019 Joint-Assessment):



³² Information in this section is sourced from country scores and examples in the Outcome Marker section for the 50 countries who completed this section of the 2019 SUN Joint-Assessment.

In Afghanistan, breastfeeding and complementary feeding are promoted, and micronutrient supplementation is provided in public health facilities and school platforms to women and adolescent girls. Regulation on fortification is now approved by cabinet and is being implemented. Nutrition-sensitive interventions such as agriculture, health, social protection, early child development, and WASH are being implemented under Comprehensive Agriculture Development Priority Programme, Citizen Charter, WASH programme, and other sectors too.

In Bangladesh, twenty Ministries prepared a nutrition workplan for the first time, in line with the second National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN2). This has helped Ministries to understand their contribution towards nutrition outcomes and include more nutrition sensitive interventions in their policy portfolio.

Under the guidelines of the National Social Security Strategy, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) is reforming one of the safety net programmes -the 'Maternity Allowance Programme' – to include more nutrition sensitive interventions, including allowances for Pregnant and Lactating Women and nutrition awareness. The number of beneficiaries for the maternal allowance benefit has increased threefold (2.5 million in 2015 to 7 million in 2018). In addition, the number of beneficiaries' allowance for working and lactating women doubled from 1.25 million (2015) to 2.5 million (2018).

In El Salvador, the results of the "IV National Height Census and 1st National Weight Census in First Grade Schoolchildren 2016" revealed an accelerated increase in obesity and overweight. In response, regulations and plans are being developed including: the marketing of food in school cafeterias, the application of laws on breastfeeding, on Development and Social Protection and on Consumer Protection. The Universal Social Protection System provides complementary food in coordination with the Ministry of Health to vulnerable groups and gives incentives to mothers and children to attend health checks.

The National Consumer Protection System, through the National Consumer Protection Policy 2010-2020, articulates institutions of the executive branch under the coordination of the Consumer Ombudsman. It provides inspection, information

and monitoring services of food products, ensures health and safety and provides information and training on these issues to consumers and suppliers.

Mauritania is promoting nutrition-specific interventions to strengthen management of severe acute malnutrition over the next 5 years. Analysis in 2018, showed that close to 90 per cent of health facilities in Mauritania have either a rehabilitation center for severe cases in outpatients or a rehabilitation center for severe cases with internal complications.

The regulatory text of application of the International Code of Breast-milk Substitutes was recently validated. The majority of the state budget allocations for nutrition goes to nutrition-sensitive interventions across several Government Ministries (Agriculture, Livestock, Education, Social Affairs, Family and Childhood, WASH). The community component of infant and young child feeding plan is being used to build multi-sectoral platforms through strengthening of food production activities, partnerships with the education system to make students actors of change, and identification of areas of convergence with the WASH sector.

In Nepal, the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan (MSNP) includes both nutrition-specific and -sensitive interventions. With EU and UNICEF support to Ministry of Health and Population, the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) programme has been implemented in 27 MSNP districts. The Infant and Young Children feeding-Micro Nutrient Powder (IYCF-MNP) programme has been scaled up and implemented in 23 districts. Nutrition sensitive interventions are included in different ministries such as education, WASH, women & children and agriculture. These sectors improve access to and the equitable delivery of nutrition-sensitive services and improved health and nutrition behaviors and practices of vulnerable women and children.

In Tanzania, there is increased promotion of biofortified foods and of school and household gardens to ensure dietary diversification. There have been improvements in the provision of antenatal care services and development of an Early Childhood Development Multi-Sectoral Action Plan. The Planning and Reporting Database that is used by all local government includes nutrition objectives and priority areas to track.

The SUN is rising³³

Bangladesh was an early-riser in the SUN movement, joining in 2012. Since then, the country has made significant strides to take forward a multi-sectoral approach to nutrition policy and programmes through revitalization of Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC), the apex policy and coordination body, with the Honourable Prime Minister as the Chair. A costed, 10-year second National Plan of Action on Nutrition (NPAN2) for 2016-2025 is in place.

Bangladesh is progressing well on its nutrition agenda, with strong performance across most of domains of the SUN Theory of Change and the Government is committed to improving nutrition. The Civil Society Alliance, Donors and UN network have been pro-active in seeking out advocacy opportunities to engage with the government and other stakeholders and this renewed commitment has helped with the development of the NPAN 2 and the revitalization of the BNNC, which was a key outcome of the SUN Movement Coordinator's visit to Bangladesh in 2016.

There have also been remarkable improvements in welfare and human development in Bangladesh. These have been supported by rapid economic growth and many successful social and health programmes undertaken by the government and non-governmental organisations, which have led to shrinking family sizes and growing access of women to education. While Bangladesh has made many nutrition-sensitive gains, a more concerted effort on nutrition-specific community programmes is needed, if remaining gaps and future challenges (overweight and obesity) are to be addressed.



In Kenya, joining the SUN Movement (in August 2012) signaled the country's commitment to undertake coordinated actions to improve nutrition. Concurrently, the country launched the first National Nutrition Action Plan (NNAP 2012 – 2017) and adopted a set of 11 High Impact Nutrition Interventions. Strong leadership by the SUN Focal Point coupled with cross sectoral focus of programming on the NNAP 2012-2017 helped to create an enabling environment for capacity development, improved coordination, collaboration and increased financing for nutrition with notable support from donors, UN agencies and development partners. This culminated in Kenya being recognised as the only country on course towards attainment of WHA targets in the Global Nutrition Report in 2016. In 2019, Kenya is on track for all 3 child growth targets (stunting, wasting and overweight). The diverse range of factors that have contributed to reduction in stunting in Kenya help demonstrate the effectiveness of the multi-sectoral approach.

While Kenya was already on course with policy, programming and coordination forums for nutrition, joining the SUN Movement strengthened these, focused advocacy, served to accelerate progress and catalyse action around joint planning by multiple stakeholders for common results and broadened the view of nutrition beyond being seen as a health issue in the country.

³³ The content in this section was sourced from interviews and case studies gathered during the [SUN Movement Mid Term Review](#)

Côte d'Ivoire, joined SUN in 2013 and is currently implementing its National Multisectoral Nutrition Plan (PNMN), 2016–20. The Government of Côte d'Ivoire has embraced the SUN Movement's vision of a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach, and in the value of encouraging everyone to see the wider nutrition picture. In November 2017, Côte d'Ivoire hosted the 2017 Global Gathering of the SUN Movement in Abidjan. The event was an important moment to celebrate progress while also being an opportune moment to share best practice and lessons learned with other SUN countries.



Since joining SUN in 2012, Ethiopia has seen a 20 per cent drop in child malnutrition. At the root of this success, is government commitment, and impressive progress achieved in reducing poverty and expanding investments in basic social services. The government has started to integrate nutrition-related actions into various initiatives, coordinated by the Ministry of Health, as well as into its agricultural programmes. Nutrition was integrated into the fourth phase of the country's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) led since 2005 by the Ministry of Agriculture. It is one of the largest social protection programmes in sub-Saharan Africa, and aims to improve food security and nutrition for more than 8 million people. Most recently, the Ethiopian Government unveiled the Seqota Declaration in July 2015, with a commitment to end stunting in children under two years by 2030.

Since joining SUN in December 2010, **Zambia** has made many strides forward to improve nutrition. Of note, Zambia can be proud to say that they have one of the world's highest exclusive breastfeeding rates, at 72.5 per cent between a baby's birth and up to 5 months. Much of this success is because of legislation and policies in the country that strive to ensure an enabling environment for women to better combine work and family. For instance, Zambian legislation provides for 120 days' maternity leave for workers considered vulnerable. Today, 24 SUN countries are "on track" to achieve the exclusive breastfeeding target.

And celebrating with Madhya Pradesh, a recent riser....

In January 2019, **Madhya Pradesh** became the 4th Indian state to join the SUN Movement.

The Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) nominated Mr. Mahendra Dwivedi as the SUN Government Focal Point to help drive the SUN Movement's approach forward and bring together the key actors needed to boost nutrition impact in the state.

Madhya Pradesh is one of the largest states of India with a population of more than 75 million. The state has made good progress in improving the health and nutrition status of women and children. The Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) currently has several nutrition programmes to improve women and children's malnutrition and is currently implementing several new nutrition programs: Atal Bihari Vajpayee (Child Health and Nutrition) Mission (ABM), Ladli Lakshmi Yojna (saving girl child). **Due to the efforts of many actors, the prevalence of underweight in the region has reduced from 60 per cent to 42 per cent in the last ten years.**³⁴ However, the prevalence of undernutrition and anemia is still significantly high and requires ongoing attention.

³⁴ Based on National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 3 Data, 2005-2006 to 42.8 per cent (NFHS 4 data, 2010-16)



Nutrition stories of change





**West & Central Africa
East & Southern Africa
West & Central Asia
Asia & the Pacific
Latin America & Caribbean**

in 2018-2019



Nutrition stories of change

West and Central Africa

In **Benin** efforts continue to scale up effective agricultural and health practices to improve nutrition and food security. 46 out of 77 Municipalities now have a local nutrition multi-sectoral platform with a Common Results Framework, their efforts are integrated into local development plans which now include a nutrition line and budget.

In **Burkina Faso**, following a significant decrease over the last year in stunting figures (-6 per cent), a visit from the SUN Movement Coordinator helped revitalise high-level commitment for nutrition. The outcomes of the meeting with the President resulted in the political validation of the National Nutrition Policy and efforts to create a ministerial multisectoral platform for nutrition chaired by the President, as well as the development of an African Leader for Nutrition Roadmap.



In **Chad**, the National Nutrition and Food Policy (PNNA) was adopted and the associated Intersectoral Nutrition and Food Action Plan (PAINA). A visit in 2018 by the SUN Movement Coordinator helped rally political support for stakeholders to “work together to strengthen nutrition”.

In **Congo**, the Congolese Parliamentary Alliance for Food and Nutrition Security (APCSAN) was established, and nutrition stakeholders have developed and agreed on a joint Nutrition Action Plan (2019-2021).



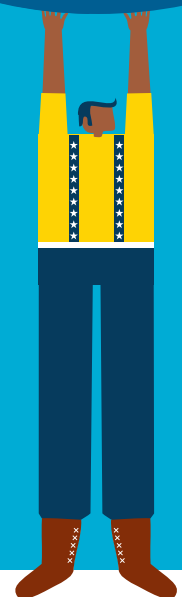
Côte d'Ivoire officially opened the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) in Abidjan. A partnership between the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Government, the research centre offers the West and Central Africa region an opportunity to share knowledge and experience in the fight against hunger and malnutrition and to promote and share the region's good practice.

In **Cameroon**, an action plan was presented for selected areas on how to create SUN Communal Committees. A network of Eastern Province Mayors was established and is committed to SUN's multi-sectoral approach. A participatory action plan is being developed.

In **Central African Republic**, the implementation of the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan 2017-2021, along with the mutual commitment framework and establishment of the permanent secretariat, have been opportunities for coherent implementation measures to be established for a range of departments.

In **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, intersectoral nutrition committees have been set up in many provinces where multisectoral coordination is in place and provincial coordination mechanisms are now working well.

In **Gabon**, nutrition actors, led by the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC), SUN focal point, SUN Nutrition champion and FAO, are advocating for capacity strengthening and sensitization of parliamentarians on nutrition. A joint project has started between Gabon and Congo to support their parliamentary alliances.





In **Ghana**, the network of African Leaders for Nutrition initiative, welcomed Ghana's first lady Rebecca Akufo-Addo as a Nutrition Champion. The first lady convened an inter-Ministerial meeting to identify ways to implement national policies to improve diets and launched the Ghana Zero Hunger Strategic Review.

In **Guinea**, institutional transformation has accelerated in 2019 including a high-level advocacy event which gathered national nutrition stakeholders to launch the new National Nutrition Policy and the Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan; a political focal point was appointed to coordinate a new strategic multi-stakeholder and multi-sectorial platform which was created under the Prime Minister; and the government committed to dedicating domestic resources to sectoral nutrition interventions.

In **Guinea-Bissau**, November 18 is now recognised as the national date for nutrition and the country celebrates with free nutrition consultations provided at the national level.

In **Liberia**, a SUN Movement and REACH Stakeholders Meeting reinforced the collective mindset for nutrition, and built on the momentum from the recent endorsement of the SUN Government Focal Point. It was an opportune moment for stakeholders to collectively define the UNN REACH priorities required to scale up nutrition in the country.

Mauritania produced an investment case and as a result of hard work was selected to become a new GFF recipient this year. Mauritania was one of 9 new countries (bringing the total number of GFF-supported countries to 36) identified based on need and country commitment.

In **Mali**, the second National Forum for Nutrition saw strong commitment from key stakeholders, to ensure nutrition is a political and financial priority: "This Forum is a key step in the fight against malnutrition..." the SUN Movement Coordinator said while in attendance.

In **Niger**, the launch of the National Policy of Nutrition Security and its Plan of Action along with the visit of the SUN Movement coordinator in 2018 helped secure strong commitment from the Prime Minister to fund the policy and plan of action.

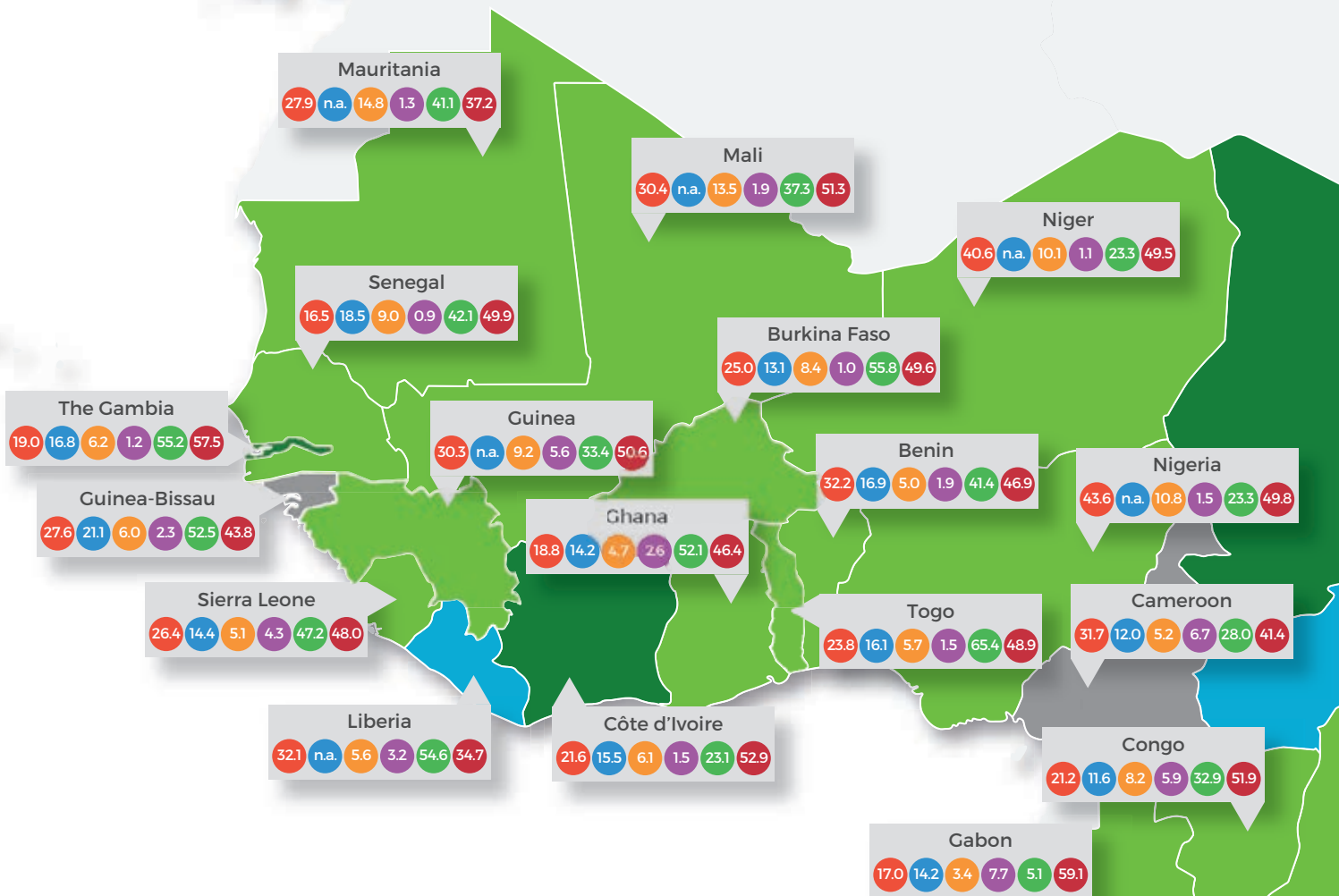
In **Nigeria**, a micro-nutrient conference: 'Nourishing Nigeria: Delivering Micronutrients for Equitable and Sustainable Development' was a great success with participation of officials from many of the 36 States. The keynote address was delivered by the SUN Movement Coordinator.

In **Senegal**, civil society took action to make sure nutrition is a key issue of the presidential election, initiating a debate against the background of the election to encourage candidates to make specific proposals on development and financing of nutrition-sensitive public policies such as health, agriculture, and water and sanitation.

In **Sierra Leone**, the Government launched the countries National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan to reduce Malnutrition, the culmination of 2 years of work. The national stakeholder Nutrition and Action Mapping exercise was completed in order to document the nutrition landscape across multiple sectors and to improve coordination among partners.

In **the Gambia**, a National Nutrition Policy (2018-2025) was endorsed by the National Nutrition Council of which the Vice President of The Gambia is Chair. The National Multi-Stakeholder Platform expanded to include institutions such as: The Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industries, for the business community; the University of The Gambia; the Association of Health Journalists and The Association of NGOs.

In **Togo**, a national strategic multi-sectoral nutrition plan has been finalised, including all nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions conducted by nutrition partners in the country.



Scaling up Nutrition

in West and Central Africa

Nutrition situation

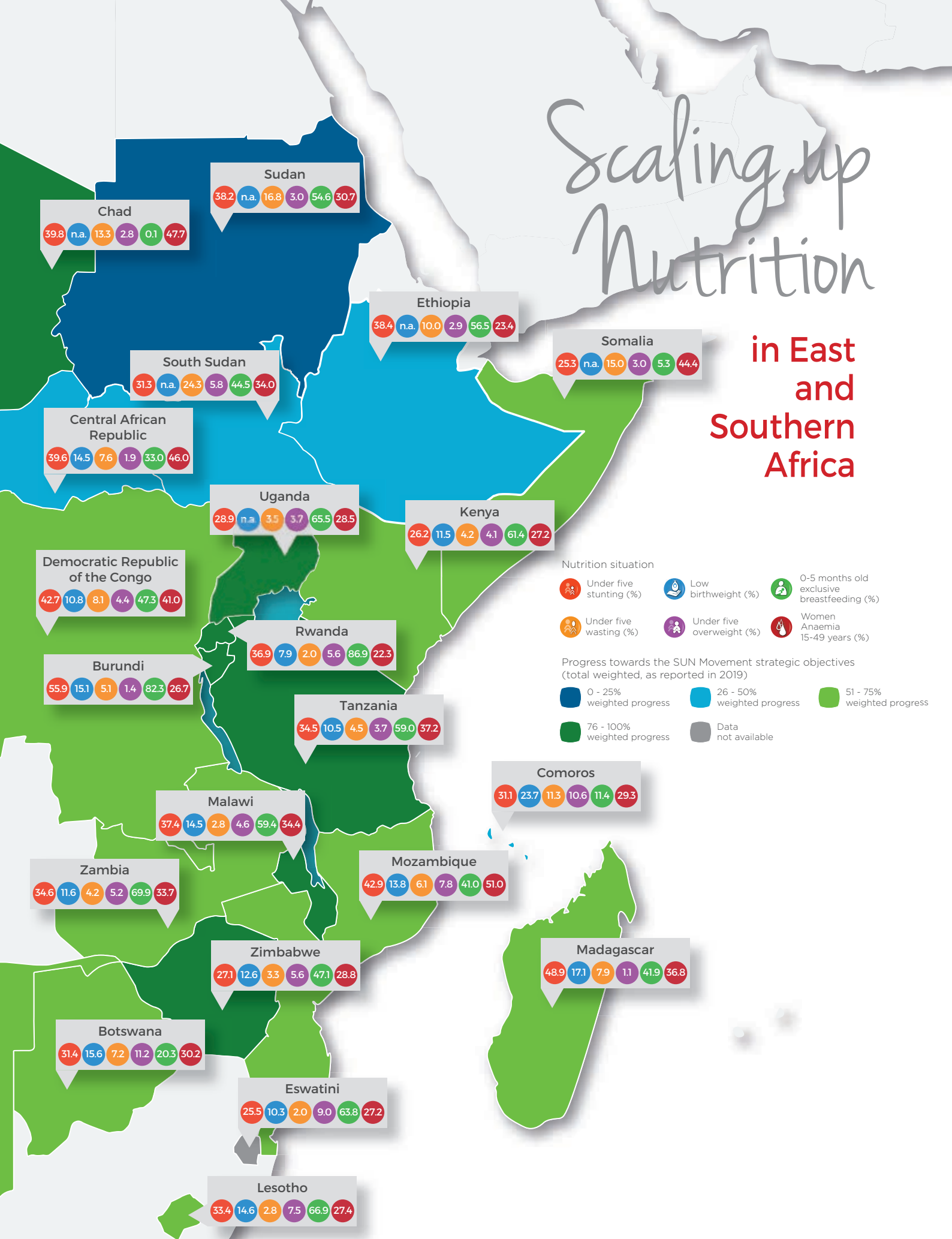
- Under five stunting (%)
- Low birthweight (%)
- 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding (%)
- Under five wasting (%)
- Under five overweight (%)
- Women Anaemia 15-49 years (%)

Progress towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives (total weighted, as reported in 2019)

- 0 - 25% weighted progress
- 26 - 50% weighted progress
- 51 - 75% weighted progress
- 76 - 100% weighted progress
- Data not available

Scaling up Nutrition

in East and Southern Africa



Nutrition situation

- Under five stunting (%)
- Low birthweight (%)
- 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding (%)
- Under five wasting (%)
- Under five overweight (%)
- Women Anaemia 15-49 years (%)

Progress towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives (total weighted, as reported in 2019)

- 0 - 25% weighted progress
- 26 - 50% weighted progress
- 51 - 75% weighted progress
- 76 - 100% weighted progress
- Data not available

Nutrition stories of change

East and Southern Africa

Burundi, received USD 1 million (from the Government of Japan) to prevent chronic malnutrition and support vulnerable families with pregnant women, nursing mothers and children under two years in the northern province of Kirundo.

In **Botswana**, a new SUN Government Focal Point was appointed and the meetings of the Nutrition Technical Committee resumed and was quickly followed with delivery of a workshop on nutrition mainstreaming which included farmers and community leaders. A retreat was held and the development of SUN networks is now underway. Botswana is now also in process to become a Compact 2025 country.

In **Comoros**, the Prime Minister endorsed the decision to conduct a sweeping nutrition mapping exercise to compile data on intervention coverage across stakeholders. The mapping will enable local nutrition authorities to spearhead discussions and scale-up multi-sectoral nutrition action.

In **Ethiopia**, the National Nutrition Program II (NNP II) and Seqota Declaration have enabled widespread implementation of nutrition sensitive and specific interventions. The Seqota Declaration (2015) outlines the Government's commitment to end stunting for children under two years through delivery of high impact nutrition interventions and behaviour change communications. As a high-level commitment of the Government of Ethiopia to end stunting under two years by 2030, the President H.E. Sahle Work Zewde hosted a high-level side event during the 74th session of the UN General Assembly to showcase progress.

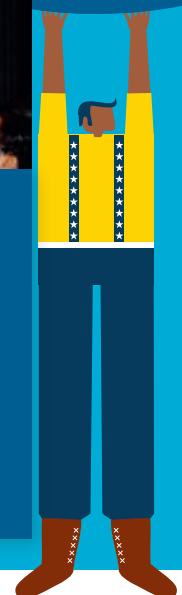
Eswatini is one of only three SUN countries (the other two are Ghana and Kenya) "on track" for all 3 child growth World Health Assembly targets (stunting, wasting and overweight).


Lesotho is 'reducing hunger and malnutrition' by working across sectors and stakeholders from national to community level. The validation of the national Food and Nutrition Strategy and Costed Action Plan (2019-2023) has brought renewed energy to nutrition. The strategy and its corresponding action plan were elaborated through an extensive consultative process, led by the country's Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office with close support from UNN-REACH.

In **Madagascar**, all SUN stakeholder networks were consolidated, and a costed Implementation and Evaluation and Monitoring Plan were finalised, which completes the 3rd National Plan for Nutrition Action (PNAN III).



In **Malawi**, the 2018-22 Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan was launched by the First Lady, Madam Gertrude Mutharika, who described it as a critical ingredient for national development, through a coordinated and multi-sectoral approach. The National Government committed to increase domestic resource allocation to nutrition to support nutrition policy implementation.





In **Mozambique**, the SUN Business Network (SBNMoz) gathered 200 participants at its 3rd annual conference to discuss “Food Systems as a Means of Promoting Nutrition”, at which Graça Machel, President of FDC, declared that “it’s time to act. We all have to roll up our sleeves, get out of our offices and go to the field and give our contribution with concrete actions”.

In **Namibia**, the Food Security and Nutrition Council (FSNC), chaired by the Prime Minister is ensuring that nutrition is a national priority and that food and nutrition programming is coordinated. The Namibia Alliance for Improved Nutrition (NAFIN) continues its role in convening stakeholders which are co-chaired by the former prime minister and the deputy minister in the Prime Minister’s office. A Zero Hunger Road Map is being coordinated by the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare.

In **Kenya**, the Government has recognised nutrition and food security as a national issue and identified it as one of the government’s top four priorities. A multi-sectoral Kenya Nutrition Action Plan (KNAP) has been developed for 2019 – 2022.

In **Rwanda**, the Prime Minister launched a Multi-Sectoral Programme to reduce stunting supported by the World Bank, which includes grant financing by the Power of Nutrition, and the Global Financing Facility (GFF).

In **Somalia**, two major milestones were achieved with the launch of the Multisectoral Nutrition Strategy and endorsement of a 4-year Food Fortification Plan. Micronutrient deficiencies remain a public health problem and require coordinated, multi-year approaches.

In **South Sudan** steps were taken towards a Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan. The Ministry of Health, with WFP and Save the Children on behalf of the UN Network and Civil Society Alliance, organised a SUN advocacy workshop which led to agreement of strategic priorities.

In **Sudan**, the first national conference on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) was held in Khartoum. National nutrition committee and subcommittees have been activated and workshops on home fortification have been run. The first national micronutrient survey was conducted and the results will be used as baseline indicators for further work.

In **Tanzania**, nutrition issues have been incorporated into the Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP II) and Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN II) to promote nutrition sensitive actions.

In **Uganda**, the Office of the Prime Minister has held one-on-one engagements with all participating sectors to map and identify emerging issues affecting nutrition. The Government has reviewed the status of priority interventions for nutrition in the Sector Development Plans and 15 districts were supported to develop and review their Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plans.

In **Zambia**, the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC), with GAIN, conducted an assessment of the monitoring system for fortified foods to strengthen enforcement. Micronutrient supplementation for under-five children showed significant performance against identified targets. High-impact nutrition sensitive interventions are also being incorporated in Government plans including the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP).

Zimbabwe is one of 9 SUN countries that will join the Global Financing Facility (GFF). Also, nine new District Food and Nutrition Security Committees were established (now 46 in total) and three food fairs were held which brought together private sector and academia around nutrition issues.

Nutrition stories of change

West and Central Asia

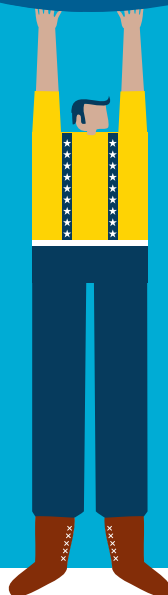


In **Kyrgyzstan**, a high-level Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) Forum, including many stakeholders was chaired by the First Vice-Prime Minister. An inter-sectoral working group, including the SUN Networks was created as part of the new Food Security and Nutrition programme.

In **Tajikistan**, the SUN Multi-Stakeholder Platform expanded to include the Chamber of Industry and Trade, the Committee for Religious Affairs, and civil society organisations and the Multi-Sectoral Coordination Council supported the development of a national multi-sectoral nutrition plan.

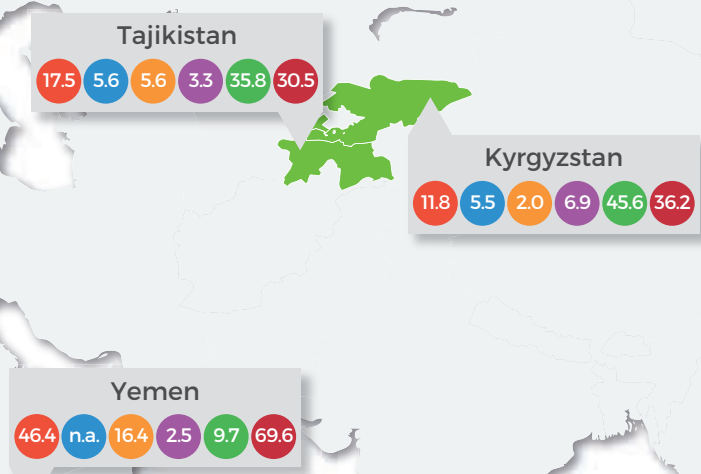


In **Yemen**, despite ongoing conflict, the SUN secretariat maintains links between stakeholders. Progress was made to create the humanitarian development nexus (HDN) within the MSP to link urgent nutrition-specific action with nutrition resilience building programmes.



Scaling up Nutrition

in West and Central Asia



Nutrition situation

- Under five stunting (%)
- Low birthweight (%)
- 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding (%)
- Under five wasting (%)
- Under five overweight (%)
- Women Anaemia 15-49 years (%)

Progress towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives (total weighted, as reported in 2019)

- 0 - 25% weighted progress
- 26 - 50% weighted progress
- 51 - 75% weighted progress
- 76 - 100% weighted progress
- Data not available

Nutrition stories of change

South, South East Asia and the Pacific

In **Afghanistan**, the National Nutrition Strategy (2019 – 2023) was launched. Strong political commitment for the Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda (AFSeN-A) is driving new and existing multi-stakeholder platforms to better link nutrition priorities.



In **Indonesia**, health workers are helping ensure that women have a healthy pregnancy, free from anaemia. The National Strategy on Acceleration of Stunting Prevention 2018-2024, was launched by the Vice-President, engaging 23-line ministries at the national level.

In **Bangladesh**, National Nutrition Week celebrations were pivotal in bringing together stakeholders at all levels. In-country coordination has improved as a result of the National Nutrition Council's increased role and with the establishment of decentralised multi-sectoral nutrition committees at district and sub-district level. Nutrition focal points were identified in 22 nutrition relevant ministries and agencies and regular meetings are now held.

In **Lao PDR** the National Nutrition Forum, held in December 2018, brought together over 200 multi-sectoral representatives from national and sub-national levels. The SUN Business Network was established and a 5-year strategic plan was developed and is awaiting approval from the Ministry of Health. There are 106 (of 148) districts that have established district nutrition committees (this has increased from 40 last year).

In **Cambodia**, the overall policy setting is strong and key policies and strategies are in place including the National Strategic Development Plan 2019-23 which will be launched later in the year and the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition. SUN Networks have played an important role in ensuring that key stakeholders meet regularly to share information and work on policy formulation and strategic processes together.



In **Myanmar**, the first costed Multi-sectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition 2018 – 2023 (MS-NPAN) is being finalised and endorsed. The MS-NPAN forms the bedrock of Myanmar's collective efforts to tackle malnutrition and the attendance of Ministers and Chief Ministers at the MS-NPAN launch shows strong government commitment. Nutrition Promotion Month was celebrated with the **theme** "Invest in Nutrition: Join Hands in Building the Nation".



In **Nepal**, the 15th National Development Plan (2019/20) has prioritised the national Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan and the The Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act, 2018 has been promulgated.



In **Pakistan**, new Dietary Guidelines for Better Nutrition were launched by the Ministry of Planning and Development and Reform in collaboration with FAO. These comprehensive dietary guidelines encourage the adoption of healthy eating practices.

In **Papua New Guinea**, stakeholders completed SUN Movement Joint Assessment for the first time, it proved to be a moment to showcase achievements in the Country's Nutrition commitments. In October 2019, the Nutrition Policy and the Strategic Action Plan were launched by the Prime Minister with Parliament in attendance recognising the importance of working across sectors to address nutrition.



In **Philippines**, since the launch of the Philippines Plan of Action for Nutrition 2017-22 (PPAN) in May 2017 Local Government Units have been taking concrete nutrition action, to reach the plan's main objective: scaling up nutrition nationally within six years.

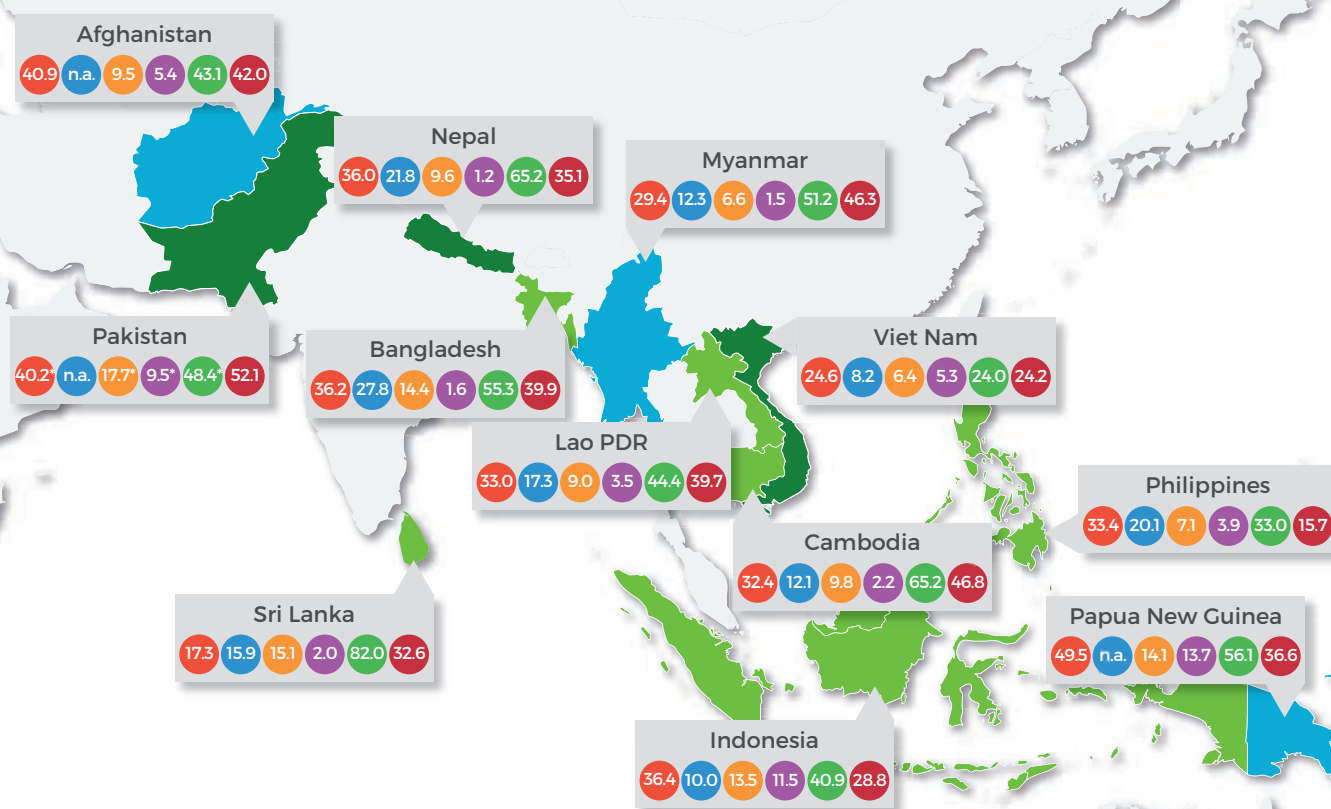
In **Sri Lanka**, the SUN Business Network was launched, with a kick off meeting in Colombo. The meeting was attended by over 50 participants, with 26 individuals representing 20 prominent private sector companies that signed up as members of the network. In Sri Lanka, the Multi-Sector Action Plan for Nutrition (MSAPN) 2018-2025 was approved. It will focus on 6 areas based on WHA targets. A complimentary national advocacy and communication strategy was launched.



In **Viet Nam**, a National Plan of Action for Nutrition was rolled out spurring implementation of sub-national plans of action. Nutrition and Development Week was celebrated across the country highlighting nutrition for mothers and for children. A campaign was also launched to strengthen community awareness on good nutrition, on what a healthy and balanced diet looks like and to ensure food hygiene safety.

Scaling up Nutrition

in South, South East Asia and the Pacific



Nutrition situation

- Under five stunting (%)
- Low birthweight (%)
- 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding (%)
- Under five wasting (%)
- Under five overweight (%)
- Women Anaemia 15-49 years (%)

Progress towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives (total weighted, as reported in 2019)

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Celebrating progress in 2019



Nutrition stories of change

Latin America and the Caribbean

In **Costa Rica**, the Legislative Assembly launched the Parliamentary Front against Hunger and Malnutrition (2018-22) strategic plan to lead and impact dialogue, debate and political advocacy to reduce all forms of malnutrition.



In **El Salvador**, the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy for 2018-2028 was launched. It will provide comprehensive support for all, with a focus on vulnerable groups and those affected by emergencies and will strengthen the legal and institutional framework to facilitate implementation and sustainability at the national and local levels. Ana Josefa Blanco Noyola, a 2017 SUN Nutrition Champion, was recognised by the Banco Industrial de El Salvador and its ongoing Civic Programme for her work helping vulnerable sections of society.

In **Guatemala**, the government incorporated a gender perspective into its national programmes to support family farming (PAFFEC) and fight malnutrition (ENPDC), with the Guatemalan experience on this issue presented at a side event to the Committee on World Food Security.

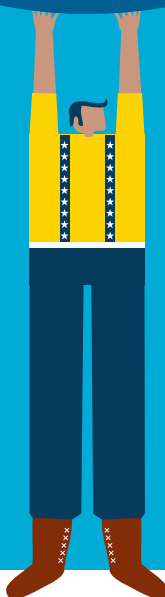
In **Haiti**, the Food Security and Nutrition programme was launched (with the EU) to combat nutrition. This includes the Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Programme and the Pro-Resilience Programme.



Welcome to Honduras, who officially joined the SUN Movement in 2019 as the 61st country. Honduras brings a wealth of experience and can be a source of inspiration to countries, after recently updating its National Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Strategy (PyENSAN 2030), together with the National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition Security (PLAN-SAN 2019-2023) and the Nutrition Action Plan (2019-2023).

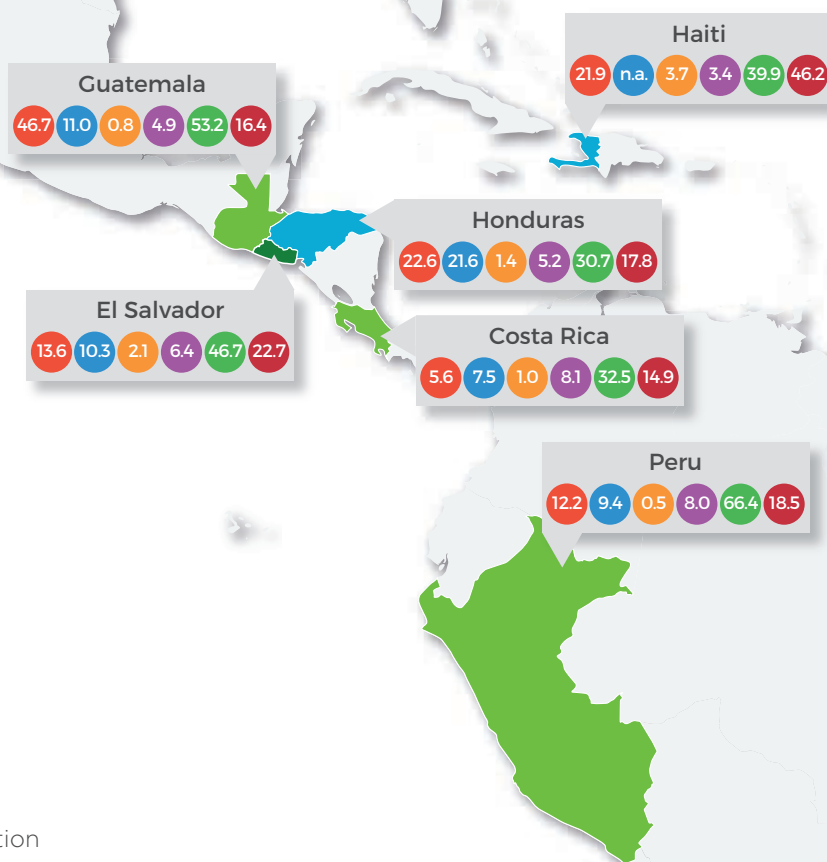


In **Peru**, a Multi-sectoral strategy to combat child anaemia was launched in July 2018, led by the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion. The strategy proposes a multi-sectoral and intergovernmental approach, including fifteen ministries, regional and local governments prioritising those territories with highest prevalence of anemia in the country.



Scaling up Nutrition

in Latin America and the Caribbean



Nutrition situation

- Under five stunting (%)
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In Action

How the SUN Movement approach supports countries to deliver change



The Republic of Mali joined the SUN Movement in 2011. In this interview, Dr. Djibril Bagayoko, Head of the Nutrition Coordination Cell, Ministry of Health (MoH) and SUN focal point in Mali reflects on progress made and challenges remaining.

“Joining the SUN Movement has been very important for Mali. It has motivated the government to develop a multi-sector nutrition policy and action plans with cost and performance indicators and institutional responsibility for each sector. The Coordination Cell fills an important gap in terms of multi-sector coordination of nutrition actors and interventions. The new Coordination Cell is under the Prime Minister’s authority but hosted in the Ministry of Health, making it easier to strengthen the multi-sector nutrition agenda in the country.

The main lesson learned from running the unit is that it needs three types of leadership: political leadership, institutional leadership and staff leadership. The most important thing to change is data availability. Implementing functional monitoring systems would allow us to [obtain] data from the grassroots level – and this will allow for better coordination and [better] programme management to eventually change the nutrition situation in Mali.

The SUN movement has supported experience-sharing through participation in various meetings. At the country level, SUN stakeholders including donors and UN agencies have met with Mali’s Secretary General to advocate for putting nutrition at a higher institutional level.”³⁵



The Republic of Madagascar, joined the SUN Movement in February, 2012. In this interview, Faniry Hantarivivo, Manager of the Advocacy Department at Action Against Hunger, and the National Vice-President of the Madagascar SUN Civil Society Platform, HINA, reflects on how the SUN Movement plays a powerful role in bringing unlikely stakeholders together.

“HINA, Madagascar’s civil society platform for the SUN Movement works to “channel the voice of civil society through advocacy activities with direct or indirect impacts on nutrition; to coordinate and support action on nutrition; to facilitate the use of reliable, up-to-date information on nutrition through research; and develop multi-level, multi-sectoral partnerships.

³⁵ Interview conducted by Ambarka Youssoufane, ENN. Full interview can be [viewed here](#).

For the development of the new multi-sectoral National Nutrition Action Plan, Hina conducted an analysis of phase 2 of the government's plan, to identify the gaps and bottlenecks that prevented effective implementation, particularly in terms of integration of the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and nutrition sectors, and of multi-sectoral coordination. The three main focus areas proposed are: the core package of specific interventions, integration of WASH, and strengthening of coordination and governance. During the process, we have communicated our views to the drafting committee. This has taken nearly a year and we have had to attend all the meetings and workshops to ensure these points are incorporated. We finally succeeded in securing a whole section on WASH in the National Nutrition Action Plan.

The SUN Movement allows us to “take advantage of the five major platforms including private sector, researchers, funders/donors, government and civil society. We hold regular meetings to address this advocacy work together. With respect to civil society, the SUN Movement has [helped] to build recognition of its role, enabling it to challenge and participate in the various forums for reflection, negotiation and discussion. We hope this will continue under the new government!”³⁶



The Republic of Kenya joined the SUN Movement in August, 2012. In this interview, Lucy Murage, the Regional Advisor for Adolescents' and Womens' Health and Nutrition at Nutrition International reflects on the value that a multi-stakeholder approach brings to her work.

“Kenya has adopted a multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition. This has been made possible by the SUN Movement. There are several advantages of being a member of the SUN Movement. First, it gives nutrition more weight, so to speak. Since the Focal Point sits within the government; it places the responsibility of delivering health and nutrition within the government. Then, having SUN processes has also ensured partners are better coordinated. It helped the country come up with a multi-stakeholder action plan where all areas are reflected.

Kenya is making progress towards meeting World Health Assembly targets: the country's breastfeeding rate is increasing, there is some reduction in stunting and we are working towards reducing anemia levels in adolescent girls and women of reproductive age. This wouldn't have been possible without the kind of coordination that the SUN Movement brings. Coordination brings about efficiency, ensures that resources are distributed and used in efficient ways and that donors know where to focus their attention.”³⁷

³⁶ Interview conducted by SUN Movement Secretariat. Full interview can be [viewed here](#).

³⁷ Interview conducted by SUN Movement Secretariat. Full interview can be [viewed here](#).



The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan joined the SUN Movement in September 2017. In this interview, Dr. Shams, who coordinates the technical secretariat for the Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda reflects on how the SUN Movement plays a role in bridging the Humanitarian Development Nexus.

[In Afghanistan] “SUN is an added value to bridge the Humanitarian Development Nexus (HDN), as it provides the enabling environment, gives political support and an opportunity for operational and programmatic issues to be discussed by different donors, stakeholders, and implementing partners. They are getting together, they are discussing humanitarian and development aspects of food security and nutrition. They are bringing their expertise and joint actions to improve food security and nutrition in Afghanistan.”³⁸



The Kingdom of Lesotho joined the SUN Movement in 2014. In this interview, Mr Tiisetso Elias, SUN Focal Point outlines some of the challenges the country faces and highlights the role of the SUN Movement in championing change.

“Lesotho is facing a problem of malnutrition that is often referred to as the ‘triple burden’ of malnutrition. The most important nutrition problem is stunting, but we do see an increase in the incidence of overweight, and we also have a relatively high rate of acute malnutrition.

” Lesotho is facing a problem of malnutrition that is often referred to as the ‘triple burden’

We are proud to have Government structures that were in place even before we joined the SUN Movement. We have always had a very diverse and multi-level structure, similar to the structure recommended by the SUN Movement approach. The challenge we have is to ensure they are functional on the ground: historically, nutrition has never received a high share of the government budget, and there is a duplication of efforts among different Ministries.

Nonetheless, we have seen some successes in addressing malnutrition, particularly stunting.

I have personally noticed a much stronger interest from different stakeholders in fighting nutrition, and more awareness of the role they can play in the sector. We also need a new approach to nutrition, a change of mindset from treatment to prevention...We have learned that nutrition is not just a matter of health and concerns all sectors, including finance.”³⁹

³⁸ Interview conducted by SUN Movement Secretariat. Full interview can be [viewed here](#).

³⁹ Complete interview can be [viewed here](#).



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The Federal Republic of Somalia joined the SUN Movement in 2014. In this article Dr Mohamed Abdi Farah, Special Adviser on Health and National Nutrition Coordinator and SUN Movement Focal Point, identifies the challenges of establishing a multi sectoral approach to nutrition against a backdrop of ongoing security, development and humanitarian challenges.

Somalia “has been in a state of humanitarian crisis since the 1990s when war broke out and is one of the most complex and long-standing emergencies in the world. It is characterised by sustained high rates of mortality, child malnutrition, severe basic service shortfalls and large-scale population movement. The prevalence of acute malnutrition in children under five years old (CU5) is over 15 per cent, which is above the emergency threshold.

Somalia joined the SUN Movement in 2014. At that time, it had developed a National Nutrition Strategy, Micronutrient Strategy and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Strategy. It was decided that a costed plan of action for nutrition – to act as a CRF – was needed as an over-arching strategic document to improve the nutritional status of the population through the strengthening and building of multi-sector and integrated systems (workforce, supplies, finance and governance) and by bringing multi-disciplinary ideas into actionable programmes.

Multi-sector and multi-stakeholder collaborations have their share of challenges. One of these is the lack of a common understanding on nutrition, which was addressed to some extent by developing consensus among participants by conveying key nutrition information while at the same time introducing the idea of integrating nutrition concerns into their sectoral systems.

Key among the lessons learned during the process was recognising that, although the importance and concept of a CRF has existed for some time, it had not been converted into a standard approach and enshrined in the national system of nutrition coordination. Political commitment from the Office of the Prime Minister and clarity of objectives has provided the process of developing the CRF with much-needed support from various sectors.”⁴⁰

⁴⁰ Article originally written by Dr Mohamed Abdi Farah, Mohamed Abdi Hasan and Job Gichuki and published by ENN. Full interview can be [viewed here](#).



Accelerating nutrition impact

with the SUN stewardship and global support system

Nutrition is a multi-faceted challenge that **requires partnerships driven by passionate leadership** at all levels. The SUN Stewardship and Global Support System, including **the Secretariat, Coordinator, Lead Group, Executive Committee and four SUN Networks** are driven by the needs of SUN Countries and provide support to countries.

SUN Lead Group and Executive Committee

Nourishing a sustainable future



The SUN Movement Lead Group comprises 27 leaders and change makers who have pledged to put nutrition at the top of the agenda. The members provide inspiration and strategic direction and act as high-level ambassadors and champions for the work of the Movement, advocating for specific issues and approaches.

In 2018 SUN Lead Group members had ambitious goals (captured in this [strategic outcome statement](#)) with a particular focus on the socio-economic empowerment of women and gender equality along with the transformation of food systems for improved nutrition. Among the many commitments made, David Beasley, the Executive Director of WFP, [committed to championing engagement](#) with the private sector by supporting SUN business networks in SUN countries. Martin Chungong, Secretary General of the IPU [committed to championing the SUN Movement](#) through IPU Assemblies and continued engagement with Speakers of Parliament and Gunhild Stordalen, Executive Chair of the EAT Foundation [committed to ensuring Food System Dialogues](#) will address local challenges.

” *Parliaments should make nutrition a political priority*

[Martin Chungong](#)

Secretary General, Inter-Parliamentary Union



David Nabarro, SUN Lead Group Member and Lawrence Haddad, [SUN Executive Committee](#) member [were awarded the 2018 World Food Prize](#) for their individual but complimentary global leadership in elevating maternal and child undernutrition within the food security and development dialogue. Kenneth Quinn, President of the World Food Prize described their “extraordinary intellectual and policy leadership in bringing maternal and child nutrition to the forefront of the global food security agenda and thereby significantly reducing childhood stunting”.

In 2019, the UN Secretary-General appointed a renewed SUN Lead Group – 27 global leaders who will [spearhead the fight against malnutrition](#) and who will support country-led efforts to scale up nutrition to ensure a world free from malnutrition by 2030. The SUN Lead Group will help drive political momentum and global recognition of nutrition’s catalytic power to achieve the SDGs and guide the strategic direction of the SUN Movement in the changing landscape, for the coming two years. The 2019 SUN Lead Group members met during the 74th Session of United Nations General Assembly and made individual and collective commitments to achieve its objectives – looking toward the 2020 Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit and the future of the Movement.

The SUN Movement Executive Committee acts on behalf of the SUN Movement Lead Group to oversee the development and implementation of the Movement’s strategy, to communicate about the value of the Movement and to support governance and accountability. This includes encouraging behaviour change among all stakeholders; acting as nutrition champions inside and outside their own institutions; participating

in nutrition activities at the country level; strengthening linkages with SUN Government Focal Points and SUN Networks and playing proactive roles as gender champions.



The Executive Committee provided support and guidance on the [SUN Movement Mid-term review](#), the [SUN Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning \(MEAL\)](#) system, [nutrition in fragile contexts](#), empowering [women and girls](#), addressing the multiple burdens of malnutrition, and supporting the [SUN Lead Group meeting](#).

[Meera Shekar](#), Global Lead for Nutrition at the World Bank, was elected as [Executive Committee](#) Chair (2019-2020) and new members were welcomed: Anna Lartey (FAO), Robert Bertram (USAID), Tatjana von Steiger (Switzerland), Gladys Mugambi, (SUN Government Focal Point Kenya), Nicola Brennan (Ireland), Asma Lateef (Bread for the World) and Shawn Baker who is now Special Advisor to the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee gathered at the SUN Secretariat in Geneva for the [2019 annual retreat](#) to discuss the Mid-Term Review, its recommendations and guidance on the way forward, the adoption of a food systems approach and the strengthening of women's empowerment.

A [Call to Action](#) in 2019 called for the governments of SUN Countries to ensure continual high-level political commitment to nutrition, for stakeholders to internalise and action the SUN Principles of Engagement and for the Movement to engage in the road to the Nutrition for Growth Summit (N4G) in Tokyo 2020.

Supporting SUN countries and the catalytic spirit of the Movement: The SUN Movement Secretariat

In 2018-19 the [SUN Movement Secretariat](#) supported countries to fulfil their ambitions while working to rally and maintain commitment to nutrition at the global level.

Brenda Killen was [appointed to the role of Director](#) of the SUN Movement Secretariat, to oversee secretariat activities in collaboration with the **SUN Movement Coordinator**.

Building on the success of 2018, the Secretariat hosted the second **SUN Nutrition Hub**, bringing together nutrition champions from government, NGOs, donors and the UN to [ensure that nutrition was visible at the World Health Assembly](#) and to provide space for nutrition stakeholders to come together for mutual exchange and learning.

The [Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning \(MEAL\) System](#) was implemented, illustrating how multiple stakeholders from different sectors can come together to change behavior and mobilise resource and align implementation efforts to achieve results. The MEAL system provides consolidated, comparable country data at the global level. The country dashboards provide important evidence for informing advocacy work and implementation support.

Collaboration with the [SUN Movement Networks](#) intensified, resulting in stronger connections between and across the Networks. This was evident in the planning of the SUN Movement Coordinator's country visits, in the roll-out of the MEAL system and in the jointly organised events such as the SUN Nutrition Hub during the 2019 World Health Assembly (WHA). Two SUN Network retreats were organised in October 2018 and May 2019 and these were important moments in bringing together key actors.

Strategic engagement in intergovernmental and political activities was another key activity, including participation in the UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (July 2019), the United Nations General Assembly (September 2019) and Committee on World Food Security (October 2019). The Secretariat participated in official side events with key partners at the Inter-Parliamentary Union Summit and with the SUN Country Focal Points at the [EAT Stockholm Food Forum 2019](#).

The Secretariat engaged in a series of in-depth country reviews, to better understand what is happening at sub-national level in countries that were early joiners of the SUN Movement. Findings and recommendations from these deep dives will be reported at the end of 2019.

SUN Movement Coordinator

As part of the SUN Movement's stewardship arrangements, in March 2016, United Nations Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon announced the appointment of Gerda Verburg as Coordinator of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement and Assistant Secretary-General.

With support from the Secretariat, [the SUN Movement Coordinator](#) conducted visits to SUN countries throughout the year. These visits have a significant political impact and generate momentum at national level to support the operationalization of commitments at the local level. Highlights included: the SUN Movement Coordinators' participation in the National Food and Nutrition Summit 2018 and at the launch of the National Good Food Logo in Zambia; participation in the SUN Donor Workshop in Malawi and participation in the High-Level International Conference on the International Decade for Action on Water for Sustainable Development 2018-2028 in Tajikistan.

A key role of the SUN Movement Coordinator, is to use her voice to amplify important nutrition messages and to share the stories and experiences of SUN countries on the global stage to keep nutrition in the public eye. Over the last year, key messages have included: Why now is the **moment to invest in nutrition** to transform our food systems; **Striving for better nutrition and climate resilience** at the same time; Why nutrition is **key to achieving Universal Health Coverage** and unleashing human capital; Why **more attention should be given** to agriculture, forestry and fisheries to keep our planet in a healthy condition to feed the world population and **Why there is strength in numbers**.

Spotlight

on catalytic and innovative financing of the SUN Movement Pooled Fund

The [SUN Movement Pooled Fund](#), launched in 2017, is a catalytic source of grant funding to support SUN Civil Society Alliance activities at the national and subnational level.

In the 1st Call for Proposals [21 grants were awarded](#) to Civil Society Alliances from 19 SUN countries. The [2nd Call for Proposals](#) (launched in December 2018) gave priority to projects from national Civil Society Alliances that demonstrate the use of partnerships to achieve objectives outlined in their National Nutrition Plans. 19 projects were funded in this 2nd Call.

In June 2019, the 3rd Call for Proposals was launched to strengthen linkages and joint-collaboration within the Multi-Sector/Stakeholder Platform at the national and sub-national level. This 3rd call focuses on innovative approaches and knowledge sharing and on projects that will improve the delivery of multi-sectoral nutrition activities that impact nutrition outcomes for nutritionally vulnerable groups including: women, girls and adolescents.

What has happened?

- The Civil Society Alliance-SUN **Kyrgyzstan** (CSA SUN Kyrgyzstan) prepared proposals for the Food Security and Nutrition Programme (FS&N Programme). The proposals included: integration of the Right to Food into the Kyrgyz legislation; an annual review of the implementation of the FS&N Programme with stakeholder participation and operationalization of FS&N Programme and development of the sub-national nutrition plans. CSA SUN Kyrgyzstan also developed a proposal for the development of Food-Based Dietary Guidelines.
- *Centro de Apoyo de Lactancia Materna* (CALMA) is one of the leading members of the NutrES Alliance, the CSA of **El Salvador**. Their project, "Advocacy for a SMART Nutrition Plan in El Salvador" had important achievements, including preparation of a Country Proposal to provide relevant and strategic input to be taken into account by the next government of El Salvador for the period 2019-2024 including the need to have SMART Planning in nutrition. They also prepared a technical document on the situation of nutrition and food security which served as input for the proposal.
- The SUN Civil Society in **Nigeria** (CS-SUNN) developed a sub-national nutrition budget (2015-2018) report for the selected regions that showed nutrition funding gaps. CS-SUNN advocacy led to the allocation of a budget line for nutrition in the 2018 supplementary budget and in the 2019 budget in Kwara state. Training was undertaken to increase the capacity of CS-SUNN Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) on budget advocacy in 3 locations in the country with a total of 59 CSOs trained.

What's next:

- The Ivorian Civil Society Committed to Nutrition (SCIEN) with the support of Action Against Hunger plans to contribute to improving the nutritional status of populations in **Côte d'Ivoire** by participating in the long-term operationalization of the National Multisectoral Nutrition Plan (PNMN) and Regional Nutrition Plans. In addition, SCIEN will participate in the study of nutrition expenditure and identification of funding gaps and will participate in joint resource mobilization efforts for national and regional nutrition plans. It will work on behaviour change and will bring the voices of communities to the regional nutrition committees and decision-making bodies at central level.
- CARE **Peru**, on behalf of the Initiative Against Child Malnutrition (IDI), will advocate for political commitments to reduce chronic child malnutrition and anaemia together with regional government authorities. The project will focus on advocacy in nutrition, technical assistance and capacity building of youth organizations. CARE Peru will help these youth organizations to design, implement and monitor plans to reduce and control chronic child malnutrition and anaemia at the local and regional level.



Credit: EAT Foundation

Learning and exchange at the core of the SUN Movements global support system

Cross-country, cross-stakeholder and collaboration is at the core of the SUN Movement global support system. To facilitate learning, actors in the SUN Movement engage in study tours, country visits, informational webinars, capacity development workshops, global and regional events and much more.

- **A series of webinars** were delivered on topics including: [the Global Financing Facility](#); the [SUN Pooled Fund](#); Donor Roundtables; sharing advocacy tools and resources with the [global breastfeeding collective](#), [making food systems work for nutrition](#) and the “whys and hows” of the [SUN Movement Joint Assessment](#).
- A 12 person delegation from the Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda (AFSeN-A) went on [a study tour to Bangladesh](#) for **peer-to-peer learning**.
- In Bangkok, 25 participants from 14 SUN countries attended a **three-day capacity development workshop** which provided a unique opportunity for SUN and Agriculture (CAADP) Focal Points to learn together, about how to create nutritious and climate resilient food systems.
- In Stockholm, on the sidelines of the EAT Stockholm Food Forum, 15 participants from Nepal, Sri Lanka, Liberia, Zambia, the Gambia, Lesotho and Kenya took part in [a three-day functional capacity retreat](#) on what it takes to be an effective leader on nutrition. At the **2019 EAT Stockholm Food Forum**, these leaders **then shared [experiences and stories with a global audience](#)**.
- The [second SUN Movement Nutrition Hub](#) was hosted on the margins of the **72nd World Health Assembly** to raise the visibility of SUN country challenges with a global audience and the importance of nutrition for discussion on Universal Health Coverage.
- During the **26th Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government in Guatemala**, a forum entitled [“The effects of climate change on food and nutrition security, malnutrition, poverty and economics in Guatemala”](#) was held.
- In Bangkok, the [SUN Movement Secretariat participated](#) in the third **South Asia Food and Nutrition Security Initiative (SAFANSI)** event on the role of high impact and under-represented nutrition sensitive food systems in South Asia.

Nutrition messages in the media

A wide range of SUN Movement representatives amplified the nutrition message throughout the year. Here are a few examples: Memani Morlai, the SUN Movement Focal Point from Liberia, on [why more work is needed](#) to ensure that the EAT-Lancet diet can be adapted and used by low and middle income countries. There was increased recognition in Pakistan that [commitment from the media is critical](#) for mobilising and generating affirmative action to defeat malnutrition. Shawn Baker, SUN Executive Committee warned of the dangers of complacency in the nutrition world [in this article. Is it time to take 'more of a gamble' to scale nutrition interventions?](#) brought attention to the fact that allowing countries to drive multisectoral programming can increase the likelihood of them scaling success. And efforts such as [Scaling Up Nutrition Movement](#) and [Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition](#) are [seeking to recognise successful interventions](#) across different sectors and give them a common platform, along with serving as a community of practitioners.

Spotlight on capacity development: Building nutrition leadership skills in SUN countries

The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement's progress **relies on government focal points to galvanise in-country stakeholders to align contributions and implement multisectoral plans for improving nutrition.** This is not an easy task. Focal points are central to multi-stakeholder nutrition platforms: they are conveners, facilitators, coordinators and problem-solvers. In addition to understanding health-related aspects relevant to malnutrition and the complexity of food systems approaches, they also need to resolve conflicts of interest and rally people behind this shared vision: All forms of malnutrition can be eradicated when stakeholders join forces and collaborate effectively. Put simply, they must be strong leaders.

In 2015, the Global Nutrition Report identified leadership as a key factor limiting progress on multisectoral nutrition actions and highlighted the need to address leadership gaps for improved nutrition outcomes.

So, 15 participants from **Nepal, Sri Lanka, Liberia, Zambia, the Gambia, Lesotho and Kenya** gathered for three days of capacity development and leadership training.

The diversity of profiles across the nutrition continuum, from health to agriculture and from political to technical levels, allowed for rich discussions. "Leading from where you stand" was the thread that weaved the sessions together and participants were asked to "leave their titles at the door and learn for their own personal growth's sake". Participants exchanged on what it takes to be an effective leader and the skills needed to plan, lead, communicate, manage and sustain action with multiple stakeholders and across different levels of government.

The training was successful in boosting participants' confidence in their leadership capabilities and feeling of legitimacy in the field. This was demonstrated when training participants enthusiastically and confidently took part in the Stockholm Food Forum. Some spoke on stage, bringing their country perspectives to the global conversation.

The EAT Forum called for a paradigm shift towards food systems that deliver not only food for all, but healthy and sustainable diets for people and planet alike. Our experience at the SUN Movement is that empowering in-country nutrition leaders is a critical step towards this goal.⁴¹

⁴¹ This blog was originally published on the [SUN Movement website](#).

The SUN Networks

- **SUN Business Network**
- **SUN Donor Network**
- **UN Network**
- **SUN Civil Society Network**



SUN Business Network (SBN)

The four SUN Networks are driven by the needs of SUN Countries to deliver the ambitions of the SUN Movement. Each Network is coordinated at the global level by a Facilitator and team with the primary objective to mobilise, align and scale up nutrition efforts.

In SUN countries, members of the SUN networks work in support of governments by participating in the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) and by aligning their activities behind national nutrition goals, targets and activities.

SUN Business Network: Engaging business to act, invest and innovate for improved nutrition

The **SUN Business Network (SBN)** mobilises business to act, invest and innovate in sustainable actions to contribute to reducing malnutrition in all its forms. It is co-convened by the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

The SBN currently has more than **650 members**, the majority of which are small and medium enterprises (SMEs), dedicated to increasing the availability and affordability of safe, nutritious food to low-income consumers.

Since September 2018, the SBN has accelerated its efforts to mobilise business at **country level** to support SUN Country National Plans, and is now supporting **33 SUN Countries**. **At the global level**, the platform has **23 global members**, which are food and non-food companies who collectively reach up to **1.1 million employees worldwide** through workforce nutrition programmes. Global members offer technical assistance to support the capacity of SBN Country Networks. **135 business-to-business matches** have been established between global and national members of the SBN throughout 2018-2019.

In 2018, SBN co-hosted the first ever Nutrition Africa Investor Forum. **220 participants** attended the forum, including representatives from **20 investment institutions, business leaders and policy makers**. Over 50 agri-food SMEs attended and **21 companies** participated in the **'Nutrition Dealroom'**.

The SUN Pitch Competition, launched in 2018, showcased investment opportunities presented by SMEs working to improve access to nutritious food across Africa. More than **450 outstanding SMEs** applied to national pitch competitions held in **7 African countries** (Tanzania, Nigeria, Mozambique, Zambia, Kenya, Malawi and Ethiopia). **21 shortlisted finalists** (including **12 female-led businesses**) from national competitions competed in the SUN Pitch Competition final. Ope Olanrewaju, founder of Kennie-O Cold Chain Logistics, was winner of the first ever **SUN Pitch Competition**.

The **SBN Africa Country Gathering** (June 2018) took place in Tanzania and the **SBN Asia Country Gathering** (February 2019) was held in Tokyo, Japan. The gatherings are designed to bring together existing SBNs and stakeholders to share experiences, provide guidance for growth and foster discussion between established and early stage SBN Country Networks.



Ope Olanrewaju, 2018 SUN Pitch Competition winner @ SBN



Quinta do Bom Ovo, before the cyclone

“ The 2018 SUN Mid Term Review highlighted the progress of the SBN in developing ‘a robust unique value proposition’ and ‘demonstrating its enormous potential’.

In action around the world

Replacing Industrial trans fats in Nigeria and Pakistan, a Business 2 Business (B2B) approach:

Trans-fat intake is estimated to cause 540,000 deaths globally each year due to coronary heart disease. Traditional diets and the lack of regulation and knowledge of industrial trans fatty acids (iTFA) replacement solutions put Nigeria and Pakistan at high risk. In 2019, the [SBN received a grant](#) to promote the replacement of industrial trans-fats in emerging markets. Following that funding, two multi-stakeholder pilot projects were launched (in Nigeria and Pakistan) to identify and implement relevant cost-effective solutions for iTFA replacement by local businesses. The project aims to utilise the expertise of members of the International Food and Beverage Alliance (IFBA) to get 20 SMEs from the two countries to replace industrial trans-fat. Ongoing support and input from WHO global and country offices will ensure the credibility and rigour of the project. Results will be leveraged by other SBN networks to support SMEs across emerging markets to replace iTFA and it is hoped that results will support advocacy for the adoption of regulations for iTFA replacement.

Building resilience: Supporting SMEs to recover following a disaster:

In March 2019, Cyclone Idai made landfall in Mozambique. When we spoke with small business owners in Sofala, the worst affected province, the stories were troubling: production and processing facilities had been destroyed, halting production; there was limited food available and what was available was being sold at an inflated price.

Mr Muchango of Quinta do Bom Ovo, a small business producing almost 10,000 eggs a day, shared his experience: The structure of his farm was destroyed and cages, solar panels and the roof were all badly damaged. He needed to rebuild. Two weeks after the cyclone hit, the farm lost 350 out of their 6,000 hens. There were many other small businesses also affected.

By aiding the reconstruction of businesses and helping them to resume activities, restore market links and increase access to quality, safe and nutritious foods at an affordable price, we knew we could contribute to the recovery of the economy and the community. SBN Mozambique is supporting the cyclone response by working with Global SBN Member, Royal DSM, to map affected business to identify their immediate needs. This is aimed at recovering the production and distribution of food quickly and facilitating links between SMEs with the technical assistance from

Global SBN Members and also expanding SBN Mozambique into the affected areas by establishing a regional secretariat in Sofala province.

Workforce nutrition in Indonesia: In Indonesia, workforce nutrition programmes introduced by members of the SBN have benefitted around 25,000 employees. Companies have committed to support better workplace nutrition such as providing support for breastfeeding. Commitments are designed around three pillars: the first 1,000 days of life and adolescent nutrition, balanced nutrition and health and hygiene. SBN Indonesia has been educating the workforce – predominantly factory workers – on these issues and has implemented measures such as healthier canteens, supportive clinics and breastfeeding friendly spaces. Several companies in the SBN Indonesia network (such as Indofood, Nutrifood, Kalbe, Otsuka, East West, BASF, Cargill and Panasonic) have endorsed these commitments, introducing a nutrition policy for a productive and healthy workforce, and are working towards improved policies.

SBN Sri Lanka: A governance structure that drives business engagement

SBN Sri Lanka was launched in March 2019, amidst calls from private and public sector stakeholders to increase business engagement for nutrition within the country. Since the time of the launch, 30 business have signed up as SBN members, with all members encouraged to participate in one or more of the three working groups (focused on workplace nutrition, production of nutritious food, and nutrition awareness) that drive the agenda of the network. Each of these groups is led by a local business leader, and convenes on a quarterly basis to plan and report on the execution of its workplan. Since its establishment, stakeholders have positively indicated that the SBN has created a strong platform to build communication between the private sector and government officials around matters of nutrition, something that was not available previously.

What's next?

- Continue SBN's 'Countries First' approach, providing support to strengthened national SBN platforms that catalyse business engagement in nutrition;
- Work with Tokyo 2020 Global Nutrition Summit conveners to get business alliances to commit to actions and investments to address malnutrition in all its forms;
- Tailor the B2B programme to better address undernutrition and overweight, obesity and non-communicable diseases;
- Support SMEs to scale up innovations to improve the consumption of nutritious food through the 2019/2020 SUN Pitch Competition.



SUN Donor Network (SDN)

” The aim is to galvanise increased and aligned funding for nutrition and to bring these innovative, financing mechanisms to SUN countries.

SUN Donor Network: Nutrition as a shared investment with global returns

The SUN Donor Network (SDN) strives for transparency and improved donor coordination and alignment with national nutrition plans in SUN countries. SDN brings donors together to promote high-level political commitment for nutrition, more and better financing, aligned implementation, monitoring of progress and impact and sharing of lessons learnt.

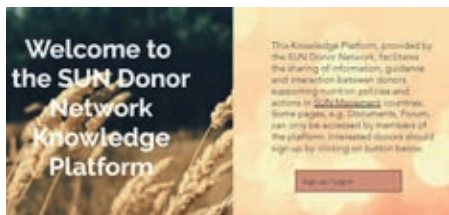
- Currently, **42 SUN Movement countries** have an appointed SUN donor convener who work to increase, harmonise and align development partners' support for government led nutrition plans.
- Donor Networks exist in **28 SUN countries** and **4 SUN countries** are in the progress of establishing a Donor Network.

SDN members also support the functioning and effectiveness of the SUN Movement through providing financial support to global support structures, feeding into strategic planning and through sharing of good practices and lessons learnt. A key goal is to ensure that lessons from the SUN Movement can inform and strengthen global and regional processes for nutrition and sustainable development (e.g. Nutrition for Growth, Decade of Action, Global Nutrition Report, Committee on World Food Security policy guidance, SDGs, R4D).

In action around the world

Improving accountability on nutrition investments: SDN is working to improve accountability through the revision of the Corporate Social Responsibility Code for Basic Nutrition, and the development of an [OECD Nutrition Policy Marker](#). The policy marker is designed to improve the identification, reporting and monitoring of [multi-sectoral and cross-cutting nutrition investments](#) in the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) of the OECD-DAC. It was introduced in 2018 by the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT), a subsidiary body of the OECD-DAC that sets the standards for reporting statistics on Official Development Assistance (ODA). Reporting on this policy marker started in 2019 (on 2018 activities) on a voluntary basis.

SDN Members are currently revising the handbook of the guidelines using the SDN methodology. Prepared by the SUN Donor Network, the SUN Movement and the OECD Secretariat, the handbook provides information on how to code the activities with the nutrition policy marker and how to interpret the data.



SUN Donor Network Knowledge Platform

Enhanced support to national donor convenors and networks:

Over the last 12 months, the SUN Donor Network has been working to enhance support to national donor convenors and networks and improve impact at country level. The new knowledge sharing platform: <https://sundonors.wixsite.com/website> provides actors with a place to share information, provides guidance to new members and encourages interaction between donors.

SDN also published a guidance pack and a functionality checklist, which can be used by new donor convenors and by countries who are new to the SUN Movement. It provides information on the role of the global SDN; the National donor coordination mechanisms for nutrition and provides access to a wide range of national and global resources.

The functionality checklist guides countries in development of country work plans of donor networks; on the monitoring of progress and effectiveness; and on planning and implementation of joint activities.

Building partnerships with innovative financing mechanisms:

Over the last year, the SUN Donor Network helped make significant progress in building partnerships with innovative financing mechanisms, such as the Global Financing Facility. The aim is to galvanise increased funding for nutrition and to bring these innovative financing mechanisms closer to SUN countries. A recent webinar, hosted by the SUN Secretariat, provided guidance for GFF eligible countries in the SUN Movement to ensure countries understand and are engaging with the facility.

Donor roundtable for resource mobilisation:

A webinar on ‘organising a donor roundtable for financing national nutrition plans’ was held in July 2019. Approximately 80 people from 13 SUN countries (including SUN government focal points, UN REACH, donors, and Civil Society) joined to discuss financial support for the implementation of multisectoral nutrition plans. Participants from

the World Bank, The Power of Nutrition and Social finance UK along with Human Capital officers from Niger and Burkina Faso also joined.

Country case studies to improve SDN global support to countries:

SDN has collated a section of case studies on the activities, achievements, constraints and opportunities for the network at country level.

In Mozambique the case study highlighted that a lack of data on nutritional status in the country and the lack of evidence driven planning were constraints to improving nutrition. The national donor network in country is now looking at opportunities to build institutional capacity for multi-sector coordination and planning at all administrative levels and to provide support for the development and implementation of an effective food nutrition security information system to build local and national decision making. In Sri Lanka, the case study highlighted that joint advocacy with the government could help to elevate the position of nutrition in the national development agenda.

What's next?

- Seek opportunities to galvanise more and align quality financing for nutrition;
- Improve alignment of financing for nutrition at country level;
- Build and sustain political engagement, commitment and communication at global and national levels;
- Improve coordination and learning both within the global SDN and across the SUN global support system.



United Nations Network (UNN)

UN Network: Working together to break the cycle of malnutrition

The **UN Network**, established in 2013 by the Principals of FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO, helps to leverage the collective strengths of the UN agencies to foster innovations, find efficiencies and enhance complementarity across agencies and with government and SUN networks.

- Today, **60 SUN countries have established UN Networks** with nominated focal points;
- **56 SUN countries have appointed a UN Network Chair.**



Nutrition Stakeholder and action mapping in Sierra Leone
© UN Network Secretariat/Sarah Cruz

In action around the world

A look back at the year: 2018-2019 was a rewarding year. Windows of opportunity, such as UN reform, enabled UNN to explore new ways of working, including efforts to engage UN Resident Coordinators in nutrition and leverage their positions to promote collective action. In Burkina Faso, this helped the UNN take important steps towards bridging the humanitarian and development divide. We have also seized the Agenda 2030 and UNN tools (e.g. UN Nutrition Inventory) as entry points for expanding membership and going beyond those UN agencies with a nutrition mandate. As many as sixteen different UN agencies/entities are now engaged in the UN Network at country level, compared to five when UNN was initially established. This is a means for harnessing the full potential of the UN System and demystifying what multi-sectoral nutrition means in concrete terms.



Nutrition Stakeholder and Action Mapping
took place in Sierra Leone
Credit: UNN Secretariat

Thanks to Irish Aid, EU and UN funding, UNN worked closely with government to strengthen MSPs, through capacity building, including the UNN REACH mechanism and multi-sectoral analytics. We were able to reach additional countries to map intervention coverage across stakeholders and networks using the UNN's web-based tool. This is empowering MSPs – at national and sub-national levels – to better coordinate nutrition actions across the multi-sectoral/stakeholder landscape and is helping countries get a better grasp of what it will take to augment coverage in order to achieve results at scale. Today, 25 countries have undertaken the mapping and six others have or will soon. Some countries are replicating the exercise to track the implementation status of national nutrition plans (e.g. Mali, Niger).

How close is Sierra Leone to implementing nutrition action at scale?

Malnutrition is an ongoing challenge in Sierra Leone.⁴² Yet less than half of these core nutrition related actions are implemented in all provinces according to the results of [Nutrition Stakeholder and Action Mapping](#) supported by UNN REACH. Even where geographic coverage is high, beneficiary coverage – the number of people who receive a given service – may be low or may be unknown due to prevailing data gaps. [The mapping engaged eight sectors and five different SUN Networks](#) with a total of 149 stakeholders and 22 actions mapped providing fertile ground for participatory dialogue about how to plan and where to scale up nutrition actions.

⁴² Global Nutrition Report, 2018

Multi-sectoral nutrition mapping in Democratic Republic of the Congo: A [government-led mapping exercise](#) (2018) engaged many stakeholders, including the nutrition inter-donor group in-country. The mapping encompassed 23 actions that supported positive nutrition outcomes at national and provincial levels. In addition, it covered health zones in seven provinces to get a better sense of decentralised action intensity. Strategic comparisons were made between geographical intervention coverage, target groups and delivery mechanisms which showed differences in coverage in some instances. For example, the coverage of complementary feeding counselling considerably varied between health zones in different provinces with Kasai and Kasai Oriental exceeding 75 per cent coverage while others (Sankuru and Sud Kivu) reporting less than 25 per cent coverage.

The mapping also underscored the need to focus on results. While the distribution of family planning inputs is carried out by many actors in all provinces, coverage among individuals 15-49 years old was consistently less than 2 per cent. Equally important, the mapping identified data gaps that inhibited the calculation of population coverage for some actions. Overall, the exercise indicated that less than half of the actions mapped cover more than 50 per cent of their targets in all provinces which presented opportunities for scale-up, particularly in provinces with high levels of stunting. While coverage is highest in Kasai and the northwest of the country, chronic problems are elsewhere.

Burkina Faso's Common Nutrition Narrative and a new climate for increased harmonization of UN support: Burkina Faso has taken great strides to address malnutrition, reaching a number of nutrition milestones and reducing child stunting from 35 per cent in 2010 (Demographic and Health Survey) to 21 per cent in 2017 (National Nutrition Survey).

Since 2015, the UN Network, through REACH, has worked closely with the SUN Government Focal Point. Today, roughly eight ministries (Agriculture, Education, Health, Local Governance, National and Women's Solidarity, Research, Social Protection, Trade and WASH) are engaged.

While developed by UNN, it takes into account the SUN Movement architecture and processes and was conceptualised to serve as a catalyst for discussions with government and partners about SUN activity at national and sub-national levels. The document was developed following

consultations with SUN stakeholders, and an output of a joint UN nutrition agenda, formulated in 2017, alongside the drafting of a UN joint vision on nutrition. Officially launched in late 2018, the common narrative is more inclusive and was revised in light of those wider stakeholder discussions.

The narrative is based on an analysis of the nutrition situation and the challenges faced by stakeholders, drawing upon UNN analytics. These include the [Multi-sectoral Nutrition Overview dashboards](#), [Policy and Plan Overviews](#), [Nutrition Stakeholder and Action Mapping](#), UN Nutrition Inventory and [Nutrition Capacity Assessment](#), which all SUN stakeholders can benefit from and use. This data-driven approach has been crucial for making the narrative action-oriented as well as recapping priorities and the evolution of the Burkina Faso's SUN Movement. The narrative outlines the measures being taken by FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO to improve nutrition and it includes specific nutrition targets to help keep these efforts on track.

Philippines: the land of many islands and nutrition achievements. The country has [taken exemplary action to combat malnutrition at all levels](#) from the President of the Republic to Local Government Units (LGUs). The UN agencies engaged in the UN Network (UNN) have increasingly aligned their efforts on nutrition to help tackle these multifaceted issues effectively and holistically. For example, the signing of the "Kalusugan at Nutrition ng Mag-Nanay Act," which calls for the sustained provision of nutrition interventions through pre- and post-natal health services during the critical 1000 days period. This milestone coincided with a national forum on Nutrition in the First 1000 days: Integrate and Scale Up, organised by the National Nutrition Council (NNC) in Manila. The new legislation attracted [CNN media coverage](#), and was an excellent advocacy moment to remind the public and policymakers about the hefty consequences of malnutrition, yet high return on investment.

What's next?

- Further engage UN leadership, and additional UN agencies in more countries;
- Integrate new features into UNN tools and take measures to ensure they are used as intended;
- Work towards increased convergence with the other SUN networks.



SUN Civil Society Network: Building vibrant civil society alliances around the world



Youth Leaders for Nutrition at the Global Citizen Mandela 100 concert @ CSN



SUN Civil Society Alliances activities and achievements in 2017 and 2018

The **SUN Civil Society Network (CSN)** encourages the formation of vibrant civil society alliances. With alliances in **53 SUN Countries**, the network represents over 3,000 organisations locally, nationally and internationally, spanning multiple sectors and backgrounds, including four regional coordination groups.

In action around the world

Youth voices and nutrition champions on the global stage: The **Youth Leaders for Nutrition programme was launched** in July 2018 with 13 Youth Leaders enrolled and participating in key events, including: an IFAD and Save the Children Italy co-hosted event on [Adolescent Nutrition](#) in Rome in October, an FAO/IFPRI event on 'Accelerating progress towards ending malnutrition' in Bangkok in November and a RESULTS UK coordinated advocacy tour with UK parliamentarians.

In 2018, 5 Youth Leaders for Nutrition participated in the **Global Citizen Mandela 100 concert in South Africa**. A youth representative was included on every panel during the high-level discussion on SDG2 and a youth leader delivered a speech at the high level SDG2 dinner in front of UN agencies, Heads of States, the UN Assistant Secretary General and SUN Movement Coordinator Gerda Verburg.

Campaigns in support of the Mandela 100 Festival were launched by CSAs in Kenya, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Nigeria and Rwanda calling for **increased investment in nutrition**. These built on the budget analysis report launched during the last quarter, which called for governments in the region to invest 3 per cent more in nutrition in the next 3 years.

13 youth leaders for nutrition authored a blog for the **Global Nutrition Report** launch, entitled [why young people are speaking up for nutrition](#). "Good nutrition helps people to reach their full potential and can help us in achieving overall development. Nutrition should not only be the concern of professionals in the field of health or agriculture, young people should also be at the forefront in taking action on nutrition. But of course, young people cannot do it alone."

#GoodFood events were held in Kenya and Zambia on **World Food Day**. In Zambia, the CSA [encouraged](#) the Zambian president to attend the Mandela 100 event in South Africa and publicly announce an increased budget allocation to nutrition in 2019. The CSA in Rwanda also held a #GoodFood event alongside African Green Revolution Forum (AGRF) which was chaired by the Rwandan youth leader for nutrition. Female farmers who are part of the CSA in Kenya growing vegetables using solar powered irrigation.

In June, five youth leaders from the SUN CSN attended the 2019 Women Deliver conference in Vancouver and the SUN CSN Secretariat proudly supported one of the only entirely youth-led events at Women

” ...with drive, creativity and vision for change, young people can and will find ways to make a big difference.

Rose Jade Eugenie Delgado, Global Youth Leader for Nutrition, Philippines

Deliver, ensuring youth leaders had the best opportunity to speak. [This blog](#) provides an insight into why youth found this such an inspiring event. The '**Adolescent Toolkit on Nutrition**' was also launched by the youth leaders at the event.

In the **lead up to Tokyo 2020 Nutrition Summit**, the Civil Society network has been working to ensure that civil society is well represented in the Nutrition for Growth working groups. The Japanese Government has confirmed that youth participation is an important aspect of Tokyo 2020.

Nutrition champions playing a key role at country level: In **Cameroon**, ten local mayors were appointed as nutrition champions within their constituencies and have been trained on basic nutrition concepts, communications and advocacy. In **South Sudan**, four nutrition champions were identified by the alliance and a song was composed on malnutrition. In **Zambia** ten food champions, [including Slap-Dee an award winning hip hop artist](#), were engaged to champion investment in nutrition.

Building the capacity of civil society: Two regional CSN workshops were held in **East and Southern Africa and in West Africa**, offering the opportunity to renew CSA membership of the network and discuss how the CSN interprets the SUN Movement principles of engagement and encourages accountability and transparency.

The CSN Country Support Adviser spoke about the importance of nutrition, the SUN movement and Nutrition for Growth to 30 volunteers in the UK. As a result, the volunteers contacted local Members of Parliament about nutrition and a question was asked about nutrition in parliament. The CSN Secretariat organised virtual training webinars for youth leaders as part of their learning and development to support national advocacy. Webinars focused on the SDG2 Advocacy Hub, Digital Campaigning and Parliamentary Engagement. A 'Campaign Pitch' was also held where each of the youth leaders pitched a campaign idea to a panel of experts and received feedback.

The SUN CSN coordinated monthly youth leaders for nutrition (YLFN) calls, bringing youth leaders together to share stories, experiences and challenges and provide peer to peer support. Topics included how to develop a campaign budget, producing evidence and information for effective resource mobilization and advice on how

to effectively apply a gender equity lens to global nutrition advocacy.

This year annual regional workshops were held in East & Southern Africa, West & Central Africa and Asia, bringing together CSA's to share good practices and challenges, map out their contribution to the SUN Movement goals, identify regional plans and take part in training on MEAL, fundraising, climate resilient agriculture, budget analysis, and to have open discussions on governance processes, principles of engagement, conflict of interest and disclosure processes. The collaboration and cross country networking is a valuable opportunity for CSAs to support one another. The meetings took place in Madagascar, Senegal and Cambodia and 38 CSAs from across the world took part.

Engaging the media for powerful nutrition effect: On World Food Day, Hanitra Rarison, reflected on [why nutrition for girls in Madagascar is so important](#) and how Girl Power Nutrition and the SUN Youth leader for nutrition programme can make a difference. In **South Africa** SUN Movement youth advocates [raised their voices](#) at key civil society events while in **Pakistan** the CSA launched a radio campaign to mobilise and direct attention towards food and nutrition efforts. In **Zimbabwe** a media campaign was launched where 60 radio talk shows were developed to increase citizen's awareness of the importance of good nutrition in the first 1000 days and the need to consume fortified foods.

In **Cambodia**, the CSA [delivered a training for journalists](#) on nutrition and in **Sierra Leone**, the CSA participated in two radio programs to communicate about nutrition issues. National football leagues and their supporters were the target of the **Mozambique** CSA's recent nutrition advocacy campaign, with nutrition messages on display during football games.

What's next?

- Secure funding for sustainability of the network and delivery of national plans;
- Support a network of nutrition champions so that the views of the most marginalised communities, and those of women and girls, are considered in nutrition decision-making;
- Support development of a network of parliamentary champions to work closely with civil society to advocate for change.



SUN Spotlight on a selection of partners

How we are working together to scale up nutrition around the world

At the heart of the SUN Movement is the conviction that we can achieve more together than alone. Guided by national priorities, inspired by global commitments and driven by individual, community and regional action the SUN Movement has a unique ability to convene partnerships across multiple sectors and between unusual suspects.

The SUN Movement has thousands of partners across the world and each one of them is a vital source of strength, knowledge and guidance to SUN movement countries. **Here are a few examples of how together we are creating change.**

Technical Assistance for Nutrition (TAN) Partnerships

The United Kingdom's (UK) Department for International Development (DFID) has committed to improving the nutrition of at least 50 million people by 2020 by addressing both the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition. Their focus includes preventing stunting in young children, reducing unequal access of girls and women to food, water and other essential services and building country resilience to droughts and other shocks. This [Technical Assistance for Nutrition \(TAN\)](#) consortium brings together organisations each contributing specialised technical expertise, including MQSUN+, ENN, Nutrition International.

Maximising the Quality of Scaling up Nutrition Plus (MQSUN+)

Over the last year, MQSUN+ provided a wide range of technical assistance and support including: a [multi-stakeholder high-level advocacy workshop on nutrition](#) in **Tajikistan**, a [validation process for the Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Multi-stakeholder strategic plan](#) and in **Somalia** [developing a common results framework for nutrition](#).

Nutrition financing in practice in SUN countries:

MQSUN+'s costing consultant for Francophone African countries, [reflects on what nutrition financing looks like](#) in SUN countries. Under MQSUN+, the majority of technical assistance in Francophone countries related to nutrition financing has been carried out by consultant Mr Mamadou Kone. A health economist with over 10 years of experience in financial and statistical analysis, costing and budget development, monitoring and evaluation and grant management.

He has, since 2017, supported activities related to costing multisectoral national nutrition plans in **Togo, Guinea and Burundi** and will soon support **Gabon** with a similar exercise. Assistance can include assessing a plan's readiness to be costed, mapping and costing the scale up of high-impact nutrition interventions or developing a budget for the implementation of plan activities. In 2018, guidance was also provided to multiple Francophone countries to carry out the SUN budget analysis, including in-country visits to **Mali, Guinea and Gabon** and including collection and validation of relevant budget data which meant working intensively with government stakeholders and national consultants to strengthen their internal capacity to engage in future rounds of the exercise.

Building capacity of SUN Movement Focal Points and bridging the nutrition and agriculture gap:

In 2018–19, MQSUN+ supported the delivery of two SUN Movement global functional capacity building workshops in Bangkok (2018) and [Stockholm \(2019\)](#). The retreats were, in recognition of the strong links between nutrition and agriculture, to support and develop behaviour change of SUN and

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Focal Points to more effectively coordinate on multisectoral nutrition planning and implementation efforts. The retreats centred around behaviours and skills related to self-awareness, communication and negotiation, role clarity and understanding of gender and food systems. Beyond the sessions, it was a unique opportunity for SUN and CAADP Focal Points to come together across countries and share challenges and learnings—supporting both cross-country and cross-sector engagement

What's next?

- Support SUN countries to move beyond nutrition plan development to implementation through resource mobilization, advocacy and coordination and translation of plans to the subnational level;
- Engage in broader and innovative thinking around food systems, universal health coverage, equity (including gender and disability) and support data analysis and use for decision-making.

Nutritional International

Under the TAN project, Nutrition International (NI) delivered 38 technical assistance (TA) assignments to 17 SUN member countries. Out of the assignments delivered between 1st April, 2018 and 1st August, 2019, 19 were providing new Technical Assistance.

Making adolescent nutrition a priority in

Tanzania: Adolescents in **Tanzania** comprise nearly 20 per cent of the population. [Harnessing their potential](#) is critical for the country's social and economic development, yet they are faced with many challenges including high rates of child marriage, pregnancy and malnutrition. Confronted with these challenges, the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children convened the first *National Accelerated Action Plan and Investment Agenda for Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Conference* which brought together adolescent representatives from Tanzania's 31 regions to

” Whether it’s supporting countries to cost national nutrition plans or ensuring that those plans are being efficiently and effectively implemented at local levels, we’re proud to support SUN countries as a bridge between policy and practice.”

*Joel Spicer, President and CEO,
Nutrition International*

address six big issues: teenage marriage and pregnancy, poor nutrition, school dropout rates, sexual, physical and physiological violence, HIV and AIDS, and a lack of meaningful employment opportunities.

NI led the session using the [With Good Nutrition She'll Grow Into It](#) campaign to guide the program. Laureta Lucas, an NI technical expert, delivered a presentation on why health and good nutrition are important for adolescents, and how being well-nourished can help them in their daily lives. 31 adolescent girls and boys, were then given a platform to speak. “The government recognises good nutrition as a firm foundation for the nation. We will put in place a high-level steering committee on nutrition to reach our goal of involving all stakeholders in nutrition matters,” said Prime Minister Hon Majaliwa. “To achieve industrial development, nutrition is the foundation of a strong workforce.”

Ensuring the delivery of coordinated technical assistance in Bangladesh: In **Bangladesh**, NI’s TAN providers are working to [ensure alignment of their work](#) to improve efficiencies and effectiveness. Coordination of efforts was evident when the project team travelled to Bangladesh in February 2019 to meet with the SUN Focal

Point, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW), the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council partners and NTEAM providers. The visit coincided with the national technical assistance level multi-stakeholder workshop on monitoring and evaluation review, which was organised and delivered by NTEAM TA providers as part of the support to [strengthen multi-sectoral nutrition monitoring and reporting](#).

Around the world: At **Women Deliver 2019** [young nutrition advocates came together](#) with leaders at the *How She Leads: Past, Present, Future* event. Anayat Sidhu, a SUN Movement Youth Leader for Nutrition, shared experiences of learning early the impact that poor nutrition can have when her family moved from Canada to India when she was young. She suffered from anaemia in her first two years of school and the experience shaped her work today. Jane Napais Lankisa, a SUN Movement Youth Leader for Nutrition from Kenya, described the challenges as a young, single woman working in maternal health and the importance of building trust and confidence with the community. Dr. Siekmans [presented the progress to date](#) on the **SUN Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system**, highlighting key examples of knowledge management products for nutrition at a capacity development workshop. The TAN project is collaborating with the Philippine government to [deliver the Philippines Plan of Action for Nutrition](#). The [video from 2018 National Nutrition Awarding Ceremony](#) featuring the launch of A Compendium of Actions on Nutrition.

What's next?

- Implementation of the Nutrition International 2018-2024 Strategic Plan, and the Investment Case, which showcases low-cost, high-impact approach;
- Identify gaps and provide timely, coordinated support to build the capacity of countries to scale up nutrition interventions.

Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN)

The [Emergency Nutrition Network](#) (ENN) strengthens the evidence and know-how for effective nutrition interventions in countries prone to crisis and high levels of malnutrition. Working in many SUN Countries, ENN supports the Movement with nutrition evidence and best practice.

- In 2018-19 26 SUN countries contributed articles to [Field Exchange](#) (FEX) and [Nutrition Exchange](#) (NEX) articles, including 5 new countries (**Mali; Kyrgyzstan; Gabon; Congo; Burundi**).
- ENN produced three country case studies examining multi-sector nutrition programmes at the sub-national level (in **Ethiopia, Niger and Bangladesh**); one case study examining the humanitarian development nexus in Somalia and a paper examining the progress of SUN Networks in 17 Fragile and Conflict Affected States.
- ENN also highlighted the SUN Movement approach via a [video on MSP's](#); a video about the [SUN Movement Joint Assessment in Burkina Faso](#); this podcast on [conducting a costing readiness exercise in Yemen](#) and this podcast on the [power of nutrition champions in Sierra Leone](#).

Documenting multi-sectoral programming:

A core area of work for ENN and one which is seen as critically important for the SUN Movement, has been documenting multi-sectoral programming (MSP). ENN has maintained its focus on capturing the extent to which MSP has been decentralised or devolved from the national to the sub-national level. This has been explored through detailed case studies in three countries, building on the documentation of a previous set of three country case studies in 2018 in **Kenya, Senegal and Nepal**. The case studies examined the design features undertaken to increase nutrition sensitivity, including, where appropriate, convergence of activities across multiple sectors as well as the degree to which the impact of MSP interventions are being monitored and evaluated. Key findings from the case studies included: multisector programmes are, in general, about bringing sectors together rather than

introducing new forms of programming; it takes time to appropriately communicate and plan a multisector nutrition strategy and setting up high level coordination structures is useful for facilitating MSNPs.

Mapping and analysis of SUN Movement Networks: A [detailed mapping and analysis of the SUN Movement Networks](#) across all 17 fragile and conflict affected areas (FCAS) was undertaken, culminating in an ENN hosted webinar with global stakeholders. The analysis set out key achievements of the networks and lessons learnt as country challenges have been faced and overcome, including the publication of country examples of good practice and recommendations for Networks in FCAS.

The Humanitarian Development Nexus: The Humanitarian Development Nexus (HDN) is a key area of work. A visit to Somalia (including sub-national visits) was undertaken, [culminating in a detailed case study report](#) co-authored with Government of Somalia and the National Nutrition Cluster Coordinator and with strong support provided by the Global and Country Nutrition Cluster teams. The report was widely disseminated, and a podcast was recorded with Government representatives to explore their resilience agenda and Common Results Framework developed through a multi stakeholder platform led by the Sun Focal Point for Somalia. Findings were presented to an Advisory Group comprising of donors, UN agencies and INGOs for ENN's humanitarian development nexus portfolio of work and was well received.

What's next?

- Collaborate with the SUN Movement at the SUN Global Gathering;
- Conduct two case studies on multisector nutrition programming in the Philippines and Zimbabwe and a study on the humanitarian development nexus in Ethiopia.

Broader partnerships for nutrition impact

The SUN Movement has thousands of partners across the world. NIPN and Alive and Thrive are two examples which demonstrate how **these partnerships work, and the impact they can have.**

National Information Platforms for Nutrition (NIPN)

An initiative funded by the European Commission, DFID and BMGF. NIPN provides support to use existing nutrition information to answer relevant policy questions and as such inform policy, programme and investment decisions

- NIPN currently works in **9 SUN countries (Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Cote D'Ivoire, Kenya, Lao PDR, Niger and Uganda)** to improve access to nutrition data and information at country level.
- To **build capacity at country level**, workshops were held, in **Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Lao PDR, Uganda and Côte d'Ivoire** (with participation of teams from **Niger and Burkina Faso**), and a 1-day workshop with the Guatemala team, gathering more than 100 participants from NIPN host institutions, ministries and technical assistance partners from the 8 countries.
- **Six thematic webinars were held**, in English and French (and 1 in Spanish), with 20-30 participants each, focusing on tools, methods or approaches that can be used to support the NIPN process.

Using data to support nutrition decision making:

In **Guatemala**, [existing data was used to support nutrition decision making](#), inspiring a shift from nutrition policy to implementation. The brief, published by NIPN global and local partners in Guatemala: European Commission, CATIE and SESAN, analyses Guatemala's progress in implementing multisectoral stunting reduction strategies and demonstrates the potential of the NIPN approach for tracking country-level progress and informing decisions using existing data. The report provides answers to critical policy questions and the findings are being used ahead of the 2019 elections to advocate with decision makers, such as local governments and Congress, for better implementation of nutrition actions.

*Strengthening the multi-sectoral approach to combat all forms of malnutrition is also dependent on the availability of nutrition information and related systems. It is **an essential step to establish a national information platform** to generate information for policy dialogue and debate.*

H.E. Mr Leo Faber, Ambassador of the European Union to the Lao PDR, NIPN Launch, 2018

Engaging with policy makers on the importance of good nutrition data:

In November during the [IFPRI-FAO conference on Accelerating the End of Hunger and Malnutrition in Bangkok](#), NIPN hosted a side-event to discuss the [Strategic Opportunities and Institutional Challenges of NIPN](#). The panel, chaired by Dr. Marti J. van Liere, Team Lead of the NIPN Global Support Facility, included participations from Food Security and Nutrition Unit, DG International Cooperation and Development, European Commission. Centre for Development Policy Research, Ministry of Planning and Investment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Ethiopian Public Health Institute. The panel discussed how to engage and create buy-in amongst policy makers of different sectors at national as well as subnational level and how to bring different data bases together and coordinate analyses. Priority issues included country ownership, as demonstrated by Ethiopia and Lao PDR, embedding the NIPN approach in the existing multisectoral nutrition coordination system and clarity on the use of existing data.

What's next?

- In 2018/19, several SUN countries initiated a data-informed policy dialogue at national level. In Guatemala and Lao PDR, this is now being taken to the subnational level. The impact of the national and subnational dialogues will be measured in these first-mover countries, and other SUN countries following their example, of positive decisions of national and local governments, based on better use of nutrition data - for better nutrition decisions.

Alive & Thrive

Alive & Thrive (A&T) is an initiative to save lives, prevent illness, and ensure healthy growth and development through optimal maternal nutrition, breastfeeding, and complementary feeding practices. A&T supports local advocacy efforts and supports SUN multi-stakeholder platforms to advocate for improved nutrition activities, financing and practices.

Communications and advocacy for nutrition in Ethiopia: In **Ethiopia**, the SUN movement (ECSC-SUN) is a coalition of 60 civil society organizations. Alive and Thrive lead the communication and advocacy work of the coalition. In 2018, the group collaborated with the Federal Ministry of Health and ECSC SUN to develop nutrition leadership training materials and modules which are now being put to use.

Another key activity for the group was the launch of the National Food and Nutrition Policy and the National 1000 Days Movement in February 2019. 200 participants from sectors including agriculture, education, health, water, women and children gathered in Adama City, Oromia regional state to celebrate. The event, opened by the State Minister of Health, included members of the National Nutrition Coordination Office, the state Minister of Education, of Trade and Industry and of Agriculture, and representatives of USAID and UNICEF. Alive and Thrive supported a large number of media practitioners to attend and there was [extensive media coverage](#).

SUN Civil Society activity in South East Asia:

In **Viet Nam**, the SUN Civil Society was established in July 2019 and is an independent and credible voice supporting activities which drive improved nutrition. The Core Group, including Save the Children, Health Bridge, Plan International, World Vision, Child Fund, Helen Keller International and Alive & Thrive, developed the Terms of Reference and jointly prepared a proposal to strengthen its internal governance and capacity for the SUN Pooled Fund.

In **South East Asia**, Alive & Thrive, with other breastfeeding advocates, supported countries to ensure that the Codex Alimentarius, globally-adopted food standards, are aligned with the WHO International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and other policies that protect, promote, and support breastfeeding.

Lao PDR and Myanmar exchange experiences on strengthening SUN Civil Society Alliances:

The **SUN CSA Lao PDR** welcomed six members of the **SUN CSA Myanmar** national and sub-national Steering Committees for a learning visit to Vientiane, June 2019. The learning exchange focused on CSA management, advocacy, and networking with other SUN alliances. The Lao PDR Management Committee and the Myanmar Steering Committee also met to discuss membership, workplans and engagement with the government. The visit featured a cross-learning meeting on advocacy efforts by the respective SUN CSAs. The Laotian delegates were particularly interested in media and parliamentary advocacy while those from Myanmar learned from Lao PDR on approaches to engage with the government.

Collaborating for improved nutrition in Nigeria:

Alive & Thrive collaborated with CS-SUN Network and Save the Children to review the five-year (2014-2018) health and nutrition budget at national level in Lagos, Kaduna, Nasarawa, Kano and Niger states. A&T shared outcomes of the exercise with various ministry's including: Finance, Planning and Health. In Kaduna State, CS-SUNN and Alive & Thrive worked together to advocate for six months maternity leave. Following an orientation session with CS-SUNN, the organizations met with the Commissioners for Women Affairs, the Head of the Civil Service of Kaduna State and the Commissioner for Budget and Planning. In addition to other actions taken by A&T, this contributed to the maternity leave policy announced by the Kaduna state government in May 2019.

What's next?

- In South East Asia, A&T will strengthen partnerships with national civil society alliances (CSAs) in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines and Viet Nam; build capacity of local civil society organisations (CSOs) at national and sub-national levels; engage with the private sector and SUN Business Networks to promote responsible business practices.
- In Nigeria, A&T will support advocacy; on release of and tracking of funds budgeted for nutrition; on revised National Regulations on Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and to make strides towards the coordination of nutritional programmes and the operationalization of the Lagos State Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition.

Shining the light

on priority areas for the SUN Movement

” *The parliamentary network has been working to develop and adopt laws on nutrition, such as enforcing the International Code on the Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and measures to exclude the raw materials for producing ready-to-use therapeutic food from taxes. We have also succeeded in adopting a budget line for nutrition”*

*Honorable Mr. Gnoumou Dissan Boureima, Parliamentarian Burkina Faso and Mayor of Houndé, also the President of the West and Central Africa regional parliamentary network for nutrition*⁴³

Engaging Parliaments for nutrition impact

Key Messages:

- Parliaments are critical actors for ensuring nutrition becomes and remains a key political priority, and that political commitment translates into action.
- Parliaments can play roles in engaging their local constituencies for improved nutrition and using their platforms for advocacy and impact.

Across the SUN Movement:

- **45 countries** report that the SUN Multi-Stakeholder Nutrition Platforms engage with parliaments⁴⁴.
- **15 SUN countries** have dedicated national SUN parliamentary networks: **Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda.**

Liberia is currently setting up a new parliamentary network focused on nutrition, with the first meeting taking place in April 2019.

Several countries hosted parliamentary debates on nutrition in response to the call from the Secretary-General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and Member of the SUN Lead Group, Mr. Martin Chungong, in [his letter to speakers of parliaments](#). For example, **Myanmar** held an all parliamentary discussion on nutrition and the role of the SUN Movement in August 2018, involving representatives from the Ministry of Health and Sport, UNICEF and WHO alongside parliamentarians.

The SUN Movement Secretariat, in partnership with the IPU, FAO, WHO and the [Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health](#) co-organised a side event at the 139th IPU Assembly in Geneva (October 2018) [Legislating on food and nutrition: lessons learned, challenges and opportunities for parliamentary action](#). Cross country learning took place at the event with parliamentarians sharing examples on

⁴³ Full interview here: <https://www.enonline.net/nex/11/parliamentariannetworkswestafrica>

⁴⁴ Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, The Gambia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Viet Nam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.



© Photo: FAO/Thomas Canet

best practices for nutrition labelling, marketing of unhealthy foods to children in Chile and the right to food in the constitution of **Kenya**.

In November 2018, more than two hundred parliamentarians from different countries all over the world participated in the first Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition in Madrid. This event reaffirmed the political commitment to ensure that everybody has access to sufficient and quality food.

Recognising the slow progress in improving the food security and nutrition situation, parliamentarians from nine Eastern African nations [pledged to urge their governments to intensify their battle](#) against food insecurity and malnutrition by enacting sound legislation and allocating adequate resources. During their First Annual Meeting, members of the newly-formed “Eastern African Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (EAPA FSN)” committed to leverage their critical role as legislators to promote the Right to Food.

In July 2019, the Legislative Assembly of Costa Rica launched the [Parliamentary Front against Hunger strategic plan](#), to lead and impact dialogue, debate and political advocacy to reduce all forms of malnutrition. “To achieve zero hunger, measures must be taken to transform food systems to make them sustainable, fair and inclusive. This requires regulations that facilitate the population’s access to nutritious,

safe products at a fair price and produced in an environmentally-responsible way,” Paola Valladares, coordinator of the Parliamentary Front Against Hunger and Malnutrition.

The West Africa Health Organization (WAHO), with support of regional partners organised a regional meeting of parliamentarians from ECOWAS countries in December 2018, to establish ECOWAS, Mauritania and Chad Interparliamentary Committee for the implementation of the Ouagadougou declaration for adequate health financing, demographic dividend, population and development policies. The declaration focused on Abuja commitment for African countries to invest 15 per cent of their national budget on health.

Civil society works with parliamentary networks to nurture nutrition champions:

- In **Malawi**, parliamentary networks (comprised of heads of sectors in the line ministry’s, sector administrative heads, district councillors and administrators) were established to support and educate newly elected political leaders on key nutrition issues within their region or county.
- In **Mozambique**, the Civil Society Alliance trained four parliamentary groups to advocate for increased budget allocation for nutrition and the integration of nutrition in a wide range of policies and plans.

- In **Pakistan**, SUN CSA supported newly elected parliamentarians to form a fifteen-member group of Parliamentary Nutrition Champions, including national and provincial parliamentarians, to pursue the nutrition agenda and to oversee the implementation of nutrition-related government policies. This followed their successful advocacy during the 2018 election process, which helped ensure all major parties included nutrition as a priority in their party manifesto, and the newly elected prime minister committing to make malnutrition a top priority in [his inauguration speech](#).
- In **Zimbabwe** the Civil Society Alliance and the UNN partnered with parliamentarians, academia and the media to launch the East and Southern Africa budget analysis report in September 2018 to highlight gaps in the nutrition budget.



Mobilising budget

for nutrition and WASH in Burkina Faso: How advocacy strategies can work at country level

The Parliamentarian Network for Nutrition Security (REPASEN Réseau des Parlementaires en Sécurité Nutritionnelle) in Burkina Faso was created in 2016. In 2019, there are 34 Members of Parliament who regularly meet and participate in national advocacy activities organised by the SUN MSP.

Working as part of the parliamentary network and a range of partners, the Members of Parliament have advocated for the creation of a nutrition budget line within the Ministry of Health (MOH) in 2017. Budget analyses by MOH (2014) and by RESONUT (2016) showed that the government was investing less than 2 per cent of its national budget in nutrition and that most nutrition funding is from donors. These findings led to advocacy activities by UN agencies, INGOs, and SUN networks, including two joint position papers developed by all stakeholders and shared with the Ministry of Finance (MOF) calling for increased domestic investment. [A technical note](#) which explained the main challenges around nutrition was shared with the former President of National Assembly of Burkina Faso during a face to face meeting. In addition, two high level events were organised and as a result, a nutrition budget was approved within MOH in 2017.

However, due to national security issues, the MOH nutrition budget has been drastically reduced by a third. In response, nutrition stakeholders, including MPs, are currently preparing to influence the revision of the nutrition budget line during the extraordinary budgetary session of September 2019. They have already submitted a proposal to the President Roch Marc Christian Kaboré, who has recently been identified as a nutrition champion, as part of the African Leaders for Nutrition Initiative.

In addition, REPASEN has also started to raise awareness on water, hygiene and sanitation issues within the Parliament. They made an inquiry (in 2018/2019) and questioned the Ministry of Water and Sanitation about access to drinking water and sanitation in the communities. Following this, the government has mobilised funding (April 2019) with the World Bank for a 180 billion CFA project (about 294,660 million of dollars) 83 per cent financed by the World Bank and the rest by the government) for drinking water and sanitation in four out of 14 regions in Burkina Faso.



” Empowerment works! The SUN Movement has seen that the most successful nutrition actions to date are those that have recognised and addressed gender and social inequalities.

7 things you should know:
[Facts and figures](#)

Scaling up gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

Key messages:

- Promoting diversity inclusion, gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment is at the centre of the SUN Movement’s work to ensure no one is left behind;
- Healthy women and girls are the cornerstone of healthy societies. Ensuring they have access to good nutrition throughout their lives is vital.

[The SUN Movement Lead Group](#), in collaboration with Global Affairs Canada, Nutrition International and Save the Children, **issued a call to action** (May 2019) outlining how each level, and each actor, of the Movement can scale up gender equality and empowerment for maximum impact. This call to action, asked all SUN Movement actors to reorient their work and to translate their gender equality and empowerment commitments into results at country level. Visit the [gender topic portal](#) to learn more.

Power. Progress. Change. The 2019 Women Deliver Conference, the world’s largest conference on gender equality and the health, rights, and wellbeing of girls and women proved essential for the SUN Movement to showcase progress and

change. The SUN Movement co-organised three events. The SUN Civil Society Network’s Youth Nutrition Leaders were in attendance, as was the SUN Government Focal Point from Kenya, Gladys Mugambi and SUN Civil Society Network Steering Group Member, Dr. Irshad Danish, Lawrence Haddad and Lauren Landis – both Executive Committee members also took part.

In 2018, [MQSUN+ conducted a systematic review](#) to ‘take the temperature’ of fifteen countries’ national nutrition action plans based on the criteria in the SUN’s Checklist on the criteria and characteristics of ‘good’ national nutrition plans—including an assessment of how these plans incorporate and aim to address the gender dimensions of nutrition—and to provide actionable recommendations for strengthening these plans for effective future action on nutrition. A brief was also published on this topic: [Gender in Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plans](#).

In **Guatemala**, a SUN Movement country since 2010, [the Government has committed to incorporating a gender perspective](#) into its national programmes to support family farming and fight malnutrition.

[Gender equality was also a key topic](#) at the Functional Capacity-Building Workshop for SUN Movement and CAADP Focal Points held alongside the EAT Food Forum. Gender considerations were incorporated into the workshop and participants reviewed the linkages between leadership and gender and explored links between gender and nutrition.



” Nutrition is a no-regret investment that has the potential to **break the vicious intergenerational cycle of poverty and build more stable and resilient societies, laying a solid foundation upon which Universal Health Coverage can be achieved.**”

*Gerda Verburg,
SUN Movement Coordinator.
Full statement can be read [here](#)*

Integrating nutrition into Universal Health Coverage

Key messages:

- Achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is vital for ending malnutrition. UHC will not be achieved until interventions that address malnutrition – especially during the first 1,000 days of a child’s life – are integrated in global, national and sub-national plans and policies.
- Although ending malnutrition requires action across multiple sectors by multiple stakeholders the health system has a crucial role in delivering essential nutrition services to all. National UHC plans and multi-sectoral nutrition plans should be aligned

The health system has a key role in delivering essential nutrition services to all, especially during the critical 1,000-day window from pregnancy to age 2. Indeed, it will only be possible to end malnutrition when everyone has access to basic health and nutrition services without suffering financial hardship. It is critical that essential nutrition interventions are part of the core services delivered through the primary health care system. Frontline health workers need to be trained on nutrition and essential medicines must include nutrition products like vitamin and mineral supplements.

On the **margins of the World Health Assembly**, the SUN Movement held three events including a high level breakfast [fighting all forms of malnutrition through Universal Health Coverage](#) which brought together Ministers of Health from across WHO regions, alongside global health stakeholders, to share experiences, discuss opportunities, challenges and good practices in integrating nutrition in UHC. This was a strategic moment to highlight the importance of making nutrition a foundational part of primary health care through UHC. A side event, [“Putting Prevention at the center of UHC: A multi-sectoral approach to achieve health”](#) focused on ways to ensure prevention – including good nutrition – is prioritised in UHC. Read more about **why nutrition is the key to achieving universal health coverage and unleashing human capital** in this piece published [by the World Bank](#).

On 12 April 2019, **Madagascar** organised a day of mobilization and awareness raising on Universal Health Coverage. This included a public debate on UHC for improvement of public health that was supported by the SUN Civil Society Alliance.

In February 2019, President Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta announced that **Mali** will provide free health care for pregnant women and children under five years, rolled out as of 2022, including by increasing the number of community health workers, to ensure all women and children have access to essential health and nutrition services. *“I am proud that Mali is among the first countries in Africa to extend UHC to pregnant women and children U5. This is an incredible opportunity to improve health and nutrition”* Mr. Djibril Bagayoko, SUN Government Focal Point, Mali.



Ensuring a food systems approach to nourish people and planet

Key Messages:

- Food systems have the potential to nourish human health and support environmental sustainability; however, they are currently threatening both.
- Insufficient and unhealthy diets underpin the persistent high rates of malnutrition.
- Nutrition has a key role to play in both mitigation and adaptation strategies to climate change.

Food is the foundation for nutrition. How food is produced, processed, transported, sold and consumed has immense implications for nutrition and health. The rising phenomenon of the double-burden of malnutrition – where stunting and micro-nutrient deficiencies coincide with obesity, overweight and diet-related non-communicable disease – is calling our attention to the need to transform our food systems to ensure they deliver healthy diets while preserving the natural resources we all depend on.

Adopting a food systems approach requires looking at the needs and demands of all stakeholders and efforts must ensure food systems are sustainable and climate resilient.

Nutrition has a key role to play in both mitigation and adaptation strategies to climate change and it is more important than ever to promote nutrition in time of crises. Climate-smart nutrition policies and interventions have the potential to limit food systems' footprint on the planet, while improving nutrition and increasing people's resilience to climate change at the same time.

SUN countries have the power to help catalyse these efforts. Through multi-stakeholder coordination platforms, SUN Focal Points can facilitate discussions on climate change and nutrition linkages and make the most of existing synergies to maximise actions and scale up impact.

Over the last year, **the SUN Movement**, supported the launch of the EAT Lancet [Commission on Food, Planet, Health](#) which provides scientific targets on what is required to transform food systems, to deliver nutritious food, while preserving ecosystems and ensuring the health of people, and planet. Food systems issues were central to the **EAT Food Forum 2019**, during which 15 SUN focal points from 7 SUN countries gathered to **build nutrition leadership skills in SUN countries**.

[Costa Rica](#), a SUN Movement country since 2014, hosted the [Second Global Conference of the Sustainable Food Systems of the UN](#) where participants were urged to transform food systems with a systemic approach to tackle a harsh reality: 821 million people suffering from hunger vs 33 per cent of the population is



Credit: SUN Business Network

*” Winning the SUN Pitch Competition ... was so exciting – and I was delighted to see recognition for **companies working to reduce post-harvest losses.***

said Ope. The SBN recently [launched the 2019/2020 SUN Pitch Competition](#) with shortlisted SMEs to compete in the [Global SUN Pitch Competition in Singapore in 2020.](#)

Ope Olanrewaju, (image above) CEO and Founder of Kennie-O Cold Chain Logistics, was [crowned the 2018 SBN Nutrition Champion](#) in recognition of his innovative and scalable solution which enables the preservation of nutrients and reduces post-harvest loss of fresh foods as they move through the value chain. He received a technical assistance and mentorship package worth \$20,000, sponsored by the SBN and received training by the BoP Innovation Center which specialises in helping SMEs develop an inclusive business model – which targets the needs of low-income consumers.

wasting food or is suffering from some type of malnutrition or obesity.

Dr [Gunhild Stordalen](#), Founder and Executive Chair, EAT and SUN Movement Lead Group Member, [highlighted that](#): “There are just as many faces of the food system as people on this planet. There will never be a “one size fits all” solution. There is, however, one thing, one key to our common way forward. The one-word scientists stress, business calls for, and basically everyone highlights. And that is: collaboration.”

In Stockholm, SUN and CAADP focal points from Nepal, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka among others participated in a mini [Food Systems Dialogues](#) sharing stories from the frontlines of nutrition and food systems transformations. As “the noble warriors of food-systems of the future” participants reflected on how to lead from where they stand to bring about change at country level and to draw upon synergies in the agricultural, nutrition and health space.



The SUN Movement participated in a climate focused event in Latin America: "investing in nutrition is investing in human capital". Within the framework of the summit of heads of state and government of Ibero-America, the forum focused on "the effects of climate change on food and nutrition security, malnutrition, poverty and economy in Guatemala".

SUN also participated in a climate focused side, organised by WFP, supporting UNOSSC, on the margins of the Second High-level Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40). The SUN Focal Point from El Salvador attended, and ensured nutrition was a key point throughout the event.

Multi-sectoral actions help improve Chad's nutrition situation

According to the 2018 SOFI report, child stunting in Chad (39.9 per cent) is climbing and in some areas the prevalence of stunting exceeds 50 per cent. The exclusive breastfeeding rate, one of the most effective nutrition actions, has fallen to 0.1 per cent. While overweight and obesity levels are low, a slight increase was reported in the prevalence of adult obesity further complicating the situation.

The country's high exposure to climate extremes as well as conflict are contributing to the high levels of malnutrition (SOFI 2018). Climate shocks undermine ongoing efforts to improve food security, care practices, access to health services and safe water as well as the sanitation environment. A [nutrition capacity assessment](#), supported by the UNN found that great strides have been taken to create a solid foundation in terms of nutrition governance frameworks, coordination architecture and political commitment to combat malnutrition in the country. Insights from the assessment will support the nutrition coordination platforms to be better equipped to operationalise the PNNA and the supporting Inter-sectoral National Food and Nutrition Policy (PNNA) (2014 – 2025). A Nutrition Stakeholder and Action Mapping, will help to ascertain coverage levels of core nutrition actions and build capacity to better coordinate action across diverse stakeholder and sectors.

On the road to Kathmandu!



‘Nourishing people and planet together’

The SUN Movement Global Gathering, November 4th – 7th 2019 in Kathmandu, Nepal

The flagship event of the SUN Movement, the [SUN Global Gathering](#) is the key moment where SUN members take stock of progress and challenges, share their innovations and learn. Bringing together SUN Government Focal Points and representatives from civil society, donor, UN, private sector partners, academia, media and parliamentarians, it is a moment for every actor to be energised and encouraged through sharing, learning and finding ways to take the fight against malnutrition to the next level.

In 2019, the SUN Global Gathering focused on the progress and challenges of SUN member countries, facilitate exchange of inspiration and knowledge and set the scene for renewed commitment for improving nutrition in the lead up to the Tokyo 2020 Nutrition For Growth Summit and looking toward the next phase of the SUN Movement (2021-2025).

Nepal: An early riser in the SUN Movement

In 2011, Nepal became the 5th country to join [the SUN Movement](#) with a letter of commitment from the Secretary in the Ministry of Health and Population. At the time, Nepal had established a multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral platform under the National Planning Commission, the highest planning level authority in the country.

Since then, Nepal has shown clear commitment to nutrition – bringing people together, developing a coherent policy and legal framework, aligning programs around a common results framework, developing financial tracking and strengthening political commitments. Nepal is successfully using the SUN Movement’s roadmap to engage, inspire and invest by convening, mobilising, sharing, and aligning nutrition actions.

During the 1990s Nepal had some of the highest rates of undernutrition globally. Since then the country has transitioned into a global nutrition success story. Stunting has declined steadily over the last 17 years; 57 percent in 2001 to 36 per cent in 2016/17⁴⁵ A key factor for success was renewed, improve WASH efforts to expand toilet use and hygienic behaviours. By the end of 2015, 27 of Nepal’s 75 districts were declared open defecation free.

Since joining the movement Nepal has implemented the first MSNP (2013-2017), to scale up and expand Multi-Sector Programmes on nutrition. More broadly, nutrition’ has gained more visibility and priority in the country. The Nepal Nutrition and Food Security Portal ([NNFSP](#)) was launched by the National Planning Commission as the multi-sector and multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition. The NNFSP is a digital database for all MSNP related guidelines, studies, policy documents, and mapping of stakeholders. The MSNP II (2018-2022) states utilisation of the portal as the multi-sector monitoring and reporting web-based platform. The MSP is working to better engage with the private sector and ensure a food systems approach to ensure everyone can access a healthy and diverse diet.

More recently, momentum for nutrition has been renewed, through commitments made around the World Health Assembly (WHA) targets and the SDGs. To end malnutrition in all its forms, the Government of Nepal has shown unprecedented political will and commitment towards the SUN Movement and has endorsed and approved MSNP II (2018 – 2022), to leave no one behind.⁴⁶

The SUN Movement appreciates being hosted by the Government of Nepal to celebrate with all SUN actors at the SUN Movement Global Gathering.

⁴⁵ Based on Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), 2016.

⁴⁶ This article was written by Prof. Dr. Geeta Bhakta Joshi and Stanley Chitekwe. This is an abridged version. [the full version can be viewed here](#)



Key moments on the road to a world free of malnutrition in all its forms

On the road to the Tokyo 2020 Nutrition for Growth Summit and the third phase of the SUN Movement, 'SMART' commitments by SUN countries, stakeholders and partners will unleash renewed ambition and usher in a new era for nutrition.

SUN members are ready to make bold, ambitious and measurable commitments which can help put the world on track to eradicate malnutrition in all its forms. At key moments in 2019 and 2020 SUN countries will accelerate efforts and make clear commitments for national and sub-national impact.

The **SUN Global Gathering** was the opportunity for SUN countries to celebrate progress and to identify the actions required to **drive structural change for sustainable results.**

The **Tokyo 2020 Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit** (December 2020), **will be held** under the **auspices of the Government of Japan.** Preceded by a nutrition “springboard” event on the eve of the opening ceremonies of the Olympics, it will be **an historic opportunity to transform the way the world tackles the global challenge of malnutrition.** The Summit continues the N4G legacy and signals the race toward a healthier, better-nourished future – ending malnutrition in all its forms in all countries. This requires ensuring that all people, including the most vulnerable, have access to safe, affordable and nutritious food by 2030, as called for by the SDGs.

The nutrition agenda must be owned by countries, driven by governments and supported by local and international stakeholders who

champion convergence, alignment and accountability for impact, through their organisations, companies and networks.

The Mid-Term Review, commissioned to assess progress, found that the Movement has many strengths, most notably the energy and creative thinking that exists within the Movement. Implementation of the Strategy and Roadmap (2016-2020) was seen to be progressing well and multi-stakeholder engagement is becoming more entrenched in local structures. However, more needs to be done to reduce childhood stunting and support its members in addressing obesity, overweight and non-communicable diseases.

The Strategic Review (currently underway) will examine the SUN Movement’s current and future key value-add and identify the best way for the SUN Movement to meet country needs, build ownership and achieve sustainable nutrition results towards the World Health Assembly nutrition targets and achievement of the SDGs.

Looking ahead, the SUN Movement commits to remaining country-driven and people-centered to achieve its strategic objectives and advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Through a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approach to nutrition, SUN members will continue to leverage synergies to make food systems more efficient, nutrition-sensitive and climate friendly.



Unfeashing nutrition's potential

for a brighter future



” Nutrition is a driver of change, a builder of resilience and security, and a key to unlock intellectual capacity and socio-economic development.

Reflections from Gerda Verburg, Coordinator, SUN Movement

Next year marks the 10th anniversary of the SUN Movement. This will be a moment to celebrate progress, take stock of our challenges and together create a path forward to 2030, towards a world free from all forms of malnutrition.

2020 marks ten years to end hunger. Ten years to achieve universal health coverage and ensure clean water and sanitation for all. Ten years to create nutritious, climate resilient and inclusive food systems that nourish people and planet alike. Ten years to break down silos and leave egos and logos behind.

As Coordinator of the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, I will rise to the challenge. Join me.

The scale of change required to succeed is historically unprecedented. This is an exciting time: a time for bold, ambitious action. It is nothing less than our collective future that is being decided in the years to come. Nutrition is at the centre.

Nutrition is a cornerstone issue to many of the challenges we face. It is central to delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Averting malnutrition will catalyse at least 12 of the 17 SDGs and help create a healthy and prosperous world, in which no one is left behind.

Nutrition is a driver of change, a builder of resilience and security, and a key to unlock intellectual capacity and socio-economic development. It is the starting point and the foundation for a sustainable future.

Young people of today are stepping up for a brighter future.

Young people today are looking for change. They are demanding that we leave quick fixes and undelivered promises behind and are urging everyone to commit to change. Young people are stepping up for a better planet, for a better future. Whether it is in civil society, business, agriculture, health or research, young people today are calling for change in the way we eat, grow, transport and sell food around the world. They are calling for action. As knowledgeable consumers, as engaged citizens and as passionate leaders' young people are pushing for the systemic change required to address poor nutrition.

I am inspired by these young people and I will support them.

Looking ahead, to the SUN Global Gathering, to the Tokyo 2020 Nutrition for Growth Summit and to the third phase of the SUN Movement, let's make a promise to ourselves: to make bold commitments, across countries and regions, at all levels of society and across sectors and stakeholders. Let's make commitments that will create real, lasting change and deliver a world where malnutrition is a thing of the past. Let's make commitments that the younger generation deserves and that will deliver a better future for all. Let us make commitments that we are firmly prepared to deliver.

I commit to ensuring that the SUN Movement will further strengthen our character – to remain country-driven and people-centered, to embrace a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approach for improved nutrition, to leverage synergies and to make food systems efficient, nutrition-sensitive and climate resilient for people and planet.

I hope you are inspired by the progress and stories you have read. These stories demonstrate how our SUN Movement countries and stakeholders are working to improve nutrition and foster change in the right direction. Together, we will make all forms of malnutrition a thing of the past.

Looking ahead:

SUN Movement countries set priorities for 2020 and beyond

During the 2019 joint-assessment, SUN Movement countries identified up to 6 priorities for 2020 and beyond. Here is a glimpse of what SUN countries will be working on:

- Many countries will be **developing, finalising and implementing Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plans** which are costed and which will work to strengthen the coordination and collaboration of actors at national and subnational levels;
- Countries will also **identify nutrition champions** to play a powerful advocacy role and improve public awareness of food and nutrition issues;
- A large number of countries see **financing** as a crucial issue. These countries will develop an investment plan for nutrition for use by business, civil society, government and parliamentarians and look at ways to improve financial tracking of nutrition expenditure;
- Many countries see **private sector engagement** as key. They will strengthen public-private partnerships, establish a Business Network and explore the potential for small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) to bring nutritious products to market;
- For nearly all SUN countries there are many opportunities to improve the **policy and legal framework** and so strategies to strengthen regulation, develop new policies and ensure implementation of legal frameworks relating to food and nutrition issues will be vital.



Gerda Verburg

Coordinator, Scaling Up Nutrition Movement

 [@GerdaVerburg](https://twitter.com/GerdaVerburg)



Welcome





to the SUN Movement
Country Profiles!





Country Profile Introduction

In 2019, **58 countries undertook the Joint-Assessment for 2018-19**. Each country did this with the participation of the different constituencies reflected within their national SUN Movement platforms, including participants from government, donor agencies, civil society, UN agencies and business.

As part of the Joint-Assessment, stakeholders in countries score themselves individually and collectively against four processes which form the structure of the country profiles that follow in the coming pages.

The SUN Movement Joint-Assessment Exercise is voluntary, providing the opportunity for stakeholders to reflect on progress made and to plan. The exercise helps stakeholders to learn from each other, to own and benefit from the monitoring of progress and to be mutually accountable for their collective actions.

Guide to the country profiles

The country profiles in this report aim to provide a snapshot of progress in SUN Countries and consist of the following main elements depending on the information available for each country.

1. The nutrition situation: An overview of the country's current nutrition status in relation to the 2030 World Health Assembly targets for maternal, infant, and young child nutrition and the relevant targets for preventing and controlling non-communicable diseases.

2. Institutional transformations: A bar graph depiction of the percentage score agreed by in country stakeholders on how they are progressing toward the SUN processes from each year that they have completed a Joint-Assessment. The bar charts are accompanied by text describing progress in relation to each process.

3. Priorities for 2019-2020: A snapshot of the country priorities for the coming year as agreed by stakeholders during the countries Joint-Assessment exercise.

For countries that did not complete a Joint-Assessment exercise, their profile depicts the nutrition situation and the scores from previous years where they have submitted the results of previous exercises. However, there is no narrative under each process or priorities for 2018-19 if content has not been submitted to the SUN Movement Secretariat.

All SUN country Joint-Assessments can be found in full at www.scalingupnutrition.org

Congratulations to the 58 SUN countries who completed the Joint-Assessment in 2019!

All SUN Movement actors stand with you in celebrating your success, acknowledging the many challenges you face, in identifying solutions, and setting a course together, for a future free of malnutrition in all its forms.







Understanding the nutrition indicators

The data used in the 2019 Progress Report are based on the indicators included in the SUN [Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning \(MEAL\) system](#). The MEAL indicators provide an overview of the current situation for a wide range of desired results across the various domains in which the SUN Movement seeks to catalyse change and deliver nutrition impact. A

description of each indicator, data source, year and availability for SUN countries is provided in the table below and [available on the SUN website](#).

The **SUN country profiles** report on the most recent nutrition statistics, including the six Global Targets to improve Maternal, Infant, and Young Child Nutrition, adopted by the World Health Assembly (WHA), which were recently updated and extended until 2030, and three nutrition-related targets of the Global Monitoring Framework for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs).

DATA SOURCES FOR GLOBAL NUTRITION TARGETS:

Global Target Indicator	Primary Data Source	Type of Statistic
 per cent of children under-5 who are stunted (height-for-age z-score <-2 standard deviations)	UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates , April 2019	Prevalence based on most recent validated nationally representative survey
 per cent of children under-5 who are wasted (weight-for-height z-score <-2 standard deviations)	UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates , April 2019	Prevalence based on most recent validated nationally representative survey
 per cent of children under-5 who are overweight (weight-for-height z-score > +2 standard deviations)	UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates , April 2019	Prevalence based on most recent validated nationally representative survey
 per cent of infants 0-5 months old who are exclusively breastfed	UNICEF Global Database for Infant and Young Child Feeding , June 2019	Prevalence based on most recent validated nationally representative survey
 per cent of live births that weighed less than 2500 g	UNICEF-WHO Low Birthweight Estimates , May 2019	Modeled estimate of prevalence for the year 2015a
 per cent of women of reproductive age with anaemia	WHO Global Health Observatory , 2017	Modeled estimate of prevalence for the year 2016
per cent of adolescent girls and boys aged 10-19 years who are overweight	NCD Risk Factor Collaboration , 2017	Modeled estimate of prevalence for the year 2016
per cent of adult women and men (age 18+ years) who are overweight (BMI of >25 to 30)	NCD Risk Factor Collaboration , 2017	Modeled estimate of prevalence for the year 2016
per cent of adult women and men (age 18+ years) who are obese (BMI of >30)	NCD Risk Factor Collaboration , 2017	Modeled estimate of prevalence for the year 2016
per cent of adult women and men (age 18+ years) with diabetes (raised blood glucose)	NCD Risk Factor Collaboration , 2016	Modeled estimate of prevalence for the year 2014

47

Frequently asked questions:

Why does the country profile use modeled data from global databases rather than the most recent survey results? While more SUN countries than ever before have relevant national survey data for most of these indicators, ongoing effort is needed to fill gaps in terms of frequency of national surveys and quality of data available. These data gaps are most relevant for national estimates of the prevalence of low birthweight, anaemia and diet-related NCD (adolescent and adult overweight/obesity, diabetes). For these indicators, the SUN MEAL system uses modeled estimates from global databases to optimise data availability and comparability across all SUN countries.

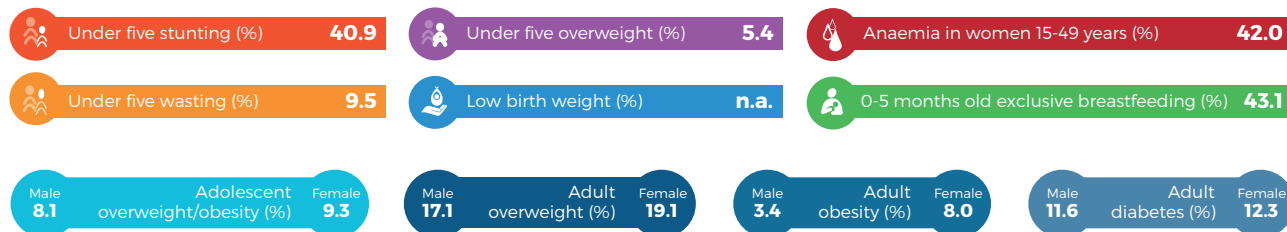
Why are my country's most recent survey results not reflected in the latest Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (JME)?⁴⁸ Under-five stunting, under-five wasting, and under-five overweight are based on data reviewed by the UNICEF, WHO and World Bank inter-agency team. Nationally representative anthropometry estimates, following the vetting process by each agency and once collectively agreed upon, are included in the regularly updated joint dataset. Since the 2014 edition, the country-level dataset used to generate the global and regional joint malnutrition estimates is based only on final survey results. Preliminary survey results are no longer included in the dataset since the data are sometimes retracted or change significantly when the final version is released.

47 A more recent national survey estimate was used for the following countries: Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Pakistan, Peru, Sierra Leone, Togo, Zambia.
48 UNICEF, WHO, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank. Levels and trends in child malnutrition: key findings of the 2019 Edition of the Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. <https://data.unicef.org/resources/jme/>

Afghanistan



Joined: September 2017
Population: 38.04 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/AFGHANISTAN



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action		Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework		Aligning actions around common results		Financing tracking and resource mobilisation	
2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available
2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available
2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available
2017	Not available	2017	Not available	2017	Not available	2017	Not available
2018	Not available	2018	Not available	2018	Not available	2018	Not available
2019	48%	2019	40%	2019	27%	2019	45%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 40%

<p>Afghanistan's first joint assessment provided the space for open discussion, and re-engagement in collective nutrition focused action.</p> <p>Strong political commitment for the Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda (AFSeN-A) drives the new and existing multi-stakeholder platforms to better link around (MSP) nutritional priorities.</p> <p>Cabinet, health and agriculture ministries, UN, civil Society, Donors, and recently private sector actors are engaged. Humanitarian actors are now linked in to ensure continuum of care.</p> <p>Provincial food security and nutrition committees exist in 20 of 34 provinces.</p>	<p>AFSeN-A MSP recognised the importance of evidence-based policy formulation and related capacity strengthening is ongoing.</p> <p>All Food Security and Nutrition policy will now be channelled through the MSP before enactment.</p> <p>Food fortification regulation has been endorsed.</p> <p>The Afghanistan Food and Food Safety Authority is set to be established.</p> <p>Breast Milk Substitute code is in place and enforcement is strengthened.</p> <p>A Community Based Nutrition Package (CBNP) is being rolled out in over 20 provinces.</p> <p>The National Guidelines on Girls' Hygiene was launched and should improve the environment for improved nutrition.</p>	<p>The AFSeN-A, SDG aligned, strategic plan that includes a common results (CRF) and advocacy framework was finalized and will be endorsed in 2019 for implementation by MSP members.</p> <p>A CRF monitoring plan is established, but renewed commitment by all stakeholders is sought to ensure a robust MEAL system is supplied with data that can track and guide the collective action.</p> <p>Weekly iron folic acid supplementation reached 1.1 millions girls' between 10-19 years in 2018.</p> <p>Joint development of a nutrition advocacy framework has also helped improve capacity development and sensitization of key policy makers and technical staff about nutrition.</p>	<p>The ongoing CRF costing process is ongoing at government level with other MSP member to be included once this is done.</p> <p>A first budget analysis was completed despite challenges.</p> <p>Introduction of the World Bank Famine Action Mechanism (FAM) will allow for a clearer Humanitarian Development Nexus and should help securing long term flexible funding along the continuum of nutrition programming.</p>
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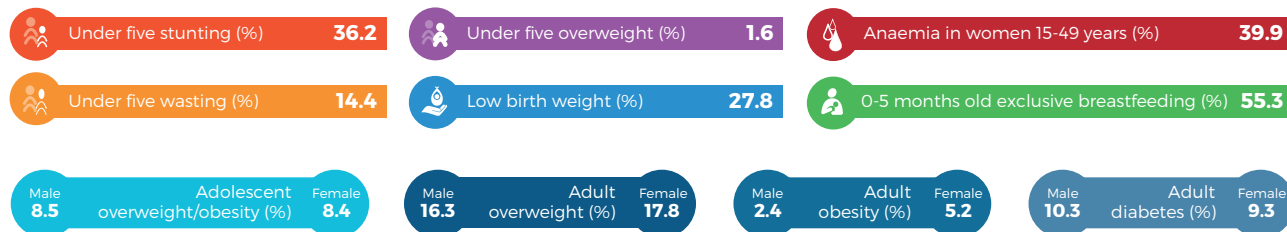
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Improve policy and legislative environment for food security and nutrition (FSN);
- Strengthen coordination on nutrition issues at national and subnational level;
- Improve costing, budgetary analysis and financial tracking for FSN;
- Implement the Common Results Framework;
- Enhance coordinated advocacy for FSN;
- Strengthen leadership capacity to better promote FSN programming;
- Improve long term financial and technical support to the AFSeN-A.

Bangladesh



Joined: September 2010
Population: 163.05 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BANGLADESH



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 56%	2014: 66%	2014: 73%	2014: 65%
2015: 63%	2015: 62%	2015: 54%	2015: 71%
2016: 54%	2016: 58%	2016: 35%	2016: 50%
2017: 69%	2017: 74%	2017: 50%	2017: 50%
2018: 75%	2018: 74%	2018: 54%	2018: 54%
2019: 75%	2019: 75%	2019: 69%	2019: 58%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 69%

There is improved coordination between Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC) and SUN platforms.

National Nutrition Week was a pivotal event bringing together stakeholders at all levels.

All SUN Networks are functional, with Academia and Business Network recently operationalised.

In-country coordination has improved as a result of BNNC's increased role and establishment of decentralised multi-sectoral nutrition committees at district and sub district level.

Nutrition focal points have been identified in 22 nutrition relevant ministries and agencies and regular meetings are held.

A solid nutrition policy framework is in place.

Several nutrition related policies are in place: Breastmilk Substitutes Act, Baby Friendly Health Initiative (BFHI), maternity protection law, food fortification.

Based on National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN2) targets, SUN Networks are supporting government to adopt evidence based policies.

BNNC and partners launched the National Advocacy Plan to create an enabling policy and legal environment.

The CSA conducted a study on NPAN2 progress and nutrition gap analysis to ensure coherent nutrition policy. Key findings will be shared.

A monitoring framework, annual sectoral work plan and advocacy plan for nutrition have been developed.

SMART indicators identified for NPAN2 and the Second Country Investment Plan (CIP2).

Several capacity building initiatives aimed at policy makers and implementers were conducted.

Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) coordinates efforts to produce the annual monitoring report for the CIP2, making it a "living document" as intended.

BNNC is coordinating production of an annual monitoring report and findings will stimulate informed decision-making and improve coordination.

Financial tracking systems for the Common Results Framework (CRF) are in place.

The Public Expenditure Review provided an opportunity to track the financial allocation of the government in nutrition.

BNNC is now playing a pivotal role in mobilizing the academia and researchers in Bangladesh and advocating for increased funding for nutrition research.

Annual sectoral workplans with activities and budget for 20 ministries are in place.

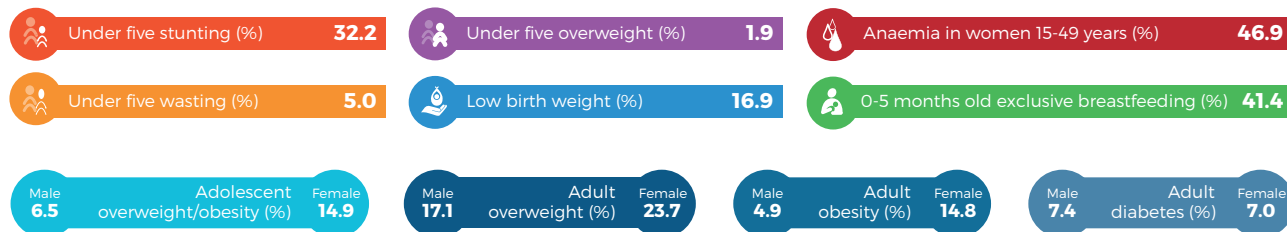
BNNC plans to establish a central mechanism to track budget (pledged, allocation, disbursement and expenditure) of each line ministry against their workplan.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Multi-sectoral policy review and mapping;
 - Budget tracking for relevant sectors;
 - Develop research strategy for nutrition.

Benin



Joined: December 2011
Population: 11.80 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BENIN



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 54%	2014: 46%	2014: 73%	2014: 50%
2015: 79%	2015: 64%	2015: 64%	2015: 50%
2016: 58%	2016: 58%	2016: 63%	2016: 41%
2017: 64%	2017: 75%	2017: 63%	2017: 30%
2018: 64%	2018: 75%	2018: 69%	2018: 35%
2019: 64%	2019: 75%	2019: 75%	2019: 50%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 66%

<p>Nationally, the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) has extended its involvement to the education sector (early years and primary). Growing political momentum is improving the participation of the sectoral ministries.</p> <p>Locally, the municipality level consultation frameworks which group together the decentralized sectoral services and different local actors, are up and running in 46 out of 77 municipalities and are following the Common Results Framework (CRF). The municipality-level development plans include nutrition.</p>	<p>Nutrition is incorporated into the National Development Plan, and the National Nutrition Policy and its Strategic Food. A Nutrition Development Plan is currently being produced.</p> <p>Nutrition is fully integrated into agricultural and health sector policies and plans and a draft Framework Law on Agriculture for Food and Nutrition Security is in its final stages.</p> <p>The Code on the Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes is currently being updated with the involvement of civil society organizations and health staff. The network of parliamentarians and consumer associations is conducting active advocacy.</p>	<p>The CRF to combat chronic malnutrition (2016-2025) is being implemented by the sector actors, resulting in municipality-level common results frameworks in 40 communes with the support of the FTPs, after implementation of a nutrition situation study.</p> <p>Although there is still no multi-sectoral monitoring and evaluation system for the national CRF, periodic reviews are performed in the presence of sector ministries and FTP and the reports are available.</p> <p>The Infant Nutrition and Development Programme (2019-2024) builds on gains made by the Multi-sectoral Food, Health and Nutrition Project in 48 municipalities.</p>	<p>The Food and Nutrition Council conducts an annual traceability study of public nutrition expenditure. The number of funding proposals for nutrition and their disbursement is gradually increasing.</p> <p>A round table organised in 2018 enabled the government to finance the National Integrated School Feeding Programme and school canteen coverage has now increased from 31 per cent to 51 per cent.</p> <p>Advocacy for increased allocations is underway and aimed particularly at the creation of a budget line item devoted to nutrition in the municipality Development Support Fund.</p>
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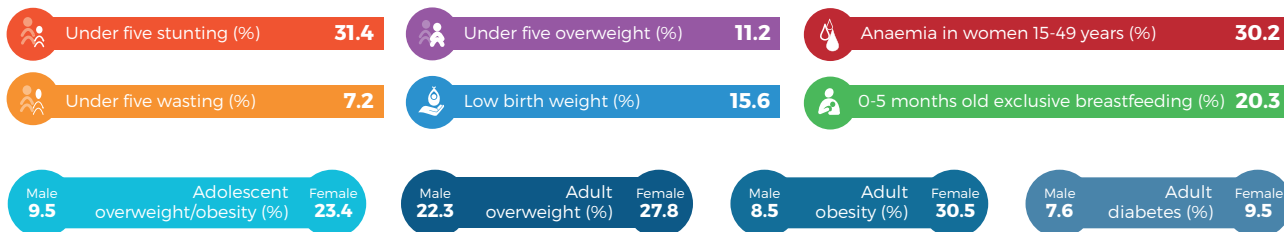
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Complete and quantify the Strategic Food and Nutrition Development Plan;
- Continue to reflect on establishing a national monitoring and evaluation system;
- Initiate a system for mapping annual funding;
- Organise a round table to mobilize resources for nutrition.

Botswana



Joined: April 2015
Population: 2.30 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BOTSWANA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available
2015 Not available	2015 Not available	2015 Not available	2015 Not available
2016 32%	2016 55%	2016 52%	2016 61%
2017 Not available	2017 Not available	2017 Not available	2017 Not available
2018 Not available	2018 Not available	2018 Not available	2018 Not available
2019 31%	2019 92%	2019 55%	2019 86%
2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED			66%

The National Nutrition Task Team, a government-led multi-stakeholder platform, was inactive due to coordination challenges; however in late 2018 a new SUN Government Focal Point was appointed and meetings of the Technical Committee resumed.

Sector specific focal points for government ministries, academia, research, UN and the private sector have been identified and there are plans to establish SUN networks with nutrition work plans.

There is low donor presence due to Botswana's status as a middle-income status.

In March 2018, a workshop on nutrition mainstreaming was held including farmers and community leaders.

There is a multi-sectoral consultative process in place (e.g. review of the National Agriculture Development Policy).

Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA) periodically evaluates and analyses national policies and frameworks.

There is an annual rapid assessment conducted by the National Multi-Sectoral Committee for Drought and Vulnerability to ascertain the extent of risks posed to vulnerable groups.

The government tracks compliance for regulations: breastmilk substitute, maternity leave and work breaks for breastfeeding which are guaranteed under law.

Authorities conduct spot checks to check compliance with the legislation.

Some sectors have assessed the nutrition sensitivity of their policies and programmes to identify gaps and opportunities towards developing work plans.

The country now has a draft Nutrition Sensitive Social Protection Framework, however the MSP still does not have a common results framework (CRF).

Evaluation of programmes related to nutrition is done by several forums, one of them being the Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (VAA) committee.

The exercise includes combined collection, analysis, interpretation, and reporting of nutrition and food security data to inform the relationships and interactions between the two.

A budget tracking exercise was undertaken in 2017/18 for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes; the SUN Secretariat in Botswana is planning to include the exercise in their Annual Plan for 2019/2020.

Following a SUN Movement/UNICEF Public Financing Workshop, an action plan was developed with key recommendations to inform future planning and budget allocations.

The Government Accounting and Budgeting System (GABS) is in place to track real time financial expenditure and financial gaps/shortfalls for government programmes including those for nutrition.

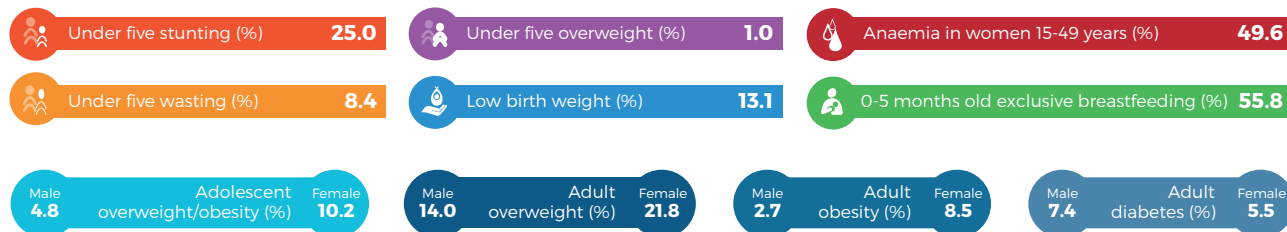
Most programmes are funded by Government, with development partners such as UNICEF, PEPFAR, EU, IFAD, WHO, FAO, and others also aiding disbursements.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Solicit technical/capacity support for MSP coordination mechanism building;
 - Heighten advocacy within non-health sectors and/or ministries to prioritise nutrition in their plans;
 - Form SUN networks, as well as multi-sectoral coordination at local levels.

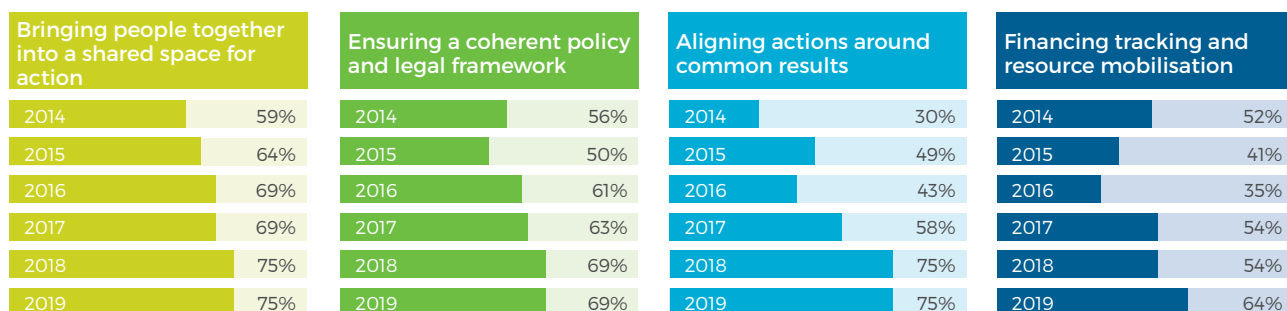
Burkina Faso



Joined: June 2011
Population: 20.32 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BURKINA-FASO



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 71%

<p>There have been improvements in nutrition at the local level, driven by the governor as chair of the Regional Council for Nutrition Coordination and with the support of various partners.</p> <p>The Academic Sector Network (RECANUT) has been formalized.</p> <p>The Head of State is firmly committed to the ALN initiative, which demonstrates political commitment and support for nutrition issues.</p> <p>The National Information Platform for Nutrition (NIPN) has helped mobilize new actors in the multi-sectoral platform (MSP) and build their capacity for action.</p>	<p>The new constitution includes the right to food.</p> <p>The governing documents of the National Council for Nutrition Coordination are currently being reviewed to reposition it at the top ministerial level.</p> <p>A communications and advocacy plan on nutrition is now in place.</p> <p>Indicators on the Common Results Framework have been updated to take into account multi-sectorality issues.</p> <p>The new policy includes the issue of gender, adolescents, greater female autonomy, early childhood development and emergency situations.</p>	<p>Lessons learned have been consolidated and implemented including: capacity-building for multi-sectoral actors; systematic inclusion of nutrition in municipal and regional development plans and implementation of the PNIN.</p> <p>Actors' roles and responsibilities are clearly defined in the strategic plan leading to improved implementation.</p> <p>The report on the sectoral framework for dialogue on "health and nutrition" and the SMART survey have been completed. The survey has been used to update indicators on the common results framework and identify at-risk populations and areas.</p>	<p>A report on tracking public funding for nutrition for 2016-2018 has been produced and distributed.</p> <p>In 2018, national nutrition actors adhered to Global Financing Facility (GFF) procedures to achieve SDG 2.</p> <p>Partners have aligned their resources with national priorities and contributed to resource mobilization.</p> <p>A high-level conference on resource mobilization for nutrition has been planned.</p> <p>Challenges remain, such as the limited funds allocated to nutrition and certain allocations not being met due to a complex security context which is diverting funds away from nutrition.</p>
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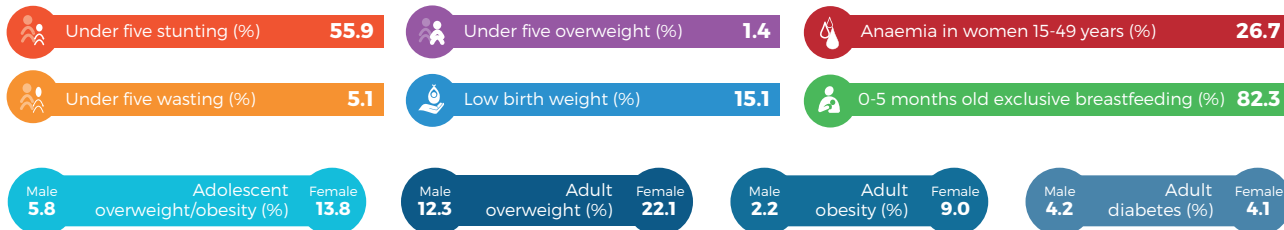
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Adoption of the multi-sectoral policy on nutrition;
- Anchoring nutrition at an institutional level;
- Funding for nutrition (innovative strategies, internal funding);
- Incorporating nutrition into local policies (municipal and regional development plans);
- Strengthening the nutrition response in emergency situations;
- Strengthening the multi-sectoral information system for nutrition and increase accountability.

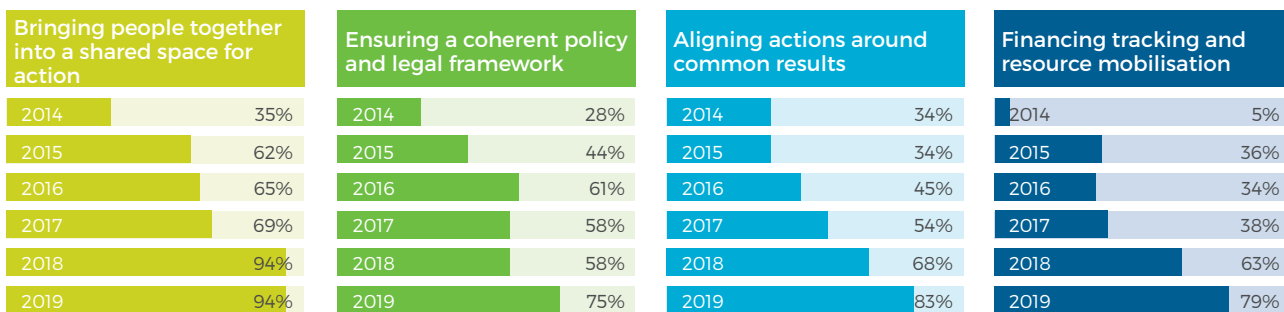
Burundi



Joined: February 2013
Population: 11.53 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BURUNDI



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED

83%

The SUN business network has been set up. The academic and research network is now active and has made a strong contribution to creating a centre of excellence in Food Security and Nutrition (FSN).

Establishment of a long-term multi-sectoral coordination body: the Permanent Executive Secretariat for the multi-sectoral Food Security and Nutrition Platform "SEP/PMSAN" by presidential decree, headed by a Permanent Executive Secretary, who is also the SUN Focal Point.

The United Nations network has increased from five to eight members.

The multi-actor platform is in place in two provinces and underway in 16 others.

A policy on subsidized care and services for children under the age of five and women who are pregnant or giving birth is in place.

The development of a national advocacy and communications strategy for nutrition is planned.

Nutrition indicators are taken into account in national policy documents (Vision Burundi 2025 and the National Development Plan: PND 2018-2027) and even in various sector-specific strategies (notably Health, Education, Welfare Protection and Agriculture).

Regulatory frameworks for innovative actions, such as the fortification of foods, marketing of breast-milk substitutes and bio-fortification have been developed.

The map of nutrition interventions and actors has been produced.

A second-generation Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition (PSMSAN II) has been produced, with an accompanying monitoring and evaluation framework, budget and gap-analysis report. The PMSAN has a Steering Committee made up of 11 ministers.

The review of the implementation of the first-generation multi-sectoral strategic plan has helped to evaluate capacities, to ensure priorities are implemented in order.

Capacity building is gradually taking place at the various levels in each sector.

The Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition has been budgeted using standard tools, thanks to support from UN Agencies and civil-society networks working to strengthen nutrition and MQSUN+.

The total budget has been determined, as well as annual budgets and budgets for each strategic area.

Stakeholders have carried out a joint review of funds intended for nutrition programmes and activities, which has made it possible to measure the funding gaps.

Social audits have been carried out.

Government partners align their allocations with the priorities identified in the Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan.

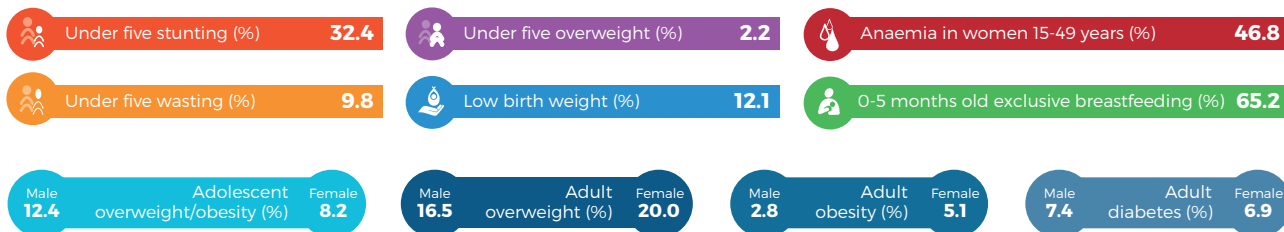
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Official launch of the PSMSAN II and UN Nutrition Agenda;
- Development of sectoral operational plans for the implementation of PSMSAN II;
- Creation of the National Technical Unit for the SEP/PMSAN;
- Organization of the National Nutrition Forum followed by a round table for donors;
- Creation of operational provincial platforms;
- Revival of the donors' network and strengthening of other SUN networks.

Cambodia



Joined: June 2014
Population: 16.49 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CAMBODIA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action		Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework		Aligning actions around common results		Financing tracking and resource mobilisation	
2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available
2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available
2016	59%	2016	58%	2016	33%	2016	33%
2017	75%	2017	66%	2017	45%	2017	45%
2018	80%	2018	78%	2018	66%	2018	66%
2019	92%	2019	78%	2019	80%	2019	62%
2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED							78%

SUN Networks have helped ensure that key stakeholders meet regularly to share information and work on policy formulation and strategic processes.

For example over the last year the advisory group worked on the finalization of Inter Agency Social Protection Assessments (ISPA) for Food Security and Nutrition (April 2018), completion of the Mid-Term and Strategic Review (MTR) of the NSFSN 2014-18, Second Conference on the Integration of WASH and Nutrition (Dec 2018) and National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN) 2019-23.

Overall, the policy setting is relatively strong. Key policies and strategies are in place to address food security and nutrition issues including the National Strategic Development Plan 2019-23 and the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition.

With the support of SUN Networks, CARD and line ministries are updating policies and strategies to better include issues like Severe Acute Malnutrition, salt iodization, and Food Safety Law.

Laws are in place for regulation of breastmilk substitutes and fortification of food, but enforcement of the regulations is an ongoing issue.

There has been considerable progress in aligning actions around a common results framework (e.g. strong commitment to the MTR of the NSFSN 2014-2018 and the formulation of the NSFSN 2019-2023; Global Financing Facility).

Launch and implementation of the strategy is a key priority for later this year.

Data collection which would allow improved assessment of progress made remains a key challenge. This challenge is well recognized and stakeholders are committed to making improvements.

Decentralization poses both challenges and opportunities at sub-national level for nutrition activities.

The RGC ensures greater predictability and accountability in budgeting, including data on nutrition government expenditures and tracking of nutrition ODA expenditure.

Finding a continuous source of funding for SUN CSA Cambodia and for supporting the NSFSN remains a challenge.

The UN and SUN CSA are producing more comprehensive and long-term plans taking into account donors' long-term financial plans.

The NSFSN does not have an associated budget and several key ministries do not have a costed plan. To ensure appropriate resourcing, strategies should be appropriately costed.

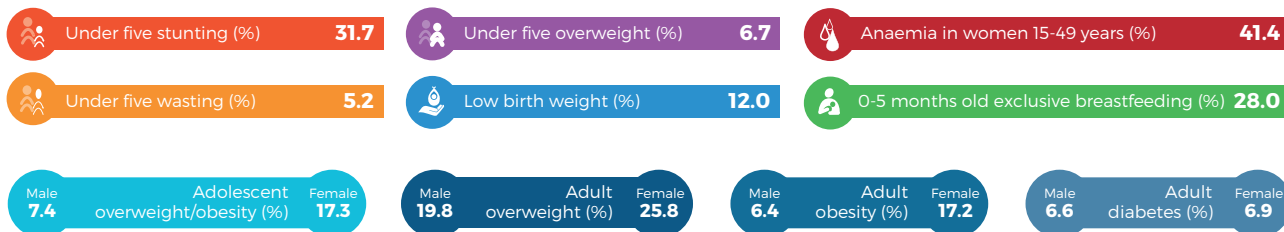
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Finalize and implement the NSFSN 2019-2023 including capacity building at subnational level;
- Activate the SUN Business Network;
- Revise actions for responding to double-burden health issues;
- Advocate for increase in government and donor funding for priority areas in the NSFSN;
- Complete the budget exercise for mapping nutrition expenditures.

Cameroon



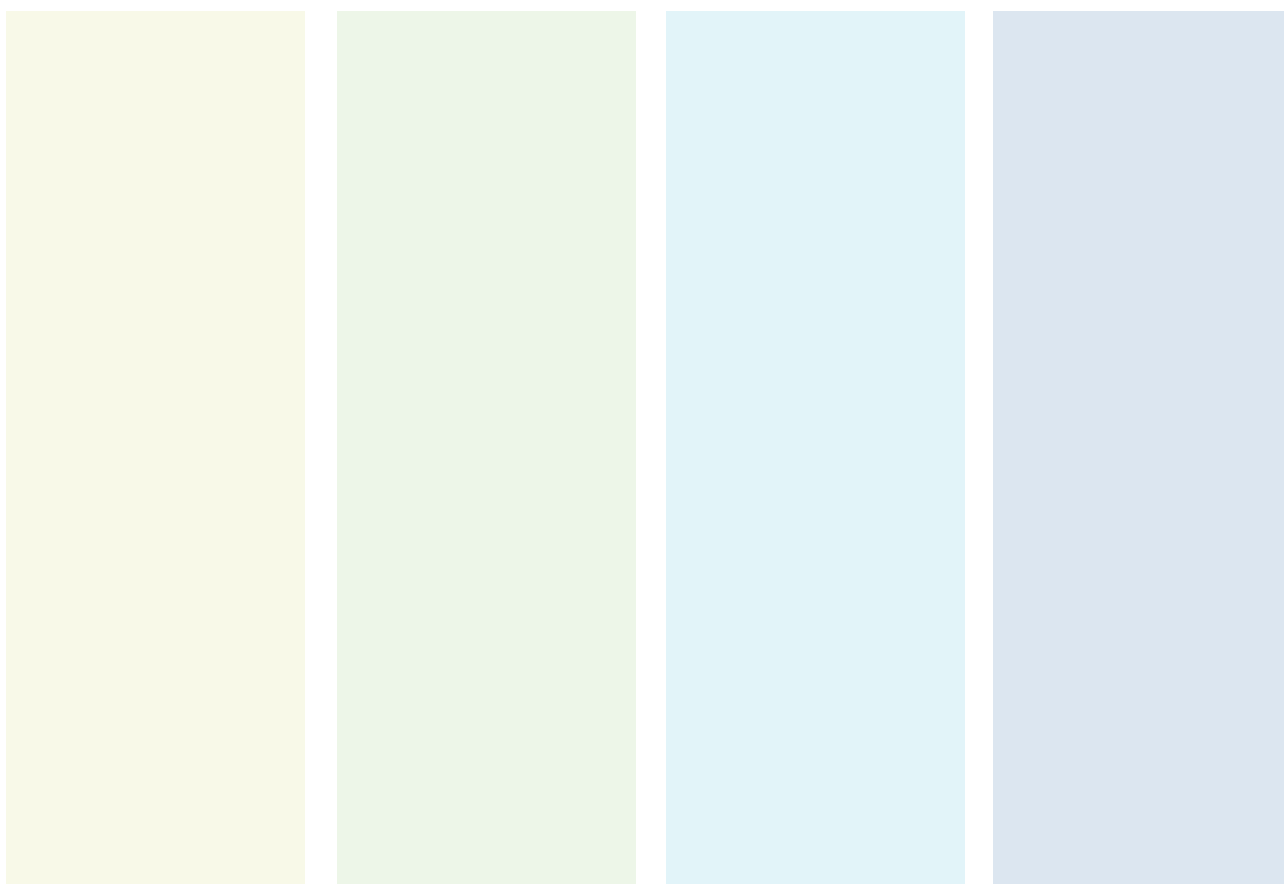
Joined: February 2013
Population: 25.88 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CAMEROON



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action		Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework		Aligning actions around common results		Financing tracking and resource mobilisation	
2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available
2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available
2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available
2017	Not available	2017	Not available	2017	Not available	2017	Not available
2018	Not available	2018	Not available	2018	Not available	2018	Not available
2019	Not available	2019	Not available	2019	Not available	2019	Not available

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED



2019-2020 PRIORITIES

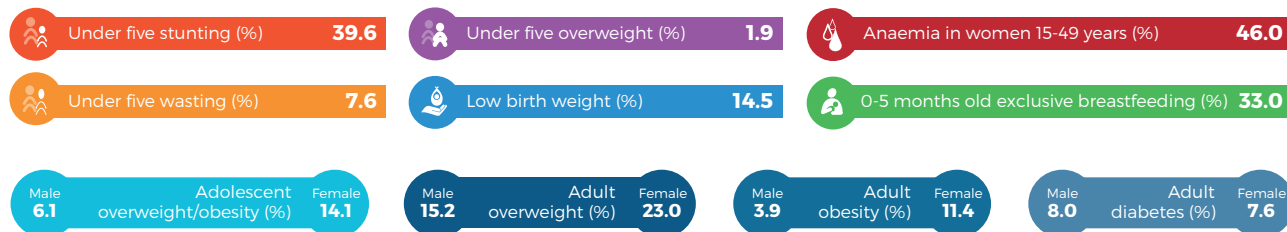
Central African Republic



Joined: February 2017

Population: 4.75 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CENTRAL-AFRICAN-REPUBLIC



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available
2015 Not available	2015 Not available	2015 Not available	2015 Not available
2016 Not available	2016 Not available	2016 Not available	2016 Not available
2017 Not available	2017 Not available	2017 Not available	2017 Not available
2018 51%	2018 51%	2018 15%	2018 Not available
2019 67%	2019 79%	2019 18%	2019 8%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 43%

<p>National Food and Nutrition Security Policy drafted, approved and being disseminated. Order 020 of 23 August 2018 on the creation and operation of the National Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Committee.</p> <p>A 2019 road map was validated and is implemented with a FAO funding for implementation.</p> <p>Monthly meetings held and one-off feedback activities undertaken. Workshop held for scientific actors.</p> <p>Prefecture-level committees to be established.</p> <p>First sessions of the National Committee are decisive for engagement, and designation of a SUN focal point is a priority.</p>	<p>The implementation of a National Plan for the Recovery and Consolidation of Peace in CAR 2017-2021 and its ensuing joint engagement framework, along with the implementation of the Permanent Secretariat, have been key to ensuring coherence across all departments.</p> <p>Nutrition is gradually gaining a place on the agenda. There is still enormous work to be done to get nutrition understood as a factor of development along with awareness raising around strong actions.</p>	<p>The Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) remains the ideal context in which to align actions around common results.</p> <p>Sectoral actions undertaken on nutrition can, however, still be capitalised on and results that have a good impact disseminated.</p>	<p>Financial monitoring relies on a better understanding of the budget analysis. Although conducted in 2018, this exercise is still misunderstood by sector focal points, who are important actors in monitoring and mobilization.</p> <p>The 2019 results could contribute to a better ownership of finances in order to conduct resource mobilization actions. The convening of sessions of the National Committee will open up the path to this phase of the process.</p>
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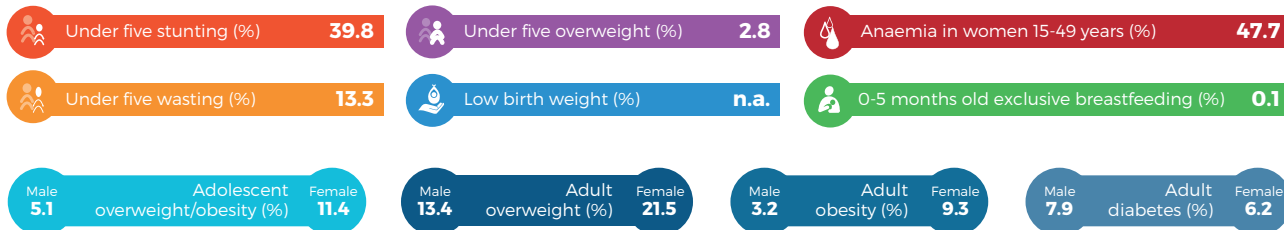
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Convene the first sessions of the CNMSAN and consolidate the multi-stakeholder platforms;
- Define a national strategic plan and budgeted operational plan;
- Develop the focal points; capacity and involvement in monitoring and resource mobilization;
- Gain an understanding of and enhance nutrition budgetary allocations;
- Develop advocacy tools and a communication plan;
- Mobilize resources for implementation of activities.

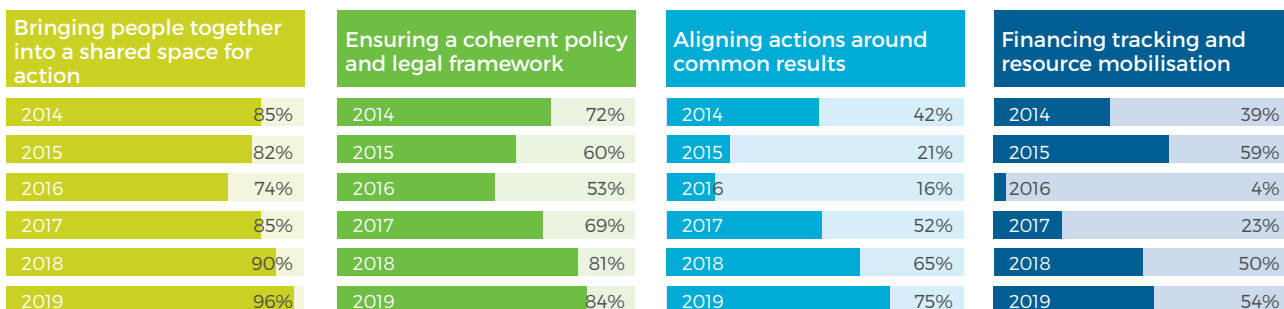
Chad



Joined: May 2013
Population: 15.95 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CHAD



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 77%

<p>Cooperation between stakeholders is increasingly visible, particularly between water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in nutrition, which unites actors from several sectors.</p> <p>10 provinces have Provincial Food and Nutrition Committees (CPNA) with appointed focal points.</p> <p>The Technical Standing Committee monitors its actions by updating the recommendations from monthly meetings. It also organized a monitoring and evaluation mission of the five main CPNAs.</p> <p>All nutrition stakeholders in the country are involved in the multisectoral approach. However, more is required to increase participation by the representatives of certain state institutions.</p>	<p>The National Council on Food and Nutrition, which reports to the President of the Republic, has adopted the Intersectoral Food and Nutrition Action Plan (PAINA, 2019) and the Nutrition Advocacy and Communications Strategy.</p> <p>Nutrition is one of the State priorities with a monthly health meeting (in which nutrition plays a significant part) chaired by the head of state.</p> <p>The monitoring and evaluation mission of the CPNAs has made it possible to test the level of comprehension and support for the National Food and Nutrition Policy (PNNA) among the authorities and all local stakeholders.</p>	<p>The Government and the United Nations have a budgeted action plan. UNDAF has a Common Results Framework. The PAINA has a logical framework that is used as a basis for implementing activities and monitoring progress.</p> <p>The map of nutrition interventions and stakeholders has been produced.</p> <p>An annual work plan exists at the national and provincial levels, based on previous programming results and the SMART 2018 surveys. Interventions by the various stakeholders, notably state organizations with the support of technical and financial partners, are aligned with the annual work plans.</p>	<p>The PAINA 2019 budget was FCFA 84 billion. The contribution already announced is FCFA 67 billion.</p> <p>Data on funding for nutrition is not centralized in a way that allows gaps in funding for nutrition-related interventions to be estimated. However, each stakeholder evaluates its needs and funding gaps at an individual level.</p> <p>Commitments and promises have been made by certain donors, such as the European Union, as part of the Food and Nutritional Security Programme of the 11th EDF.</p>
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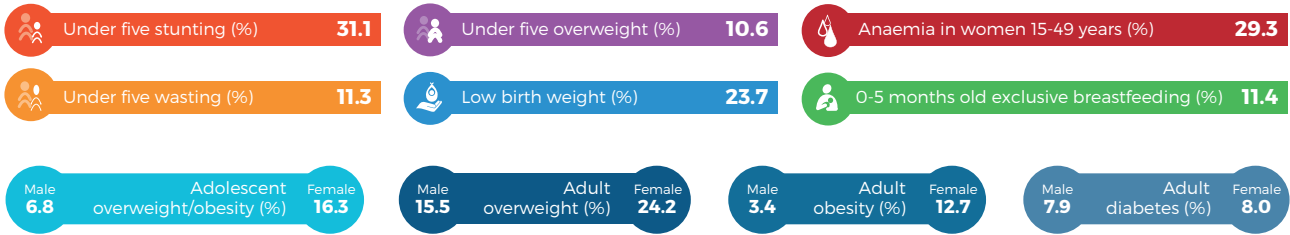
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Carry out a cost of diet study;
- Adoption of the law on breast-milk substitutes by parliament;
- Round table for resource mobilization;
- Implementation of the nutrition training project "FORMANUT";
- Upscaling, monitoring and evaluation of the CPNAs;
- Rollout of strategic documents on nutrition.

Comoros



Joined: December 2013
Population: 0.85 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/COMOROS



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available
2015 Not available	2015 Not available	2015 Not available	2015 Not available
2016 Not available	2016 Not available	2016 Not available	2016 Not available
2017 21%	2017 22%	2017 3%	2017 2%
2018 Not available	2018 Not available	2018 Not available	2018 Not available
2019 18%	2019 50%	2019 57%	2019 58%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 46%

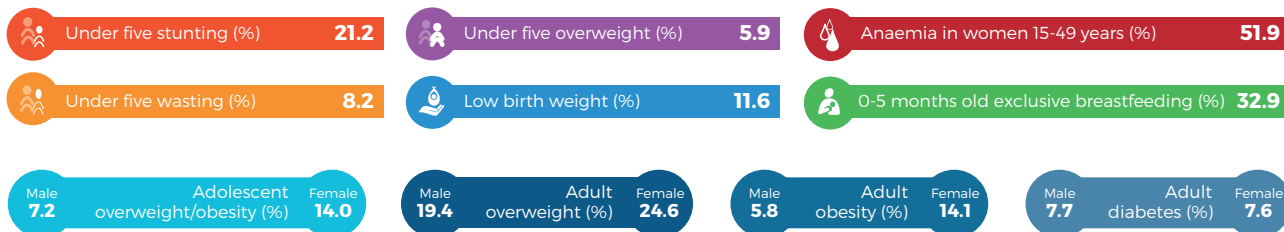
<p>Political commitment has resulted in nutrition becoming a priority in the National Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy.</p> <p>There is no Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) but efforts are underway to establish one, although no official note has been signed in this regard.</p> <p>An internal coordination mechanism has been recently established which enables regular meetings to be organised around different nutrition-related activities.</p>	<p>The Union of the Comoros has drawn up a National Food and Nutrition Policy 2018-2025 and a budgeted Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for 2019-2021.</p> <p>A Code on the Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes and a food law are both in place. Regulatory texts governing the food law are currently being drafted.</p>	<p>A multi-sectoral action plan has been drawn up with the effective participation of the stakeholders and different ministries concerned, as well as partners and civil society.</p> <p>Some actions reflective of national policies and priorities have been implemented (for example, revitalization of nutrition-friendly agricultural activity, PRESAN activities).</p> <p>There is no joint mechanism to monitor the multi-sectoral action plan. Implementation is evaluated on the basis of the mid-term and annual reviews of each institution.</p>	<p>A three-year budgeted action plan is in place. More than 60 per cent of the funding for this plan's activities are linked to budgets available with partners. The government has not yet allocated a budget line item to nutrition.</p> <p>As there is no Multi-Sectoral Platform, the monitoring of allocations and expenditure is done through financial and activities reports shared with the government and technical partners.</p>
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2019-2020 PRIORITIES

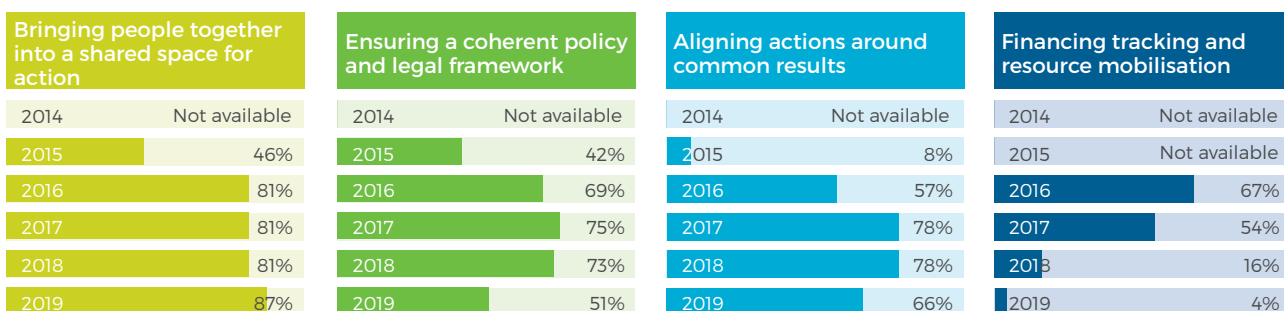
Congo



Joined: October 2013
Population: 5.38 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CONGO



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 52%

<p>A decree on the establishment, authority, structure and functioning of the National Food Security and Nutrition Council is awaiting enactment.</p> <p>A network of parliamentarians known as the Congolese Parliamentary Alliance for Food and Nutrition Security, has been established.</p> <p>A national food and nutrition security policy is in place, and a multi-annual plan for its implementation is almost complete.</p>	<p>The National Food and Nutrition Security Policy was recently drawn up and a 2019-2021 action plan validated during a meeting of different sectors.</p> <p>The Council is not yet functioning, so the different legal texts related to nutrition are being implemented in a relatively dispersed manner by different ministerial departments.</p>	<p>National-level coordination is difficult as each actor has their own implementation plans.</p> <p>Thanks to the Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP), a Common Results Framework (CRF) is part of the action plan to combat malnutrition (2019-2021).</p> <p>The implementation of the operational plan's monitoring and evaluation framework was delayed (2016-2018).</p> <p>Post-distribution monitoring and evaluation took place with the support of WFP and the NGO CEMIR. With the conflict now over, the results have enabled the government to assess the food and nutrition situation.</p>	<p>In terms of nutrition, private donors need better support nutrition issues and advocacy with government improved. This now seems more likely with the establishment of the Parliamentary Alliance for Food and Nutrition Security but huge efforts are still required.</p> <p>Given economic challenges, nutrition activities have been somewhat side-lined by the ministerial departments which have redirected their efforts to emergency financing.</p>
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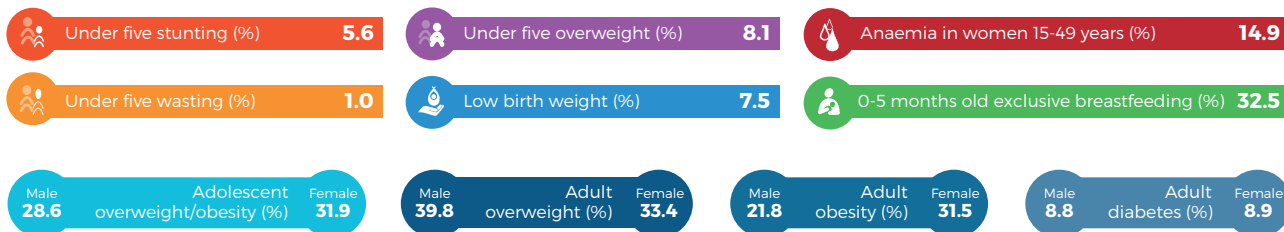
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Establish the SUN networks (civil society, business, university);
- Mobilize resources for nutrition;
- Enact the decree establishing the National Food and Nutrition Security Council;
- Establish a human resource development plan and an integrated communication plan for the SUN focal point;
- Monitor progress in the Brazzaville Declaration on repositioning nutrition as a development issue.

Costa Rica



Joined: March 2014
Population: 5.05 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/COSTA-RICA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available
2015 35%	2015 38%	2015 27%	2015 38%
2016 39%	2016 40%	2016 36%	2016 43%
2017 50%	2017 45%	2017 41%	2017 32%
2018 54%	2018 44%	2018 41%	2018 32%
2019 75%	2019 74%	2019 65%	2019 49%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 66%

The National Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) was strengthened by the integration of new participants such as the Presidential Palace liaison, UNICEF representative, Health Surveillance Officer from the Ministry of Health and the NGO HIVOS.

The PMSP meets periodically. There are ongoing gaps in coordination - a work plan is being developed in an attempt to bridge such gaps.

The formation of networks in the private sector and in civil society needs to be improved.

SEPAN acts as a focal point, strengthening the national platform at the political level and with regards to the coordination of actions.

In the Government Council, a "letter of commitment to comprehensively tackle overweight and obesity in childhood and adolescence in Costa Rica" was signed by 10 ministers with the President of the Republic and FAO and OPS representatives as witnesses.

Also, the decree for the "Development of intersectoral community interventions and work to promote wellbeing" and the guideline, "Promoting wellbeing in public institutions, through the adoption of healthy food habits" were adopted.

Successful coordination of the proposed law on human rights to food and the reform of the basic food basket.

Costa Rica relies on the NDP with sectoral and national priorities to tackle food and nutrition in an integrated way.

A roadmap has been developed as a common framework for results, encompassing national legislation for promoting nutrition at national and subnational levels, identifying expected outcomes with its strategies, interventions, activities, indicators, deadlines, responsible persons.

A model for intersectoral and interinstitutional coordination in nutrition governance at various levels has been created, as well as an implementation strategy to tackle childhood overweight and obesity.

A budget analysis exercise was carried out (2017-2018), highlighting the invisibility of nutrition in finance coming from guiding activities, except for those budget lines earmarked for programmes such as CEN-CINAI and the school food and nutrition programme.

Funds received from international cooperation (FAO, UNICEF) take into account execution linked to strategic results as a whole which guarantees continued cooperation.

The three-step exercise is pending completion.

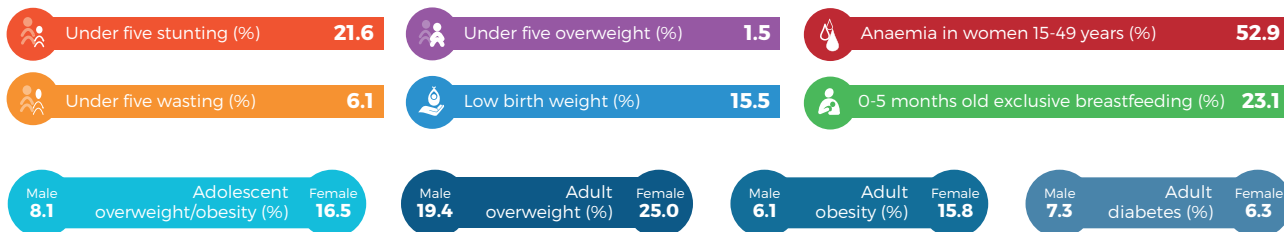
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Maintain commitment of participating UN agencies to strengthen and govern food and nutrition;
- Map local organisations working on Food and Nutrition Security (FNS);
- Link the SUN MSP with other coordinating local, national and regional bodies;
- Develop a SUN and FNS communication strategy for 2020-2021;
- Develop a work plan based on the agreed roadmap.

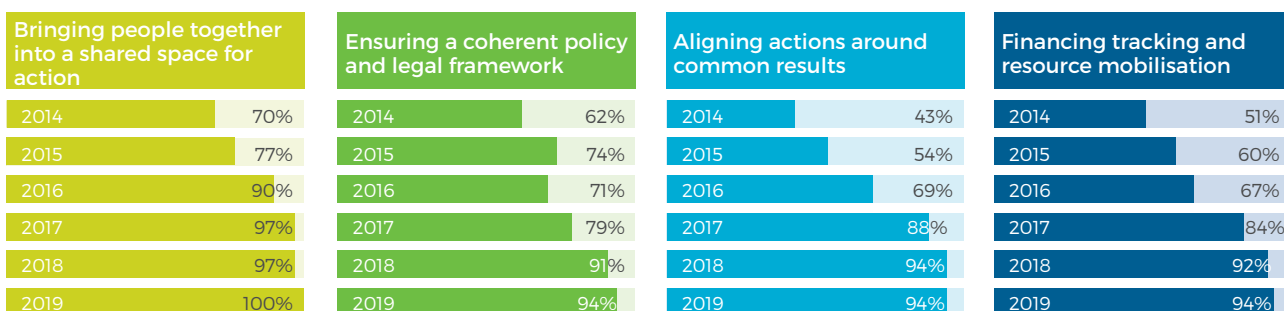
Côte d'Ivoire



Joined: June 2013
Population: 25.72 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/COTE-DIVOIRE



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 96%

<p>A new decree was adopted creating the National Council for Infant Nutrition, Food and Development (CONNAPE) in the place of the National Nutrition Council, transferring it from the Prime Minister's Office to the Vice-Presidency. Challenges such as the Permanent Technical Secretariat evolving into an Executive Secretariat and greater visibility of CONNAPE's duties were considered.</p> <p>There is an Order establishing the regional committees and a regional coordination guide.</p> <p>A Regional Centre of Excellence Against Hunger and Malnutrition was created in Abidjan using CONNAPE's coordination bodies.</p>	<p>Capacity building activities have taken place to better equip actors with skills to ask relevant questions, conduct advocacy and for investment and implementation of nutrition activities.</p> <p>Adoption of a policy note and multi-sectoral breastfeeding plan; a three-year action plan for the elimination of iodine deficiency disorders and the 2019-2021 plan to accelerate the Multi-sectoral and National Nutrition Plan, all happened under the government's 2019-2021 social programme.</p> <p>A decree on the mandatory fortification of flour with iron and folic acid, oil with vitamin A and iodized salt was adopted.</p> <p>Four laws were adopted in relation to the Family Code to improve inter-family equality.</p>	<p>There is a common multi-sectoral monitoring and evaluation framework for the Multi Sectoral National Nutrition Plan (PNMN) plus implementation procedures manuals for the Multi-Sectoral Infant Nutrition and Development Project.</p> <p>A minimum package of activities has been produced for local implementation agencies and community convergence structures.</p> <p>There is a guide to decentralized-level platforms.</p> <p>An integrated platform for nutrition data management has been established.</p> <p>The nutrition information website is operational.</p> <p>The Zero Hunger strategic review has been implemented.</p>	<p>There is a financial monitoring framework to assess partner and State resource mobilization for PNMN implementation.</p> <p>The partners' financial support for 2016-2018 came to 101.59 billion FCFA, with an implementation rate of 25.34 per cent of stated financial intentions.</p> <p>Sensitive and direct interventions are tracked in the Public Investment Programme.</p> <p>The 2019-2021 Multi-Sectoral Breastfeeding Plan received 5 billion FCFA of funding.</p> <p>Integration of sensitive and specific interventions from the 2019-2021 acceleration plan into the government's social programme to a total of 727.5 billion FCFA.</p>
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2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Launch the media campaign on breastfeeding and early stimulation;
- Evaluate the nutritional situation;
- Track expenditure;
- Officially establish the regional committees and community nutrition structures;
- Finalize the process of State membership of the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) through the African Union.

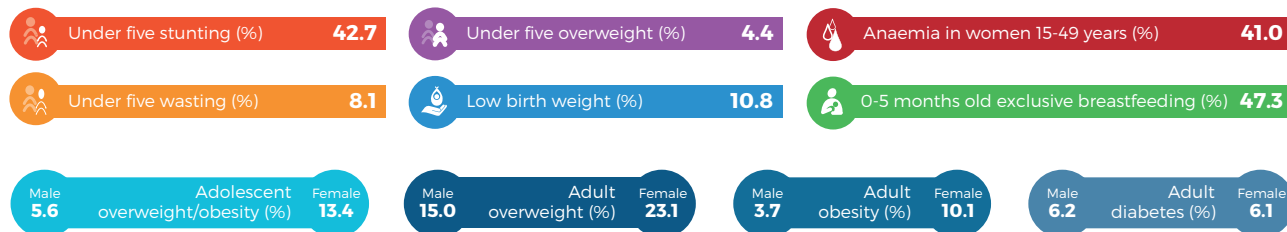
Democratic Republic of the Congo



Joined: May 2013

Population: 86.79 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLIC-OF-THE-CONGO



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 47%	2014: 46%	2014: 37%	2014: 25%
2015: 43%	2015: 62%	2015: 37%	2015: 43%
2016: 41%	2016: 41%	2016: 34%	2016: 42%
2017: 42%	2017: 42%	2017: 38%	2017: 29%
2018: 50%	2018: 57%	2018: 38%	2018: 31%
2019: 50%	2019: 69%	2019: 67%	2019: 44%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 58%

<p>Inter-sectoral nutrition committees have been set up in those provinces where multi-sectoral coordination is functioning well.</p> <p>The nutrition situation is improving slowly. In many areas of the country the nutrition needs are immense and resources remain limited.</p> <p>In order to bring actors together and to strengthen nutrition across a broad range of sectors, advocacy must continue at the highest national level. Efforts must continue on creating a functioning private-sector network.</p>	<p>A guide to improving nutritional indicators has been produced.</p> <p>Results from of an analysis of food-system policies are now available.</p> <p>Increased advocacy efforts are required.</p> <p>Making food supplementation obligatory in DRC remains a major challenge.</p> <p>Suggestions for improvement: The communications and advocacy strategy on improving nutrition needs to be updated.</p>	<p>A key achievement was the nutritional survey that was carried out. Survey results are available and have been shared at the highest level of the government.</p> <p>Based on these results, nutrition interventions have been proposed and are being reviewed by government and other stakeholder.</p> <p>Funding for nutrition interventions remains a key challenge.</p>	<p>Funding needs for nutrition are now well known. A government budget allocation for nutrition is now in place. Funding for the annual operational action plan is provided by technical and financial partners.</p> <p>A line for nutrition is now included in the state budget.</p> <p>The disbursement of funds allocated to nutrition remains a key challenge.</p> <p>Improvements need to be made in 3 areas: advocacy activities, involvement of parliamentarians and organisation of major events, such as a round table with political authorities and donors.</p>
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2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Mobilisation of funds to implement the SUN-DRC road map;
- Implementation of accountability mechanisms;
- Build capacity in multi-sectoral coordination at the national and provincial levels;
- Build capacity in advocacy and communications at the national and provincial levels.

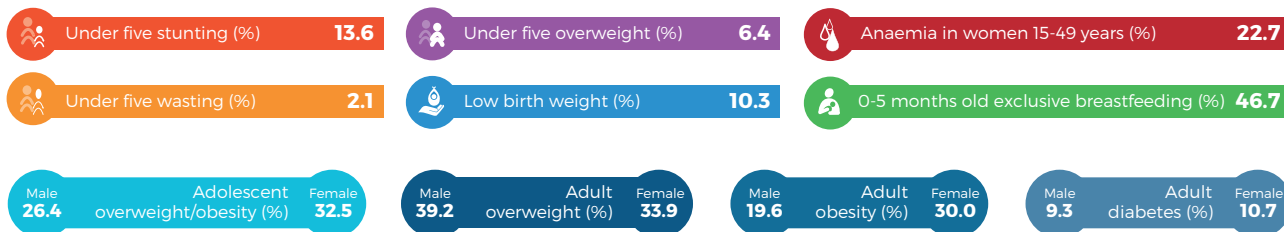
El Salvador



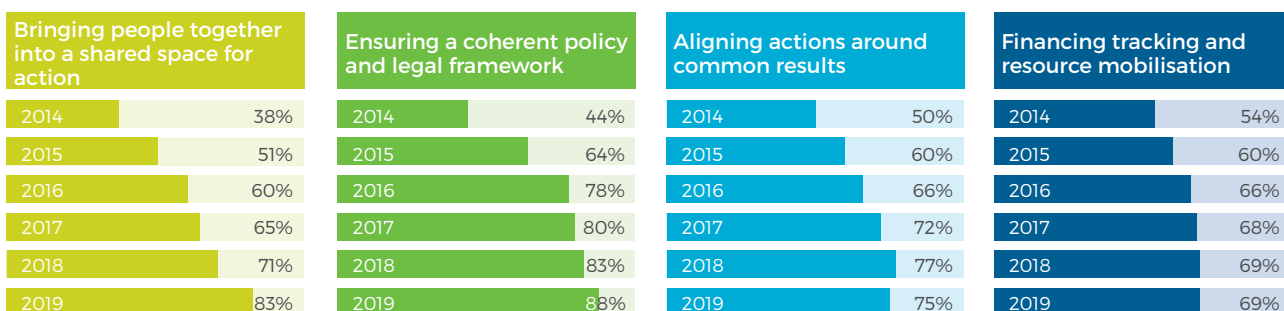
Joined: September 2012

Population: 6.45 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/EL-SALVADOR



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 79%

In coordination with the Ministry of the Interior, development of CODESAN and COMUSAN continued and is now present in 6 of 14 departments.

Coordination of actions, alignment of objectives and alliances with cooperation agencies and civil society strengthened, to support achievement of national objectives proposed in the National Policy for Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) and its Strategic Plan.

In coordination with WFP, efforts made to raise awareness with the private sector and to invite them to join the Multi Stakeholder Platform (MSP) – CONASAN led the response to the 2018 drought.

The National Policy for FNS (developed on the basis of a FNS diagnosis and wide public consultation) was formalised.

Political advocacy activities have been carried out to resume discussion of the bill on food and nutrition sovereignty and security with the Agricultural Commission and the Parliamentary Group against Hunger.

Ensuring compliance with regulations around marketing of unhealthy foods in school canteens and regulations to enforce breastfeeding laws, social protection and development, and the consumer protection law. The policy for the development of the rural women was developed.

FNS initiatives were harmonised for government bodies and actors, according to the objectives of national policy and country commitments.

Civil society and academia, part of CODESAN, participated in the development of diagnostics and the creation and implementation of FNS departmental plans.

SAN SICA worked with CONASAN to develop capacities in using analysis tools and managing FNS information.

UN agencies, WFP and FAO, have updated country strategic programmes, taking into account those of CONASAN.

Civil society and cooperation agencies have contributed financially and technically to government for national FSN objectives. The government allocated 8.1 million USD to help the food security of populations affected by climatic conditions: 4.1 million USD to provide food to 67,005 families of subsistence farmers and producers of staple grains, who lost their crops as a result of the drought and 4 million USD to help families of food producers who lost their crops due to floods, and fishermen.

With financial support from WFP the Study of Investment in FNS in 2019 was updated.

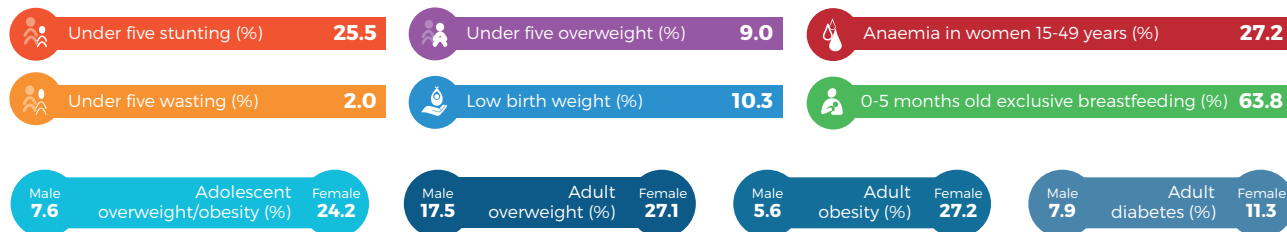
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Development of a National Strategy for FNS in line with Government priorities;
- Promote approval of the legal framework (approval of the FNS and Sovereignty Law);
- Strengthen alliances with cooperation agencies, UN agencies, civil society and academia, at national and subnational level;
- Form subnational platforms and raise awareness with new Government of the importance of a multi-sectoral approach.

Eswatini



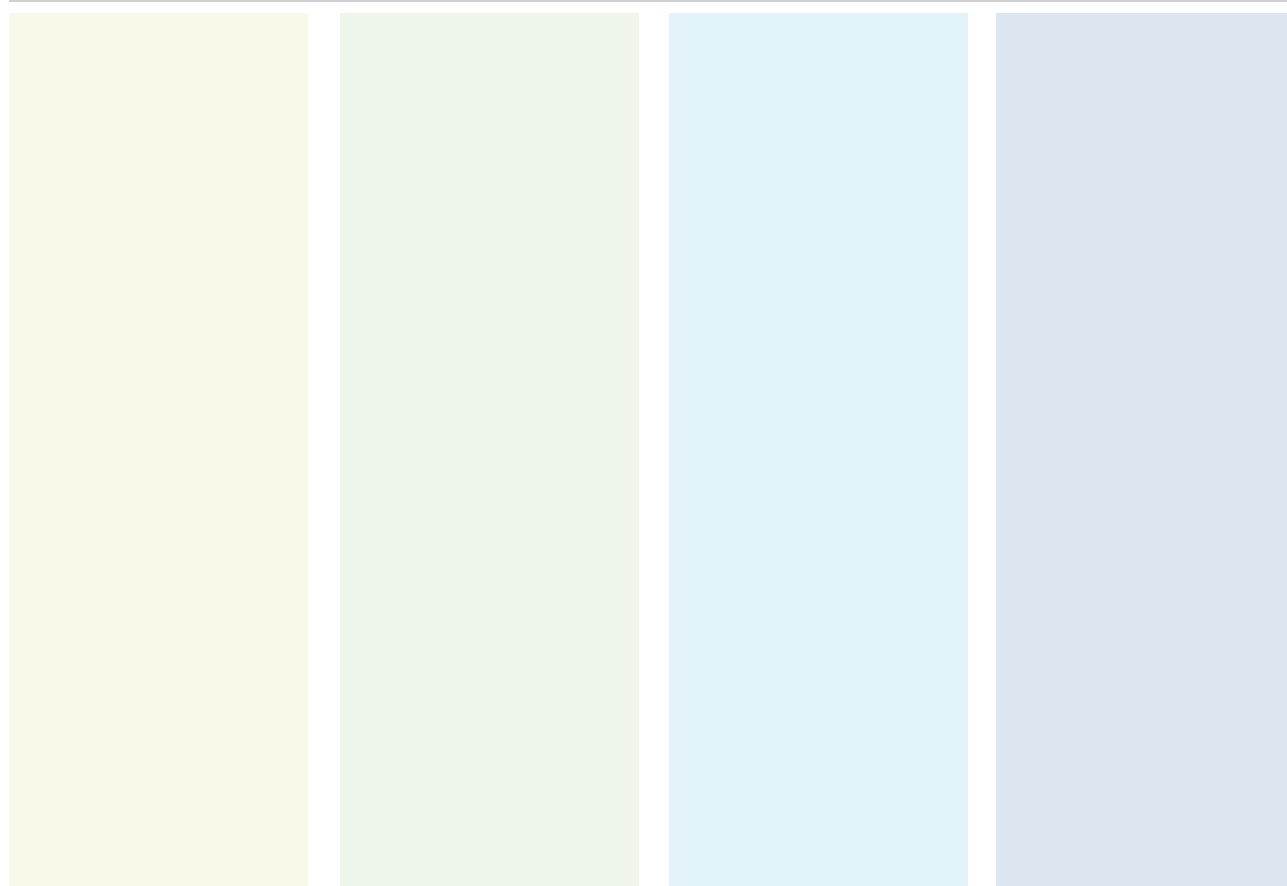
Joined: November 2013
Population: 1.15 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ESWATINI



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action		Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework		Aligning actions around common results		Financing tracking and resource mobilisation	
2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available
2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available
2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available
2017	Not available	2017	Not available	2017	Not available	2017	Not available
2018	Not available	2018	Not available	2018	Not available	2018	Not available
2019	Not available	2019	Not available	2019	Not available	2019	Not available

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED

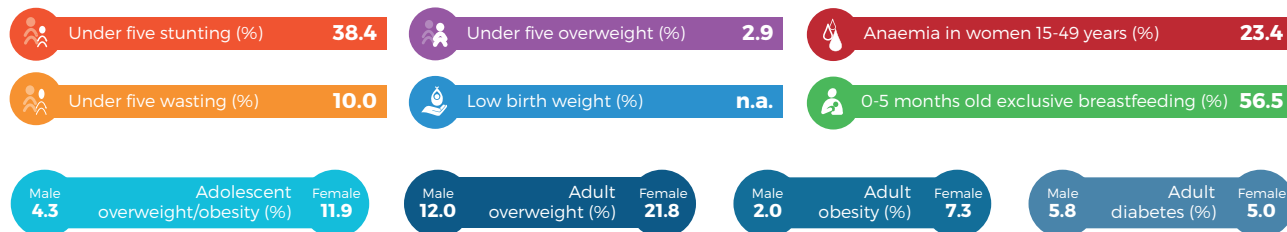


2019-2020 PRIORITIES

Ethiopia



Joined: September 2010
Population: 112.08 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ETHIOPIA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action		Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework		Aligning actions around common results		Financing tracking and resource mobilisation	
2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available
2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available
2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available
2017	Not available	2017	Not available	2017	Not available	2017	Not available
2018	71%	2018	72%	2018	65%	2018	58%
2019	Not available	2019	Not available	2019	Not available	2019	Not available

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED

Multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms established at national and sub-national level with terms of reference. Performance regularly monitored through review meeting of Technical Committee the Coordination Body. The Coordination Body has reaffirmed its commitment by guiding and assuring approval of the New Food and Nutrition Policy.

To catalyse its implementation the government also made a commitment to end stunting in Ethiopia, Seqota Declaration, as a new way of nutrition coordination using Programme Delivery Unit.

Nutrition Leaders Network established, supported of Civil Society (ECSC).

Fruitful efforts have been made to endorse policies and strategies that support the implementation of the national nutrition programme. This includes the Food and Nutrition Policy, Food and Nutrition Strategy (awaiting endorsement), the Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture Strategy and UNISE monitoring system tested under Seqota Declaration.

Need for more intentional analysis of existing policy and use the data to influence the policy makers. Support from NIPN for generation of information and ECSC for sensitization and dissemination of the Food and Nutrition Policy of Ethiopia.

The National Nutrition Programme II (NNP II) and Seqota Declaration have enabled the sectors to plan and implement nutrition sensitive and specific interventions. The NNP II provided a common result framework where the government and stakeholders can utilize for planning, allocate adequate resources for execution and performance management. The Seqota Declaration is catalysing the NNP II implementing through its ending stunting vision in two regions but requires engaging all the regions.

The web-based monitoring system (UNISE), to collect NNP II implementation performance from sectors.

The government and in-country stakeholders, like ECSC, have put in place resources needed for NNP II and the Seqota Declaration. Sectors like education and agriculture have developed sector specific strategies. However, except some allocations on annual basis, multi-year commitment from the government to finance the NNP II is not clear. Some in-country stakeholders have made multi-year commitment which covers some parts of the NNP II.

The Government of Ethiopia allocated 16 million USD for multi-sector Seqota Declaration interventions for 2019/20.

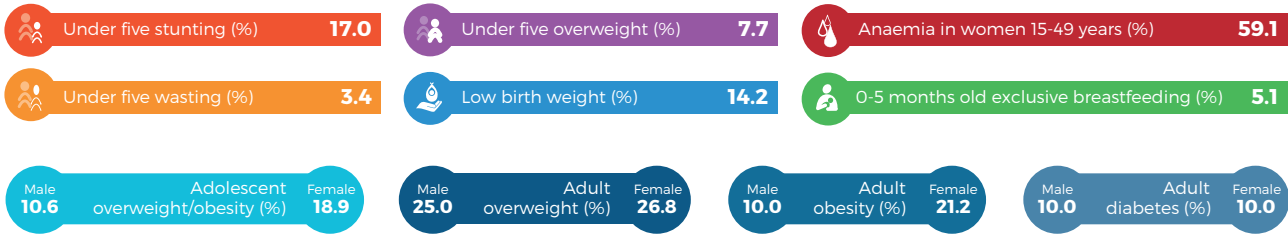
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Finalise Food and Nutrition Strategy (based on Policy) and ensure endorsement;
- Finalise establishment of the Food and Nutrition Agency and Council;
- Strengthening implementation of multisectoral plan of NNP and Seqota Declaration, across sectors and stakeholders; use UNISE for accountability;
- Evidence generation for inclusion of nutrition targets;
- Focused implementation on nutrition specific/sensitive interventions;
- Capacity building at district level.

Gabon



Joined: December 2016
Population: 2.18 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GABON



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action		Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework		Aligning actions around common results		Financing tracking and resource mobilisation	
2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available
2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available
2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available
2017	Not available	2017	Not available	2017	Not available	2017	Not available
2018	47%	2018	56%	2018	50%	2018	34%
2019	69%	2019	71%	2019	69%	2019	61%
2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED						68%	

There is an active multi-sectoral and Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP). All MSP members have received capacity building in nutrition and food security issues. The MSP is monitoring implementation of the Roadmap and MSP members regularly share their experiences. Recognition of the SUN platform by the Government and parliamentarians is boosting commitment by government representatives and is increasing their awareness of food security and nutrition issues. This is also facilitating development of a tool to advocate for nutrition funding (budget analysis).

Significant efforts have been made but there is still a lot of work to do to operationalize legal frameworks and introduce mechanisms for assessment and contextual analysis of nutrition. However, the alignment of activities and the clarification of the areas of responsibility of stakeholders involved are timely.

The Roadmap (updated in 2018) provides a template for the Common Results Framework (CRF). There are several notable achievements including: Capacity building for members of the national SUN platform; improvements to information sharing and coordination process; Involvement of civil society in food security and nutrition activities; Implementation of the "outdoor classroom" project, project to regulate the bush meat sector throughout Gabon, and effective introduction of "agricultural holidays".

From 2018 to 2019, various activities planned by nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific sectors received financial support from the Government and other funders. More efficient mechanisms for funding predictability and sustainability could be achieved through gradual disbursement of funding according to a budget timetable, and introduction of an effective and transparent framework for financial monitoring and evaluation.

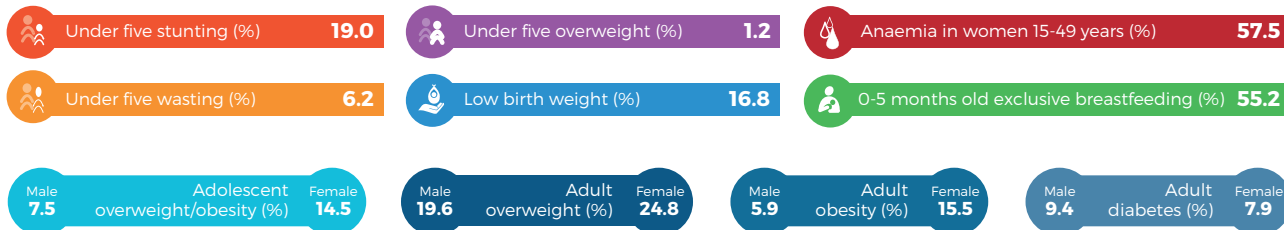
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Complete formalization of the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platform for food security and nutrition;
- Conduct nutrition budget analysis for 2020;
- Hold a round table for resource mobilization for nutrition;
- Raise awareness among both chambers of Parliament;
- Create a parliamentary alliance for food security and nutrition.

The Gambia



Joined: July 2011
Population: 2.35 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GAMBIA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 80%	2014: 54%	2014: 29%	2014: 43%
2015: Not available	2015: Not available	2015: Not available	2015: Not available
2016: 79%	2016: 96%	2016: 40%	2016: 54%
2017: 79%	2017: 96%	2017: 40%	2017: 54%
2018: 85%	2018: 96%	2018: 40%	2018: 63%
2019: 85%	2019: 96%	2019: 53%	2019: 69%
2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED			76%

The National Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) has expanded and meetings are held quarterly.

The National Nutrition Policy (2010-2020) was reviewed, leading to a new National Nutrition Policy (2018-2025), endorsed by the National Nutrition Council.

The Vice President acts as a nutrition champion in his role as National Nutrition Council Chair.

Civil society organizations are working towards establishing formal Civil Society Alliance.

WFP will act as SUN country convener and lead the establishment of a Business Network.

The MSP participated in the development of the National Development Plan and nutrition has been integrated into the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and other UN country programme strategies.

Nutrition is increasingly being integrated within sectoral policies and programmes (health, education)

A review of existing legislation is underway in order to draft and enact a National Nutrition Act.

A Food Safety and Quality Act (2011) is in place. A review and update of the Food Fortification and Salt Iodization Regulation (2006) is underway.

A school feeding policy is being developed.

Development of the Common Results Framework (CRF) and Multi-stakeholder implementation plan is underway with an initial scoping mission completed.

National surveys (including DHS, MICS, GMNS, Integrated Household Survey and SMART) were conducted and informed the development of the National Nutrition Policy and Strategy.

Multiple stakeholders were involved in the Food Fortification Programme.

Screening for malnutrition has taken place in five of the seven health regions.

The availability of resources to complete the CRF is an ongoing challenge.

Technical assistance to develop the CRF and MSNAP was mobilized.

A new multi-sectoral costed action plan with CRF is being developed.

USD 31 Million was mobilized for a Social Safety Net Project from the World Bank.

Development of a financial advocacy tool (Cost of Hunger Analysis) is ongoing.

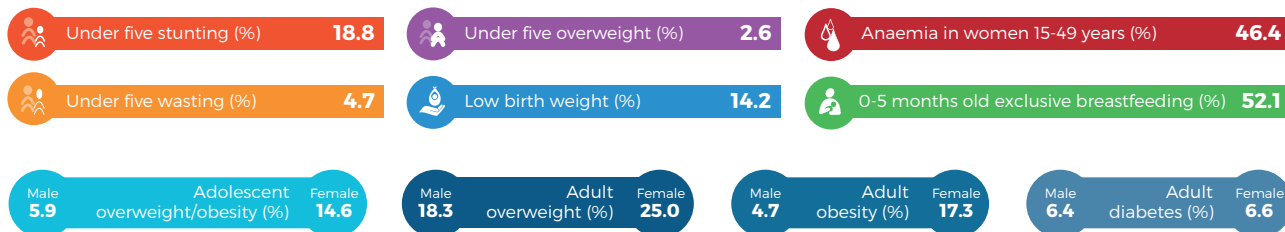
Limited capacity in financial tracking and reporting is an ongoing challenge. As is the fact that the national budget allocation does not clearly distinguish nutrition allocations.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Finalise the Common Results Framework (CRF) and MSNAP;
 - Strengthen public private partnership including participation of the business sector in the MSP;
 - Establish the academia, science and research institutions network;
 - Build capacity for financial tracking for nutrition.

Ghana



Joined: March 2011
Population: 30.42 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GHANA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 63%	2014: 38%	2014: 20%	2014: Not available
2015: 64%	2015: 68%	2015: 21%	2015: 23%
2016: Not available	2016: Not available	2016: Not available	2016: Not available
2017: 69%	2017: 63%	2017: 65%	2017: 51%
2018: 76%	2018: 76%	2018: 65%	2018: 67%
2019: 60%	2019: 54%	2019: 73%	2019: 50%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 59%

<p>Nutrition continues to be incorporated into the functions of organisations such as the Food and Drugs Authority and Council for Scientific and Industrial Research through its Food Research Institute.</p> <p>Sub-national structures of Ministries, Departments and Agencies are increasingly being engaged by implementing agencies.</p> <p>An inter-ministerial committee has been set up to elevate nutrition issues to political decision-making levels.</p> <p>The First Lady of Ghana, Her Excellency, Mrs Rebecca Akufo-Addo, has been appointed as a nutrition champion under the African Leaders for Nutrition Initiative.</p>	<p>Stakeholders were engaged in the development and review of policy and legislative regulations.</p> <p>All nutrition activities, objectives, frameworks and policies have been fully integrated into the current National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF).</p> <p>The various national and sector working groups are unable to convene on a regular basis, mainly due to staffing issues.</p> <p>Coordination of actions in the Nutrition Cross Sectoral Planning Group (CSPG) arena has been challenging due largely to funding issues.</p>	<p>A food and nutrition section has been incorporated into the National Development Policy Framework and the Agenda for Jobs (2018-21) policy framework.</p> <p>Ghana's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 6 (2017/18), a population based survey, was released and results showed a slight reduction in the stunting rate. Other indicators have generally stagnated. There are however some significant positive improvements at the regional level. For example the Upper West region has seen a reduction from 22.2 percent in 2014 to 15 percent in 2017/18.</p>	<p>Efforts have been made to carry out an exhaustive financial tracking of the nutrition landscape in addition to the annual data gathered by the SUN Movement in Ghana.</p> <p>The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) has initiated the establishment of a tracking mechanism through a management information system to track nutrition budgetary requests, allocations, expenditure and the source of financing for all relevant nutrition sectors.</p>
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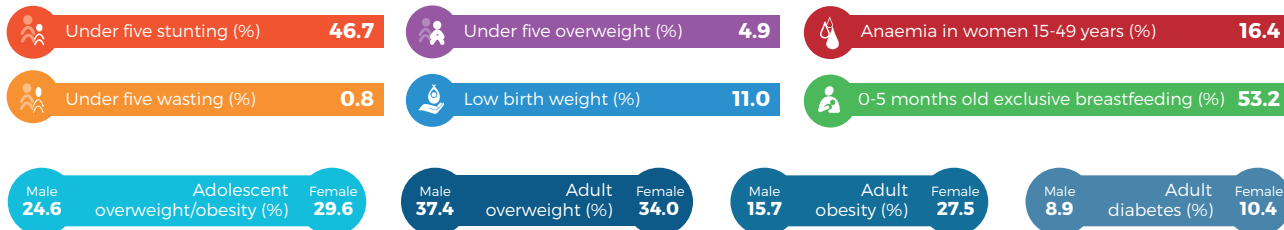
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Create a platform for nutrition information-sharing;
- Intensify sub-national and local level coordination;
- Establish a SUN Business network;
- Strengthen nutrition advocacy, identify champions and finalise an advocacy and communications strategy;
- Carry out budget and expenditure tracking;
- Strengthen capacity for mainstreaming and monitoring of food and nutrition security.

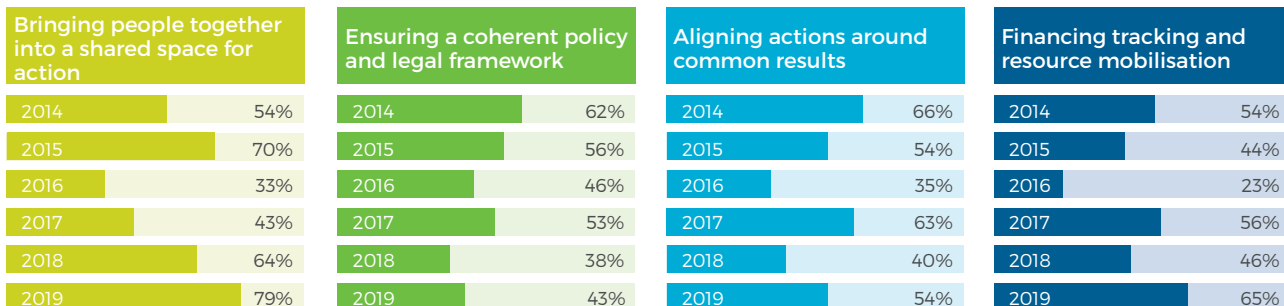
Guatemala



Joined: December 2010
Population: 17.58 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GUATEMALA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 60%

Increased subnational participation of all actors in the National System for Food and Nutrition Security (SINASAN).

National Food Security and Nutrition Policy (SESAN) coordinated and supported implementation of local governance processes in Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) at various levels. There are 22 departmental commissions for FNS (CODESAN) and 338 municipal commissions (COMUSAN).

The ministries should comply with the guidelines arising from the national council of food and nutrition security.

Coordination and communication should be clear and articulated at all levels, and comply with subsidiaries.

A political and legal framework is in place with the current FNS law, the FNS policy, the annual operational plan (POASAN), the FNS strategic plan, and the National Strategy for the Prevention of Chronic Malnutrition (ENPDC), which are aligned with the Katun Plan and SDGs.

In 2018, the school food law regulations were developed and the inter-institutional technical committee, which coordinated its implementation, was created.

The application of the legal framework at subnational level has been strengthened and budget coverage has been expanded.

Technical analysis of the coherence between laws and policies applicable to FNS objectives.

POASAN is in place as the instrument to carry out actions of the various ministries and secretaries of the Government.

Design of the ENPDC took into account recommendations from International Food Policy and Research Institute (IFPRI) in the Evaluation of the Zero Hunger Plan document, which has allowed implementation based on established priorities.

Challenges include: a relative multi-sectoral consensus to increase budgetary allocations and execution specifically to strengthen activities of the ENPDC; maintaining political commitment, increasing coverage; and reducing high staff turnover.

There has been greater willingness to use financial reports from the Integrated Accounting System (SICOIN) and the management system, so they are published on the national information system.

Exercises are being carried out on the cost of by-products, but the use of the SICOIN databases is complicated in governmental institutions due to their format.

Financial monitoring at the territorial level must be strengthened, given that this monitoring is mostly centralised.

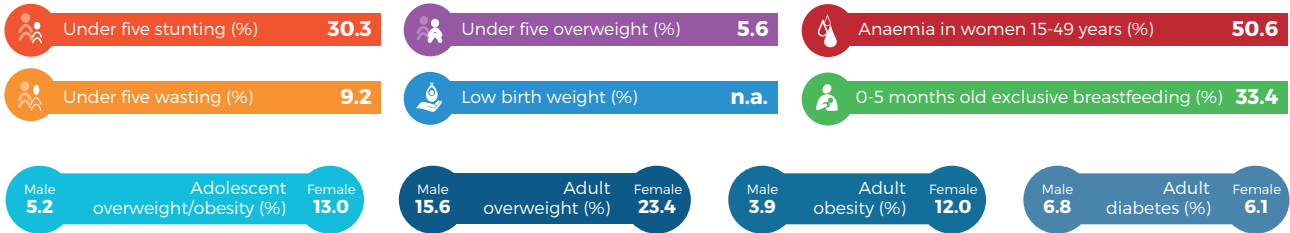
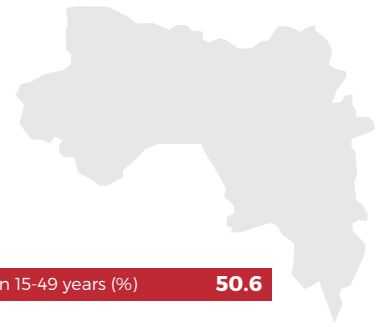
Concerning mobilization of resources, it is appropriate to refer to the approval of a loan from the World Bank and the contribution of the EU to family farming.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Establish a monitoring system to generate information and data for decision making;
 - Incorporate recommendations from the ENPDC evaluation;
 - Raise awareness that the fight against malnutrition is everyone's responsibility;
 - Improve delivery of comprehensive and integrated actions to reduce malnutrition without duplicating efforts;
 - Insist on inclusion of the issue of malnutrition on the public agenda at the highest level;
 - Evaluate the national policy for FNS.

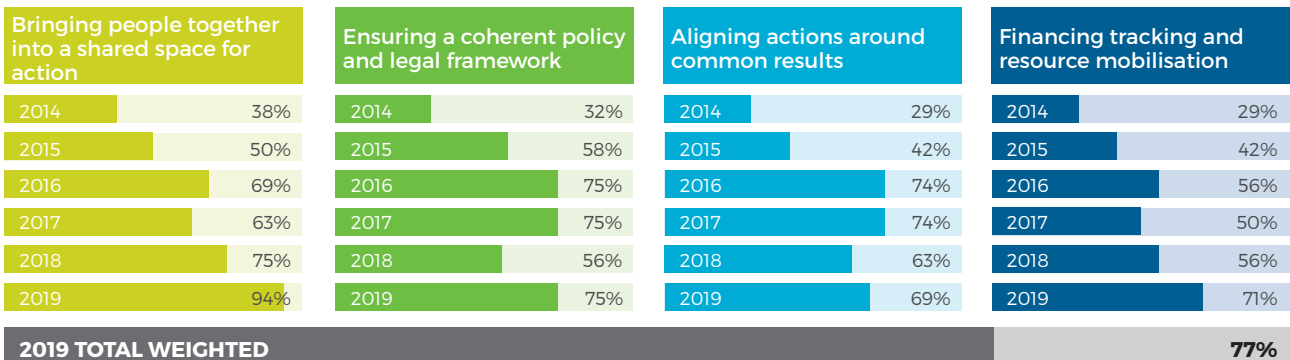
Guinea



Joined: May 2013
Population: 12.77 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GUINEA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



<p>In November 2018 a high-level meeting on nutrition, hosted by the First Lady and attended by the Prime Minister and SUN Coordinator, enabled all stakeholders to renew their high-level commitment to nutrition.</p> <p>A multi-sectoral strategic coordination platform has been created by the Prime Minister (Order 768/PM/SGG) and a focal point nominated within the PM's Office to guide the technical group in the multi-sectoral implementation of the recently-launched strategic plan.</p> <p>Coordination of local nutrition actions is gradually being organized in 40 "focal" municipalities, with partner support.</p>	<p>Together with its multi-sectoral strategic plan (2019-2024), the national nutrition policy has been collectively developed and officially launched.</p> <p>The laws on maternity protection are being applied, as are the laws on food fortification (oils and wheat flour).</p> <p>The Code on Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes is being revised.</p> <p>The Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security Investment Plan has been revised to strengthen the nutrition component.</p>	<p>The mapping of nutrition actors and actions was conducted, enabling the collective and inclusive implementation of the nutrition strategic plan.</p> <p>Conducted a demographic and health survey.</p> <p>The actions of different actors (e.g. the infants' forum / UNDAF plan) are in line with the multi-sectoral nutrition plan.</p> <p>An advocacy and capacity building strategy is underway.</p> <p>For monitoring of priority actions, a review of primary and secondary information system tools was performed and the capacities of the actors in charge of the information platforms strengthened.</p>	<p>The analysis of financial investments in nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive sectors shows that 86 per cent of funding is external and 14 per cent national. The State has, however, undertaken to create a budget line item for nutritional supplies and is funding the construction of a factory to produce therapeutic foods.</p> <p>The multi-sectoral plan has been budgeted for 2019-2024 and the different sectors and development partners will be asked for funding during the donor round table.</p>
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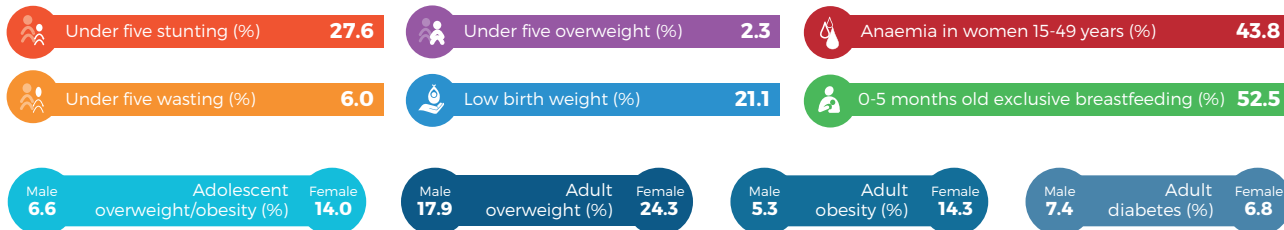
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Organization of the round table to finance the strategic plan;
- Drafting of the strategic plan's implementation;
- Validation of the advocacy and communication plan for resource mobilization;
- Validation of the mapping of nutrition actors and actions;
- Socio-anthropological study on the reasons for adding water to baby feed (0-6 months).

Guinea-Bissau



Joined: March 2014
Population: 1.92 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/GUINEA-BISSAU



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available
2015 35%	2015 48%	2015 29%	2015 Not available
2016 22%	2016 32%	2016 20%	2016 4%
2017 57%	2017 22%	2017 4%	2017 38%
2018 Not available	2018 Not available	2018 Not available	2018 Not available
2019 60%	2019 40%	2019 16%	2019 Not available

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 29%

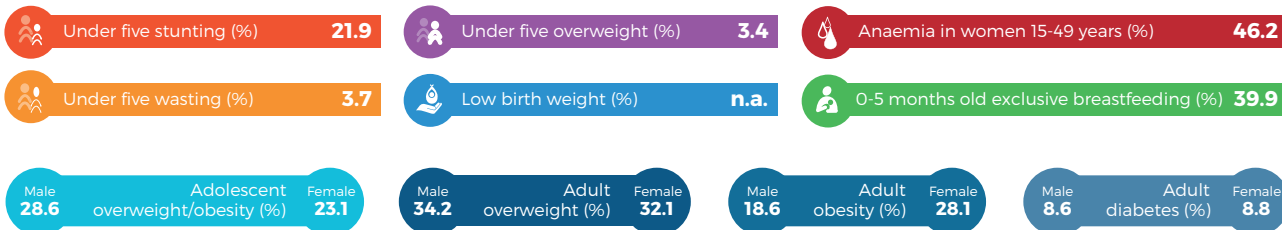
<p>Despite political and institutional instability, the integration of key players – including academics, the private sector and the media – into multi-actor platforms is underway. Coordinated activities are run at the local and regional level.</p> <p>Platform actors are involved in implementing the multi-sectoral strategic plan for nutrition.</p> <p>The platform has not yet produced a monitoring report, although each institution produces its own reports internally.</p> <p>The country has already set 18 November as a national day for nutrition, which is celebrated with free nationwide consultations each year.</p>	<p>Nutrition policies and laws exist, notably: the National Nutrition Policy; the School Canteens Act; laws on fortification/ consumption of iodized salt and fortification standards for flours and oils. The breastmilk substitutes bill is being validated.</p> <p>The law and policy on maternity and parental/ paternity leave and the international marketing code are being revised.</p> <p>The National Council on Food and Nutritional Security has been approved by the cabinet but is awaiting promulgation by the President.</p> <p>Plans on agricultural investment and food and nutritional security are being finalized.</p>	<p>There is a hunger and zero poverty strategy in place, which includes a study on the cost of hunger. These documents are useful for joint advocacy.</p> <p>Stakeholders' actions are closely aligned with nutrition policies and the strategic plan for nutrition.</p>	
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- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Mobilization of strategic resources for implementing the multi-sectoral nutrition plan;
 - Creation of a joint monitoring and evaluation plan for SUN platform multi-sectoral activities at the national level;
 - Ensuring technical and financial support for conducting surveys on emergency situations involving food and nutritional security;
 - Development of social behavior change communications strategies.

Haiti



Joined: June 2012
Population: 11.26 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/HAITI



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 50%	2014: 54%	2014: 25%	2014: 50%
2015: Not available	2015: Not available	2015: Not available	2015: Not available
2016: Not available	2016: Not available	2016: Not available	2016: Not available
2017: 16%	2017: 29%	2017: 39%	2017: 35%
2018: 57%	2018: 38%	2018: 35%	2018: 25%
2019: 50%	2019: 53%	2019: 35%	2019: 10%
2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED			39%

The different sectors and platforms involved in nutrition met regularly at national level.

Locally, the platform is organised by a departmental delegate who convenes regular sector meetings (agriculture, health, local authorities, emergencies etc.) involving the different networks.

Technical nutrition committees and sectoral groupings exist in 10 departments and are regularly working with NGOs and local authorities to ensure better integration into the communities'; sustainable development.

Some plans and instruments have been produced, e.g. the law on fortification of food with micronutrients and its regulatory texts and the national policy and strategy on food and nutritional sovereignty and security in Haiti (PSNSSANH). Their operationalization plus their control mechanisms do, however, remain a challenge.

Awareness of the benefits of coordination can be seen in terms of integrating crosscutting issues (e.g. gender equity) into nutrition programmes.

There is a proposal to establish a stratified advocacy strategy targeting political actors through existing structures.

Stakeholders and networks are aligned with national guidelines and cooperate significantly, particularly around repeated emergencies (epidemics, earthquakes, climate change etc.).

There is no Common Results Framework, instead sectoral ones with their own systems.

Additional food and nutrition security indicators are included in the information system as part of a National Social Protection Policy.

A monitoring framework is being implemented through mechanisms piloted by the Coordinating Unit of the National Nutrition Programme. Annual objectives are set and used in annual monitoring.

The 2013-2018 strategic nutrition plan was not financed, despite being shared with all Financial and Technical Partners (FTP) by the senior management of the Ministry of Public Health and Population.

Disbursement promises are generally kept by the multinational and bilateral donors but this is rarely the case for local government donors.

There is limited government capacity to identify funding deficits through its technical structures.

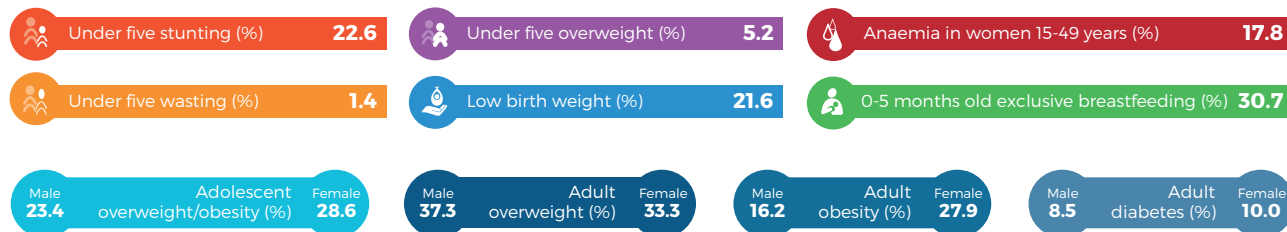
Parliament has funded the nutrition budget line for children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Financial resource mobilization;
 - Capacity building for health and community staff;
 - Creation of the national-level and decentralised-level multi-stakeholder platforms;
 - Advocacy for greater government involvement in nutrition at national and decentralised levels;
 - Integration of nutrition into the donors agenda and funding;
 - Convening of SUN Movement General Assembly.

Honduras



Joined: May 2019
Population: 9.75 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/HONDURAS



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action		Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework		Aligning actions around common results		Financing tracking and resource mobilisation	
2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available
2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available
2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available
2017	Not available	2017	Not available	2017	Not available	2017	Not available
2018	Not available	2018	Not available	2018	Not available	2018	Not available
2019	Not available	2019	Not available	2019	Not available	2019	Not available

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED

<p>In 2011 the Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) law was approved, which establishes the human right to adequate food and controls the regulatory framework to structure and coordinate FNS actions with clear objectives.</p> <p>The law mandates the conformation of the National System for Food and Nutrition Security (SINASAN), integrated by the National Council (CONASAN); the Inter-Institutional Technical Committee (COTISAN); the Monitoring Committee (COVISAN); and UTSAN as a technical body to assist SINASAN in the planning and coordination of the policy.</p> <p>At the regional level, there are FNS committees in eight regions.</p>	<p>Updating the Policy and Strategy in 2017-2018 was a process of ongoing national and local dialogue; for UTSAN this was the ongoing organisation, mobilisation and action of SINASAN.</p> <p>18 policies were analysed, including the national nutrition policy.</p> <p>The reform to the FNS law was presented as a strength, as the new composition of CONASAN has a higher political level with decision-making capacity. CONASAN members are secretaries of State who have budgetary allocations and is comprised of cabinet coordinators.</p> <p>SINASAN must improve coordination.</p>	<p>Updating the National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy and Policy (PyENSAN) for 2030 shows the political commitment of the Government to fulfil the SDGs' goals.</p> <p>PyENSAN has an action plan for FNS and an action plan for nutrition in Honduras. Both include programmatic goals and indicative budgets which inform the planning of sectors and territories within the framework of new management based on results.</p> <p>The FNS planning methodology at the municipal level, which seeks to coordinate sectoral policies, is being developed.</p> <p>An existing challenge is the implementation of the information system for monitoring.</p>	<p>In updating PyENSAN 2030 and with support from FIRST (FAO/EU), public programmes with different sources of funding that support/will support FNS were mapped and projected.</p> <p>A methodology for estimating public spending and investment in food and nutrition security was developed with State institutions which manage budgets of programmes and projects linked to the five pillars of FNS: a) availability, b) access, c) consumption, d) biological utilization, e) stability.</p> <p>Between 2014 and 2018, the total public budget in current terms went from 9.890m USD to 10.725m USD.</p>
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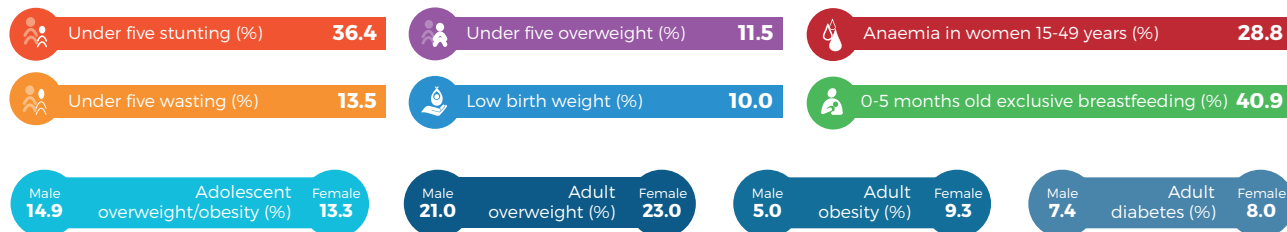
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Develop and validate methodologies for planning and management at national and local levels to facilitate implementation of PyENSAN;
- Create tools for tracking public spending for FNS and implementation of strategic guidelines of the action plan;
- Develop instruments to facilitate coordination and governance of agencies that comprise the national FNS system;
- Enable the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) to generate evidence, track and report on indicators.

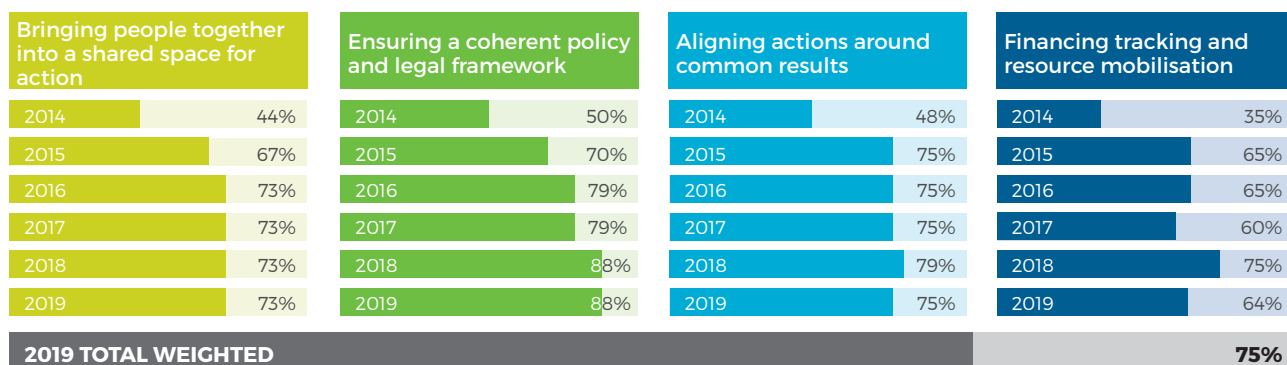
Indonesia



Joined: December 2010
Population: 270.63 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/INDONESIA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



The National Strategy on Acceleration of Stunting Prevention (Stranas Stunting) 2018-2024, was launched by the Vice- President.

The strategy engages 23-line ministries in coordination at the national level, however still needs to be expanded at sub-national level and to the non-government sector.

The stunting reduction target was included in the National Medium Term Development Plan 2020-2024.

An integrated monitoring and evaluation mechanism for stunting reduction is under development by the Ministry of National Development Planning and the office of the Vice President.

Implementation guidelines for integrated stunting reduction intervention at the district level were developed by Ministry of National Development Planning and Ministry of Home Affairs.

Legal frameworks to regulate food safety, standards, inspection were implemented and a system to monitor practices was operationalized.

A National Social Behaviour Change Communications Strategy was finalised by the Ministry of Health.

The National Basic Health Research (Risikesdas) 2018 was launched by the Ministry of Health and will be conducted every 5 years.

The office of the Vice President held a meeting on stunting (Nov 2018) bringing together government officials from 160 districts and 34 provinces to align policy and actions on reducing stunting.

A monitoring and evaluation framework for national and sub-national levels is being finalized.

Priority districts for stunting reduction in 2019 (160) and 2020 (260) were identified by the Ministry of National Development Planning and included in the Government Annual Workplan (RPK).

Annual discussions are held at national and sub-national level to agree on priority actions for nutrition.

A budget tagging mechanism on stunting reduction programmes among ministries and institutions was endorsed by Ministry of National Development Planning and Ministry of Finance.

Cost estimates for nutrition actions at the national level have been completed but not at the sub-national level.

A costed plans for the Common results Framework exists, however, financial tracking for stakeholders outside the government has not been done.

The central government has conducted financial tracking or nutrition in 2018.

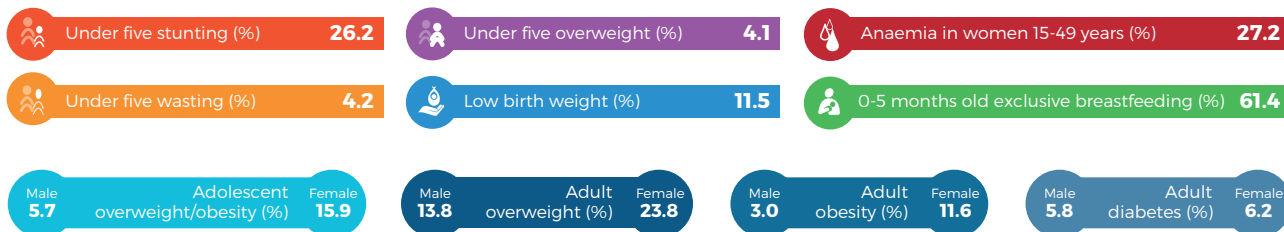
Funds for stunting reduction were disbursed from national to sub-national level.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Launch revised version of Presidential Decree No. 42/2013 to strengthen institutional action on nutrition;
 - Develop an integrated data system for planning, monitoring, and evaluation purposes;
 - Improve the SUN Indonesia website as a knowledge sharing platform on nutrition issues;
 - Synchronize the national strategy on behavioral change communications at sub-national level.
 - Select priority districts for stunting reduction in 2021 – 2023.

Kenya



Joined: August 2012
Population: 52.57 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/KENYA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 35%	2014: 44%	2014: 39%	2014: 44%
2015: 44%	2015: 46%	2015: 44%	2015: 38%
2016: 75%	2016: 76%	2016: 66%	2016: 58%
2017: 58%	2017: 69%	2017: 54%	2017: 56%
2018: 69%	2018: 79%	2018: 78%	2018: 59%
2019: 63%	2019: 79%	2019: 75%	2019: 59%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 69%

<p>The Government of Kenya recognised nutrition and food security as a national issue and identified it as one of the governments' top four priorities.</p> <p>A multi-sectoral Kenya Nutrition Action Plan (KNAP 2019-2022) was developed.</p> <p>All SUN Networks have been working together and meeting on a regular basis.</p> <p>The government network fostered action to ensure multi-stakeholder engagement on nutrition issues and played a central role in formulating strategy and development of the plan.</p>	<p>The government initiated implementation of the advocacy strategy for nutrition in Kenya and the nutrition action plan.</p> <p>The SUN Business Network is developing a revised strategy to reflect the objectives and vision of the Kenya Nutrition Action Plan.</p> <p>The UN Network has been instrumental in generating up to date evidence which can be used for advocacy purposes. Two examples are the Investment Case for Kenya and the Cost of Hunger study.</p>	<p>The government network led development of the Kenya Nutrition Action Plan and the Food Nutrition Policy Implementation Framework.</p> <p>The Civil Society Alliance supported the translation of policy into a Common Results Framework (CRF) and led efforts to share best practices and lessons learnt through publications and reports.</p> <p>The UN Network supported the Nutrition Information working group, which plays a central role in monitoring and evaluating the Common Results Framework.</p>	<p>The Kenya Nutrition Action Plan is costed and is being used to guide resource mobilization and planning. All nutrition related actions at the national and county level are costed and a range of costing models are available.</p> <p>The Civil Society Alliance developed a budget analysis tool and a finance tracking tool for nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions. However, tracking budget expenditure remains a challenge at sub-national level.</p> <p>While the donor landscape is changing, the UN Network has ensured that needs and gaps are identified and resource mobilisation has continued.</p>
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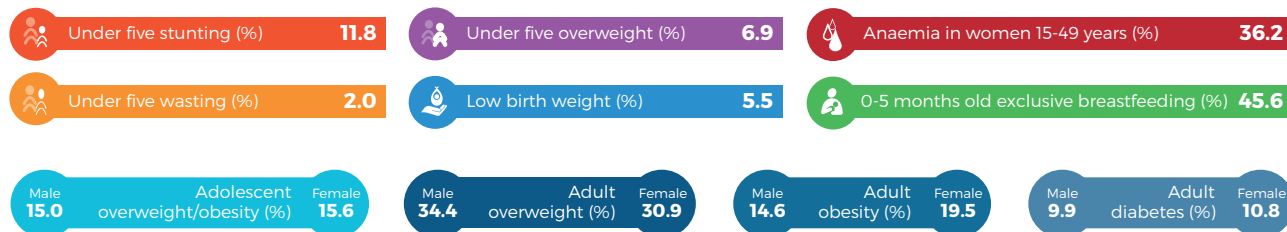
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Establish the Multi-Stakeholder Platform and strengthen platforms at national and subnational level;
- Launch the Food and Nutrition Security Policy, Implementation Framework and Agri-Nut strategy;
- Roll out the Nutrition Financial tracking tool;
- Support implementation of nutrition legislation;
- Disseminate the nutrition actions compendium;
- Mobilise resources for Network support.

Kyrgyzstan



Joined: December 2011
Population: 6.42 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/KYRGYZSTAN



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 29%	2014: 28%	2014: 45%	2014: 25%
2015: 34%	2015: 42%	2015: 8%	2015: 21%
2016: 46%	2016: 58%	2016: 38%	2016: 25%
2017: 76%	2017: 67%	2017: 57%	2017: 42%
2018: 70%	2018: 63%	2018: 57%	2018: 44%
2019: 79%	2019: 63%	2019: 69%	2019: 67%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 70%

<p>A high-level Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) Forum was chaired by the First Vice-Prime Minister in May 2019. Participants included members of parliament, government, academia, business, civil society, local administration, donors and UN Agencies.</p> <p>An inter-sectoral working group, including representatives of all SUN Networks, drafted the new FSN programme.</p> <p>The SUN movement platform welcomed a Tajikistan MSP delegation for experience sharing.</p>	<p>The national Food Security and Nutrition Programme (FSNP) 2019-2023 was approved by the Prime Minister in June 2019 demonstrating a high-level commitment to nutrition.</p> <p>Analysis of existing policies and legislation in the field of nutrition is ongoing.</p> <p>Law on Breastfeeding Protection and on Universal Salt Iodization are being revised.</p> <p>A Food Safety Law is being developed.</p> <p>A series of FSN policy dialogues were organised by the UN and University of Central Asia, with the participation of the Government, academia, business, and civil society resulting in concrete recommendations.</p>	<p>An operational guideline for the management, coordination and monitoring of the FSNP 2019 - 2023 is in place.</p> <p>The global World Health Assembly targets for improving maternal, infant and young child nutrition, including anemia reduction, are integrated into the new FSNP 2019-2023 and are on track.</p> <p>Plans are being studied to tackle the double burden of malnutrition.</p>	<p>The FSNP 2019-2023 has been costed and 95 per cent funded, but mostly through donor funding.</p> <p>To ensure effective use of funds allocated to nutrition and food security analysis takes place and reports on expenditure on nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions are disseminated.</p>
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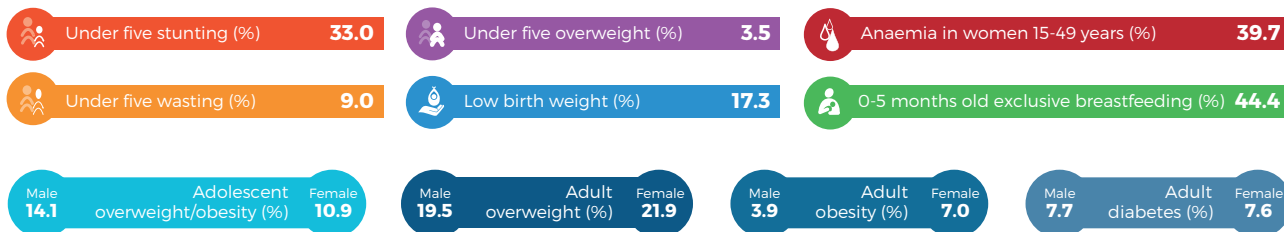
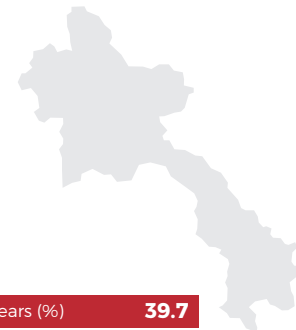
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Further decentralise MSPs;
- Monitor the right to food and breastfeeding policy and legislation newly imbedded in the FSNP (2019 - 2023);
- Finalise the budget analysis exercise.

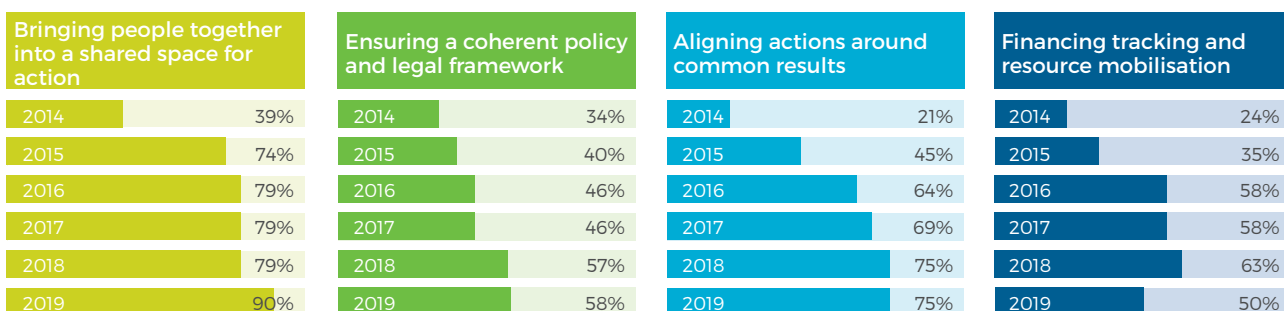
Lao PDR



Joined: April 2011
Population: 7.17 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/LAO



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 68%

The National Nutrition Forum, held in December 2018, brought together over 200 multi-sectoral representatives from national and sub-national levels.

The SUN Business Network was established. A 5-year strategic plan was developed and is awaiting approval from the Ministry of Health.

There are 106 (of 148) districts that have established nutrition committees (this has increased from 40 last year).

The SUN Civil Society Alliance, Development and UN partners and the SUN Business Network meet regularly.

The Ministry of Health, through its line departments, facilitated the development of several nutrition specific guidelines and strategies.

A Nutrition Social Behaviour Changes and Communication Strategic Action Plan was developed in 2018 with support from the World Bank and UNICEF. It was disseminated in the northern provinces.

The Nutrition Information Platform (NIPN) and the nutrition surveillance systems were implemented.

The World Food Programme supported a consultative meeting for standardization of food fortification.

The National Nutrition Strategy to 2025 is in place. A mid-term review of the National Plan of Action on Nutrition (NPAN) was conducted by a multi-stakeholder group and led by the Secretariat of the National Nutrition Committee.

The Nutrition Stakeholder and Action Mapping exercise will be updated in 2019.

Training for health staff on nutrition guidelines, job aids and protocols was scaled up in the reporting period.

The government and donors are increasing efforts to provide long term funding for nutrition.

The Nutrition Committee Secretariat conducted a mapping of stakeholder resources for nutrition in 2016-2018, but it is still a challenge, especially for nutrition-sensitive programming.

The government emphasized budget allocations related to nutrition through NPAN for high risk provinces, districts and communities.

The majority of financial support for multisectoral coordination on nutrition is dependent on external financing.

The private sector is increasingly engaged in nutrition.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Focus efforts on key interventions and geographical areas;
 - Continue to improve the quality of data collection to support decision-making on policy and interventions and to evaluate progress;
 - Capacity building of nutrition stakeholders at sub-national level;
 - Align support from international partners, according to recommendations from the mid-term review and NPAN.

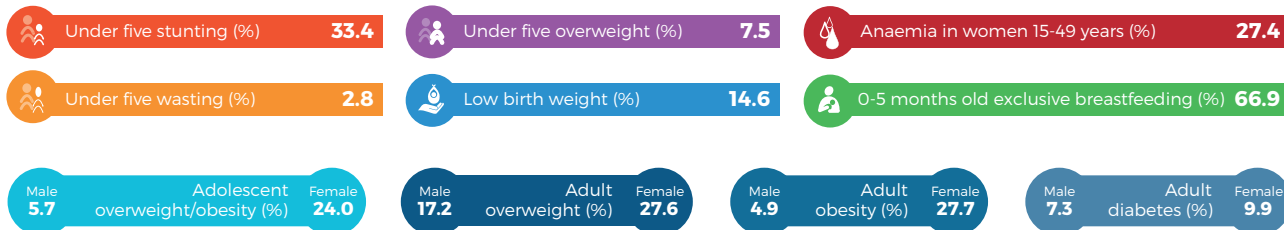
Lesotho



Joined: July 2014

Population: 2.13 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/LESOTHO



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available
2015 4%	2015 8%	2015 8%	2015 0%
2016 Not available	2016 Not available	2016 Not available	2016 Not available
2017 28%	2017 34%	2017 26%	2017 4%
2018 45%	2018 59%	2018 40%	2018 13%
2019 50%	2019 63%	2019 64%	2019 32%
2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED			52%

Progress has been made towards establishment of the SUN national networks and the UN, Civil Society, Business and Media are now in place. However, lack of funding is a key barrier to their functionality.

Setting up all SUN national networks is a prerequisite to establishing the multi-stakeholder platform, and so it is a priority to make progress on this in the coming year.

Lesotho is committed to the implementation of a national nutrition agenda.

Progress achieved so far has been in relation to development of the relevant policy and legal frameworks. Enforcement has been slow.

The draft Food Fortification Regulation is now complete and is awaiting finalisation.

Advocacy and communication activities have supported nutrition activities at the national level.

Unfortunately, budget allocations have not been sufficient to meet the commitments made towards addressing malnutrition at a national or subnational level.

Nutrition stakeholders have aligned actions on a number of research activities and studies, which will inform objectives and commitments going forward.

Several initiatives have been undertaken, mostly focused on resource mobilisation rather than the tracking of nutrition investments.

In 2020, Lesotho is committed to improve resource mobilisation through contributions to nutrition from the business sector and are a range of incentives for the private sector to get involved, and the development of innovative financing mechanisms including corporate social responsibility.

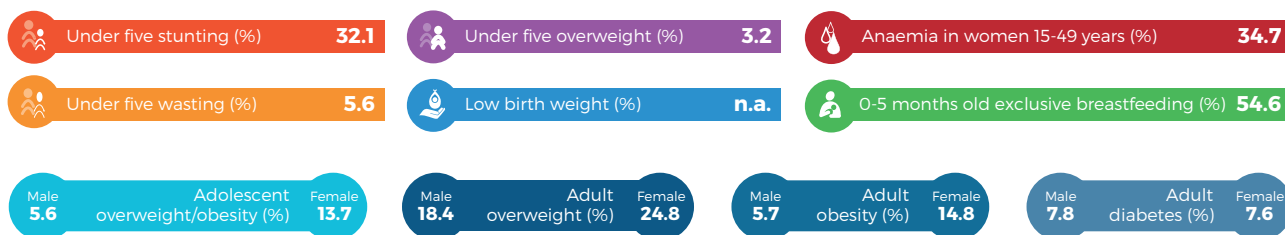
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Establishing a functional Multi-Stakeholder Platform;
- Developing of clear financial frameworks;
- Prioritising nutrition specific sensitive interventions and their implementation;
- Building an enabling environment through advocacy, communication and knowledge sharing;
- Improving nutrition related policies and legislation.

Liberia



Joined: February 2014
Population: 4.94 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/LIBERIA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action		Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework		Aligning actions around common results		Financing tracking and resource mobilisation	
2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available
2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available
2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available
2017	8%	2017	4%	2017	4%	2017	0%
2018	31%	2018	50%	2018	4%	2018	12%
2019	46%	2019	50%	2019	4%	2019	20%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 30%

<p>Improved on national high-level engagement including meeting with the President, Ministers of line-ministries, legislatures. MSP meeting are regular and meetings minutes recorded.</p> <p>Ongoing multi-sectoral discussions with line ministries and partners on implementation of activities. CSO decentralized in 4 counties and structure established.</p>	<p>National nutrition policy updated and validated.</p> <p>The Country national plan prioritizes stunting reduction and the planning process has begun to ensure multi-sectoral policy and strategies development.</p> <p>Legal framework (National Public Health Law) also reviewed.</p>	<p>In the planning stages of developing multi-sectoral strategies/ action plans that will support moving toward common results.</p>	<p>Data from two budget tracking exercises for advocacy is available. However, domestic resource mobilization for nutrition remains slow due to limited political will, and commitment. Notwithstanding this financial data is available for advocacy and the process has been initiated.</p>
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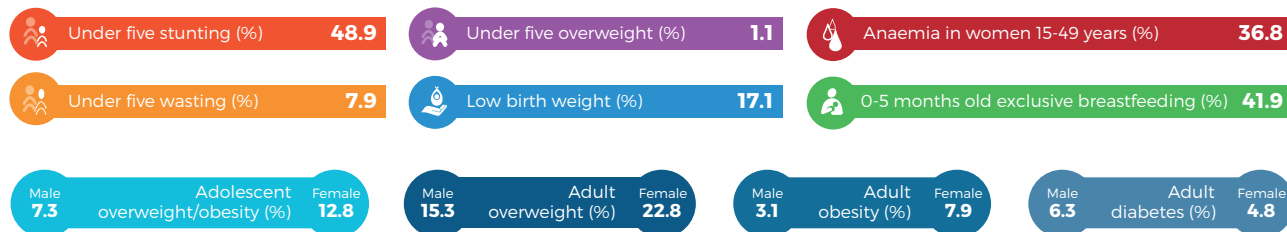
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Conduct high-level nutrition events with policymakers;
- Meet with President to support nomination of nutrition champion(s);
- Meet with Minister of Finance for nutrition budget allocation, and SUN secretariat and sector budget line;
- MSP to develop National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategic Plan and establish Common Results Framework (CRF);
- Establish Business, UN and Donor Networks.

Madagascar



Joined: February 2012
Population: 26.97 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MADAGASCAR



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 62%	2014: 56%	2014: 54%	2014: 54%
2015: 76%	2015: 76%	2015: 75%	2015: 53%
2016: 76%	2016: 73%	2016: 75%	2016: 73%
2017: 76%	2017: 73%	2017: 75%	2017: 63%
2018: 69%	2018: 54%	2018: 57%	2018: 41%
2019: 69%	2019: 58%	2019: 69%	2019: 46%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 61%

<p>Civil-society, private-sector, academic networks, parliamentarians, the United Nations and donors have all expanded and consolidated their position by creating executive secretariats and electing officers.</p> <p>The participation of several Ministries (Population, Communications, Health, Agriculture, Livestock Farming, Fishing, Education, Water, Trade, Industry, Justice and Defence) along with the existence of budget lines for nutrition, has involved several decentralised technical departments in implementing programmes coordinated by Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Groups.</p>	<p>A budgeted Implementation Plan, combined with a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (finalised in 2019) supports the National Plan for Nutrition Action (PNAN III).</p> <p>Key actors in nutrition have engaged in advocacy to include nutrition in the new government's Emergence Programme for Madagascar (2020-2025).</p> <p>The government has signed the implementation order for iodation and fluoridation of salt produced by the National Salt Committee (a multisectoral platform) and its application is monitored by region.</p> <p>The National Alliance for Food Fortification (ANFA) and food standardization is operational.</p>	<p>Leading partners and bilateral/multilateral donors have aligned their projects with the PNAN III and the Common Results Framework (CRF) at the national level, while each region has developed its own CRF, whose objectives guide the implementation of local programmes and projects.</p> <p>Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Groups organise meetings to monitor achievements and feed information on performance against indicators up to the national level.</p> <p>They have access to recent data from the national Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey carried out in 2019, on the nutritional status of populations.</p>	<p>The PNAN III has been costed and a round table for all partners has been planned to ensure it is funded and implemented.</p> <p>A budget analysis of specific domestic investments with a connection to nutrition has been carried out to support advocacy efforts with the government.</p>
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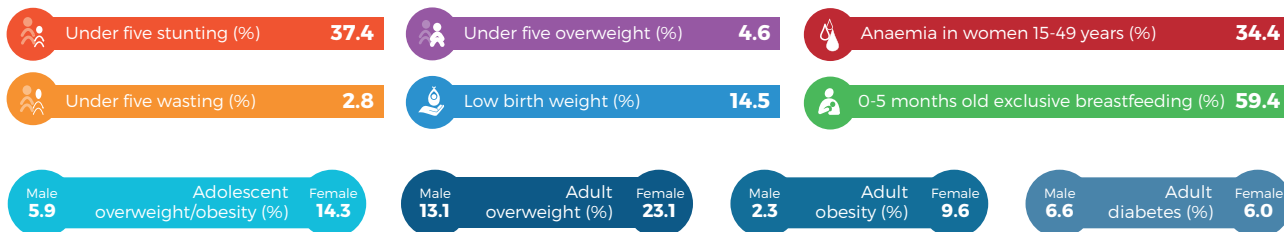
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Mapping of nutrition actors and interventions;
- National survey of micronutrient deficiencies;
- Donors' round table;
- Mid-term review of the PNAN III.

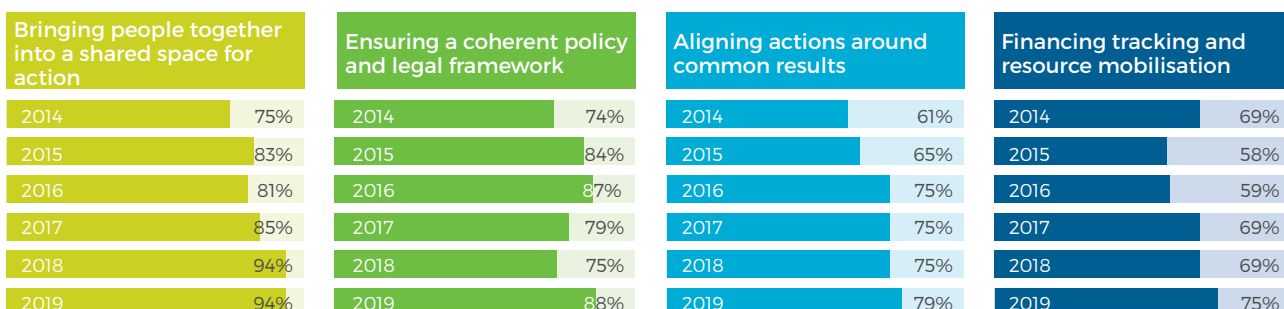
Malawi



Joined: March 2011
Population: 18.63 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MALAWI



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 84%

<p>Multi-sectoral coordination platforms are in place and are functional at national, district and community levels.</p> <p>Through continuous advocacy by the Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS and in collaboration with Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Malawi has placed four nutritionists in each district.</p> <p>All multi-sectoral coordination structures are institutionalized and are being led by Government with active participation of the SUN networks.</p>	<p>The Government undertook consultation, review and validation from the multi-stakeholder platform on the Food and Nutrition Bill, Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition Strategy, Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy II, Adolescent Nutrition Strategy, Agriculture Sector Food and Nutrition Strategy and National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy and Parenting education manual.</p> <p>Mandatory fortification is enforced with regulatory monitoring mechanisms at national and district level.</p> <p>Development and review of nutrition activities is consultative, and platforms exist to share best practice.</p>	<p>Capacity at sub-national level has been strengthened with the placement of a senior position to coordinate and provide oversight.</p> <p>A National multi-sectoral Nutrition Information system is being developed and will be rolled out to districts.</p> <p>Three new reporting modules (Fortification, Resource Tracking and Care group) are now integrated in the NNIS and inform evidence-based decision making at the district-level.</p>	<p>The Nutrition Resource Tracking System is aligned with the National Multi-Sector Nutrition Policy (2018-22) priority areas.</p> <p>Advocacy to increase allocation of resources to nutrition continued and as a result development partners have increased funding to nutrition activities.</p> <p>Financial gaps were identified using the Resource Tracking System. The development of a resource mobilization strategy is ongoing.</p>
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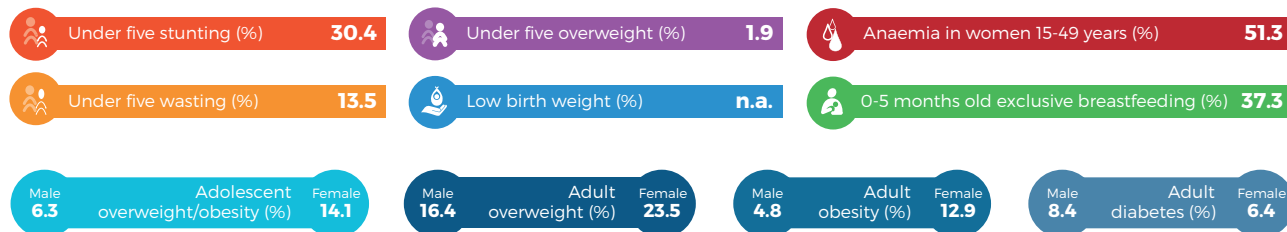
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Enactment of the Food and Nutrition Bill;
- Implementation of the Agriculture Sector Food and Nutrition Strategy (2019-23) and Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy II (2019-23);
- Implementation of an integrated Early Child Development Policy;
- Implementation of SUN Business Network strategy (2019-23);
- Strengthen national monitoring and evaluation systems and district reporting.

Mali



Joined: March 2011
Population: 19.66 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MALI



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 59%	2014: 46%	2014: 50%	2014: 40%
2015: Not available	2015: Not available	2015: Not available	2015: Not available
2016: 54%	2016: 48%	2016: 60%	2016: 44%
2017: 12%	2017: 9%	2017: 38%	2017: 12%
2018: 75%	2018: 64%	2018: 54%	2018: 43%
2019: 75%	2019: 64%	2019: 69%	2019: 63%
2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED			68%

The Nutrition Coordination Unit was created and the Head of the Unit appointed as the SUN Government Focal Point.

The six networks all have a coordination mechanism in place along with road maps.

Nationally, the Multi-Sectoral Platform (MSP) has met during the evaluation period.

Decentralized and satellite coordination bodies exist and are defined in the national nutrition policy.

The private sector and academic/research sector became operational during preparations for the national nutrition forum and the evaluation of the Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (PAMN) 2014-2018.

Cooperation around the national nutrition policy helped to forge supportive partnerships during the development of the new Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (CREDD) 2019-2023.

The review of sectoral policies and budget analysis helped identify gaps in the political, economic, legal and legislative arena.

The budget analysis for the last five years demonstrated the state's efforts and its commitment to nutrition.

Several advocacy meetings have taken place with the network of parliamentarians for nutrition based on the results of analyses, policies and laws.

The alignment of actions across all sectors that make a significant contribution to improving stakeholder mapping and key interventions in nutrition.

Various SUN and sectoral meetings have helped to ensure that actions are aligned with the multisectoral plan.

However, further efforts are required to align the various sectors at government level and with certain key partners, both centrally and at the decentralized and satellite level.

Mobilising the network of SUN donors has helped align financial resources. However, the failure to organize round tables on funding the PAMN has prevented financial commitments or funding promises from being secured.

Financial monitoring has been strengthened in two ways: Retrospective analysis of the PAMN while it was being finalized and budget analysis which will allow the implementation of a budget tracking system.

Further efforts are required to develop a new plan in terms of costing, and in particular a sectoral and intersectoral gap analysis.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Complete the evaluation of the PAMN 2014-2018 and propose the new plan for 2020-2024;
 - Develop multi-actor, multisectoral platforms both centrally and at the decentralized and satellite levels;
 - Develop the monitoring and evaluation and accountability mechanism for the new PAMN.
 - Organize sectoral nutrition groups to monitor specific performance in relation to nutrition;
 - Organize the round table to mobilize funding for the new PAMN 2020-2024;
 - Strengthen SUN networks.

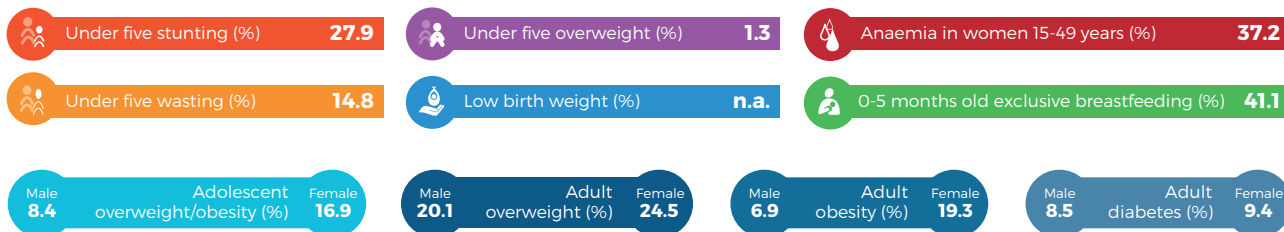
Mauritania



Joined: May 2011

Population: 4.53 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MAURITANIA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 44%	2014: 42%	2014: 34%	2014: 40%
2015: 66%	2015: 62%	2015: 46%	2015: 29%
2016: 63%	2016: 60%	2016: 50%	2016: 28%
2017: 69%	2017: 54%	2017: 50%	2017: 37%
2018: 69%	2018: 54%	2018: 52%	2018: 54%
2019: 54%	2019: 54%	2019: 56%	2019: 46%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED

53%

The Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (MSNAP) validated in 2017 provides a coordination framework for the nutrition sector, led by the Ministry of Health with UNICEF support, with five regional sub-committees: Hodh El Chargui, Hodh El Charbi, Brakna, Assaba, Guidimakha.

Lack of human and budgetary resources remains a key challenge, however there is solid momentum for multi-sectoral coordination.

The SUN Civil Society Network has created a Women Parliamentarians' Network for nutrition, which organized an open day to increase investment in nutrition, and a network of nutrition-sensitive journalists.

There is no routine national revision or assessment of existing laws and policies to document good practice. However, the decree establishing the National Nutrition Development Council has been revised to make it more workable. There are challenges with the process for obtaining decision-makers' signatures.

A UNICEF study, in partnership with the French Research Institute for Development (IRD), has produced data to use in advocacy for effective implementation of policy and legal provisions to improve access to, and use of, micronutrient-fortified foods for mass consumption.

There are tools available to align programming.

The challenge lies in annual planning with all stakeholders, to optimize actions in the various nutrition-specific or nutrition-sensitive intervention sectors.

There is a results framework in the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan but it is too early to assess this progress marker.

A Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) survey, which measures key indicators for nutrition, is run annually with UNICEF support.

The country's progress in terms of financial tracking and resource mobilization is demonstrated by the needs assessment for the next 10 years to support nutrition-specific interventions, and the gap analysis based on a review of funds allocated to nutrition in annual state budgets. However, there is still significant room for improvement in state commitment to increase investments in nutrition-specific interventions.

Despite efforts by the state and its technical and financial partners, most of the finance is allocated to short-term interventions linked to emergency response plans.

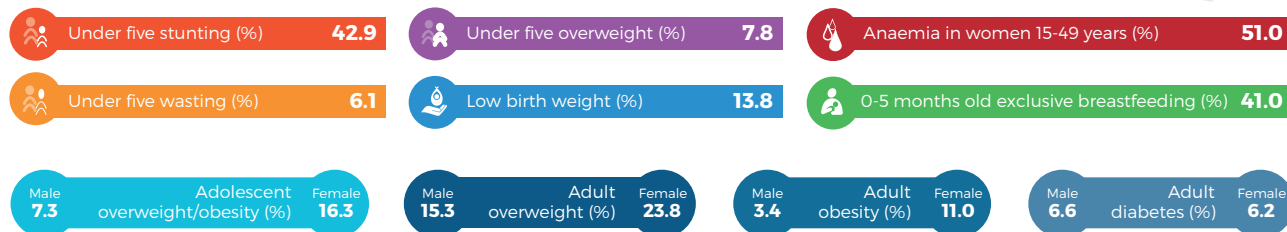
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Provide enhanced technical assistance to the SUN Focal Point;
- Create an inventory of existing and potential interventions;
- Strengthen the functioning of national and regional frameworks for multi-sectoral coordination;
- Establish networks of donors and academics;
- Complete the signature process for the revised decree for the National Nutrition Development Council;
- Continue advocacy actions.

Mozambique



Joined: August 2011
Population: 30.37 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MOZAMBIQUE



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 43%	2014: 34%	2014: 43%	2014: 39%
2015: 78%	2015: 56%	2015: 75%	2015: 65%
2016: 78%	2016: 63%	2016: 57%	2016: 39%
2017: 78%	2017: 69%	2017: 57%	2017: 39%
2018: 85%	2018: 63%	2018: 59%	2018: 44%
2019: 52%	2019: 94%	2019: 40%	2019: 40%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 57%

National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONSAN) is now operational. Two meetings were convened and led by the Prime Minister of Mozambique who is the president of this council.

Council of Ministers approved the decree to re-define the work of CONSAN, a step towards operationalising it at provincial (COPSAN) and district level (CODSAN).

Technical Working Group of the 2010-2020 Programme for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition (GT-PAMRDC) was consolidated at provincial and district levels.

National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (EESAN) III was formulated.

With ESAN III and CONSAN in place, Mozambique now has a coherent and legal framework in place. WFP, UNICEF, FAO and WHO contributed to development of ESAN with technical input.

Overall policy, strategies and legal framework on nutrition are favourable for the collaboration and development of coordinated interventions, including the SUN Business Network to further engage in the nutrition agenda.

The SUN Civil Society Network is participating actively in the Working Group for the National Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition (GT PAMRDC) and at the Nutrition Partners Forum.

Through the Nutrition Partners Forum, different nutrition stakeholders share plans and identify potential synergies for collaboration and implementation.

All UN agencies support the actualization of the ESAN III and the PAMRDC. Each agency is active at the policy and programmatic levels. There are two joint programmes of the UN that were implemented during the reporting period to further support national policy and priorities: Lean season nutrition response and resilience building in Mozambique.

UN Network supported a mapping exercise.

Joint Journalism Prize for Nutrition launched.

SBNMOZ secured funds for the implementation of its strategy until 2020 and also undertook fundraising initiatives to respond to specific issues such as the cyclones. SBNMOZ developed a roadmap to assist the recovery of the food systems after natural disasters.

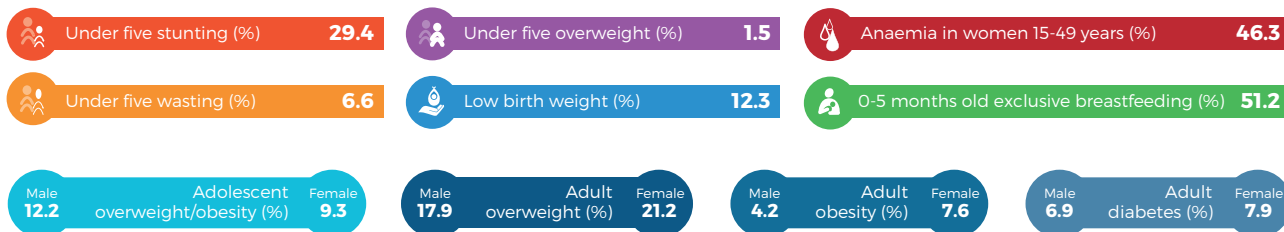
UN Network contributed to a TOR to develop a Mozambique Nutrition Financial Tracking, Budgeting and Resource Mobilization Framework. This is supported through Nutrition International.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Improve the coordination of food and nutrition stakeholders at all levels;
 - Finalise the approval of and then implement the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (ESAN) III;
 - Finalise and utilise the findings from the baseline survey that was conducted;
 - Conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of Food Security and Nutrition activities.

Myanmar



Joined: April 2013
Population: 54.05 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MYANMAR



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 33%	2014: 32%	2014: 33%	2014: 37%
2015: 48%	2015: 42%	2015: 29%	2015: 36%
2016: 38%	2016: 46%	2016: 35%	2016: 13%
2017: 34%	2017: 62%	2017: 43%	2017: 19%
2018: 44%	2018: 34%	2018: 72%	2018: 25%
2019: 50%	2019: 37%	2019: 71%	2019: 25%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 46%

Bringing people together into a shared space for action: Finalising and endorsing Myanmar's first Costed Multi-sectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition 2018 – 2023 (MS-NPAN) was the unifying force behind the Multi Stakeholder Platform (MSP). The National Nutrition Centre (NNC), with REACH support, successfully facilitated the MSP to achieve this landmark result. The MSP brings together four government ministries (Health, Agriculture and Irrigation, Education, and Social Welfare Relief and Resettlement), the UN network, SUN Civil Society Alliance, and donors. The establishment of a business network and parliamentary engagement is in process.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework: In line with the MS-NPAN the government of Myanmar launched its Rice Fortification Policy. The Becoming Breastfeeding Friendly (BBF) working group identified nine policy recommendations to improve the breastfeeding environment. Enforcement of national legislation on maternity leave and Breast Milk Substitute are recognised as areas where additional concerted effort is required. The national Maternity Conditional Cash Transfer programme will continue to be used to encourage behavioural change. The NNC-led Myanmar Nutrition Technical Network (MNTN) meets regularly to discuss technical issues.

Aligning actions around common results: The MS-NPAN forms the bedrock of Myanmar's collective efforts to tackle malnutrition. The attendance of Ministers and Chief Ministers at the MS-NPAN launch shows strong government commitment. The MS-NPAN inception phase will focus on common capacity assessments, M&E systems and subnational structures in seven prioritized geographical areas. Nutrition advocacy on becoming breastfeeding friendly, exclusive breastfeeding and rice fortification are common priorities. A joint mid-term evaluation for MS-NPAN will be conducted.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation: The MS-NPAN 2018 – 2019 inception phase was launched thanks to MSP mobilized funding. The five-year MS-NPAN was costed at national level at USD 663 million across the four sectors; health, education, agriculture and social welfare. Detailed subnational costing will follow. The current ad-hoc financial tracking will be systematised through the MS-NPAN M&E process. This tracking will also allow for funding gap analysis for timely fundraising.

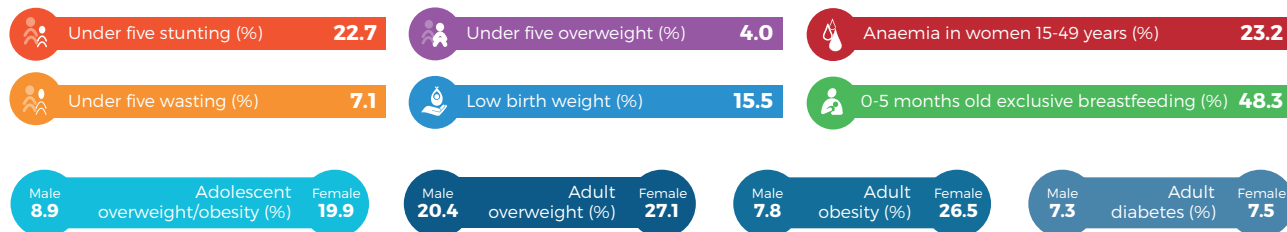
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Completion of the 2018 – 2019 MS-NPAN Inception Phase;
- Resource mobilization and start implementing the 2019-2023 MS-NPAN;
- Scale up coordinated and strategic advocacy and communication campaigns on nutrition;
- Set up Nutrition Promotion Committees at State and Regional level;
- Conduct a national Nutrition Stocktaking exercise;
- Capitalize on positive engagement with parliamentarians on issues of nutrition and food security.

Namibia



Joined: September 2011
Population: 2.50 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NAMIBIA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 54%	2014: 34%	2014: 43%	2014: 41%
2015: 65%	2015: 50%	2015: 58%	2015: 35%
2016: 67%	2016: 71%	2016: 76%	2016: 76%
2017: 79%	2017: 71%	2017: 76%	2017: 76%
2018: 73%	2018: 84%	2018: 75%	2018: 50%
2019: 79%	2019: 76%	2019: 63%	2019: 70%
2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED			72%

The Food Security and Nutrition Council (FSNC), chaired by the Prime Minister ensures that nutrition is a national priority and coordinates all food and nutrition programming.

The Namibia Alliance for Improved Nutrition (NAFIN) continues its historic Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) role convening ministries, UN, donors, CSOs, business and academia to quarterly meetings co-chaired by the former prime minister and the deputy minister in the Prime Minister's office.

Parliamentarians signed a "manifesto" supporting nutrition.

Operationalising coordination platforms at subnational level ongoing.

A Zero Hunger Road Map is being coordinated by the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare.

The Namibia FSN Policy and revised coordination structures are in final stages of review and will replace the 1995 version.

The Office of the Prime Minister is finalising a costed FSN Policy Implementation Action Plan (IAP), including stakeholder commitments.

Improved regulations on the marketing of breastmilk substitutes and food safety have been drafted for submission to Parliament.

Institutionalising secretariats for FSN Council and NAFIN are inscribed in the UN Partnership Framework.

The Implementation Action Plan (IAP) of the National FSN Policy is the Common Results Framework for nutrition implementation.

The costed five-year IAP will be finalised in 2019 and will include joint monitoring and evaluation tools.

Since the 2013 Demographic and Health Survey, little national-level data collection or analysis has taken place for nutrition.

An inclusive costing exercise is underway through the development of the FSN Policy Implementation Action Plan.

The current financial system is able to track expenditure on nutrition in the health sector, but not in other sectors.

Upper-middle income country status limits access to ODA and government is seeking to reduce public expenditure.

The governmental Medium-Term Expenditure Framework does not have a disaggregated nutrition line.

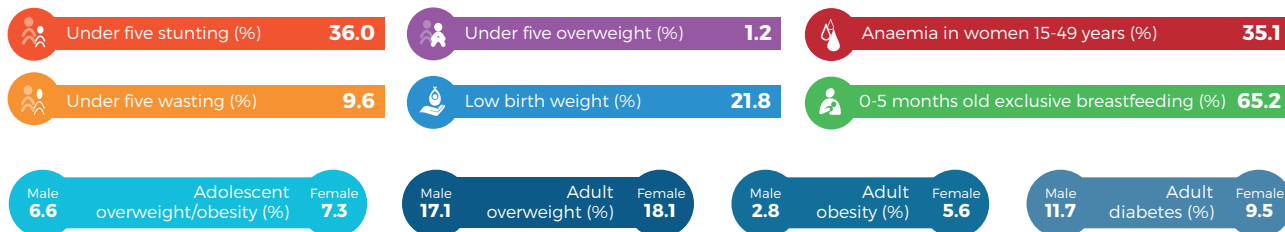
The Health Sector Public Expenditure Review found that "spending on nutritional deficiencies is negligible".

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Operationalize subnational coordination structures;
 - Enhance private sector involvement in coordination structures;
 - Restructure NAFIN in line with the re-established FSNC to enhance accountability and sustainability;
 - The FSN Council will work towards finalising pending legislation and enforcement of existing laws;
 - Improving coordinated national and subnational nutritional surveillance systems.

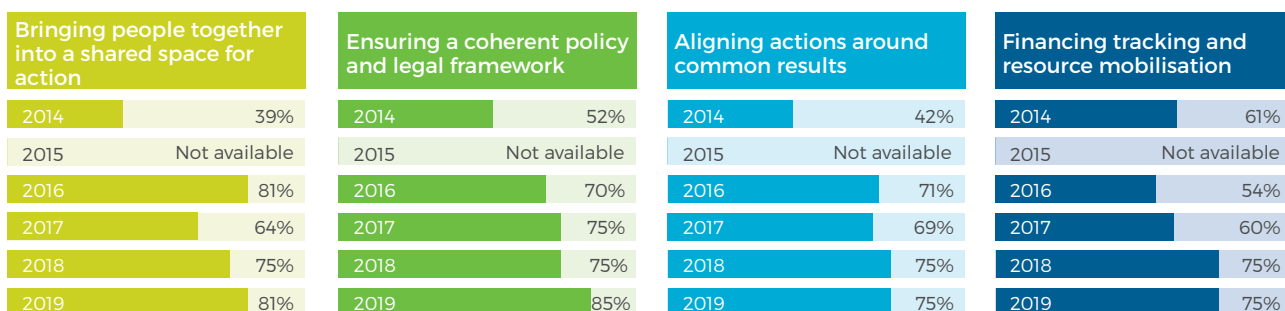
Nepal



Joined: May 2011
Population: 28.61 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NEPAL



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 79%

<p>Nutrition is a high priority for the Government with a functional Multi-Sector/ Stakeholder platform in place at the national and sub-national level.</p> <p>The MSP is bringing sectoral ministries, departments, development partners, and civil society organizations together for joint planning and effective implementation of nutrition interventions at all levels.</p> <p>Provincial governments endorse nutrition in policy and programmes along with explicit budgeting.</p> <p>All nutrition activities are tracked through a web-based reporting system run by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration.</p>	<p>The 15th National Development Plan (2019/20) has prioritized the national Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan.</p> <p>The Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act, 2018 has been promulgated.</p> <p>The National Adolescent Health and Development Guideline includes school health and nutrition.</p> <p>Maternity Protection has been ensured for 98 days, with additional one year leave in the newly enacted Reproductive Health Act, 2018.</p> <p>The Breast-Milk Substitute (BMS) Act 1990 and Regulation, 1992 are both in place.</p>	<p>Nutrition sectoral plan was developed, budgeted and implemented at federal, provincial and local level.</p> <p>Nutrition interventions are discussed by the multi-sector platform and an annual plan prepared which aligns with the national plan at all levels.</p> <p>Provincial level Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committees established in all 7 provinces.</p> <p>A separate reporting system is in place to ensure reporting of nutrition sensitive and specific MSNP activities.</p> <p>Mid-line survey of the implementation status of Partnership for Improved Nutrition completed. End line survey to take place in 2019.</p>	<p>Government has committed to a multi-year budget for MSNP implementation at all levels.</p> <p>The Government has created a conducive environment to encourage all stakeholders to invest in nutrition.</p> <p>Government funding for MSNP implementation allocated in 2018/19 with support from EU/ UNICEF.</p> <p>Local level governments have contributed more than 50 per cent for implementation of MSNP.</p> <p>Nutrition financial tracking for 2017-18 and 2018-19 is underway supported by UNICEF.</p> <p>World Bank has commenced a Public Expenditure Review (PER) of Nutrition. Donors are currently advocating for resource mobilization.</p>
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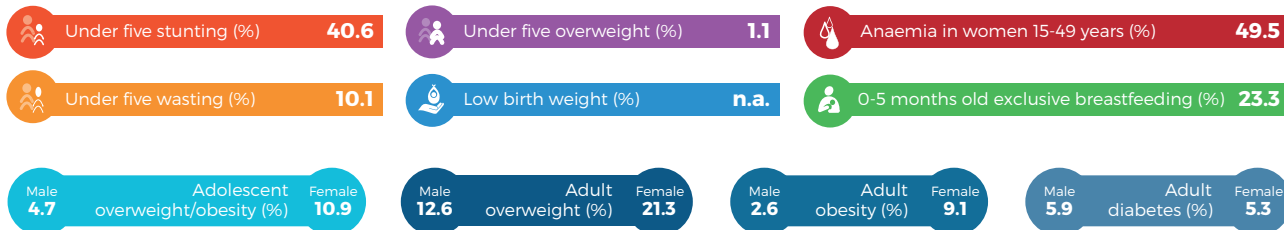
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Integration and mainstreaming of MSNP interventions through planning processes including gender and social inclusion;
- Leverage budget for MSNP implementation and scale up activities at all levels;
- Build the capacity Local Government for effective Implementation of Nutrition Programme;
- Develop a mechanism for central reporting of nutrition activities across the country by all stakeholders.

Niger



Joined: February 2011
Population: 23.31 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NIGER



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 51%	2014: 46%	2014: 21%	2014: 37%
2015: Not available	2015: Not available	2015: Not available	2015: Not available
2016: Not available	2016: Not available	2016: Not available	2016: Not available
2017: 54%	2017: 52%	2017: 35%	2017: 44%
2018: 57%	2018: 61%	2018: 55%	2018: 51%
2019: 63%	2019: 73%	2019: 84%	2019: 60%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 70%

<p>The National Nutritional Security Policy (PNSN 2017-2025) and its Multisectoral Action Plan adopted.</p> <p>Consultation and multisectoral coordination frameworks established and kept operational despite relatively undynamic networks. Efforts are underway to revive them.</p> <p>Nutrition established as a priority by the government.</p> <p>A Nutrition Information Platform to support decision-making was established.</p> <p>Each region has a Regional Technical Council (CTR) organized by the regional coordination units of the HC3N and chaired by the General Secretary of each Governorship.</p>	<p>The main bodies provided for in the PNSN, including the various steering committees for nutrition programmes, are in place and operational.</p> <p>Advocacy is under way on adopting a number of regulations (marketing of breast-milk substitutes and an inter-ministerial order establishing a Technical Committee on fortifying and enriching foodstuffs).</p> <p>Nutrition indicators have been incorporated into the framework for monitoring the implementation of the Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES).</p> <p>An analysis of the effectiveness of Food Security and Nutritional Policies is underway.</p>	<p>The PNSN was designed around specific key sectors, including partners. Each sector and the partners that support it are led by a key lead sectoral ministry which is accountable for the interventions in its area.</p> <p>A timeline and plan for the implementation of priority actions is produced each year.</p> <p>A map of interventions and stakeholders has been produced and validated.</p> <p>Major advances have been made in the use of information systems to monitor the implementation of priority actions to improve nutrition, carried out through the National Information Platform for Nutrition (PNIN).</p>	<p>The Prime Minister reported that nutrition has been considered in budget discussions (recorded in the Multi-Year Expenditure Planning Document).</p> <p>Nutrition indicators are reflected in the quota and disbursement indicators in budget aid from donors.</p> <p>The launch of the PNSN and accompanying Action Plan along with the arrival of the SUN Movement coordinator has helped to secure a strong commitment from the Prime Minister to fund 15 per cent of the Action Plan/PNSN.</p> <p>A budget analysis will help us evaluate more accurately the level of implementation of the recommendations made at the launch.</p>
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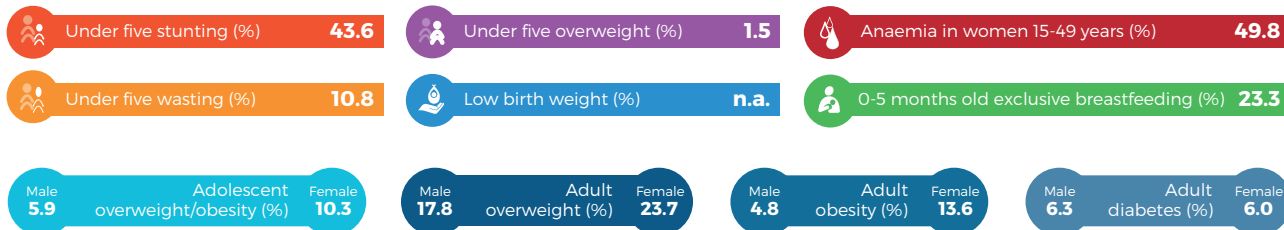
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Final rollout of the PNSN;
- Budget analysis and identification of new funding streams;
- Planning for the 2020-2025 Action Plan;
- More intense advocacy for resource mobilization.

Nigeria



Joined: November 2011
Population: 200.96 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NIGERIA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 50%	2014: 46%	2014: 29%	2014: 25%
2015: 54%	2015: 52%	2015: 38%	2015: 25%
2016: 54%	2016: 59%	2016: 51%	2016: 44%
2017: 69%	2017: 90%	2017: 39%	2017: 46%
2018: 90%	2018: 63%	2018: 69%	2018: 64%
2019: 48%	2019: 40%	2019: 27%	2019: 45%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 40%

<p>Nigeria is making good progress. Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSP) exist at both national and sub national level and are working towards common results frameworks (CRF).</p> <p>There is the ongoing scale up of nutrition interventions at the National and subnational levels.</p> <p>Poor coordination of MSPs at the subnational levels is an ongoing challenge and there is still the need to push for a robust nutrition budget line and timely release of budget for implementation.</p>	<p>Progress can be seen across multiple fronts. There has been ongoing review of, and updates to, relevant policies as well as ongoing advocacy efforts.</p> <p>This has led to the extension of maternity leave to 6 months in Kaduna; an increase in the number of organizations who have crèches and breastfeeding corners in the workplace. However, there has not been analysis carried out to determine the effectiveness of these policies.</p> <p>Ongoing challenges include; paucity of funds, poor coordination mechanisms and M&E processes, poor compliance to regulations and low implementation of plans.</p>	<p>All sectors have a good understanding of their priority actions and capacity gaps.</p> <p>Detailed work plans are developed consistently, and there is increasingly effective coverage of nutrition-specific and nutrition sensitive programmes. However, there is still marked multi-sectoral coordination gaps which sometimes result in overlapping of roles and activities across sectors.</p> <p>Poor co-ordination, overlapping of responsibilities amongst stakeholders and poor data harmonization remains a huge challenge for the sector.</p> <p>Effective stakeholder engagement and consultation to align actions and identify specific roles is necessary.</p>	<p>This is evidence of increased collaboration between partners, increases in budgetary allocation, and increased coordination amongst stakeholders.</p> <p>However delays in the release of funds to execute action plans and interventions remains a major concern.</p> <p>Increased and timely release of domestic funds, generating credible and usable data which can be used appropriately and for scaling up of high impact interventions will be of immense value.</p>
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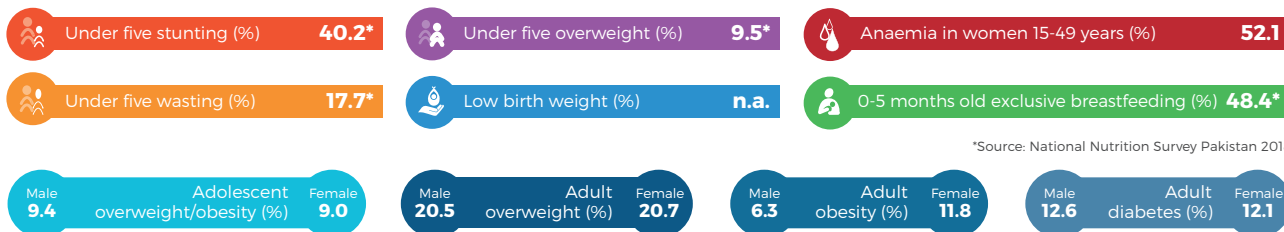
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Strengthen the SUN Secretariat in country in terms of infrastructure;
- Increase coordination of the SUN networks;
- Increase sub national (states and LGAs) participation in SUN;
- Work with Ministry of Budget and National Planning for allocation of more resources;
- Mobilize Academia to form a network;
- More tracking of resources and increase domestic funding.

Pakistan



Joined: January 2013
Population: 216.57 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/PAKISTAN



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 54%	2014: 28%	2014: 29%	2014: 31%
2015: 63%	2015: 44%	2015: 29%	2015: 46%
2016: 69%	2016: 52%	2016: 60%	2016: 58%
2017: 69%	2017: 52%	2017: 60%	2017: 58%
2018: 92%	2018: 82%	2018: 83%	2018: 75%
2019: 79%	2019: 75%	2019: 75%	2019: 75%
2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED			76%

Multi Stakeholder Platforms (MSP) are active at National level as well as in all Provinces and regions.

Thanks to relentless advocacy by the MSP, nutrition became a campaign issue and the newly elected Prime Minister committed to make stunting a personal and national priority in his inaugural speech.

Donor, Civil Society, UN, Business, media and academia networks are now operational in most provinces, as are groups of sensitised parliamentarians and media. Their combined action will help shape effective nutrition policies.

Provincial fortification strategies have been endorsed in some provinces including tax exemptions on inputs.

MSP members are advocating for the compliance and implementation of the numerous existing policies and legal frameworks around nutrition.

Advocacy is gearing up around the WHO REPLACE trans-fat action pack and the reduction of sugar and salt consumption.

Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy and resulting National Nutrition Action Plan set the basis for concrete action.

Ambitious new welfare (EHSAAS) and expanded social protection (BISP) programmes are in place to umbrella all the actions.

Mapping of donor and partner activities has been undertaken.

Implementation capacity, at field level, remains a challenge and effects programme delivery.

Federal level political commitment to tackle stunting has resulted in increased resource mobilisation at provincial level.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Establish a high-level Government led forum to improve inter-provincial and inter-ministerial coordination;
 - Establish a Multi-sectoral Nutrition Information Management System;
 - Tap the potential of small and medium size enterprises to promote nutritious foods;
 - Strengthen Food Regulatory Authorities at sub-national level;
 - Development an Early Childhood Development (ECD) Policy Framework and Plan of Action.

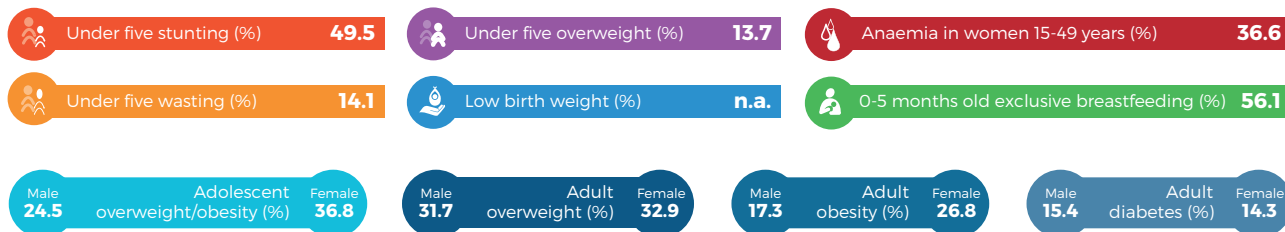
Papua New Guinea



Joined: April 2016

Population: 8.78 million

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/PAPUA-NEW-GUINEA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action		Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework		Aligning actions around common results		Financing tracking and resource mobilisation	
2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available
2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available
2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available
2017	Not available	2017	Not available	2017	Not available	2017	Not available
2018	Not available	2018	Not available	2018	Not available	2018	Not available
2019	50%	2019	58%	2019	29%	2019	23%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 40%

<p>The Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) will be formally established following the launch of the Nutrition Policy and the Costed Strategic Plan 2018-2022.</p> <p>The National Coordinator is engaged with four multi-sectoral agencies (all signatories to the National Nutrition Policy 2016-26). Members participated in the review and finalization of the costed strategic plan and regular meetings are held.</p> <p>A Civil Society Alliance including 9 Civil Society Organisations has been established and is recognized by the Nutrition Coordinating Unit.</p>	<p>A nutrition policy, action plan and complementary laws are now in place, as is a costed plan.</p> <p>A Common Results Framework (CRF) will be developed to accompany the implementation of the Strategic Action Plan 2018-2022.</p> <p>A Civil Society Alliance is in place and is active at national and subnational levels.</p> <p>Complementary laws are in place including the Marketing of Products for Infant and Young Child Feeding and Food Sanitation Acts.</p> <p>Funding, staff and technical expertise are ongoing challenges, particularly for regulation of policy and nutrition monitoring.</p>	<p>Civil Society activities (via Save the Children) take place, including visits to subnational forums and nutrition training.</p> <p>Once the CRF is developed, the Programme Management Unit will align processes and integrate lessons to inform future activities.</p> <p>Nutrition is not presently aligned with existing sectoral plans. However, the National Departments of Health and of Education are reviewing plans and nutrition is earmarked as a key issue to integrate.</p> <p>The Department of Agriculture has a standalone policy on Food Security which is already aligned to the nutrition policy.</p>	<p>The Strategic Action Plan has been costed against planned activities for the next five years. However, it will require annual funding in order to measure committed resources against expenditure.</p> <p>The Nutrition Programme Management Unit (PMU) is establishing a tracking mechanism for nutrition funding.</p> <p>2018 analysis found that little was spent or allocated to nutrition. There are signs of serious challenges as the present strategic action plan will cost more than US \$120 million.</p> <p>Further advocacy is necessary to increase investments in nutrition.</p>
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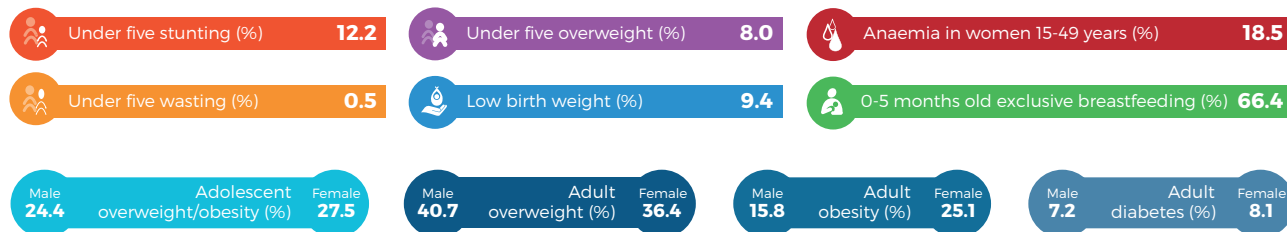
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Establishment of National Nutrition Multi-Stakeholder Platform;
- Establishment of provincial Multi-Stakeholder Platforms;
- Development of a monitoring and evaluation framework;
- Establishment of donor, business and academia networks;
- Strengthening communication and advocacy at national and subnational levels;
- Capacity building for members of the Multi-Stakeholder Platforms.

Peru



Joined: November 2010
Population: 32.51 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/PERU



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action		Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework		Aligning actions around common results		Financing tracking and resource mobilisation	
2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available
2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available
2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available
2017	Not available	2017	Not available	2017	Not available	2017	Not available
2018	Not available	2018	Not available	2018	Not available	2018	Not available
2019	62%	2019	96%	2019	69%	2019	70%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 74%

<p>Coordination forums at the multi-sectoral level strengthened, such as the Inter-ministerial Committee for Social Issues at the national level and regional coordination spaces.</p> <p>The round table for the fight against poverty monitors the state of child nutrition and analyses social spending.</p> <p>Information which allows comprehensive multi-sectoral and inter-governmental tracking as well as systematised processes for disseminating information and preparing balances. Platforms such as the initiative against child malnutrition continue with advocacy and capacity strengthening activities.</p>	<p>An established model based on scientific evidence implements the most effective interventions.</p> <p>Public nutrition policy is centred on a multi-dimensional and life-long focus. New standards were approved such as the Multi-sectoral Strategy to Combat Anaemia, July 2018, and technical standards were updated to strengthen operability of procedures for the prevention and treatment of anaemia.</p> <p>Annual balance sheets on maternal and child health, tracking of Maternal and Neo-natal Health Budgetary Programmes and the Nutritional Article or those carried out by Ministries have been monitored.</p>	<p>Goals of 'Bicentennial Plan: Peru towards 2021' aligned the regulatory framework. Subnational goals in governance agreements. Stimulus funds for performance and achievement of social results facilitated integration of subnational goals with budgets. The national strategy to combat anaemia identifies roles and responsibilities of sectoral stakeholders.</p> <p>Information available for tracking implementation results. The Ministry of Social Development and Inclusion has promoted a space for disseminating and tracking indicators through a digital repository for multi-sectoral information, REDinforma.</p>	<p>The importance of having a budget focusing on results-based management has continued (coherent nutrition programme, maternal and neo-natal health). Structuring, operational definition and finance for key interventions have been essential.</p> <p>Budget tracking instruments facilitated tracking of programming and budgetary execution of interventions in the State to improve nutrition. Budgetary execution opens up room for improvement and disaggregated information beyond the regional is needed. The round table for the fight against poverty makes it possible to keep child nutrition on the public agenda.</p>
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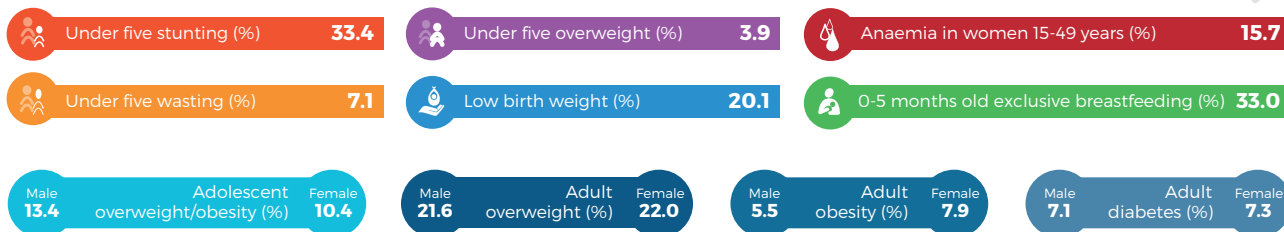
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Strengthen design, implementation, tracking, evaluation of nutrition and early child development interventions coordination;
- Strengthen capacities of subnational agencies and accountability;
- Promote and position territorial management to improve nutrition in early child development.
- Strengthen inter-sectoral, inter-governmental and public and private sector coordination for prevention and reduction of anaemia and chronic child malnutrition.

Philippines



Joined: May 2014
Population: 108.12 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/PHILIPPINES



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available
2015 Not available	2015 Not available	2015 Not available	2015 Not available
2016 27%	2016 62%	2016 41%	2016 46%
2017 83%	2017 70%	2017 67%	2017 43%
2018 84%	2018 72%	2018 60%	2018 61%
2019 89%	2019 69%	2019 60%	2019 67%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 71%

<p>A Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) and supporting mechanisms (e.g. National Nutrition Commission (NNC) Governing Board, NNC Technical Committee, technical working groups, SUN Core Group) are in place.</p> <p>Efforts are underway to strengthen the SUN Civil Society Alliance, Business and Donor networks.</p> <p>Laws on scaling up nutrition initiatives are being implemented i.e. the law on the first 1000 days, which emphasize the need for convergence and coordination of various government agencies and stakeholders.</p>	<p>The MSP has played an important role in creating an enabling policy and legal environment. In particular, helping to push through the passage of the law on the first 1000 days, on dietary supplementation in child development centers, and public elementary schools, extended maternity leave, and on universal health care.</p> <p>Nutrition programmes continue to be prioritized in both national and local budgets.</p> <p>Guidelines on how to review nutrition policies needs to be developed to improve policy development and implementation.</p>	<p>The Philippine Plan of Action on Nutrition (PPAN) 2017-2022, the 17 Regional Plans of Action for Nutrition (RPAN) and the draft Results Framework (RF) continue to serve as reference points for all sectors and stakeholders to work together in achieving common nutrition priorities and targets.</p> <p>Finalising the Results Framework is a high priority.</p> <p>Stronger collaboration among government agencies and partners is necessary to effectively respond to and address the identified gaps.</p>	<p>Work is ongoing to improve costing, budgeting and financial tracking of nutrition.</p> <p>A resource mobilization strategy for the national programme for nutrition is now in place.</p> <p>The NNC's efforts to mobilize local government (LGUs) for nutrition has resulted in increases to budget allocation for nutrition. There is no comprehensive system to capture this information or track expenditures among LGUs.</p> <p>There is some level of predictability in annual government funding for ongoing nutrition programmes.</p> <p>Philippines-UN Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD) was approved in 2018.</p>
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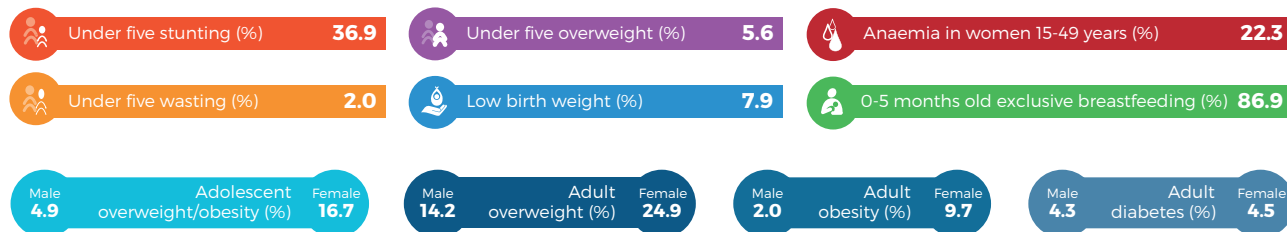
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Incorporate the results framework, costing of interventions and resource mobilization strategy in the PPAN 2020-2022;
- Sustain the four local government mobilization strategies;
- Increase accountability of the MSP by implementing M&E, tracking of financial and programme achievements and the annual Philippine Nutrition Progress Report;
- Strengthen existing SUN Networks (CSA, UN, Government);
- Establish Academia and Business Networks.

Rwanda



Joined: December 2011
Population: 12.63 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/RWANDA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 76%	2014: 70%	2014: 65%	2014: 56%
2015: 90%	2015: 80%	2015: 83%	2015: 69%
2016: Not available	2016: Not available	2016: Not available	2016: Not available
2017: Not available	2017: Not available	2017: Not available	2017: Not available
2018: 72%	2018: 62%	2018: 89%	2018: 63%
2019: 94%	2019: 89%	2019: 94%	2019: 65%
2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED			86%

The Government of Rwanda recognises that malnutrition is a multi-sectoral challenge that requires all actors to work together.

The National Food, Nutrition and WASH technical working group is a multi-sectoral platform led by the National Early Childhood Development Programme (NECDP) and is where actors now meet to discuss nutrition issues.

SUN Networks are working collaboratively. The UN Network, Donor Network, Civil Society Network and the academic institutions are members of the Food, Nutrition and WASH technical working group which is chaired by the government and co-chaired by USA.

The National Food Fortification Law has now been signed and approved.

The government, in collaboration with SUN Networks, developed a National Social Behaviour Change and Communication Strategy for Integrated Early Child Development, Nutrition and WASH (2018-2024).

The Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes is not yet established but this is a priority of the Food, Nutrition and WASH Technical working group of August-September 2019.

The new national nutrition policy is at the final stage of development. The National Early Childhood Development strategic plan (NECDP) includes a Common Results Framework and has been finalised and will be soon costed.

Stakeholders now ensure that their nutrition actions are in line with the national nutrition policy and strategic plan. They develop their annual work plans in relation to the priorities of the government through the multi-sectoral coordination platform which is led by the NECDP.

The National Early Child Development Strategic Plan 2018-2024 has been finalised and will be costed soon.

Civil Society organisations conducted a nutrition budget analysis.

The Government, in collaboration with the World Bank, analysed nutrition expenditure to estimate what was required for scale up and estimate the effect of malnutrition on the health sector.

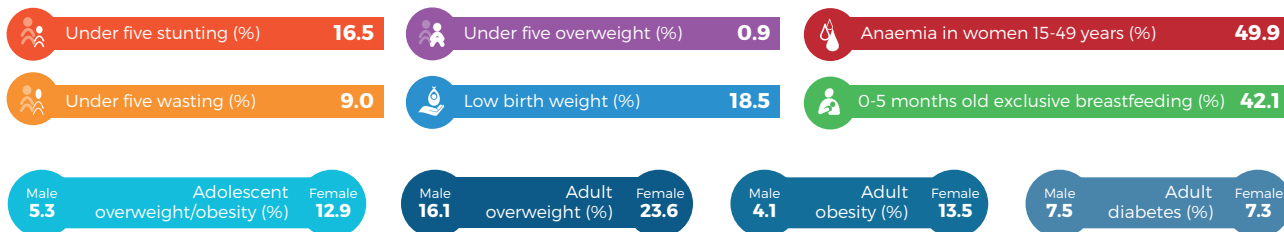
A key challenge is that most stakeholder funding continues to depend on external sources, making it difficult to predict or plan for multi-year funding capacity.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Introduction of the length mat at community level as a tool for assessing stunting;
 - Dissemination of the National Nutrition Policy, Early Child Development Strategic Plan and the revised MIYCN counselling package;
 - Finalise the code of marketing of breast-milk substitutes;
 - Development of the national nutrition strategic plan;
 - Creation of an online library for nutrition information;
 - Introduction of the nutrition financing analysis tool.

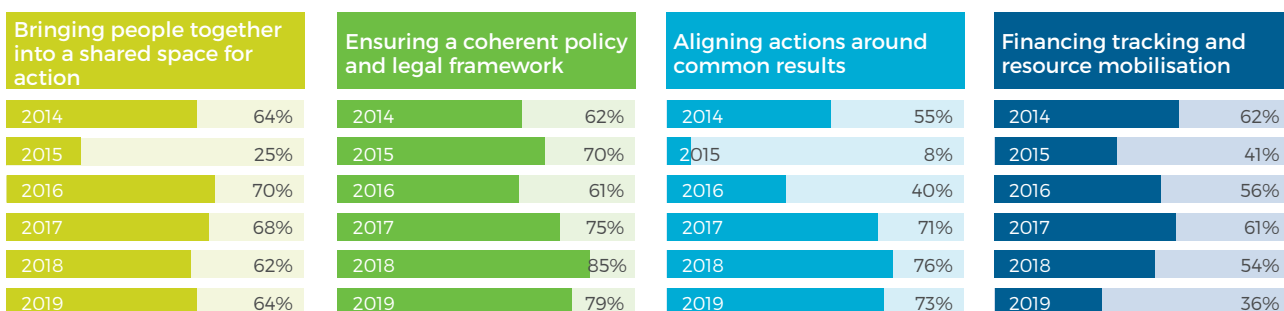
Senegal



Joined: June 2011
Population: 16.30 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SENEGAL



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 63%

<p>Progress has been made towards creating networks for universities and the private sector with opportunities to fund and support the process.</p> <p>Civil-society networks need to be expanded at the local level.</p> <p>The Italian Agency for Development Cooperation has joined the Donors Network.</p> <p>There has been support for the Parliamentarians for Nutrition Network and the prospect of support for creating a network of local elected representatives for nutrition.</p> <p>Three local civil-society platforms (in Matam, Sédhiou and Bambey) have operational action plans.</p>	<p>The process of developing national food guidelines has been started following analysis of public policies and food environments.</p> <p>Advocacy on adopting the draft decree on the marketing of breast-milk substitutes is ongoing.</p> <p>At the local level, a trial of the Guide to Local Development Planning incorporating nutrition in 25 local authorities, is in place.</p> <p>Mechanisms exist through regulatory implementation and monitoring structures in the political and legal framework. However, there are challenges in applying them due to a lack of human resources.</p>	<p>The UNDAF and donors are aligned with the priorities of the Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition (PSMN).</p> <p>The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan for the PSMN clearly defines objectives and budgets for each strategic aim, intervention area, sector responsibility and coordination and M&E mechanisms at all levels. It includes a Common Results Framework (CRF) for implementation of the PSMN.</p> <p>A national nutrition review is scheduled for 2020 as part of Senegal's economic and social policy to produce a joint vision of the nutrition situation and the implementation of initiatives.</p>	<p>Since June 2018, Senegal has had a Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition, consisting of 12 sectoral nutrition Action Plans with a budget of FCFA 206,031,256,174. However, not all funding is yet in place.</p> <p>The current study on funding for the PSMN will help to establish mechanisms for funding activities as well as defining financial reporting frameworks.</p> <p>There is an internal funding mechanism for nutrition that is essentially covered by the government, but the level of resource mobilization is still too low to respond to all needs.</p>
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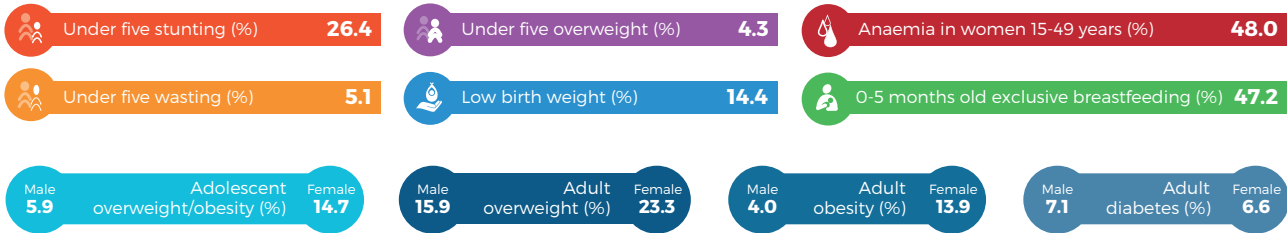
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Increase the level of activity on the multi-actor platform;
- Finalize studies on funding for nutrition and hold a round table with donors on funding the PSMN;
- Organize the national nutrition review;
- Create platforms for universities and the private sector;
- Embark on the process of creating an ad hoc technical committee to research determining factors for anaemia.

Sierra Leone



Joined: January 2012
Population: 7.81 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SIERRA-LEONE



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 75%	2014: 58%	2014: 53%	2014: 44%
2015: 63%	2015: 70%	2015: 69%	2015: 44%
2016: 83%	2016: 75%	2016: 75%	2016: 33%
2017: 64%	2017: 65%	2017: 58%	2017: 48%
2018: 94%	2018: 79%	2018: 75%	2018: 33%
2019: 79%	2019: 63%	2019: 65%	2019: 69%
2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED			69%

Increased awareness of the causes of malnutrition and the benefits of multi-sector approach as remedy.

The 2019-2025 common results framework is being disseminated and stakeholder and district workshops are being held.

Mobilized Parliamentarians to leverage their powers to effect legislative, budgetary and policy issues.

Advances in the promotion of maternal and child nutrition – creating the political commitment to take a pro-nutrition agenda forward by both Parliamentarians and Mayors/Chairpersons of District Councils.

Completed nutrition plans, endorsed at the highest level, with national nutrition targets and costed actions that guide collective implementation and resource allocation from 2019 to 2025.

Increased the salience of nutrition as a top policy, financing and institutional priority at national, regional and global levels.

Increased implementation of social mobilisation, advocacy and behaviour change communication actions aligned with national priorities.

More effectively communicated the economic, development and human impacts of malnutrition and the ways to improve it.

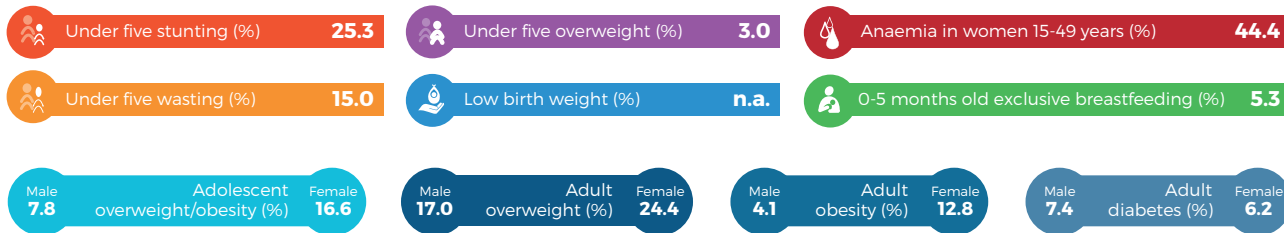
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Advocate for impact with data from SUN/REACH Mapping tool;
- Partner with Parliamentarians to ensure child and maternal malnutrition are high on the new Government's agenda;
- Introduce and enact new policies e.g. Code on the Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes;
- Establish regulations to promote proper food labelling;
- Establishing "SUN" school clubs;
- Prioritize fundraising and the popularization exercise to ensure successful implementation of the Multi-Sector Strategic Plan to Reduce Malnutrition in Sierra Leone that will cover the period 2019-2025.

Somalia



Joined: June 2014
Population: 15.44 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SOMALIA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: Not available	2014: Not available	2014: Not available	2014: Not available
2015: 29%	2015: 12%	2015: 21%	2015: 22%
2016: 41%	2016: 34%	2016: 16%	2016: 8%
2017: 48%	2017: 8%	2017: 0%	2017: 0%
2018: 72%	2018: 71%	2018: 42%	2018: 40%
2019: 75%	2019: 71%	2019: 57%	2019: 23%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 57%

<p>There is strong political commitment from the Office of the Prime Minister and key ministries to improve nutrition.</p> <p>The Somaliland sub-national focal point was appointed enabling stronger coordination.</p> <p>Engagement with Civil Society Networks, Academia, Business and donors continues to grow.</p> <p>The national and sub-national nutrition cluster meets regularly. Nutrition is also a discussion point for the health cluster and donor group.</p>	<p>The Somalia Multisectoral Nutrition Strategy has been endorsed and costing of the strategy is under way.</p> <p>The implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP) is ongoing, and the Minister of Health is setting milestones for the nutrition section.</p> <p>A dedicated roadmap for social human development is in place and includes nutrition indicators and SUN milestones for 2018-20.</p> <p>Food safety regulations do not yet exist. Laws on maternal protection, paternal and paternity leave exists but are not enforced.</p>	<p>All actors align their programmes to national development. Nutrition targets are in line with targets in the nutrition chapter of the National Development Plan.</p> <p>Line ministries report their progress on these milestones in the national roadmaps and share the same information with the relevant teams at the Office of the Prime Minister.</p> <p>There is political commitment from government leaders and development partners to mobilise technical expertise however, funding remains a challenge.</p>	<p>The Humanitarian Response Plan remains the key fundraising strategy for nutrition and is where pledges are disbursed and tracked.</p> <p>A Government Public Financial Management system (PMF) is now in place and is tracking government contributions.</p> <p>There has been an increase in funding resilience and development activities. However, these are still lower than humanitarian short-term funding and insufficient to meet the country's nutrition needs.</p>
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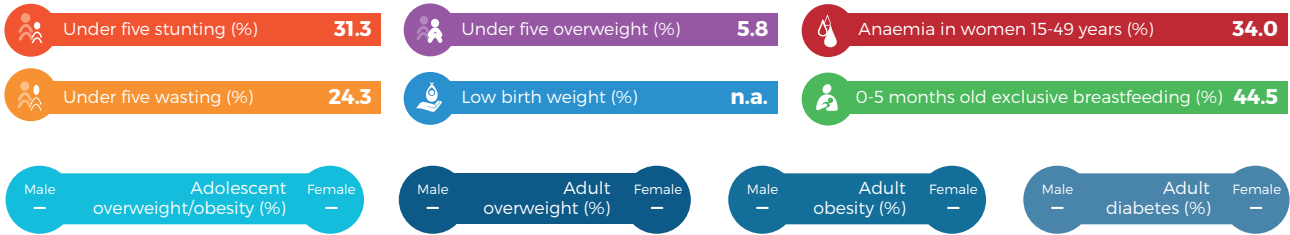
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Review, develop, harmonize and operationalize the relevant policies and strategies for improved nutrition;
- Establish a Centre of Excellence for nutrition;
- Enhance coordination of nutrition advocacy;
- Integrate nutrition into curriculum of primary and higher education;
- Engage parliamentarians for legislative advocacy;
- Develop national nutrition investment cases

South Sudan



Joined: June 2013
Population: 11.06 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SOUTH-SUDAN



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available
2015 Not available	2015 Not available	2015 Not available	2015 Not available
2016 11%	2016 0%	2016 0%	2016 0%
2017 30%	2017 16%	2017 36%	2017 4%
2018 50%	2018 21%	2018 0%	2018 12%
2019 69%	2019 38%	2019 25%	2019 19%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 38%

The South Sudan Multi-Stakeholder Platform is growing ensuring that nutrition is receiving the attention of line Ministries, with promising commitment to mobilize domestic resources for nutrition.

The Academia and Parliament Networks are now established, enabling coordination and sharing of experiences and lessons learned at national level.

The SUN Steering Committee continues to provide technical advice, and the UN and Civil Society Alliance networks maintain a strong role.

Existing clusters (Nutrition, WASH, Health and FSL) have supported advocacy, mobilization and coordination.

The Community Management of Acute Malnutrition and Maternal and Infant and Young Child Nutrition guidelines and strategies were rolled out.

The National Health Policy (2016-25) includes improved nutrition and health services.

Monitoring of progress under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is ongoing.

The SUN Steering Committee continued advocating for the development of a costed strategy, legal frameworks and food and nutrition policy documents.

The road map for Multisectoral Nutrition Costed Strategy (MNCS) has been drafted.

The Common Results Framework is yet to be developed. However, nutrition actions are integrated in the Health and Nutrition Package of the Ministry of Health, through an annual nutrition workplan.

Humanitarian nutrition interventions are included in the Humanitarian Response Plan, and nutrition outcomes are tracked through the Nutrition Information System managed by the Nutrition Cluster, UNICEF and World Food Programme.

The Government is finalising the District Health Information Software, to collect and measure health and nutrition data.

Lifesaving nutrition actions, particularly the management of acute malnutrition remains a priority due to the protracted emergency context and limited funding.

The humanitarian cluster currently leads prioritization and donor engagement however, the SUN Steering Committee continues to advocate for more resources, including domestic resources.

A multi-year nutrition costed strategy is yet to be developed. Tracking of donors' contributions for nutrition is done by the Nutrition Cluster. The Government has limited resources to establish financial tracking of the national nutrition budget.

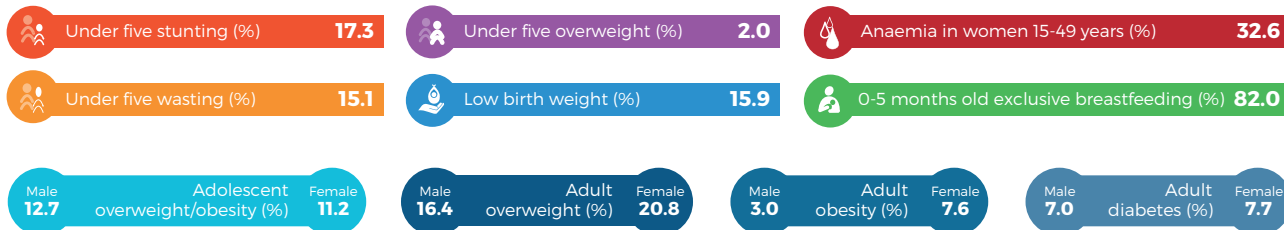
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Develop a Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Costed strategic plan and finalise the Nutrition Policy;
- Appoint a SUN Business and SUN Donor Network Convenor;
- Scale-up nutrition sensitive interventions and improve quality and diversity of nutrition-specific activities;
- Strengthen national Multi Stakeholder Platform and establish a sub-national platform;
- Improved advocacy to increase funding.

Sri Lanka



Joined: October 2012
Population: 21.32 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SRI-LANKA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014	2014	2014	2014
Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2015	2015	2015	2015
84%	84%	82%	54%
2016	2016	2016	2016
80%	88%	91%	100%
2017	2017	2017	2017
85%	84%	90%	94%
2018	2018	2018	2018
94%	90%	81%	75%
2019	2019	2019	2019
94%	71%	48%	50%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 66%

<p>Multi-Sector Action Plan for Nutrition (MSAPN) 2018-2025 was approved. It will focus on 6 areas (adapted to local context) based on WHA targets.</p> <p>The SUN Business Network was launched. SUN Civil Society Alliance has expanded, particularly at the sub-national level and is present in 8 of 25 districts.</p> <p>The National Nutrition Policy 2019 will be revised to improve alignment with SDGs.</p> <p>District Action Plan Preparation Processes have been initiated in 8 districts.</p> <p>Steering Committees for Nutrition were established at National, Provincial, District and Divisional levels with all sectors present.</p>	<p>Development of a national advocacy and communication strategy has begun to support the MSAPN 2018-25.</p> <p>Revision of the National Nutrition Policy is underway, with technical and operational experts being consulted.</p> <p>Guidelines for implementing the International Code of breast-milk substitutes, maternity protection, maternal and paternal leave issued to relevant authorities.</p> <p>Guidelines for colour coding and labelling for sugar, salt and fat circulated and implementation of guidelines launched.</p> <p>Food safety regulations prepared by the Food Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Health.</p>	<p>Nationally, 6 key results areas based on the WHA nutrition indicators have been adopted along with 5 strategic objectives across nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions.</p> <p>A capacity needs assessment will be carried out under MSAPN 2018-2025.</p> <p>Annual work plans are in place for government ministries, UN and Civil Society with measurable targets.</p> <p>District Action Plans based on MSAPN 2018-2025 initiated to ensure effective implementation at sub-national level.</p> <p>The National Nutrition Secretariat is working to increase the coordination and implementation at sub-national level.</p>	<p>Nutrition-related actions (e.g. micronutrient supplementation, pre-school meal programme) have been costed and are being implemented.</p> <p>World Bank, with UNICEF, Presidential Secretariat and Department of National Planning are conducting an expenditure review on nutrition.</p> <p>The Government has tracked the progress of financial allocations and expenditure related to nutrition-related actions implemented at the sub-national level and budget estimates and annual progress reports are publicly available.</p>
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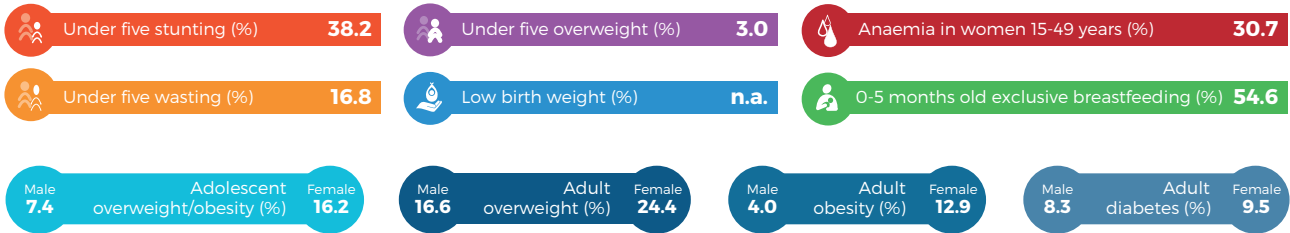
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Develop a monitoring and evaluation plan and an advocacy and communications strategy based on the MSAPN 2018 - 2025 for national and sub-national level;
- Finalise District Action Plans based on MSAPN 2018 - 2025 for all 25 districts;
- Expand the SUN Civil Society Alliance and Business Network at sub-national level and establish the SUN Academia Network;
- Upgrade and use National Nutrition Information System (NNIS) for planning and monitoring.

Sudan



Joined: October 2015
Population: 42.81 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SUDAN



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action		Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework		Aligning actions around common results		Financing tracking and resource mobilisation	
2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available
2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available	2015	Not available
2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available	2016	Not available
2017	13%	2017	25%	2017	25%	2017	29%
2018	25%	2018	25%	2018	31%	2018	17%
2019	25%	2019	25%	2019	27%	2019	17%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED

24%

The establishment of the SUN Academia and Research Network and the subsequent successful nomination of the Faculty of Medicine at the Khartoum university as a convener marks another step towards a fully inclusive Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP).

Although the current nutrition interventions focus on the treatment of acute malnutrition there is an ongoing and gradual shift towards longer term activities, in particular the prevention of stunting. The National Multi-sector Nutrition Plan (NMNP), including mapping of all nutrition interventions, is underway.

Nutrition is emphasized within the current NHSS 2014-2018 as part of the basic package of Public Health Care service. Nutrition is among the core programmes addressed through Maternal and Child Health Acceleration Plan. Guidelines and protocols have been developed for Community Management of Acute Malnutrition, the hospital management of Severe Acute Malnutrition and Infant and Young Child Feeding to improve service provision.

The SUN MSP is active at the national level. Civil Society in particular are starting to reach out on behalf of SUN MSP to the sub-national level. The SUN MSP however is still only working regularly at the national with no formalised decentralization or mechanisms at the sub-national level.

The SUN Donor Network has started the development of a tool for mapping their nutrition interventions across the country. Donors will soon be able to align and integrate better their actions. The national nutrition investment case contributed to designing broad expenditure budget lines as well as prioritization of the funding allocation. The committee looking at the investment case was formed by the SUN Focal Point and continues to work on setting up a clear prioritization criterion for the expenditure of existing and eventually for additional fund mobilization.

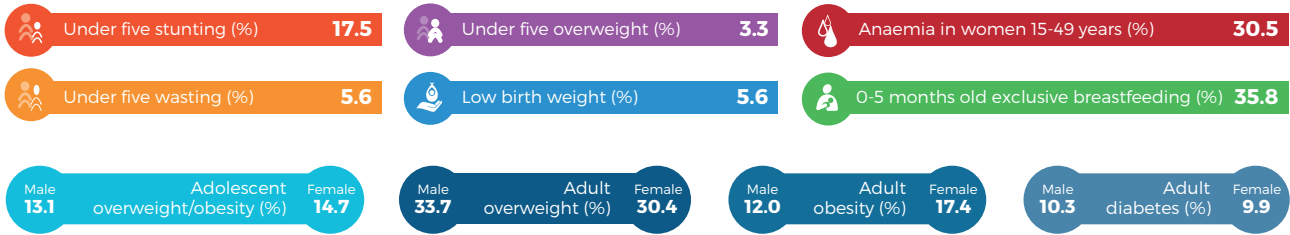
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- To finalize the National Multi-sector Nutrition Plan.
- To understand better current available resources so shortfalls can be fully identified.
- Scale-up in areas where needs are highest and resources are lowest.

Tajikistan



Joined: September 2013
Population: 9.32 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/TAJIKISTAN



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action		Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework		Aligning actions around common results		Financing tracking and resource mobilisation	
2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available	2014	Not available
2015	54%	2015	54%	2015	24%	2015	12%
2016	58%	2016	58%	2016	28%	2016	12%
2017	58%	2017	58%	2017	32%	2017	16%
2018	94%	2018	75%	2018	50%	2018	45%
2019	94%	2019	84%	2019	46%	2019	46%
2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED						68%	

<p>The Multi-Sectorial Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition (MSCC) consists of representatives of 18 ministries and agencies, 2 academia, 8 international agencies and 1 civil society which meets quarterly.</p> <p>The Chamber of Commerce and Industry with GAIN drafted the SUN Business Network strategy.</p> <p>The Ministry of Health and Social Protection has signed a joint Action Plan with the Committee for Radio and Television to raise awareness on the importance of nutrition and breastfeeding.</p> <p>Government adopted the National Programme on Safety of Food Products 2019-2023.</p> <p>Guidelines adopted for Healthy Child Care in the period of 0-24 months of age.</p>	<p>Food fortification law approved by the parliament and came into effect in July 2019.</p> <p>Regional Universal Salt Iodisation (USI) / Iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) Coalition established in Khatlon.</p> <p>The regional coalition will mobilise stakeholders to scale up, identify bottlenecks and come up with solutions.</p> <p>It is expected that as of 2021 the Government will commence funding of the school feeding programme which is a motivational factor for improved attendance rate.</p> <p>The Third Nutrition Forum is scheduled for October 2019 to take stock of progress achieved since 2016.</p>	<p>MSCC is developing a multi-sectorial plan of action focusing on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of Common Results Framework (CRF) targets into sector plans and policies; Sector specific implementation plans (national and sub-national levels); Governance, accountability, management and coordination mechanisms; Financing sources and mechanism; Capacity development in nutrition; and Monitoring and evaluation. 	<p>Undertook an exercise to track financial resources for nutrition, using the 3 Steps Approach.</p> <p>Joint work between Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population and the Ministry of Finance on this exercise has created a foundation for further collaboration around budget allocation process.</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population approved the costing of the essential reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health/nutrition service package.</p> <p>Other aspects of costing, financial tracking and resource mobilization will be addressed upon finalization of the CRF.</p>
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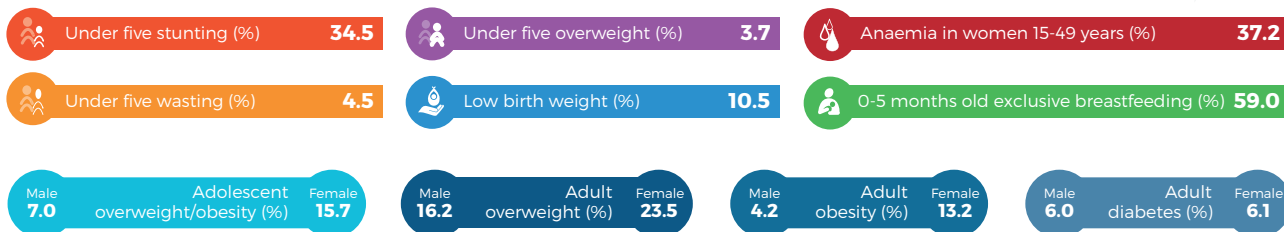
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Finalization of the CRF, including an action plan and costing and integration into the sectoral plans;
- Organization of the National Nutrition Forum III;
- Establishment of the SUN Civil Society Network and SUN Business Network;
- Expansion of the Multi-Sectorial Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition to the sub-national level.

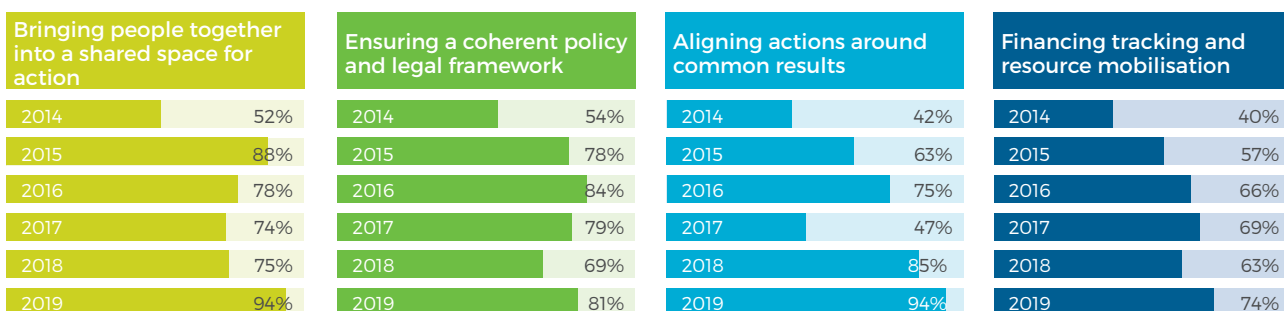
Tanzania



Joined: June 2011
Population: 58.01 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/TANZANIA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 86%

<p>The Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) has brought together all stakeholders through thematic working groups, reviews and quarterly meetings. Despite progress, members of the key sectors are not yet adequately engaged in the nutrition steering committees at regional and local levels.</p> <p>The National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP) 2016 - 2021 is used as a guideline by stakeholders for implementing nutrition-related activities.</p> <p>The Civil Society Network convenor conducts capacity building meetings for its grassroots members.</p>	<p>The NMNAP continues to provide guidance and promote political engagement on nutrition issues.</p> <p>Findings from national surveys have been used to continuously improve and develop advocacy messages in events such as World Breastfeeding Week 2018, Child Health and Nutrition Month (CHNM), World Food Day and World AIDS Day.</p> <p>The Universal Salt Iodation (USI) is being regularly reinforced among salt producers to ensure that salt produced is adequately iodized.</p> <p>A National Nutrition Social and Behavioural Change Communication kit was disseminated in some areas.</p>	<p>The mid-term review of the NMNAP was launched in 2019 to evaluate progress and financial commitments.</p> <p>Nutrition issues have been incorporated into the Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP II) and Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN II) to promote nutrition sensitive actions.</p> <p>Implementation capacity of nutrition interventions at sub-national level were assessed through the Annual Work Plan (AWP) and Bottleneck Analysis (BNA). Findings served as the basis for planning and budgeting for 2019/20.</p>	<p>The NMNAP is a costed plan for implementing nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions and to create an enabling environment for nutrition. Funding gaps were identified and resource mobilisation is now underway.</p> <p>A Public Expenditure Review for Nutrition (PER) was conducted in 2018 to review the allocation and expenditure for nutrition interventions.</p> <p>Nutrition budgets for Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities were tracked in the 2018 AWP.</p> <p>An improved Monitoring and Evaluation System for tracking nutrition related expenditure is ongoing.</p>
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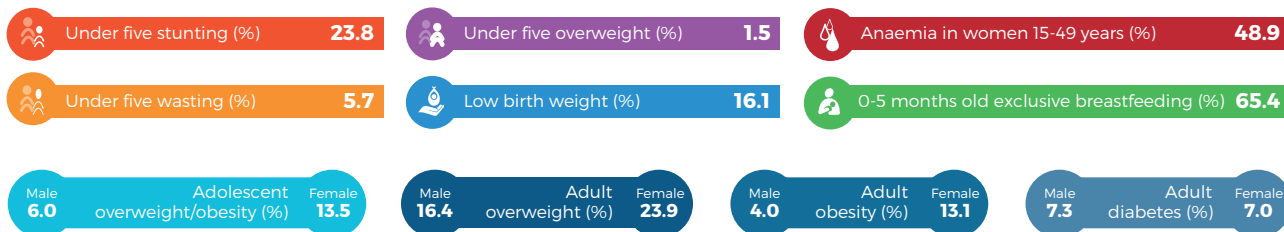
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Establish an academia platform;
- Advocate for nutrition issues to be mainstreamed during policy review;
- Finalise the NMNAP mid-term review and disseminate findings;
- Finalise the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Information System and Nutrition Cockpit;
- Strengthen tracking of nutrition budgets;
- Improve capacity of nutrition stakeholders on nutrition data documentation and planning.

Togo



Joined: March 2014
Population: 8.08 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/TOGO



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available	2014 Not available
2015 8%	2015 26%	2015 23%	2015 19%
2016 20%	2016 45%	2016 12%	2016 12%
2017 15%	2017 36%	2017 0%	2017 9%
2018 44%	2018 66%	2018 39%	2018 41%
2019 55%	2019 69%	2019 54%	2019 60%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 60%

A special taskforce to improve nutrition, chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Planning and Development, with support from the secretariat of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, has been set up by an inter-ministerial order to create a coordination platform.

The focal points appointed by the various sectors and partners do not meet frequently but the Task Force has encouraged new members to join and mobilized actors involved in producing strategic documents, such as the Common Results Framework (CRF), and validating the budget analysis for nutrition.

Multisectoral strategic documents on nutrition (plan and policy, plus the Common Results Framework) have been validated and draft decrees on setting up a multisectoral platform and the breast-milk substitutes marketing code have been finalized.

Significant issues remain and these include completing the budgeting process for the strategic plan and finalising the institutional arrangements for the multisectoral platform to ensure full participation across all sectors. Priorities such as extending maternity leave and creating workplace breastfeeding areas are still not complete.

The Common Results Framework is complete and was included in the multisectoral strategic plan for nutrition in October 2018. A template for monitoring the operational plans of various sectors will be introduced shortly.

A gap analysis has been completed, along with gender analyses to ensure that women and girls are central to all actions.

A multisectoral integrated examination still needs to be completed. However, a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was carried out in 2017 and overall, nutrition indicators have improved.

Budget analysis exercises were carried out regularly between 2015 and 2018.

The terms of reference for budgeting the 2019-2023 multisectoral strategic plan have been written and once the budget is complete any funding problems will be apparent and used for advocacy purposes at a round table to mobilize additional funds for nutrition.

A 2019 UNDAF operational plan has been produced and used to determine the budget to be allocated to nutrition by leading United Nations actors, such as UNICEF and the World Food Programme.

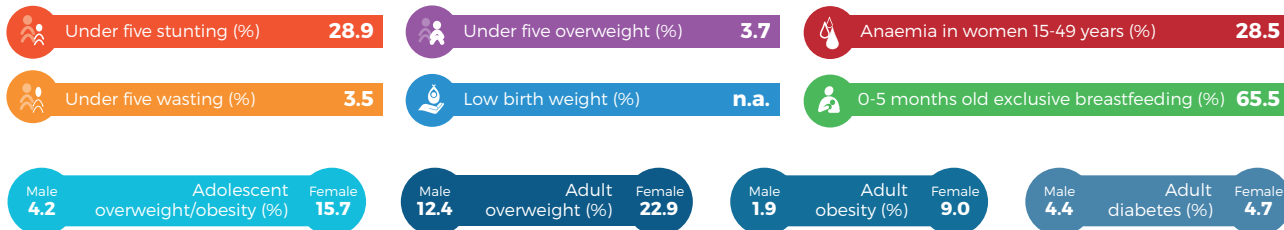
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Ensure the decree creating the taskforce is signed;
- Produce a map of nutrition actors and interventions;
- Build members' capacity in coordination and management roles.

Uganda



Joined: March 2011
Population: 44.27 million
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/UGANDA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 37%	2014: 34%	2014: 41%	2014: 43%
2015: Not available	2015: Not available	2015: Not available	2015: Not available
2016: 81%	2016: 82%	2016: 75%	2016: 57%
2017: 100%	2017: 83%	2017: 84%	2017: 75%
2018: 100%	2018: 94%	2018: 100%	2018: 75%
2019: 85%	2019: 94%	2019: 100%	2019: 65%
2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED			86%

The National Coordination mechanism is well established, with links to national and local Government and community levels.

The Office of the Prime Minister has held one-on-one engagements with all implementing partners and sectors to clearly map, identify and follow-up on any emerging issues affecting nutrition programming.

Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Stakeholder mapping and coverage is in place to facilitate coordination of stakeholders at national and local Government level.

A Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Technical Committee meeting is held on a quarterly basis.

The Government reviewed implementation of the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP I) implementation. Findings have informed the development of the second UNAP 2018-2025 which will be approved by Cabinet by the end of 2019.

In addition, a draft National Nutrition Policy has been developed and submitted to Cabinet for approval.

Uganda is developing a 3rd National Development Plan and nutrition interventions are being prioritized in the different programmes and sectors.

The Strategic Review of UNAP has been undertaken through regional and national consultative meetings.

Standard operating procedures for Nutrition Governance at all levels have been developed and will be validated by the end of 2019.

In 2018, the Government of Uganda held review meetings with stakeholders on the implementation status of priority interventions for nutrition in the Sector Development Plans. 15 districts were supported to develop and review their Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plans.

Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive budget lines have been identified from Sector Development Plans (2015-2020) and budget framework papers (2017-2020) to support UNAP implementing sectors.

Although individual sectors have been able to mobilise additional resources based on the gaps identified, there is a need to cost high-impact nutrition interventions.

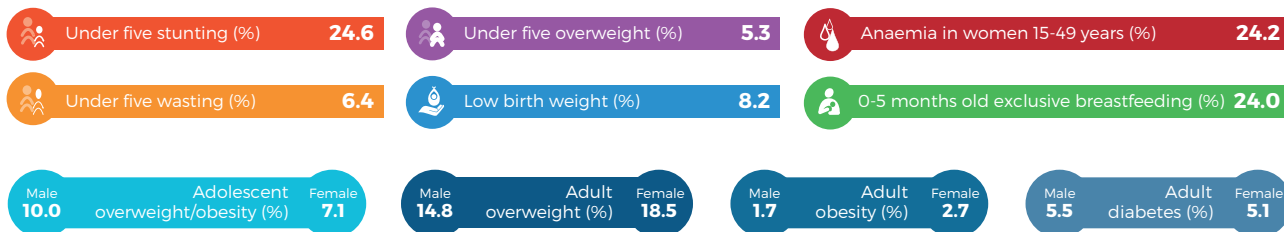
Budget transparency for nutrition remains low, due to the high level of aggregation between nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific spending.

- ### 2019-2020 PRIORITIES
- Conduct a stakeholder mapping and capacity assessment for UNAP II stakeholders and design a capacity development plan;
 - Develop a training package for agricultural extension;
 - Finalize and launch the UNAP II;
 - Develop an investment case for nutrition;
 - Support local government to develop Nutrition Action Plans aligned to UNAP II;
 - Establish the SUN Business Network.

Viet Nam



Joined: January 2014
Population: 96.46 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/VIET-NAM



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: Not available	2014: Not available	2014: Not available	2014: Not available
2015: 34%	2015: 26%	2015: 44%	2015: 32%
2016: 34%	2016: 57%	2016: 70%	2016: 32%
2017: 73%	2017: 73%	2017: 75%	2017: 54%
2018: 84%	2018: 82%	2018: 79%	2018: 54%
2019: 88%	2019: 88%	2019: 79%	2019: 71%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 82%

<p>Assistance was provided to the Zero Hunger Programme to develop an action plan which includes nutrition-sensitive interventions and involves MARD focal points.</p> <p>Technical assistance and advocacy support, provided by SUN Networks, Government and the UN, led to the establishment of a SUN Civil Society Alliance.</p> <p>Efforts are being made to increasingly involve the agricultural sector in the SUN national platform.</p>	<p>The SUN national platform is preparing for the 10-year review of the Plan of Action and Strategy which ends in 2020. Evaluations of the action and strategy are underway.</p> <p>Progress is being made to track and report the impact and outcomes of nutrition-related policy and legislation.</p>	<p>There have been no significant developments, since last years joint annual assessment.</p>	<p>A basic nutrition intervention package is currently being developed. Alongside this, financing mechanisms are being identified to source additional funding required for nutrition interventions.</p> <p>Challenges exist in tracking investments in nutrition due to a lack of coordination at central level.</p> <p>These challenges are also reflected at subnational level where there is no adequate monitoring system to effectively track the decentralized health budget.</p>
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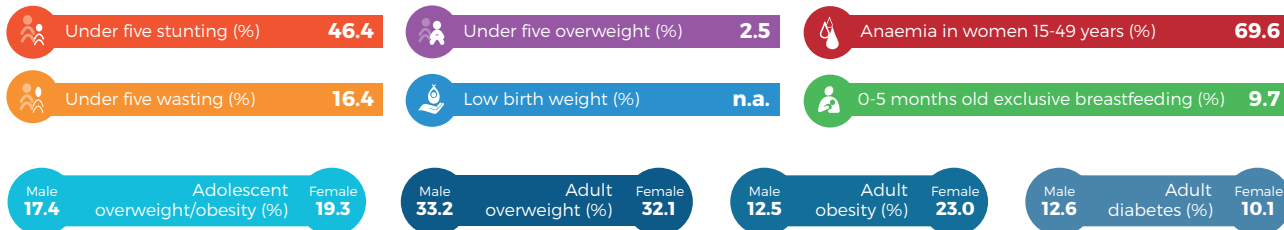
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Evaluation of nutrition progress over the last 10 years through the General Nutrition Survey;
- Review of policy and programme implementation toward NNS review;
- Tracking and resource mobilization for scaling up of nutrition interventions;
- Ensuring that the implementation of nutrition-related legal framework continues;
- Establishment of a SUN Business Network;
- Advocacy to increase government commitment for nutrition.

Yemen



Joined: November 2012
Population: 29.16 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/YEMEN



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: 63%	2014: 54%	2014: 42%	2014: 21%
2015: Not available	2015: Not available	2015: Not available	2015: Not available
2016: 44%	2016: 40%	2016: 33%	2016: 19%
2017: 57%	2017: 16%	2017: 66%	2017: 25%
2018: 60%	2018: 22%	2018: 74%	2018: 55%
2019: 84%	2019: 75%	2019: 85%	2019: 78%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 81%

<p>The conflict is the main driver of malnutrition and challenge to an effective Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) approach. The SUN secretariat however maintains links and partnerships between government, international organizations, private sector and civil society.</p> <p>Progress was made to create the humanitarian development nexus (HDN) within the MSP to link urgent nutrition specific action with nutrition resilience building programmes.</p> <p>The conflict limits government led MS coordination at sub-national level, but the HDN at central level allows government to maintain oversight of nutrition actions.</p>	<p>The crisis has weakened Parliament and the legislative bodies making enforcement weak.</p> <p>Nutrition focal points were established in all nutrition sensitive ministries and tasked with inter-ministerial coordination to guide nutrition policy.</p> <p>The Ministry of Health upgraded the Nutrition department to Directorate General of Preventive and Curative Nutrition including food safety and emergency nutrition departments.</p> <p>The humanitarian clusters and line ministries harmonised guidelines and protocols ensuring minimum standards for local organizations.</p>	<p>All government sectors are working together on the three-year Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (MSNAP).</p> <p>The new Common Results Framework (CRF) will include humanitarian actions and provide government with a more transparent and comprehensive needs and gaps overview to better prioritise and fundraise.</p> <p>Lack of presence across the whole territory and coordination challenges between international organizations and government limits capacity to align approaches and share available data.</p>	<p>The MSNAP advocacy plan aims to increase funding for nutrition resilience building programmes (Agriculture, fisheries, WASH) to compliment the dominant humanitarian response.</p> <p>SUN's Budget Analysis shows a doubling of nutrition expenditure every year for the last three years.</p> <p>Aligning budgeting frameworks of UN and other international organizations with government is still a challenge.</p>
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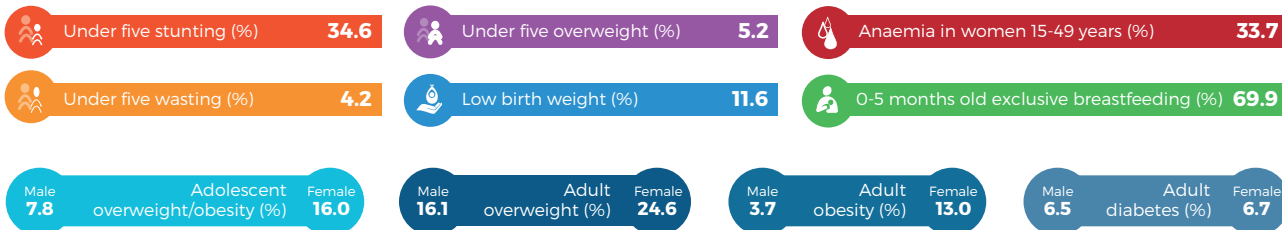
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Improve cooperation between international organisations and government departments and systems to ensure a functional Multi Stakeholder Platform including the Humanitarian Development Nexus.
- Secure funding to rebuild government capacity to deliver a nutrition resilient strategy.
- Centralise all nutrition and health data to inform wholistic nutrition programming.
- Operationalise a SUN Business, Civil Society and Donor network.

Zambia



Joined: December 2010
Population: 17.86 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ZAMBIA



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019

Bringing people together into a shared space for action	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Aligning actions around common results	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
2014: Not available	2014: Not available	2014: Not available	2014: Not available
2015: 53%	2015: 66%	2015: 63%	2015: 44%
2016: 69%	2016: 58%	2016: 63%	2016: 54%
2017: 83%	2017: 44%	2017: 81%	2017: 62%
2018: 89%	2018: 63%	2018: 50%	2018: 54%
2019: 89%	2019: 49%	2019: 69%	2019: 63%

2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 68%

<p>SUN Networks are in place and operating consistently. Efforts are underway to revitalise the Academia and Research Network.</p> <p>Special Committee of Permanent Secretaries on Nutrition was instrumental in tracking progress on implementation of the food and nutrition components of key plans: 7th National Development Plan, National Food and Nutrition policy, Multisectoral National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan 2017-2021 and Scaling Up Nutrition/1st 1000 Most Critical Days Programme (MCDP).</p> <p>An increasing number of partners have aligned activities to the national Multi-Sectoral Platform (MSP).</p>	<p>National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC), with GAIN, conducted an assessment of the monitoring system for fortified foods to strengthen enforcement.</p> <p>Ministry of Health and WHO assessed the capacity of laboratories to analyze fortified food samples.</p> <p>The National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) is currently under review. Nutrition sensitive agriculture interventions have been incorporated and also in the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services strategic plan (2017-21).</p> <p>Stakeholder consultations are ongoing for Food Safety and the Food and Nutrition Bill.</p>	<p>The common Results Framework (CRF) yet is to be finalised, but there is commitment to do so.</p> <p>Key ministries have aligned their programmes with the 7th National Development Plan (NDP).</p> <p>Micronutrient supplementation for under-five children showed significant performance against these targets.</p> <p>High-impact nutrition sensitive interventions are incorporated in Government plans including National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP).</p> <p>District Nutrition Coordinating Committees (DNCCs) being established as framework for coordination.</p> <p>National Food Consumption and Micronutrient survey underway.</p>	<p>The Government remains committed to actualize the \$40 US dollars per under-five child per year.</p> <p>Nutrition CPs honored their commitment to fund nutrition specific and sensitive interventions of the MCDPI including the transitional phase.</p> <p>The lack of a comprehensive financial mechanism to track nutrition budget allocations, releases, and expenditures for both Government and donors/Nutrition CPs is an ongoing challenge.</p>
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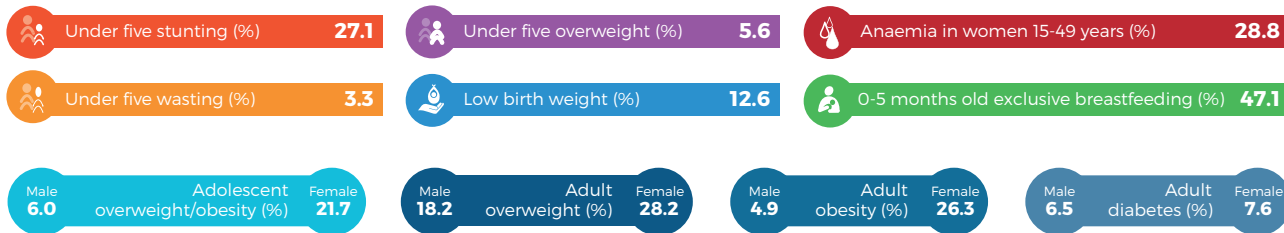
2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Mobilise support for accelerated roll out of the MCDPII implementation with focus on increasing beneficiary and geographic (district) coverage;
- Operationalization of the Common Results Framework;
- Update the M&E system and expand to non-SUN funded districts;
- Advocate for enactment of the Food and Nutrition Bill;
- Strengthen budget tracking mechanisms.

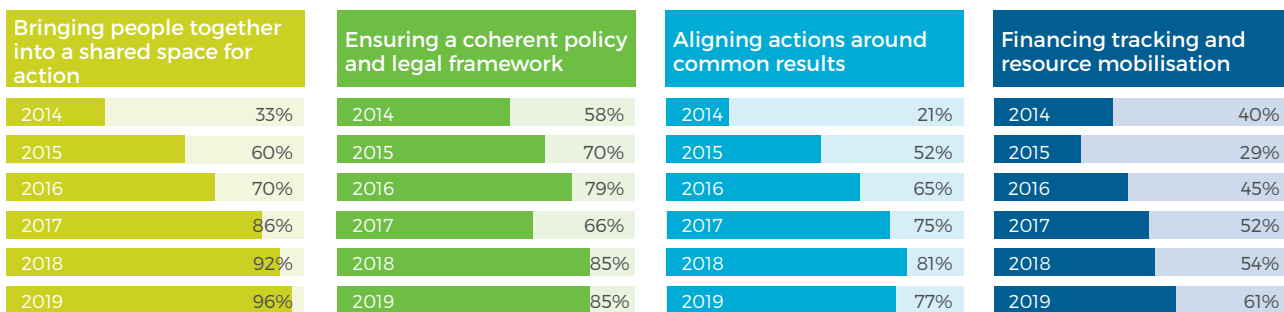
Zimbabwe



Joined: June 2011
Population: 14.65 million
 SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ZIMBABWE



INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS 2018-2019



2019 TOTAL WEIGHTED 80%

<p>The First Lady is increasingly championing maternal and reproductive health issues.</p> <p>Nine new District Food and Nutrition Security Committees were established bringing the total to 46.</p> <p>Three food fairs brought together the private sector and academics around nutrition.</p>	<p>Strengthened evidence-based policy and decision-making systems are now in place to prioritise limited resources.</p> <p>Food fortification and biofortification policies and strategies still need to be better communicated to communities.</p> <p>The School Nutrition Programme now includes a home-grown School Feeding Programme and a School Health Policy with clear operational guidelines and effective monitoring and evaluation tools.</p>	<p>The current National Nutrition Strategy (NNS), that houses the common results framework, has ended, but the next strategic phase is being reviewed for rollout.</p> <p>Existing economic strategies are still not explicitly nutrition sensitive but improving thanks to the NNS.</p> <p>All national and sub-national programming is aligned to the NNS and the operationalisation of the integrated food and nutrition information system will provide a platform for joint monitoring and enhanced information sharing.</p>	<p>There has been commitment of Government and in-country stakeholders to increase funding for nutrition, but the country's growing economic challenges will make this a real challenge.</p> <p>The consequences of the lack of a costed multi-sectoral and multi-year plan is recognised and is being addressed as well as the lack of effective financial tracking systems.</p>
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2019-2020 PRIORITIES

- Develop a MS National Nutrition Strategy and guidelines for nutrition-sensitive programming across sectors
- Increase engagement with the private sector
- Strengthen synergies across networks including traditional leaders
- Enhance MSP capacity to track nutrition investment
- Improve nutrition related knowledge management
- Increase MEAL capacity to monitor progress and relevance of nutrition strategies



Annexes



ANNEX 1: SUN COUNTRY PROGRESS IN A RANGE OF PROCESSES

SUN countries	Does the country have a functioning MSP?	Does the MSP exist at the sub-national level?	MSP works with civil society	MSP works with private sector	MSP works with UN agencies	MSP works with donors
Afghanistan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bangladesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Benin	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Botswana	Ongoing	No data	✗	Ongoing	✓	✗
Burkina Faso	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Burundi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cambodia	✓	✓	✓	Ongoing	✓	✓
Cameroon	✗	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Central African Republic	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Chad	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Comoros	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
Congo	Ongoing	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Costa Rica	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Côte d'Ivoire	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DR Congo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
El Salvador	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Eswatini	✗	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Ethiopia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gabon	✓	No data	✓	No data	✓	✗
Gambia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ghana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Guatemala	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Guinea	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Guinea-Bissau	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓
Haiti	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Honduras	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Indonesia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kenya	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kyrgyzstan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lao PDR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

MSP works with academia, scientists, researchers	MSP works with the media	MSP works with parliamentarians	Nutrition Champions have been identified	The country has a CRF	The country's CRF includes an M&E Framework	The CRF has been costed	Public allocations for nutrition are tracked
✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ongoing
✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	Ongoing	Ongoing
✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	NA	NA	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ongoing	✓
✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✗	Ongoing	Ongoing	✗	✓
No data	No data	No data	No data	✓	✗	Ongoing	✗
✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
✗	✓	✗	✗	NA	NA	NA	NA
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	Ongoing	✗
✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
No data	No data	No data	No data	✗	✗	✗	✗
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✗	✓	✓	✓	Ongoing	✗	✗	✓
✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ongoing	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ongoing	✓	✓
✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓

SUN countries	Does the country have a functioning MSP?	Does the MSP exist at the sub-national level?	MSP works with civil society	MSP works with private sector	MSP works with UN agencies	MSP works with donors
Lesotho	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Liberia	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓
Madagascar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Malawi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mali	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mauritania	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Mozambique	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Myanmar	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓
Namibia	✓	✓	Ongoing	✗	✓	✗
Nepal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Niger	✓	✓	No data	✓	✓	✓
Nigeria	✓	No data	No data	No data	✓	No data
Pakistan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Papua New Guinea	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Peru	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Phillipines	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rwanda	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Senegal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sierra Leone	✓	✓	No data	No data	✓	No data
Somalia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Sudan	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sri Lanka	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sudan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tajikistan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tanzania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Togo	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Uganda	✓	✓	No data	✓	✓	✓
Viet Nam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Yemen	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Zambia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zimbabwe	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

MSP works with academia, scientists, researchers	MSP works with the media	MSP works with parliamentarians	Nutrition Champions have been identified	The country has a CRF	The country's CRF includes an M&E Framework	The CRF has been costed	Public allocations for nutrition are tracked
✗	No data	No data	No data	✓	✓	✗	✗
✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓
✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
✗	No data	No data	No data	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
No data	No data	No data	No data	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	✓
✗	✓	✗	✗	Ongoing	Ongoing	✗	NA
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✗	Ongoing	✗	✗	✓
✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	Ongoing	✓	✗
No data	No data	No data	No data	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✗	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	✓
✓	✓	✓	✗	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	✓
✓	✓	✓	✗	Ongoing	✗	✗	✓
✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	Ongoing	Ongoing	✗
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ongoing	Ongoing	✓
✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	Ongoing	✗
✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	Ongoing	✓
✓	No data	No data	No data	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	✓
✗	✓	✓	✓	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ongoing

ANNEX 2: DATA ANALYSED FOR THE 2019 SUN MOVEMENT PROGRESS REPORT

Country	Year of Joint Assessment Reporting						TOTAL
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Afghanistan					●	✔	1
Bangladesh	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Benin	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Botswana		●	✔	✘	✘	✔	2
Burkina Faso	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Burundi	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Cambodia		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	5
Cameroon	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✘	5
Central African Republic					✔	✔	2
Chad	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Comoros	●	●	✘	✔	✘	✔	2
Congo	●	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	5
Costa Rica	●	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	5
Côte d'Ivoire	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Democratic Republic of the Congo	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
El Salvador	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Eswatini	●	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	1
Ethiopia	●	●	✘	✘	✔	✔	2
Gabon					✔	✔	2
The Gambia	✔	●	✔	✔	✔	✔	5
Ghana	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	✔	5
Guatemala	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Guinea	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Guinea-Bissau		✔	✔	✔	✘	✔	4
Haiti	✔		✘	✔	✔	✔	4
Honduras						●	
Indonesia	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Kenya	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Kyrgyzstan	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6

Country	Year of Joint Assessment Reporting						TOTAL
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Lesotho		✔	✘	✔	✔	✔	4
Liberia	●	●	✘	✔	✔	✔	3
Madagascar	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Malawi	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Mali	✔	●	✔	✔	✔	✔	5
Mauritania	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Mozambique	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Myanmar	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Namibia	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Nepal	✔	●	✔	✔	✔	✔	5
Niger	✔	●	✘	✔	✔	✔	4
Nigeria	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Pakistan	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Papua New Guinea				✘	✘	✔	1
Peru	✔	✔	✘	✔	✘	✔	4
Philippines		●	✔	✔	✔	✔	4
Rwanda	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔	✔	4
Senegal	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Sierra Leone	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Somalia		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	5
South Sudan	●	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	5
Sri Lanka	●	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	5
Sudan				✔	✔	✔	3
Tajikistan	●	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	5
Togo	●	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	5
Uganda	●	●	✔	✔	✔	✔	4
United Republic of Tanzania	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
Viet Nam	✘	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	5
Yemen	✔	●	✔	✔	✔	✔	5
Zambia	●	✘	✔	✔	✔	✔	4
Zimbabwe	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	6
TOTAL	36	42	45	52	53	58	

Legend

- Not yet joined SUN
- ✘ No report submitted
- ✔ Report submitted by country
- Baseline or other validated narrative of progress submitted

ANNEX 3: PROCESSES AND PROGRESS MARKERS FOR SUN COUNTRY JOINT-ASSESSMENT REPORTING

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

Coordination mechanisms or platforms enable stakeholders to better work towards improved nutrition. They can bring together a specific stakeholder, or they can be multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms (MSP), with a broader membership, and may help bring together stakeholder-specific platforms. Platforms can exist at both the national and sub-national level, with the two levels often being linked. MSPs are seen as operational when they enable the delivery of joint results, enable the mobilisation and engagement of stakeholders, assist relevant national bodies in their decision-making, spur consensus around joint interests and recommendations, and foster dialogue, at the sub-national level.

Progress marker 1	Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at the country level
Progress marker 2	Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence
Progress marker 3	Engage within/contribute to the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)
Progress marker 4	Track, report and reflect on own contributions and accomplishments
Progress marker 5	Sustain the political impact of the multi stakeholder platform

Process 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Progress marker 1	Continuously analyse existing nutrition relevant policies and legislation
Progress marker 2	Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, updating and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks
Progress marker 3	Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in country stakeholder efforts
Progress marker 4	Operationalise/enforce legal frameworks
Progress marker 5	Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislative impact

Process 3: Aligning actions around common results

The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to improving nutrition demonstrates the extent to which multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together, and the extent to which policies and legislation are operationalised – to ensure that everyone, women and children, in particular, benefit from improved nutrition. This process delves into the operational side of policy and legal frameworks and how they translate into action. The term ‘Common Results Framework’ is used to describe a set of expected results agreed upon across different sectors of government and among key stakeholders, through a negotiated process.

Progress marker 1	Align existing actions around national nutrition targets/policies
Progress marker 2	Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition at the national and sub-national level
Progress marker 3	Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework
Progress marker 4	Jointly monitor priority actions as per the Common Results Framework
Progress marker 5	Evaluate the implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact

Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilization

Assessing the financial feasibility of national plans to implement actions for improved nutrition is essential to determine funding requirements. This is based on the capability to track planned and actual spending on nutrition, across relevant government ministries and from external partners. The existence of plans, with clearly costed actions, helps the Government and key stakeholders align and contribute resources towards national priorities, estimate the required budget for implementation and identify financial gaps.

Progress marker 1	Cost and assess the financial feasibility of the CRF
Progress marker 2	Track and report on financing for nutrition
Progress marker 3	Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls
Progress marker 4	Turn pledges into disbursements
Progress marker 5	Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact

Further information about the SUN Movement Joint-Assessment and the processes and progress markers can be access here: https://scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/SUN-JAExplanatory-Note_ENG.pdf



2019



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**Working together to scale up nutrition in SUN Countries,
we are achieving what no one of us can do alone.**



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