

**The 2017
SUN
Movement
Global
Gathering**



7-9 November
2017, Abidjan,
Côte d'Ivoire

Scaling Up
NUTRITION

ENGAGE • INSPIRE • INVEST



**Nourishing
a sustainable future**

Record of proceedings



Background

The Global Gatherings of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement bring together all SUN Government Focal Points and representatives of their partners – from civil society, donors, United Nations agencies, the private sector, academia, media, parliamentarians, and others. Seen as the flagship event of the SUN Movement, it is an important moment where members take stock of progress and challenges, share their innovations and learn what is helping to reduce malnutrition across all SUN Countries. It is a moment for every actor to be energised and encouraged through sharing, learning and finding ways to take their fight against malnutrition to the next level.

During the first phase of the SUN Movement (2012-2015), the Global Gatherings were held in New York on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly; in Rome in the lead up to the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2); and in Milan, during EXPO 2015. 2016 was a transitional year for the SUN Movement, with the finalisation of its Strategy and Roadmap for 2016-2020 and the renewal of the Movement's stewardship bodies – with the appointment of a new SUN Movement Coordinator and Lead Group.

In 2017, for the first time, the SUN Movement Global Gathering took place in a SUN Country – Côte d'Ivoire. From 7-9 November, Abidjan welcomed more than 1,000 members of the SUN Movement and hosted proceedings to share their inspirational progress and encourage global collaboration in the fight against malnutrition.

Objectives

The objectives of the 2017 SUN Movement Global Gathering reflected the spirit and ambitions of the second phase of the SUN Movement, as set out in its Strategy and Roadmap for 2016-2020.

The primary goals of the 2017 Global Gathering were to:

- Celebrate SUN Countries' progress in advancing implementation of national nutrition plans, better understand challenges, and, collectively, identify solutions;
- Create a space where SUN Countries and the SUN Movement support system can interact and get to know each other better in order to sharpen skills, deepen understanding of key issues and agree on priority actions to ensure we are on track to deliver results;
- Showcase the wealth of experience, knowledge and resources that each SUN Country has to offer, whilst strengthening our networks to best capitalise on these assets.

DAY 1 – Tuesday 7 November 2017

Opening ceremony and plenary 1:

Setting the scene: Improved nutrition in all its forms – the engine for Sustainable Development

9:00 – 12:00

Objectives

- To demonstrate to the audience the importance of nutrition for achieving all Sustainable Development Goals;
- To reveal the global nutrition situation globally, through the launch of the 2017 Global Nutrition Report;
- To inspire the audience to move their national nutrition agenda forward through sharing and learning in the days to follow;
- To explore the implications of the multiple forms of malnutrition for the direction of the SUN Movement.

Key messages from the opening ceremony

- For the first time, the SUN Movement Global Gathering (SUNGG17) took place in a SUN Country, Côte d'Ivoire, and for the first time in Africa.
- Over 1,000 participants joined the first day, demonstrating the growing attention paid to nutrition globally and the momentum for eradicating malnutrition in partnership with diverse allies across sectors.


- All stakeholders recognised that investing in nutrition is essential for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- According to the 2017 Global Nutrition Report, overweight and obesity are on the rise in almost every country, with 2 billion of the world's 7 billion people now overweight or obese and a less than 1 per cent chance of meeting the global target of halting the rise in obesity and diabetes by 2025.
- High-level nutrition leaders recognised the SUN Movement's country-driven approach and unique character which has helped sustain the commitment of its 60 member countries and three Indian States.
- The Coordinator of the SUN Movement, Gerda Verburg, said that, "while progress has been made on undernutrition, we need to do more. Ending malnutrition requires strong consistent political leadership, investments at scale supported by national budgets and external funding, and coordinated actions".
- H.E. Daniel Kablan Duncan, Vice-President of Côte d'Ivoire, noted in his welcoming address that, "the problem of malnutrition, be it undernutrition or obesity, is an alarming public health problem and real global concern. Malnutrition is at the heart of the problem of fighting extreme poverty, and an important dimension of social and human development".
- "There are 10 million fewer children who are stunted today than there were when the SUN movement started seven years ago, but millions of children are still being left behind," said UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake, who serves as Chair of the SUN Movement Lead Group. "To end malnutrition in all its forms, we need to expand our work – including by deepening our focus on children trapped in humanitarian emergencies and addressing the growing obesity epidemic that disproportionately affects the most disadvantaged children in every society – and integrate our efforts with other development sectors, breaking down the silos that limit our progress."
- Dr. Akinwumi A. Adesina, President of the African Development Bank said, "Stunted children today means stunted economies tomorrow. We are talking about investment in infrastructure that is the basis of human development and growth. Growth enhancing infrastructure investments such as roads, ports, etc. are important, but there is nothing more important than what I refer to as 'grey matter infrastructure'. We can repair roads, bridges, ports, but we cannot repair damaged brain cells".

For more information, see:


The livestream of the opening ceremony here:
<https://www.facebook.com/SUNMovement/videos/1575644312492061/>

The video address by Deputy UN Secretary-General Amina J. Mohammed here:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RacTXZ9zUA0&t=1s>


OPENING CEREMONY SPEAKERS




MARIE ANGÈLE TOURÉ
 Master of ceremonies
 (media personality
 and journalist)




**HON. RAYMONDE
GOUDOU COFFIE**
 Minister of Health
 Côte d'Ivoire




GERDA VERBURG
 Assistant UN Secretary-
 General and SUN
 Movement Coordinator




ANTHONY LAKE
 Chair of the SUN
 Movement Lead Group
 and Executive Director
 of UNICEF




AKINWUMI ADESINA
 President of the African
 Development Bank



AMINA J. MOHAMMED
 Deputy UN Secretary-
 General
 (video message)



**PROFESSOR JESSICA
FANZO**
 Bloomberg Distinguished
 Associate Professor of
 Ethics and Global Food &
 Agriculture, Johns
 Hopkins University



**H.E. DANIEL KABLAN
DUNCAN**
 Vice-President
 Côte d'Ivoire

Key messages and way forward from plenary 1

PLENARY 1 SPEAKERS

AKINWUMI ADESINA

President of the
African Development Bank



→ Unless we tackle malnutrition, the Sustainable Development Goals will remain aspirational targets. The challenges faced today are both political as well as financial, and the 2017 Global Nutrition Report can serve stakeholders of the SUN Movement as an important advocacy tool, particularly the country profiles.

→ A business as usual approach will not be sufficient. Everyone at this Gathering must lead from where they stand.

→ At the core of all of this, we must also acknowledge that there will be no sustainable improvements in nutrition unless we empower women and realise their crucial role in ending malnutrition.

→ Active engagement of the private sector needs to be increased. In order to increase their engagement, governments should provide incentives to those companies that comply with the government rules and regulations on nutrition and food security.

→ Trust need to be cultivated between Governments, the United Nations, civil society and the private sector, in particular, as the basis for deeper and more meaningful collaboration towards a common goal.

→ Whether your work involves building infrastructure, growing, distributing, trading, processing or retailing food, or fighting poverty, inequality or climate change; whether you work in education, health provision, the public sector, civil society, philanthropy, investment or business, your work will need to factor in nutrition - and the systems it works in - to achieve the SDGs.

→ The SUN Movement relies on partners from governments, donors, business, civil society and academia to use available evidence to catalyse more effective action on nutrition, and to take this conversation further. Everyone has a role to play.

→ More partnerships need to be built, particularly with parliaments as they work for the welfare of the people. Parliamentarians create a legislative framework and ensure that the resources are distributed equally and their engagement on nutrition going forward will be essential.



MONICA MUSONDA

Founder and CEO, Java
Foods

H.E. JAKAYA KIKWETE

Former President of
Tanzania



DANNY SRISKANDARAJAH

Secretary General, CIVICUS

DAYSÍ DE MARQUEZ

Consejo Nacional de
Seguridad Alimentaria y
Nutricional (CONASAN),
El Salvador



MARTIN CHUNGONG

Secretary-General of
the Inter-Parliamentary
Union

For more information, see the livestream from the plenary here:

<https://www.facebook.com/SUNMovement/videos/1575644312492061/>

Press conference: Nourishing a Sustainable Future

12:30 -13:15

Some media coverage examples from the 2017 SUN Movement Global Gathering:

- [Africa loses \\$25bn annually to malnutrition, says Adesina](#) (in English)
- [Stunted Children Today Means Stunted Economies Tomorrow](#) (in English)
- [High-level meeting in Abidjan calls for step change in efforts to tackle global nutrition crisis](#) (in English)
- [Agriculture : Le Gabon primé en Côte d'Ivoire sur la nutrition](#) (in French)

- [Côte d'Ivoire/ Rassemblement mondial du Mouvement SUN: le secteur privé invité à soutenir davantage les efforts de nutrition](#) (in French)
- [Le mouvement SUN appelle à redoubler d'efforts face à la crise alimentaire mondiale](#) (in French)

Marketplace inauguration

13:15-13:30



For more photos from the Global Gathering, click here:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/scalingupnutrition/sets/72157688526327562/>

Parallel workshop sessions

Tuesday 7 November, 14:00 – 15:30

Workshop 1: What are the criteria and characteristics of “good” national nutrition plans? From theory to practice

Progress and challenges

- It is a challenge to ensure ownership of programmes, while involving multiple ministries and other stakeholders. Similarly, this provides a challenge to ensure accountability;
- Government ministries often compete for donor funding.

Way forward

- The checklist includes the elements of a “good” national nutrition plan and is a valuable tool to identify aspects that require strengthening.
- SUN Country teams can develop their national plans using interactive sessions with brainstorming, pitching and peer-critique. These sessions can involve multiple stakeholders that are important to delivering an integrated nutrition plan, including representatives from different ministries, civil society, private sector and academia.
- Build on what exists, add value, and be SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound).
- Accelerate efforts to strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration at sub-national levels.
- The appropriate governance structure needs to be established from the outset. A separate “ministry” tasked with delivering on nutrition goals and reporting to the Office of the President might be better to ensure multi-ministry accountability, rather than giving role to a single line ministry.
- There must be balance between top-down and bottom-up approaches.
- Use targeted messaging to increase public buy-in, e.g. “good nutrition is important if you want your children to achieve their physical and intellectual potential”.
- Call for “nutrition champions” to lead implementation in ministries.
- Pooled funds, across ministries, could be used to increase cross-sectoral collaboration.

Workshop 2: How can SUN Countries integrate early childhood development approaches into nutrition policies, programmes and interventions?

Progress and challenges

- The challenge is to offer interventions that combine nutrition, protection and stimulation and support parents, caregivers and communities – to help vulnerable children get a fair start in life.
- Multi-sectoral approaches to nutrition that integrates care for young children and parental support were showcased. Countries' experiences have demonstrated that it is possible to integrate nurturing care into nutrition policies, programs and interventions.
- Evidence on approaches and programs incorporating early childhood stimulation and parental support were presented and discussions on programmatic implications of innovative research was discussed.
- Robust monitoring/information system and capacity building on parental support and nurturing care are needed at country level to better respond to needs, ensure quality and monitor progress.

Way forward

- Countries are encouraged to further explore opportunities to increase investment and capacity building for the integration of nutrition with early childhood interventions - in particular early stimulation – coupled with robust information systems documentation of lessons learned.

Workshop 3: How can the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition help to harmonise our efforts in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals?

Progress and challenges

- The added value of the Nutrition Decade is to monitor progress on nutrition, connect national priorities with international processes and raise the profile of their progress to the UN General Assembly. Therefore, the good work of the SUN Movement can be made visible at global level through the UNGA Nutrition Decade reporting obligations.
- The Nutrition Decade is a way to connect rather than duplicate. It is a way to amplify success stories and inspire countries to invest in nutrition. Through the Nutrition Decade, learning and sharing goes beyond the members of the SUN Movement.
- The ICN2 outcomes represent the collective, agreed vision and global framework and need to be translated into concrete action at country level. Countries are encouraged to make SMART commitments to realise the implementation of ICN2 outcomes under the umbrella of the Nutrition Decade to realise this ambition. Countries are starting this process (Cote D'Ivoire, Madagascar, Zambia, Brazil, Ecuador), including by supporting these actions with domestic resources.
- The SUN Movement can benefit from and take advantage of the Nutrition Decade Action Networks to ensure connectivity and peer-to-peer between SUN and non-SUN Countries.
- Country commitments: Global Nutrition Summit from Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Madagascar, Côte d'Ivoire.
- UN Agencies committed: WHO, FAO, IFAD, OCHA and WFP.
- Countries Action networks: Portugal, Switzerland, Norway, Chile, Nutrition labelling, School food procurements, fruit and vegetable promotion.
- The Committee on World Food Security dedicated an entire day to nutrition - Nutrition Day and the Nutrition Decade – and a High-Level Panel of Experts report.

Way forward

- It would be ideal if the SUN Movement could define what they contribute to the Nutrition Decade and what/how/where they commit to the Nutrition Decade so that it can receive public recognition.
- The SUN Movement could also help to communicate information about the Nutrition Decade and the importance of SMART commitments to their members in country.

Workshop 4: Translating policy into investment and implementation for improved nutrition: what are SUN Countries main lessons from parliamentary engagement?

Progress and challenges

- Building on several global, regional and national initiatives from partners and from SUN countries, the took the first steps towards a consolidated SUN approach to engage parliamentarians for nutrition.
- 20 parliamentarians from SUN countries shared their experiences as well as multiple actors shared how parliamentarians are acting as change agents for nutrition at sub-national, national, regional and global levels, to increasingly activate their role in ensuring nutrition as a political priority transcends political cycles.
- Members of Parliament and stakeholders shared how to build on, connect and create synergies between existing networks or initiatives engaging parliamentarians for nutrition (national, regional and global) for increased impact.
- Equip, train, motivate and connect Members of Parliament, to strengthen their commitment and engagement and create multiplier effects
- Position parliamentarians as important players for nutrition, giving them platforms and amplify their voices in regional and global intergovernmental meetings and other key moments.
- Facilitate information sharing and coordination between parliamentarians and SUN networks (in country and at global level).

Way forward

- Establish Informal global community of practice of parliamentarians for nutrition, building on, connecting and supporting existing networks and initiatives – not creating a new network.
- The group will be led by parliamentarians, based on their expressed needs and priorities with support from the SUN Movement secretariat, UNICEF, IPU, ACTION, ACF, RESULTS and other partners.
- The community of practice will focus on:
 - Connecting MPs across the world through an online portal and various other communication channels

- Provide face to face capacity building once a year on topics identified by members.
- Facilitate regular thematic webinars to build capacity and coordinate action
- Regularly develop/make available targeted tools and resources that will help parliamentarians make a difference for nutrition in their contexts
- Facilitate peer-to-peer learning and mutual support, including exchange visits
- Mobilise Members of Parliament to make the investment case for nutrition in national, regional and global events.

Workshop 5: Sharing knowledge, methods, and experiences on implementation: How can SUN Countries better implement priority actions?

Progress and challenges

- Creating better access to the right information and knowledge at the right time to advance implementation of multi-sectoral nutrition in SUN countries is vital.
- Rapid Assessment of implementation challenges: This exercise confirmed our expectation and those of many others that we are uncertain about these challenges, and even more so on how to resolve them.
- Country experiences: Experiences (Ghana, Philippines, and Civil Society Learning Routes) were shared with the group from the perspective of academia, civil society, and government, and across different levels of implementation knowledge. Different kinds of knowledge and many different ways of accessing and sharing this knowledge were highlighted.

Way forward

→ For SUN Countries:

- Continue recognising knowledge access as a critical component of implementation of nutrition actions;
- Take the templates of the session home, expand, and use them with stakeholders to identify a bottleneck and knowledge modalities inventory.
- The needs for writing-up an implementation plan for each sector was highlighted.

→ For the Knowledge for Implementation and Impact (KI3) Initiative:

- The modality should be context dependent;
- Multiple modalities that should be combined is possible;
- A 'toolbox' for every step in the process are needed.

Workshop 6: How can small and medium enterprises be supported to help improve nutrition outcomes?

Progress and challenges

- Due to the engagement with businesses in SUN countries, they are realising that they have a role to play in addressing malnutrition, with >75 per cent of the SUN Business Networks 400+ members - all Small and medium enterprises (SMEs).
- With SMEs contributing significantly to food value chains, they have great potential to scale up nutrition as, SMEs are well placed to deliver nutrition innovation in a locally relevant way. Dialogue between business and government to support greater business action on nutrition has increased over the last couple of years.
- However, nutrition is currently risky for business as it is expensive, e.g. equipment, power, skilled workers.
- Local sourcing of nutritious ingredients is a challenge. Supply chains are fragmented.
- Businesses have many needs to act: access to affordable finance, technical assistance and business development support.
- Market creation is difficult and consumer demand for nutritious foods is low.
- SMEs need a supportive enabling environment.

Way forward

- The SBN is clustering SMEs around support needs at the national level, i.e. technical assistance and access to finance.
- Support SMEs on addressing overweight, obesity & NCDs.
- Ease and cost of doing business is a challenge. Incorporate metric into SUN country plans & the Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system.
- UN and donors need to support SMEs through local procurement, that means addressing local SME capabilities to meet global quality standards.

- The African Development Bank and the Government of Canada want to collaborate with SBN to address SME finance needs.
- National SBNs to explore pre-competitive demand creation for nutritious foods.

Plenary 2 – What can be learnt from SUN Countries who are adapting their national nutrition planning processes to respond to fragile and crisis contexts?

Tuesday 7 November, 16:30 – 18:00

In pursuit of the objectives of the SUN Movement Strategy and Roadmap (2016-2020) and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, SUN Movement partners are using examples from SUN Countries to identify key long-term recommendations to bridge the development-humanitarian divide in scaling up nutrition.

This session provided the perspective of nutrition in fragile and conflict contexts, and participants reflected on the existing models of humanitarian and development approaches, review the challenges faced in the context of crisis and humanitarian response and consider what is needed to move forward.

Key messages and way forward

- The value of the cluster system is evident from respondent's inputs. However, there is a need for better linkages between Humanitarian Response Plans and National Emergency Response Plans.
- Short-term funding focused on humanitarian activities in Somalia remains a challenge towards achieving longer term planning for resilience.
- In Malawi, situating the humanitarian response within government allowed for a harmonised response between humanitarian actors and government and greatly helped the capacity of the government to build resilience in the longer term.
- In Burkina Faso the relationship between the government, UN Resident Coordinator and the European Commission allowed for funding to be released before crisis hit to address increasing vulnerability. This allowed for agreement on collective outcomes on which partners can be held responsible.
- In Chad, the work during the crisis turned into a long-term policy dialogue and in turn budget support including a budget line for nutrition.
- It is imperative including development, humanitarian and government actors as the norm in crisis settings.
- There is a clear need to have a strategy for resilience built into the humanitarian response designed in advance to the response itself wherever possible.
- There is a need for funding to be made available on a multi-year basis. In refugee settings both refugees and host communities needs must be addressed.

PLENARY 2 SPEAKERS



DAVID NABARRO
Sustainable Development
Facilitator



DR. MOHAMED ABDI FARAH
Health and Nutrition Advisor,
Office of the President and
SUN Government Focal Point,
Somalia



**MARIA-BERNARDITA
T. FLORES**
Assistant Secretary
of Health, Philippines



FELIX PHIRI
Ministry of Health,
Department of Nutrition,
Malawi and SUN Movement
Executive Committee



MADELEINE ONCLIN
Head of Nutrition, Rural
Development, Food
Security, Nutrition,
European Commission
(DG DEVCO)



METSI MAKETHA
UN Resident
Coordinator,
Burkina Faso



MARTHA NEWSOME
CEO, Medical Teams
and SUN Executive
Committee

PLENARY 3 SPEAKERS

ANTHONY LAKE

Chair of the SUN Lead Group,
Executive Director of UNICEF



GERDA VERBURG

Assistant UN Secretary-
General and SUN
Movement Coordinator

HON. RAYMONDE GOUDOU COFFIE

Minister of Health
Côte d'Ivoire



HON. ZALIKATOU DIALLO

Member of Parliament
Guinea

DR. MARÍA EUGENIA MUJICA

Vice-Minister, Ministerio de
Desarrollo e Inclusión
Social, Peru



MARTIN CHUNGONG

Secretary-General of
the Inter-Parliamentary
Union

DANNY SRISKANDARAJAH

Secretary General, CIVICUS



CATARINA DE ALBUQUERQUE

Chief Executive
of Sanitation and
Water For All

HON. OSMONBEK ARTYKBAEV

Member of Parliament
Kyrgyzstan



- Further actions will need to be evidence based, focused on preparedness and prevention. Resilience matters. Financing systems must match the needs, this means multi-year, hybrid approaches. Sharing results among partners will be of utmost importance.

DAY 2 – Wednesday 8 November

Plenary 3 – 2017 SUN Movement Progress Report Launch

9:00 – 10:00

Objectives

- To celebrate progress seen across the SUN Movement in 2016-2017, through the lens of particularly successful countries;
- To reveal the importance of scaling up in certain nutrition areas and partnership constellations to make sure no one is left behind;
- To inspire the audience to move their national agenda forward, across countries, sectors and stakeholders.

Key messages and way forward

- Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Myanmar, Mauritania and Nigeria have all reduced the prevalence of stunting demonstrating that change is possible.
- For the first time, our progress report looks at countries that have addressed their vulnerabilities to stunting and invested in countering the factors that contribute to it: Costa Rica is the only SUN Country who have fully, today, tackled these four elements.
- 39 per cent of SUN Countries have exclusive breastfeeding rates of at least 50 per cent. Burkina Faso, Kenya and Swaziland have seen an average annual increase in exclusive breastfeeding of more than 10 per cent.
- However, multiple burdens of malnutrition also have the great potential of yielding multiple returns. Central African Republic, Mali and Tajikistan are the only three SUN Countries that today report fully achieving all three components of healthy diet policies.
- The SUN Movement's size is growing, showing more and more countries rallying behind and committing to good nutrition for everyone. Gabon, Central African Republic, and Afghanistan are the newest members.
- 52 Countries completed their annual Joint-Assessment this year, which looks at how each country is progressing in creating the environment needed for success, in both qualitative and quantitative terms.
- 51 SUN Countries have a multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) at the national level today. In 35 countries – 9 more than in 2015-2016 – these platforms also work at the sub-national

level, to ensure maximum impact. Most countries feel that the environment they work in today is better than ever for nutrition results.

- Stakeholders are increasing and diversifying and joining networks, as SUN Countries determine the right group of people for lasting human impact. 400 enterprises, small and large, national and multinational are rallying behind national nutrition goals. The UN Network for SUN has been set up in 57 SUN Countries.
- 36 Countries have a donor convenor, and 39 have a civil society alliance. What this all means is that more people and the right people are around the table for progress.
- Common results have been set up and agreed upon in 37 SUN Countries, which is quite remarkable. And many more are in the process of setting up these frameworks, that are being financed, monitored and evaluated, for optimal results.

To download the 2017 SUN Movement Progress Report, click here: <http://scalingupnutrition.org/progress-impact/sun-movement-annual-progress-report/annual-report-2017/>

To view the video from the 2017 SUN Movement Progress Report Launch plenary, click here: https://youtu.be/NtWxFg_7hio

Parallel workshop sessions

Wednesday 8 November, 11:00 – 12:30

Workshop 1: How can food systems be transformed for improved nutrition and sustainability?

Progress and challenges

- Actors across government, business and civil society have increasingly embraced the concept of food systems and the need for multisectoral action if we are to end all forms of malnutrition.
- However challenges included:
 - Sensitising parliamentarians and policymakers to understand key issues of nutrition and the link to food systems.
 - Empowering different sectors to look beyond their traditional roles to deliver healthy diets for nutrition.
 - Creating enabling environments to ensure access to quality diets at the household level.
 - Ensuring that nutritious food is available and affordable to low-income consumers.
 - Engaging stakeholders across the food system to contribute to the production and consumption of healthy, sustainable diets.

Way forward

- Develop key messages that can be shared with parliamentarians that clearly convey local nutrition challenges and potential solutions; incentivise policy-makers to take a multi-sectoral approach, which includes budget design and allocation; identify nutrition champions across sectors to help create 'movement for nutrition' and encourage mutual accountability.
- Work to elevate the mandate for nutrition to sit at the highest-level of leadership to enable effective coordination, delegation and action and build commitment at that level; work across sectors, (and clusters in humanitarian contexts) to identify areas with common nutrition-sensitive agendas; sensitise and build capacity of non-traditional sectors (agriculture, education, gender, WASH, planning, finance, etc) on food systems approaches.
- Provide nutrition education and social and behavior change communication to increase knowledge of the availability, storage and preparation of healthy foods, in schools and within communities; implement policies to support social protection and cash transfers when necessary; provide support to help build resilience including increased, diversified and sustainable production; empower women to make more decisions at the household level, including access to finances; enact policies that help guarantee access

to land and water; create an enabling policy environment that is conducive to multisectoral leadership and action at all levels – national, state and community.

- Create targeted messages for actors across the food system so they understand why nutrition issues are relevant for them and are empowered to act; create policies and enabling environments to support various actors across the food system.
- In addition to the above, there are opportunities to strengthen food systems to deliver healthy diets through multisector coordination to help align: metrics and indicators; mechanisms to track accountability; research priorities; costing and budget allocation.

Workshop 2: How can nutrition champions help to boost the salience of nutrition?

Progress and challenges

- More and more champions from different backgrounds are emerging (local community, members of the government, parliamentarians, etc.)
- Networks are increasingly being created at national level, mobilising different kind of champions such as journalists
- There is progress in collaboration at regional level between different initiatives, with the example of the emerging African Leaders for Nutrition Initiative
- There are concrete results coming out of this engagement: awareness raising in the community, formulation of commitments for nutrition by high level decision makers; increase of nutrition funding, etc.
- There is a need to connect people to be able to inspire them and teach them how they can practically champion nutrition, to create a snowball effect and involve others.
- There are not enough nutrition champions from other sectors that are essential to tackle the underlying causes of malnutrition.
- It is a challenge to sustain commitments (due to turnover especially)
- There is a need for champions at all levels, from high level decision makers to community leaders, as well as from different sectors should be mobilised as well.

Way forward

- Champions will be mobilised at all levels, from high level decision makers to community leaders, as well as from different sectors and the SUN Movement will play a greater role in recognising and incentivising champions efforts.
- Supporting organisations in the SUN Movement will continue to support capacity building of nutrition champions.
- An effort will be made to invite champions at global events, to make sure that we engage the right people at the right moment and that we have the right stories.
- Collaboration at regional level, especially in Africa, between different initiatives to mobilise nutrition champions will be sustained.

Workshop 3: How can SUN Countries achieve results and impact through the alignment of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene policies with policies and plans for good nutrition?

Progress and challenges

- The SUN Movement and Sanitation and Water For All (SWA) have continued to collaborate during the past year. For instance, for the first time SUN Focal Points were supported to present in a WASH-Nutrition session at Stockholm World Water Week.
- “The Recipe for Success: how policy makers can integrate water, sanitation and hygiene into actions to end malnutrition” highlighted progress in integrating WASH and nutrition national policies and plans, based on an analysis from 23 countries, and recommended further practical actions and entry-points.

Key findings were that while there is some progress of integration of WASH into national nutrition plans, few countries comprehensively included WASH throughout these plans, and that WASH plans showed very little integration of nutrition.

- Chad illustrated the importance of comprehensively addressing WASH in Nutrition policies, and of awareness building all levels of government, and with donors. SUN and SWA in-country SUN and SWA teams in Chad developed joint WASH-Nutrition messages for by the Ministry of Water. Liberia highlighted opportunities for incorporating WASH into existing national health and nutrition programmes that target women and children. For example, including hygiene and sanitation promotion in immunisation days, vitamin A distribution and deworming sessions. Liberia's new National food security and nutrition strategy also includes WASH activities and prevention of diseases, and coordination with the Ministry responsible for WASH.
- Participants discussed the challenges they face in their own countries:
 - Lack of institutional mechanisms to facilitate coordination, particularly at subnational level.
 - Lack of clear roles and responsibilities, including who leads specific efforts.
 - Lack of clear articulation of the role for WASH in nutrition policy and programmes.
 - Limited capacity, training and experience of specialised human resources to serve both sectors.
 - Limited communication and information-sharing across sectors.
 - Cultural factors and norms affecting the perceived need for better hygiene practices.
 - Lack of donor alignment in support of integration.
 - Lack of participation of civil society in decision-making.
 - False perceptions that WASH is solely about making investments in large-scale infrastructure projects.

Way forward

- Build political will for collaboration across sectors, and holding sectors accountable for it.
- Strengthen country-led coordination mechanisms, including multiple stakeholders and led by the highest level of government.
- Encourage donors to align behind national plans that promote integration.
- Build capacity of other sectors on nutrition and WASH-Nutrition integration.
- Sensitise communities about the potential contribution of WASH to preventing malnutrition.
- Increase the participation of WASH actors in nutrition multisectoral planning and vice versa.
- Use specific entry-points to engage partners, and behavior change or co-location can be a good starting point. For example, school programmes can deliver joint messaging.
- Streamline objectives and indicators into each other's sectoral plans.
- Identify a clearer role for the private sector.
- SUN focal points should reach out to SWA focal point in their countries.
- Nutrition actors should engage in the preparation at country level of the next SWA High Level Meeting (HLM), which brings together Ministers of Water and of Finance, and advocate that nutrition and WASH-Nutrition linkages should be included.

Workshop 4: How can nutrition modelling tools be used most effectively to inform nutrition advocacy, programming and costing?

Progress and challenges

- Nutrition modeling tools can and have been used successfully by countries to inform evidence-based decisions or policies. Several of these tools have been developed and are able to address questions that

may come up in the nutrition programming cycle during the advocacy, decision making, costing and coordination phases. None of these tools however, can address all possible questions but collectively they can deliver an important contribution.

- All of these tools are strongly evidence-based, but the tools are as good as the quality of the data that goes in. None of these models will be able to fully capture the entire reality but some models are better than others.
- Four case studies (Malawi, Guatemala, Cameroon and Cambodia) illustrated how the different tools actually informed policies and decisions at the highest level.
- In the break-out sessions, people reacted to all of this with great interest but raised concerns on: (1) the ability of the tools to represent multi-sectoral programming; (2) the need to contextualise the tools to local conditions and how to ensure all stakeholders feel their situation is adequately represented by the data; (3) the technical and financial resources required to use these tools; (4) the reliance on strong evidence which is not always available.

Way forward

→ As an immediate next step, a consortium of tool modelers and end-users will be created to further improve access and utilisation of these tools in ways that respond to the most pressing questions.

Workshop 5: What does scaling up nutrition look like in practice? Sharing Stories of Change and Improvement in Nutrition

Progress and challenges

“No one knows what you are doing unless you can tell the story.” – David Nabarro, Sustainable Development Facilitator

- Story-telling – giving and sharing accounts of successes and challenges – can help us to understand how to operationalise nutrition commitments by providing historical context; explaining how progress was achieved and what the critical junctures were; helping to show connections and to unpack the complex realities in which change took place.
- Some common elements heard in these stories included the importance of:
 - Building awareness of the importance of investment in nutrition and multi-sectoral programming;
 - High-level political leadership, a strong policy environment and leadership from a multi-sectoral body that has the power to convene multiple Ministries
 - Building a critical mass of champions for change;
 - Enabling multisectoral programming by identifying the roles and contributions of different sectors, bringing sectors together for joint planning and monitoring at the national and local levels, and pooling resources from donors;
 - Ensuring adequate nutrition technical capacity is in place;
 - Focusing on key high-impact interventions and identifying the most feasible delivery platforms for these.
- Participants agreed that story-telling helps to set direction, to motivate and inspire, and to identify where others have dealt with the same issue. It can also be used to convince leaders/decision-makers of the need for action. There are, however, potential limitations to this learning approach that need to be considered: not everything is generalisable across different contexts (though programming principles probably are, as might be stories from neighbouring countries) and not everyone has the capacity to be a good story-teller.
- Complementing this, the World Bank-managed Secure Nutrition platform (www.securenutrition.org) offers nutrition technical expertise (including how-to guidance, seminars, a library, videos etc) and IFPRI has promoted use of the stories of change approach: adopting this to understand how nutrition programming in multiple countries achieved impact at scale ([Nourishing Millions](#), 2016).

Way forward

- Go beyond the narrative of the damage caused by malnutrition to telling the story about the benefits of good nutrition and options for action.
- Story-telling merits being promoted as a learning approach. This will require that countries identify their good story-tellers and build capacity amongst others to story-tell. We also need to be opportunistic – and learn to identify key moments for “telling the story”.
- Consider how the SUN movement can support different ways for people to learn and strengthen knowledge, including learning that is based just not on evidence but also on experience: set up a “living” library of experience and the SUN Secretariat can help facilitate bi-lateral learning and sharing.

Workshop 6: How can different stakeholders in nutrition develop impact and trust by working together?

Progress and challenges

- In some countries, the role of business is still small, with businesses just perceived as suppliers. But in other countries, like Zambia, governments are acknowledging they can't tackle malnutrition without businesses doing more. A roadmap for private sector collaboration is being developed, and business leaders participate in national and high-level dialogue about nutrition.
- Public-private collaboration for results requires trust, which in turn requires knowing and understanding each other. But currently civil society and government actors often don't know enough about important aspects of how businesses function, such as their need to balance the pressure from civil society with that from investors.
- Greater knowledge and trust are achieved through process-oriented dialogue that also uses accurate terminology to demystify issues. This dialogue must also address recent bad experiences with the private sector head-on.
- Compounding mistrust and a lack of knowledge, government policies and their enforcement can be weak, there is insufficient data regarding business contributions and actions for nutrition.
- Finally, engagement must be broader, because the current narrow approach often overlooks and excludes actors, such as the media who which are essential to conveying messages, and changing behaviour.

Way forward

- Ending malnutrition is everyone's business – but we need to move from advocacy to action, when talking to business to get them involved. While governments must ultimately be accountable for results, public-private partnerships are essential, for example where businesses can help reach households more effectively. There is a desire among stakeholders (governments and civil society) to know what companies currently do in nutrition, and concretely what more they could do, to better engage with them. Governments also find it easier to identify products and services of interest, and to contact specific companies, when businesses are organised into networks. More generally, the private sector needs capacity strengthening to engage better in nutrition, and public sector actors in engaging with business.
 - For their part, businesses must acknowledge that in the future they will have to make a profit in a responsible, ethical manner. Company strategies need to increasingly be aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In large countries with rising wealth levels like Nigeria, young people opening SMEs need to know what they can do for nutrition.
 - Governments need to establish clearer rules and regulations. Better mechanisms are needed to ensure accountability of companies with negative nutrition impact. A suggestion was for companies in nutrition to potentially adopt practices like Good Business Manifesto from other sectors, such as mining. There are several accountability initiatives that exist such as the Access To Nutrition Index (ATNI), and further efforts can be leveraged to increase accountability.
-

Plenary 4 – What can be gained by investing in the implementation of nutrition actions?

Wednesday 8 November, 14:30 – 15:30

Objectives

- This session aimed to provide a moment where SUN Countries can share their experience in investing in nutrition as a way to drive future economies.
- SUN Countries were invited to discuss the ways in which they are building up investments from a variety of sources and ensuring efficient spending through implementation at scale. This included their experiences in: matching domestic and external funding for improved delivery; catalysing innovative financing mechanisms and mobilising stakeholders – including civil society organisations – for more efficient spending and delivery.

Key messages and way forward

- Investing in nutrition is the smartest way to support the growth of a country.
- Partners need to work in a coordination, to maximise the value of complementary funds.
- At the country-level, national costed plans can help make the case for additional funding, but investing into existing national programmes can yield more results – if they are designed to improve nutrition outcomes. For instance, Côte d'Ivoire has organised investment round-table events, resulting in more than 15 per cent of the national plan being funded. In Nepal, the existence of a national plan with clear targets and costed actions has supported financial alignment and helped mobilise additional resources. The aim is to get 60 per cent domestic funds and mobilise 40 per cent from development partners. The challenge ahead in Nepal, however, is to demonstrate how investments have translated into gains in nutrition. To this end, there is work ongoing with civil society to track finances and actions at the community level. In Guatemala, decision-makers have to allocate funds, in spite of 'closed financial envelopes', whereas development partners' contributions unite behind and fund national programmes.
- Investments into human capacities at the community level should be scaled up.
- Governments that have prioritised evidence-based actions should receive further support, as an investment of USD 1 has the potential of yielding between USD 5 and 60, in return.
- For small and medium enterprises, affordable loans to expand their business are sought.

PLENARY 4 SPEAKERS



HON. JEAN-CLAUDE BROU
Minister of Industry and Mines
Cote d'Ivoire



GERMÁN GONZÁLEZ
Secretary of SESAN and SUN
Government Focal Point,
Guatemala



PROFESSOR, DR. GEETA BHAKTA JOSHI
Member, National Planning
Commission and Coordinator,
National Nutrition and Food Security
Coordination Committee, Nepal



HIDEYA YAMADA
Vice President for Food,
Agriculture and Nutrition,
Japan International
Cooperation Agency (JICA)



EMRE ÖZALTIN
Senior Economist,
World Bank Group



H.E. JAKAYA KIKWETE
Former President of
Tanzania

To view the video from Plenary 4, click here: <https://youtu.be/ynGO5AOEJRI>

SUN Government Focal Point Meeting

16:00 – 17:00

How to maximise peer-to-peer sharing and learning among SUN Government Focal Points

Objectives

The SUN Movement Secretariat is keen to build on existing opportunities for exchange to make peer engagement among SUN Government Focal Points as easy as possible, with an emphasis on practical problem-solving. This face-to-face session presented a unique opportunity to encourage community-thinking among Focal Points, to cultivate future networking and to forge strategic partnerships between peers, while identifying frequent leadership capacity gaps that need to be addressed.

Key messages and way forward

- To facilitate direct contact among SUN Government Focal Points and to create better virtual spaces for sharing and learning will be essential to firm up the basis for further consultations to ensure a true peer-to-peer approach.
- This bringing together of Focal Points could be achieved through, through, for instance, a 'members only' online forum for Government Focal Points only.
- Improved virtual spaces for sharing and learning could include populating the website on topics that have been identified as particular areas of interests to Focal Points and using newer technologies to re-emphasise the learning components of country network calls.

Plenary 5 – The 2017 SUN Movement Nutrition Champion Award Ceremony

Wednesday 8 November 2017, 19:00 – 20:00

Throughout the autumn of 2017, SUN Government Focal Points, civil society alliances, UN networks, donor networks, business networks and other associations/networks representing academia, media and parliament, among others, were invited to nominate the outstanding individuals they believe should be recognised as nutrition champions.

The Scaling Up Nutrition Champions Awards Ceremony recognised the winners of the 2017 Sight and Life Leadership Awards, the finalists of the Scaling Up Nutrition Champion Awards, life-time achievement in nutrition awards as well as the 2017 SUN Country Team Award.

Scaling Up NUTRITION
ENGAGE • INSPIRE • INVEST

CELEBRATING THE 2017 SCALING UP NUTRITION CHAMPION AWARD WINNERS

Lifetime Achievement Award Recipients

The SUN Country Team Award

Côte d'Ivoire

SUPPORTED BY sightandlife 1000 DAYS

| Recipient Name | Country |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Ana Josefa Blanco Noyola | El Salvador |
| Hon. Osmonbek Artykbaev | Kyrgyzstan |
| Hon. Prof. Dr. Geeta Bhakta Joshi | Nepal |
| Dr. David Nabarro | UK |
| Hon. Saira Iftikhar | Pakistan |
| Feno Velotahiana | Madagascar |
| Hon. Spectacular Gumbira | Zimbabwe |
| Dr. Ellen Piwoz | USA |
| Hon. Yves Fernand Manfoumbi | Gabon |
| Tisungeni Zimpita | Malawi |
| H.E. Roman Tesfaye | Ethiopia |
| Dr. Mohammed Agbendech | Mali |

The 2017 Sight and Life Awards

1. Dr. Shilpa Batte, Senior Program Advisor, Vitamin Angels
2. Dr. Ellen Piwoz, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

The 2017 Scaling Up Nutrition champion award laureates

1. Ms. Spectacular Gumbira, Honourable Junior Parliamentarian, Zimbabwe
2. Mr. Osmonbek Artykbaev, Honourable Parliamentarian, Chairperson of National Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic on Population and Development, Kyrgyzstan
3. Ms. Saira Iftikhar, Honourable Parliamentarian-Member Provincial Assembly (MPA) Punjab, Pakistan
4. Ms. Feno Velotahiana, Journalist, Radio Broadcaster, Madagascar
5. Mr. Yves Fernand Manfoumbi, Honourable Minister of Agriculture, Gabon
6. Prof. Dr. Geeta Bhakta Joshi, Honourable Member, National Planning Commission, Social Development Sector, Nepal
7. Ms. Tisungeni Zimpita, National Civil Society Alliance Coordinator, Malawi
8. H.E. Ms. Roman Tesfaye, First Lady of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Ethiopia
9. Ms. Ana Josefa Blanco Noyola, Executive Director, Breastfeeding Support Centre, CALMA, El Salvador

The life-time achievement Award laureates

10. David Nabarro, Member of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Lead Group and Sustainable Development Facilitator, United Kingdom
11. Ellen Piwoz, Initiative Lead: Data, Analytics, and Evidence - Nutrition, Global Development, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, USA
12. Dr. Mohammed Agbendech, Formerly Senior Food and Nutrition Officer, FAO Regional Office for Africa, Mali

The 2017 SUN Country Team Award laureates

13. **Emmanuel Koffi Ahoutou** Deputy Director in the office of the Prime Minister and SUN Government Focal Point, Côte d'Ivoire
14. **Patricia Ngoran Theckly** Coordinator of the National Nutrition Program and SUN Government Technical Focal Point, Côte d'Ivoire

Shortlisted candidates for the 2017 Scaling Up Nutrition Champion Awards

15. Mr. Jean - Baptiste ONDAYE, (Government) Minister, Secretary General of the Presidency of the Republic of Congo, Presidency of the Republic of Congo
16. Mr. Titus Mung'ou, (Civil Society), Communications Manager, Advocacy Accelerator, Kenya
17. Mr. Doumgo Sana Sevéia, (Civil Society), President, Network of Champions for Nutrition in Chad (RECHANUT)
18. Dr. Alimata Jeanne DIARRA NAMA, (United Nations), Resident Representative, WHO, Burkina Faso
19. Mr. Christophe H. MEGBEDJI, (Government) Former Mayor of the commune of Klouékanmè / BENIN, Former Deputy Secretary General of the National Association of Communes of Benin, Former Focal Nutrition Point and Ambassador for the promotion of Moringa at the national level, appointed by Hunger Project, Currently Prefect of the department of Couffo / BENIN
20. Dr. Houleymata Diarra (Civil Society), Project Manager, USAID ASSIST Mali
21. Mrs. Ololade Alonge, (Civil Society) Executive Director, Child Health Advocacy Initiative, Nigeria
22. Ms. Majella Hurney, (Civil Society), Head of Policy and Advocacy, Save the Children, Papua New Guinea

For more information about the 2017 Scaling Up Nutrition Champion Awards, click here: <http://scalingupnutrition.org/news/2017-sun-nutrition-champion-awards/>

To watch the livestream from the Award Ceremony, click here: <https://youtu.be/drU07Cn-3TM>

To view the photos from the Award Ceremony, click here: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/scalingupnutrition/sets/72157690012379385>

DAY 3 – Thursday 9 November

Plenary 6 – MEAL in Practice: How can our Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning system shape the SUN Movement?

9:00 – 10:00

Objectives

- Present the added value of the MEAL system in shaping the SUN Movement and improving collective ability to measure, learn and continuously improve;
- Taking each component of the MEAL system in turn (Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning), participants will explore the use of MEAL data to assess progress along the continuum of the SUN Movement Theory of Change and discuss patterns that are emerging across SUN countries at different stages (those that are advanced, in the middle and struggling);
- This will be followed by an interactive discussion related to how partnerships across the SUN Movement could continuously improve in order to increase country ownership and sustainability.

PLENARY 6 SPEAKERS

LAWRENCE HADDAD
Executive Director, GAIN



DR. PATRIZIA FRACASSI
Senior Nutrition Analyst and Strategy Advisor, SUN Movement Secretariat



DR. PACK ENTOS
Deputy Director for Community Empowerment and Nutrition at the Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)



SHAWN BAKER
Director – Nutrition, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and Chair of the SUN Movement Executive Committee



BEATRICE ELUAKA
Project Director CS-SUNN, Nigeria



GERDA VERBURG
SUN Movement Coordinator



Key messages

- The 2016 MEAL Baseline Report and related dataset is available and can now be used.
- It contains 78 indicators and nearly 90 per cent of SUN Countries have available data for at least 80 per cent of the indicators.
- Indonesia will roll-out a nutrition programme in 100 districts to address child undernutrition. They want to look at convergence and integration at community level to deliver impact. It is still early days but M&E will be part of the roll-out from the onset.
- We all agree that accountability should be towards women and children that are malnourished or at risk of malnutrition. They are the right-holders (our bosses). But we are all accountable to each other.
- The learning routes implemented by the SUN Civil Society Network combine national discussion with community-based learning. They can help to highlight the context specificity beyond the data through the involvement of village champion.
- There are two main challenges in going forward: 1) translating the data for different audiences at national level to generate action; and 2) using the data at district level (with challenges of data availability, capacity, etc.)

Way forward

- Use, learn, and adjust: Make the data work to understand the ingredients and use them to stimulate actions.
- Understand how the MEAL system can work in practice by collaborating with the Indonesian team and other countries that are implementing at district level.
- Listen to different stakeholders and their specific needs. Adapt as much as possible with available data and keep the dialogue going.

- Expand sub-national mapping of stakeholders and actions in most/all SUN countries: build on the ongoing experience and expand the reach. Ensure that this becomes a collective and coherent effort by all countries and SUN Networks.

Parallel workshop sessions

11:00 – 12:30

Workshop 1: How can the financial tracking process for nutrition be optimised to get best nutrition value for money?

Progress and challenges

- There are two main challenges in getting started: 1) defining what is nutrition; and 2) identifying purpose of budget tracking.
- When collecting financial data, it is important not to overcomplicate the process.
- Ethiopia has created their first ever comprehensive multisectoral picture of expenditures on nutrition, including both 'on-budget' spending and 'off-budget' donor contributions.
- When institutionalising the budget analysis, timing might be a challenge. There is a need to synchronise your activities with the financial year.
- There are sometimes parallel processes taking place in the same country, e.g., a budget analysis done by civil society and one being done by government. There can be challenges to reconcile them.
- In a majority of SUN countries there is some form of decentralised governance. Tracking funds at sub-national level is challenging.
- There can be conflict between different stakeholders (e.g. donors, civil society, donors) in the interpretation and use of the data.

Way forward

- The first step to get started is to talk to other sectors and stakeholders to reach consensus on purpose.
- To integrate finance into the stakeholder and action mapping, the next step is to add a finance module.
- Building institutional capacity for routine expenditure tracking to support planning, coordination and mutual accountability, including 'off-budget' contributions from donors.
- For those countries that have already carried out an initial budget analysis, they are moving into understanding more in detail how funds are used down at the district level.
- We need to learn from the countries that are already working on tracking finances at the district level to learn from them.
- Learn how to target the messages coming out from the budget analysis to the wider audience linking it to service delivery.

Workshop 2: What are the roles of traditional and social media in breaking nutrition out of its echo chamber?

Progress and challenges

- Engagement with the media on nutrition is increasing although it can be challenging for nutritionists to communicate simple nutrition messages for non-technical audiences. Engaging with the media requires specific skills (how to contact journalists, how to tell an effective and simple nutrition story, how to set-up a Twitter account, etc.).
- The echo chamber can be defined as nutrition people talking to only nutrition people. In order to attract increased investment in nutrition, we need to go beyond. For instance, the SUN Movements is increasingly reaching out to parliamentarians, celebrities and other powerful people.

- Costs associated with advertising was raised as a challenge. This can be overcome by knowing journalists and through strategic networking. There is a need to sensitise them so they speak about nutrition.

Way forward

- Craft a simple story. Make nutrition nice. Communicate dangers (or jeopardy), but then also hope.
- In the words of President Kikwete: don't assume people know! Let them know about the problem... and the solution!
- Focus on the 3 Ps: Protection, potential and progress, and ensure you have evidence to back-up statements

1. Good nutrition builds protection

- Good nutrition helps build a child's internal defenses and protects them from disease and death.
- Hope: If children are well nourished in the first 1000 days from conception through to their second birthday, they can develop healthy, functioning immune systems and protect themselves from the threat of illness, infection and disease.

2. Good nutrition unlocks potential

- Good nutrition allows children to learn more as a child and earn more as an adult
- Hope: Children who are well nourished in the first two years of life are more likely to do better at school and be more productive throughout their lifetime as adults.

3. Good nutrition enables progress

- Good nutrition impacts everyone. It fuels not just children and their future but also our economies.
- Hope: Eliminating undernutrition in children can increase productivity for an entire country and boost GDP by as much as 12%.

→ Nutrition is a team effort

- Have a clear target audience and understand what media they use.
- Find out who writes the headlines/who is the editor of the paper? Connect nutrition to events in the country.

To access the communications tools distributed at the SUN GG17, click here:

<http://scalingupnutrition.org/about-sun/sun-communication-materials/>

Workshop 3: Ensuring nutrition results for women and girls: what does it take to move from lip service to action?

Progress and challenges

- The key to solve the malnutrition puzzle lies in empowering women and girls, which is increasingly being recognised, but not often acted on.
- Although some progress has been made in this area, much more needs to be done to address and redress systemic inequalities in society and boost the status of women and girls, everywhere.
- So far, adolescent girls is a demographic that is not often considered in nutrition actions and seen as a challenging target group to reach.
- Also, men and boys are often left out of the conversation around gender equality, despite the crucial role they play in households, communities and decision-making and their exclusion can become a barrier to fully empowering women and girls.

Way forward

- Move from rhetoric to action by making sure that women and girls are at the centre of all initiatives, endeavours and programmes, always keeping in mind the need to put in place and implement pro-equality policies, legislation, and regulatory frameworks.
- Make sure that to identify context-specific strategies to reach adolescent girls with a holistic package of interventions.
- Identify the best ways of reaching adolescent girls who are not in school nor visiting health centres;
- Ensure that key equality influencers, especially boys and men, in their roles as religious and traditional leaders, community leaders, are spreading the word about the benefits of just and equal societies. For this we need inclusive programming and male gender champions.
- Engage young people in the conversation around equality and nutrition and make them champions.
- Fill the data gaps, particularly those related to adolescents to make sure we target everyone effectively and know how to measure success, so that no one is left behind.

Workshop 4: How can SUN Countries advance priorities in operationalising the nutrition data revolution?

Progress and challenges

- Much has been said about the need to better communicate findings and analyses so that nutrition data 'talks' to decision-makers. To achieve that, we need to get better at defining:
 - **The what** (which information is needed for what purpose; and still there is a need for more knowledge around program implementation);
 - **The how** (and shifting to greater reliance on routine data);
 - **The when** (aligning with policy and planning cycles so that information is acted upon).
- Use existing data and make as much as possible of what we already have, before embarking on new data-gathering initiatives. This means pulling data from routine (sector) monitoring, project monitoring and surveys. But these three sources are typically of varying quality, so attention is needed to ensure that what is currently gathered is reliable.
- The capacity challenge - to collect, analyse, interpret, present and utilise data - is a fundamental concern. If we are to achieve sustainability in the Nutrition Data Value Chain then we need to embed it in strong and enduring national and sub-national capability. Capacities need to build along the chain as well as across the different levels (national and decentralised): quality starts at the decentralised level. And ultimately, accountability starts there too. So, we need feedback loops along the entire value chain. We need to go beyond a culture of reporting.
- The choice of which data to collect needs to be based on why it is being collected; data needs to be policy relevant and actionable. And there needs to be clarity as to who is responsible for taking this action.

Way forward

- Donors should commit to collaborate and align resources for action across the data value chain.
- Buy in of the Civil Society to the idea of the data revolution. They are committed to coordinate and align efforts on the data value chain as long as there is a strong leadership especially at national level.
- A data revolution is key to unlocking an accountability revolution. Therefore, a shift to a culture of sharing data is needed.
- Key enablers to securing a data revolution are: governance, leadership in coordination and partnership.

Workshop 5: What can be done to improve and protect nutrition outcomes in fragile contexts?

Progress and challenges

- The Global Nutrition cluster is constrained in terms of wider work outside of nutrition specific response addressing acute malnutrition. This needs to change as chronic malnutrition is also seriously affected in crises situations.
- In Nepal, the 2015 disaster response was incorporated into the country's multi-sectoral strategy, post disaster.
- Short-term for single year humanitarian response plans remains a challenge towards achieving longer term planning for improved nutrition.
- In South Sudan there are few resources in government for nutrition. Advocacy from the SUN Movement and donors with the Government could help to raise the profile of nutrition within Government.
- Most services in nutrition and health in the Central African Republic are still implemented through NGOs and as such strengthening their capacity and the capacity of government to coordinate their actions is of utmost importance.
- There is a need to organise and build local civil society capacity as they provide the response on a more continuous basis across many FCAS settings.
- Kenya provides a good example of incrementally building emergency response coordination and building a surge capacity among frontline service providers.

Way forward

- Activities – moving responsibilities for coordination and implementation of humanitarian activities from the UN agencies to national actors.
- Approach – should involve action across sectors and time lines.
- Advocacy – for increased awareness and resource mobilisation
- Finance – for longer-term funding with a greater focus on building resilience at individual, community and systems levels.

Workshop 6: What is the role of bio fortification and staple food fortification in combatting hidden hunger?

Progress and challenges

- The call for fortification is we need to 'build' new programs, 'improve' existing programs and 'measure' many others.
- Common questions regarding fortification include: Will plant breeding sacrifice yield? Is there an impact on human health? Will farmers grow the fortified crops and will consumers eat it?
- Good fortification results have been achieved in Costa Rica. Besides iodised salt, vitamin A was added to sugar, flour and milk. Anaemia prevalence and mortality rates decreased. Key to success was the collaboration between industries and research while linking to the needs of the population.
- In Bangladesh, the National Strategy on Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Deficiencies (2015-2024) was developed by the government and development partners. Bangladesh is the first country to introduce mandatory vitamin A fortification of edible oil.
- We need to be careful not to inappropriately market products because they are fortified, e.g. salt and sugar – to avoid excess intake.
- In Tanzania, the private sector is producing fortified products such as maize. Biofortification can complement large scale fortification.
- Agronomic biofortification and biofortification through plant breeding are useful for different types of crops.
- In Malawi, new data indicates that selenium deficiency is a public health problem.

- WFP's work in fortification includes 1) procurement, and 2) providing technical support to build capacity of governments in terms of fortification. Strategies address both humanitarian and development settings. The composition of the food basket provided to beneficiaries is important. Rice fortification is a priority and WFP is working with governments to scale up.
- Private companies can promote healthy foods in general while promoting their product. Unilever gave an example of how they are adopting a marketing approach that introduces nutritious cooking. Product formulation should go hand in hand with behaviour change communication.

Way forward

- We all need to work together to address the current challenges – taking into consideration the challenge of malnutrition in all its forms.
- Active research to continue: What should the advice to farmers be? Which biofortification method to use?
- Fortification should be part of a comprehensive approach which should include nutrition education and dietary diversification.
- More data is needed on fortification in many countries.
- We need to improve the quality of delivery of fortification.
- Fortification programmes could be linked to social protection programmes.

Global Gathering wrap up: Concluding messages and closing ceremony


14:30 – 16:00

- The concluding session of the SUN Global Gathering was an opportunity for SUN Movement Lead Group and Executive Committee Members to share the immediate and long-term priorities resulting from the SUN Global Gathering;
- In light of nutrition's importance for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the session also featured the way forward, from the viewpoint of multiple sectors;
- Through a facilitated panel, speakers shared how the SUN Movement's focus on sharing and learning can be strengthened to ensure that nutrition resonates even further with multiple sectors and stakeholders.


Key wrap up messages

- The SUNGG17 was an important opportunity for greater visibility, ownership and impact of the SUN Movement in African countries and communities, and for greater visibility of Africa in the SUN Movement.
- 60 per cent of the population in Africa are 24 years old or younger, and the population is expected to double by 2050. Investment in nutrition can help make this demographic dividend an opportunity instead of a challenge.
- With improved nutrition in the first 1,000 days and throughout childhood and adolescents, Africa's young population can reach its full physical and cognitive potential and contribute fully to their countries' development.
- Political commitment and leadership from the highest level, and coordination between all stakeholders and actors are essential if we are to achieve reductions of malnutrition in communities across the continent.
- Meanwhile, obesity and overweight, are on the rise, putting global nutrition milestones at risk. But this gloomy situation can change: dramatic reductions in malnutrition


WRAP UP SPEAKERS




ABDOULAYE KA
Cellule de lutte contre la Malnutrition Primature, Senegal




MARTHA NEWSOME
CEO, Medical Teams International



LAWRENCE HADDAD
Executive Director, GAIN



LAUREN LANDIS
Director Nutrition, WFP



FELIX PHIRI
Department of Nutrition, Malawi

in Brazil, Ghana, Peru, and the Indian state of Maharashtra were fuelled by governments and others that made commitments — and kept them. Ending malnutrition is ultimately a political choice that leaders from governments, donors, civil society organisations, and businesses at international, national, and subnational levels need to take.

→ Governments, businesses, civil society organisations, and individuals need to tackle malnutrition in all its forms.

CONCLUDING MESSAGES SPEAKERS

JEAN BAPTISE ONDAYE
Secrétaire général de la
Présidence de la
République,
Congo





DR. JENNIFER BLANKE
Vice-President,
Agriculture, Human and
Social Development of the
African Development Bank

**ANA JOSEFA
BLANCO NOYOLA**
Executive Director,
CALMA





MYRIAM SIDIBE
Head of WASH
and Nutrition for
Unilver, Africa

**DISSAN BOUREIMA
GNOUMOU**
Député,
Burkina Faso





OLAV KJØRVEN
Chief Strategy
Officer,
EAT

**HON. SPECTACULAR
GUMBIRA**
Child Parliamentarian,
Zimbabwe





DR. DAVID NABARRO
Sustainable Development
Facilitator

→ It is important for all stakeholders working on nutrition to go beyond rhetoric. Commitment is essential, and commitments should be ambitious, but accurate and aligned to what a country or organisation can realistically achieve, and relevant to global targets to end malnutrition.

→ Global funding for nutrition needs to be turbo-charged in order to turn around the worsening burden of malnutrition. Investing from domestic budgets is key and is the true test of political commitment for nutrition and H.E. Jakaya Kikwete demonstrated how heads of states can be compelled to take on the nutrition challenge and make it a political priority.

Key concluding messages

→ Tackling malnutrition effectively is key to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Good nutrition signals the realisation of people's rights to food and health. It reflects a narrowing of the inequalities in our world. Without good nutrition, human beings cannot achieve their full potential.

→ When people's nutrition status improves, it helps break the intergenerational cycle of poverty, generates broad-based economic growth, and leads to a host of benefits for individuals, families, communities, and countries.

→ A virtuous circle of improved nutrition and sustainable development can be unleashed if commitment and action to improve nutrition in all its forms can be embedded within key development sectors.

→ Slow and uneven progress is due in large part to the continued 'siloed' approach to policymaking, despite an emphasis on the need for cross-sectoral working in the SDGs.

→ Adopt a food systems approach to improving diets and meeting the SDGs. Focus on improving diets for infants, young children, adolescent girls and women.

→ WASH programs inherently address crucial underlying drivers of foetal and child nutrition and development, and are therefore fundamentally nutrition sensitive. However, they can be further leveraged for nutrition actions when they are implemented in a manner that protects women's time.

→ Working with Parliaments is essential. MPs are your allies in creating valuable links between sectors, championing the policies to ensure nutrition is integrated multi-sectorally and scrutinising the national budget. More and more SUN Countries are now leveraging the

budgetary, legislative and political powers of parliamentarians – helping to cement nutrition as a national priority.

→ The SUN Movement is about Listening, Learning, Life and Love.

Key Global Gathering closing messages

- During the closing ceremony of the SUN Global Gathering (SUNGG17), the SUN Movement Coordinator, Gerda Verburg, presented the “Message from Abidjan” to the Vice President of Côte d’Ivoire, His Excellency Daniel Kablan Duncan, on behalf of the SUN Movement, for the Vice-President to share with African and European Heads of States at the upcoming African Union-European Union Summit in Abidjan 29-30 November 2017.
- The central theme for the African Union-European Union Summit is “investing in youth for a sustainable future”, focusing on how to create opportunities for Africa’s growing young population. As discussed during the three days of the #SUNGG17, good nutrition is the starting point and the foundation of a sustainable future. With the right nutrition, children and youth can develop to reach their full potential, healthy and equipped to succeed in school and at the workplace.
- The “Message from Abidjan” emphasises the critical importance of functional and healthy food systems and nutrition for a sustainable future in Africa. Malnutrition is currently hampering human and economic development, with 59 million African children stunted, while overweight, obesity and chronic diseases are increasing, creating a double burden of malnutrition. Nutrition is essential for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union’s Agenda 2063, particularly to reach targets relating to health, education, employment, women’s empowerment, reduction of poverty and inequality and the promotion of peaceful societies.
- Scaled up investment in nutrition is urgently needed and it cannot wait, since poor nutrition during the first 1,000 days of a child’s life can have irreversible negative effects on children’s brains and bodies. The “Message from Abidjan” reiterates that “improving nutrition is a smart investment: one dollar yields 16 dollars in return, boosting economic development by 10 per cent or more”.



**CLOSING CEREMONY
SPEAKERS**

 **GERDA VERBURG**
UN Assistant
Secretary-General
and SUN Movement
Coordinator

ANTHONY LAKE
Executive Director,
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 **H.E. DANIEL KABLAN
DUNCAN**
Vice-President,
Côte d’Ivoire

To read the full statement, click here: <http://scalingupnutrition.org/news/message-from-abidjan/>

To watch the livestream from the closing session, click here: <https://youtu.be/HIWgwCkoiO8>



Annex 2

| Summary of the SUNGG17 evaluation survey responses | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>On a scale of 1 to 5, please rate the following elements of the SUNGG17 (1 = Poor/5 = Excellent):</i> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Opening plenary | 0% | 6.67% | 10% | 53% | 30% |
| Marketplace | 0% | 6% | 19% | 39% | 35% |
| Workshop sessions | 0% | 0% | 32% | 39% | 29% |
| Networking opportunities | 3% | 3% | 10% | 48% | 35% |
| Sharing experiences during sessions | 6% | 16% | 19% | 44% | 16% |
| Closing plenary | 16% | 13% | 16% | 35% | 19% |
| Background material | 3% | 16% | 31% | 22% | 28% |
| Conference organisation | 0% | 6% | 13% | 32% | 48% |
| Nutrition champion awards ceremony | 10% | 10% | 17% | 40% | 23% |

To see the complete results of the survey, click here: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/results/SM-KHDZPV9T8/>