TANZANIA:

SUN PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 2013 –JUNE 2014[1]

Self-Assessment summary of results

THE 4 SUN PROCESSES	SCORE[2]		COMMENTS[3]
	2013	2014	
1. Bringing People in the same space	3-elements in place 2-functioning	2	**It is an ongoing process. Though establishment of coordinating mechanisms and appointment of members to MSP has been completed, more work needs to be done to make it function efficiently and effectively.**
1.1 Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at country level	n/a	3	Formal structure, focal points and membership in place. However, MSP needs to be convened regularly. There were 2 meetings in 2013 none so far in 2014 and technical group has not met.
1.2 Coordinate internally and broaden membership/engage with other actors for broader influence	n/a	3	Composition of membership adequate, so no need to expand since others can participate on invitation if needed. There is need for more active involvement of executive political leadership. Feedback to sub-national levels does not exist, so a feedback mechanism needs to be established.
1.3 Engage within / contribute to MSP	n/a	2	This is an ongoing process that cannot be completed. No joint results framework developed yet and no evidence that results of MSP have been used in decision making as there is weak feedback.
1.4 Track and report on own contribution and accomplishments to MSP	n/a	1	Starting. Though there is sharing of experience with other countries in SUN regional/global meetings, no mechanism for regular tracking and reports of proceedings in-country established yet as there is no publication (news letter, press releases etc). Dialogue with parliament has just been initiated aiming to include nutrition in the manifestos of political parties.
1.5 Sustain Impact of the MSP	n/a	2	Integration of nutrition in national development planning and sustaining an enduring process for executive level leadership is an ongoing process that by its nature cannot be completed. Integration is already evident in some sectors like in Health, Agriculture, Community Development, social protection programmes (e.g. the PSSN –Productive Social Safety Net). This requires strengthening.

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[1] Based on Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) M&E Framework and self-assessment progress workshop held at Atlantis Hotel, Dar Es Salaam on 10 June 2014.

[2] Only main process scores are available for 2013. For 2014, the main process scores are averaged from the sub-process scores and rounded up to the nearest full number. Basically there is no change from last year. The key issue is the weak functioning of the elements in place.

[3] The comments provide a justification for the assessment and in some cases a way forward is suggested.

2. Coherent policy and legal framework	3	3	Relevant and coherent policy and legal frameworks have been developed. Key issue is to ensure their operationalization/enforcement and to track progress for impact/results.
2.1 Analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and programmes	n/a	3	Review of Food and Nutrition Policy done and is in final process of updating. National Nutrition Strategy and Plan also slated for review and updating. However, nutrition programme reviews not comprehensive.
2.2 Mainstream nutrition in own policies and strategies	n/a	3	Nutrition mainstreamed in several sector policies, strategies and programmes in particular Health, Agriculture, social protection, Community Development. More needs to be done especially in all nine sector Ministries who are members of the High Level Steering Committee and with the policies and programmes of the MSP network members.
2.3 Coordinate/harmonise member inputs in policy/legal framework development	n/a	3	Good attempts, but needs to continue as new relevant policies/legal frameworks are developed. Need to involve TFDA as very little is being done on legal enforcement.
2.4 Influence policy/legal framework development through advocacy//contribution	n/a	3	Through advocacy, the Food and Nutrition Policy and National Nutrition Strategy are being updated. Legislation on BMS, maternity leave, salt iodation and food fortification in place. Nutrition already incorporated into the Tanzania Agricultural Investment Plan and the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF's) poverty eradication programme called PSSN (Productive Social Safety Net) through community-based conditional cash transfers (CB-CCT) planned for national scaling by end of 2015 to reach all households living below the food poverty line. Advocacy needs to continue to ensure incorporation into all nutrition sensitive policies, strategies, plans and legal frameworks, discuss their coherence in the MSP and broaden political support.
2.5 Disseminate policy and operationalize / enforce legal framework	n/a	2	Dissemination should go hand in hand with advocacy to ensure operationalization and currently does not reach the public adequately. Audiences need to be broadened.
2.6 Track and report for steering and learning/ Sustain policy impact	n/a	1	Tracking is weak especially of results/impact. Though lessons may be discerned, no evidence of learning.
3. Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)	3-elements in place 2-functioning	2	Though ongoing and elements are there, this process requires major strengthening especially on managing implementation for results and tracking, reporting and learning.
3.1 Align own programs to national nutrition-relevant policies	n/a	3	Overall on track, but requires to continue as new programmes are developed. Line ministries are reporting against NNS and IP. NNS-IP has been disseminated (UN aided TFNC to do this), district level alignment has started.

3.2 Translate policy / legal framework into Common Results Framework (CRF) for SUN		2	Although priority is given to nutrition at executive political level, translation into national development plans and results is weak. There is a draft CRF/NNS-IP and implementation agreement which is reflected in Government programmes, but is not known among all in the SUN MSP networks. There is also a common results framework being used within government at the district council level but again not known by the MSP networks.
3.3 Organize implementation of CRF	n/a	2	This is mainly happening within the government but has not been extended to the development partners. There is no task allocation or coordination occurring.
3.4 Manage implementation of CRF	n/a	1	Some NGOs are using the NNS-IP as their M&E framework but this is not consistent throughout. Guidance of implementation is starting from within TFNC but is not consistent throughout the country
3.5 Track and report implementation results for steering and learning/evaluate CRF to sustain impact	n/a	1	This is still in the process of measuring the coverage. Lessons learned are not being shared in the country or to the international fora.
4. Financial Tracking and resources mobilisation	**2**	**2**	**An ongoing process that requires strengthening especially on tracking, transparent accounting and ensuring predictability of financial resources.**
4.1 Assess financial feasibility	n/a	2	Nutrition public expenditure review (PER) done last year and shows that although a nutrition budget code has been established, budget allocation is low and not always used for nutrition activities.
4.2 Track and (transparently) account for spending	n/a	1	Donors and NGOs have codes to track expenditures within organization and last year the government developed codes. The process of tracking and reporting/sharing has not occurred yet.
4.3 Scale up and align planning and budget allocation (including filling the gaps)	n/a	2	The PER last year has been useful for identifying coverage and mapping. There is an overall increase in nutrition funding but most is from donors.
4.4 Programme delivery: Honour commitments (turn pledges into disbursements)	n/a	2	Nutrition is part of the national budget. There is financial commitment from donors and government but it needs to be increased to deliver results. Process is still ongoing as there are still many gaps.
4.5 Ensure predictability/ sustain impact/multi-year funding	n/a	1	This process has just started and is too early to comment on predictability of funding.