



State of the SUN Movement
Progress Report
(September 2013)



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Synopsis:

- 1) **Forty-one countries are now in the Movement to Scale Up Nutrition (SUN)**, home to over half of the world's children affected by chronic malnutrition (stunting). Since 2010, the Movement has sought to create space in which nutrition can become a global political priority. During 2012, SUN countries invested in new ways of working to ensure that efforts for improving nutrition were as effective as possible. In 2013, the Movement has encouraged: a) the mobilisation of additional resources; b) synergised efforts by multiple stakeholders; c) strengthened capacity needed to deliver results; and d) improved systems for demonstrating results.
- 2) **Research published in 2013 reiterates the extraordinary benefits that accrue as a result of effective investments in specific high-impact nutrition interventions.** Within the SUN Movement countries are also increasing their investments in development strategies that are sensitive to the determinants of malnutrition. SUN Movement stakeholders are undertaking studies to establish which investments make the greatest difference within different contexts.
- 3) **The Movement's framework for monitoring progress and evaluating impact has been used during 2013:** it indicates that 15 SUN countries report having put in place the elements needed for a rapid scale-up of actions that will enable all people to improve their nutrition. However, no SUN country is yet in a position to attribute reductions in malnutrition to its participation in the Movement. In addition, while the key indicators for malnutrition are showing signs of improvement across the Movement, malnutrition rates remain high and at least a decade of intense collective effort is needed to accelerate progress and consolidate these gains.
- 4) **Political interest in nutrition has increased in the last year:** this has contributed to transformations of institutional arrangements necessary for scale-up within SUN countries. The rate of progress varies, though most countries have invested in enabling stakeholders to align and coordinate their support for the implementation of government policies through national multi-stakeholder platforms. They have reinforced national policies and strengthened legal frameworks to provide the basis for effective stewardship of action. Different stakeholders are working towards a single set of expected results though some governments report difficulties with aligning policies. Over \$23bn of new domestic and external financial resources have been committed with the expectation that more will be available once successes are demonstrated.
- 5) **Priorities for the Movement in 2014 include:** a) better tracking of domestic and external resource use throughout SUN countries; b) reinforcing the design and implementation of national plans for scaling up nutrition with a focus on the quality and sustainability of efforts at the local community level; c) ensuring prompt and effective responses to the growing requests from SUN countries for assistance with developing capacities to deliver effective actions at scale; and d) continuing assistance to countries as they develop robust systems to track investments, monitor progress and demonstrate the impact of collective efforts. There will be an independent evaluation of the ways in which the Movement contributes to the implementation of these processes and the achievement of impact.

Overview of the SUN Movement Progress Report 2012-2013

- I) **This annual report focuses on the advances made by the 41 countries now in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement;** countries that have committed to improve nutrition for millions of children and their mothers. It examines the benefits of investing in improved nutrition, the evidence that shows the processes needed to strengthen an enabling environment to take effective action, and how these actions are transforming the ways in which governments, and their in-country partners, are working. The report also describes how networks of supporters in the international community are responding to the leadership of SUN countries and rallying around national plans for nutrition. It shows how the Movement is building on its achievements year by year, and learning from the experiences of its members. Whilst the report highlights the significant achievements that have been made in the three years since the Movement's inception, and the past year in particular, it also emphasises the need to intensify efforts if this progress is to yield major, sustainable improvements of the nutritional status of all people. The report utilises the Movement's monitoring and evaluation framework, developed at the request of the Lead Group, to track progress in SUN countries and networks against a set of progress markers for four processes that evidence suggests are necessary to achieve impact.

The evolution of the SUN Movement

- II) **2013 will be remembered as the year when nutrition came to life.** Thirteen more countries, and the Indian state of Maharashtra, committed to driving forward their national nutrition plans at scale so that their people can enjoy better nutrition. Countries in the Movement are home to more than 81m stunted children, half of the global total. Such engagement indicates that nutrition is being prioritised in many countries' development agendas. Governments from SUN countries and their development partners are taking nutrition seriously; and as information is becoming more widely accessible, people are holding them - and their supporters - to account. Ensuring adequate nutrition is increasingly seen as a core responsibility of governments and development partners and is featuring in a growing number of campaigns against inequity.
- III) **The SUN Movement has advanced greatly in three years.** In the last year, the focus of the Movement has been on mobilising the resources needed for effective national action and for the achievement of nutritional impact. Over \$23bn of external resources have been committed to nutrition, networks of supporters are expanding, and consensus is being reached on how best to improve the effectiveness of support to SUN countries. Members of the Movement are applying their expertise and knowledge in ways that are changing the discourse on nutrition, and this is beginning to make lasting transformations in the way we work together for effective action. Efforts are underway to ensure that the concept of 'nutrition justice' is a central feature in the broader discourse on development and human rights. The SUN Movement has created space to mobilise global support to scale up nutrition at country-level, enabling governments and implementing agencies to better achieve impact. It has improved linkages between country-level action and global advocacy for nutrition and enabled governments to reinforce their capacity to deliver results. The empowerment of women is increasingly accepted as being the central pathway for achieving nutrition justice. The work undertaken this year also reminds us that

there is much more to be done if national goals for better nutrition are to be realised and the scourge of malnutrition is to be ended within our lifetime.

IV) Malnutrition is responsible for almost half of all deaths of children under five each year, more than three million deaths annually. Globally, nearly one in four children under five – or 165m - are stunted. There is unequivocal evidence that investing in nutrition saves lives, improves health and wellbeing, increases educational attainment and provides enormous returns on investments in terms of economic growth. A second series of papers on Maternal and Child Nutrition, published by The Lancet¹ in June 2013, provided the strongest evidence to date on the potential benefits of actions to reduce the risk of malnutrition. It adds to a wealth of evidence that good nutrition is particularly significant in the period between the start of pregnancy and a child's second birthday, and for young women before they are pregnant.

Trends in nutritional indicators within SUN countries

V) The trends in nutritional indicators suggest that much more needs to be done, by SUN country governments and their partners, to accelerate improvements in people's nutritional status. To measure the impact of efforts to improve nutrition the SUN Movement tracks stunting as an overall indicator of multiple forms of malnutrition, as well as wasting and exclusive breastfeeding². These indicators correspond to global targets agreed by all member states of the World Health Assembly (WHA) in May 2012.

- a) In SUN countries, progress on stunting reduction is moving in the right direction though is uneven and insufficient. Based on available trends, 15 countries are demonstrating an average annual rate of reduction (AARR) in stunting prevalence of more than 2% per year. However, only four of these countries are meeting or exceeding the overall 3.9% AARR that is needed between 2012 and 2025 for achieving the global targets for stunting reduction;
- b) Trends in reductions in stunting differ greatly by region, stagnating in Africa between 1990 and 2010 at 40%, whilst decreasing dramatically from 49% to 28% in Asia, nearly halving the number of stunted children from 190m to 100m. Most SUN countries are African, whilst the highest numbers of stunted children live in Asia. This provides added impetus for shared learning between SUN countries;
- c) Progress to reduce wasting is even more mixed: 11 countries are currently meeting the WHA target of a wasting prevalence below 5% whereas nine SUN countries have a wasting prevalence of over 15%, considered to be the emergency threshold; and
- d) The trend for exclusive breastfeeding rates in SUN countries is far short of the WHA target of 50% by 2025: 15 SUN countries meet or exceed the WHA targets for exclusive breastfeeding for children less than six months, whilst 26 SUN countries are not yet on track.

VI) Countries and partners in the SUN Movement are responding to the need to accelerate actions to improve nutrition by investing in specific nutrition interventions and nutrition-sensitive approaches.

¹ Maternal and Child nutrition- The Lancet, June 2013

² Anaemia, low birth-weight and childhood overweight are also important indicators of nutritional wellbeing, however these are not tracked in this report

- a) Evidence in The Lancet shows that investments in specific nutrition interventions can save one million lives, preventing 15% of deaths in children under five. These interventions have a direct impact on women’s and children’s nutrition and include, for example, improved promotion, protection and support of breastfeeding, adequate complementary feeding with nutritious food, micronutrient supplementation and fortification, and the timely and effective treatment of acute malnutrition; and
- b) At the same time, development strategies need to address the underlying causes of malnutrition. These nutrition-sensitive development strategies focus on increasing the options for all people to avoid facing the risk of malnutrition, with a particular focus on ways in which health care, agriculture and food systems, social protection services, initiatives for the empowerment of women, education and better access to clean water and sanitation can contribute to better nutritional outcomes. Further research is needed to better understand how relevant sectors can demonstrate impact through the evidence they are collecting.

VII) Whilst it is too early to attribute changes in nutrition indicators, it is possible to appreciate the transformations that are happening in SUN countries as they seek to shape an environment to enable the scale up of effective actions to improve nutrition through direct nutrition interventions, through nutrition-sensitive programmes and by improving the governance of efforts for improved nutrition.

VIII) The impact of the Movement depends both on the numbers of countries participating, and the ways in which these countries are working with each other to: a) bring in-country stakeholders together; b) establish effective policies and legislative frameworks; c) strengthen implementation systems and accountability mechanisms; and d) increase financial allocations for specific nutrition interventions or nutrition-sensitive approaches that enable people to enjoy better nutrition. These institutional transformations create the context for sustainable scale up of nutrition. The Movement’s success will be demonstrated through an impact on people’s lives and improvements in their nutritional status. The transformations are reflected in better functioning in-country processes: their impact is starting to be revealed in the results being reported by SUN countries. But there is much more to be done and at least a decade of commitment is vital.

Demonstrating Results: Progress against the SUN Movement’s Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective 1:

Create an enabling political environment, with strong in-country leadership, and a shared space where stakeholders align their activities and take joint responsibility for scaling up nutrition.

IX) Most SUN countries have now strengthened mechanisms that bring different in-country groups together through national or local-level nutrition platforms: countries are now exploring ways to make the platforms function effectively at different administrative levels. By bringing people together so that ownership is shared, the alignment of activities and joint action is made more effective. Since 2012, there has been good progress:

- a) Nineteen Heads of State or Government have personally committed their governments to scale up nutrition – and ministers or senior government officials from a further 22 SUN countries have committed to work across government and sectors to improve nutrition. Public commitments increasingly include quantitative targets, and this provides both a spur for action and a focus for accountability;
- b) Thirty-seven SUN country government focal points have been identified: 11 are situated within government bodies with executive power, 20 are within a line ministry with responsibility for nutrition and six are part of an independent body;
- c) Stakeholders in 17 SUN countries report having elements of their multi-stakeholder platforms in place. There have been high-level launches and commitment ceremonies for SUN by governments and the Movement’s networks in more than 20 SUN countries;
- d) The unprecedented attention to nutrition within SUN countries has contributed to increasing global attention. International events have included a focus on harmonising the tracking of external resources, highlighting the importance of women’s empowerment, nutrition justice and climate-resilient responses to nutrition, nutrition issues in the Sahel, and the role nutrition plays in underpinning the Sustainable Development Goals. Civil society has campaigned to ensure that reducing malnutrition and demonstrating that the reductions are achieved remains a political priority, and business has sought to reflect on how to align behind country policies and support innovative approaches at scale; and
- e) In June 2013, 90 leaders came together in London to endorse a global Compact on Nutrition for Growth. They included leaders from 19 SUN countries as well as development partners, businesses, the scientific community and civil society. They committed to prevent at least 20m children from being stunted and save at least 1.7m lives by 2020, with an ambitious set of individual commitments for beating hunger and improving nutrition. These included firm pledges from 19 SUN country governments. A week later, G8 leaders meeting in Lough Erne in Northern Ireland, indicated their continuing support to the SUN Movement.

Strategic Objective 2: Establish best practices for scaling up proven interventions, including the adoption of effective laws and policies

- X) SUN countries have also advanced their policies and legal frameworks for nutrition, in some cases with the explicit intention of strengthening an enabling environment for successful scale-up.** Legal and policy frameworks enable effective governance to scale up nutrition around the governments’ objectives. Policies most closely related to improvements in nutrition include those on the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes, legislation for maternity leave, food fortification standards, salt iodisation and the *Codex Alimentarius*. Much more needs to be done before all SUN countries have fully-functional multi-sectoral nutritional policies that guide effective implementation.
 - a) Improvements in exclusive breastfeeding rates could save 800,000 children’s lives annually. However, improvements are being undermined by companies that violate the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes. Sixteen SUN countries have full legislation on the marketing of breastmilk substitutes in place, whilst a further 10 have many of these

provisions in law. More needs to be done to ensure that breastfeeding is protected, promoted and supported, and that companies fulfil their obligations;

- b) Adjustments in the working arrangements of mothers with infants could improve exclusive breastfeeding in all sectors, including those working in the non-formal sector. Whilst all but one SUN country has established statutory paid maternity leave only 18 have allocated the 14 week minimum recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO);
- c) Food and condiment fortification can benefit the public health of people who are not able to access micronutrients through diverse, affordable, locally grown foods. Twenty-four SUN countries have mandatory fortification of either wheat, maize or rice. In seven SUN countries there is either no information or no fortification;
- d) Universal Salt Iodisation is recognised as a simple, safe and cost effective measure for addressing iodine deficiency that is the main cause of preventable brain damage and reduced IQ in children worldwide. Thirty-six SUN countries have enacted regulations for the iodisation of salt. However, progress has stalled and in some cases declined;
- e) In the past year, the Codex Alimentarius Commission adopted revised guidelines on formulated supplementary foods for older infants and young children. The codex standards serve as the basis for national legislation in many countries; and
- f) Twenty-nine countries have taken stock of their nutrition policies and regulations, 13 report that they are working across sectors to improve policies and legislation, nine have developed advocacy and communication strategies to ensure that policies are disseminated and followed through, and a further 14 are in the process of developing their strategies.

Strategic Objective 3: Align actions around high quality and well-costed country plans, with an agreed results framework and mutual accountability.

XI) Within SUN countries there is increasing focus on the development of effective sectoral plans, geared to the achievement of a single overarching common results framework, that reflect desired improvements in people’s nutrition and do so at all administrative levels. Common results frameworks enable stakeholders, from different government sectors or from other organisations, to align their programmes around shared goals to improve nutrition in a sustainable way at scale. The development of a common results frameworks can help the effective allocation of resources, joint planning and common actions:

- a) SUN countries are at different stages of ensuring that their common results frameworks enable the organisation, implementation and evaluation of impact;
- b) Government focal points from SUN countries report that it is often challenging to engage different stakeholders in agreeing common results frameworks, and can be harder still for them to successfully align their programmes to national policies – even when there are agreed frameworks; and
- c) Twenty-one SUN countries report that they are making progress in aligning different stakeholders’ programmes to national priorities, eight are explicitly looking at capacity gaps across sectors, and 10 report improved use of monitoring systems to oversee implementation in line with the national plan.

XII) SUN countries are developing additional capacity and mobilising extra financial resources to permit the implementation of scaled-up action in line with common results frameworks.

Many countries face serious financial shortfalls when seeking to implement plans for scaling up nutrition. Whilst acknowledging that the tracking of official development assistance (ODA) to nutrition needs to be strengthened, estimates suggest that ODA has increased by around 60% from around \$250m in 2008 to around \$420m in 2011. This falls far short of projected needs. Since 2012, there have been unprecedented new financial commitments for investment in scaling up nutrition:

- a) The Nutrition for Growth event in London on June 8th 2013, saw a significant increase in funds committed for nutrition. Fourteen SUN country governments committed to increase the domestic resources invested in scaling up national nutrition plans, and new commitments of up to \$4.15bn for specific nutrition interventions and an estimated \$19bn for improved nutrition outcomes from nutrition-sensitive investments between 2013 and 2020 were made;
- b) A catalytic financing mechanism that offers the potential to support nutrition scale-up, drive impact and improve nutrition outcomes is to be developed;
- c) Whilst no SUN country is currently in a position to estimate the financial resource gap with precision, 20 SUN countries have analysed their costed plans, four countries' plans have been finalised and the majority of SUN countries have work underway and are discussing with investors where best to allocate finite resources;
- d) Tracking and accounting for domestic spending on nutrition, important for the confidence of all investors, remains a work in progress. Seven SUN countries have established nutrition budget lines within sectoral ministries and a further three are planning to do so. **Ethiopia** stands out as having made progress in developing tracking systems for both domestic and external spending on nutrition that is linked to the national nutrition plan. Whilst tracking systems are useful, progress will be measured on actual outlays against budget lines over the next few years;
- e) The tracking of external financial resources for nutrition is proving difficult and has been moving slowly. Consensus has now been reached, with members of the Donor Network committing to track their spending on specific nutrition interventions and nutrition-sensitive interventions; and
- f) With almost 80% of new financial resources committed to nutrition in 2012-2013 channelled towards nutrition-sensitive approaches, establishing standardised metrics and criteria for 'nutrition-sensitive' needs to be prioritised as a matter of urgency.

Supporting SUN countries strengthen their capacity to deliver results

XIII) Strengthened capacity is needed to accelerate the delivery of results. As they scale up nutrition, SUN countries and their supporters are embarking on a transformative journey - taking stock of nutritional status, adapting their working practices, being ready to scale up rapidly, and demonstrating implementation at scale. Different parts of government, and those who support them, align, adjust and augment the resources that they invest in nutrition so as to achieve sustainable results. More progress has been made in ensuring that the foundations for

scaling up national plans for nutrition are in place, than in ensuring the quality and sustainability of these plans.

- a) Of the 29 countries where progress can be compared since September 2012, 15 have elements in place to scale up rapidly (stage 3), seven are adapting their systems of working and are almost ready to scale up rapidly (stage 2 to stage 3), six are adapting their systems of working (stage 2), and one has taken stock and is working to adapt systems (stage 1 to stage 2); and
- b) In order to advance through the different stages, SUN country government focal points are requesting support to strengthen capacity in six areas: roll out of implementation plans from national level to district and community levels; advocacy and communications to sustain high-level engagement; costing of national nutrition plans and the identification of funding shortfalls; tracking of domestic and external funding; nutrition-sensitive multi-sectoral approaches; and demonstrating results through inter-sectoral monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

New patterns of global support for effective joint action in-country

- XIV) Efforts to scale up nutrition are a collective effort that requires the engagement of multiple stakeholders.** Countries that have committed to scale up nutrition are being supported by in-country multi-stakeholder platforms, and global networks of supporters from civil society, the UN system, donors, and business. The SUN Movement Lead Group continues to provide strategic stewardship for the Movement, and the SUN Movement Secretariat seeks to ensure that the catalytic spirit of the Movement is maintained and that progress is tracked and communicated.
- XV) Networks are positioning themselves to provide the best possible responses to in-country requests for assistance.** Each network has a global forum for its members to coordinate and are agreeing country-level conveners to participate in the national multi-stakeholder platform. In the past year, all SUN networks have developed their internal governance, agreed terms of reference, appointed network facilitators and have engaged in cross-Movement work such as the development of the monitoring and evaluation framework and work on conflicts of interest. As countries are increasingly identifying and articulating their needs for strengthened capacity to deliver, networks must continue their own transformations. This can be done by ensuring that a commitment to supporting country-led multi-sectoral ways of working is institutionalised within each individual organisation, reflected in policies, planning, budgets and ways of working. Plans are evolving for regional resource hubs which will enable countries to more easily access support from the networks in ways that reflect the specificities of their location.
- a) **The Donor Network** has been responsible for leading many of the global events in 2013 that have helped sustain the political space for nutrition, including the Nutrition for Growth event. They have also worked on tracking financial commitments and begun preparatory work on networked information systems. A principal responsibility for the network is to ensure that a donor convener is in place in all SUN countries to help align the work of all donors to common results frameworks. As of September 2013, 60% of SUN countries had a donor convener. However, two countries have been waiting for over two years for a donor convener to be agreed and four countries over a year;

- b) **The Civil Society Network** was formally established in June 2013 with a strong declaration of intent, and now includes 17 national civil society alliances, with the involvement of 400 organisations. The network has been actively engaged in advocacy efforts to raise the profile of nutrition and encourage greater financial commitments from SUN countries and donors alike. Some organisations in the network have themselves made commitments to increase spending on nutrition. The network is seeking to expand the breadth of its membership, support more national civil society alliances, and improve communication with - and between - national civil society platforms. Nine national alliances are receiving support totalling \$4.28m from the SUN Multi-Partner Trust Fund;
- c) **The UN System Network** was formally established in June 2013. Work has begun to expand membership of the network, with a mapping being undertaken in 21 SUN countries. Twelve countries are receiving facilitation assistance from the network through REACH. Harmonisation of policies within UN system agencies is ongoing, with several agencies having updated their own nutrition policies in the last year, and work is underway to review UNDAF guidelines to ensure alignment with national plans. The UN System has committed to prioritise nutrition in humanitarian emergencies and reflect the importance of nutrition in humanitarian appeals. The sharing of evidence and best practice is ongoing;
- d) **The Business Network** was formally established in December 2012, with membership of 30 businesses including suppliers of agricultural inputs, food and beverage producers, vitamin and mineral manufactures and retailers. It is seeking to expand the breadth of companies involved in aligning behind countries' national nutrition plans. The network is supporting governments as they engage with business in eight SUN countries. A Platform for Business Engagement is being developed to broker partnerships, provide technical assistance, facilitate learning on successful business models for nutrition and undertake research. Twenty-two companies in the network have committed to improve nutrition for over 900,000 of their workforce members and improve their policies for maternal health, including support for breastfeeding mothers;
- e) **The Lead Group** has met twice during the last year and members continue to use their influence to raise awareness for nutrition; and
- f) **The SUN Movement Secretariat** has strengthened its own capacity in the past year and is facilitating work on monitoring and evaluation, conflicts of interest, improving the capacity to deliver results and the Movement's website.

Accounting for results

- XVI) Different groups within the Movement account to each other, and to the Movement as a whole, for their contributions to scaling up nutrition.** The systems of accountability need to be continually strengthened given the increasing number of domestic and external investors, the growing levels of their investments and the requirement that the results of investments are transparent and comprehensible.
- a) The principles through which different groups engage in the SUN Movement at country-level, regionally and within networks include commitments to transparency and inclusiveness, to the realisation of human rights, to negotiate and resolve conflicts, to be mutually accountable, to adopt cost-effective approaches and to communicate widely about achievements and challenges. These are set out in the SUN Principles of Engagement. Ways to maximise consensus and effectiveness of multiple stakeholders

working in the Movement, as well as procedures for preventing, identifying, resolving and monitoring potential conflicts of interest among stakeholders, are being developed;

- b) The SUN Movement's monitoring and evaluation framework - agreed by the Lead Group in April 2013 - provides a systematic basis for mutual accountability throughout the Movement and tracks transformations in processes and ways of working needed to scale up nutrition. It is being applied to enable governments to reflect on their priorities for improving their capacity to deliver expected outcomes, and to enable stakeholders to understand the kind of learning routes and technical assistance required for these capacities to evolve;
- c) Demonstrating results is critical to the Movement's success. The SUN Movement's website captures progress and challenges that are being faced in SUN countries, and throughout the Movement's networks. The website is now available in English, French and Spanish;
- d) Development partners are offering to support SUN countries as they develop or strengthen country information systems for nutrition. Results will be collated and validated through a worldwide, networked information system, which will be used as the basis for an annual report on nutritional outcomes in SUN countries and beyond; and
- e) SUN countries are using advocacy to promote accountability as key tools for change. In the past year, 10 countries have developed advocacy and communication strategies as part of their efforts to scale up nutrition and 14 others are in the process of doing so. Many have approached influential figures to act as nutrition champions. Twenty SUN countries have organised high-level nutrition events in the last year.

Challenges to be addressed by countries committed to scaling up nutrition

XVII) Governments of countries that are scaling up nutrition face multiple challenges including the on-going struggle to mobilise adequate resources within constrained national budgets, limitations on donor countries' assistance budgets, and the continuing need to demonstrate that investments are yielding results. Poor people in many SUN countries face crises which impair their ability to access nutritious food, healthcare, essential water supplies or adequate sanitation. These may be made more frequent and intense as a result of environmental degradation, climate change, conflict or rapid urbanisation. Food prices are volatile, hampering smallholder farmers' ability to invest in their livelihoods and consumers' ability to buy nutritious food. Whilst the financial commitments at the Nutrition for Growth event represent a significant step towards increasing investments in nutrition, the lack of capacity to measure the impact of these resources is concerning. Furthermore, estimates from studies such as The Lancet series suggest that the current levels of funding and in-country capabilities to utilise these funds are still insufficient to meet the need.

The way forward: SUN Movement 2013-2014

XVIII) Looking ahead the Movement will increasingly focus on ensuring that SUN countries are in a position to scale up actions which yield better nutritional outcomes, and to demonstrate their achievements. This means that from now, and for the foreseeable future, each SUN country's intentions for enabling their people to enjoy better nutrition will be regularly reviewed and updated within national common results frameworks. Plans for prioritising and implementing specific nutrition interventions, as well as plans for nutrition-sensitive strategies and actions

within a range of different sectors, will be reinforced. SUN countries will further develop, cost, budget and validate their plans for implementation by multiple stakeholders. They will track the mobilisation and use of domestic and external investments; strengthen systems for local and national-level monitoring of implementation; and implement effective advocacy so as to encourage alignment and scale up of intention, action and outcomes. All of these efforts will be supported through the work of the SUN Movement networks and Secretariat under the overall stewardship of the Lead Group. They will enhance and sustain the momentum of countries' efforts to secure durable improvements in their people's nutritional status.

XIX) Scaling up Nutrition requires long term commitment of at least a decade. It calls for effective and sustained efforts to ensure that good nutrition is accessible for all, focusing at all times on the public good and equity, with progress reflected as durable reductions in people's risk of malnutrition. These efforts will be all the more effective if based on continuous learning from the practical experiences within SUN countries. Global nutrition governance still requires strengthening as the SUN Movement was initially envisioned as time-bound and catalytic. An independent evaluation of the Movement will take place in 2014.

Recommendations for stakeholders in the SUN Movement

XX) SUN countries have made progress in transforming their approaches to scaling up nutrition and the international community is responding to their leadership: efforts need to be intensified and accelerated, and ambitions realised. A concerted push is now needed by governments and their supporters of donors, civil society organisations, the UN system and business if lasting impact on the nutritional well-being of millions of women and children is to be achieved. The SUN Movement is facilitating the provision of external support by brokering requests from SUN countries with members of the SUN Networks. Members of the SUN Movement have a responsibility to ensure that their support is aligned to the priorities identified in national nutrition plans and common results frameworks. Recommendations for action by members of the Movement focus on prioritised requests for support from SUN countries, including:

- 1) Maintaining political commitment and supporting institutional change;
- 2) Ensuring effective functioning and stewardship of national multi-stakeholder platforms;
- 3) Facilitating the roll-out of multi-stakeholder approaches to nutrition at community and district levels;
- 4) Establishing guidance for countries on nutrition-sensitive investments that will have a measurable impact on nutrition and strengthening multi-sectoral approaches to make this happen;
- 5) Planning, costing and managing the implementation of actions to scale up nutrition;
- 6) Establishing robust systems through which SUN countries can monitor, evaluate and demonstrate results;
- 7) Mobilising additional external and domestic resources for nutrition, and tracking effectiveness and efficiency of these funds; and
- 8) Ensuring a consistent approach to communicating needs and experiences;

Introduction

- 1) The SUN Movement was started in 2010 as a means for governments, with the support of multiple actors, to scale up and achieve national nutrition goals.** The particular focus is on good nutrition in the period between pregnancy and a child's second birthday. At the centre of the Movement are the governments of countries that commit to scaling up nutrition: they establish national goals and transform ways of working so that both governments and supporting organisations work to achieve these goals effectively and in synergy. 2010-2011 was a year of increased focus and ever-greater levels of activity throughout the Movement ensuring that malnutrition was firmly located on the international agenda. 2011- 2012 was the year when the SUN Movement moved from strengthening political resolve to a focusing on commitments, with the World Health Assembly agreeing global targets for improved nutrition and countries seeking ways to ensure that national efforts match global ambitions. SUN became global, driven forward by 28 countries, with agreed principles of engagement and strategic objectives to guide their actions.
- 2) In the last year, the focus has shifted to mobilising the resources needed for effective national action to achieve impact.** Governments from SUN countries and their development partners are taking nutrition seriously, and as information is becoming more widely accessible, people are holding them - and their supporters - to account. The concept of 'nutrition justice' is becoming a central feature in the broader discourse on development and human rights. Ensuring adequate nutrition for all is increasingly seen as a core responsibility of governments and development partners and is featuring in a growing number of campaigns against inequity. The empowerment of women is the central pathway for achieving nutrition justice.
- 3) This annual report focuses in particular on the advances made by the 41 countries now in the SUN Movement** – countries that have committed to improve nutrition for millions of children and their mothers. It examines how networks of supporters are rallying around national plans for nutrition. It shows how the Movement has evolved, building on its achievements year by year, and learning from the experiences of SUN countries and the SUN global support networks. The following chapters chart this progress:
- 4) Chapter 1: Background: Causes and consequences of malnutrition, and options for sustainable improvements in people's nutritional status.** This chapter summarises currently available information on the impact of malnutrition on the wellbeing of people, communities and nations. It looks at the particular significance in the period between the start of pregnancy and a child's second birthday, and the nutritional status of young women before they are pregnant. It examines the trends in the nutritional status the countries that have joined the SUN Movement. It describes the different determinants of malnutrition within SUN countries, as well as the approaches and interventions that have been shown to contribute to improved nutrition. This chapter shows the ways in which specific nutrition interventions and nutrition-sensitive approaches are being taken to scale and the extent to which social and economic environments enable this to happen in a sustainable way. The diagram on page 14 provides a representation of the rationale for the SUN Movement.

5) Chapter 2: Progress within SUN countries as they scale up nutrition: This chapter describes ways in which SUN countries are scaling up nutrition: the transformations that are underway to prepare for and initiate scale-up, and the progress being made with the four processes that are key to effective stewardship and governance. It summarises the outcomes that are starting to emerge as a result of these efforts:

Process 1: Most SUN countries have now strengthened functioning mechanisms that bring different in-country groups together on national or local level nutrition platforms; countries are now exploring ways to make the platforms function effectively at different administrative levels.

Process 2: SUN countries have also advanced their policies and legal frameworks for nutrition, in some cases with the explicit intention of strengthening an enabling environment for successful scale-up.

Process 3: Within SUN countries there is increasing focus on the development of effective sectoral plans, geared to the achievement of a single overarching set of expected results that reflect desired improvements in people's nutrition - the Common Results Framework (CRF) - and reflecting them at all administrative levels.

Process 4: SUN countries are developing additional capacity and mobilising extra financial resources to permit the implementation of scaled-up action in line with the CRF.

Taken together these four processes contribute to an enabling environment to scale up nutrition. The chapter shows how individual countries have progressed during the year as SUN country governments increasingly engage with civil society, donors, business and the UN system to advance their transformations.

6) Chapter 3: Strengthening the capacity to deliver results: This chapter summarises the state of readiness of countries to scale up nutrition. Within the Movement it is anticipated that as countries advance – in their different ways – on a staged journey, different parts of government, and those who support them, align, adjust and augment the resources that they invest in nutrition so as to achieve sustainable results.

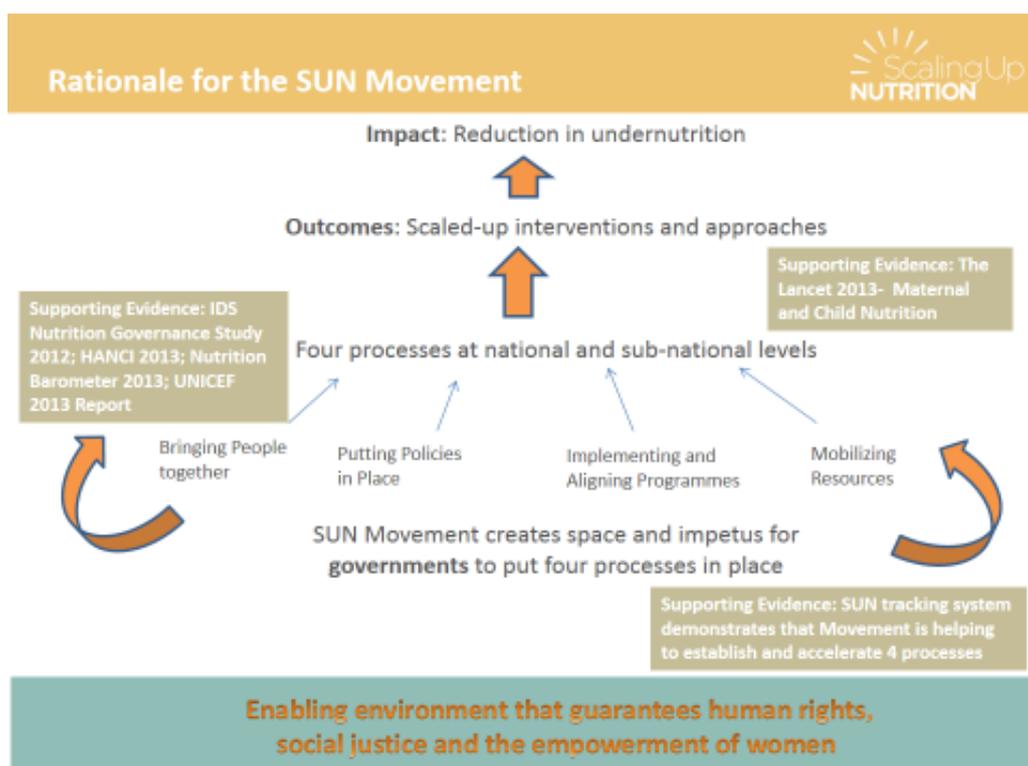
7) Chapter 4: The SUN Movement's global networks and other support mechanisms: This chapter examines the ways in which global networks of supporters, as well as dedicated thematic support teams, are organising themselves to offer resources to countries' based on the priorities identified in their CRFs, in a responsive and coordinated manner. It explores the extent to which the networks and other support mechanisms are developing their systems of operation, increasing their coherence and consistency, by intensifying their own efforts to strengthen in-country capacity for delivering results.

8) Chapter 5: Accountability within the SUN Movement: This chapter explains how different groups within the Movement account to each other, and to the Movement as a whole, for their contributions to scaling up nutrition. The systems of accountability need to be continually strengthened given the increasing number of domestic and external investors, the growing

levels of their investments and the requirement that the results of investments are made in a transparent and comprehensible manner.

9) Chapter 6: The way forward: This chapter looks at encouraging further impact of the Movement on nutrition in SUN countries. This includes ensuring that support to SUN countries is aligned to the priorities identified in national nutrition plans and common results frameworks, and is intensified and accelerated. SUN countries are asking for support with: Maintaining political commitment and supporting institutional change; ensuring effective functioning of national multi-stakeholder platforms; facilitating the roll-out of multi-stakeholder approaches to nutrition in communities; establishing guidance for countries on nutrition-sensitive investments; planning, costing and managing the implementation of actions; establishing robust systems through which SUN countries can monitor, evaluate and demonstrate results; mobilising additional external and domestic resources for nutrition, and tracking effectiveness and efficiency of these funds; and ensuring a consistent approach to communicating needs and experiences. A concerted effort will be needed by all in the Movement, including SUN country governments, if these ambitions are to be realised. An independent evaluation of the way the SUN Movement is supporting governments will be undertaken in 2014 to appreciate the opportunities to intensify actions and strengthen capacities to deliver results.

10) The Annexes and Compendium: Annex 1 provides the list of governments committing to the SUN Movement. Annex 2 describes the achievements of the SUN Movement since its inception in 2010. The compendium provides a country-by-country update of progress, validated by the SUN government focal point. This is the core data on which the report has been developed. The introduction to this compendium provides an overview of progress in SUN countries against the Movement’s four strategic objectives.



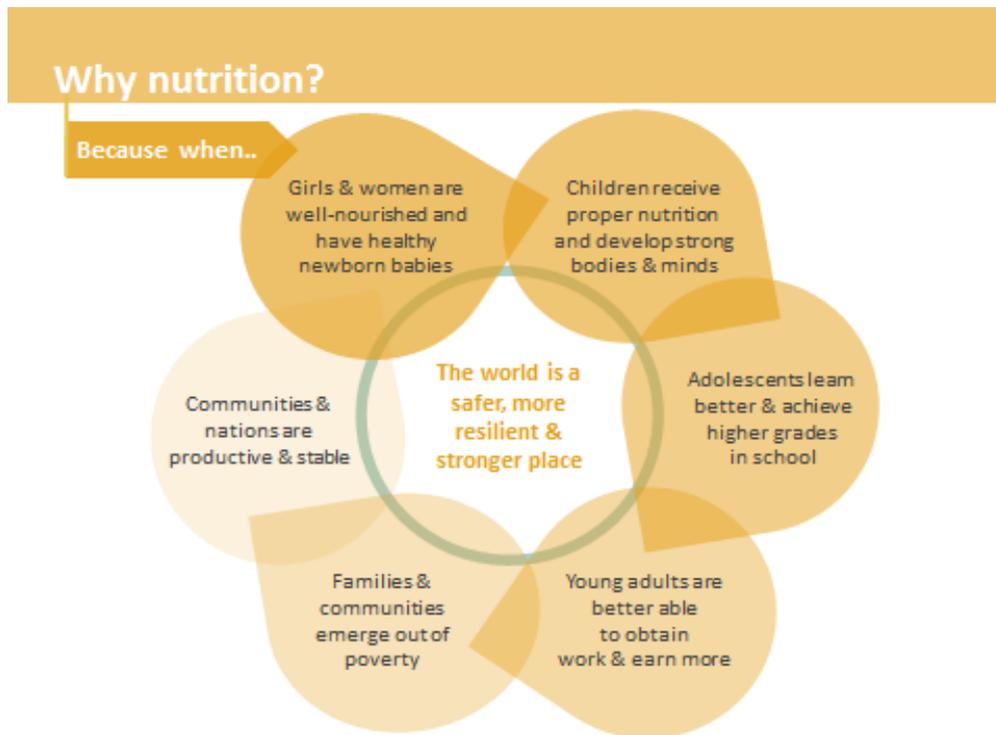
Chapter 1: Causes and consequences of malnutrition:

11) This chapter looks at the impact that nutrition has on the health and wellbeing of children, communities and nations. It goes on to examine the trends in the indicators for undernutrition, focusing in particular on those countries that are part of the SUN Movement and highlights proven options for sustainable improvements in people's nutritional status based on the latest evidence.

Key Messages:

- Investing in nutrition leads to better growth of children, nations and economies. Good nutrition during the 1,000 days from the start of pregnancy to the child's second birthday is critical.
- Stunting is a key indicator in the SUN Movement. It is the outcome of multiple forms of malnutrition, strongly related to lack of equity and women's empowerment and a good proxy for development.
- The 41 SUN countries are home to 81m stunted children and include 25 of the 34 highest burden countries.
- In 15 SUN countries, the average annual rate of reduction in stunting among under-five children is decreasing by more than 2% per year.
- A substantially greater rate of reduction in stunting will be needed if SUN countries are to achieve the global target of 40% reduction by 2025 agreed at the World Health Assembly in 2012.
- SUN countries are investing in proven solutions to address malnutrition: specific nutrition interventions and development strategies that address the underlying causes of undernutrition related to food, health and care.
- SUN countries are committed to creating an enabling environment for scaling up nutrition by strengthening four strategic processes:
 - 1) Bringing people together to work together effectively through functioning multi-sector, multi-stakeholder platforms;
 - 2) Putting policies and laws in place to establish a coherent policy and legal framework;
 - 3) Implementing and aligning programmes with common objectives and an agreed framework for results; and
 - 4) Mobilising resources from domestic sources supplemented with external assistance.

The impact of poor nutrition:



12) Malnutrition is responsible for almost half of all deaths of children under five each year - more than three million deaths annually³. Investing in nutrition leads to better growth of children, nations and economies. The cycle of poverty will not be broken, nor economic advances sustained, if children and their families cannot realise their right to adequate food and nutrition.

13) Globally, nearly one in four children under age five - 165m - are stunted. Stunting, or low height for age, is associated with impaired brain development which has long-lasting negative consequences throughout a child's life including reduced school attendance and performance. Reduced school attendance and diminished educational outcomes mean these children will earn less once they become adults: a 2007 study estimated an average 22% loss of yearly income in adulthood⁴. A stunted child enters adulthood with a greater propensity for being overweight and for developing chronic diseases, increasing the burden on the healthcare system.

14) The nutritional status of a child is influenced by three broad factors: food, health and care.

This status is optimised when children and mothers have access to: affordable, diverse,

In 2013, studies on the Cost of Hunger in Africa were conducted.

- In **Uganda** almost US\$900m is lost annually due to the effects of malnutrition. This is as much as 5.6% of GDP.
- In **Ethiopia**, around 16.5% of GDP is lost each year to the long-term effects of child malnutrition.

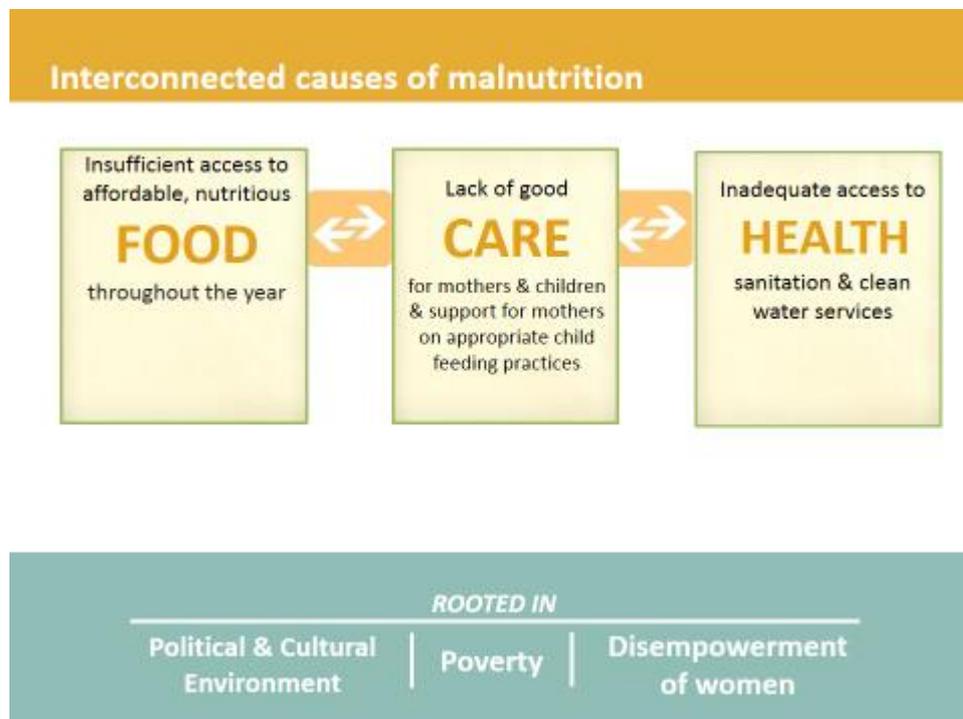
These findings clearly indicate that undernutrition is not just a health issue, but an economic one as well.

³ June 2013. Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition, p40

⁴ The Lancet Series, 2008

Box : <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/hunger-costs-uganda-56-cent-gdp>

nutrient-rich food; appropriate maternal and childcare practices; adequate health services; and a healthy environment including safe water, sanitation and improved hygiene practices. These interconnected causes of malnutrition are reflected below:



15) Stunting rates closely mirror inequity: Beyond regional and national averages, there are disparities by wealth and area of residence. Globally, one third of rural children under five are stunted, compared to one quarter in urban areas. Similarly, children under five in the poorest communities are more than twice as likely to be stunted as children under five in the richest communities.

16) Current evidence suggests that good nutrition during the 1,000 days from the start of pregnancy to the child's second birthday has a critical impact on later physical and intellectual development. The first imperative is to ensure good nutrition for adolescent girls and women before they become pregnant: undernourished mothers have a greater chance of giving birth to low-birth-weight babies than mothers who are adequately nourished⁵. Evidence from 54 low- and middle-income countries indicates that growth deficiencies begin during pregnancy and continue until about 24 months of age. An estimated 60% to 80% of neonatal deaths occur among low-birth-weight babies. The damage caused by malnutrition is largely irreversible and catch-up growth later in childhood is minimal.

⁵ The Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition, June 2013

Trends and indicators for malnutrition:

17) In 2012, all Members States of the World Health Assembly (WHA) agreed upon six nutrition targets. Countries in the SUN Movement are pursuing their own national goals, focusing particularly on stunting rates, and seeking to meet the following WHA targets by 2025:

Global targets agreed in the 2012 World Health Assembly resolution ⁶	
Target 1	40% reduction in the global number of children under five who are stunted
Target 2	50% reduction in anaemia in women of a reproductive age
Target 3	30% reduction of low birth weight
Target 4	Increase exclusive breastfeeding rates in the first six months up to at least 50%
Target 5	No increase in childhood overweight
Target 6	Reducing and maintaining childhood wasting to less than 5%

18) The SUN Movement uses stunting as an indicator to measure the impact of efforts to reduce undernutrition. This is because stunting is an outcome of multiple forms of malnutrition, is strongly related to a lack of equity and women's disempowerment and is a good proxy for development. The SUN Movement also tracks wasting and exclusive breastfeeding rates where there is reliable national-level information.

19) Data on nutritional indicators are collected through representative national surveys, carried out periodically – typically every five years - using standardised methods. National surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) have large sample sizes and collect, analyse, and disseminate accurate and representative data on population, health, HIV, nutrition and other key areas. DHS and MICS are carried out by governments with support from outside agencies⁷.

Stunting:

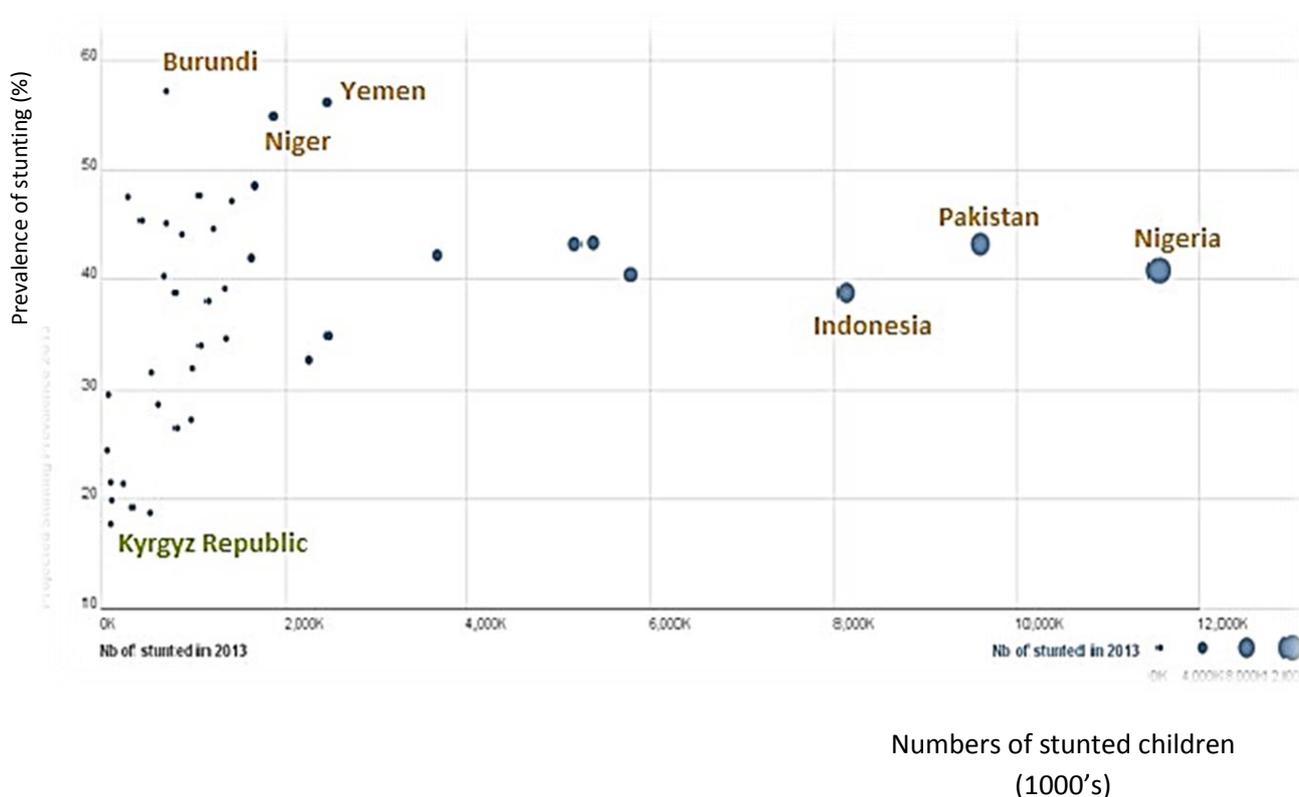
20) The global target, set by the World Health Assembly in 2012, is a 40% reduction in the number of children under five who are stunted. Stunting is a sign of chronic undernutrition. It refers to the condition when a child is too short in height for their age. Stunting is the outcome of multiple forms of malnutrition. Repeated episodes of wasting, or acute malnutrition, slows growth in height. Micronutrient deficiencies also slow growth in height and contribute to stunting.

21) The 41 countries driving the SUN Movement are home to around 81m stunted children or almost half of all stunted children (165m) in the world today. These include 25 of the 34 highest burden countries. The graph below shows the numbers of stunted children and the prevalence in SUN countries.

⁶ WHA 65/11: Report on Maternal, infant and young child nutrition: draft comprehensive implementation plan, April 2012: p9: http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA65/A65_11-en.pdf and http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA65/A65_11Corr1-en.pdf

⁷ See also 'Levels & Trends in Child Malnutrition': UNICEF-WHO-The World Bank Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates, 2012: http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/jme_unicef_who_wb.pdf

The distribution, by SUN country, of the numbers of stunted children against the prevalence of stunting



22) The numbers of stunted children, and the prevalence of stunting vary enormously between SUN countries as the above graph shows. In sub-Saharan Africa, 40% of children under five are stunted, whilst in South Asia, 39% are stunted. In the SUN Movement, Nigeria has the highest number of stunted children (11.5m). Indonesia and Pakistan each have in excess of seven million stunted children. 14 SUN countries have a stunting prevalence above 40%, 14 SUN countries have a stunting prevalence between 30% and 40% and 12 have a stunting rate of below 30%. Burundi has the highest prevalence rate, above 57%, whilst Senegal has the lowest with 15%.

23) The Average Annual Rate of Reduction (AARR) is a measure of the trend. The AARR for stunting in SUN countries looks at changes in annual stunting rates using available standardised sources (DHS or MICs surveys). The trend data indicate that in 15 SUN countries stunting prevalence in children aged less than five years is declining by more than 2% per year. However, other countries have yet to achieve this rate of reduction, and overall, a substantially greater rate of reduction will be needed if SUN countries are to achieve the globally agreed targets. So far, only four SUN countries are meeting or exceeding the WHA target of 3.9% AARR.

Current Average Annual Rate of Reduction (AARR) in SUN countries (since 2000)

COUNTRY	Current AARR
Mauritania	6.62%
Senegal	5.12%
Mali	4.55%
Ghana	4.55%
Peru	3.76%
El Salvador	3.49%
Nepal	3.38%
Burkina Faso	3.31%
Uganda	2.81%
Côte d'Ivoire	2.74%
Zambia	2.69%
Ethiopia	2.34%
Bangladesh	2.32%
Haiti	2.11%
Zimbabwe	2.04%
Myanmar	1.59%
Mozambique	1.48%
Cameroon	1.41%
Madagascar	1.40%
Malawi	1.33%
Indonesia	1.08%
Kenya	1.08%
Burundi	0.89%
Tanzania	0.87%
Guatemala	0.79%
Nigeria	0.71%
Sierra Leone	0.70%
Rwanda	0.57%
Chad	0.31%
Lao PDR	0.21%
DR Congo	0.14%
Namibia	-0.05%
Sri Lanka	-0.12%
Niger	-0.18%
Gambia	-0.29%
Pakistan	-0.36%
Guinea	-0.59%
Benin	-1.16%

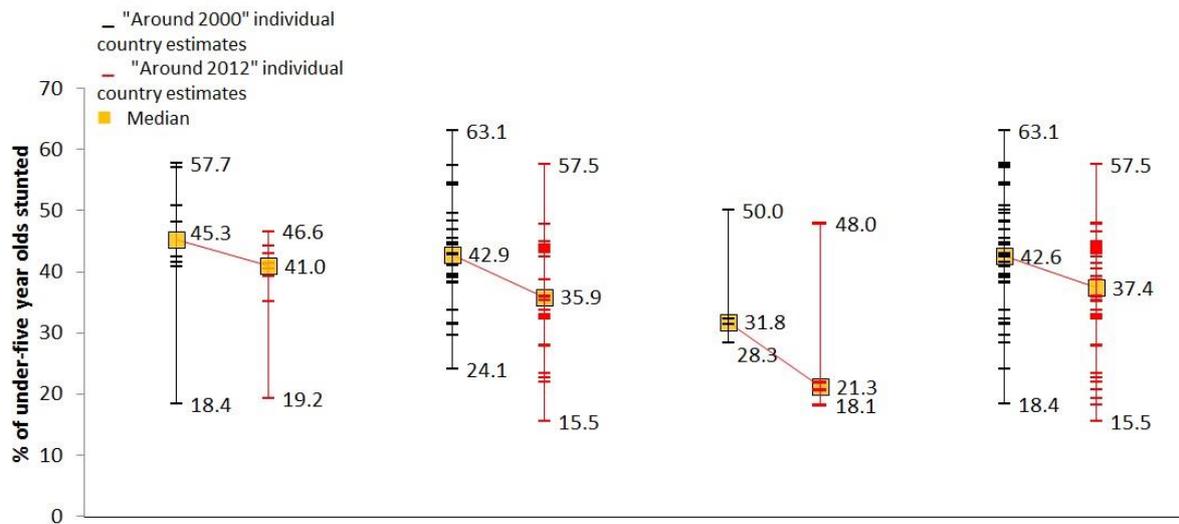
*Yemen and the Kyrgyz Republic are not included in this graphic as not enough data points are available to reflect the AARR trend.

24) An AARR of below 2% per year will mean that any gain in stunting reduction is offset by the annual population growth rate. There are currently 24 countries in the SUN Movement in this situation: eight countries have a AARR between 0% and 1%, nine countries have an AARR of between 1% and 2% and seven countries in the SUN Movement have a negative AARR – meaning that stunting rates are increasing, even before population growth is taken into account.

25) Countries with an AARR significantly above 2%, and a stunting prevalence above 40%, are those most likely to experience yearly decreases in the number of stunted children - especially when their average population growth is below 2%. Countries in this category include Ethiopia, Zambia and Nepal.

26) Countries with an AARR below 1% and a stunting prevalence above 40% face the highest increase in the number of stunted children, especially where the annual population growth is above 2%. Countries facing this challenge include Pakistan, Niger, Lao PDR, Rwanda, Guatemala, Tanzania and Burundi.

Graph to show comparative decreases in stunting prevalence in SUN countries



Source: UNICEF, World Bank, WHO Joint Malnutrition Dataset, 2013 (based on MICS, DHS and other national surveys).

Data points in the graphics, including the median, are based on a subset of countries with available trend data :including 36 out of 41 SUN countries ; 8 out of 9 Asian SUN countries ; 24 out of 28 African SUN countries ; 4 out of 4 Latin American and Carribean SUN countries).

"Around 2000 " = 1998-2003; "Around 2012 " = 2008-2012 ; with about 10 years (range = 8 to 14 years) in between individual country estimates.

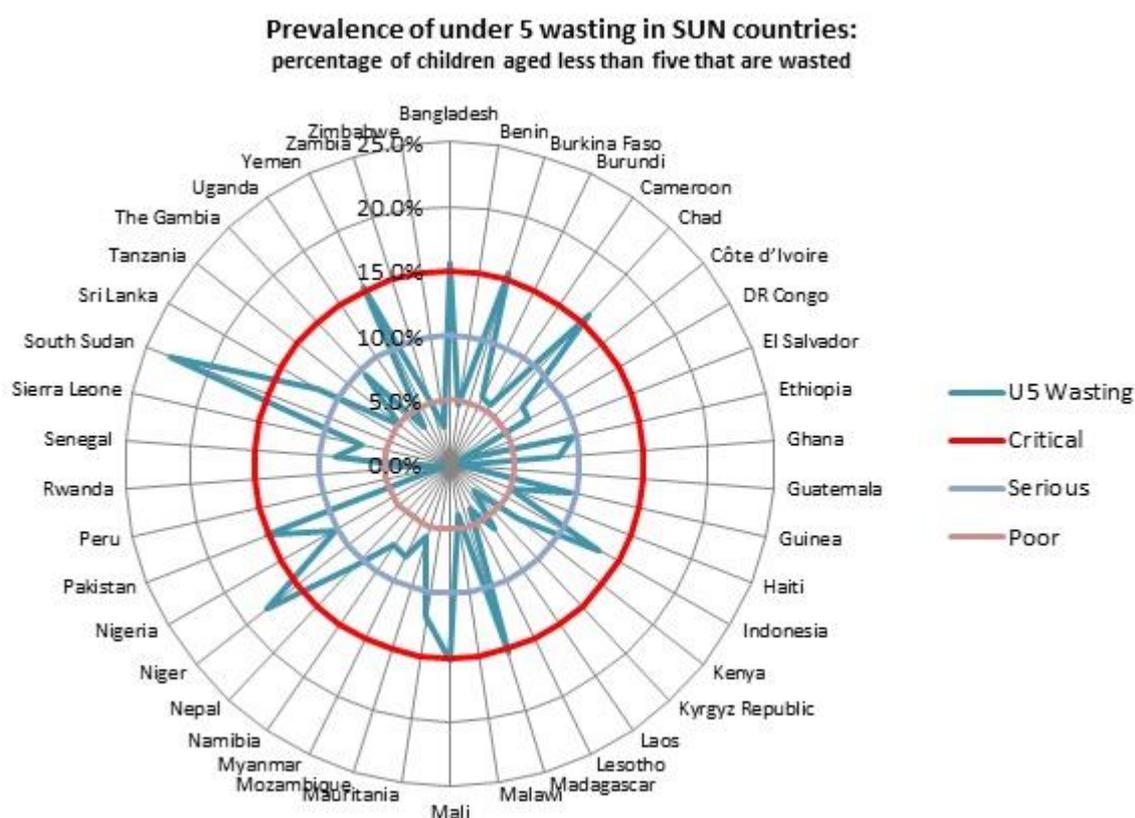
27) An analysis of 36 out of 41 SUN countries with comparable trend data indicates that there was an decrease in the median for stunting prevalence among under-five year olds of about five percentage points between “around 2000” and “around 2012”. All SUN countries from Latin America and the Caribbean had comparable trend data and showed a decrease of about 10 percentage points for median stunting prevalence, with all but one SUN country in that region making notable progress. Twenty-four out of 28 SUN countries from Africa had comparable trend data and showed significant progress with a seven percentage point reduction of median stunting prevalence over the last decade. Almost all SUN countries from Asia had comparable trend data (eight out of nine SUN countries from Asia) and this group showed the lowest level of progress in median stunting prevalence, as compared to other regional groupings of SUN countries with a four percentage point reduction in the last decade. While three SUN countries in Asia boast more than a 10 percentage point decrease over the given time period, the majority of countries in this region have made far more conservative changes.

Wasting:

28) Wasting is an indicator of acute malnutrition. It refers to a child’s weight being too low for their height. It is sensitive to shocks at local, national, regional or global levels that have an impact on nutritional status, such as natural disasters, conflict, food price rises or seasonal shortages. Trends are not measured – though wasting prevalence indicates populations that are vulnerable.

29) Of the 41 countries in the SUN Movement 11 are meeting the WHA target of a wasting prevalence below 5%. Nine SUN countries have a wasting prevalence of over 15%, considered to be the emergency threshold. Five countries have a prevalence of between 10% and 15%, which

is considered serious, and 17 countries have a prevalence of between 5% and 10%.



Exclusive Breastfeeding:

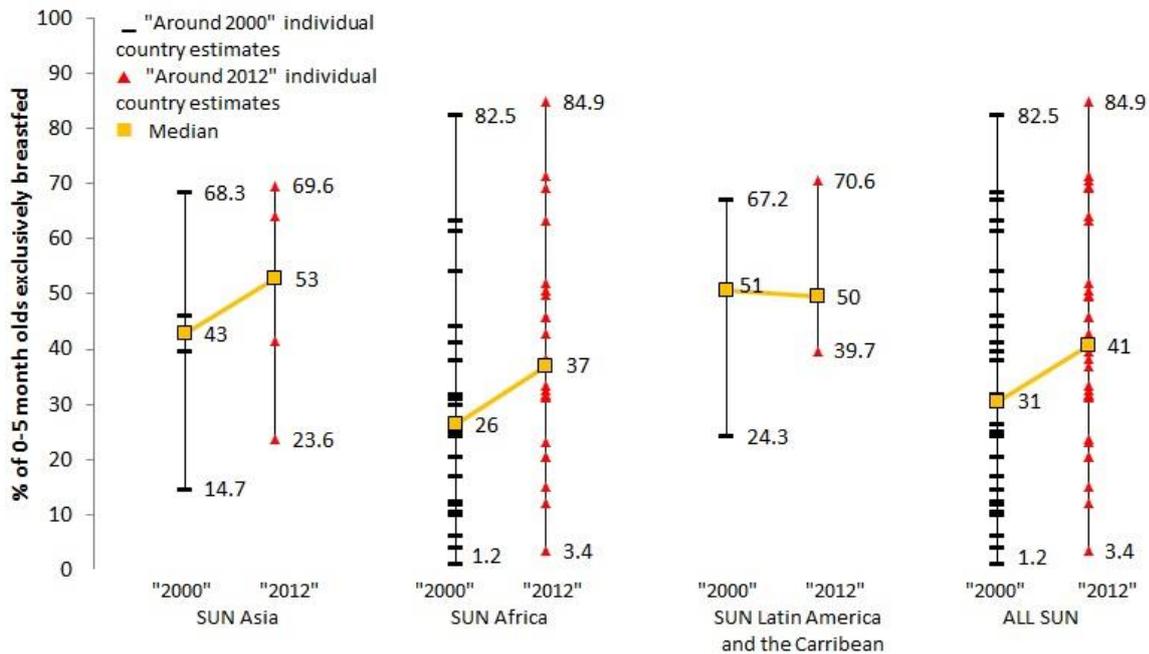
30) Exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months of life raises a child’s chances of survival, lowers the risk of illness, particularly from diarrheal disease, and improves growth and development⁸.

An infant’s right to breastfeed is inextricably linked to aspects of women’s empowerment, such as mothers who are fully informed about adequate nutrition and health care, and are able breastfeed whilst working outside the home. These aspects all have an impact on exclusive breastfeeding rates⁹.

⁸ IBFAN-Asia/BPNI, 2012; *Are our babies falling through the gaps?*; The World Breastfeeding Trends Initiative (WBTi): p59

⁹ *ibid* p67

Graph to show trends in exclusive breastfeeding in SUN countries



Source: UNICEF Global Databases, 2013 (based on MICS, DHS and other national surveys).
 Data points in the graphics, including the median, are based on a subset of countries with available trend data (including 30 out of 41 SUN countries; 4 out of 9 Asian SUN countries; 23 out of 28 African SUN countries; 3 out of 4 Latin American and Caribbean SUN countries).

31) An analysis of 27 out of 41 SUN countries with comparable trend data indicates that there was an increase in the median for exclusive breastfeeding of about 10 percentage points between 2000 and 2006 with no change since then. Most of the countries with comparable trend data were from Africa (23 out of 28 SUN African countries) and the trend for these African countries parallels that of all SUN countries. However, while the trend represents what has happened in the 23 SUN African countries as a whole, the change in median does not necessarily represent what is happening in any given country. For example, the stagnation seen after 2006 does not pertain to some individual SUN African countries, like Kenya with an increase of 15 percentage points between 2006 and 2010 and Burkina Faso which had an even larger increase around the same time period. However, the reversal of progress in some countries, such as Ghana, which has seen nearly a 20 percentage point decrease between 2008 and 2012 are “cancelling out” the positive changes in other countries in that region. While graphics are shown for Asian SUN countries as well as SUN countries from Latin American and the Caribbean, as the number of countries represented are quite small and not necessarily representative of those regions, they have been juxtaposed simply to illustrate the fact that the African SUN countries as a whole are likely driving the trend of notable progress between 2000 and 2006 with stagnation thereafter seen in the SUN countries as a whole.

32) The WHA global target is to increase the exclusive breastfeeding rates in the first six months up to at least 50% by 2025, or a 2.3% relative increase per year. In SUN countries, the trend for breastfeeding rates is increasing slightly above the global average of 37%, though far short of the

WHA target. The reality is that there is a long way to go and no country has found it easy to stimulate sustained increases in exclusive breastfeeding rates in line with the targets.

33) There are significant variations in breastfeeding rates in countries in the SUN Movement, ranging from **Chad** at 3.4% to **Rwanda** at 84.9%. Fifteen countries in the SUN Movement meet or exceed the WHA target and are reporting exclusive breastfeeding rates of over 50%. Twenty-six countries are not meeting the WHA targets, and 13 countries have breastfeeding rates under 30%. In **Nigeria** and **Pakistan**, for example, breastfeeding rates are at 15% prevalence¹⁰.

Other indicators of nutritional wellbeing:

34) Children who are undernourished early in life have an increased propensity for over-nutrition and non-communicable diseases later in life. Whilst the SUN Movement is focused on reducing child undernutrition, it also recognises the growing problem of child obesity and the double burden of malnutrition. Indeed, the number of children who are overweight now exceeds the number who are wasted in many countries¹¹. Overweight children are at risk of both immediate and longer-term damage to health. It is a strong risk factor for adult obesity and chronic or non-communicable diseases (NCDs) including diabetes, strokes, heart disease and some cancers. NCDs are responsible for the majority of deaths worldwide and are disproportionately high in lower-middle-income countries where nearly 80% of NCD deaths occur.

35) Indicators for anaemia (due mainly to iron deficiency) and low birth-weight are not tracked in this report, though these are equally important¹².

Specific Nutrition Interventions and Nutrition-Sensitive Approaches

36) To accelerate reductions in undernutrition, SUN countries are investing in both specific nutrition interventions and in development strategies that are sensitive to the determinants of undernutrition and contribute to nutrition-sensitive sector strategies. These investments have nutrition as the primary objective, and have been shown to contribute to nutritional outcomes.

37) Investments in specific nutrition interventions are proven to effectively reduce child deaths and malnutrition. Grouped together, these include:

- **Pre-pregnancy and maternal improved nutrition** through a balanced diet and adequate intake of key nutrients (such as folic acid) to improve birth outcomes;
- **The promotion, protection and support of breastfeeding** as the best and only source of nourishment for a child in the first six months of life to be continued until the child reaches two years old and beyond;
- **The timely introduction of accessible, or affordable, nutritious foods** to complement breastfeeding between six and 24 months. These should be locally sourced where possible;

¹⁰ Information from latest available DHS and MICs surveys

¹¹ The Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition, June 2013. Paper 1

¹² UNICEF maintains a global database on low birth-weight using a combination of adjusted survey data available at:

http://www.childinfo.org/low_birthweight_status_trends.html;

http://www.childinfo.org/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf ;

http://www.childinfo.org/files/monitoring_low_birthweight.pdf

- **The adequate intake of key nutrients** such as vitamin A, iodine, calcium, zinc and iron during critical times such as pre-conception, pregnancy and lactation, and during early childhood. This is often achieved through the fortification of widely consumed foods or through supplements; and

<p>10 specific nutrition interventions to effectively reduce child mortality and undernutrition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multiple micronutrient supplementation in pregnancy 2. Folic acid supplementation or fortification 3. Maternal calcium supplementation 4. Maternal balanced energy protein supplementation 5. Promotion, protection and support of breastfeeding 6. Appropriate complementary feeding (education and supplementation) 7. Vitamin A supplementation 8. Preventive zinc supplementation 9. Management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition 10. Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition

- **The timely and effective treatment** of the most extreme forms of undernutrition through therapeutic methods.

38) Evidence presented in The Lancet, published in June 2013, showed that nearly 15% of deaths in children less than five years can be avoided if specific nutrition interventions are scaled up. This is equivalent to one million lives saved.

39) Nutrition-sensitive approaches address the underlying determinants of foetal and child undernutrition and development. They incorporate specific nutrition goals and actions in agriculture, social safety nets, hand washing and other hygiene interventions, water and sanitation, health and family planning services, early child development, and education. They have enormous potential to enhance the scale and effectiveness of specific nutrition interventions. Increasing effort is underway to better define the potential impact of approaches that are designed to address the underlying determinants of malnutrition – so as to establish greater precision on the relative impact of different sectoral approaches. These programmes deliver improved nutrition when targeted to pregnant and lactating women and to

children under the age of two who are poorly nourished¹³. Evidence is building to show the impact of nutrition-sensitive programming on nutrition outcomes.

40) Strengthening nutrition goals and actions and rigorous effectiveness assessments are needed to better understand how to advance this critical area¹⁴. Research is needed to better understand how relevant sectors can demonstrate impact. Several areas need to be further explored, including:

- How the agricultural value chain, including production, storage, processing and transportation can contribute to efforts to provide nutritious source foods.
- How education can sustain efforts to keep girls – and boys – in school and prepare them to become healthy and empowered parents.
- How social protection measures ensure that women and children can access the nutritious foods and services they require for their well-being.

¹³ Haddad, L, 2013. Child Growth=Sustainable Economic Growth: Why we should invest in Nutrition. IDS/CIFF, p5

¹⁴ Ruel M, Alderman H, the Maternal and Child Nutrition Study Group. The Lancet: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(13\)60843-0](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60843-0)

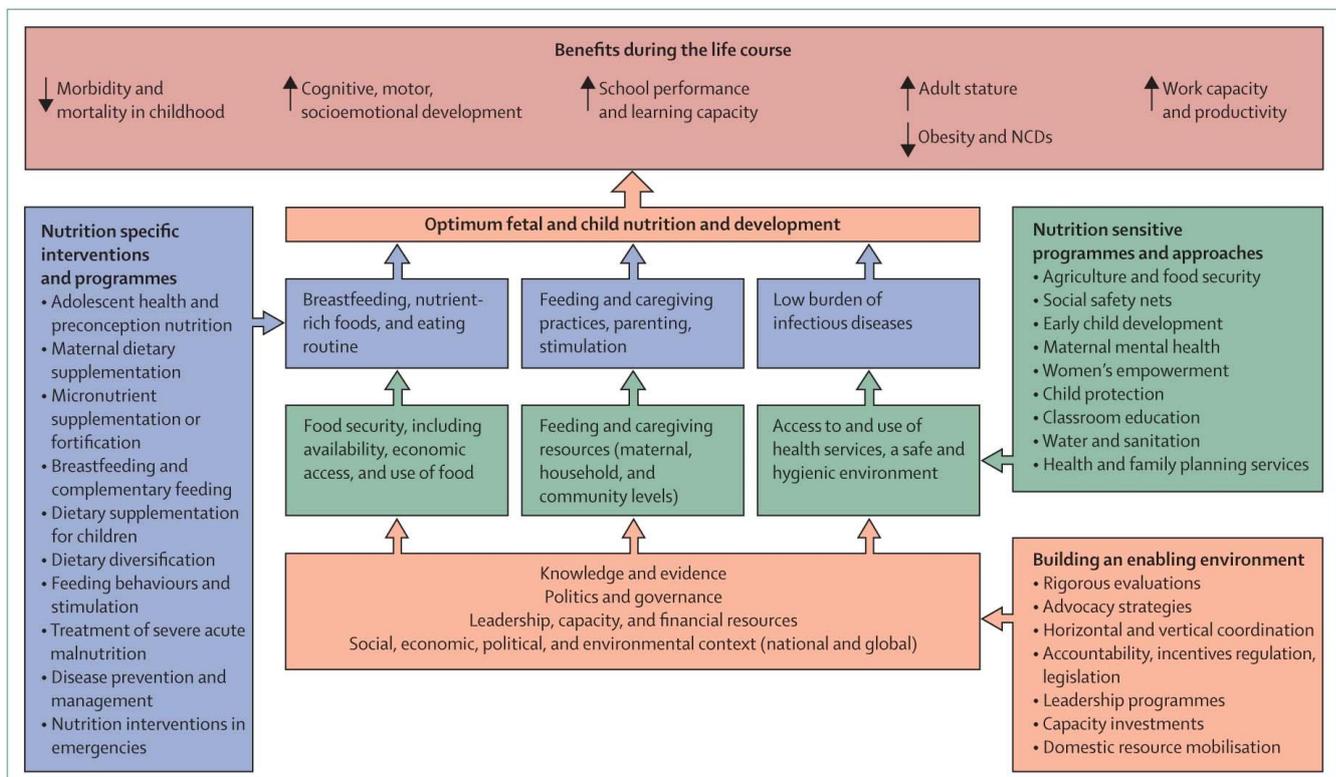
¹⁴ Figure: The Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition. June 2013. Page 56, box page 55 and Appendix p. 13-16 and

- How young children gain from the effects of specific nutrition interventions such as adequate feeding practices and stimulation during their early development.

Supporting the creation of an enabling environment to scale up nutrition

41) There is robust evidence to show that reduction of undernutrition can be accelerated when an enabling environment is established to aid implementation of actions to scale up nutrition.

There is also evidence that indicates which sort of investments in specific nutrition interventions and nutrition-sensitive approaches are required, as illustrated in the figure taken from the Lancet second special series on Maternal and Child Nutrition ¹⁵:



42) Successful scaling up is dependent on political commitment. Political commitment is needed to ensure that nutrition is a high priority for the government, enables inter-sectoral and multi-stakeholder cooperation, strengthens policy and legal frameworks, and unlocks sustainable funding. Political commitment is more likely when the evidence of impact is clear.

43) Converting political commitment and momentum into tangible results has proved effective when four interlocking processes, are strengthened:

- **Bringing people together** to work together effectively through functioning multi-sector, multi-stakeholder platforms;
- **Putting policies and laws in place** to establish a coherent policy and legal framework;

- **Implementing and aligning programmes** with common objectives and an agreed framework for results; and
- **Mobilising resources** from domestic sources supplemented with external assistance.

44) Underpinning improved governance is strengthened accountability. To be effective, this needs to be anchored in human rights, social justice and the empowerment of women.

45) Countries in the SUN Movement are deciding on strategies to scale up nutrition that best suit their own environments. They are creating the space and impetus for the key processes to be put in place, and are taking into account the evidence and experiences from other countries participating in the Movement.

Chapter 2: Transformations in ways of working: demonstrating results in SUN countries

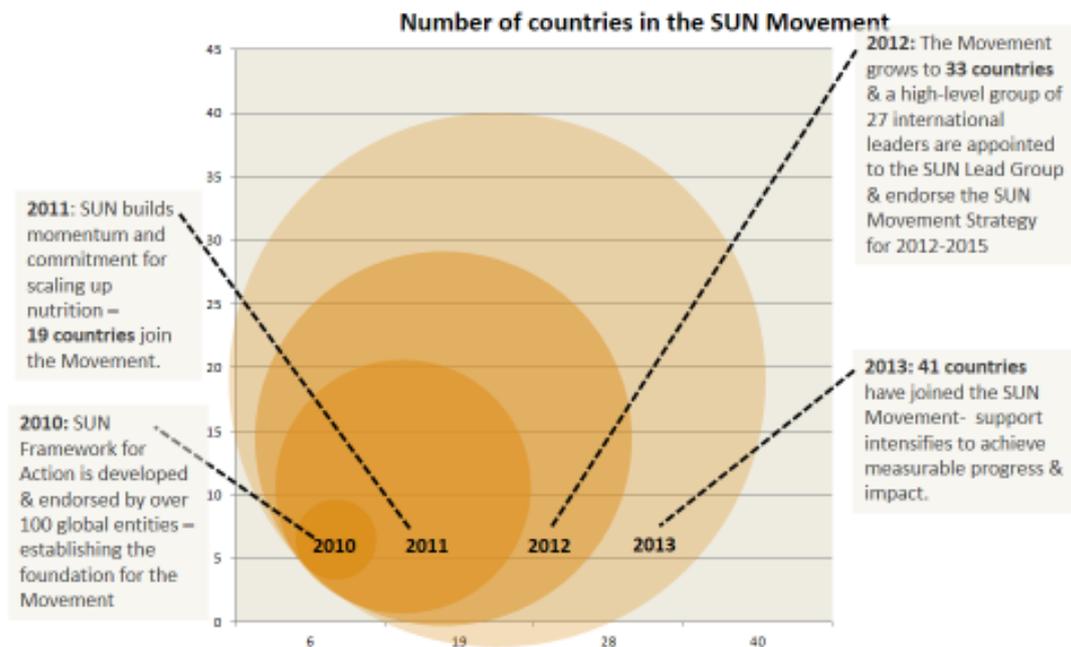
46) This chapter reflects on the transformations that are happening in countries that are scaling up nutrition. It illustrates how SUN country governments are working with civil society, donors, business and the UN system to achieve transformations in the ways they support efforts to scale up nutrition. It draws upon the SUN Movement's monitoring and evaluation framework¹⁶, an aggregation of country data sets from the September 2012 baseline study, self-reporting from SUN country government focal points and information provided by stakeholders of in-country networks.

Key messages:

- Since September 2012, an additional 13 nations - home to 30m stunted children - have committed to scaling up nutrition and joined the SUN Movement.
- National Movements to scale up nutrition are emerging where governments work together with in-country partners to create a more coherent and effective response to malnutrition.
- Members of the SUN Movement are using a common monitoring and evaluation framework to track changes across the Movement's four strategic objectives. The strategic objectives mirror the four processes that evidence suggests are necessary to strengthen an enabling environment to achieve impact. Progress markers for each of these processes enable governments to reflect on their priorities, and stakeholders to understand what sort of support needs to be prioritised.
- SUN countries have assessed their progress against these processes between September 2012 and September 2013. These self-assessments are beginning to show measurable improvements.
- The SUN Movement has created space to mobilise global support to scale up nutrition at country-level, enabling governments and implementing agencies to better achieve impact. It has improved linkages between country-level action and global advocacy for nutrition.
- SUN countries have made greatest progress in transforming the political space for nutrition and the policy and legal frameworks to improve nutrition (process 1 and 2). More work is needed to track finances and mobilise resources and encourage implementation in line with the Common Results Framework (processes 3 and 4).
- The measurement of impact will require strengthened collection and analysis of key data from multiple sources.
- Establishing standardised metrics and criteria for nutrition-sensitive interventions and programmes needs to be prioritised as a matter of urgency.
- There are opportunities for SUN countries to systematically learn from each other's experiences. Work on these learning routes will enable SUN countries to share their expertise.

¹⁶ <http://scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/20130701-SUN-ME-Framework-Final.pdf>

The SUN Movement evolves



47) The SUN Movement has further expanded since September 2012, with an additional 13 countries committing to scale up nutrition. These countries are home to an additional 30m stunted children. This exceeds expectations and indicates that nutrition is being prioritised in global and national development agendas. However, the impact of the Movement is measured not by the numbers of countries participating, but by how these countries are working with others to establish policies, legislative frameworks, implementation systems, financial allocations and accountability mechanisms that enable their citizens to realise their right to adequate food and nutrition.

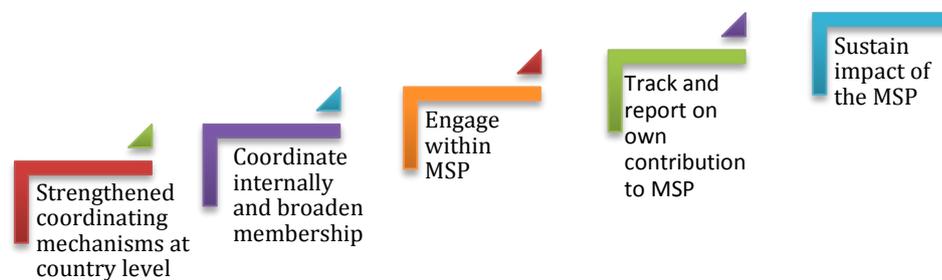
48) National Movements to scale up nutrition are emerging. Governments are working with in-country partners in multi-stakeholder platforms to create the political space, strengthen the policy and legal environment, improve common results frameworks and ensure that these ambitions are properly resourced through aligned domestic and external financing. The multi-stakeholder collaboration is an effort to create a more coherent and effective response.

49) The Movement is using a shared Monitoring and Evaluation Framework to measure the extent of transformations in working practices. This tracks changes across the four processes that are necessary for sustainable improvements in people's nutritional status. Progress markers for each of these processes enable governments to reflect on their priorities, and stakeholders to understand what sort of support needs to be prioritised. Over time, the association between transformational changes in the way key stakeholders work together and the collective impact on the well-being of women and children will enable the effectiveness of the SUN Movement to

be measured. The measurement of impact will require countries to strengthen the collection of key data from multiple sources and effectively analyse and present the information to show progress in resource allocation, implementation (coverage and intensity of delivery) and changes in nutritional status.

50) The compendium to this report provides more detail on the progress that each country in the SUN Movement is making. Whilst it is too early to attribute improvements in nutrition indicators, it is possible to appreciate the transformations that are happening in SUN countries as they seek to shape their political landscapes for improved nutrition. The assumptions that underlie the Movement will be assessed in an independent evaluation in 2014. SUN countries have validated the input into these details of progress.

Process 1: Transforming the enabling environment



Progress Markers 1-5 for Process 1

51) Bringing people into a shared space enables the alignment of activities and joint action. The SUN country government focal point is pivotal in making this happen- they gather stakeholders from government ministries, civil society, business, donors and the UN system in a multi-stakeholder platform. Evidence shows that high-level political involvement encourages coordination between ministries with responsibilities for improved nutrition outcomes.

52) Nineteen Heads of State or Government have personally committed their governments to scale up nutrition – having signed the original commitment letter, or by making commitments at the London Nutrition for Growth event in June 2013. In a further 22 countries, ministers or senior government officials from the ministries of health, agriculture, planning, and finance have committed to work across government, strengthen multi-sectoral coordination, create political and operational multi-stakeholder platforms, incorporate best practices into national policies, align actions across sectors, increase resources and monitor implementation.

53) Nutrition remains high on the political agenda. Increased political attention to nutrition has been demonstrated over the last 12 months through a series of national, regional and global events. These events have served to strengthen government and non-governmental commitment and enable advocacy for increased resources for nutrition.

High-level launches and commitment ceremonies for Scaling Up Nutrition by governments and SUN Movement networks since September 2012: Bangladesh (Oct 2012 and June 2013); Benin and Mali (Feb 2013); Ethiopia and Ghana (June 2013); Burundi (July 2013); Indonesia, Kenya, Namibia and Nigeria (Nov 2012); Kyrgyz Republic (Dec 2012 and June 2013); Madagascar (Sept 2012); Mauritania (December 2012); Nepal (Sept 2012 and June 2013); Niger (Aug 2013); Sierra Leone (Oct 2012); Tanzania (May and June 2013); Uganda (June 2013), Zambia (April and June 2013) and Zimbabwe (May 2013)

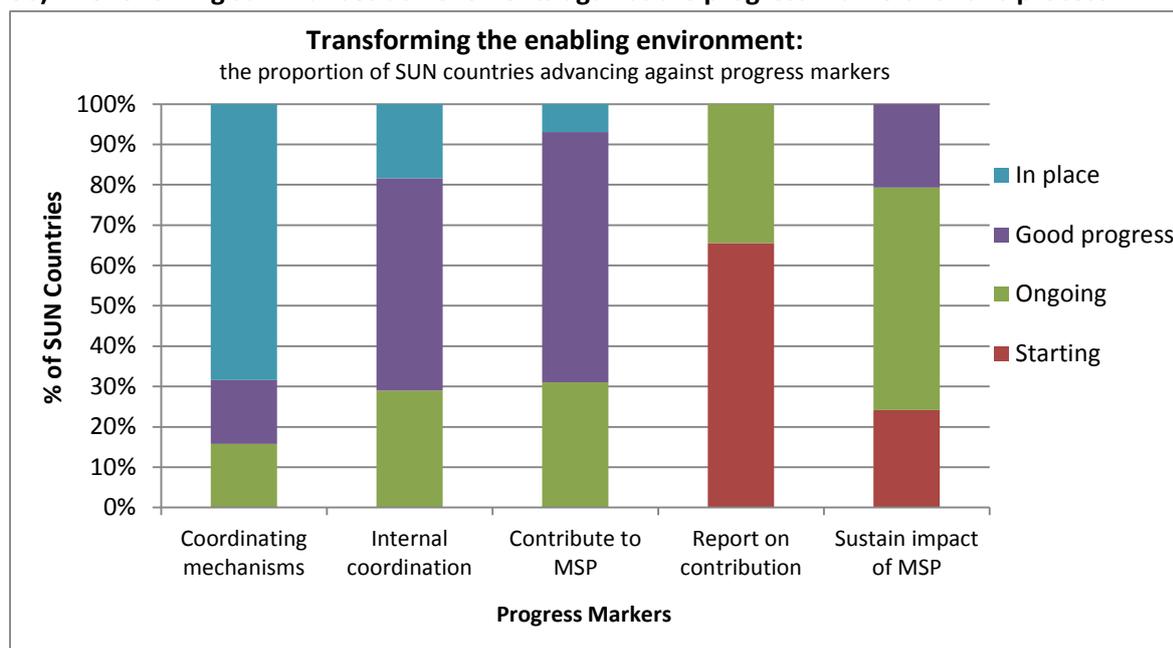
54) Regionally, events aiming to incorporate a stronger focus on nutrition in agricultural and economic policies have included the ECOWAS Nutrition Forum in **Burkina Faso** in November 2012, the ASEAN high-level regional consultation in **Thailand** in January 2013 and the NEPAD conference in **Tanzania** in February 2013.

55) There is unprecedented momentum in SUN countries to ensure that nutrition is prioritised in national development plans. There is significant political will to ensure that the enabling environment is in place for nutrition programmes to flourish. All SUN countries are demonstrating their commitment to aligning the activities of their in-country partners.

Examples of progress in strengthening multi-stakeholder platforms since September 2012

- In **Indonesia**, a Presidential Decree, signed in June 2013, establishes the legal platform for the national SUN Movement. It recognises the Minister of Coordination in the Ministry of People's Welfare as the SUN government focal point and a central multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral coordinating Task Force as the highest level convening body for nutrition. Government ministries, the United Nations system, development partners, civil society and business are all involved.
- In **Burundi**, the national multi-stakeholder platform for SUN was launched by the President in July.
- In **Lao PDR**, the Prime Minister signed a decree to establish the National Nutrition Committee and its Secretariat in July.

56) The following summarises achievements against the progress markers for this process:



57) Progress Marker 1: Strengthened coordinating mechanisms at the country level enable in-country stakeholders to better work together for improved nutrition outcomes. Thirty-seven SUN country government focal points have been identified and are working with a high-level steering committee and technical working groups. Twelve focal points are situated within government bodies with executive power, 19 are within a line ministry with responsibility for nutrition and six are part of an independent body. Stakeholders in 17 SUN countries report having elements of their multi-stakeholder platforms in place that enable them to increase functionality. These elements include having a convening body endorsed by the government, an appointed SUN country government focal point, a donor convenor and mechanisms in place to coordinate participants from networks of civil society, the UN system and in some cases, business.

58) Progress Marker 2: Coordination with other partners enables government focal points to exert broader influence on the alignment of actions to scale up nutrition. Stakeholders in seven SUN countries report that their multi-stakeholder platforms have taken root and are including additional line ministries and stakeholders. They are actively engaging with executive level

Niger is in the process of establishing a platform for academia and **Peru** has recently launched a Social Innovation Fund for the promotion of social entrepreneurship to fight malnutrition.

political leadership on nutrition issues, have identified processes to involve district and community levels, and have elements in place that enable stakeholders from the SUN networks, including donors, civil society alliances, the UN system, business and research institutes, to participate.

59) Progress Marker 3: Functioning multi-stakeholder platforms enable the delivery of joint results. **Nepal** and **Malawi** have well-functioning multi-stakeholder platforms and are advancing

the decentralisation process. This enables interaction on nutrition related issues among sector-relevant stakeholders, facilitates agreements on the prioritisation of issues, encourages the identification and mobilisation of relevant stakeholders, enables consensus building around joint interests and recommendations, assists the relevant national bodies in their decision making, and supports dialogue with the local level. Stakeholders in 18 SUN countries report that their platforms are functioning well with broad representation. The impact of these multi-stakeholder platforms will increasingly be demonstrated by the extent that members are able to align their efforts around an agreed common results frameworks for improved nutrition.

60) Progress Marker 4: Reporting on progress, and critically reflecting on accomplishments, enables stakeholders to assess the impact of a shared way of working.

SUN countries are beginning to track and report on the outcomes of the multi-stakeholder platforms. Much of this is done during the SUN country network calls. Government focal points are including participants from different sectors and stakeholders in the calls as they seek to improve accountability and shared ways of working.

61) Progress Marker 5: The impact of joint ways of working is considered sustainable when the multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition is included in national development planning and remains a political priority.

This progress marker is difficult to substantiate over a short period of time. Whilst no SUN country reports the enabling environment for improved nutrition to be fully sustainable, in-country networks in six SUN countries believe that most elements are in place to enable the multi-stakeholder platform to become sustainable.

Location of the SUN government focal point (Progress Marker 1)	
EXECUTIVE POWER	MINISTRY
Benin Burundi Côte d'Ivoire The Gambia Ghana Madagascar Malawi Namibia Senegal Sierra Leone Tanzania Uganda	Bangladesh Burkina Faso Cameroon Ethiopia Guinea Haiti Indonesia Kenya Kyrgyz Republic Lao PDR Mali Mozambique Myanmar Nigeria Niger Nepal Peru Rwanda Yemen
INDEPENDENT BODY	PLANNED
El Salvador Guatemala Mauritania Pakistan Zambia Zimbabwe	Chad DR Congo Sri Lanka South Sudan

Eight countries are advancing the establishment of formal mechanisms by which they report on progress. In **The Gambia, Mozambique and Senegal**, for example, this is to high-level executive bodies, in **Tanzania, Niger and Zambia** this is to parliament, and in **Guatemala and Peru** this is through their judiciary systems.

62) Unprecedented international attention to nutrition over the past year has contributed to an improved enabling environment in SUN countries. The 39th conference of the Committee for World Food Security, in October 2012, strengthened commitment to nutrition within a food security framework. The World Economic Forum (WEF) at Davos in January reflected on how responsible business could align behind country policies and support innovative approaches at scale. A high-level event hosted by the European Union in March initiated a process to better harmonise the tracking of external resources. A meeting on the post-2015 agenda in Madrid, in March 2013, looked at the role nutrition plays in under-pinning the Sustainable Development Goals. A conference on Hunger- Nutrition - Climate Justice during the Irish EU Presidency in April 2013 and co-hosted with the Mary Robinson Foundation Climate Justice, highlighted the importance of women’s empowerment, nutrition justice and climate resilient responses to nutrition¹⁷. A meeting focusing on malnutrition organised by the Government of France and UNICEF in Paris in May 2013 sought to highlight nutrition issues across the countries of the Sahel¹⁸. On 6th June 2013, a new series of papers was launched by The Lancet on Maternal and Child Nutrition containing the strongest evidence to date on the extent of undernutrition and successful interventions to address it. Also in June, civil society from across the globe came together in Washington D.C. to explore ways to sustain political commitment to scaling up nutrition. A day-long event secured a recommitment from a broad-base of supporters to ‘the next 1,000s days’.

63) On 8th June 2013, a high-level meeting on ‘Nutrition for Growth’ – took place in London. World leaders including those from SUN countries came together to sign a Global Nutrition for Growth Compact that will prevent at least 20m children from being stunted and save at least 1.7m lives by 2020. The global compact was endorsed by 90 stakeholders, including development partners, businesses, the scientific community and civil society groups, and an ambitious set of individual commitments to beat hunger and improve nutrition was made including pledges by 19 SUN countries. Ten days later, the Lough Erne G8 Leaders released the following communique:

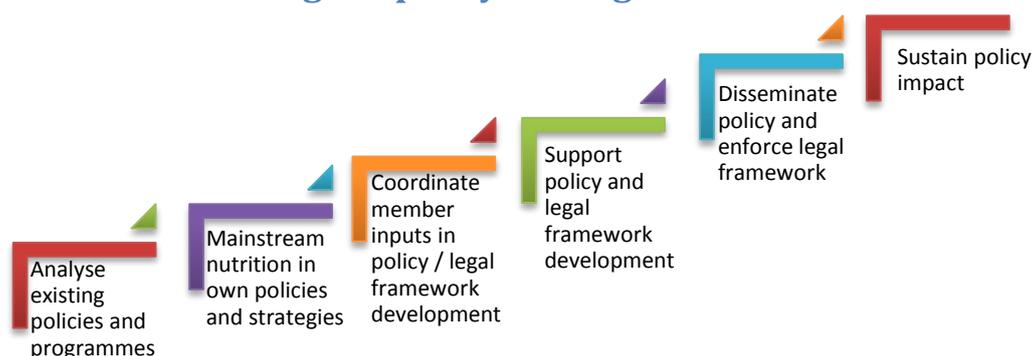
“We welcome the recently announced Global Nutrition for Growth Compact which commits to undernutrition reduction targets for 2020. We also welcome the financial and policy commitments to accelerate progress towards ending undernutrition for women and young children. Progress on these commitments should be regularly reported and reviewed, including through the Scaling-Up Nutrition Movement, which we continue to support”.

64) A rally to draw attention to nutrition at the G8 was organised by the Enough Food for Everyone Food IF campaign, an advocacy group that lobbies to end world hunger – attracted 45,000 people. SUN civil society alliances led campaign efforts in **Bangladesh, Ghana, Nepal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia** – holding round tables with politicians, public rallies, concerts and debates – all with the aim of asking their own national governments to do the necessary to tackle hunger and malnutrition.

¹⁷ <http://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/dublin-conference/conference-overview/>

¹⁸ <http://www.conference-malnutrition-infantile.fr/english-index.html>

Process 2: Transforming the policy and legal framework



Progress Markers 1-6 for Process 2

65) A coherent legal and policy framework enables effective governance to scale up nutrition around the government's objectives. These frameworks enable the effective governance of efforts to scale up nutrition that reduces duplication and improves mutual accountability.

66) The right to adequate food and nutrition underpins the SUN Movement. In addition to national nutrition policies, plans and guidelines, policies and legal frameworks that are most closely related to improvements in nutrition include policies on the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes, legal frameworks for maternity leave, food fortification standards, salt iodisation and the *Codex Alimentarius*.

Implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

67) In 2011, the WHA resolution 63.23 on Infant and Young Child Nutrition highlighted the need for an improvement in exclusive breastfeeding practices, adequate and timely complementary feeding, and continued breastfeeding up to two years and beyond. The 2013 Lancet Series estimated that suboptimal breastfeeding results in more than 800,000 child deaths annually¹⁹.

68) However, the promotion of breastfeeding alone is not sufficient. The Code, adopted by the WHA in 1981 and followed by numerous resolutions, is a minimum global standard to promote appropriate infant and young child feeding by protecting them from commercial malpractice. Even in countries where provisions of the code have been adopted in national legislation, violations occur. Companies are subject to legal sanctions for failing to abide by the Code, where it has been incorporated into national legislation. Monitoring by civil society organisations shows that several companies are not fulfilling their obligations and they recommend that independent monitoring of commercial practices could be expanded²⁰.

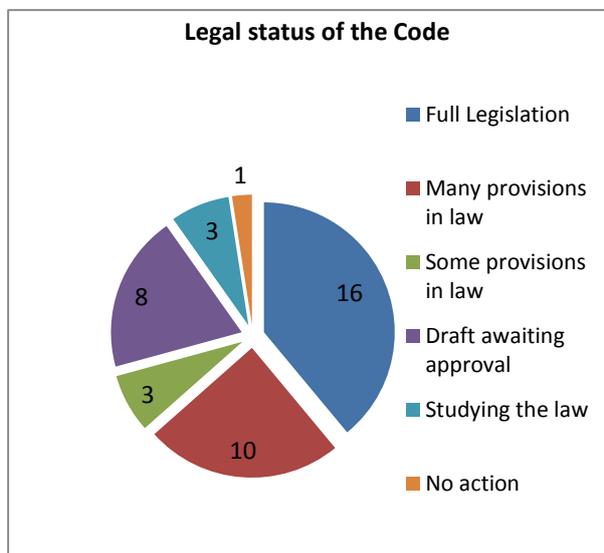
Kenya joined the SUN Movement in September 2012. The Government launched the National Nutrition Action Plan (2012-2017) in November 2012 which is aligned with the government's broader Medium Term Development Plan. Nutrition legislation has been strengthened in Kenya. In September 2012, Parliament passed the Breastmilk Substitutes Regulation and Control Bill, which adopts the recommendations of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes. The law also includes prohibitions on the labelling or marketing of complementary foods for children aged between six and 24 months.

¹⁹ The Lancet, Maternal and Child Nutrition, Paper 1, June 2013, p15

²⁰ http://www.ibfan.org/art/post-2015_08-01-2012_IBFAN-input_2_.pdf and Superfood for Babies <http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/resources/online-library/superfood-babies>

69) Sixteen SUN countries have full legislation on the marketing of breast milk substitutes. Ten have many of the provisions in law, three have few provisions in law, eight have drafted measures that are awaiting final approval, three are studying the law and one has taken no action. Countries report trends on implementation and monitoring of the Code through the World Health Assembly²¹.

70) It is also important to incentivise and recognise responsible commercial practices: business makes a major contribution to people’s nutritional status. The Access to Nutrition Index, launched in March 2013, is an attempt to encourage food processing and marketing companies to do this, systematically rewarding good practice and identifying those that are less good.



Effective implementation of government policy and legal frameworks often requires cooperation from business, and monitoring from civil society. At the London Nutrition for Growth event, for example, 22 businesses committed to put good nutrition at the core of their business practice by introducing policies for a productive and healthy workforce and improving their policies for maternal health including support for breastfeeding mothers. They aim to improve nutrition, and consequently productivity, of over 900,000 members of their workforce.

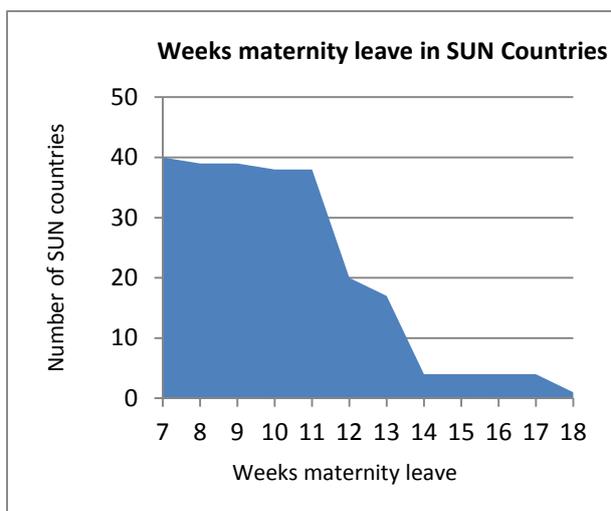
Legal Frameworks for Maternity Leave:

71) As obvious as it may sound, breastfeeding requires mothers and babies to be together. This is a collective responsibility. Adjustments in the working arrangements of mothers with infants could improve exclusive breastfeeding for women employed in all sectors, including those working in the non-formal sector²².

²¹ National implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes. New York, UNICEF, 2011.
http://www.unicef.org/nutrition/files/State_of_the_Code_by_Country_April2011.pdf. See also:
<http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/statusreport2011/en/index.html>

²² http://www.ibfan.org/art/post-2015_08-01-2012_IBFAN-input_2_.pdf

72) All but one SUN country has established statutory paid maternity leave, though there are challenges in ensuring that maternity leave is accessible in the non-formal sector. Eighteen



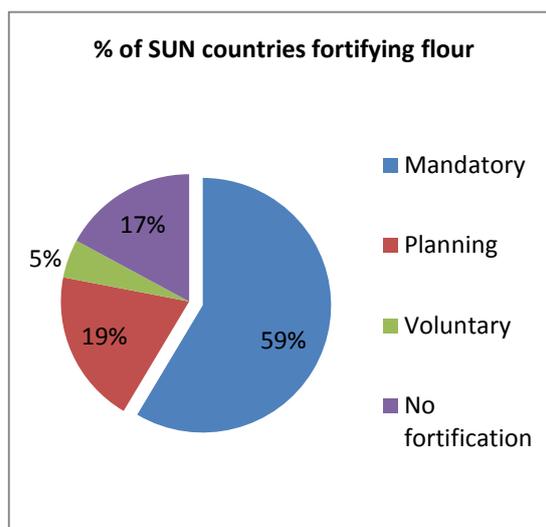
countries have allocated 14 or more weeks for maternity leave, which is the minimum recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The range varies considerably from 52 days in Nepal to 18 weeks in the Kyrgyz Republic²³. 46% of SUN countries report that the source of funding for maternity leave comes from the employer, whilst 34% report this coming from social security and 15% from a mixed source of funding. 5% is unknown or unpaid²⁴.

73) There are continuing questions about how far the statutory provisions apply in practice and to what extent they are enforceable. In many economies, statutory paid maternity leave is in rapid decline as a consequence of globalisation and the huge shifts that have occurred in labour markets over the past quarter of a century.

Food fortification standards:

74) When people cannot access micronutrients through diverse, affordable, locally grown foods, it may be appropriate to fortify staples and condiments such as salt, sugar and oil. This is done by increasing the content of essential micronutrients such as vitamins and minerals to improve nutritional quality. By providing a higher level of certainty, mandatory fortification is more likely to deliver a sustained source of fortified food for consumption and a public health benefit²⁵.

75) With increased urbanisation, a reliance on processed foods by much of the urban poor is becoming the norm. Mandatory, and enforced, fortification of staples, condiments and processed foods holds the potential for a low cost and sustainable means to improve nutrition. There is potential for actors in the SUN Movement to play a catalytic role and examine best practice.



76) 24 SUN countries in the Movement have mandatory fortification of either wheat, maize or rice. In five SUN countries it is mandatory to fortify both wheat and maize (**El Salvador**,

²³ http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/@publ/documents/publication/wcms_124442.pdf

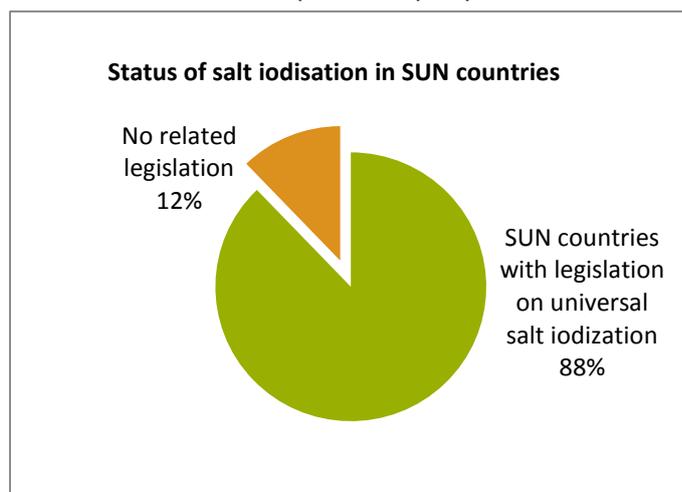
²⁴ ILO. Maternity at work: A review of national legislation. Second edition, 2010. Annex 1

²⁵ http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/micronutrients/GFF_Part_1_en.pdf p31

Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda). Eight countries are planning to introduce legislation and in two SUN countries, **Namibia and DR Congo**, fortification is voluntary²⁶. In the remaining seven SUN countries there is either no information or there is no fortification.

Salt Iodisation:

77) Iodine deficiency affects the developing brain and is the main cause of preventable brain damage and reduced IQ in children worldwide. It also negatively affects women's health, as well as economic productivity and quality of life. Universal Salt Iodisation (USI) is recognised as a simple, safe and cost-effective measure in addressing iodine deficiency. The World Bank reports that it costs US\$.05 per child, per year.



78) Thirty-six SUN countries have enacted regulations for the iodisation of salt. However, studies from 2007 suggest that even after 15 years of global USI interventions, only 70% of households in developing countries had access to iodised salt. Programmes have stalled and in some cases iodised salt coverage has declined. New models are needed to access harder to reach populations and increase coverage, and to ensure that achievements are sustained²⁷.

Codex Alimentarius:

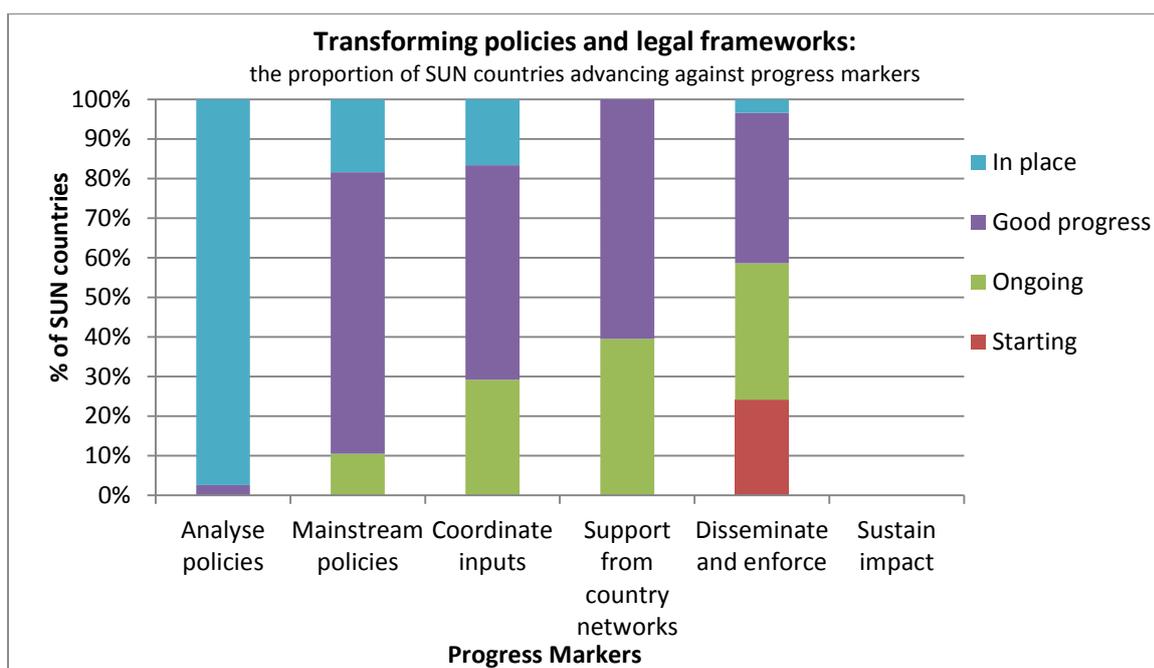
79) The Codex Alimentarius Commission, jointly run by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Health Organisation (WHO), sets international food safety and quality standards to promote safer and more nutritious food for consumers. In many cases Codex standards serve as a basis for national legislation, and provide the food safety benchmarks for the international food trade. In July 2013, the Commission adopted revised and updated guidelines on formulated supplementary foods for older infants and young children and reference values for nutrients associated with diet-related non-communicable diseases²⁸.

80) The following summarises achievements against the progress markers for this process:

²⁶ http://www.ffinetwork.org/global_progress/index.php

²⁷ <http://www.gainhealth.org/programs/USI> accessed 14/08/2013

²⁸ <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/179663/icode/>



81) Progress Marker 1: An analysis of existing policies and programmes enables SUN countries to identify those most relevant to ensuring improved nutrition outcomes and identifying potential gaps. Twenty-nine SUN countries have taken stock of their nutrition policies and regulations, with **Nigeria** preparing a revision of its national nutrition policy. The UN System Network anticipates strengthening its capacity to support countries to analyse these policies in line with normative standards.

82) Progress Marker 2: Ensuring that the policies of in-country networks reflect national nutrition priorities enables a focus on a common goal. All SUN countries report that the mainstreaming of nutrition policies is progressing. Furthermore, in-country networks in seven SUN countries are satisfied with the way the policy and legislative frameworks are being utilised by stakeholders.

In the last year, the enactment of the nutrition policy in **Mali** and **Zimbabwe**, have been reported as a significant step towards aligning partners around national priorities. The nutrition policy in **Zimbabwe** was launched by the President in May 2013.

83) Progress Marker 3: The coordination of multi-sectoral inputs into new policy and legal frameworks can help improve alignment.

Since September 2012, **Indonesia, Nepal, The Gambia** and **Uganda** report having advanced in providing ministerial guidelines for mainstreaming nutrition in sectoral policies

84) Progress Marker 4: This progress marker looks at whether countries reviewing their policy and legal frameworks are doing so with the support from in-country networks. Elements that are sought include the existence of updated policies and strategies specific to nutrition, updated sectoral policies in nutrition-sensitive related approaches and comprehensive legislation relevant to nutrition. The elements of legislation that evidence suggests have the most impact on undernutrition include the International Code for the Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes, food fortification, maternity leave, salt iodisation and Right to Food bills. Countries are seeking to ascertain policy coherence across different ministries and are broadening political support for this with groups such as parliamentarians.

Ghana has incorporated feedback from in-country stakeholder and members of the global networks prior to the finalisation of their nutrition policy, which is in the process of being endorsed

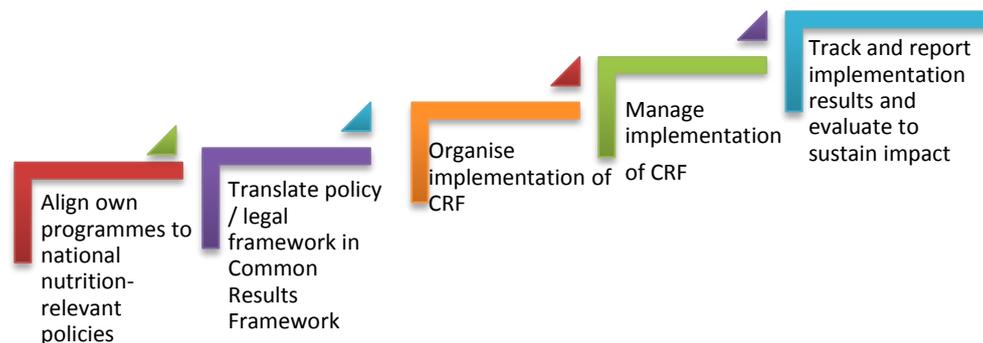
85) Progress Marker 5: For the legal and policy frameworks to begin to have an impact on undernutrition, they must be disseminated and enforced. Nine countries have a government led advocacy and communication strategy in place and are in the process of accelerating implementation.

In the past year, **Malawi** has worked actively to ensure wide dissemination of their nutrition policies, particularly the 'SUN Nutrition Education and Communications Strategy', which is being rolled-out in most districts, and is targeted at different audiences.

Seven countries (**Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Nigeria, Peru, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka**) are reporting that they have identified, and are working with, nutrition champions.

86) Progress Marker 6: Sustaining the impact of a country's policy and legal frameworks for nutrition requires long term monitoring and reporting. Achieving this would entail studies and evaluations from the various in-country stakeholders and would contribute to reinforced cross-sectoral alignment. It is not yet possible to fully appreciate the impact of policy alignment across sectors. This will require a better understanding of the elements of the baseline.

Process 3: Transforming Implementation- the Common Results Framework

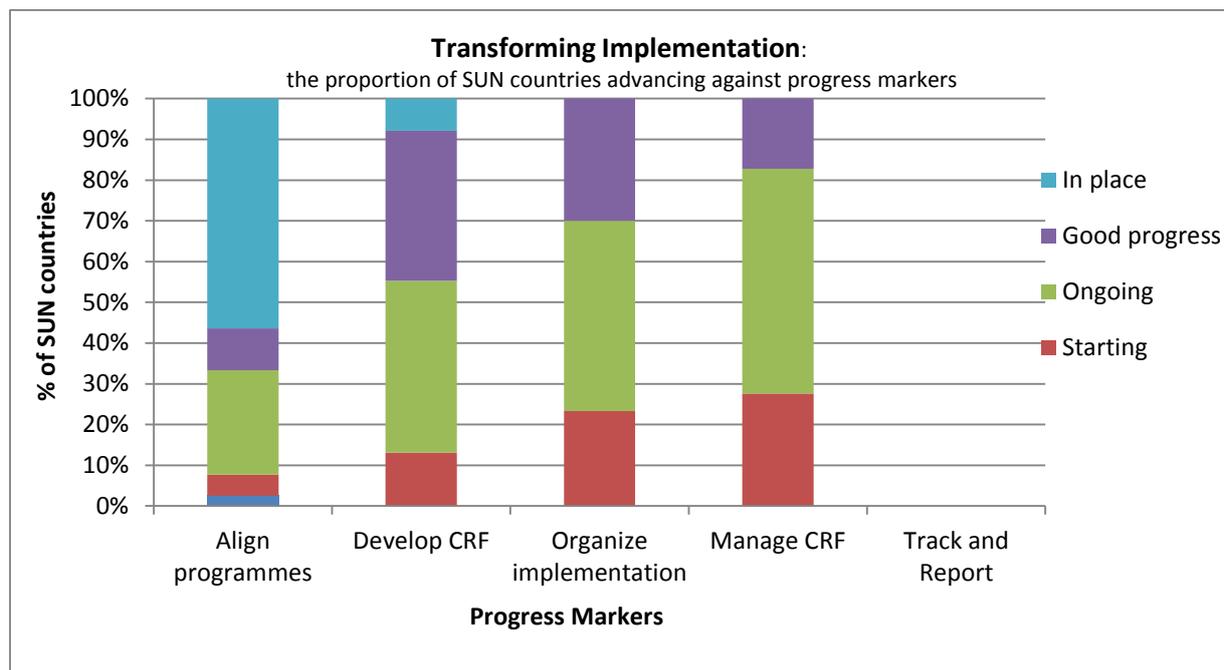


Progress Markers 1-5 for Process 3

87) Common Results Frameworks (CRF) enable stakeholders to align their programmes around shared goals to improve nutrition in a sustainable way at scale. This can help the joint planning of common actions around agreed priorities and targets and the effective allocation of resources. Whilst these actions are being informed by technical recommendations, they require political endorsement. These include programmes that have improved nutrition as a specific outcome, such as good nutrition practices, improvement of micronutrients intake and the treatment of acute malnutrition, and align programmes that contribute to improved nutrition through addressing the underlying causes, such as agriculture, food security, social protection, education, public health, water and sanitation, education, women’s empowerment or poverty alleviation.

88) SUN countries are at different stages in developing their Common Results Frameworks. Whilst many countries have well developed national policies that align specific nutrition interventions with nutrition-sensitive approaches, translating this into a functioning common results framework that enables the organisation, implementation and evaluation of impact is proving to be more difficult. Nevertheless, countries are focusing their efforts on ensuring its practical application and are inviting partners to contribute.

89) In summary, the progress markers indicate the following:



90) **Progress Marker 1: National nutrition policies set out the goals and targets to improve nutrition behind which stakeholders in the SUN networks are committed to align.** This progress marker seeks to appreciate whether participants in the in-country multi-stakeholder platforms are aware of, and are starting to use, the national priorities to align their own specific nutrition interventions and nutrition-sensitive approaches. In the past year, there has been good progress in the way in-country stakeholders have aligned behind national goals and targets for improved nutrition. In-country stakeholders in 22 SUN countries believe that they are already aligning their own programmes to national priorities.

91) **Progress Marker 2: Using existing or updated policy and legal frameworks, countries are developing common results frameworks for scaling up nutrition.** There is a growing recognition in SUN countries that sectors need to work in convergence to ensure that specific nutrition interventions and nutrition-sensitive approaches are benefitting vulnerable populations, especially women and children. Whilst the priority is to accelerate the implementation of specific nutrition interventions included in the national nutrition plans, there is also a recognised need to ensure that other sectors, beyond health, can leverage their plans to have an impact on the key determinants of undernutrition. This includes the availability of nutritious foods in markets, enabling girls' education to be prolonged, and improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Countries that already have a national nutrition plan are considering the implementation capacity within each relevant sector and creating favourable

Benin in particular has made good progress to ensure that their 'SUN Roadmap for Implementation' aligns both the short-term and the long-term approaches of the national 'Results-based Food and Nutrition Programme' and the 'National Food Security Programme'. In their updated national nutrition plan, **Ethiopia** has made explicit the expected outcomes from sectors that can have an impact for improved nutrition.

linkages to other plans. This enables implementation arrangements to take into account sectoral delivery capacity and ensure synergy around a set of agreed indicators that can be used during multi-sectoral discussions. Many countries have these elements in place.

92) Progress Marker 3: In-country stakeholders are organising themselves to implement

programmes in line with the Common Results Framework. Mobilising and developing the

Nepal, Peru and **Ethiopia** are increasing their focus on remote and under-served areas, whilst **Haiti, Senegal** and **Bangladesh** are advancing implementation at the sub-national level through close coordination with community-based non-governmental organisations. Since the 2012 annual report, **Mozambique** has advanced their results-based multi-sectoral planning and monitoring at provincial level. This is expected to clarify the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders.

capacity of implementing entities across sectors requires stakeholders to take responsibility for their aligned programs to be well designed and delivered to maximise the impact on nutritional status. Implementation requires discussion between national and local levels within sectors, as well as horizontal coordination between sectors. While most countries are expanding their capacity to deliver within specific sectors, some are explicitly looking at capacity gaps across sectors to ensure that communities can

benefit from a range of interventions that respond to their needs.

93) Progress Marker 4: Effective management of Common Results Frameworks enables countries to anticipate where concerted effort to improve implementation is needed.

The collection of timely, good quality data often presents a challenge. SUN countries are increasingly recognising the need for a limited set of data that can be used across sectors so that implementation can be enhanced through multi-sectoral reviews. A common, cross-sectoral, monitoring and evaluation framework is proving particularly difficult to develop for some countries, whilst in others implementation is ongoing but support is required to improve the analytical and reporting capacity. Ten SUN countries report having improved the management of their common results framework, are setting up and using monitoring systems and are beginning to oversee implementation in line with national plans.

Nepal reports making good progress in decentralising the monitoring system for their 'National Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan' at the district level.

94) Progress Marker 5: Countries will increasingly use their Common Results Framework to evaluate the impact of their programmes.

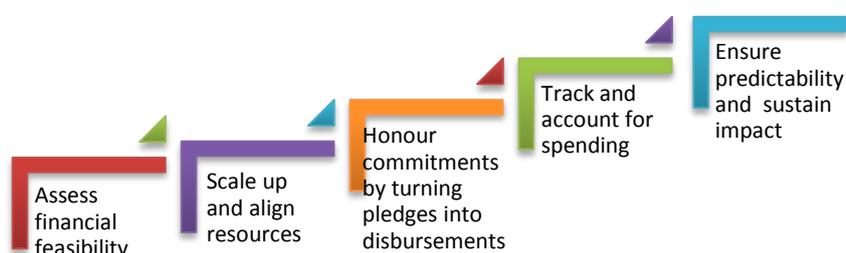
SUN countries are beginning the task of measuring

the coverage of their specific nutrition interventions and nutrition-sensitive programmes. Since 2012, **Nepal, Peru** and **Burundi** are prioritising the setting up of systems that will facilitate a better understanding of impact.

This is ongoing, and it is too early to appreciate how the CRF is contributing to sustained improvements in nutrition indicators. Information

that is available has been collated from discussions with in-country networks, and not- as yet- with government focal points. Many in-country stakeholders consider the use of information obtained from multiple sources as necessary to evaluate the cumulative effect of their collaborative efforts.

Process 4: Improved financial tracking with mobilisation of additional resources



Progress Markers 1-5 for Process 4

95) Mobilising domestic and global resources is critical to ensure sustainable advancements in the health and development of individuals and communities. Increasing support for national nutrition plans is a priority for the SUN Movement. By understanding each SUN country's unique nutrition goals, approaches and resources needed to effectively implement plans, all SUN Movement stakeholders are better positioned to make informed decisions on policies, programming and investments.

96) In June 2013, The Lancet released its second series on maternal and child nutrition. The series included a revised cost analysis of the total *additional* cost involved in achieving 90% coverage of the population in need in 34 high-burden countries (i.e. not specifically SUN countries, though many are considered high-burden) with 10 specific nutrition interventions - at \$9.6bn per annum²⁹. It estimated that this annual investment would save nearly one million lives.

97) The investment of substantial domestic resources is critical in reaching this target. External supporters are more likely to invest in plans for scaling up nutrition if there are significant financial commitments from SUN country governments themselves. The Lancet estimates that an additional \$3bn-\$4bn per annum from external donors, on top of domestic investments, would make a substantial difference to child nutrition. Private investments in nutrition, from families and from business, remain un-quantified.

98) Whilst investments in specific nutrition interventions will have an immediate impact, investments in the building blocks that will accelerate improvements in nutrition such as women's empowerment, health, education, improved water and sanitation, agriculture and food security and climate resilience are essential if this impact is to be sustained. Calculating the costs of nutrition-sensitive approaches remains elusive: the proportion of development assistance for health earmarked for nutrition is unclear, and funding for nutrition-relevant programming often overlaps with existing programmes for maternal, new-born and child health³⁰. The governance

²⁹Lancet, p58. NB - This is lower than the 2008 estimate of 11.8bn, as this included an estimate of \$1.2bn for capacity building, monitoring and assessment.

³⁰ June 2013 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition, p60

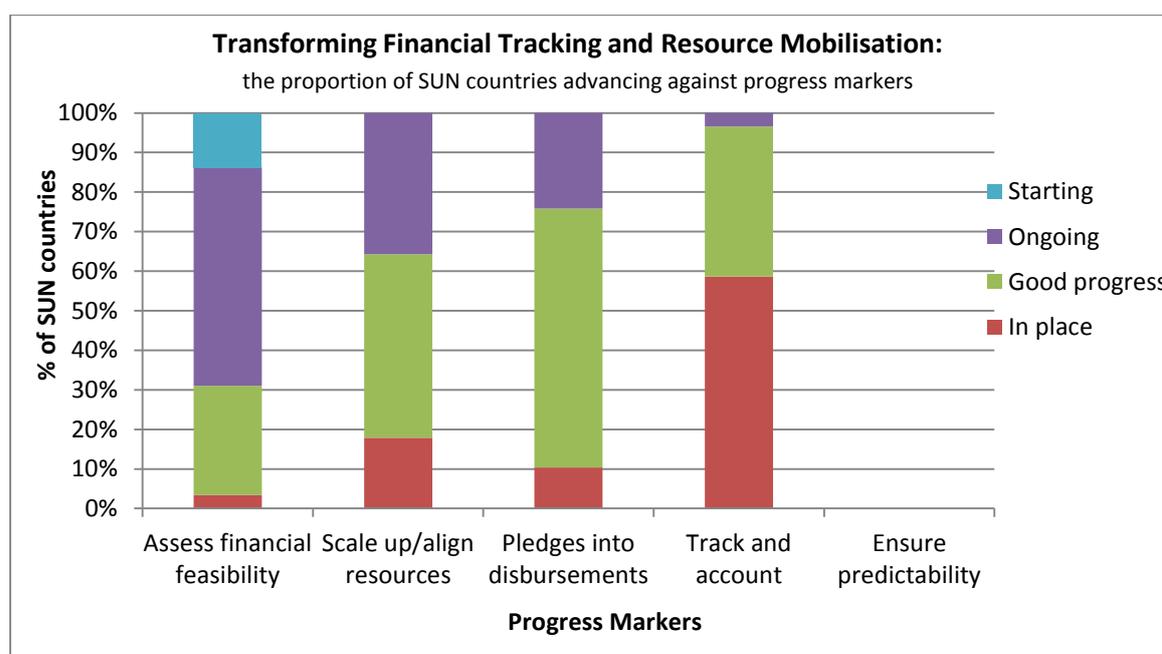
of such programmes, including participatory monitoring and evaluation, and strengthening the capacity to deliver, is also a cost that protect these investments.

99) SUN countries are at different stages of mobilising and tracking financial resources.

Governments are transforming the ways in which domestic resources for improved nutrition outcomes are being allocated, aligned, accounted for and tracked. There have been progressive changes in the way that national programmes are costed, gaps identified and domestic and external resources mobilised and tracked.

100) Predictable multi-year financing is needed to sustain nutritional impact and SUN countries are building upon their efforts. In the last year effort has been channelled into mobilising and tracking domestic and global financial resources. It is incumbent on all in the Movement to help countries strengthen these systems. More work is needed to improve the efficiency of financial support by strengthening the quality of outcomes.

101) In summary, the progress markers for this process indicate the following:



102) Progress Marker 1: Assessing the financial feasibility of national plans to scale up nutrition is essential for countries and their partners to anticipate funding requirements. Countries are reviewing their costed national plans in light of available and expected resources. The SUN Movement has supported the analysis of 20 costed plans and a majority of SUN countries have work underway or nearing completion. Four countries report having finalised their costed plans based on the financial feasibility.

In the past year, **Ethiopia, Namibia, Sierra Leone and Tanzania** have updated or finalised their costed plans, whilst **Zimbabwe** is in the process of costing their strategy and implementation plan. **Rwanda** is reviewing its existing plan.

103) Progress Marker 2: Scaling up and alignment of resources: Governments are allocating budgets and mobilising additional resources to reduce financial gaps. Whilst no SUN country is currently

Ethiopia, Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique and Uganda have mapped investments of external partners against their national multi-sectoral nutrition plans to get a better understanding of which intervention areas are likely to be under-funded.

in a position to estimate the financial resource gap with precision, some are beginning to provide estimates and are starting to discuss with investors where best to allocate finite resources.

104) Progress Marker 3: 2013 has seen significant pledges by SUN country governments and partners committed to scale up nutrition. Turning these pledges into disbursements will likely take some time. Countries continue to work on identifying their own resources and secure external commitments.

Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Zambia and Zimbabwe have committed to maintain or increase nutrition investments in the short and mid-term. Whilst the majority of SUN countries have a way to go before they can report actual disbursements, seven countries report being confident that progress is being made. **Guatemala, Peru and Nepal** report improvements since September 2012, and stakeholders in **Nigeria** report that existing systems can be adjusted to monitor disbursements.

Many of these commitments were made at the Nutrition for Growth event on June 8th 2013 in London. Examples of SUN country financial commitments to scaling up nutrition include:

- **Ethiopia** has committed to allocate additional domestic financing of \$15m per year to nutrition to 2020 and build on the existing multi-sectoral coordination system to accelerate the scaling up of proven nutrition interventions.
- **Guatemala** will increase the budget for food and nutrition security by 32% by 2014, from a 2013 baseline, based on an inter-sectoral approach aimed at promoting food security and nutrition.
- **Guinea Republic** will increase the national budget dedicated to nutrition interventions by 10% by 2020.
- **Malawi** will develop a Nutrition Act by 2016 and review the national policy and strategy by December 2013. The proportion of total annual government expenditure allocated to nutrition will rise from 0.1% to 0.3% by 2020.
- **Niger** will broaden the national budgetary allocation to include other nutrition interventions in addition to the purchase of therapeutic foods.
- **Nigeria** will sustain the current average annual federal spend of \$10m on specific nutrition interventions and, in the 2014 budget, will reallocate \$20m towards specific nutrition interventions, within the existing fiscal envelope.
- **Senegal** will increase funding for nutrition annually to 2.8bn FCFA per year in 2015- a pledge made in 2011. This direct investment will be strengthened to ensure full coverage of children and women in effective nutrition interventions.
- **Sierra Leone** will increase the government's financial allocation to nutrition and food security and create a specific budget line for nutrition in budgets for the Ministries of Health and Sanitation, Agriculture and other relevant ministries.

- **Sri Lanka** has committed to increase domestic financial and technical resources for nutrition in health, agriculture and education sectors by up to 30% by 2016, and for other main sectors by 10% from current levels, starting from 2014.
- **Tanzania** will carry out a Public Expenditure Review on Nutrition that will inform the government on the specific nutrition and nutrition-sensitive expenditure patterns and will publish this information
- **Yemen** will increase human resources for nutrition by 10-20%.
- **Zambia** will increase government expenditure on nutrition to reach the estimated additional \$30 per child under five required to scale up high-impact nutrition interventions. It will match additional cooperating partner's resources through new and existing nutrition budget lines to increase financial contributions by at least 20% annually for the next 10 years.
- **Zimbabwe** will provide \$3.04m towards nutrition programmes and work with partners to address the remaining gap. The government estimates \$35.5m is required to scale-up nutrition between 2013 and 2015.

105) Progress Marker 4: Tracking and accounting for spending on nutrition in national plans is important for the confidence

of all investors. This task is very much a work in progress in all SUN countries, and difficulties are being reported in tracking investments across nutrition-sensitive sectors. The challenge, in the coming years, will be to ensure that the funds are made available and spent effectively.

Seven countries, **Madagascar, Haiti, Mali, Niger, Uganda, Burkina Faso** and **Malawi**, have established a nutrition budget line in sectoral ministries. **Burundi, Sierra Leone** and **Benin** are planning to establish nutrition budget lines.

In the past year, **Nepal, The Gambia, Malawi, Ethiopia** and **Bangladesh** report having made progress in establishing or strengthening tracking systems for domestic and external spends on nutrition.

106) Progress Marker 5: Ensuring predictable multi-year funding is a long-term goal, and requires sustained monitoring to ascertain the impact on nutritional status. In the past year, in-country stakeholders from 12 SUN countries report improved funding predictability, with **Burundi** the furthest progressed. Information that is available has been collated from discussions with in-country networks, and not as yet, with government focal points.

107) Over the past year, significant progress has been made in analysing the costs of scaling up nutrition, mobilising resources and securing agreements to align these investments behind country plans. However, to improve predictability, enable effective planning and strengthen accountability, the tracking of domestic and external resources for nutrition- and the impact that these resources are having - needs to improve.

108) Financial commitments are being made by multiple stakeholders: Official Development Assistance to nutrition has increased by around 60% from around \$250m in 2008 to around \$420m in 2011. G8 countries report increases of almost 50% in bilateral spending on both specific nutrition interventions and nutrition-sensitive interventions between 2009 and 2011, although the measurements for nutrition-sensitive interventions remain difficult to define³¹.

³¹ The Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition, June 2013, p82

Donors report that previous financial commitments to nutrition are supporting SUN countries in their implementation of programmes, and improved coordination between SUN stakeholders in SUN countries are improving the alignment of these resources.

109) In the past year, unprecedented financial commitments to invest in scaling up nutrition have been made. The Global Nutrition for Growth compact highlights commitments from 14 SUN country governments to increase the domestic resources invested in scaling up national nutrition plans³². New commitments of up to \$4.15bn to tackle undernutrition and an estimated \$19bn for improved nutrition outcomes from nutrition-sensitive investments between 2013 and 2020 have been made. With almost 80% of these resources channelled towards nutrition-sensitive approaches, establishing standardised metrics and criteria for nutrition-sensitive interventions and programmes needs to be prioritised as a matter of urgency. A catalytic financing mechanism that will offer the potential to support nutrition scale-up and drive impact and improved nutrition outcomes is being developed. The international community is working to sustain the momentum to improve nutrition, and will take stock of progress and commitments in a high-level meeting in Rio de Janeiro in 2016.

110) The Nutrition for Growth commitments represent a significant step towards The Lancet figure of \$9.6bn per annum. However, while there is strong evidence showing the importance of investing in nutrition - the lack of capacity to measure the impact of these resources is concerning, and estimates from studies such as The Lancet suggest that current funding, capacity and resources are insufficient to meet the need.

Tracking external financial resources:

111) The tracking of financial resources for nutrition is a complicated undertaking, although consensus is being reached on the most effective ways to do so. An understanding of the overall resources available through ODA will assist in the process of identifying funding gaps at country level and working towards ensuring that all quality assured, multi-sectoral SUN country plans are adequately resourced. The SUN Donor Network is fully committed to making publically available information on annual investments starting with a funding baseline for 2010. Reporting will start in April 2014, for the years 2010 and 2012.

112) The SUN Movement Donor Network has been working together to develop a common methodology to increase accountability and improve the tracking of external development assistance resources aimed at addressing undernutrition. During an EC-convened SUN High Level Meeting in Brussels in March 2013, donors agreed to draw on what has been learned about resource tracking through other processes. Improved tracking of donor spending on nutrition is important, not only for accountability purposes, but to measure progress in mobilising resources and improve the quality of nutrition aid by highlighting gaps and inspiring changes to investments in other sectors in a way that will impact nutrition. A common methodology will also bring greater transparency to the process of tracking investments in nutrition. It is expected that a common accepted methodology that is simple, yet rigorous, will improve the quality and

³² https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/207274/nutrition-for-growth-commitments.pdf

availability of data on nutrition spending. Eventually this common methodology could inspire other constituencies to develop approaches to track their nutrition investments.

113) There is currently no common, agreed-upon approach to track resources for “nutrition-sensitive” development assistance, although there is an OECD-DAC sector code for reporting activities that are aimed primarily at specific nutrition interventions (12240). Nutrition-sensitive programming is attempting to do something different for nutrition, includes a nutrition objective or indicator and contributes to nutrition-sensitive outcomes. This proposed methodology represents an approach for donors to accurately and effectively track external nutrition development assistance.

114) Investments will be tracked across two categories³³: a) spending on specific nutrition interventions and; b) spending on nutrition-sensitive interventions.

a) Specific nutrition commitments will be tracked using the DAC purpose code 12240 “basic nutrition”. All projects encoded under this DAC code will be considered to be specific nutrition commitments. The scoring attributed to these projects will be 100%. For donors who can apply multiple DAC codes to a grant when reporting into the OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS), the proportion of the grant coded as 12240 will be included.

b) Nutrition-sensitive commitments will be determined using a process that uses a combination of DAC codes and a key word search on the CRS database, reviews each project document to determine the objectives, expected results and indicators, and classifies the “intensity” of nutrition-sensitivity into two sub-categories: nutrition-sensitive *dominant* or nutrition-sensitive *partial*.

115) The SUN Movement Donor Network will review the guidance note on an annual basis to determine if modifications are necessary, based on new evidence or other factors that may necessitate adjustments or additions to the guidance note or methodology itself. Other elements of work that will be considered are: a) working with SUN countries to determine how identified investments align with national plans; and b) using the analysis of key investments with the potential to become more nutrition-sensitive to identify areas for further work.

Comparison of progress between strategic processes

116) Remarkable transformations in the ways SUN country governments and their partners are working together to scale up nutrition are underway. As can be expected when countries are strengthening their existing systems to scale up nutrition, more progress has been made in ensuring the foundations for scaling up national plans are in place (the earlier progress markers) than in ensuring the quality and sustainability (as the latter progress markers indicate). As countries develop their implementation capacity and align partners around their national plans, progress will accelerate, quality will come into focus and nutrition indicators will improve.

³³ Further details on methodology, OECD-DAC purpose codes, key words and indicators can be found at: http://scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/RESOURCE_TRACKING_METHODODOLOGY_SUN_DONOR_NETWORK.pdf

117) More countries have completed the earlier progress markers, across all objectives, putting in place solid foundations on which to improve the quality of their activities. Fewer countries have all the elements of the latter progress markers in place. There are significant differences in achievement between the four different processes- with progress in ensuring the appropriate policy and legal environment (process 2) more advanced than resource mobilisation and financial tracking (process 4).

118) SUN countries are focusing their efforts on strengthening implementation and working to improve the quality of plans and programmes. As the line graph that tracks these transformations indicates, more progress is being reported in the latter progress markers. This is due to more countries already having elements in place and an indication of the momentum that is building in country as the political space for nutrition improves, and the policy and legal frameworks guide partners towards a common goal.

Chapter 3: Strengthening the capacity to deliver results

119) The SUN Movement's strategy envisages that within each country there is a staged transformation in readiness to scale up nutrition. This chapter summarises the state of readiness of countries to scale up nutrition and looks at how the self-assessed progress markers translate into the Movement-wide stages of preparedness. The impact of the SUN Movement will be measured in its ability to marshal broad cross-sector and cross-agency coordination for effective action, and ultimately its impact on the nutritional status for women and children.

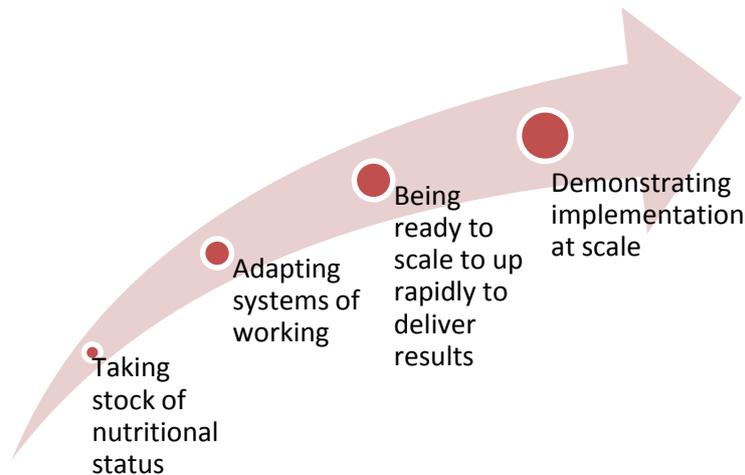
Key messages:

- The readiness of countries to scale up nutrition is envisaged in four stages: 1) Taking stock of nutritional status; 2) Adapting systems of working; 4) Being ready to scale up rapidly to deliver results; 4) Demonstrating implementation at scale.
- Of the 29 countries where progress can be compared since September 2012; 15 are at stage 3, seven are moving forward from stage 2 to stage 3, six are at stage 2, and one country is advancing from stage 1 to stage 2.
- SUN country government focal points are increasingly requesting support to build capacity in six areas:
 - 1) Roll out of implementation plans from national level to district and community levels;
 - 2) Advocacy and communication to sustain high-level engagement;
 - 3) Costing of national nutrition plans and the identification of funding shortfalls;
 - 4) Tracking of domestic and external funding;
 - 5) Nutrition-sensitive multi-sectoral approaches; and
 - 6) Demonstration of results through inter-sectoral monitoring and evaluation frameworks.
- Mechanisms are being developed to respond to the immediate requests for support from SUN countries.

120) SUN countries are transforming their capacity to improve nutrition outcomes through actions that are based on evidence. They are aligning policies and increasing their implementation of actions designed to secure durable results. Within the SUN Movement it is anticipated that as countries advance, in their different ways, different parts of government, and those who support them will align, adjust and augment the resources that they invest in nutrition so as to achieve sustainable results.

121) These progress markers enable countries and their partners to appreciate readiness to implement programmes at scale. This encourages the establishment of priority actions and to appreciate where significant increases in investment are needed. Progress across these stages is neither steady nor linear: in reality SUN countries and their partners could be further advanced on the latter stages without having all the characteristics of earlier stages in place.

122) The four stages are as follows:



- **Countries at stage 1 typically have the following characteristics.** They are: taking stock of their programmes and policies; establishing their multi-stakeholder platforms for nutrition; updating or reviewing policies, laws and strategies relevant to nutrition; appreciating the alignment between relevant programmes; assessing capacity across sectors for implementation and monitoring; and taking stock of available financial resources required to ensure delivery.
- **Countries at stage 2 typically have the following characteristics.** They are: strengthening their multi-stakeholder platforms; finalising updated, coherent policy and legal frameworks; assessing capacity for implementation and monitoring; developing and costing nutrition plans and aligning existing sectoral programmes and interventions around a common results framework; developing systems for monitoring and reporting on progress and are looking at financial shortfalls across relevant sectors to ensure delivery.
- **Countries at stage 3 typically have the following characteristics.** They have: established multi-stakeholder platforms; developed strategies and budgeted plans for scaling up effective actions; functional programmes and interventions that are being scaled around a Common Results Framework; are strengthening capacity for implementation and monitoring and reporting systems; and are mobilising significant internal and external investment across relevant sectors.
- **Countries at stage 4 typically have the following characteristics.** They: have enduring executive-level political leadership; innovate and work effectively across sectors from national to community levels; have cemented cross-sectoral alignment through refined policy and legal frameworks; have intensified specific nutrition interventions and nutrition-sensitive programmes with systems in place to ensure equitable coverage, and have timely and predictable financing.

123) As of September 2013, 15 countries in the SUN Movement are at stage 3, seven countries are moving forward from stage 2 to stage 3, six countries are at stage 2, and one countries is advancing from stage 1 to stage 2. Good progress towards the target set in the 2012 SUN Movement strategy of supporting 50% of all SUN countries attain stage 3. A composite table of progress across the four processes and achievement of the stages follows on pages 52-53.

Requirements for support:

- 124) Over the past year SUN country government focal points have identified the challenges they face in implementing their national plans to scale up nutrition.** They have identified the support they need to improve their capacity to deliver better results: requests for support centre around the ability to prepare, plan, implement, monitor and sustain impact, framed within the four strategic processes.
- 125) As the previous chapter indicates,** countries are building upon political momentum and the policy and legislative environment by focusing their attention on strengthening their common results frameworks and mobilising and tracking resources. It follows, therefore, that much of the support needed to drive implementation forward centres around the latter two objectives, whilst maintaining the ability to sustain improvements in the former.
- 126) Regular teleconferences are providing significant pathways for shared learning amongst countries.** Support with M&E and financial tracking are particular topics of interest, and opportunities exist for shared learning, costing of multi-sectoral plans and the development of guidelines for sub-national planning and budgeting. The emerging themes that SUN countries see as priorities focus on decentralisation – or roll out - of implementation plans from national level to district and community levels. These include advocacy and communication support to sustain high-level engagement, the costing of national nutrition plans, the identification of funding shortfalls, the tracking of domestic and external funding, nutrition-sensitive multi-sectoral approaches and the demonstration of results through common inter-sectoral monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

Stage of Preparedness for Scaling Up Nutrition:

- 127)** The following table gives a summary of the different stages of preparedness of SUN countries. Countries marked in **red** have newly joined and are completing a baseline.

41 countries First line: Elements in place Second line: Elements functioning	Process Indicator 1 multi-sector, multi-stakeholder platform	Process Indicator 2 Policy and Legislation	Process Indicator 3 Programme alignment around Common Results Framework	Process Indicator 4 Financial tracking and resource mobilisation	Stage of preparedness
Bangladesh	3	2	3	3	3
Benin	4	2	3	3	2>3
Burkina Faso	3	2	3	3	2
Burundi	3	2	3	3	2>3
Cameroon	3	2	2	3	
Chad	3	2	2	3	
Côte d'Ivoire	3	2	2	3	
DR Congo	3	2	2	3	
El Salvador	3	2	3	3	
Ethiopia	4	2	3	3	3
The Gambia	3	2	3	3	3
Ghana	3	2	3	3	2
Guatemala	3	2	3	3	3
Guinea Conakry	3	2	2	3	
Haiti	3	2	3	3	3
Indonesia	3	2	3	3	3
Kenya	3	2	3	3	
Kyrgyz Rep.	3	2	3	3	2
Lao PDR	3	2	3	3	2
Madagascar	3	2	3	3	3
Malawi	3	2	3	3	3
Mali	3	2	3	3	2
Mauritania	3	2	3	3	2
Mozambique	3	2	3	3	3

41 countries (continued)	<i>Process Indicator 1</i> multi-sector, multi-stakeholder platform	<i>Process Indicator 2</i> Policy and Legislation	<i>Process Indicator 3</i> Programme alignment around Common Results Framework	<i>Process Indicator 4</i> Financial tracking and resource mobilisation	Stage of preparedness
First line: Elements in place					
Second line: Elements functioning					
Myanmar	Yellow	Red	Green	Blue	
Namibia	Yellow	Red	Green	Blue	2>3
Nepal	Yellow	Red	Green	Blue	3
Niger	Yellow	Red	Green	Blue	2>3
Nigeria	Yellow	Red	Green	Blue	1>2
Pakistan	Yellow	Red	Green	Blue	
Peru	Yellow	Red	Green	Blue	3
Rwanda	Yellow	Red	Green	Blue	3
Senegal	Yellow	Red	Green	Blue	3
Sierra Leone	Yellow	Red	Green	Blue	3
South Sudan					
Sri Lanka	Yellow	Red	Green	Blue	
Tanzania	Yellow	Red	Green	Blue	2>3
Uganda	Yellow	Red	Green	Blue	3
Yemen	Yellow	Red	Green	Blue	
Zambia	Yellow	Red	Green	Blue	2>3
Zimbabwe	Yellow	Red	Green	Blue	2>3

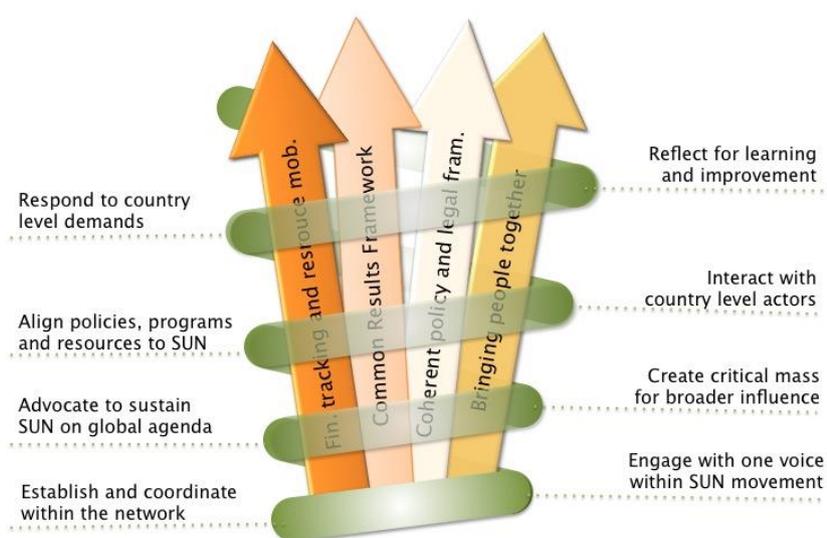
Chapter 4: Mobilising global support for effective joint action

128) This chapter looks at the way the SUN Movement's global networks are supporting SUN country transformations as they strengthen their capacity to deliver results.

Key messages:

- Global support for the 41 SUN countries is organised around four SUN networks: donor, civil society, United Nations system and business.
- Each network has a global forum for its members to coordinate. Networks are agreeing on country-level conveners to participate in the national multi-stakeholder platform.
- In the past year, SUN networks have continued to develop their internal governance. They have agreed terms of reference and have appointed network facilitators.
- The Donor Network has been responsible for leading many of the global advocacy events in 2013, including the Nutrition for Growth event in London.
- The Civil Society Network, now includes 17 national civil society alliances of 400 organisations.
- The UN System Network was formally established in June 2013 and a work plan has been endorsed. Twelve SUN countries are receiving facilitation assistance from the network through REACH.
- The Business Network is supporting governments engage with business in eight SUN countries and a Business Innovation Platform is being developed.
- The Lead Group has met twice during the last year and members continue to use their influence to raise awareness for nutrition
- The SUN Movement Secretariat has strengthened its own capacity and is facilitating work on M and E, conflicts of interest, improving the capacity to deliver and the Movement's website.

The SUN Movement's Networks' Progress Markers:



- 129) Global support for the 41 SUN countries is organised around four SUN global networks:** civil society, donors, the UN System and business. The SUN networks form an integrated part of the SUN Movement. Each network operates at two levels – global and country level. This chapter focuses on transformations at the global level.
- 130) Each network seeks to ensure that its members can work with governments to deliver on their national plans to reduce undernutrition through the provision and alignment of appropriate support.** Actions by the SUN global networks support the four SUN processes at country level. In the SUN Monitoring and Evaluation Framework the types of behaviour required from the SUN global networks is reflected as eight progress markers, illustrated above.
- 131) The baseline for the SUN networks at global level was determined through self-assessment.** An online survey asked respondents to indicate the extent to which the behaviour illustrating a particular progress marker is happening in reality. The SUN monitoring and evaluation framework tracks global and country networks separately, with the latter being captured as part of the totality of action at country-level as a whole-of-society response.
- 132) At the global level the networks are focused on coordinating and aligning global policies and programmes in ways that can support countries' efforts to scale up nutrition.** Each network also offers a forum for its members to coordinate in ways that ensure governments, and their own participants at country level, work to deliver on government-led national nutrition plans. In addition, the networks are working to ensure that nutrition remains a priority for the international community, that high-level political commitment is maintained and that adequate national and international resources are mobilised.
- 133) Within SUN counties, the networks' members should coordinate and align individual and collective policies and actions behind national nutrition plans.** Each network, through an agreed country-level convenor, should participate in the national multi-stakeholder platform. The convenor acts as a point of contact for the network with government.
- 134) In the past year all SUN global networks have continued to develop their internal governance.** All networks now have agreed terms of reference and have appointed network facilitators who interact with the wider Movement on the network's behalf. The networks continue to support the Movement through their engagement in a number of on-going joint processes aimed at strengthening the Movement. These include:
- Six-weekly network facilitators' calls to share information across networks on priorities;
 - The development of the SUN monitoring and evaluation framework and a baseline report;
 - Participation in the conflict of interest consultation process;
 - Participation in technical meetings on monitoring nutrition results; and
 - The development of SUN Movement advocacy and communications.

The Donor Network:

- 135) The SUN Donor Network brings together a range of development partners including bilateral and multilateral donors and foundations.** The network meets regularly to increase donor coordination, alignment and policy coherence³⁴. It is co-facilitated by representatives from Canada, Germany and the UK. Country-level donor convenors join these teleconferences to ensure country perspectives are reflected. The network's senior officials review progress and agree on priorities for the network bi-annually.
- 136) The network continues to set ambitious targets for itself.** Over the course of the last year the Network has continued its strong focus on results and effectiveness. The network has undertaken a major initiative to build a reliable method of tracking specific nutrition interventions and nutrition-sensitive aid flows. This project will lead to the network's ability to classify donor spending on nutrition into two categories. Results from this project are intended to inform future donor strategies. In addition the network is working with others within the Movement to develop a Networked Information System for Nutrition (see paragraph 180).
- 137) The network made excellent contributions to ensure that nutrition is sustained on the political agenda, and in mobilising resources.** In the past year, members of the network were responsible for a series of high-level events which highlighted nutrition and delivered political and financial commitments. These are covered in paragraphs 60 and 61.
- 138) The Donor Network continues to grow with a number of new countries joining the core group of development partners.** In May 2013, for example, the EU Foreign Affairs Council encouraged "the EU and its Member States to actively engage in the SUN Movement at global and country level and asks Member States to consider taking on the role of Donor Convener in SUN countries".
- 139) The network is making progress in the alignment of its members' own policies, programmes and resources.** In a very difficult fiscal climate, network members have increased official development assistance to basic nutrition by more than 60% between 2008 and 2011, and nearly every major development agency has published a policy document on undernutrition³⁵. In March 2013, the EU, on behalf of the Donor Network, convened senior donor officials to agree on the methodology for resource tracking and reporting mentioned above. As part of the network's commitment to accountability, the meeting agreed on a set of principles that will see donors drawing on lessons from other common reporting processes, applying a simple yet rigorous, credible and transparent methodology that can be implemented the same way by all donors, and ensuring that resource tracking by SUN countries and donors is consistent.
- 140) Donors within the network are responding to country level requests for support.** There has been good progress in meeting the demand from countries for donor convenors, which is recognised as an essential part of aligning support within SUN countries; however, more needs to be done. In September 2012 there were seven donors acting as donor convenors in 19

³⁴ http://scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/Donor-Network_Terms-of-Reference.pdf

³⁵ June 2013. The Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition

countries and 70% of countries had a donor convenor in place. By September 2013, nine donors were convening in 24 countries, co-convening with the UN system in nine of these countries. With an increase in the number of SUN countries from 28 to 41, 60% now have a donor convenor in place. Two SUN countries (**Mauritania** and **Senegal**) have been waiting for over two years for a donor convenor to be agreed and four SUN countries (**El Salvador, Haiti, Indonesia** and **Madagascar**) have been waiting for over a year. The network will continue to actively engage newly joined donors to fill some of these gaps. Donors continue to provide technical assistance directly to SUN countries and have supported 20 SUN countries with the costing of national plans. Support is also being provided through the UN System, including REACH.

- 141) The network has put in place donor behaviour indicators to allow it to reflect on its own activities to support learning and improvement.** These indicators have been integrated into the SUN monitoring and evaluation framework.

The Civil Society Network:

- 142) The Civil Society Network has now agreed on its governance arrangements,** following a broad consultation. A network chairperson, who is supported by a 12 person steering group, has been appointed and a network coordinator is in place. The network has a strategy that focuses on improving alignment around national nutrition plans, advocacy, supporting accountability mechanisms and tracking commitments. The network was launched in Washington, D.C.; on 10th June 2013 at the '[Sustaining Political Commitment to Scaling Up Nutrition](#)' event. The network held its inaugural meeting on June 11th 2013. Around 70 national civil society representatives from SUN countries, government focal points and international civil society organisations attended. The meeting resulted in a declaration reaffirming civil society's commitment to support national efforts to scale up nutrition, and discussions on priority actions needed to guide the SUN Civil Society network agenda and actions.

- 143) The Civil Society Network reflects a broad constituency of civil society organisations.** It includes social movements, human rights advocates, national and international NGOs, women's groups, youth associations, research entities, consumer groups and trade unions. Civil society can catalyse political and institutional change in nutrition governance and accountability, essential for the sustainability of the Movement. Civil society actors are key implementers of nutrition interventions at country level and the network has a key role in encouraging its members' actions to be aligned with, and contribute to, the fulfilment of national nutrition plans.

Extract from the SUN Civil Society Network declaration³⁶:

...we commit to:

- Harmonise the voice of civil society and raise our voice to advocate at national, regional and global level for the success of the SUN Movement;
- Galvanise civil society engagement in national, regional and global processes relating to nutrition, develop strong civil society alliances in all SUN countries, and support capacity building for nutrition;
- Mobilise and empower citizens and grassroots communities to contribute to the work of scaling up nutrition;
- Engage with others, including academics, to further the evidence of the effectiveness of nutrition interventions;
- Inform nutrition governance, policy and financing by supporting the establishment of, and actively partaking in, multi-stakeholder constructive dialogue; and align civil society activities with national costed plans and the work of others;
- Work together and with all parts of the SUN Movement to support civil society around the world, through sharing our experiences to maintain global commitment;
- Hold leaders and governments to account for their commitment to nutrition by supporting the development of better nutrition information systems; and monitor and evaluate the progress of all nutrition actors;
- Mainstream the objectives of SUN into our own organisations and actions.

We re-affirm our call for all people, governments, private sector institutions, the UN system and non-governmental organisations to continue to work together with us to end undernutrition, save millions of lives, and contribute to putting an end to extreme poverty.

...we call on:

- *National governments, as well as subnational and regional governing bodies to:* maintain and increase their commitment to nutrition; increase nutrition financing; develop and deliver national and sub-national multi-sectoral nutrition plans with civil society participation; strengthen monitoring systems to include nutrition interventions and outcomes, ensure high-level coordination of nutrition activities, and promote capacity building to improve nutrition.
- *Donors to:* increase their support for nutrition; continue to focus on capacity building at national, subnational and local levels; and ensure that no good nutrition plan goes unfunded.
- *Private sector institutions to:* ensure their business activities promote good nutrition and avoid damaging practices such as the marketing of harmful products; provide resources for good nutrition at affordable costs; and work with others in the SUN Movement to ensure nutrition governance and government accountability are strengthened.
- *UN agencies to:* collaborate in their work on nutrition; and to develop a UN nutrition accountability mechanism.

144) The network reports that communication between stakeholders at the global level is improving, though work needs to be done to improve communication with- and between-national civil society platforms. The chair and coordinator are in regular contact with other SUN network facilitators to ensure a greater understanding of priorities across the Movement.

145) With advocacy at the heart of the network's strategic objectives, members are developing an advocacy and communications plan. Advocacy for nutrition at the national level continues to be strengthened, but the network reports that linkages to the global agenda have been limited and

³⁶ Full declaration at: http://www.bread.org/event/gathering-2013/international-meeting/pdf/declaration_csn.pdf

depended on relationships between key individuals. Nonetheless, CSOs have worked in a concerted manor to influence global nutrition events - including hosting a 'Global Day of Action' to galvanise political commitment to nutrition in the run up to the Nutrition for Growth event and the G8, as well as coordinating efforts to speak to governments with a common voice on the need to scale up financing for SUN countries' national nutrition plans.

146) The network is beginning to expand. There are now 17 national civil society alliances participating in the network, from the 41 SUN countries. These alliances include 400 civil society organisations. The expansion of the network has occurred on an ad-hoc basis, and the steering committee is committed to better systematise the process to seek further participation and reflect the huge diversity and experience of civil society. A mapping exercise is being planned to identify areas where capacity support is most needed in order to extend services for nutrition to the underserved, build capacity for community-level nutrition interventions, increase demand from communities, improve integration of services at community-level, and strengthen capacity for the monitoring of nutrition services at community-level to increase accountability for delivery. Nine national civil society alliances have received funding from the SUN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (see box below).

147) Requests from national NGOs for support with funding and advocacy materials is increasing. The network is examining ways in which it can respond to such requests, as well as to those from governments. These requests are expected to increase significantly.

The SUN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF): The SUN MPTF was established in February 2012 as a means to provide catalytic support for priority actions by SUN Movement stakeholders, where funding is not available in country or from other sources. Its primary focus is to enable civil society organisations to participate in national multi-stakeholder platforms. The SUN MPTF has supported civil society organisations in nine SUN countries (Bangladesh, Ghana, Guatemala, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger and Uganda). It has also funded the global civil society network to provide a functional interface between national platforms and global processes. Total funding allocations through the SUN MPTF amount to US\$ 4.28m³⁷. As of June 30th 2013, the contributors to the SUN MPTF include Switzerland, through the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the UK, through the Department for International Development and Ireland through Irish Aid. As more countries join the SUN Movement, more civil society alliances are likely to ask for support to engage fully in national processes in support of governmental efforts to scale-up nutrition. Bilateral donors are funding civil society alliances in Zambia and Tanzania locally.

148) The network aims to improve its reflection on learning. They report that much work is still to be done in supporting and facilitating the exchange of information between the country platforms, the Secretariat and other networks. It is addressing the facilitation of cross-learning as a priority, building it into its strategy and developing communication tools.

³⁷ Information regarding funding decisions is available at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/SUN00>.

The UN System Network:

- 149) The UN System Network is committed to strengthening inter-agency coordination** and furthering UN system support to countries that are scaling up nutrition. The agencies involved are continuing to support SUN countries to improve nutrition in response to their requests, while simultaneously enhancing and increasing UN global collaboration and coordination mechanisms. The UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (UN SCN) and the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (UN REACH) are co-facilitators of the network³⁸.
- 150) The UN Network was formally established in June 2013**, with the endorsement of the work plan by the heads of FAO, WHO, WFP, UNICEF and IFAD. It held its first meeting at a regional launch in Nairobi in August 2013. The network's work plan for 2013 provides a harmonising framework for the role and activities of the UN Network in support of scaling up nutrition at both global and country levels.
- 151) The UN Network is actively seeking to expand its membership and is open to all UN agencies**, funds and programmes with an interest in nutrition. The current membership includes FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, IFAD, OCHA and agencies involved in the IASC clusters on Nutrition and Food Security, and those participating in the UNSCN such as IAEA, UNDESA, Bioversity International and UNHCR. A mapping of UN agencies' actions at the country-level has been undertaken in 21 countries and is being expanded to the remaining SUN countries.
- 152) At the global level the UN Network** seeks to increase coordination between UN agencies by building consensus on guiding principles and approaches to nutrition by fostering a common understanding of the complementarity of agency responsibilities.
- 153) Harmonisation of the policy agenda is an ongoing task for the UN system.** With different mandates, structures and expertise the members of the network are well positioned to strengthen linkages between normative guidelines and operational functions in nutrition programming. The network promotes the mainstreaming of nutrition, including specific nutrition interventions and nutrition-sensitive development approaches, within agencies. The member agencies are responding to the challenge: UNICEF, WFP and FAO have all developed or renewed their nutrition policies over the last year. In addition, the 2013 edition of the FAO's annual flagship publication, *The State of Food and Agriculture* focused on *Sustainable Food Systems for Better Nutrition*, was the first edition since 1947 to focus on maximising the nutritional impact of agriculture and food systems. This follows the decision by the FAO Conference to make the eradication of hunger and malnutrition its primary strategic objective. In the coming months the network will lead work on the review of UNDAF guidelines for nutrition in order to ensure alignment with country-led nutrition-sensitive development approaches.
- 154) The UN System Network remains a vital part of the global advocacy efforts for nutrition.** During the Nutrition for Growth meeting in June 2013, the UN Secretary-General committed the UN system to 'do everything within our power' to ensure that commitments to nutrition are

³⁸ UNSCN is mandated for global-level UN system-wide harmonisation and REACH is mandated to facilitate joint UN country-level support.

fulfilled. The network will continue to influence global discourse by providing UN system-wide input to international forums such as the World Health Assembly, the UN General Assembly, the G8 and the G20. The network will continue to facilitate joint inputs by UN system agencies into the work of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), and will strengthen conceptual and programmatic bridges between nutrition and food security in global strategic frameworks such as the post-2015 development agenda.

- 155) At the country level the UN system is working to support governments strengthen their governance of nutrition and their technical capacity.** At the request of SUN countries, REACH is currently providing direct support in 12 of the 41 SUN countries. Twenty facilitators are working with SUN government focal points in these countries to: a) strengthen national nutrition policies and action plans; b) increase awareness and consensus of nutrition problems and solution among stakeholders; c) increase human and institutional capacity (particularly functional capacities); and d) increase effectiveness and accountability. Where in-country UN coordination is already strong, REACH offers remote support. In 2013, the UN system network was approached by an additional five SUN countries to provide support for national efforts to scale up nutrition³⁹.
- 156) UN system agencies continue to align support behind national plans.** The network is facilitating a coordinated UN system approach, ensuring that all UN agencies engage with government and other stakeholders so that programme approaches are harmonised. The UN's Emergency Relief Coordinator, for example, committed the UN system to prioritise nutrition in humanitarian emergencies and ensure that work in humanitarian and development situations is more closely aligned. All Humanitarian Appeals will contain an analysis of nutrition needs and priorities; nutrition will be considered and prioritised in the allocation of humanitarian funding; and the UN systems' Humanitarian Coordinators will be fully informed of the importance of nutrition.
- 157) Strengthening knowledge sharing practices is a core remit of the UN Network.** The network facilitates access to standardised nutrition-relevant information systems and seeks to share the evidence for the efficacy of different interventions and best-practices that contribute to setting standards for nutrition outcomes, for example, through the WHO e-Library of Evidence for Nutrition Actions (eLENA). The network serves as a forum for providing interagency guidance to critical and new emerging issues relating to nutrition, such as inter-linkages and integration of nutrition in a changing climate, the mainstreaming of nutrition into work on NCDs and inter-agency work on nutrition-sensitive agriculture through the development of 'Guiding Principles for Improving Nutrition through Agriculture'.

The Business Network:

- 158) The SUN Business Network seeks to support countries in their engagement with the private sector.** It provides a platform for business to align behind government plans for scaling up nutrition. Its members have committed to bring their comparative advantage to contribute

³⁹ REACH, on behalf of the UN System Network currently augments support in 12 SUN countries: Bangladesh, Burundi, Chad, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. Mauritania and Sierra Leone have previously requested support.

effectively to governments' actions to scale up nutrition. The network is helping to facilitate the dialogue between the public and private sectors, to inform on-going initiatives and build a common understanding of the potential opportunities for collaboration with the private sector.

- 159) Since December 2012, the SUN Business Network has had an agreed governance structure and a strategic and operational plan based on principles for responsible business engagement.** The network is co-facilitated by GAIN and WFP and is working to establish a senior advisory group by the end of 2013. A global network manager has been appointed to coordinate the network and financial support has been secured from the Government of the Netherlands. The network was officially launched in December 2012 in London.
- 160) The network is establishing mechanisms to communicate its involvement in the Movement.** Its website (<http://sunbusinessnetwork.org/>) provides a forum for sharing expertise between its members and provides regular updates of its work. The network's facilitators are in regular communication with the representatives of other networks.
- 161) The network has contributed to the global dialogue on nutrition,** providing support to its members in Davos 2013, the business dialogue on the post-2015 agenda, and the 'Nutrition for Growth beating hunger through business and science' event held on June 8th 2013 in London.
- 162) The network is working to increase its global membership and diversity.** In December 2012, 30 companies participated in the launch of the network. These businesses include agribusiness, food and beverage companies, vitamin and mineral manufacturers and retail industries.
- 163) In 2013, the network has worked with governments to convene representatives from different sectors to discuss potential contributions by business to scaling up nutrition.** Eight countries (**Guatemala, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, and Tanzania**) are actively engaging with business, though there are challenges in turning this engagement into sustained dialogue and action. Meetings have taken place in **Nigeria** and **Kenya**, with strong participation from local businesses across sectors and the network has responded to requests for information from three SUN countries: **Tanzania, Ghana and Indonesia**.
- 164) SUN countries are increasingly requesting information on how they can best work with business to achieve their objectives in scaling up nutrition,** and the network is in process of collecting information to have a better understanding of countries' needs for support and the status of their engagement with the private sector. Discussions are underway to organise meetings in four countries by the end of 2013. A further six countries (**Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kyrgyz Republic, Mauritania, Nepal, and Peru**) requested further support to engage the private sector.
- 165) The network is promoting alignment of its members behind the SUN Movement strategy** by encouraging members to declare a statement of interest and highlight their commitments to the Movement. Chief amongst these is to ensure businesses' adherence to the SUN Movement's Principles of Engagement as well as to the specific network principles, which can

be found on the network's website. Public commitments from network members are posted on the website and updated annually. The Access to Nutrition Index⁴⁰, while not a SUN Business Network initiative, also provides a tool to hold international business accountable for nutrition-friendly policies and strategies.

166) A Business Innovation Platform is being developed. This aims to substantially strengthen capacity in countries to broker partnerships, provide technical assistance and facilitate shared learning on successful business models for nutrition. A wide range of companies have committed to specific business investments such as leveraging mobile technology systems, promoting food safety, pursuing new product development and building the global evidence base for nutrition research through a newly launched Business Platform for Nutrition Research.

The SUN Movement Lead Group

167) The 27 members of the Lead group meet twice a year, in April and September, to review progress in the Movement and offer strategic guidance. Members of the Lead Group are continuing to use their influence within their respective constituencies to raise awareness of the goals of the Movement and alignment behind national commitments. Over the past year they have been involved in high-level meetings, media interviews and opinion pieces and have participated in country launches, regional events and international meetings.

168) The need to better demonstrate progress was a key demand of the SUN Movement Lead Group during its annual face-to-face meeting in New York in September 2012. Over the course of the year, the Lead Group also encouraged the Movement to develop key performance indicators and accountability mechanisms for all stakeholders in the Movement, and to work with countries as they develop their national targets and results frameworks. The Movement has achieved this and is now working to ensure that the networks deliver on their commitments.

169) The Lead Group also urged action around resource mobilisation, and encouraged the Movement to seek ways to strengthen national capacities to ensure that resources can be absorbed and used efficiently. SUN Movement stakeholders were urged to increase their investments in nutrition, and to work with countries to estimate the cost of implementing their national plans. Stakeholders in the Movement made great strides towards achieving these aims during the Nutrition for Growth meeting in London, where over USD \$23bn was committed for nutrition until 2020, and 20 countries have received support in developing the costing of their national plans. Developing a methodology for estimating the cost of nutrition-sensitive approaches- another key ask of the Lead Group- has proved decidedly more complicated, though efforts are underway with donor and UN system networks. The Lead Group committed to ramp up their involvement in advocacy for increasing resources for nutrition with a special emphasis on under-funded countries.

⁴⁰ <http://www.accesstonutrition.org/>

The SUN Movement Secretariat

- 170) The Secretariat operates under the strategic guidance of the Lead Group**, ensuring that the catalytic spirit of the Movement continues and that its progress is both tracked efficiently and communicated clearly. It has no operational role, but seeks to link together countries and networks in the SUN Movement to ensure that support requested to intensify actions and achieve nutrition objectives is received in a coordinated and coherent way.
- 171) In the past year, the Secretariat has strengthened its capacity** and now includes nine full-time staff members. The Secretariat is fully funded against its work plan for 2013 and 2014 with generous support from Canada, the EC, France, Ireland, the Netherlands and the UK.
- 172) In the past year the Secretariat has initiated work** on conflicts of interest, monitoring and evaluation, support to the costing of national nutrition plans, the re-launch of the SUN Movement website, and convened meetings between SUN countries and networks. Work is on-going to develop a system to enhance the Movement's capacity to support the delivery of results.

Chapter 5: Accounting for results within the SUN Movement

173) Members of the Movement are accountable to the Movement as a whole, and to each other, for realising their commitments for all people to enjoy better nutrition. Ultimately, SUN country governments have the responsibility to ensure that their citizens are able to enjoy their right to adequate food and nutrition and members of the Movement have committed to support them in realising this.

174) Accountability is being built upon the Movement's Principles of Engagement. The new Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is enabling the tracking of outcomes of members' actions, whilst work underway to support National Evaluation Platforms for Nutrition will enable a richer understanding of the impact of investments and aligned programmes. Progress in countries, and throughout the Movement's networks, is reflected on the SUN Movement website, enabling all to see the progress and challenges that are being faced.

The SUN Movement Principles of Engagement:

175) As stakeholders work toward improving nutrition, members of the Movement's networks abide by standard Principles of Engagement. These principles underpin the efforts to ensure accountability throughout the Movement, and are flexible and responsive while maintaining a common purpose. The principles are:

- **Be transparent about impact:** All stakeholders to transparently and honestly demonstrate the impact of collective action;
- **Be inclusive:** Through open multi-stakeholder partnerships that bring proven solutions and interventions to scale;
- **Be rights-based:** Act in line with a commitment to uphold the equity and rights of all women, men and their children;
- **Be willing to negotiate:** When conflicts arise, as can be expected with diverse partners working together, hold the intention to resolve conflicts and reach a way forward;
- **Be mutually accountable:** Act so all stakeholders feel responsible for and are held collectively accountable to the joint commitments;
- **Be cost-effective:** Establish priorities on evidence-based analysis of what will have the greatest and most sustainable impact for the least cost; and
- **Be continuously communicative:** To learn and adapt through regular sharing of the relevant critical lessons, what works and what does not, across sectors, countries and stakeholders.

Consultation Process on Conflict of Interest in the SUN Movement:

176) The issue of conflict of interest, and how to prevent and manage it, is an issue for all multi-stakeholder partnerships. The Global Social Observatory, an independent forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue, is undertaking a consultation process on the issue of conflict of interest within the context of the SUN Movement.

177) This transparent process aims to ensure that all stakeholders within the Movement can contribute fully to achieving the objective of delivering better nutritional outcomes for

mothers and children. The project lasts from April 2013 to February 2015. It seeks to create a neutral space for all members of the SUN Movement, to build a mutual understanding of each stakeholder's objectives; to prepare guidance on the practical meaning of engagement in the SUN Movement; and to explore ways to manage conflicts of interest that may arise. The project is organised around three objectives: 1) mapping the issues regarding the Principles of Engagement for the SUN Movement; 2) establishing and implementing a consultative process to adopt a reference note on the Principles of Engagement and conflict of interest; and 3) implementing the guidance note in specific enhanced learning exercises.

The SUN Movement Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

178) In September 2012, the Lead Group asked for strengthened accountability mechanisms and a transparent system of monitoring and evaluation to enable it to exercise stewardship of the Movement and encourage corrective action where objectives are not being met.

179) A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for the SUN Movement was finalised and presented to the SUN Lead Group at their meeting in April 2012. The M&E framework is being used to measure the effectiveness of the SUN Movement over the next three years. A baseline study was also undertaken and a report delivered to the SUN Movement Secretariat in June 2013. This baseline will be the point of comparison for future monitoring and evaluation, including the independent evaluation of the SUN Movement and Secretariat foreseen in 2014. A retrospective stock-take sets out the nutrition context before the emergence of the SUN Movement.

180) The framework is based on an outcome mapping methodology that recognises that people and organisations drive change. It incorporates the perspectives of all actors and fosters mutual accountability of all stakeholders. It includes guidance for tracking and monitoring in line with the progress markers identified in the framework and was developed in consultation with the SUN Movement's networks. The SUN M&E framework consists of three inter-linked sections which capture progress on impact, outcomes and outputs.

181) All networks have a responsibility to report on progress within their networks against the framework. 2013 is the first year that the framework has been used, and whilst all networks provided information to the SUN Secretariat, more work needs to be done in capturing their concerted efforts at the country-level.

Networked Information Systems for Nutrition:

182) With increased resource flows, it is important to account for funding and demonstrate how resources are converted into results. It is essential to strengthen country-level information systems to track progress, investments and programmes. A global tracking system is needed to monitor progress made in reaching the WHA target of a 40% reduction in the number of stunted children by 2025. Some progress will be expected by August 2016, when Brazil hosts the next Olympic Games.

183) The necessary transparency of actions, monitoring or results and accountability systems within the SUN Movement will be established through a global networked nutrition information system. It will build on existing national information systems that are based on National Evaluation Platforms for Nutrition. In March 2013, SUN Movement stakeholders from countries and different networks explored how this system might best be established. Discussion is focussed on establishing a Networked Information System for Nutrition that will help ensure that all relevant data regarding a country's nutrition situation and responses by different stakeholders are analysed at both country and international levels to gauge progress. Well-functioning national evaluation platforms would allow:

- Tracking of progress in stunting reduction;
- Linking this to in-country nutrition investments;
- Determining the interventions that have been set-up or scaled-up as a result of these investments;
- Monitoring how well these interventions are implemented; and
- Assessing whether stunting changes can be specifically linked to any of these interventions.

The Networked Information System will be established in ways that reflect the interests of SUN countries, with government focal points directly involved in shaping and driving forward this concept.

SUN Movement Website:

184) The SUN website serves as a central platform for communications for the Movement; it has expanded in both size and effectiveness, and continues to grow as a portal for sharing progress made at all levels of the Movement. Since September 2012, nearly 30,000 people from 189 countries have visited the SUN website. This steady level of engagement illustrates the continued momentum that is building around nutrition, and the importance of the website as a key point of access to information and updates about the Movement. The website is now available in English, French and Spanish.

185) Each of the 41 SUN countries, the four networks and the Lead Group have their own dedicated space on the website, with information on their progress and updates on activities underway. The website continues to serve as a source for regular updates on Movement-related activities and events. It enables the Movement's stakeholders to submit updates on their activities directly, encouraging a greater sense of ownership in the Movement. Critically, there will also be a place for SUN stakeholders to share resources and information. The SUN Civil Society Network is committed to using the SUN website to encourage and support the establishment of national alliances and as a means to facilitate the sharing of information, experiences and lessons learnt.

Using Advocacy and Communications to improve accountability:

186) SUN Countries are using advocacy and communication as key tools for change. Ten SUN countries have developed advocacy and communication Strategies as part of their efforts to scale up nutrition and 14 others are in the process of doing so. Many have approached influential figures – including Members of Parliament, spouses of the head of state or government, ministers, celebrities and traditional rulers – to act as 'nutrition champions' and support efforts underway to make nutrition a national priority. Around half of all SUN countries

have organised high-level nutrition events in the last year. These are in the form of official SUN Movement launches, policy roundtables and high-level conferences at national, district and community level to leverage commitments, showcase success and promote urgent action.

187) In four SUN Countries – **Niger, Tanzania, Zambia and Guatemala** – collaborative efforts with Members of Parliament are helping to raise awareness and sustain political commitment to nutrition across key sectors of government. Countries such as **Ethiopia** and **Uganda** are using the recent *Cost of Hunger in Africa* study to demonstrate the economic impact of malnutrition in their countries and urging decision-makers to value nutrition as key ingredient to national development. **The Gambia** has employed the use of statistical nutrition profiles to successfully persuade the Ministry of Finance to increase the resource allocation for its National Nutrition Agency in 2013. At the end of 2012, **Mauritania** developed its 'Investment Case' for nutrition to provide government and decision-makers with the information they need to understand why nutrition is a sound investment; how to increase equitable delivery of nutrition interventions and how to ensure that cash transfers deliver maximum impact for nutrition. **Laos PDR** is also developing an impact assessment of malnutrition to use in its advocacy efforts.

188) In some cases, the need to build mass awareness of nutrition calls for innovative approaches. In **Bangladesh**, the RENEW Project is helping to increase commitment and resources for nutrition using pioneering multi-media techniques to present evidence and data in accessible and engaging ways to decision-makers. In **Zambia**, the national Civil Society Scaling-Up Nutrition Alliance has teamed up with multiple-award winning musical group *Muvi Posse* to produce a nutrition theme song as part of their efforts to sensitise the public on the importance of nutrition during the 1,000 day window of opportunity with live performances at national events and plans for distribution to radio stations across the country. Similarly, **Nepal** is developing music jingles for radio and television and **Ghana** has also employed popular media channels to raise awareness on nutrition.

Chapter 6: The way forward: strengthening the capacity to deliver results

Priorities for support to SUN Countries – 2014 and 2015

- The governments of countries in the SUN Movement are focusing on the need to strengthen in-country capacities to scale-up nutrition.
- The SUN Movement is facilitating the provision of external support by brokering requests from SUN countries with members of the SUN Networks.
- Members of the SUN Movement have a responsibility to ensure that their support is aligned to the priorities identified in national nutrition plans and common results frameworks.
- SUN countries have prioritised the following areas of support:
 - 1) Maintaining political commitment and supporting institutional change;
 - 2) Ensuring effective functioning and stewardship of national multi-stakeholder platforms;
 - 3) Facilitating the roll-out of multi-stakeholder approaches to nutrition at community and district levels;
 - 4) Establishing guidance for countries on nutrition-sensitive investments that will have a measurable impact on nutrition and strengthening multi-sectoral approaches to make this happen;
 - 5) Planning, costing and managing the implementation of actions to scale up nutrition;
 - 6) Establishing robust systems through which SUN countries can monitor, evaluate and demonstrate results;
 - 7) Mobilising additional external and domestic resources for nutrition, and tracking effectiveness and efficiency of these funds; and
 - 8) Ensuring a consistent approach to communicating needs and experiences;
- An independent evaluation of the SUN Movement will be carried out in 2014. This will provide an indication of whether the current stewardship arrangements are delivering appropriate, effective and predictable responses to SUN country requests for support.

189) As the collective experience of those within the Movement deepens, SUN countries are becoming better equipped to articulate their support requirements. In order to accelerate action, effective and predictable responses from within the Movement to countries' requests for support are necessary. Momentum can continue if the principles of the Movement – particularly the focus on country leadership and mutual accountability – are preserved. The ways in which countries are assisted to scale up nutrition in their own contexts requires constant adjustment to ensure that tangible improvements in the nutrition of women and children.

190) This chapter looks at the priority requests from SUN countries and the anticipated avenues for responding to these requests. It also describes the provision for an independent evaluation of the transformations that the SUN Movement is catalysing to ensure that the Movement is appropriately positioned to enable countries to access assistance that supplements their own investments in scaling up nutrition

SUN country priorities:

191) SUN countries have identified several areas where capacity needs to be strengthened so that actions to scale up nutrition at community, district and national levels can be accelerated. The SUN Movement Secretariat has worked with SUN countries to categorise these requests for support into three main areas: maintaining commitments and supporting institutional change; ensuring sufficient capability for implementation including planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; and encouraging effective communications.

Category A: Maintaining commitments and supporting institutional change

192) Maintaining political commitment and supporting institutional change enables SUN countries to develop their capabilities to deliver actions at scale and strengthens accountability. Requests for support centre around:

- a) Engaging national political leaders in national, regional and global events that offer opportunities to champion the Movement and reinforce political commitments to nutrition;
- b) Supporting the strengthening of institutions with responsibilities for nutrition, and encouraging the involvement of parliamentarians, local leaders and civil society groups to improve accountability and sustain commitments;
- c) Encouraging convergence between global, regional and political commitments for nutrition (e.g. through the 1000 days partnership, the Nutrition for Growth compact) and national SUN Movements; and
- d) Contributing to the proposed new Global Nutrition Report.

193) Ensuring the effective functioning and stewardship of national multi-stakeholder platforms enables institutional transformations to take effect. Requests for support include:

- a) Encouraging SUN country governments to appoint focal points from executive branches of government, and to involve relevant ministries and sectors;
- b) Encouraging the participation of government authorities, UN system agencies, civil society, business and donors in national multi-stakeholder platforms;
- c) Facilitating the sharing of experience and best practice through: country-to-country visits; regular global and regional gatherings of focal points and other participants from the multi-stakeholder platforms; briefing documents and postings on the Movement web-site;
- d) Assessing the functioning of multi-stakeholder platforms as part of the SUN Movement's framework for monitoring and evaluation; and
- e) Establishing a service that offers neutral technical support and capacity building assistance for the identification, prevention and management of divergent and conflicting interests.

194) Facilitating multi-stakeholder approaches to be de-centralised at community and districts levels enables impact to be achieved. Requests include:

- a) Supporting governments foster their own national Movements for nutrition through decentralised actions and the involvement of different parts of government, parliamentarians, civil society and local authorities;
- b) Supporting governments assess community and district-level capacity to scale up nutrition;
- c) Strengthening communications support at district and community-levels;
- d) Encouraging efforts by the UN system and civil society networks to coordinate outreach.

Category B: Ensuring sufficient capability for implementation

195) Multi-sectoral approaches to nutrition can be strengthened by the provision of guidance on ways to identify, define, prioritise and budget for effective interventions. This is particularly challenging given that nutrition-sensitive strategies are, in general, context-specific. Assistance for planning, costing and managing the implementation of efforts to scale up nutrition includes:

- a) Focusing on ensuring support aligns with countries' common results frameworks and helping better link expected results and plans with national commitments;
- b) Facilitating agreement on standardised definitions and approaches to costing for nutrition-sensitive approaches to permit comparisons and enable the identification of current and future financing gaps in ways that are useful for investors;
- c) Facilitating independent assessments of costed plans to improve their utility to potential investors and setting up a system for investors to review plans when requested by SUN countries;
- d) Developing tools that can be used by SUN countries to draw-up costed plans and establishing robust frameworks for their implementation at sub-national levels; and
- e) Supporting the increase in the availability of dedicated costing expertise so that this can be made available to countries that request long-term support.

196) Working together to establish robust systems through which SUN countries can monitor results enables an appreciation of the impact of nutrition policies and actions. As a country-led effort, the primary clients for robust monitoring systems are the people who are themselves at risk of malnutrition, their governments and their leaders. SUN countries seek responsive support as they reinforce their capacity to monitor results and the processes which contribute to their achievement, using the Movement's monitoring and evaluation framework. Systems should build on existing sources of data and information systems, supplementing them as required to ensure their international validity. In this way, the Movement can contribute to a world-wide networked information system for monitoring people's nutritional status and the processes that influence it. Requests for support include:

- a) Rapidly strengthening of systems for monitoring and evaluation;
- b) Monitoring the progress of implementation to ensure coverage and effectiveness;
- c) Evaluating changes in key indicators (including nutritional outcomes) in real time using methods that enable the establishment of trends;
- d) Demonstrating results that are independently verifiable and capable of aggregation;
- e) Strengthening national monitoring through work through support to multi-stakeholder nutrition platforms; and
- f) Bringing together different initiatives that are designed to strengthen national capacity for monitoring and evaluation including the establishment of national evaluation platforms for nutrition, where appropriate.

197) Sustaining the mobilisation of additional external and domestic resources for nutrition, requires the careful tracking of the effectiveness and efficiency with which existing resources are used. Requests for support centre on:

- a) Completing efforts to harmonise and standardise methods for tracking the availability and use of funds obtained from domestic or international sources;
- b) Harmonising methods for assessing shortfalls in financing; and

- c) Encouraging comprehensive approaches for mobilising predictable finance needed to fill gaps - especially from domestic sources and particularly from Ministries of Finance - and including catalytic funds needed to tackle specific challenges faced both by SUN by countries and networks.

Category C: Encouraging effective communications

198) Ensuring a consistent approach to communicating needs and experience between all within the Movement maximises the value of interactions and is critical to aligning effective advocacy efforts. SUN countries are requesting support with:

- a) Effectively communicating issues related to nutrition;
- b) Advocating with decision makers to prioritise effective actions and engage the wider public on the benefits of good nutrition and on the means through which this can be achieved; and
- c) Using well-developed information sources such as the SUN Movement's website and monthly updates to reflect countries' experiences to a wider audience.

199) Enabling SUN countries to access the assistance that they require The SUN Movement Secretariat seeks to enable countries to access the capacities they require through linking countries' requests with support that is available within the Movement. The tasks of the Secretariat include defining the areas where countries are requesting support, identifying and categorising the types of support currently existing, and a matching process – to bring together demand and supply. The Secretariat's ability to do this will depend on the ways it engages with the SUN Movement networks and the information it has about both the needs of countries and the availability of support.

200) Support for SUN countries should be aligned to the priorities identified in national nutrition plans and common results frameworks. Support from sources outside the country should only be sought when in-country expertise is absent, or deemed insufficient.

201) Three sources of support available to SUN countries from within the SUN Movement have been identified:

- a) **Sharing of practical experiences between SUN countries.** The Secretariat will facilitate country-to-country learning in addition to what is already being done either by countries themselves or with the support of the other partners; encourage the sharing of expertise from countries outside the Movement, such as India, Brazil and South Africa; and enabling other countries with high malnutrition burdens (including fragile and conflict-affected countries) to participate in the SUN Movement.
- b) **Global networks of civil society, UN system, donor and business.** SUN global networks will coordinate their efforts to ensure that offers of support (by individual members or collectively) are articulated, are not duplicative and are responsive to the areas of need identified. The will be done through the establishing of cross-network consortia, as is being done with advocacy and communications.
- c) **Expert technical teams:** The Secretariat will facilitate the development of defined 'offers of support' from external platforms (such as MQSUN, SPRING and Alive and Thrive) or specialised entities interested in offering support to SUN countries. These will be assembled for targeted and timely responses to specific requests.

Independent evaluation of the functioning of the SUN Movement

202) In 2014, there will be an independent evaluation of the stewardship arrangements for the SUN Movement including the functioning and efficacy of the Lead Group, the networks, and the secretariat. It will contribute to the development of a vision for the future function and structure of the Movement as a whole. It will review the way in which the Movement functions within countries, regionally and globally and assess whether the current arrangements provide the support needed by SUN countries for them to ensure that political commitments are translated into sustainable results. This evaluation will not seek to attribute impact of the SUN Movement on the nutritional status of women and children in countries that are part of the Movement: this is a task for future research.

203) The scope of the evaluation will be agreed by the SUN Lead Group: it is anticipated that it will examine:

- 1) In-country progress towards achievement of the SUN Movement's four strategic objectives (as set-out in the SUN Movement Strategy); and
- 2) The extent to which the Movement's networks, secretariat and Lead Group are supporting countries' efforts for scaling up nutrition and the impact of this support.

204) The evaluation will assess the context within which the Movement is evolving, including: a) the commitments in the Nutrition for Growth compact; b) the proposed mechanism for catalytic financing of nutrition; c) in-country nutrition information systems; d) work underway to track investments in nutrition; e) plans for a global report on the state of the world's nutrition; and f) global developments such as the International Congress of Nutrition (ICN2), as well as deliberations in the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the World Health Assembly (WHA) and ECOSOC. The evaluation will seek to anticipate the future growth of the Movement and the demands of those within it given the increasing global political profile of nutrition (e.g. the post-2015 agenda). It will build upon lessons learned within other hyper-collective, multi-stakeholder partnerships- specifically those already detailed in the 2011 SUN Movement Stewardship Study.

205) The Lead Group has encouraged the Movement to adopt a long-term perspective for the achievement of its goals, even though it was initially created as a temporary and catalytic mechanism designed to create space within which commitments to nutrition, and work to implement them, can thrive. The Movement was designed to facilitate effective action by multiple stakeholders and not to duplicate existing efforts. One critical measure of the Movement's success will be whether the individual SUN Movements that are emerging in the member countries are leading to the sustained integration of nutrition within the full range of development initiatives.

Annex 1: Governments committing to the SUN Movement

	SUN country	Date of Commitment Letter	Signatory of Commitment Letter
1	Benin	12 September 2011	Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery
2	Burkina Faso	28 June 2011	Minister of Health
3	Burundi	26 February 2013	2 nd Vice-President of the Republic
4	Cameroun	18 February 2013	Minister of Health
5	Chad	2 May 2013	Minister of Health
6	Côte d'Ivoire	7 June 2013	Prime Minister
7	DR Congo	29 May 2013	Minister of Health
8	El Salvador	24 September 2012	Minister of Health
9	Ghana	25 March 2011	Minister of Health
10	Guatemala	7 December 2010	Vice Minister of Health
11	Guinea Conakry	28 May 2013	Deputy Minister of Health and Ministers of Agriculture, and of social Affairs, Women Promotion and Childhood
12	Haiti	11 June 2012	First Lady
13	Indonesia	22 December 2011	Minister of Health
14	Kenya	30 August 2012	Minister of Public Health and Sanitation
15	Kyrgyz Republic	7 December 2011	Vice Minister of Health
16	LAO PDR	25 April 2011	Minister of Health
17	Madagascar	28 February 2012	National Coordinator - Office of National Nutrition
18	Malawi	15 March 2011	Permanent Secretary
19	Mali	24 March 2011	Minister of Health
20	Mauritania	19 May 2011	Minister of Economic Affairs and Development
21	Mozambique	31 August 2011	Vice Minister of Health
22	Myanmar	Early May 2013	Minister of Health
23	Namibia	16 September 2011	Prime Minister
24	Nepal	5 May 2011	Secretary / Ministry of Health and Population
25	Niger	14 February 2011	Minister of Public Health
26	Nigeria	14 November 2011	Minister of Health
27	Pakistan	26 January 2013	Senior Chief Nutrition, Planning & Development Division, Prime Minister's Office
28	Peru	19 November 2010	Director General National Public Budget Office
29	Rwanda	22 December	Minister of Health
30	Senegal	6 June 2011	Prime Minister
31	Sierra Leone	16 January 2012	Minister of Health and Sanitation
32	South Sudan	26 June 2013	Vice President
33	Sri Lanka	04 October 2012	Secretary to the president
34	Tanzania	5 June 2011	Prime Minister
35	The Gambia	18 July 2011	Vice President
36	Uganda	17 March 2011	Chairperson of the National Planning Authority
37	Yemen	November 2012	Prime Minister
38	Zambia	22 December 2010	Minister of Health
39	Zimbabwe	6 June 2011	Director, Food and Nutrition Council

Note: Ethiopia and Bangladesh have not sent a commitment letter

Annex 2: Overview of the SUN Movement since 2010

First year: 2010 – 2011

- 1) **2010-2011 was a year when the Movement transformed from concept to reality**, placing the scourge of undernutrition firmly on the international agenda. During its first year, the Movement's priority was to increase the political momentum around nutrition, grow the Movement, and build consensus on the way ahead. There was significant progress on all fronts, culminating in commitments from six 'early-riser' countries and marked at a High Level Meeting on Nutrition at the General Assembly, in September 2011, in New York.
- 2) **By September 2011, 19 countries had joined the Movement**: they were supported by a small secretariat, and stewardship was provided by an ad-hoc stewardship team with participants from governments, donors, civil society, research, business and intergovernmental organisations. During the year the secretariat and stewardship team focused on encouraging national leadership of SUN Movement countries to identify nutrition as a serious development issue and to pursue effective national policies, encourage the alignment of programmes to these policies, increase their effectiveness and scale up their impact.
- 3) **SUN countries have encouraged many in-country stakeholders to support implementation of nutrition policies** in ways that encourage a shared responsibility for implementation and results. The SUN Road Map indicates that, in its own way, each SUN country will transform institutional arrangements and working methods so that multiple groups work together to achieve a single set of agreed results using best development practice with credible systems for monitoring outcomes and impacts. Those who seek to engage in the Movement quickly recognise that it is not an initiative, institution or fund.
- 4) **Increasingly the term "SUN Movement" conveys a sense** of: a) direction (explicit commitments for nutrition from national leaders); b) togetherness (multiple actors well aligned and moving together); c) scale (mobilising additional resources and intensifying implementation to achieve ambitious national targets); d) synergy (focusing together on the actions that will achieve greatest impact); and e) impact (sharing responsibility for, and demonstrating, results).
- 5) **Within the first year the emphasis, throughout the Movement, was on refining and securing ownership for the concept among a critical mass of stakeholders**. At the end of this first year the secretariat reported: a) increased political commitment for better nutrition within countries as well as at international and regional levels; b) governments of SUN countries starting to set bold goals and specific targets for reducing undernutrition; and c) a global coalition of partners ready to align their efforts when supporting national programmes – organising themselves into six Task Forces.
- 6) **The secretariat also identified several challenges** to ensure that: a) technical support to SUN countries is responsive, high quality, aligned and predictable; b) national authorities are in a position to manage contributions from a variety of in-country and external stakeholders; and c) development partners are increasingly explicit about the extent and pattern of support that they

offer, the potential for it to be increased, ways in which it can be used, and the terms under which it is made available.

Second year: 2011-2012

- 7) 2011-12 was the year when the SUN Movement moved from strengthening political resolve to results.** It became a genuinely global Movement, driven forward by 28 SUN countries, gathered around an agreed set of principles of participation. The number of stakeholders involved in the SUN Movement increased and extended in scope; globally, nationally, and at the district and community levels. SUN countries established nutrition platforms where stakeholders came together to chart coherent responses to countries' nutrition policies, and establish indicators to measure success.
- 8) The Movement established a new system for stewardship and a functioning secretariat with an influential Lead Group, and four support networks.** The growing political momentum was demonstrated in high-level commitments and initiatives at the G8, the G20, and Rio +20. This progress was reflected in a new strategic framework for the Movement, which replaced the 2010 SUN Road Map.
- 9) Progress in the second year built on the political and institutional momentum of year one** with a growing number of supporters in an increasing number of countries. More and more international leaders recognised the critical importance of investing in nutrition to ensure future global health, wealth and resilience.
- 10) On reviewing progress over the year, the Lead Group concluded that the Movement needed:**
 - a) consistent advocacy and messaging to describe the approach and to show how it works; b) means to demonstrate results – credibly – seeking to link activities within the SUN Movement with improvements in nutrition, and demonstrating value for money, while reflecting on the long-term nature of the transformations and manage expectations in terms of rapid impact; and
 - c) careful attention to the maintenance of consensus and the will to work together, in a mutually supportive way, among all SUN stakeholders.
- 11) The focus on consensus was seen as essential** given the inevitability of debates around: a) where and how new investments should be made; b) priority actions - and means of implementation – favoured by different stakeholder groups within the Movement; and c) needs to support SUN countries as they use information and knowledge to reinforce national actions through cooperation between participating countries and supporting organisations.