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Contributions by the SUN Movement Secretariat to a World Free from all Forms of Malnutrition

Final Narrative and Financial Report

Scaling Up Nutrition Movement Secretariat

1 January 2017 to 31 December 2021

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Thank you for your support

The SUN Movement Secretariat is supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, the European Union, France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. Human resource capacity has been made available by France, the Netherlands and the World Food Programme. The activity plan and budget of the SUN Movement Secretariat supports the implementation of the SUN Movement Strategy and Roadmap (2016-2020).



Acronyms

AUDA	African Union Development Agency
COI	Conflict-of-interest
COP26	26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties
CSN	SUN Civil Society Network
ExCom	SUN Executive Committee
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
GNR	Global Nutrition Report
GSS	SUN Global Support System
ICAN	International Coalition on Advocacy for Nutrition
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
JAA	SUN Joint Annual Assessment
MEAL	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning
MQSUN+	Maximising the Quality of Scaling Up Nutrition Plus
MSP	Multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral platform
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NEX	Nutrition Exchange
N4G	Nutrition for Growth Summit
NNP	National nutrition plan
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee
SBN	SUN Business Network
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDN	SUN Donor Network
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition Movement
TASC	Technical Assistance to Strengthen Capabilities
UNFSS	United Nations Food Systems Summit
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHA	World Health Assembly
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

Launched in 2010, the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement is an initiative like no other, with a unique inclusive multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approach to ending malnutrition. The SUN Movement is built on government ownership and the understanding that it is critical to bring actors together for impact at scale. Nutrition investments can address not only people's health and wellbeing but a wide range of issues such as educational attainment, household power and income distribution, reproductive rights, health, and harmful practices such as child marriage and gender-based violence. An integrated approach to education and health will result in strong nutritional outcomes for all, especially women and girls and vice versa. Investment in nutrition provides powerful economic returns. Investment in nutrition is an investment in the future of all our societies.

The now 65 SUN Countries and four Indian States, and all stakeholders in the Movement, are committed to scaling up nutrition by accelerating progress towards four strategic objectives as set out in the latest [SUN Strategy 3.0](#).

1. Strengthen and sustain strong policy and advocacy environments at the subnational, national, regional, and global levels to position nutrition outcomes as a key maker and marker of sustainable development.
2. Develop and align shared country priorities for action.
3. Build and strengthen country capacity to develop, prioritise, finance, implement and track country actions through strengthened technical assistance and knowledge management.
4. Ensure governance of the SUN Movement that promotes country leadership and responsibilities of government, aligns the resources of all SUN Movement stakeholders behind country priorities, strengthens mutual accountability between SUN Movement stakeholders and to those most at risk of malnutrition, with robust mechanisms to encourage and ensure such promotion, alignment and mutual accountability is realised.

Building on the key findings of the SUN Movement's 2018 Midterm Review and the 2020 Strategic Review, the new SUN Strategy 3.0 prioritises government leadership and focuses on supporting systemic change at the country level. Countries determine the institutional arrangements for nutrition coordination that are suitable to their context, while the SUN Global Support System (GSS), composed of five entities - the SUN Movement Secretariat and four Networks – of donors, the business community, United Nations agencies, and civil society – gears up and aligns behind government priorities.

This report covers the period 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2021. It also expands to include reporting from 2016-2021 to reflect the Secretariat's Multi-Year Activity Framework for 2016-2021 (Annex I). It is complemented by a Provisional Final Financial Report for the period 2017-2021 (Annex II). Final certified financial statements will be issued by UNOPS, the hosting agency of the Secretariat, and sent to donors by the end of June 2022. The Annual Narrative and Financial Reports of the Secretariat for previous years (2011-2020), as well as the foundation documents of the Secretariat can be found on the [SUN Movement website](#).

This final narrative report of the SUN Movement Secretariat serves primarily to demonstrate the Secretariat's accountability towards its mandate and contractual commitments and its ability to learn from experience. The present report monitors outputs contributing to three expected Results Areas as identified in the Secretariat's Multi-Year Activity Framework for 2016-2021.

- **Result Area 1:** Improved accountability by all SUN Stakeholders to achieve the goals outlined in the SUN Strategy & Roadmap.
- **Result Area 2:** Increased implementation and monitoring of nutrition multi-sectoral plans by coordinated stakeholders in all SUN Countries.

- **Result Area 3:** Established system for timely and appropriate peer-to-peer exchange and technical cooperation for all SUN countries.

The detailed ambitions relating to each of these primary outcomes are described in the Intermediate Outcomes of the Secretariat’s Multi-Year Activity Framework for 2016–2021 (Annex I). Commencing in 2016, all reports of the Secretariat monitor outputs contributing to these primary and intermediary outcomes.

Improved accountability by all SUN Stakeholders to achieve the goals outlined in the SUN Strategy & Roadmap

Throughout Phase 2 (2016-2021), the SUN Secretariat has facilitated the organisation of at least one [SUN Lead Group](#) (Lead Group) meeting annually. The Lead Group agenda has focused on strengthening leadership and political commitment towards improved nutrition, advocacy towards strengthened collaboration between private sector and civil society across the SUN Movement, parliamentary engagement in nutrition, and the empowerment of [women and girls](#) to act as agents of change within their communities. The Lead Group has also played an instrumental role in guiding the development and implementation of the [SUN Strategy 3.0](#) and in showcasing the importance of [nutrition during the COVID-19 pandemic](#).

The SUN Executive Committee (Executive Committee) adopted more prominent governance roles through the establishment of specific working areas such as the empowerment of women and girls, strengthening linkages with SUN Government Focal Points and SUN Networks, SUN Movement reviews and evaluations, addressing nutrition in fragile contexts, supporting the Nutrition for Growth initiative, support to the Lead Group and preparations for the SUN Global Gatherings. The Executive Committee also endorsed a new SUN Global Support System (GSS) Collaboration Framework focused on the creation of shared priority actions and outcomes to scale-up nutrition impact at the country level by the SUN Networks and SUN Movement Secretariat. Implementation of this joint way of working will commence in Phase 3 of the SUN Movement.

During Phase 2, the SUN Coordinator and Secretariat undertook a total of 39 country specific strategic visits. This represented 62 per cent of SUN countries and an average of ten country missions per year. The missions were predominantly high-level and organised with heads of state where possible, and the various ministers involved in tackling malnutrition. Notable achievements and activities throughout the strategic country missions included advocacy for elevation of the SUN Government Focal Point in national government structures; strategic positioning of nutrition in parliamentary agendas; revitalisation of SUN Multi-Stakeholder Platforms; strengthened relationships with United Nations Country Teams; development of national and sub-national nutrition plans; and inclusion of nutrition in domestic budget lines.

During Phase 2, SUN Movement Global Gatherings were held in Abidjan (2017) and Kathmandu (2019). The 2019 event saw a record 1,200 participants from more than 100 countries (94 per cent of SUN Government Focal Points and representatives from 60 SUN Countries and 1 Indian State). The 2019 event produced the [Kathmandu Declaration](#), a non-binding expression of the SUN Movement’s commitment to ending malnutrition in all its forms.

Increased implementation and monitoring of nutrition multi-sectoral plans by coordinated stakeholders in all SUN Countries

The SUN Movement Joint Annual Assessments (JAA) were well received in Phase 2 with over 80 per cent of SUN Countries participating in the exercise annually (50 countries in 2017; 53 countries in 2018; 58 countries in 2019; 50 countries in 2020). An analysis of the JAA completed by SUN countries between 2015-2020 shows that significant progress has been made in all processes of the SUN 2.0 Theory of Change. SUN Countries

have advanced in bringing people together in the same space for action (process 1), while financial tracking and resource mobilization (process 4) remains a challenge, despite some slow improvements.

To date, 42 SUN countries reported having a national nutrition plan (NNP), 36 of which had developed action plans to achieve the goals set out in the plan. Since then, further countries have joined the SUN Movement and prepared NNPs, including Timor-Leste and Ecuador. Between 2018 and June 2020, the Maximising the Quality of Scaling Up Nutrition Plus (MQSUN+) project conducted two rounds of systematic reviews of a sample of 26 SUN country NNPs in collaboration with the SUN Secretariat. The [reviews](#) sought to identify common strengths and gaps across plans, to inform cross-country learning and define future guidance required by SUN countries.

Resource mobilisation and nutrition financing is a relatively new field with an in-house country finance specialist only engaged from 2019. Following this recruitment, the SUN Secretariat has focused on the development and understanding of the nutrition financing landscape; mobilization of SUN Countries, SUN Networks, and partners towards making commitments at the 2020 Nutrition for Growth Summit; the development and strengthening of relationships with major nutrition funding sources and the design of new tools and guidance notes to support countries in hosting national resource mobilization and financing roundtables for nutrition. The Secretariat has also been instrumental in supporting the Food Systems Summit process and dialogues.

The Secretariat supported SUN Countries' advocacy and communication priorities throughout Phase 2 through the provision of a range of advocacy tools and communications strategies that included a SUN Movement [COVID-19 advocacy and communications strategy](#); [key advocacy messages](#) an [information note for SUN Country stakeholders](#), [factsheets](#) and the regularly updated [SUN COVID-19 Knowledge Hub](#), which provided the latest guidance, good practices and country stories. The SUN Secretariat along with the rest of the GSS also embarked on a global advocacy strategy aimed at elevating a multi-stakeholder multi-sectoral approach to nutrition. This included scaling up gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at all levels. Notable global events included the Food Systems Summit, Nutrition for Growth Summit, the meeting of the World Committee on Food Security, the World Health Assembly and the COP26 Global Climate Conference. During the pandemic, SUN Secretariat advocacy efforts focused on protecting access to good nutrition and ensuring this was a key objective of the COVID-19 response and recovery plans.

Four capability strengthening training programmes for SUN Government Focal points were undertaken between 2017 and 2021. The main aim of this has been to support functional capability development needs of SUN Government Focal Points, as well as selected members of other relevant multi-stakeholder platforms, as feasible. A Multi-stakeholder Platform [\(MSP\) toolkit offering](#) practical guidance for (re-) designing effective MSPs to help achieve national goals on nutrition, in different country contexts was developed in Phase 2. The toolkit still requires further interrogation, awareness, and planned dissemination before SUN Countries will reap the full benefits from it as an implementation guideline. A dissemination, learning and sharing strategy tool for the toolkit will be developed in Phase 3.

Established system for timely and appropriate peer-to-peer exchange and technical cooperation for all SUN countries

Learning, sharing, and communication across the SUN Movement was increased through capacity strengthening, technical assistance support, knowledge management and learning, and pooled fund support. The SUN Secretariat had planned to deliver a capacity strengthening workshop focused on leadership in Senegal in 2020. However, due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, travel and physical workshops were not

feasible. The SUN Secretariat and its technical assistance partners shifted from physical to virtual delivery through the development of an on-line interactive learning training module. The SUN Secretariat supported functional capability development needs of SUN Government Focal Points, through training dedicated to developing nutrition advocacy and communication skills, in response to requests from focal points (at previous Global Gatherings and JAA events) to strengthen their capacity to steer multi-stakeholder platforms. Other elements that were delivered during the capability strengthening programme included: creation of stronger networks between countries; leadership orientation; self-awareness; integration of gender; strategic advocacy to influence the influencers; and sharing of different country experiences. Feedback from SUN Government Focal Points indicates that the vast majority of these perceived the networking, leadership orientation, self-awareness, integrating gender, food systems, technical assistance, and strategic advocacy and communication compacts to be useful. Overall, the SUN Government Focal Points expressed a high level of satisfaction with the functional capacity development e-Learning.

The SUN Secretariat continued to facilitate sharing and learning across and between SUN Country stakeholders through the organisation of a number of virtual exchanges. The virtual learning exchanges focused on opportunities and challenges among SUN countries, bringing experts on: N4G, Food Systems Summit, COVID-19, Tracking Nutrition Financing, and Joint Annual Assessments.

(Please see **Table 18** for a full list of virtual learning and capacity building events held in 2021).

Phase 2 Workplan Highlight Achievements

Phase 2 priorities have been set out above. This phase was extended until the end of 2021.

With regards to Phase 3, priorities have been developed to show how they will contribute to the achievement of the four strategic objectives set out in the SUN Movement 3.0 Strategy.

Work is continuing across the GSS to have a consolidated Logframe and Workplan. It is anticipated that an overall GSS Workplan and associated budget will be presented to the Executive Committee in March 2022.

In the meantime, each network and the SMS are working to their relevant Workplans for phase 3. The SMS Workplan has been widely shared (including to each existing and potential new donor).

Outcomes of the Secretariat’s Multi-Year Framework

Primary Outcome 1: Improved accountability by all SUN Stakeholders to achieve the goals outlined in the SUN Strategy & Roadmap

Intermediary Outcome 1.1: Increased capacity of SUN Movement stewardship to fulfil their responsibilities to guide the movement

Activity Indicators

- One face-to-face meeting of the SUN Lead Group during the UN General Assembly and four meetings of the SUN Executive Committee organised and facilitated each year in accordance with established modus operandi.
- SUN Lead Group engagement plan (advocacy strategy) finalised and implemented (see Intermediate Outcome 2.2).
- Number of bilateral meetings / calls between SUN Coordinator and SUN Lead Group members.
- Number of SUN Country visits undertaken by the SUN Coordinator.
- Ethical Framework complete and up to date.

Table 1. 2021 Results Snapshot

Indicator(s)	Progress with Milestone
One face-to-face meeting of the Lead Group during United Nations General Assembly and four meetings of the SUN Executive Committee organised and facilitated each year in accordance with established modus operandi	UNGA meeting not possible due to COVID. Two virtual meetings planned (June 2021, and November 2021)
SUN Lead Group engagement plan (advocacy strategy) finalised and implemented (see Intermediate Outcome 2.2)	SUN Lead Group engagement plan underway. It will not be finalised by the end 2021 due to the renewal process for Lead Group.
Number of bilateral meetings / calls between SUN Coordinator and SUN Lead Group members	At least 1 call has been held with each with many members talking with Coordinator on multiple occasions
Number of SUN Country visits undertaken by the SUN Coordinator	1 x Country Visits completed (due to COVID-19 restrictions). Multiple virtual Country engagements
Ethical Framework complete and up to date.	Ethical Framework complete and up to date

Support to the SUN Lead Group

Throughout Phase 2, the Secretariat has facilitated the organisation of at least one [Lead Group](#) meeting annually. Traditionally this has been undertaken within the umbrella of the United Nations General Assembly with the exception of 2020 and 2021 where virtual meetings were held due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Lead Group agenda has focused on strengthening leadership and political commitment towards improved nutrition, advocacy towards strengthened collaboration between private sector and civil society across the movement, parliamentary engagement in nutrition, and the empowerment of [women and girls](#) to act as agents of change within their communities. The Lead group has also played an instrumental role in guiding the development and implementation of the [SUN Strategy 3.0](#) and in showcasing the importance of [nutrition](#)

[during the COVID-19 pandemic](#)¹. The SUN Secretariat has been in regular contact with Lead Group members and their teams on their individual commitments to the nutrition agenda. Lead Group members have also been instrumental in helping deliver key initiatives such as the African Union choosing nutrition as their theme for 2022.

Commitments made by Lead Group members in 2019 were either renewed or updated in the December 2020 Lead Group meeting. These were ambitious and helped yield some of the achievements set out below.

Key Lead Group Phase 2 Achievements/Commitments

- African Development Bank setting up World Hunger Fighters Foundation, African Leaders for Nutrition, and implementing the Feed Africa Strategy (US\$25 billion over the next 10 years).
- Save the Children UK hosting the SUN Civil Society Network.
- Mainstreaming nutrition in International Parliamentary Union strategies.
- Involving Parliaments in national nutrition.
- Launching the National Early Childhood Development Policy and the Multi-sectoral National Breastfeeding Plan 2019-2021 in Côte d'Ivoire.
- Commitment making and strong advocacy, SMART policy, action and financial commitments at N4G and Food System summits.
- Building country capacity to reshape food and agriculture policy to deliver good nutrition (e.g. Ethiopia, Rwanda, Bangladesh).
- UNICEF issuing new global guidance to prevent and fight wasting, improve children's diets and support for at least 36 countries to implement evidence-based programmes at scale, aiming to reach at least 20 million children aged 6-23 months.
- UNICEF committing to prevent malnutrition in adolescence, through the issuance of new global guidance to improve the nutrition of adolescents and support at least 20 countries to implement actions at scale, aiming to reach at least 50 million adolescents.
- UNICEF committing to strengthen nutrition data and information systems, through the UNICEF NutriDash, online nutrition data system, a global public good to inform country level action for nutrition in at least 100 countries.
- Engaging with youth leaders in SUN countries.
- JICA committing to expanding Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security (IFNA) in Africa to all African countries.
- Japan's hosting of the 2021 N4G summit and strengthened to support the SUN Movement.
- Supporting workforce nutrition by ensuring nutritional focused medical checks, focusing on supporting breastfeeding initiatives.
- Providing nutritious meals at leading SUN Business Network member (Zambia) Java Foods, and supporting other SBN members in Zambia to do the same.
- DSM Food and Beverage aiming to create one million jobs and ensure 10-100 million people can eat nutritious food from their own region in Africa.
- EAT Foundation working with Potsdam Institute for climate research for healthier and affordable diets.
- SYSTEMIQ and FOLU setting up an economics commission for food systems transformation.

¹ A SUN Lead Group COVID-19 engagement mapping was undertaken in 2020 to harness their role as nutrition champions.

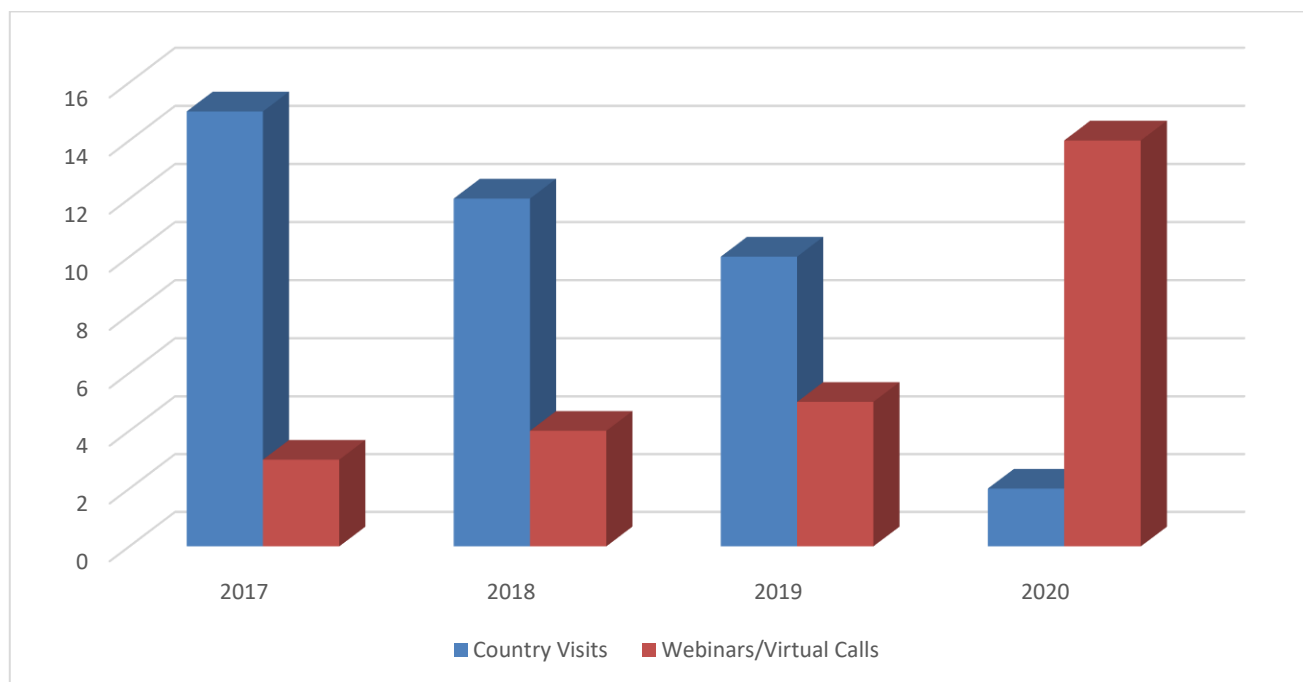
During 2021 the Lead Group played a central role in the advancement of the SUN Strategy 3.0. An Operationalisation (Ops) Group was tasked with determining recommendations that would guide the implementation of SUN Strategy 3.0. Three Lead Group members oversaw the work of the Ops Group. In June 2021 the Lead Group met and approved the Ops Group recommendations. As part of their governance role, the Lead Group also approved the Terms of Reference and composition of the new Executive Committee that took effect from 1 October 2021. In the Lead Group meeting in November 2021, Ops Group recommendations on accountability and finance were approved. The Lead Group is due for renewal and this process is ongoing under the supervision of UN Deputy Secretary General, Amina Mohammed. Final approval of a new Lead Group will be made by the UN Secretary General.

Support to the SUN Coordinator's Strategic Country Missions

The SUN Coordinator's strive to unlock political will and commitment towards the development, funding and implementation of a coherent nutrition agenda. A key advocacy aspect of the SUN Coordinator's mandate is to encourage political ownership and prioritization of nutrition, enactment of pro-nutrition policies and legislation, coordination as well as alignment and investment in nutrition among the growing number of SUN Countries. The Coordinator aims to use strategic country visits to bridge the divide that exists among many key stakeholders and bring about the convergence of interests and ideologies towards a common coherent nutrition narrative. This will ultimately strengthen the SUN Movement's commitment to a country-driven, multisectoral, and people-centred approach that ends malnutrition. In all engagements, the SUN Coordinator has encouraged political leaders, UN Resident Coordinators, representatives from UN agencies, donor agencies, network and technical assistance partners to strengthen their commitments towards achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, implementation of results at scale at the sub-national level.

The Coordinator initiated (together with Lead group members HE Kablan Duncan and Kikwete) the idea of an African Year for Nutrition. She also initiated the SUN-GAVI partnership as well as the joint declaration regarding the UN Food Systems Summit and N4G Summit. She is a strong advocate for bringing the country food systems dialogues/pathways and the SUN country networks together. The advocacy on ensuring nutrition to be part and parcel of Universal Health Coverage in every country is an ongoing one. With the OECD the Coordinator advocated effectively for nutrition specific indicators to become nutrition investment indicators. The Coordinator has led on a strategy (involving the advice of the European Commission and Parliament) to promote nutrition at events traditionally not seen as related to the nutrition agenda such as the G7, G20 and the Global Climate Conferences.

Table 2. Strategic country visits and virtual engagement



Throughout the period 2017-2021 the Coordinator and Secretariat undertook a total of 39 country specific strategic visits. This represented a 62 per cent physical coverage of SUN countries and an average of 10 country missions per year.² The missions were predominantly of a high-level, organised with the Head of State where possible, and the various Ministers involved in tackling malnutrition. The missions also helped the Coordinator secure engagements with other high-level audiences that included representatives from UN agencies, donor representatives, businesses, civil society organisations, academia, parliamentarians and the media to encourage political prioritization of nutrition, enactment of pro-nutrition policies and legislation, coordination, alignment and investment or resources.

Notable achievements and activity throughout the strategic country missions included advocacy for elevation of the SUN Government Focal Point in national government structures; strategic positioning of nutrition in parliamentary agendas; revitalisation of SUN multi-stakeholder platforms; strengthened relationships with UN Country Teams; Development of national and sub-national nutrition plans; and inclusion of nutrition in domestic budget lines. More specifically in Mauritania, the President committed to developing a roadmap and vision for nutrition to be presented during the Nutrition for Growth Summit and to increase domestic resources allocated to nutrition. In Burkina Faso, the Coordinator met with the President of Burkina Faso, the President of the National Assembly, and all in-country SUN Movement stakeholders. The President committed to the nomination of a focal point to support his office in coordination, ensuring that donors and all different partners and programs work together with the sole aim of eradicating malnutrition". In Malawi, the SUN Movement Strategy 3.0 was launched during the Coordinator's visit to Malawi presided by President Chakwera. The new strategy re-energised the country to make up for recent losses in the nutrition sector, including those perpetuated by COVID-19. The President committed to reinstate frontline nutrition officers

² 2020 was an anomaly with travel being restricted to two countries pre-pandemic and virtual engagement accounting for most transactions.

for maximum impact at local levels and made a public call to all citizens to commit to a more nutritious diet by reducing their intake of the national staple “Nsima” by 10 per cent.

Table 3. Key activities of SUN Country visits and country engagement³

National Nutrition Priority Areas	Main GSS Support Actions	Why is this activity beneficial?	SUN Countries where it was applied
<p>Elevation of the coordination of nutrition in Government Structures</p>	<p>The Secretariat, together with the GSS, is frequently in touch with the SUN Government Focal Points and national multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs).</p> <p>The Secretariat supported this activity through the Coordinator’s advocacy (letters addressed to the highest government level to kindly request the nomination of a higher level SUN Government Focal Point that would better suit the needs expressed by countries themselves, advocacy during high-level missions in-country).</p> <p>GSS also supported countries in better understanding the challenges and opportunities of having a high-level nutrition coordination through the development of a case study that focused on Benin, Burkina Faso and Senegal.</p>	<p>Addressing malnutrition requires the collaboration of multiple sectors and stakeholders. Through collaboration, much can be achieved that cannot be achieved by acting alone. Coordination is therefore critical to the success of multisectoral and multi-stakeholder action, which is the very foundation of the SUN Movement.</p> <p>Coordination at a high political level is an effective means to mobilise all sectoral ministries, civil society, technical and financial partners, institutions, and other actors, as well as to facilitate the mobilisation of domestic and external resources. The SUN Government Focal Point plays a key function in coordinating the multi-stakeholder platforms through liaising across numerous government departments and simultaneously influences the agenda of decision makers. These are advanced skills that frequently sit with higher level civil servants. In some SUN Countries in phase 2.0, the coordination of nutrition was elevated</p>	<p>Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Honduras, Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Yemen, Ghana, Ecuador, The Gambia, Botswana, Bangladesh, Nepal</p>

³ More detailed information on individual country activity is provided in the following excel table.

		at a high level to achieve the necessary influence.	
Advocacy for high-level political commitment	GSS supports high-level advocacy	National nutrition champions (Presidents, PMs, First Ladies, high-level senior government officials) form the pinnacle of successful advocacy towards ensuring nutrition is a political priority.	Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Central American Integration System, El Salvador, Ghana, Liberia, Peru, Mauritania, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi
Advocacy for the inclusion of Nutrition in the parliamentary agenda	GSS is involved in a cross-coordination group for parliamentary engagements. It ensures all activities and documents are shared adequately with all relevant stakeholders. A few activities that were undertaken included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN FSS high-level meeting with IPU • Pakistan several sessions on SDGs and Nutrition for UNFSS • Briefings developed for partners • Overview of networks ongoing • The creation of new networks by FAO in Central African Republic 	By making nutrition a cross party goal of the parliament this key organ of government has had positive impacts on national nutrition plans and ensure they are adequately funded.	Sierra Leone, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, Pakistan, Myanmar, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nepal, DRC, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe, Republic of Congo Liberia, (Also CSN in EU, AU and UK)
Creation/ Revitalisation or strengthening of SUN Multi-Stakeholder Platforms	The Secretariat shared Terms of Reference and MSP decrees of other countries so that countries could use those elements to create their own. The capacity of SUN Government Focal Points was reinforced (through CLT, REACH but also the leadership training) so that they could better convene the SUN MSP.	The SUN approach strongly encourages a strong MSP and many SUN countries have elements of one. Others are still building and working towards it, which in turn allows for real impact across the country. Some countries use other existing multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms. Making sure that a national MSP includes all the relevant stakeholders is important for it to remain effective in face of evolving nutritional contexts.	Burkina Faso, Liberia, Peru, Benin, Central African Republic, DRC, Mali, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Ecuador, Botswana, Eswatini, Sudan, Somalia, Nepal, Bangladesh, process for establishment of MSPs started in Timor Leste.
Advocacy for the inclusion or increase of nutrition in domestic budget lines	The GSS supported nutrition budget advocacy through strengthening the capacity of SUN Government Focal Points and parliamentarians (several workshops were organised by CSN). The SUN Coordinator advocated for an	Ensuring the government has a dedicated nutrition line in its budget makes the operationalisation of the national nutrition plan easier. When the	Sierra Leone, Mauritania, Benin, Niger, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Pakistan, Indonesia, Guatemala, Malawi, Nepal.

	increase in nutrition budget during her high-level missions.	government itself is investing in the plan, technical and financial partners are much more likely to also align and fund the plan.	
Strengthening of the legal and operational framework around nutrition governance, and accountability	Whenever possible GSS and its partners (including technical assistance providers) supported stronger MEAL, governance and accountability mechanisms through the review of national nutrition plans and related recommendations. Countries were also regularly encouraged by the Secretariat to share their experiences to learn from each other.	Governance of SUN promotes country leadership and responsibilities of government, aligns the resources of all national stakeholders behind country priorities and strengthens mutual accountability between Movement stakeholders and to those most at risk of malnutrition. This is made possible through a robust accountability mechanism.	El Salvador, Pakistan, Mali, Niger, Yemen, Costa Rica, Sudan, Zambia.
Strengthening the relationship with SUN Networks, including UN Country Teams	The Secretariat held regular meetings and organized joint webinars with SUN networks. Secretariat worked closely with SUN Networks in the organisation of high-level country mission. The Secretariat ensured appropriate uptake of the SUN approach by the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) through appropriate advocacy of the SUN coordinator. Several calls took place with the RC regarding SUN 3.0 and N4G.	SUN networks are one of the essential implementers of nutrition activities at country level and are key to ensure the delivery of aligned nutrition interventions for stronger impact.	Costa Rica, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Niger, Mali, DRC, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Peru, Ecuador, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Somalia, Nepal, Bangladesh, Viet Nam.
Development of national and sub-national nutrition plans that are costed	GSS provided technical assistance to develop and cost national nutrition plans on request of countries.	The national nutrition plans confirm countries' nutrition priorities and identify areas of collaboration and mutual support. A strong and costed plan is easier to implement and fund. Then the output becomes more impactful.	Burundi, Mali, Yemen, Tajikistan, Namibia, Nepal
Advocacy for the inclusion of nutrition in the COVID-19 national response plan	GSS supported SUN Countries so that they could best feature nutrition in their COVID response plans through advocacy notes and encouraging SUN Government Focal Points to be part of the national response committees.	The inclusion of nutrition in COVID-19 response plans enabled countries to mitigate the slowdown of activities and ensured communities' and children's nutrition was not too negatively	Cameroun, Tchad, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Senegal, Kenya, Zambia, Bangladesh, Nepal.

		impacted by lockdowns, including school closings.	
Convening of Food Systems Dialogues and commitment making at Food Systems Summit	<p>Several exchanges between GSS and the SUN country teams aiming to explain the UNFSS approach, why it is contributing to SUN 3.0, and how it could be linked to N4G at the same time. Support was provided so that all relevant documents were shared timely. GSS strongly worked as one to coordinate efforts.</p> <p>Many SUN Government Focal Points were appointed as Food Systems Dialogue Convenors and/or were closely involved in the process, resulting in nutrition being very much at the centre of discussions and identified pathways.</p>	Nutrition was strongly featured in national discussions and countries managed to have a holistic vision on how to improve nutrition through more sustainable and resilient food systems.	59 SUN countries (and India) participated in the Dialogues and the Food Systems Summit.
Strengthening the humanitarian development nexus	<p>Creating a conducive environment for effective interaction between humanitarian and development actors is a complex one and also exists within UN agencies, CSOs, donor agencies etc that cover both development and humanitarian action.</p> <p>In order to pragmatically tackle this challenge of the humanitarian development nexus for better nutrition impact, Global Nutrition Cluster partners (most of which are also SUN and GSS members) and the Secretariat set about to draft pragmatic recommendations based on existing Nexus studies and three SUN/Global Nutrition Cluster specific studies in three countries.</p> <p>The resulting studies, reports and recommendations set the foundations for future country-based work on the Nexus for nutrition.</p> <p>See SMS/ Global Nutrition Cluster Global report and recommendation https://scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/HDN_Global-Report_ENG.pdf on the Humanitarian Development Nexus for Nutrition https://scalingupnutrition.org/share-learn/humanitarian-development-nexus/.</p>	With the additional pressures on malnutrition brought about by COVID-19 and climate change, especially in already fragile and crisis affected contexts, SUN partners re-committed to one of the SUN Movements underlying principles leaving no one behind. To protect often fragile health systems and other under-resourced public services already supporting malnutrition, it was recognised that where short-term surge capacity is urgently needed, it should come from humanitarian experts with the competencies and resources required. However, it was agreed that these humanitarian actors needed to play a very well defined short-term role and also contribute to overall resilience building in liaison with existing nutrition governance structures.	Afghanistan, Myanmar, Niger, Yemen, Somalia, South Sudan.

Supporting the development of Nutrition for Growth commitments	<p>The GSS explained the N4G process for SUN countries, suggesting processes and participatory approaches to make commitments, boosting commitments based on different existing regional and national documents showing priorities and needs.</p> <p>The GSS also followed up on planned commitments with countries to secure ambitious and SMART commitments including explaining the NAF platform and giving guidance for the videos on day 1 and 2 of the N4G Summit.</p> <p>The Secretariat’s Country Liaison Team also encouraged the compact signature, spread awareness on the N4G summit and supported mobilisation of high-level stakeholders at country level during N4G webinars and side-events.</p> <p>Through the N4G outreach group (with UNICEF and Japan), the GSS contributed to track planned commitments at country level, to support the development of the invitation list for the summit and pushed for countries lagging behind on their commitment or on their visibility to be prioritised during N4G.</p> <p>The GSS also supported the Global nutrition cluster in mobilising the national clusters to ensure national commitments take into account the emergency nutrition needs.</p>	<p>SUN Member countries made bold and ambitious commitments for joint implementation and scaling up of nutrition activities at the country level, ensuring systemic change to make solutions and impact really country owned and driven.</p>	<p>48 SUN countries included in the summit’s concluding Compact, 3 more added their commitments in the NAF platform, and 8 have taken up commitments but have not registered them in NAF yet as of 10 January 2022.</p>
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Support to the SUN Movement Executive Committee

The [SUN Movement Executive Committee](#) has predominantly held quarterly meetings throughout Phase 2 focused primarily on providing guidance to the Movement.⁴ Phase 2 activity has seen the Executive Committee adopt more governance roles through the establishment of working groups targeted at specific areas such as the empowerment of women and girls, strengthening linkages with SUN Government Focal Points and SUN Networks, SUN Movement reviews and evaluations, addressing nutrition in fragile contexts, Nutrition for Growth, support to the Lead Group and preparations for the SUN Global Gatherings.

During 2021, the Executive Committee stepped up its effort to initiate the implementation of SUN Strategy 3.0 and met over a series of 12 meetings. Under the oversight of the Lead Group Chair and UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta Fore, the Executive Committee established the Ops Group, to focus on key questions related to governance and accountability, finance, knowledge management, MEAL and country delivery. With the support of external consultants and the Secretariat, the Ops Group presented [13 recommendations](#) to the Lead Group, which were [adopted](#) on 24 June 2021.

⁴ Extraordinary meetings were held during 2019, 2020 and 2021 due to the SUN Global Gathering, Strategic Review and implementation of the SUN Strategy 3.0,

The recommendations included a restructuring of the Executive Committee,⁵ new [Terms of Reference](#) and [Rules of Procedure](#). The new composition allowed for two extra SUN country representatives, a youth seat, and seats for a humanitarian, MEAL/analytics and finance expert. In addition, new definitions, indicators of success, and a mutual accountability framework were developed for adoption by the SUN Lead Group. The Terms of Reference for a finance task force were drafted for consideration by the new Executive Committee including a concept note for a financing capacity development platform for SUN Countries. Further outcomes of the work of the Ops Group can be found in its [implementation report](#).

Collaboration with SUN Networks

During Phase 2 (2018) the SUN Executive Committee endorsed a new SUN Global Support System (GSS) Collaboration Framework. The framework focuses on the creation of shared priority actions and outcomes to scale-up nutrition impact at the country level by the SUN Networks and Secretariat. The implementation of the Collaboration Framework has proved challenging due to the nature of task assignments and competing individual work commitments among GSS members. The Network voice has been further strengthened in Phase 2 through participation in strategic movement governance activities such as the SUN Strategy 3.0 consultation processes, Executive Committee meetings, and other fora.

The Secretariat has continued to strengthen inter-network relationships and collaboration through the facilitation of regular strategic individual and joint network calls with the SUN Movement Coordinator. Intra-network collaboration has also been strengthened through monthly working calls focussing on SUN work programme areas such as knowledge management, technical assistance, finance and advocacy. Work has also advanced on the development of a Phase 3 GSS workplan. To this extent, all SUN Networks and the Secretariat are nearly completion of the development of a joint GSS logframe with shared activities and harmonised workplans.

The Ethical Framework

The SUN Movement developed an Ethical Framework⁶ in September 2016, to create a space for aspects of accessibility, transparency and accountability of the Movement's stewardship arrangements and support system.

The SUN Movement Strategy 3.0 for 2021-2025 proposed that a conflict-of-interest task group, convened by the Governance, Membership and Ethics Committee of the SUN Executive Committee and supported by the SUN Networks, should be established to lay out a new, coherent approach to tackling issues of conflict of interest with clear timelines, responsibilities and resources required. The SUN Lead Group subsequently chose not to proceed with the establishment of this Governance, Membership and Ethics Committee and advised the Executive Committee to maintain a more agile and lean approach to its work.

In the first three quarters of 2021, the [SUN Operations Group](#) made a series of recommendations to the SUN Lead Group in relation to governance, knowledge management/MEAL and finance as part of the SUN Strategy 3.0 2021-2025 roll-out. While they briefly reviewed the [2016 SUN Movement Ethical framework](#), their governance work of the SUN Operations Group focused primarily on the revision of the composition, terms of reference and rules of procedure for the SUN Executive Committee.

⁵ The new Executive Committee composition, including the two Co-Chairs, can be found in the Lead Group decision of [29 September](#).

⁶ More information can be found on the SUN Movement [website](#).

All elements of the 2016 Ethical Framework continue to be in force with regular publishing of publicly available information and collection of signed and complete declarations of interest and code of conduct documentation from all SUN Executive Committee members. The new SUN Executive Committee will decide how to proceed with the revision of the Ethical Framework and wider issue of preventing and managing conflict of interest, taking into account the broader approach set forth in the [Mutual Accountability Framework](#) presented to the SUN Lead Group as part of the SUN Operations Group’s final report in October 2021.

Challenges – measures taken, changes and prioritisation in implementation

The accountability mechanism for SUN Movement Governance structures (e.g. monitoring of Lead Group commitments, Lead Group engagement plan, Executive Committee mandate) is a challenge that will need to be taken forward in Phase 3 to allow for better global governance and follow-up on SUN Movement commitments in the SUN Strategy 3.0. Lead Group Terms of Reference have been retained for the next phase. Executive Committee Terms of Reference are oriented towards greater ownership of country nutrition priorities and leadership on nutrition as articulated in the new SUN strategy. While Phase 2 had many successes, there is the need for greater balance between global and country-driven priorities. The Secretariat will concentrate on five key areas in order to deliver the new 3.0 strategy. These reflect the four outputs of the new strategy, working with the Lead Group, and indeed the other constituent parts of the SUN Movement.

Table 4. Five Key Areas of SUN Secretariat Prioritisation for Phase 3

Area	Focus
Strategic advocacy and communication (Output 1)	Promoting advocacy and communication has been recognised as a critical Secretariat role to be further sharpened and expanded, including continuing to strategically use the engagement of the Coordinator and Lead Group members
Knowledge management (Output 3)	All parts of the SUN Movement generate knowledge and learning, and this rich source of evidence – ranging from up-stream science to implementation research, to political economy analyses and evidence on the positioning of nutrition – and experience, are key assets to be captured by the Secretariat, together with SUN Countries, and in collaboration with GSS entities, for accelerating progress.
Country engagement and backstopping (all four Outputs)	The Secretariat in collaboration with networks, will respond to countries, facilitate support and guidance for national advocacy, positioning, planning, multi-sector and multi-stakeholder collaboration, costing of nutrition actions and implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of NNPs. The Secretariat also responds to requests for capacity building, coordinating efforts and technical assistance (at the global level, when in-country support is not feasible).
Resource mobilisation	The Secretariat supports the facilitation of an effective, transparent, and dedicated finance capacity development platform, with dedicated finance training, technical assistance, internal and external expertise, and aligned funding – to allow countries to tailor, implement, renew, and sustain new and innovative financing; foster cross-country capacity development. To deliver on the ambitions of SUN 3.0, the Secretariat will support the proposed Finance Task Team (agreed by the Lead Group on 24 June 2021) of the Executive Committee, the Coordinator, and the governing bodies of the Networks in their joint responsibilities to secure sustainable and predictable resourcing for the GSS.

Support to governance of the SUN Movement (Output 4)	<p>The Secretariat plays a key role in providing support to the SUN Movement Coordinator to ensure she can fulfil her Terms of Reference.</p> <p>It also ensures effective preparation for, management of and support to the Executive Committee and the Lead Group, allowing them to fulfil their stewardship responsibilities.</p> <p>To support a further strengthening of the focus on SUN Country representatives in the Executive Committee, the SMS will intensify its support to Executive Committee members who are nominated from governments of member countries.</p>
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Intermediary Outcome 1.2: Increased Use of the System for Monitoring, Evaluating, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system by all SUN Movement stakeholder for knowledge sharing and learning

Activity Indicators

- Secretariat’s information system is up-to-date and used with Joint Annual Assessments to inform the Annual SUN Movement Progress Report.
- 2020 SUN Movement Annual Progress Report is complete, translated, published on SUN Movement website.
- > 80 percent of SUN Government Focal Points (or appointed representatives) participated in the SUN Movement Global Gathering and > 50 percent participated in regional gathering and other face-to-face learning and sharing events.⁷
- The Secretariat will support the preparations for and facilitation of a Strategic Review.

Table 5. 2021 Results Snapshot

Indicator(s)	Progress with Milestone
Secretariat’s information system is up-to-date and used with Joint Annual Assessments to inform the Annual SUN Movement Progress Report	The Secretariat information and MEAL system underwent a revision in 2021 to ensure its alignment with SUN Strategy 3.0. While a full-fledged system will only be developed in 2022, the Secretariat spent a considerable amount of time working on the definitions of success and indicators for SUN 3,0 which will inform the new MEAL system going forward.
Facilitate Joint Annual Assessments	The revised and new JAA for SUN 3.0 was launched in October 2021 and will be carried out until February 2022. In 2021, the Secretariat in collaboration with TASC developed a new JAA format and guidelines to take into consideration the recommendations of countries expressed over the years on the exercise.
2020 SUN Movement Annual Progress Report is complete, translated, published on SUN Movement website	This milestone has been fully achieved, with the report produced and shared annually, including a new interactive, digitised version for 2020. An in-depth analysis of progress in fighting malnutrition in SUN Countries and regions is included in the 2020 Annual Report, spanning the period 2014-2020.
>80 percent of SUN Government Focal Points (or appointed representatives) participated in the SUN Movement Global Gathering and >50	No SUN Global Gathering took place in 2021 due to COVID-19, however several regional and global online events took place, with a large participation from SUN Government Focal Points and MSP members.

⁷ For narrative on >50 per cent participating in regional gathering and other face-to-face learning and sharing events – see Intermediary Output sections 2.3 and 3.1.

percent participated in a regional gathering and other face-to-face learning and sharing events	
Secretariat will support the preparations for and facilitation of the implementation of the Strategic Review	Secretariat supported the implementation of the Strategic Review

The MEAL database

The MEAL system (which includes tools such as Country Dashboards, MEAL dataset and Joint Annual Assessments) was used to demonstrate how multiple stakeholders from different sectors are able to coalesce, change their behaviours, mobilise resources and align implementation efforts to achieve results. Strengthening accountability for results is a cornerstone of the SUN Strategy 3.0. The new strategy creates a framework within which countries can decide how they will achieve positive nutrition outcomes, and it urges in-country networks to align their plans and activities with those of country governments. Furthermore, SUN Strategy 3.0 encourages global-level structures to support country-level endeavours and it empowers governments to lead on nutrition outcomes. The Secretariat in conjunction with [TASC](#) also developed a Mutual Accountability Framework,⁸ which will serve as a tool to strengthen mutual accountability across all components of the SUN Movement and all levels of governance, and to establish a system of 360-degree accountability at the global, regional and country levels.

In 2020-21, the MEAL system was reviewed, revised, and aligned to the new SUN Strategy 3.0. The new SUN Strategy 3.0 recommended that data collected by countries under the MEAL system should focus on highlighting the value of being a member of the SUN Movement and how it advances progress towards improved nutrition outcomes. In line with this guidance and recommendations from the Ops Group Report, the Secretariat convened a group of global and country experts from August to September 2021 to develop definitions of success and indicators under each Strategic Objective of the SUN Strategy 3.0.

Key Results from the 2016-2020 MEAL system

- 57 (92%) SUN countries have national multi-stakeholder platforms in place (with 48 at the sub-national level), helping establish an environment where good nutrition can prosper. In comparison, only 10 SUN Countries had established multi-stakeholder platforms in 2010.
- 49 (79%) SUN countries have a national nutrition plan which brings together sectors and stakeholders in a whole-of-government approach to address malnutrition. In 2012, only 17 countries had costed plans.
- 51 (82%) SUN countries were tracking public financial allocations for nutrition, with the aim of identifying gaps between what funding is needed to fight malnutrition, and what is spent.

In addition, a thorough analysis of results and progress of SUN Countries over 2014-2020 has been published in the 2020 Annual Report.⁹ This includes an overview of country progress along the SUN 2.0 Theory of Change measured through the Joint Annual Assessment, an analysis of progress of the 79 indicators monitored through the MEAL database of SUN countries, and other information collected through different

⁸ A draft of the Mutual Accountability Framework was included in the SUN Strategy 3.0 and scheduled to be finalized in the Operationalization Phase of SUN 3.0

⁹ More information on key results can be accessed here <https://progress.scalingupnutrition.org/>

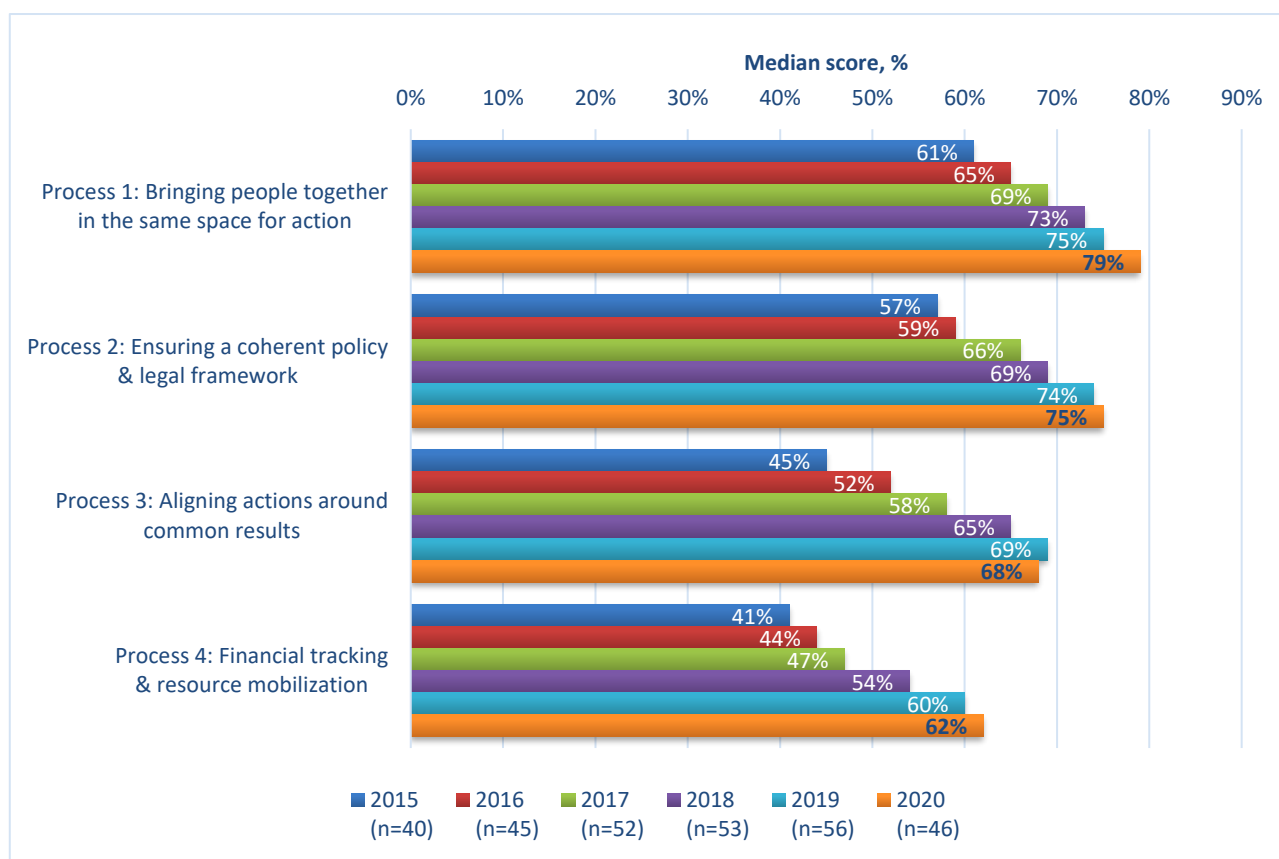
sources (e.g., Global Nutrition Report country profiles). See Annex IV: SUN Annual Report 2020 – MEAL Indicator Status by Lifecycle and Region.

Joint Annual Assessments

The SUN Movement Joint Annual Assessment (JAA) is part of the Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) system used as the means of measuring the extent to which the SUN Movement is contributing to achieving results and impact at the country level.¹⁰ The JAAs have been well received in Phase 2 with over 80 per cent of SUN Countries participating in the exercise annually (50 countries in 2017; 53 countries in 2018; 58 countries in 2019; 50 countries in 2020).

An analysis of the JAA completed by SUN Countries during 2015-2020 shows that significant progress¹¹ has been made in all processes of the SUN 2.0 Theory of Change. Countries have advanced in bringing people together in the same space for action (Process 1), while financial tracking and resource mobilisation (Process 4) remains a challenge, despite some slow improvements.

Table 6. JAA Process Scores 2015-2020



¹⁰ Copies of JAAs can be accessed here: <https://scalingupnutrition.org/progress-impact/monitoring-evaluation-accountability-learning-meal/joint-assessment-exercise/>

¹¹ More detailed information can be found here: [Progress Markers Analysis 2014 - 2020](#)

Implementation of the 2020 Joint Annual Assessments

In 2020, 50 countries undertook JAAs (slightly lower than the 2019 figures of 58 countries). This was mainly due to bans on large gatherings in most SUN countries due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Secretariat did not subsequently attend any JAAs in 2020. However, the online system created by the Secretariat in 2019 proved useful, as it enabled many countries to enter their reports remotely. A total of 263 country priorities were identified from the 50 JAAs conducted. The Secretariat conducted an analysis of these priorities and has used the information gathered to inform stakeholders (such as the SUN Executive Committee) and gather support for country-driven demands. The Secretariat is also reaching out to other partners such as the Global Nutrition Cluster Alliance to support and assist countries in reaching their objectives in the coming year. In 2021, the Secretariat in collaboration with TASC developed a new JAA format and guidelines to take into consideration the recommendations of countries expressed over the years on the exercise. The revised JAA for SUN 3.0 was launched in October 2021 and will be carried out through February 2022.

SUN Movement Annual Progress Reports

The SUN Movement Annual Progress Report provides a detailed snapshot of the progress and results towards scaling up nutrition in SUN Countries and the broad evolution of the SUN Movement. In 2021, for the publication of the 2020 Annual Progress Report, the Secretariat moved away from tradition through innovation and transformed the annual progress report into an interactive [online progress portal](#). This move towards digitalisation of the report brings with it the potential to increase readership, better tracking of the usage of the report, and a new engaging way of communicating and amplifying country successes and challenges with all stakeholders.¹²

SUN Global Gatherings – opportunities for learning exchange and capability strengthening

The SUN Global Gathering¹³ is the SUN Movement's flagship learning and sharing event where it takes stock of progress and challenges, while reflecting on the implementation of global nutrition initiatives. During Phase 2, SUN Movement Global Gatherings were held in Abidjan (2017) and Kathmandu (2019). The 2019 event saw a record 1,200 participants from more than 100 countries (94 per cent of SUN Government Focal Points and representatives from 60 SUN Countries and 1 Indian State)¹⁴. The 2019 SUN Global Gathering constituted an opportunity to capitalize on the work undertaken by the Secretariat across the SUN Movement. It was a unique opportunity to strengthen partnerships and build capacity within global, country and network stakeholders across a range of nutrition related topics. The programme was elaborated to respond to explicit country priorities and needs, and also to contribute towards Phase 3 of the SUN Movement and the Nutrition for Growth Summit. Typical learning, sharing and network activity facilitated through the SUN Global Gathering included:

- The introduction of SUN Government Focal Points to nutrition financing representatives (Global Financing Facility, Power of Nutrition, and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program) and creating awareness on financing options and models used at the country-level.
- Financial tracking as a significant indicator of trust and transparency in the SUN Movement.

¹² Historical records of SUN Annual Progress Reports are available here

¹³ More info on previous SUN Global Gatherings can be found here.

¹⁴ Previous SUN Global Gathering averaging 500-600 participants.

- Sharing of successful mobilisation and advocacy efforts that had prompted governments to be more accountable, transparent, and effective in the fight against malnutrition.
- Informal networking sessions and dialogues with youth and parliamentarians, on ensuring nutrition is included in their core mandates.¹⁵

Kathmandu Declaration

A further output of the 2019 SUN Global Gathering was the [Kathmandu Declaration](#), which in a symbolic gesture was handed from the Government of Nepal to Masamichi Saigo, Ambassador of Japan to the Government of Nepal during the closing ceremony. The non-binding declaration was an expression of the SUN Movement’s commitment to ending malnutrition in all its forms. Framed around the action areas outlined in the SUN Movement Strategy and Roadmap 2016-2020, the [Kathmandu Declaration](#) also serves as a tool to guide and inspire SUN Movement stakeholders to make and take specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and timebound (SMART) commitments to the Tokyo 2020 Nutrition for Growth Summit.

In addition to the SUN Global Gatherings, the Secretariat has participated in and sponsored the participation of other face-to-face learning and sharing events which are expanded upon in subsequent sections of the report.¹⁶

SUN Movement Evaluations

During the course of Phase 2 the SUN Movement undertook two evaluations in the form of a Mid-Term Review and a Strategic Review aimed at providing recommendations to the SUN Movement on the vision, strategy, capabilities, and structure of its Phase 3 (2021-25). The reviews showcased the energy and creative thinking that exist within the SUN Movement. However, they also identified the need for mutual accountability and stronger governance that pays greater attention to country impact, improved learning and knowledge sharing, increased investment by SUN Countries and international partners in nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive measures, and the harmonisation of financial and technical resources in support of nutrition interventions. The reviews also called for a reorientation of the locus of power and focus of decision making to be moved towards countries. Building on the widespread recognition for greater impact, value-addition and collective action as recommended in the earlier reviews, the SUN Movement developed and adopted a new SUN Strategy 3.0 in December 2020.

Guided by the newly adopted SUN Strategy 3.0, the implementation of Phase 3 of the SUN Movement began in 2021. Initial activity has been around the development of one joint Global Support System (GSS) workplan. The SUN Movement’s GSS is made up of the SUN Movement Secretariat, the four SUN Networks (Donor, United Nations, Civil Society and Business) as well as experts that offer technical support and leadership in nutrition. The 2018 Mid-Term Review and 2019 Strategic Review concluded that the elements of the GSS tended to act individually by default and collectively only by exception and urged for more “collective functioning” between the SUN Networks, and between the Networks and the Secretariat. Internal and external resources have been dedicated towards “collective functioning” and the development and

¹⁵ Parliamentarians signed a pledge where they committed to engage in nutrition progress in their countries, which has since been followed up through the parliamentarian engagement partners group that the SMS convenes regularly.

¹⁶ These different learning exchanges and their various mediums will be reported on under Capacity Strengthening (Intermediate Outcome 2.3) and peer-to-peer exchange (Intermediate Outcome 3.1).

implementation of a SUN Strategy 3.0 comprehensive GSS logframe and workplan, which had advanced significantly by the end of 2021.

Other key activities that occurred in 2021 include a functional review of the Secretariat, an internal assessment of the different elements of the SUN Movement (the four SUN Networks), and the development of stronger governance and accountability frameworks (SUN Executive Committee). Over the past few years, the GSS has strengthened the relationship between its component parts via working level calls allowing strong work and significant advancement towards the joint GSS logframe and work plan.

As noted previously, the Executive Committee also recommended the creation of an Operationalisation Group (Ops Group) composed of representatives from the SUN Movement. The Ops Group was temporary and aimed to address several specific topics that were raised in the SUN Strategy 3.0 for further development and movement from strategy to action. These topics fell into two broad categories of 1) Governance and Accountability, and 2) Delivery.

SUN Strategy 3.0 recognises the need for tighter deliverance models focused on country priorities to be incorporated into in-country activity and the new GSS work plan. A monitoring and evaluation framework with S.M.A.R.T. milestones will also need to be developed based on the Phase 3 strategic objectives and country-led agenda aiming to foster a more coherent nutrition agenda and stronger collaborative results-based spirit within the SUN Movement.

Challenges – measures taken, changes and prioritisation in implementation

The main difficulties in producing the Annual Progress Report were related to staff capacity in the move to a new online approach based on best practice. The move to an online portal has facilitated access to the report by larger target audiences that now seek short multimedia and bite-sized content and has led to the report becoming more accessible. An ongoing challenge within the report data is comparability of country performance across Joint Annual Assessment figures. In particular, availability of nationally versus globally data and nutrition and population figures remains a challenge making comparability difficult.

The main difficulties encountered in the MEAL and JAAs in 2020-2021 were:

- Time, availability, and capacity of countries to complete the Joint Annual Assessment exercise, given the restrictions brought by the COVID-19 pandemic. This impacted on the analysis of results, as a smaller than previous years sample was available to compare results
- Work on the alignment and revision of the MEAL system for SUN 3.0 could not start until late in 2021 (September-October) due to the delays in launching the implementation of SUN Strategy 3.0.

Intermediate Outcome 1.3: Better coordinated contribution of all SUN Movement stakeholders to the broader development agenda to improve its coherence and relevance for nutrition

Activity Indicators

- Participation and active contribution of the Secretariat and Coordinator in key global events relevant to nutrition governance.
- Briefings are prepared and disseminated to SUN Countries on key policy issues and discussions
- At least 1 new Memorandum of Collaboration with a new partner that can help accelerate progress on nutrition through multisectoral action. At least 8 concrete outputs of joint work with existing partners contributing to increased progress on nutrition.

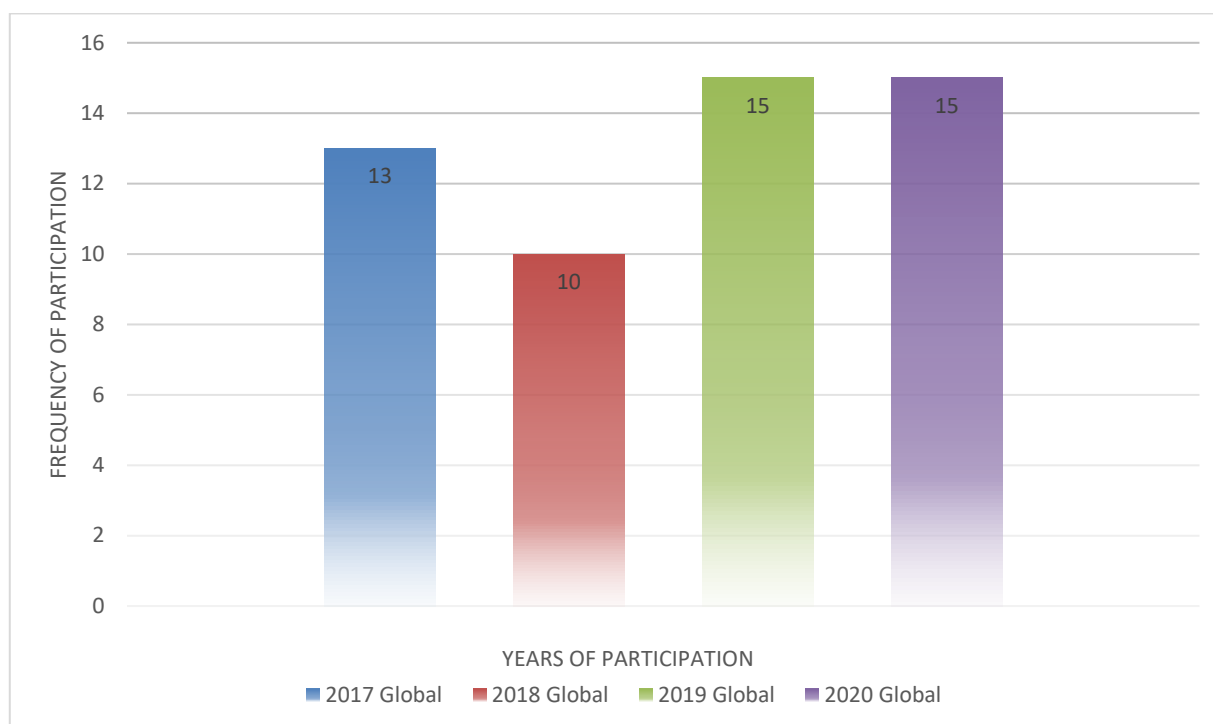
Table 7. 2021 Results Snapshot

Indicator(s)	Progress with Milestone
Participation and active contribution of the Secretariat and Coordinator in key global events relevant to nutrition governance.	The Secretariat has been deeply involved in all major nutrition governance fora and events in 2021. These include but are not limited to the UN Food Systems Summit, Nutrition for Growth Summit, the CFS, the World Health Assembly and COP26 Global Climate Conference.
Briefings are prepared and disseminated to SUN Countries on key policy issues and discussions.	Among the many examples of policy briefs on nutrition issues shared with SUN Countries to contribute to information sharing, knowledge and exchange, the Secretariat prepared a summary of the Lancet 2021 on maternal and child undernutrition progress (https://www.thelancet.com/series/maternal-child-undernutrition-progress) and made it available in English, French and Spanish.
At least three (3) new relationships are developed with key partners that can help accelerate progress on nutrition.	Given the COVID-19 situation and the restructure of the Secretariat due to the SUN 3.0 strategic review, the Secretariat could only engage in developing one major partnership in 2021. The SUN Movement Secretariat in collaboration with GAVI- the Vaccine Alliance developed a policy brief on the importance of integrating immunisation and nutrition, which was launched together with the partnership at a Nutrition for Growth Summit side-event held by SUN and GAVI under the leadership of the Government of Japan. Further partnership activities are planned for 2022.

Global and Regional Engagement:

The Secretariat, with other members of the GSS, has embarked on a global advocacy strategy aimed at elevating the multi-stakeholder multi-sectoral approach to nutrition, in recognition of the fact that nutrition is a multifaceted issue. The focus of the SUN Movement’s advocacy efforts was originally put on the 1,000-day window of opportunity, a time critical for a child’s future physical and cognitive development. The focus has now broadened to encompass all forms of malnutrition, taking into account fast-rising obesity rates, everywhere in the world, including in SUN Countries. Although undernutrition and obesity seem like diametrically opposed problems to solve, response strategies are actually compatible and require tackling profound systemic issues linked with food systems, as well as health and social protection systems. Global and regional advocacy efforts are thus focusing on integrating nutrition into interlinked systems. For example, integrating nutrition into universal health coverage initiatives and plans, or promoting healthier food systems that ensure access to affordable nutrient-rich foods. Scaling up gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls has also been in the spotlight in both global and regional engagement and advocacy during this period. During the pandemic, the Secretariat’s advocacy efforts focused on protecting access to good nutrition and ensuring this was a key objective of COVID-19 response and recovery plans.

Table 8. SUN Secretariat Engagement in Global Events 2017-2020



Key Events and Frequency of Participation - Outcomes

The predominant outcomes from participation in global events have been:

- Increased advocacy on investing in the early years – UN General Assembly
- Increased advocacy on Improving nutrition and sustainable food systems – World Economic Forum
- Ensuring nutrition is a focus – Inter-Parliamentary Union General Assembly
- Increasing investment in nutrition – World Bank, Global Financial Facility, and African Development Bank
- Showcasing SUN Country efforts to address undernutrition alongside overweight, obesity and non-communicable diseases – World Health Assembly
- Encouraging SUN stakeholders to engage in the Voluntary National Review process undertaken in 30 SUN countries – High Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development
- Launch of a six-point call to action on Early Childhood Development – UN General Assembly
- Advocacy on the importance of nutrition-sensitive agriculture – African Green Revolution Forum
- Development of good practice database linking WASH and nutrition in 14 focus countries
- Advocacy linking good nutrition with gender equality – Women Deliver
- SUN Nutrition Hub highlighting the need to make progress on the World Health Assembly nutrition targets and advocacy for inclusion of nutrition as part of universal health coverage – World Health Assembly
- Advocacy and communication training for nutrition stakeholders – African Nutrition Leadership Programme
- Advocacy on the importance of school feeding programmes - Committee on World Food Security
- Development and implementation of a COVID-19 advocacy framework

- SUN Movement Coordinator invited as member of the Advisory Committee of the Food Systems Summit 2021 and of the N4G Strategic Advisory Group
- Collaboration with the African Development Bank (African Leaders for Nutrition), African Union Development Agency (AUDA–NEPAD) to support Republic of Cote d’Ivoire proposal to put nutrition as a theme for the 2022 African Union Summit, declaring 2022 the African year for Nutrition
- Development of G20 engagement plan
- Co-chair of the wasting reset advocacy Working Group, creating consensus around the need for a multisectoral approach and engagement in the roll out of the national wasting roadmaps as part of the GAP
- Advocacy on the interlinkages between nutrition, food systems and climate change – COP25 and COP26 Global Climate Conferences
- SUN Youth Coalition hosted an official side event at the CFS48 plenary session for young people to discuss with CFS stakeholders and members their priorities and their key concerns related to food systems. The event featured young entrepreneurs and advocates from SUN Countries¹⁷
- SUN Youth Coalition invited, through a collaboration with Generation Nutrition, for a meeting to discuss nutrition challenges in SUN Countries with young entrepreneurs and advocates¹⁸

Nutrition for Growth Summit Summary

Advocacy efforts around the Nutrition for Growth process has been a key priority for the Secretariat throughout 2020 and 2021, with the Secretariat supporting SUN Countries to make SMART commitments and to announce them publicly during the N4G Summit. The Secretariat has been actively engaged in the summit’s Outreach Group, tasked with sharing intelligence on possible commitments to other stakeholders and helping shape the way forward. Through the Outreach group (with UNICEF and Government of Japan), the Secretariat has contributed to the development of a tracker of planned commitments at the country level. The Secretariat has supported the development of the summit's invitation list and has strived to ensure a strong SUN Country presence in the N4G agenda, prioritising countries that were behind on commitments and/or on visibility. In addition, the Secretariat has supported the organisation of four official webinars to inform and mobilise countries on the opportunities to make commitments.

The Secretariat also formed part of the summit’s “Constituency Communications Task Force”, working with other constituents to develop complementary communications in support of the summit and related key issues; supported amplification of official Summit communications; and leveraged the SUN Coordinator’s senior thought-leadership and expert voice with media and in communications products in support of positive nutrition outcomes at the Summit. The Secretariat has produced a number of key documents in support to countries and translated the N4G commitment guide in French and Spanish. These documents are available on SUN and N4G websites.

The Secretariat has played a significant role in promoting, engaging and advocating for a successful Nutrition for Growth Summit. It has ensured that processes, decisions and information at the global level were shared timely with SUN countries. The Secretariat has also played a key role in supporting the Government of Japan through the N4G Strategic Advisory group, with the participation of the SUN Movement Coordinator and Secretariat staff to support strategic decisions. Along with the participation of the Secretariat to all the

¹⁷ Side event 8 - <https://www.fao.org/cfs/plenary/cfs-48/side-events/en/>

¹⁸ https://twitter.com/ACF_EU/status/1451214839221784585/photo/1

technical working groups, this has allowed the Secretariat to significantly strengthen the agenda of the summit.

The Secretariat has engaged in private advocacy urging global partners such as the EU to make ambitious commitments with consistent messaging and collaborating with France on the possible hosting of the 2024 N4G summit.

The Secretariat has organised, in collaboration with several partners including the Global Nutrition report,¹⁹ IFNA and UN agencies (WHO) several country mobilisation events²⁰ for N4G, which have attracted stakeholders, at all levels, in SUN Countries and regions. In addition, the Secretariat has supported over six side-events and fully organised an accredited, high-level side event under the theme “integration of nutrition in UHC”.

The secretariat has also convened bi-weekly meetings of the FSS-N4G taskforce, bringing together members of the GSS to ensure alignment and joint coordination and collaboration among SUN Secretariat and Networks. More information on N4G, FSS and Secretariat activity can be found [here](#).

United Nations Food Systems Summit Summary

The Secretariat has played a key role in keeping the whole SUN Movement abreast of the United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) process developments. It has established and chaired a GSS ‘Year of Action’ task force that has supported a joint coherent approach to the UNFSS (as well as N4G) across the SUN Networks. It looked at engagement towards the processes at global level, as well as countries mobilization to participate in country Food Systems Dialogues (as well as N4G commitment making).

The Secretariat organised an orientation session for Focal Points with Dr David Nabarro (4SD, curator of Food Systems Dialogues) to explain and discuss the food systems dialogues process and disseminated a “key steps” guidance notes to in-country teams to facilitate engagement and action throughout the Year of Action. This resulted in an impressive uptake of UNFSS Dialogues across the 64 SUN countries, with over 240 National Dialogues (organized by national authorities) and over 300 independent dialogues organized. Eight SUN focal points were designated as National Conveners for the Food Systems Dialogues.

The Secretariat successfully advocated for the re-establishment of a Civil Society Platform (which had been left aside due to conflicting relationships with CFS-CSM) to ensure the SUN Civil Society Network was able to meaningfully participate. The Secretariat helped ensure the perspectives of nutrition for small and medium enterprises were taken on board through the inclusion of the SUN Business Network as part of the Private Sector Guiding Group, leveraging the SUN Coordinator’s role on the steering committee. The Secretariat also played an instrumental role in promoting a balanced approach to the private sector engagement guidelines and brokered several discussions with civil society to promote a certain consistency with the N4G private sector engagement principles. The Secretariat also created a UNFSS Youth Coalition, in collaboration with the SUN Movement Civil Society Network, whose scope has been to facilitate and increase youth engagement in the Food System Summit. Mike Khunga, a SUN Civil Society Network youth leader from Malawi, was subsequently nominated as a co-chair of UNFSS Action Track 5. To foster parliamentary engagement, the

¹⁹ [Supported the Global Nutrition Cluster](#) in mobilising national clusters to ensure national commitments embrace emergency nutrition needs.

²⁰ For example, a series of 4 regional webinars with countries, GAVI-SUN side-event, participation in SEQOTA declaration and women’s nutrition side-events, and information sharing on GSS members’ side-events on social media.

Secretariat collaborated with the Inter-Parliamentary Union on a parliamentary meeting ahead of the UN Food Systems Summit.²¹ The Secretariat also developed a briefing for partners in its global parliamentary engagement network on the UN Food Systems Summit and Nutrition for Growth.

The key focus of the Secretariat's advocacy efforts around the UNFSS has been to elevate a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approach to nutrition in the UNFSS Agenda (and beyond). The Secretariat has supported work to help bridge the UNFSS and N4G meeting by brokering discussions at the highest level between Japanese authorities and the UNFSS Special Envoy and engaging in the drafting of a global narrative to bridge both summits – with nutrition as the thread between both initiatives. It contributed to shape WHO-organized Member States' briefings on the UNFSS and N4G to help bring the health and humanitarian expertise of the Geneva diplomatic community to the UNFSS table.

The Secretariat has supported the SUN Movement Coordinator in her role as member of the UNFSS Advisory Committee, providing analyses, briefings and talking points as required to elevate a multi-stakeholder and multisectoral approach to nutrition. The Coordinator also travelled to Rome to participate in the UNFSS pre-summit and to meet with key partners and stakeholders. The Secretariat organised a UNFSS pre-summit event that featured in-country SUN stakeholders from Cambodia, Afghanistan and El Salvador and showcased the importance of a multistakeholder approach to transform food systems and promoted the value of SUN multi-stakeholder platforms. The online event was moderated by the SUN Movement Coordinator, with over 130 people participating.

The Secretariat, together with the four SUN Networks, collaborated to publish a [Call to Action](#) for nutrition to be elevated in UNFSS outcomes as well as the summit's various supporting advocacy campaigns including the Good Food for All and 17-day countdown to UNFSS social media campaign. It has been published simultaneously on all Networks websites and the main SUN website, and has been transmitted to the UNFSS Secretariat.

The Secretariat's UNFSS-related efforts included:

- SUN contributed to add specific nutrition language in the UNSG Statement of Action – which is one of the main outcomes of the Summit.
- SUN actively participated in the Governance Action Area and ensured a nutrition focus was represented.
- SUN co-led the advocacy working group of the Wasting reset initiative that was put together in the lead up to the Summit and that will result in a Manifesto being launched at N4G.
- SUN supported the making of the Coalition on healthy diets from sustainable food systems.
- SUN supported the Anaemia coalition, the school meals coalition, and the social protection for nutrition coalition. Work on all the above coalitions will continue beyond the Summit.

Overall, the engagement of SUN Countries throughout the UNFSS process has been remarkable. A total of 50 SUN Countries sent a delegation to the summit, most at a very high level (including 26 at the Presidential level) 48 countries [had published a National Food Systems Transformation Pathway](#) as a result of dialogues held throughout the process.

²¹ <https://www.ipu.org/event/parliamentary-meeting-occasion-un-food-systems-summit>

Partnership Development

Throughout Phase 2, the Secretariat has endeavoured to build new partnerships and strengthen existing ones that are key to ensuring the greatest positive impact on nutrition. Main partnership highlights include:

- The Partnership was launched with GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance, to advance efforts to bring immunisation and nutrition programmes together for the benefit of vulnerable people, including zero-dose children.
- Work with Every Woman, Every Child, the Global Partnership for Education and Sanitation and Water for All to develop a joint work programme, building off the success of the “[partnerships playbook](#)” meant to guide partners in the attainment of the SDGs.
- A memorandum of collaboration was signed with the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) Secretariat to develop common messaging for linking nutrition, health, education and WASH in a holistic approach. Outcomes to date include a joint workshop on WASH and Nutrition linkages organized during the SUN Global Gathering; the SUN Movement Coordinator’s participation at [SWA’s flagship ministerial meeting](#) that took place in Costa Rica in April 2019; and a joint [blog from the SUN Movement Coordinator and SWA Chief Executive Officer](#) at the occasion of World Water Day.
- Partnership with the EAT Foundation aimed at advocacy at the Stockholm Food Forum and capacity building training for SUN Government Focal Points.
- Collaboration with African Union Development Agency (AUDA–NEPAD). Key outputs included co-organising the Africa launch of the EAT-Lancet report at the 2019 AU Summit. NEPAD-AUDA co-organised the parliamentary workshop at the 2019 SUNGG and facilitated the participation of a key representative of the Pan-African Parliament at the SUNGG.
- At the regional level, the Secretariat reinforced its collaboration with [AUDA-NEPAD](#) and worked extensively with ALN, African Development Bank, NEPAD, Côte d’Ivoire and other African Union member countries to forward the idea of nutrition as the African Union theme for 2022. The Secretariat also engaged with NEPAD to help mainstream nutrition in the African Union Task Force on COVID-19 recovery as well as to elevate nutrition on the G5 Sahel agenda.
- Collaboration with the Women Deliver Conference to link good nutrition with gender equality, where, in 2019, SUN actors, spanning Networks and stakeholder groups had a larger presence than ever before. SUN Government Focal Point Gladys Mugambi, of Kenya, attended the conference and took part in a range of events, to showcase SUN Country efforts to promote good nutrition and gender equality. Dedicated workshops were organised in partnership with the SUN Business Network, UN Nutrition and SUN Civil Society Network throughout the conference. The Secretariat was a part of the Deliver for Good campaign advisory group, which led to several opportunities for joint advocacy and communication products such as the ‘[Improve Maternal and Newborn Health and Nutrition](#)’ campaign brief containing key facts, solutions, case studies, and calls to action. The SUN Movement Coordinator also penned the piece “[Strength in numbers: Steering the ecosystem towards gender equality and empowerment to fight malnutrition](#)” to argue the significant role more actors, and the right actors, play in bringing gender equality and good nutrition together. A new Memorandum of Understanding was signed in June 2021 with the Deliver for Good Campaign.
- The Secretariat further engaged with the [SDG2 Advocacy Hub](#), an advocacy coalition bringing together multiple stakeholders, (from the UN and private sector) with a focus on food systems and public mobilisation. The Coordinator supported the development of the Chef’s Manifesto. The Secretariat participated in regular advocacy meetings with this group and continued to engage as

part of the Bridge (steering group) of this coalition that is responsible for the Hub's strategy and resource allocation. The Secretariat contributed to the Hub's [Good Food for All campaign](#).

- A memorandum of collaboration was signed with AGRA, focused on strengthening cooperation and action in SUN Countries.
- The Secretariat also developed a more formal regional 22 work agenda with the Central American Integration System.²² Through this partnership with the Secretariat, the organisation advocated and aided the Republic of Honduras to join the SUN Movement in May 2019.
- A strategic partnership was formed with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) to inform and support parliaments to make nutrition a political priority and hold their governments accountable for delivering on national nutrition targets. The collaboration included the development of a handbook for parliamentarians on nutrition and food systems to be launched in 2020 in partnership with IPU, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, AUDA-NEPAD and the Secretariat. It also included substantial engagement of parliamentarians at the SUN Global Gathering, along with an ambitious Parliamentarian Pledge championed by Martin Chungong, Secretary-General of the IPU and SUN Lead Group member. The Secretariat has supported the delivery of nutrition-focused sessions in IPU regional meetings for parliamentarians on the implementation of the SDGs. The Secretariat's engagement with IPU, and strategic partnering on parliamentarian engagement directly resulted in the integration of nutrition in the [IPU resolution](#) on Universal Health Coverage which was adopted at the IPU Assembly in October 2019.
- The Secretariat developed and strengthened relationships with major nutrition funders (World Bank Human Capital team, Global Financing Facility, Power of Nutrition, Global Agriculture and Food Security Program). The Secretariat has been working with the listed organisations to identify ways in which they can better accommodate countries' needs, align behind government priorities and promote better investments towards nutrition outcomes.
- The Secretariat continued to play an active role in key advocacy coalitions for nutrition, such as the International Coalition for Advocacy on Nutrition (ICAN) and SDG2 Advocacy Hub. This included taking a leading role in initiating and coordinating joint ICAN advocacy on UHC (including statements at [the WHO Executive Board meeting](#), [the World Health Assembly](#), and [the High-Level meeting on UHC](#)).
- In partnership with the Collaborative African Budget Reform Initiative and AUDA-NEPAD, the Secretariat supported the engagement of several SUN African Government Focal Points, RECs and representatives of the finance/budget ministries during a webinar "Financing nutrition during and beyond COVID-19: implications for an African budget manager".²³
- Strengthened relationship with WHO and UNICEF nutrition teams (set up of regular advocacy update calls, sharing of intelligence, support on dissemination of key documents, joint approach to initiatives such as the wasting reset or to global events such as the UNFSS or N4G). The Secretariat joined the wasting reset and co-chaired the advocacy WG, supporting a significant process in ensuring a multisectoral approach for the roll out of national wasting roadmaps.

²² The importance of the common work agenda lies in that it has a regional focus, with the ultimate objective of integrating all Central American countries to join the SUN Movement and work collectively as one region

²³ Further details can be found [here](#)

- Collaboration between the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and the SUN Movement: IsDB's Vice President met with the SUN Coordinator to discuss opportunities for collaboration identified by both technical teams as follows:
 - The First 1000 Days Fund: IsDB, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the SUN Movement will jointly support this innovative nutrition financing initiative and also be a part of its governance body.
 - Advocacy and Awareness: the SUN Movement and IsDB will join forces to advocate and create awareness in the common member countries and towards the global development community on the importance of good nutrition and the need to invest in the sector.
 - Technical Assistance: the SUN Movement and IsDB will provide technical assistance to common member countries with regards to projects or program having nutrition sensitive or nutrition specific activities.
 - Resource Mobilisation: the SUN Movement and IsDB will mobilize additional resources for nutrition across a large spectrum ranging from concessional resources (grants) to private sector investments.
- Collaboration with the Asian Development Bank and SUN (Nutrition for Growth): The SUN Secretariat met with the new appointed focal person on N4G at the Asian Development Bank. Several opportunities for collaboration were discussed towards N4G as well as other potential opportunities summarized below:
 - The organisation of nutrition related learning and sharing activities (e.g., webinars) leading up to the UN Food systems and N4G summits.
 - Joint participation at future nutrition events such as the International Forum on Food Security in November 2021 and other series of events linked to food security.
 - Collaboration during the N4G event through ADB and SUN hosting sessions during the event.
 - Opportunity to link nutrition to the ADB's country partnership strategy framework that supports the implementation of projects.
 - Opportunity for SUN Movement experts/TA providers to make use of ADB nutrition related consultancies.
- Strengthened collaboration with the African Development Bank and the AUDA-NEPAD around Nutrition as a theme for 2022 in the African Union. The Secretariat, the AfDB and the AUDA-NEPAD agency supported the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to organize a virtual roundtable event and necessary advocacy with regional and global partners focused on the action plan for 2022 as the year for Nutrition in Africa. The Secretariat has informed the SUN Donor network and other UN agencies about the event as well as the Power of Nutrition and Unitlife.
- GAVI and the Secretariat entered into a partnership and published a policy brief on joint delivery of nutrition/immunisation services – both of which were launched at an official N4G Summit side event in collaboration with the Government of Japan.
- The SUN Coordinator was invited to a side event within the margins of the Generation Equality Forum hosted by the French Government and the Government of Mexico. This side event was organized by UNITLIFE on malnutrition.
- The SUN Secretariat pursued opportunities for collaboration with external partners such as the Global Financing Facility and the Power of Nutrition:
 - N4G has been identified as a key moment for the Global Financing Facility replenishment – therefore the technical teams are looking for opportunities to collaborate towards the

summit (roundtable, webinar, op-ed, etc.) whilst simultaneously ensuring the involvement of SUN civil society, youth and other relevant stakeholders.

- The Power of Nutrition and SUN Secretariat are exploring global and country level collaboration opportunities. While N4G remains the largest opportunity, deeper collaboration is being sought with Power of Nutrition around their new strategy and increasing finance for nutrition towards 2025.
- Collaboration with the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program coordination unit has resulted in the dissemination of calls for proposals for in-country stakeholders to apply for additional funding made available by the program.
- Stronger collaboration established with the Standing Together for Nutrition Initiative (ST4N), a multidisciplinary consortium of nutrition, economics, food and health system experts working to address the scale and reach of COVID-19 related nutrition challenges. In particular, the SMS shared with the ST4N the list of priorities related to research and academia that SUN countries had identified in their 2021 JAA.²⁴
- Continuation of the strong collaboration with National information platforms for nutrition and participation of the Secretariat and SUN Government Focal Points in their annual global gathering (virtual in 2021).²⁵
- The Secretariat has chaired the Nutrition Data Partners Group which comprises of global development partners including UN organizations, donors, academia, and implementing partners. Most partners work with and support country constituencies and also contribute to global, regional and national level activities to advance nutrition information systems. Under the leadership of Secretariat, the group published this guideline for SUN Countries on N4G commitments on data and information systems.

Challenges – measures taken, changes and prioritisation in implementation

An important learning in Phase 2 has been the need to bring more country voices and SUN Movement actors to global events for their voices to be heard and for good practices to be shared. Phase 3 Partnerships will need to be developed strategically in a manner where maximum value can be demonstrated with greater impact at country level. Furthermore, constraints related to COVID-19 have also impacted advocacy work, when events were cancelled, postponed or held online instead of in person. Advocacy work requires interpersonal skills and personal meetings and is facilitated when these occur in person. In addition, the significant change in context caused by COVID-19 has led the Secretariat to develop a new advocacy strategy, to address new issues through remote and collective advocacy.

Primary Outcome 2: Increased implementation and monitoring of nutrition multi-sectoral plans by coordinated stakeholders in all SUN Countries

Intermediate Outcome 2.1: Improved access to and better use of resources for multi-sectoral plans for nutrition in all SUN Countries

Activity Indicators

²⁴ More information available [here](#)

²⁵ More information available [here](#)

- % of NEW plans reviewed by the Secretariat using the Quality Checklist (80% in 2017, 100% in 2018, 100% in 2019, [100% in 2020](#)).
- % of budget analyses received from SUN countries that are reviewed by the Secretariat to inform advocacy efforts at global and country levels (50% in 2017, 60% in 2018, 70% in 2019, [at least 70% in 2020](#)).
- % of SUN Countries doing their annual joint-assessment and linking it with monitoring of spending, implementation, and results data (50% in 2017, 60% in 2018, 70% in 2019, [at least 70% in 2020](#)).

Table 9. 2021 Results Snapshot

Indicator(s)	Progress with Milestone
% of NEW plans reviewed by the Secretariat using the Quality Checklist (80% in 2017, 100% in 2018, 100% in 2019).	In 2021, the Secretariat requested the Technical Assistance to Strengthening Capabilities (TASC) project to review a further set of 13 National Nutrition Plans (NNPs), using the revised NNP Checklist. This review had two main objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of advice to SUN Countries on where their existing or future NNPs might be strengthened 2. SMS monitoring of the number of good quality NNPs that have been developed under SUN
% of budget analyses received from SUN Countries that are reviewed by the Secretariat to inform advocacy efforts at global and country levels (50% in 2017, 60% in 2018, 70% in 2019).	2021 given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was a particularly disappointing year for the budget analysis exercise. Of all the SUN Countries that were invited to complete this process with a letter sent by the SUN Movement Coordinator, only three countries (see details in tale below) completed the exercise.
% of SUN Countries doing their annual joint-assessment and linking it with monitoring of spending, implementation, and results data (50% in 2017, 60% in 2018, 70% in 2019).	In 2020, 79% or 50 SUN Countries voluntarily undertook JAAs that assessed their progress and evaluated the financial feasibility of national plans to implement actions for improved nutrition. The 2021 JAA process will close in February 2022.
Nutrition Financing The Secretariat will support SUN Member countries in understanding the nutrition financing landscape including supporting countries' preparedness for funding opportunities.	Supported the mobilisation of SUN Countries, Networks, and partners towards the 2020 Nutrition for Growth Summit. Finalisation and dissemination of the OECD policy marker within the SUN Donor Network. Design of new tools and guidance notes to support countries in hosting national resource mobilization and financing roundtables for nutrition.

Review of national nutrition plans and the budget analysis

In 2020, 42 SUN Countries reported having a national nutrition plan (NNP), 36 of which had developed action plans to achieve the goals set out in the plan. Since then, further countries have joined SUN and prepared NNPs, including Timor-Leste and Ecuador.

Between 2018 and June 2020, the Maximising the Quality of Scaling Up Nutrition Plus (MQSUN+) project conducted two rounds of systematic reviews of a sample of 26 SUN country NNPs in collaboration with the Secretariat. These were based on the Checklist on the criteria and characteristics of 'good' national nutrition plans ([NNP Checklist](#)) approved in 2016. The reviews sought to identify common strengths and gaps across plans, to inform cross-country learning and define future guidance required by SUN countries. Also, to offer actionable recommendations for each country to inform next steps in their plan development or implementation, or to improve future planning. Following their two rounds of reviews, MQSUN+ proposed light updates to the NNP Checklist to clarify and modify some characteristics based on the review experience,

and to better integrate gender and equity aspects. The Secretariat revised the NNP Checklist towards the end of 2020 and it is now awaiting publication as an update to the original NNP Checklist.

2021 Update from Budget Analysis Exercise

In 2021, the Secretariat requested the Technical Assistance to Strengthening Capabilities (TASC) project to review a further set of 13 NNPs, using the revised NNP Checklist. The checklist was built on the criteria and characteristics of good national nutrition plans and was designed for policymakers, based in national planning bodies and line ministries, nutrition stakeholders involved in planning processes, as well as independent reviewers. Its aim has been to assist the systematic review of existing multi-sectoral nutrition plans and related documents, whilst serving as a complementary guiding tool for the development of new plans. The checklist was also intended to spur a set of documented recommendations for the improvement of nutrition plans' content, against a set of criteria and characteristics that may be adapted to a given country context. A more detailed report of the SUN Budget Analysis and countries that took part in the exercise from 2012 to 2020 is [available here](#).

Table 10. Nutrition Budget Analysis Process

Tool	Nutrition covered/excluded	Frequency of data collection	Guidance for countries	Country use
Nutrition Budget Analysis	National budget allocations and expenditures when available, by the ministry, department, agency, and subnational. The possibility of isolating relevant nutrition budget lines depends on the details of the budget structure, which generally stops at the programme level. Only in a few countries is it currently possible to isolate dedicated nutrition budget lines. The budget analysis is multi-sectoral.	Performed annually. In some cases, it can be more frequent if there are quarterly or mid-year execution reports.	Guidance can be found at the following links: SUN Budget Analysis Guidance note SPRING Nutrition Budget Analysis Tool	Over 50 countries by 2020

Key Findings

- SUN countries' nutrition commitments and disbursements have become more transparent, with the introduction of nutrition-specific budget lines and the indication of nutrition-sensitive spending across all relevant sectors (Health; Agriculture; Social Protection; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; and Education).
- The SUN budget analysis method is one of five methods for tracking nutrition-related finances that is employed across the SUN Movement. The budget analysis "findings" allow SUN multi-stakeholder platforms to have a system for analysing and using quality data for decision-making, accountability, and advocacy.
- Continued support must be provided to SUN countries to ensure that nutrition is integrated into well-structured fiscal policies and sound public financial management. Further innovation and investment in the process is still required to avoid burdening existing structures in reporting their own investments for nutrition.

- The 2020 updated guidance and supplemental guidance note outlines new and bold ways SUN countries can use the well-established and documented budget analysis method for developing country-led systems for nutrition tracking, both nationally and sub-nationally, where applicable.
- Several SUN Countries were able to identify subnational nutrition-related financing. A careful review of their successes and challenges in 2018 produced guidance that advises SUN Countries on an approach to self-assess the role of subnational governments in financing nutrition in their country and a set of analytical approaches for tracking subnational nutrition expenditures.
- A new meaning for "weighting" was defined. After careful review, the previous optional weighting of budget-line items (Step 3) is no longer recommended by the Secretariat. The third step is now the analysis of budget line items. The idea is to focus on a small set of programmes and to make them more sensitive to nutrition. For example, after identifying a programme in the budget analysis exercise whose linkages to nutrition are not explicit, SUN Countries should code these separately and include a nutrition component, indicator, or objective in the plan in the future.
- With new guidance on the OECD policy marker from the SUN Donor Network, the SUN Movement, and OECD Secretariat, it is critical to ensure that the financial tracking methodologies will be aligned during Phase 3 and beyond. The lessons learned from the nutrition policy marker methodology can also inform a change in policy making and public finance drawing from gender budgeting approaches.

Table 11. Country requests for TASC support

Country	Summary
Somalia	An official request for budget analysis support was received in June 2021. The exercise began in July and the national team was highly engaged from the start; they quickly identified budget data, mobilized two local representatives to act as key contacts and for capacity building, and held a series of meetings to agree on the data, methodology, validation, and final analysis. The TASC team, in close collaboration with the national team, defined the key budget search terms, performed the data analysis, and drafted the budget analysis report. Despite the budget data being highly aggregated with no detail at the programme level, the team was able to identify nutrition funding by sector and make comparisons pre-and post-Covid. The exercise was completed in early September with a final workshop for all partners to review the exercise, recommendations, and results disseminated broadly. The results will be used to highlight progress that the government has made in recent years to commit funds towards nutrition, to advise discussion points for re-allocation of funds across sectors, to advocate to government and donors for under-funded sectors, and to highlight options for improving budget data, tracking, and use.
Mali	An official request for support was received in May 2021. The TASC team secured additional funding from the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office to support a national consultant and to fund local workshops through the civil society network in Mali. The TASC technical team built the capacity of the national consultant and team through one-on-one training, workshops, and meetings.
Madagascar	An official request for support was received in February 2021 but was significantly delayed due to challenges identifying a local consultant to support the work. A consultant was found and hired in August 2021 and the TASC team is now proceeding with full support to the country with one-on-one training, workshops, and meetings.

Resource mobilisation and nutrition financing

Resource mobilisation and nutrition financing through Official Development Assistance is a relatively new field with an in-house country finance specialist only engaged from 2019. Prior to this, the World Bank had initially agreed to estimate the finance gaps in SUN Countries based on the Investment Framework for

Nutrition. However, this activity was later de-prioritized by the World Bank and was not picked up by other SUN Movement partners.

Following the recruitment of a country finance specialist the Secretariat has focused on the delivery of the following:

- Steps towards the development and understanding of a nutrition financing landscape, e.g., the development and maintenance of an information repository on nutrition funding sources to enable countries to prepare for funding opportunities.
- Implementation of the changes and recommendations from the Strategic Review for Phase 3.0 of the SUN Movement.
- Supported the mobilisation of SUN countries, Networks, and partners towards the 2020 Nutrition for Growth Summit.
- The development and strengthening of relationships with major nutrition funding sources (Global Financing Facility, Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme, Power of Nutrition; Human Capital Team) to identify ways in which they can better accommodate countries' needs and promote better investments towards nutrition outcomes.
- The finalisation and dissemination of the OECD policy marker within the SUN Donor Network.
- The design of new tools and guidance notes to support countries in hosting national resource mobilization and financing roundtables for nutrition.
- Strengthened collaboration with global stakeholders and financing experts within the SUN Movement such as the Global Nutrition Report and Results for Development.
- Chaired the Nutrition Community of Practice, a platform for experts to gather and support the work of SUN in Phase 3.0.

Challenges – measures taken, changes and prioritisation in implementation

- In moving forward, it will be critical to have better evidence of funding gaps and shortfalls with respect to NNPs and their significance (bearing in mind limited implementation capacities in many cases).
- There is need for clarity regarding the various potential sources of funding a country has; whether the costing and tracking exercises undertaken have actually had an impact and if so by what kind of pathways.
- There is a need to define the precise objectives of mobilisation, costing, tracking etc. at the country level as well as what are and to what extent has SUN's support contributed to progress, clearly define the theory of change with respect to support to nutrition financing.
- SUN Countries continue to have challenges in the implementation of their NNPs and key ministries often do not fully own or adequately engage with NNPs. The horizontal integration of nutrition across all key sectors (and their budgets) in order to effectively address basic and underlying causes of malnutrition is not explicitly recognised. There are also missing insights into how the SUN's investment in supporting national costing and tracking exercises has actually impacted at country level and is adding value. Capacities need to be built to undertake this process independently.
- There is a need to ensure well-structured fiscal policies and sound public financial management contributes to progress – and that nutrition is integrated into budgeting processes and efforts should be made to avoid burdening existing processes.
- There is a further need to address the overarching challenges associated with agreed definitions of what constitutes 'nutrition sensitive' interventions. This needs to be more explicitly recognised in the context of the costing / tracking agenda.

Intermediate Outcome 2.2: Increased salience of nutrition as a top policy, financing and institutional priority by the SUN Movement at national, regional and global levels

Activity Indicators

- 83% of SUN countries mobilising nutrition advocates (high-level, champions, parliamentarians, media) (50% in 2017, 60% in 2018, 70% in 2019, >70% in 2020).
- Increased access (website downloads) to digital and print communications generated by the Secretariat.
- As well as increased country stakeholder editorial contributions (number of SUN website articles and publications), virtual learning exchanges (number of SUN Movement webinars and discussion forums), and uptake of advocacy resources (downloads of tools).

Table 12. 2021 Results Snapshot

Indicator(s)	Progress with Milestone
% of SUN countries mobilizing nutrition advocates (high-level, champions, parliamentarians, media) (50% in 2017, 60% in 2018, 70% in 2019)	80% of SUN countries were mobilising nutrition advocates as per latest figures (see Table 13).
Increased access (website downloads) to digital and print communications generated by the Secretariat	There were a total of 305,200 visitors to the SUN Movement website in 2021. This represented a +15.1% increase, up from some 237,700 visitors in 2020. There were 27,927 downloads of various tools and resources representing a 16.5% decrease, compared to 31,177 downloads of resources in 2020.
As well as increased country stakeholder editorial contributions (number of SUN website articles and publications), virtual learning exchanges (number of SUN Movement webinars and discussion forums), and uptake of advocacy resources (downloads of tools)	The Secretariat facilitated 26 virtual learning/capacity building webinars in 2021 – an increase over the 14 delivered in 2020. The Secretariat also published 6 newsletters, numerous blog posts and dozens of news stories. Subscriptions to the monthly newsletter number more than 17,000 individuals.

Nutrition Advocacy

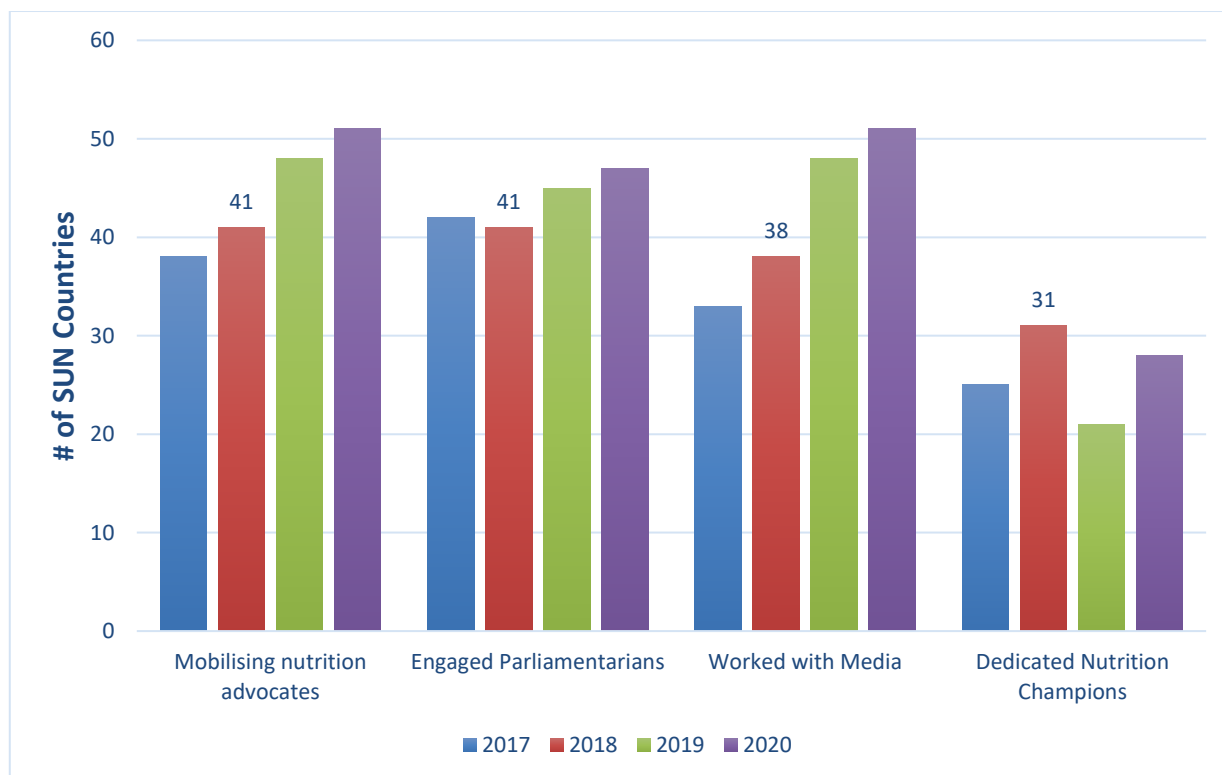
Nutrition champions are individuals who use their platforms and influence to position nutrition as a key political priority at global, regional, national and local level. They contribute to raise awareness and change negative attitudes and behaviours related to nutrition and help foster collaboration. Experience from more than 30 SUN countries has shown that nutrition champions can play a key role in building and sustaining political commitment for nutrition and in making nutrition matter for everyone. The SUN Movement supports champions at three levels:

- High-Level Political and Popular Champions – First Ladies, Prime Ministers, celebrities, athletes, religious and traditional leaders etc.
- Working Level – Ministers, Members of Parliaments, Heads of Organisations, CEOs etc.
- Grassroots – Health, Agriculture and Nutrition extension workers, teachers, religious, traditional and community leaders etc.

The SUN Coordinator has also led on a strategy (involving the advice of the European Commission and Parliament) to promote nutrition at fora perhaps seen as traditionally not related to the nutrition agenda such as the G7, G20 and the Global Climate Conferences.

In 2017, an average of 65 percent of SUN Countries were mobilising nutrition advocates. During this period, 25 SUN Countries nominated one or several high-level political or social champions for nutrition, 42 leveraged the budgetary, legislative and political powers of parliamentarians to help to cement nutrition as a national priority, while 33 SUN Countries worked with the media to spearhead nutrition awareness campaigns.

Table 13. SUN Country advocacy engagement 2017-2020



The statistics reflect a general upward trend in adoption of nutrition advocacy champions and media engagement across SUN countries during the 2017-2020 period.

Throughout 2018, the Secretariat played a pivotal role in supporting SUN Countries' advocacy efforts by ensuring they had access to the information, materials and tools they needed as well as offering a platform for countries to share their experience, work and progress. During this period an average of 68 per cent of SUN Countries were mobilising nutrition advocates, 31 countries nominated nutrition champions, 41 countries leveraged the political powers of parliamentarians to cement nutrition as a national priority, and 38 SUN Countries worked with the media to spearhead nutrition awareness campaigns.

In 2019, 78 percent of SUN Countries were mobilising nutrition advocates to elevate nutrition as a key political priority, 45 countries engaged parliamentarians and 15 countries had dedicated parliamentarian networks focused on nutrition, while 48 SUN Countries worked with the media to spearhead nutrition awareness campaigns, and 21 had dedicated nutrition champions

In 2020, 83 percent of SUN Countries mobilised nutrition advocates, 47 countries engaged parliamentarians, 51 engaged the media, and 28 had dedicated nutrition champions.

The Coordinator regularly engaged in and facilitated global level meetings (such as World Health Assembly, the UN General Assembly, the UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the FAO Committee on World Food Security, and Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly) to highlight the importance of nutrition to global leaders, advance the aims of the SUN Movement, and champion SDG2 by encouraging a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach that put the interest of countries first.

The Coordinator has also actively engaged in dialogue with the European Union and European Parliamentarians through annual participation in nutrition related advocacy events in Brussels, and meetings with Parliamentarians in the European Commission.

During 2021, the Year of Action on Nutrition, the Coordinator's advocacy focus was on the UN Food Systems Summit and the Nutrition for Growth Summit. The Coordinator was a member of the Advisory Committees to both Summits and she successfully ensured that nutrition was integrated in the Summits' agendas, drawing awareness towards a shift from food security to nutrition security.

The Coordinator was also active in global media forums regularly contributing to renowned media on nutrition related matters. Most recently she has repeatedly advocated for nutrition to be prioritized in the COVID-19 response, warning about the cost of inaction:

- Le Monde: [Coronavirus : après la pandémie, une grave crise alimentaire menace au Nord comme au Sud](#)
- Financial Times: [Global nutrition crisis puts millions more at risk from coronavirus](#)

Access to communications tools and resources

The Secretariat supported SUN Country's advocacy and communication priorities throughout Phase 2 through the provision of tools and information that would support more effective engagement, learning and sharing around nutrition. The Secretariat produced a range of advocacy tools and communications strategies that included a SUN Movement COVID-19 [advocacy and communications strategy; key advocacy messages](#), an [information note](#) for SUN country stakeholders, [factsheets](#) and [the regularly updated SUN COVID-19 Knowledge hub](#) which provided the latest guidance, good practices and country stories. Among the advocacy tools were a range of instruments developed to support countries efforts to undertake the JAAs during COVID-19. During 2017–2021 there was a total of 1,278,838 visits to the [SUN Movement website](#). This represented a 33 per cent year-on-year increase in traffic demonstrating stronger engagement and use of advocacy tools by SUN Movement stakeholders. Similarly, average annual downloads of advocacy and communication materials grew from 10,568 in 2017 to 27,927 in 2021. This represented an almost 300 per cent increase in resource materials downloaded from 2017 to 2021.

Throughout the 2017-2021 period, the SUN Movement website provided a platform for latest news, primarily from SUN Countries and stakeholders, in addition to access to the SUN Annual Progress Report. The most used categories of the website included:

- [SUN Countries](#)
- [SUN UN Network](#)
- [SUN Civil Society Network](#)
- [SUN Donor Network](#)
- [SUN Lead Group](#) and [Secretariat](#)
- [SUN Business Network](#)
- [Blogs](#)

- [SUN in Practice](#)
- [Engaging Multiple Stakeholders](#)

Concerted effort has also gone into creating dedicated online resource portals on the following themes:

- [Nutrition and the Sustainable Development Goals](#)
- [Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls](#)
- [The importance of good nutrition](#)
- [Scaling Up Nutrition during crises](#)
- [Integrating WASH and nutrition actions](#)

In 2020-2021, the dedicated [COVID-19](#) portal featuring country updates, key messages and evidence has been extremely well received, as has been the case for the dedicated [SUN Pooled Fund](#) micro-site.

Table 14. Visits and resource material downloads from SUN website 2017-2020

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Resource downloads	18,985	26,324	21,074	21,667	27,927	115,997
Website visits	185,353	224,150	242,588	238,047	388,700	1,278,838
Top resource downloads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strategic Review ● Annual Progress Report 2019 ● Vision and Roadmap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● COVID-19 Information Note ● COVID-19 Key messages ● COVID-19 and SUN factsheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● COVID-19 Key messages ● COVID-19 Information Note ● COVID-19 and SUN factsheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SUN MEAL presentation ● COVID-19 Key messages ● Annual Progress Report 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SUN Strategy ● The global prevalence of anaemia in 2011 ● SUN Meal Presentation ● COVID19 Key messages ● COVID19 factsheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● COVID-19 Key messages ● COVID-19 Information Note ● SUN Strategy 2016 ● SUN Strategy 2021

Communication and visibility

In all communications where appropriate and possible, the SUN Movement Secretariat has included recognition for donors' financial support to the Secretariat. This was recognised with the following statement that is in line with the visibility requirements of each donor:

The SUN Movement Secretariat is supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, the European Union, France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Human resource capacity has been made available by France, the Netherlands, and the World Food Programme. The activity plan and budget of the SUN Movement Secretariat supports the implementation of the SUN Movement Strategy and Roadmap (2016-2020).

Donor recognition and visibility is published across the following documentation and portals: SUN Movement [Progress Reports](#), [In Practice Briefs](#) and SUN Movement Brochures which are available on the SUN Movement [Website](#). The SUN Movement Secretariat includes the use of donor logos on the website of the Movement.

The Secretariat uses a variety of tools and materials to communicate the combined efforts of all stakeholders in the Movement. All key materials including web-based stories and products and printed documents are available in the three official UN languages: English, Spanish and French. Some material, where appropriate, is also translated into Arabic, Russian and Portuguese. Methods of communication include digital communication, via the SUN Movement website and social media, but also printed material, including user-friendly communication materials as well as key documents, through SUN Country Network calls, bilateral calls, the SUN monthly newsletter, and through key events.

Challenges – measures taken, changes and prioritisation in implementation

The SUN website is vast with a lot of legacy material that few users access. The original structure of the website is quite counterintuitive, which is why the Secretariat has started a restructure process, aimed to be complete in the first quarter of 2022. Given the shift in communication and usage of the internet since the start of the pandemic, less priority should be placed on downloads going ahead, and more about interaction/engagement, as users no longer need to download full reports, as proved by the success of the 2020 progress portal. Furthermore, more human resources should be availed going ahead to cater to our various audiences’ needs and to make sure trilingual material is available, which is always a challenge, but of the utmost importance to our countries.

Intermediate Outcome 2.3: Strengthened functional capacities of individuals and institutions in all SUN Countries to collaborate effectively across sectors and between stakeholders to improve nutrition

Activity Indicators

- Opportunities created for all SUN Countries who request support in strengthening functional capacities.
- > 80 percent of requests made by SUN Countries for support to prevent and manage conflict of interest in their national nutrition plan or multi-stakeholder platform responded by the Secretariat, and/or Ethics Advisers, in a timely and satisfactory way which replaces the previous indicator.
- Efforts and investments in functional capacity strengthening are tracked and reported.
- Percent of SUN countries assessing that their multi-stakeholder platform is functioning effectively, reporting scores in the joint assessment of 3 or higher on both progress markers 1.3 (how members engage with and contribute to the platform) and 1.5 (whether the platform has sustained political impact) (38% in 2016; 50% in 2017; 60% in 2018, 70% in 2019, and >70% in 2020).

Table 15. 2021 Results Snapshot

Indicator(s)	Progress with Milestone
Opportunities created for all SUN Countries who request support in strengthening functional capacities. Efforts and investments in functional capacity strengthening are tracked and reported.	The Secretariat continued the work on functional capacity strengthening initiatives and efforts to systematise knowledge, experience and develop tools to support country decision making on Multi-stakeholder Platforms.
>80% of requests made by SUN Countries for support to prevent and manage conflict of interest in their national nutrition plan or multi-stakeholder platform responded by the Secretariat, and/or Ethics Advisers, in a timely and satisfactory way which replaces previous indicators.	The Secretariat offered support to Networks to manage potential instances of conflict of interest and informed them of the availability of the ethics advisors services. The SUN Strategy 3.0 has committed to establish a conflict-of-interest task group to lay out a new, coherent approach to tackling such issues in the future.

<p>% of SUN countries assessing that their multi-stakeholder platform is functioning effectively, reporting scores in the joint assessment of 3 or higher on both progress markers 1.3 (how members engage with and contribute to the platform) and 1.5 (whether the platform has sustained political impact) (38% in 2016; 50% in 2017; 60% in 2018 and 70% in 2019).</p>	<p>The Secretariat continued to assist countries in assessing the functionality of their multi-stakeholder platforms. Results from the JAAs on progress markers 1.3 and 1.5 have scored over 80% (overall), based on 50 countries that completed this section of the JAA.</p>
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Strengthening Functional Capacity for SUN Government Focal Points

Capability strengthening has been identified as a central crosscutting area required to accelerate progress on multisectoral nutrition action at national and subnational levels. The Secretariat, in collaboration with Northwest University's (Republic of South Africa) Centre of Excellence for Nutrition, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Nutrition International and Maximising the Quality of Scaling Up Nutrition Plus (MQSUN+), developed capability strengthening training programmes for SUN Government Focal Points. The design of these programmes was informed by a [diagnostic exercise](#) to identify functional capacity gaps, which included a session conducted with SUN Government Focal Points at the SUN Global Gathering in 2017, a literature review and key informant interviews. To date, four renditions of these training programmes have been delivered between 2017 and 2021 as follows:

- A pilot three-day retreat for English-speaking countries was held in Bangkok on 25-27 November 2018 for 23 participants from 14 countries. It was carried out in partnership with IFPRI and the participants included Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Focal Points as well as SUN Government Focal Points. The retreat was held immediately prior to the IFPRI Accelerating the End of Hunger and malnutrition conference in Bangkok.
- A second three-day anglophone training was conducted in Stockholm from 9 – 11 June 2019, immediately prior to the EAT Forum conference. 14 participants from 7 countries took part in the training. The participants were again a mix of SUN and CAADP Focal Points with two additional persons who support SUN Focal Points, a Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and undernutrition (REACH) facilitator and a World Food Programme staff member.
- Following these two anglophone retreats, the intention was to conduct a similar training for francophone countries. However, restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the decision to convert the in-person retreat to two online workshops containing 10 interactive e-learning modules (plus one closing session) over 13 weeks during January-May 2021 (22 participants from 13 countries) and May-August 2021 (approximately 30 participants).
- The adaptation of the face-to-face training to an on-line workshop was carried out by Nutrition International, through its Nutrition Technical Assistance Mechanism, in collaboration with the Secretariat and the Africa Nutrition Leadership Programme, with financial support from the UK government and the government of Canada. The content was based on the previous trainings, which drew heavily on content from the Africa Nutrition Leadership Programme. The workshop, which was facilitated by four francophone facilitators and supported by the Secretariat, was hosted on Nutrition International's e-learning platform.

The main aim of the overall project has been to support functional capability–development needs of SUN Government Focal Points, as well as selected members of other relevant multi-stakeholder platforms, as feasible. A large portion of the training has been dedicated to developing nutrition advocacy and communication skills, in response to requests from focal points (at previous SUN Global Gatherings and JAA

events) to strengthen their capacity to steer multi-stakeholder platforms. Other elements that were delivered during the capability strengthening programme include: Creation of stronger networks between countries; leadership orientation; self-awareness; integration of gender; strategic advocacy to influence the influencers; and sharing of different country experiences.

Feedback from SUN Government Focal Points indicates that the vast majority of participants perceived the networking, leadership orientation, self-awareness, integrating gender, food systems, technical assistance, and strategic advocacy and communication compacts to be useful. Overall, the Focal Points expressed a high level of satisfaction with the functional capacity workshop experience. They noted it had met and often exceeded their expectations and enabled them to grow their knowledge and skill sets in terms of personal growth and leadership skills, as well as to positively change their behaviours. Focal Points were comfortable with the pace of the workshop and found the methodologies effective; the facilitators well prepared, knowledgeable and responsive; and the technical support provided via WhatsApp particularly effective. Additionally, links between Focal Points in the different countries represented in the workshop were strengthened, facilitating both networking and peer-to-peer learning. Results also indicate that participants perceived an overall increase in their knowledge and skills in all subjects covered by the workshop, from very low through superior before the workshop to average through very superior after the workshop. Furthermore, Focal Points noted that as a result of the functional capacity skills and competencies gained during the workshop, they were already able to make changes to their leadership style to be more inclusive, listen more to others, and to guide colleagues rather than impose ideas in a top-down fashion.

Development of a multi-stakeholder platform toolkit

The Secretariat, in collaboration with the Institute of Development Studies and Nutrition International, developed a Multi-stakeholder Platform (MSP) toolkit. The SUN Movement [MSP toolkit](#) offers advice on how to design an MSP using definitions, explanations, tools, and examples from five countries²⁶ that have already undertaken different aspects of MSP design. It is a practical guidance tool for (re-)designing effective MSPs to help achieve national goals on nutrition, in different country contexts. Phase 2 focused on the collection of examples from countries that had functional and existing MSPs. However, whilst a very detailed academic exercise, the toolkit still requires further interrogation, awareness, and planned dissemination before SUN countries will reap the full benefits from it as an implementation guideline. The Secretariat will develop a dissemination and learning and sharing strategy for the toolkit in Phase 3.

Continued trust building and conflict-of-interest work plan

Progress in the development by SUN Countries of mechanisms and processes to prevent and manage conflicts of interest (Col) in nutrition has been sluggish. To date, only Indonesia has developed a draft mechanism focused on nutrition, which however has been waiting for approval by senior levels of Government for more than a year. The SUN Movement is learning from the multiple and diverse efforts of the Secretariat and partners to engage SUN Countries. A brief reflection on the approaches taken are presented.

In March 2014 the SUN Movement published its [Toolkit for Preventing and Managing Conflicts of Interest](#). The toolkit and associated consultation process generated interest among SUN countries and SUN Networks with written requests for technical assistance on the topic submitted to the Secretariat. A consultant was engaged to deliver technical assistance to SUN Countries, while continuing to disseminate the toolkit.

²⁶ Country case studies include Benin, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Namibia and Sri Lanka

Countries were invited to formalize their requests for support and objectives on Col; were supported to write mini case studies about their real-life experiences with Col; participated in a Col side-event during a regional workshop; and a Col working group of experts met to discuss how best to support countries. Despite these efforts, it was only possible to establish a remote working relationship with Indonesia, which was the only SUN Country in the process of formalizing a Col mechanism in nutrition.

The Secretariat contracted two experienced “Ethics Advisers” with flexible Terms of Reference that allow them to respond to needs of SUN Countries and Networks on an hourly or daily basis. The Advisers held working sessions with the Secretariat and each SUN Network to identify specific needs which have since been undertaken. For example, they advised the SUN Business Network on the “Conflict of Interest Toolkit” they developed for country SUN Business Networks. They provided detailed input to WHO’s consultation on their [“Safeguarding against possible conflicts of interest in nutrition programmes: Draft approach for the prevention and management of conflict of interest in the policy development and implementation of nutrition programmes at country level”](#). The services of the Ethics Advisers have been offered to SUN Countries during the two most recent SUN Global Gatherings in 2017 and 2019; during the May 2018 World Health Assembly Nutrition Hub, and a training workshop during the October 2018 SUN Movement Network retreat. The Advisers also provided advisory services to the SUN Civil Society Network on the violation of international norms, to the SUN Business Network on the revision of their membership policy, and through the Secretariat provided input to global policy consultations.

During the COVID-19 pandemic the Secretariat offered support to networks to manage potential instances of Col and informed them of the availability of the ethics advisors services. The strengthened relationships between the Secretariat and the networks also improved trust. The SUN Civil Society Network and SUN Business Network are working collectively on a draft Col document to explore how best to prevent and manage Col. The SUN 3.0 strategy has also committed to establish a conflict-of-interest task group to lay out a new, coherent approach to tackling such issues in the future.

Challenges – measures taken, changes and prioritisation in implementation

Progress in the development by SUN Countries of mechanisms and processes to prevent and manage conflicts of interest (Col) in nutrition has been sluggish. To date, only Indonesia has developed a draft mechanism focused on nutrition, which however has been waiting for approval by senior levels of Government for more than a year. Country responses from various consultations have been slow or absent. In those instances where responses have been forthcoming, important learnings have been that Government stakeholders are more often faced with conflicts of interest occurring between Government Ministries and Government departments, or between UN Agencies and other development partners, rather than between different sets of actors. Phase 3 will require more focus on setting out what is meant to be achieved through the Col mechanism and methods to ensure stronger and frequent engagement by all SUN stakeholders on Col.

Intermediate Outcome 2.4: Increased attention by all SUN Countries to the most vulnerable populations, including women and girls, in the policy and budget management cycle

Activity Indicators

- Percent of NEW plans received from SUN Countries that are reviewed by the Secretariat using the Quality Checklist with an equity (gender) focus (50% in 2017; 60% in 2018; 70% in 2019; and >70% in 2020);
- Lessons and concrete examples of applying an equity focus are complete and disseminated.

Table 16. 2021 Results Snapshot

Indicator(s)	Progress with Milestone
Percent of NEW plans received from SUN Countries that are reviewed by the Secretariat using the Quality Checklist with an equity (gender) focus (50% in 2017; 60% in 2018 and 70% in 2019)	100% of all new plans received were reviewed using the Quality Checklist with an equity (gender) focus
Lessons and concrete examples of applying an equity focus are complete and disseminated	Each month an innovative gender story has been included in the SUN Newsletter

Increase in gender-focused reviews of national action plans

The SUN Movement has taken great strides to enhance collaboration and collective action for gender as well as ensure the inclusion and integration of gender considerations across SUN Movement activity.

Achievements include:

- The inclusion of a more comprehensive set of criteria for gender considerations in the review of the national action plans.
- A refined annex on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, aiming to better understand the landscape and potential bottlenecks faced by SUN Countries and their multi-stakeholder platforms, was developed and formed an integral part of the 2019 Joint Annual Assessment, undertaken by 58/61 SUN Countries.
- The launch of a [SUN Movement-wide Call to Action to Scale Up Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls](#) in 2019.
- The SUN Movement Secretariat being ranked as one of the top performers in 2021 among health-related organisations, by [Global Health 50/50](#).
- In 2020, the gender-focused elements of the Joint Annual Assessments were improved incorporating guidance tools that were regularly used by countries in this area.
- Gender equality forms an integral part of the MQSUN+ [multi-sectoral nutrition planning toolkit](#),
- Gender was incorporated in the SUN Government Focal Point capacity strengthening e-Learning for francophone countries.
- Innovative gender stories now form a part of the monthly SUN newsletters. Gender news and gender-and women-specific evidence related to COVID-19 have also been included in the [weekly briefing for the SUN Movement](#). A dedicated newsletter for 2021 International Women’s Day has been our most popular newsletter to date
- Development of Partnerships with organisations and initiatives such as Women Deliver (and its ‘Deliver for Good’ campaign). The 2019 Women Deliver Conference provided an essential forum for the SUN Movement to engage, at all levels, to increase the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach to both gender equality and nutrition. The campaign Deliver for Good also proved to be a key entry point on putting health and nutrition in the spotlight, and a new Memorandum of Understanding was signed in 2021. Partnerships in this area have also helped put SUN and SUN’s work on the map, in fora where SUN is less well known.

- Campaigns around International Women’s Day and World Breastfeeding Week were used to advocate for the importance of both fathers’ and mothers’ roles in ensuring their children’s good nutrition.
- A bespoke training, organised by Nutrition International, for the Secretariat and the importance of gender equality for good nutrition was held in October 2019 to make sure all colleagues better understood linkages and how to integrate them into their daily work.
- The SUN 3.0 Strategy reflects and clearly states, after advocacy, the need for the Movement to work towards gender transformation, with clear roles and responsibilities highlighted, which is a monumental opportunity to scale up in the next phase in this area.

Challenges – measures taken, changes and prioritisation in implementation

The main difficulties include various levels of implementation knowledge across SUN Countries and stakeholders and lacking human resources, at the Secretariat and beyond, to undertake this work. Looking forward, additional human resources and partnerships should be scaled up to make sure tools and resource people are on hand to assist countries scale up gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in their multi-stakeholder platforms, and beyond.

Primary Outcome 3: Established system for timely and appropriate peer-to-peer exchange and technical cooperation for all SUN countries.

Intermediate Outcome 3.1: Increased use by all SUN Countries of peer-to-peer exchange including on issues related to specific contextual challenges and opportunities

Activity Indicators

- Percent of countries participation in quarterly country calls focusing on SUN Movement Strategy and Roadmap priorities (>75% in 2017, >75% in 2018, >75% in 2019, and >75% in 2020).
- The Secretariat coordinates and facilitates discussions and exchanges related to specific contextual challenges and opportunities amongst SUN Countries and relevant experts as identified appropriate.
- Country call summaries and related publications (In Practice Briefs, Synthesis and Summary Reports) are increasingly downloaded from SUN website.

Table 17. 2021 Results Snapshot

Indicator(s)	Progress with Milestone
Percent of countries participation in quarterly country calls focusing on SUN Movement Strategy and Roadmap priorities (>75% in 2017, >75% in 2018 and >75% in 2019).	The Secretariat facilitated sharing and learning across and between SUN Country stakeholders through 40+ virtual learning/capacity exchanges (webinars). The webinars were well attended with strong SUN country participation (at least 77% or 48 countries) throughout the series of webinars.
The Secretariat coordinates and facilitates discussions and exchanges related to specific contextual challenges and opportunities among SUN Countries and relevant experts as identified appropriate.	The virtual learning exchanges focused on opportunities and challenges among SUN Countries, bringing experts on: N4G, UN Food Systems Summit, GNR, COVID-19, Tracking Nutrition Financing, Joint Malnutrition Estimates, JAAs, World Food Programme, NENA Regional network on nutrition-sensitive food system.
Country call summaries and related publications (In Practice Briefs, Synthesis and Summary Reports) are increasingly downloaded from SUN website.	Summary Reports were prepared by the SUN Secretariat as a follow-up to these webinars, addressing questions raised by countries, government actors or other stakeholders during the webinars, to further support them. Video recordings of the webinars were shared with all SUN Countries and continue to be available from the Secretariat as a knowledge archive.

Remote Access Learning Exchanges

Throughout Phase 2, the Secretariat has coordinated and facilitated discussions and exchanges related to specific contextual challenges and opportunities within SUN Countries. This remote access learning has predominantly been facilitated through the use of a series of webinars annually. The most frequently recurring annual themes were:

- Using the MEAL and JAA system
- Financing and Investment for Nutrition
- Infant and Young Child Feeding
- Food Systems
- Nutrition for Growth Commitment Making
- COVID-19

The learning and sharing platforms aimed to provide a space for SUN Countries to share their experiences and challenges in the abovementioned themes and their sub-themes, create awareness on the Food Systems and Nutrition for Growth summits and commitment-making, delve deeper into the practical aspects of the joint annual assessments and benefits of MEAL system data.

Table 18. 2021 Learning and Capacity Development – Facilitated Activities

Date	Topic	Outcome	Attendance	Links to webinar & material
January	Pooled Fund Debrief to SUN Movement Secretariat	Cross-communication between SUN project: project findings, achievements, challenges, and recommendations shared with SMS policy and nutrition specialists.	Indonesia, Mali, Zimbabwe	Not applicable
January	SUN Secretariat/MQSU N+ toolkits	Presentation of the Secretariat/MQSUN+ toolkits to support the organization of national resource mobilization events		
January - August	M&E Monitoring Missions of Pooled Fund Projects (Conducted virtually)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Financial capacity of the grant recipient was assessed. ● Achievements claimed in progress reports were validated against the original scope of the project and with in-country partners. 	Window 1 – Cycle 2 and Window 2 – Cycle 1 beneficiaries	Multiple interviews per grant beneficiary
February - October	Building momentum for N4G Summit: How to make SMART N4G commitments	<p>Online roundtable events held throughout the year in English, French and Spanish and for the Asia Region, Africa Region, and Latin America Region. Focus on: Bringing together multi stakeholder audiences from several key regions, the roundtable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Showcased the GNR’s refreshed tools, highlighting their utility, value, and complementarity. ● Actively positioned the GNR as 1) an invaluable source of the best-available data and evidence on the 		<p>Spanish (Oct) https://youtu.be/nUtPywIQJ_8 French (Oct) https://youtu.be/VBIXF-sl0Hk Eng (Oct) https://youtu.be/YbsHCGZx2lo April roundtable https://youtu.be/PmzZIHj45Uo</p>

		<p>state of nutrition globally, and 2) as the lead of the Nutrition Accountability Framework.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaged countries in an active discussion to better understand their data needs and to explore how they are engaging with the N4G commitment-making process, sharing further information with stakeholders on how they can make SMART commitments. Support the SUN Movement in mobilizing countries and building momentum ahead of the 2021 Tokyo N4G Summit. 		<p>March roundtable https://youtu.be/ubVxyADNd_g</p>
February	Pooled Fund Debrief to SUN Movement Secretariat	Cross-communication between SUN project: project findings, achievements, challenges, and recommendations shared with SMS policy and nutrition specialists.	Burundi, Nepal, Mozambique	Not applicable.
February	Webinaire régional SUN 3.0	Presentation of the survey's main findings and the draft roadmap shared (in French) led by Abdoulaye KA		
March	Nutrition Financing Community of practice (1 st Quarterly meeting)	The nutrition Financing Community of Practice made up of relevant constituencies through existing SUN networks and other related platforms. This approach enabled the most active engagement of the full range of nutrition-related actors and continues to ensure that SUN 3.0 efficiently delivers the expected pledges to be made during the 2021 Nutrition for Growth Summit. The meeting had presentations from World Bank/ Global financing facility, and Global Nutrition Report	56	Community of Practice on Nutrition Financing
March	Youth Engagement in SUN 3.0	Convened the Youth Leaders for Nutrition in run-up to United Nations Food Systems Summit		
April	Transforming Agri-food systems for biodiversity and sustainable development	Webinar delivered in English/ French and Spanish		
April	1000 days initiative - innovative financing for nutrition	Convened by SUN, World Food Programme, IsDB to build knowledge and capacity on nutrition finance		
April	Pooled Fund Debrief to SUN Movement Secretariat	Cross-communication between SUN project: project findings, achievements, challenges, and	Ivory Coast, Afghanistan, Tanzania	Not applicable.

		recommendations shared with SMS policy and nutrition specialists.		
April	OECD Nutrition Police Marker	Brought together SUN Donor Network and UN Nutrition to share key information		
April	Budget analysis for nutrition	Sharing of experiences, challenges met and way forward		
May	SUN Movement Pooled Fund W1C4 Grants Progress Review: Lessons Learned Workshop	Way Forward/Lessons Shared: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of nutrition in emergency-response • Adequate solutions for each situation • Capacity-building local CSOs and actors • Partnership at both national & sub-national levels • Harmonization of messages across actors • Be part of the decision-making processes 	14 Pooled Fund beneficiary countries attended. Key presenters: Cambodia, Namibia, Sri Lanka, Mali, South Sudan, Senegal	Learning4Nutrition Series: https://scalingupnutrition.org/spf/progress-impact-2/strengthening-capacities/ Lessons Learned Report for this webinar: https://scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Workshop-Report_W1C4_Review.pdf
May	How to Transition to Nutrition-Sensitive and Sustainable food systems (FAO)	Linkages between nutrition, agriculture and the broader food systems. Key principles to make policies, investments and programmes related to agriculture and food systems nutrition-sensitive. Capacity development activities on nutrition performed in the regions.	287	How to Transition to Nutrition-Sensitive and Sustainable food systems
May	Pooled Fund Debrief to SUN Movement Secretariat	Cross-communication between SUN project: project findings, achievements, challenges, and recommendations shared with SMS policy and nutrition specialists.	Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Vietnam	Not applicable.
June	CFS48- Side event 8 Shaping the future of food systems for the youth with the youth	Young people recognised as important stakeholders, and discussed with CFS members and stakeholders' issues related to its ongoing program of work: a) An opportunity for youth to identify actions needed to be taken to help support the uptake of CFS products b) The CFS is able to take stock of concerns from young people related to food systems and cross-cutting issues (climate change and biodiversity) for ongoing/future work.		
June	Nutrition Financing Community of practice (2 nd Quarterly meeting)	Enabled active engagement of the full range of nutrition-related actors and continues to ensure that SUN 3.0 efficiently delivers the expected pledges to be made during the 2021 Nutrition for Growth Summit.		Community of Practice on Nutrition Financing

		The meeting had presentations from Results for Development, Ops Group/ DAI		
June	FAO eLearning Academy pedagogical models and learning solutions: First Anniversary'	FAO eLearning Academy pedagogical models and learning solutions explained. International certification offered through the digital badges system – info shared. Raised awareness on the collaboration and various activities carried out with some of our partners.	208	FAO eLearning Academy pedagogical models and learning solutions: First Anniversary'
June	Pooled Fund Debrief to SUN Movement Secretariat	Cross-communication between SUN project: project findings, achievements, challenges, and recommendations shared with SMS policy and nutrition specialists.	Madagascar, Kyrgyzstan, Tanzania	Not applicable.
July	IYCF and maternal and adolescent nutrition in West Africa	Good practices exchange workshop		
July	UNFSS Pre-Summit side event: Lessons learned from a multistakeholder approach in SUN Countries	This event brought SUN countries and stakeholders together to explore the challenges and opportunities of a multistakeholder approach to transforming food systems and achieving global nutrition goals.		https://youtu.be/LX-SWJ5dTA0
August	Central and South Asia Regional Launch of SUN Movement Strategy 3.0	SUN Countries in central and south Asia came together to launch across their region the new SUN Movement Strategy for 2021-2025		https://youtu.be/8QEgvxyWfhl
September	Joint Malnutrition Estimates 2021	Knowledge management session on the results -- the global malnutrition estimates for 2021		
September	Nutrition Financing Community of practice (3 rd Quarterly meeting)	Enabled the most active engagement of the full range of nutrition-related actors and continues to ensure that SUN 3.0 efficiently delivers the expected pledges to be made during the 2021 Nutrition for Growth Summit. Presentations from SUN Governmental Focal point of Yemen, TASC/DAI, World Food Program and SUN governmental focal point Somalia.		Community of Practice on Nutrition Financing
September	Malawi SUN 3.0	Series of webinars within the region to build capacity on such thematic issues as Nutrition action coordination, and budgeting and domestic resources mobilization		
October	SUN Phase 3.0 JAA rollout	Series of webinars in English, Spanish and French to roll out the new SUN Joint Annual Assessment process and introduce the new template to SUN Countries.		

October	Official N4G Summit Side Event with GAVI: An integrated approach to immunization and nutrition	The event officially launched the partnership between the SUN Movement and GAVI and the jointly produced evidence-based policy brief, "EQUITY FROM BIRTH: An integrated approach to immunisation and nutrition", which includes policy and programmatic recommendations for country impact. The event demonstrated how an integrated approach to nutrition and immunisation can translate into improvements in early detection of malnutrition, increased coverage for essential nutrition interventions and immunization - key milestones on the way to Universal Health Coverage.		https://youtu.be/5MXMA8Esn5I
October	Nutrition coordination and planning tools	Toolkits to guide member States to create or improve multi-stakeholder platforms and to carry out multi-sectoral planning for nutrition were presented. The webinar aimed to explain what they are, how they work and how they can be used by technical assistance partners and providers, in practice, to accelerate progress in multi-sectoral nutrition actions.	30 technical assistance providers and partners who are playing an active role in supporting multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) design and multi-sectoral planning efforts.	https://youtu.be/PJNKMS35lmo
October	Coordination case study webinar	Sharing of learnings from the SUN Countries of Benin, Burkina Faso, Senegal.		
October	Nutrition sensitive webinar	Sharing of learnings from case studies of Kenya and Honduras.		
October	Information systems for nutrition	Sharing of learnings from case studies of Indonesia, Peru and Burkina Faso.		
October	Southeast Asia Regional Launch of SUN 3.0 Strategy	SUN Countries from Southeast Asia came together to launch SUN 3.0 across the region		
November	National information platform for information Guatemala	Sharing of learnings from the decentralization of an information platform for nutrition in the municipality of Momostenango (English, French and Spanish)		
December	N4G Side event	Accountability side event to the N4G Summit co-organised by Secretariat, UN Nutrition, and CSN WCARO		
December	N4G Side event	Accountability side event to the N4G Summit co-organised with the SUN data group		

Challenges – measures taken, changes and prioritisation in implementation

While the pandemic continues, established ways of collaborating globally and nationally remain disrupted. However, most stakeholders have adjusted to working virtually with an invigorated sense of urgency, and

breaking of silos between SUN Networks, the SUN Secretariat and SUN Countries. There will be a need to invest in the development of online learning platforms and other virtual engagement tools as the SUN Movement prepares for a post-COVID-19 digital era.

Intermediate Outcome 3.2: Enhanced responsiveness and timeliness of technical and financial support to all SUN Countries

Activity Indicators

- At least 75 percent of requests are responded to by the Secretariat in a timely and predictably way as part of the capacity to deliver mechanism.

Table 19. 2021 Results Snapshot

Indicator(s)	Progress with Milestone
At least 75 % of countries' requests are responded to by the Secretariat in a timely and predictably way as part of the capacity to deliver mechanism.	Secretariat responded to all requests for external Technical Assistance and forwarded them to the relevant TAN Partners.

Throughout Phase 2 at least 110 external-to-the-country Technical Assistance projects were implemented in SUN Countries. This was predominantly facilitated by three main providers: MQSUN+, Nutrition International and Technical Assistance to Strengthen Capabilities (TASC). The most frequently recurring annual themes are grouped in the table below:

Table 20. Technical assistance interventions

Technical Assistance Category	Frequency of Interventions 2017 – 2021
Policy and budget cycle management	68
Social mobilisation, advocacy and communication	8
MSP coordination + strengthening functional skills of MSP members	30
Policy, equity, gender, and technical studies	4
Total technical assistance requests in Phase 2	110

Technical assistance takes many forms and a significant amount of it is provided by SUN Networks and Government counterparts in-country as part of ongoing and established nutrition programmes. In those relatively few cases where the requirements for technical assistance cannot be met inside the country, SUN Government Focal Points may reach out to the SUN Technical Assistance Network partnership via the Secretariat to seek external-to-the-country assistance. Seventeen external-to-the-country technical assistance projects were implemented in SUN Countries in 2021. A further eight global projects were undertaken in 2021 focusing on the review of national nutrition plans, functional capacity strengthening, MSP toolkits, redesign of Joint Annual Assessments, support to the SUN Movement Operations group, review of the SUN MEAL system, development of the Phase 3.0 GSS logframe, and SUN Movement accountability framework. The technical assistance requests focused on reviewing national nutrition policy and plans, financial gap analysis, conducting the SUN annual budget analysis with extensive in-country support, and five best practice country case studies. The table below illustrates a summary of the country request status. All projects were successfully closed down in 2021.

Table 21. TASC / Secretariat Engagements Directly with SUN Countries

Country	Planned end date	Activity	Technical Assistance Category
Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Mali.	2021	SUN Budget Analysis Exercise Technical Assistance	Planning and implementing national multi-year nutrition plans
Gabon	2021	Costing Gabon's national action plan for nutrition	Planning and implementing national multi-year nutrition plans
Guinea-Conakry	2021	Financial gap analysis	Planning and implementing national multi-year nutrition plans
Madagascar	2021	Madagascar national nutrition plan	Planning and implementing national multi-year nutrition plans
Secretariat	2020/21	Francophone Focal Point Training - Functional Capacity support on M&E	MSP coordination + Functional Skills of MSP members
Burkina Faso	2021	Digital Solutions	Best practice case studies
Honduras, Kenya	2021	Nutrition sensitive	Best practice case studies
Peru, Burkina Faso, Vietnam, Indonesia	2021	Information systems	Best practice case studies
Central African Republic	2021	Advocacy	Best practice case studies
Benin, Senegal	2021	Co-ordination	Best practice case studies

Challenges – measures taken, changes and prioritisation in implementation

The uncertainty from 2020 continued into 2021 coupled with budget cuts due to COVID-19 reprioritisation efforts and the transition of the SUN Movement to Phase 3. However, the existing agreement between the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office and Technical Assistance to Strengthen Capabilities (TASC) was maintained through to October 2021 with the support of other SUN Technical Assistance Network partners. The SUN Technical Assistance Network programme will need to be reviewed and restructured in Phase 3 taking into account the global budget cuts that financed many crucial country-level elements.

Intermediate Outcome 3.3: Established technical secretariat in the Secretariat for management of possible new SUN Movement Pooled Fund

Activity Indicators

- The Secretariat provides efficient support to a potential new SUN Movement pooled fund.

2017–2021 Activities

From 2017-2021, the SUN Movement Pooled Fund has served as a catalytic, innovative and last resort funding mechanism designed to support SUN Countries efforts to scale up nutrition interventions and meet the strategic objectives of the SUN Strategy and Roadmap (2016-2020). During this period, the Pooled Fund has grown from an initial US\$3 million investment to a multi-phased budget of US\$18.5 million that has supported 85 grant projects across 45 SUN Countries.

SUN Country grants have been based on specific eligibility criteria and through transparent and competitive calls within two funding windows:

- Window 1 focused on strengthening the participation of non-state actors, such as civil society alliances and national SUN Business Networks, in multi-stakeholder platforms.
- Window 2 focused on accelerating the coordinated delivery of high-impact nutrition activities by members of multi-stakeholder platforms, encouraging cooperation across core areas, through sharing and learning, to increase impact.

The Pooled Fund supported grantees to strengthen their governance and capacity functions to scale up nutrition. The strengthened governance and capacity allowed grantees to be considered as partners in key decision-making and implementation processes in national and local development planning and budgeting for nutrition.

Table 22. 2021 Results

Theme Area (e.g., capacity building)	Project Name & Country	Results Achieved
SMART Planning	Window 1-Cycle 4 - Sri Lanka CSA	The CSA strengthened its relationship with the Ministry of Health and are now jointly implementing food-based dietary guidelines for Sri Lankans. The most vulnerable districts are already receiving training and adopting these guidelines at the local level.
Effective & Innovative Implementation	Window 2 - Cycle 1: Kyrgyzstan CSA	The Kyrgyz CSA launched the phone application " Charba Market " which targeted farmers and individual producers who have been having difficulty selling their agricultural products, especially during the COVID-2019 pandemic. Downloads and app usage of first-hand sellers is rising.
Knowledge Sharing	Window 2 - Cycle 1: Kyrgyzstan CSA & Rwandan CSA	The CSA Kyrgyzstan and Rwanda met in Kigali to share their knowledge and experience regarding multi-stakeholder participation in the development, implementation and reporting of multi-sectoral nutrition plans. The Kyrgyz delegation will now introduce a scorecard for quarterly evaluation of nutrition plans at the regional level, based on the Rwandan experience.

Challenges – measures taken, changes and prioritisation in implementation

- 1. Networks & Partnering:** Limited collaboration among in-country networks, leading to lost opportunities for enhanced impact.

Recommendation: Support the development of in-country strategies that strengthen strategic collaboration and joint implementation by the networks at country level.

- 2. Tailored Approaches:** Political instability, environmental degradation, and human caused disasters in fragile and conflict-affected states.

Recommendation: The Pooled Fund defines a Call for Proposals with tailored oversight for high-risk countries. Grant-making and technical assistance provided in those countries should be coordinated by networks and complementary to implement technical support and institutional oversight that is specifically tailored to high-risk countries.

3. Tailored Approach: Realising sustainable change and developing innovations within short-term projects.

Recommendation: Increase grant duration to 24 months in standard cases and 36 months in fragile and conflict-affected states cases and ensure grantees work with in-country international partners like civil society alliances, SUN Business Networks and/or UN entities.

4. Knowledge Management: Limited knowledge sharing between technical assistance providers, national network secretariats, and in-country platforms.

Recommendation: Strengthen peer-to-peer collaboration and knowledge management at the country-level by providing national networks with the means to communicate effectively through forums, webinars, visitations, and/or knowledge management tools.

5. Capacity Building: Alliance members with institutional capacity that is too weak at national and sub-national levels to manage multi-donor projects.

Recommendation: Support medium to long-term organisational capacity-building for better coordination, improve the due-diligence process, and/or expand the variety of eligible entity types.

Phase 3 Ambitions for the SUN Movement Pooled Fund

The SUN Movement Strategic Review, conducted in 2019, was mandated to assess and provide strategic recommendations on the direction and use of the SUN Movement Pooled Fund. While considering the implementation of Phase 3 of the SUN Movement, the SUN Executive Committee endorsed on 30 August 2021 both the proposal for a review of the Pooled Fund mechanism on the future of grant support in the new phase of the SUN Movement and a no cost extension until 30 June 2022. In December 2021 a team of consultants was brought on board and held a series of interviews and focus group discussions with key participants of the SUN Movement to present a review and present a vision and a business case for a Pooled Fund in SUN 3.0. The results are expected to be presented to the Pooled Fund Consultative Group on 28 February 2022 and to the SUN Executive Committee on 28 March 2022. A full business case incorporating the endorsed vision will be developed for possible fundraising and a possible continuation of the fund through a new cycle in July 2022.

Building on the lessons learned from Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the SUN movement, there is value add in the catalytic funding, last resort mechanism for innovative approaches by the Pooled Fund in the SUN Movement, that are anticipated to be recommended to build on in Phase 3. In addition, the following lessons learned are strongly recommended to be included in Phase 3:

1. Consider the tailored funding windows with respect to partners in FCAS. These considerations could include implementing and mobilising local resources for national nutrition plans at the sub-national level, costing nutrition plans and identifying resources, and strengthening governance and capacity function to meet in-country donor and government requirements.
2. Networks and partnership are essential to hold governments and the private sector accountable, but networks and partners need to be better equipped to continue their work once grant cycles end, which requires stronger ownership of project results by all country networks independent of being a grant recipient.
3. Effective knowledge management is essential to build on the work and efforts in the first two phases, the SUN Pooled Fund can be considered a mechanism to strengthen knowledge management in the SUN movement, including by the requirement of participants in learning and sharing activities before closure of the grants.

Annex I: Multi-year activity framework of the SUN Movement Secretariat (2016 – 2021)

Primary Outcome	Intermediary Outcome	2020 Outputs (2021 revisions in blue)	Revised Set of Activity Indicators (2021 revisions in blue)
<p>1. Improved accountability by all SUN Stakeholders to achieve the goals outlined in the SUN Strategy & Roadmap</p>	<p>1.1. Increased capacity of SUN movement stewardship to fulfil their responsibilities to guide the movement.</p>	<p>1.1.1. The Secretariat will support the Lead Group by organising its meetings, preparing the background documents and the notes for record, and supporting the follow up and engagement of Lead Group members. The Secretariat will also develop a Lead Group engagement plan in line with the advocacy and communication activities described in the Roadmap.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and facilitate Lead Group Renewal Process • One face-to-face meeting of the Lead Group during UNGA; (Depending on the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2021 annual Lead Group meeting may have to be virtual) • The Lead Group engagement plan (advocacy strategy) finalised and implemented (see also Intermediate Outcome 2.2) • Number of bilateral meetings / calls between Coordinator and Lead Group members
		<p>1.1.2. Through its role in facilitating and coordinating activities across SUN Countries and the SUN Networks as set out in the roadmap, the Secretariat will ensure that members of the Executive Committee are fully in tune with the breadth and pace of developments across the Movement, enabling them to fulfil their responsibilities to support and guide the Coordinator and oversee alignment efforts in SUN Countries. The Secretariat will also support the Executive Committee by helping to organize its meetings and phone calls, preparing background documents and notes for record to facilitate follow up.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four meetings of the Executive Committee organised and facilitated each year following established modus operandi • Support to the SUN 3.0 Ops Group, SUN 3.0 Secretariat Arrangements (Function Review) and other task teams as believed necessary in 2021 • Support to refresh the membership of the Executive Committee in 2021 • Inclusion of a youth representative in the refresh of the Executive Committee in 2021 • Further activities to be confirmed as the revisions to the Executive Committee ways of working are clarified and approved by Lead Group through the SUN 3.0 Ops Group
		<p>1.1.3. The SUN Movement Secretariat provides full support to the Coordinator including but not limited to policy assessment and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantive engagement at country level undertaken by Coordinator

		advice across major external debates and across the Movement; preparation of briefings, speaking points and strategic advice.	
		1.1.4. The SUN Movement Secretariat will develop, ensure the implementation and necessary updating of an ethical framework including a code of conduct, a register of interest and transparency on process, membership, and activity of the SUN Movement Stewardship.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The review of the Ethical Framework will be addressed through the SUN 3.0 Roadmap development
1.2. Increased Use of the System for Monitoring, Evaluating, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system by all SUN Movement stakeholder for knowledge sharing and learning	1.2.1.	The Secretariat will continuously update, test and improve BRAIN, its information system, as its central tool for tracking and reporting developments across SUN Countries. This includes the maintenance of several dashboards that (1) track and report on SUN Country progress on the 4 SUN Processes; (2) track countries' requests and the support provided by the SUN Movement support system; (3) help countries' classification by geographical, economical, and nutritional context; and (4) facilitate documentation of country experiences for knowledge sharing and learning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SUN Movement Secretariat's Information System is up-to-date and used with annual Joint-Assessments to inform annual SUN Movement Progress Report • A revised SUN Movement MEAL system for GSS is in place for SUN Strategy 3.0 • A revised SUN Movement Accountability framework, including a new Joint Annual Assessment for SUN Countries is in place for SUN Strategy 3.0
	1.2.2.	SUN Movement Secretariat prepares and supports countries to undertake the annual Joint-Assessment of Progress and Priority Setting, based on the SUN Movement Monitoring and Evaluation Framework which was developed in 2013.	
	1.2.3.	SUN Movement Secretariat leads the drafting and coordinates the translation (in French, Spanish, Russian and Portuguese) and printing of the SUN Movement Annual Progress Report and its Compendium of Country Profiles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SUN Movement Annual Progress Report is complete, translated, published on SUN Movement website
	1.2.4.	The Secretariat organises all aspects of the biennial Global Gathering from the identification and management of the event venue, communication and information sharing, issuance of invitations, funding, visas, travel, accommodation, and session content.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >80% of SUN government focal points (or appointed representatives) participating in SUN Global Gatherings and >50% participating in regional gatherings and other face-to-face learning and sharing events

		1.2.5. The Secretariat will provide regular updates on activity and impact analysis to the Executive Committee and Lead Group to enable the guidance of the Movement and reinforce mutual accountability amongst its members. The Secretariat will also support the preparations and facilitation for a second independent evaluation to reassess the Movement’s relevance, efficiency, and effectiveness in 2019 or 2020. (2019/2020 SUN Movement Strategic Review)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate a transparent and participatory development and implementation of the SUN 3.0 Roadmap
	1.3. Better coordinated contribution of all SUN Movement stakeholders to the broader development agenda to improve its coherence and relevance for nutrition	1.3.1. The Secretariat tracks the agenda of international organisations and intergovernmental decision-making bodies to seize strategic moments of engagement for SUN Countries and Networks. This includes but is not limited to the Committee on World Food Security, the World Health Assembly, the High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development, and the United Nations General Assembly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation and active contribution of the SUN Movement Secretariat and Coordinator in key global events relevant to nutrition governance
		1.3.2. To assist SUN Countries to engage, the Secretariat prepares and circulates accessible briefs to all SUN Country Government Focal Points, providing a summary of the key recommendations as well as information on the importance of issues up for debate and scrutiny. The Secretariat may also organise series of teleconferences with SUN Countries if there is significant interest or perceived value in discussing the issues under consideration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefings are prepared and disseminated to SUN Countries on key policy issues and discussions
		1.3.3. SUN Movement Secretariat works to strengthen collaboration with existing partners and forge new relationships with partners that will help accelerate progress on nutrition (including but not limited to: alliances working on climate change; women’s and girls’ empowerment; education; food systems and agriculture; disaster risk reduction; and humanitarian responses.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 3 new relationships are developed with key partners that can help accelerate progress on nutrition
2. Increased implementation and monitoring of	2.1. Improved access to and better use of resources for	2.1.1. The Secretariat will ensure that the Networks and Communities of Practice support the enhancement of the utility of country multi-sectoral plans for scaling up nutrition impact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of NEW plans reviewed by the SUN Movement Secretariat using the Quality

<p>nutrition multi-sectoral plans by coordinated stakeholders in all SUN Countries.</p>	<p>multi-sectoral plans for nutrition in all SUN Countries.</p>	<p>The Secretariat will especially support Movement-wide efforts to establish national nutrition targets and smart commitments to achieve these targets.</p> <p>It will also coordinate efforts to produce guidance on 'How to plan and cost nutrition-sensitive actions' as well as a synthesis of evidence on nutrition-sensitive interventions.</p> <p>2.1.2. The Secretariat will ensure that the Networks and Communities of Practice support the improvement of country efficiency with which financial resources are used. Working with others the Secretariat will contribute to a growing body of information on financial tracking for nutrition through the development of an online repository; contribution to the annual Global Nutrition Report; strengthening guidance for SUN Countries on financial tracking as well as coordination of the development of a guidance note on harmonised approaches to costing, budgeting, and expenditure tracking for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities.</p> <p>2.1.3. The Secretariat will ensure that the Networks and Communities of Practice support increased country access to finance for scaling up nutrition impact. In partnership with others, the Secretariat will coordinate the documentation of lessons learned in successfully influencing national and sectoral government budget cycles to increase access to domestic funding for nutrition.</p> <p>Through a senior country finance expert, the Secretariat will support SUN Member countries in understanding the nutrition financing landscape including supporting countries' preparedness for funding opportunities.</p>	<p>Checklist (80% in 2017, 100% in 2018, 100% in 2019; At least 70% in 2020 and 2021)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of budget analyses received from SUN countries that are reviewed by the Secretariat to inform advocacy efforts at global and country levels (50% in 2017, 60% in 2018, 70% in 2019; At least 70% in 2020 and 2021) • % of SUN countries doing their annual joint-assessment and linking it with monitoring of spending, implementation, and results data (50% in 2017, 60% in 2018, 70% in 2019; At least 70% in 2020 and 2021 considering COVID-19 disruptions)
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		<p>2.1.4. The Secretariat will ensure that the Networks and Communities of Practice support strengthened country use of disaggregated data from multiple sources for better policy decision making, accountability, and advocacy.</p> <p>The Secretariat will especially support SUN Countries with advanced information systems to share their experiences and lessons, especially on how information is collected, analysed, and used at sub-national levels.</p> <p>The Secretariat will also ensure that national teams are trained on how to use the country profiles for policy decision-making, accountability, and advocacy.</p>	
		<p>2.1.5. The Secretariat will ensure that the Networks and Communities of Practice support the scaling up of implementation of high impact actions as per country plans. Working with partners, the Secretariat will especially develop a mechanism to support SUN countries to identify, review and present their implementation evidence with a focus on effective coverage, capacity of their platform and impact on select nutrition indicators.</p>	
	<p>2.2. Increased salience of nutrition as a top policy, financing, and institutional priority by the SUN Movement at national, regional, and global levels.</p>	<p>2.2.1. The Secretariat, with support from SUN Networks and technical partners, will develop and support the implementation of an advocacy strategy for the SUN Movement Coordinator and Lead Group. It will coordinate the establishment of communities of SUN champions, of journalists and of parliamentarians and engage youth platforms. The Secretariat will also map global data gap priorities and current investments and package finance data into robust investment cases for use in advocacy.</p>	
		<p>2.2.2. With the SUN networks, the Secretariat will support the development, revision and implementation of national multi-sectoral advocacy and communication strategies as well as scalable behaviour change strategies and interventions. The Secretariat will lead on the mapping of Movement-wide social mobilisation,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of SUN countries mobilizing nutrition advocates (high-level, champions, parliamentarians, media) [1] (50% in 2017, 60% in 2018, 70% in 2019, at least 70% in 2020 and 2021)

		<p>advocacy, and communication (SMAC) assets, needs and modes or support. It will launch an online SMAC learning and sharing platform and support on-line discussions via EN-NET.</p>	
		<p>2.2.3. The Secretariat will continue with the development of a SUN Movement communication strategy (2021-2025) to ensure that rich country information and experience is made more widely available and will be utilised for more targeted advocacy. Building on successful SMAC approaches, capture key experiences and lessons in the annual SUN Progress Report (see 1.2.3) and strengthen media engagement with editorial meetings, story support and sensitisation sessions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access (website downloads) to digital and print communications generated by the Secretariat; as well as increased country stakeholder editorial contributions (number of SUN website articles and publications), virtual learning exchanges (number of SUN Movement webinars and discussion forums), and uptake of advocacy resources (downloads of tools). Production of a tailored part of the website to produce and share information about the COVID crisis and response
	<p>2.3. Strengthened functional capacities of individuals and institutions in all SUN Countries to collaborate effectively across sectors and between stakeholders to improve nutrition.</p>	<p>2.3.1. Working with others, the Secretariat will support the establishment of criteria to assess functional capacity levels as well as an agreed set of success factors for functional capacity strengthening. The Secretariat will also facilitate and coordinate efforts to develop functional capacity strengthening plans in SUN countries including support to revise pre-service nutrition program curricula, training, and coaching.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities created for all SUN Countries who request support in strengthening functional capacities • Efforts and investments in functional capacity strengthening that pass through the Secretariat are tracked and reported
		<p>2.3.2. With partners, the Secretariat will support SUN Countries to improve multi-stakeholder platform design, management, functioning and decentralisation. The Secretariat will also lead the identification of incentives to strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration through, partnering with sectoral alliances, cross-country networking and experience sharing as well as the facilitation, production, and dissemination of knowledge products.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of SUN Countries self-assessing that their MSP is functioning effectively, reporting scores in the Joint-Assessment of 3 or higher on both progress markers 1.3 (how members engage with and contribute to the MSP) and 1.5 (whether the MSP has sustained political impact) (38% in 2016; 50% in 2017; 60% in 2018 and 70% in 2019; at least 70% in 2020 and 2021)

		<p>2.3.3. The Secretariat will encourage SUN Countries to develop mechanisms to manage and prevent conflicts of interest in the policy management cycle and ensure that SUN Countries access the support they need for this.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >80% of requests made by SUN Countries to the Secretariat for support to prevent and manage conflict of interest in their national nutrition plan or multi-stakeholder platform are responded to by the SUN Movement Secretariat, and/or Ethics Advisers, in a timely and satisfactory way which replaces earlier indicator
	<p>2.4. Increased attention by all SUN Countries to the most vulnerable populations, and women and girls, in the policy and budget management cycle</p>	<p>2.4.1. The Secretariat will work with a team of experts to provide strategic guidance to SUN Countries for the inclusion of an equity focus to their advocacy and across the policy management cycle.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of NEW plans received from SUN countries that are reviewed by the Secretariat using the Quality Check List with an equity (gender) focus (50% in 2017; 60% in 2018 and 70% in 2019; at least 70% in 2020 and 2021)
		<p>2.4.2. With support from partners, the Secretariat will document lessons learned and concrete example of applying an equity focus to implementing nutrition actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons and concrete examples of applying an equity focus are complete and disseminated
<p>3. Established system for timely and appropriate peer-to-peer exchange and technical cooperation for all SUN countries</p>	<p>3.1. Increased use by all SUN Countries of peer-to-peer exchange including on issues related to specific contextual challenges and opportunities</p>	<p>3.1.1. The Secretariat will facilitate and document virtual and/or face-to-face exchanges among SUN Countries every quarter, as requested by the countries, in relation to a theme of common interest to SUN countries.</p> <p>In addition, the Secretariat will organise, facilitate and synthesize the findings of exchanges amongst SUN Countries according to common socio- economic or geographic situations, specialised needs, or capacity levels. This could include countries facing similar weather and environmental shocks, countries that belong to the same regional economic community and countries that share comparable challenges and opportunities in scaling up nutrition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of countries participation in quarterly country calls focusing on SUN Movement Strategy and Roadmap priorities (>75% in 2017, >75% in 2018 and >75% in 2019, >75% in 2020 and 2021) • The Secretariat also coordinates and facilitates discussions and exchanges related to specific contextual challenges and opportunities amongst SUN Countries and relevant experts as identified appropriate • Country call summaries and related publications (In Practice Briefs, Synthesis and Summary Reports) are increasingly downloaded from SUN website)

	<p>3.2. Enhanced responsiveness and timeliness of technical support to all SUN Countries</p>	<p>3.2.1. The Secretariat will coordinate efforts to ensure effective and predictable responses from within the Movement to SUN Countries' requests for out-of-country/external support so that they can accelerate efforts to scale up nutrition. This will be done by identifying recurring gaps and convening stakeholders to respond in a systematic, transparent, and coordinated way.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 75 % of countries' requests are responded to by the Secretariat in a timely and predictable way as part of the capacity development mechanism
	<p>3.3. Established technical secretariat in the SUN Movement Secretariat for management of possible new SUN Movement Pooled Fund</p>	<p>3.3.1. The Secretariat will continue to act as the technical secretariat of the SUN Movement pooled fund (hosted by UNOPS). The Secretariat will support the work of the Consultative Group trust fund's Management Committee, including the review of progress of approved projects as well as assessment and collation of lessons learned from the program and initiatives supported.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Secretariat provides efficient support to a potential new SUN Movement pooled fund

Annex II: Interim Final Financial Report for the SUN Movement Secretariat 2.0 (2017-2021)²⁷

The multi-year budget for staffing and operations of the Secretariat has evolved with the growth of the Movement in phase 2 and the latest provisional budget was approved by the SUN Movement Executive Committee at their meeting on 5 March 2021. This covers the period 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2021. The actual budget of the Secretariat for Phase 2 was approximately USD 6 million in 2017, USD 5.2 million in 2018, USD 7.9 million in 2019 and USD 6.6 million in 2020. The provisional realised budget for 2021 is projected to be almost USD 6 million. The year 2021 is considered a transition year between Phase 2 and Phase 3 of the SUN Movement. The total actual provisional budget of approximately USD 32 million covers the implementation period from 2017 to 2021. The final certified financial statements for Phase 2 under UNOPS as host organisation will be issued in due course to donors by detailing actual and official final financial figures.

Through generous contributions from donors and a positive budget balance carried over from Phase 1, the SUN Secretariat has been able to cover the totality of the Phase 2 budget for the entire period. Donors contributed to the SUN Movement Secretariat 2.0 (2017-2021) with a total of approximately USD 28 million. We are expecting a balance of approximately USD 1.6 million from 2021 that will be carried over to the Phase 3 budget of the Secretariat (2022-2025).

- Annex II to this report presents the interim final financial report of the Secretariat for the period 1 January 2017 – 31 December 2021. Final certified financial statements will be issued by UNOPS to all donors.
- Annex IV to this report presents the donor contributions to the Secretariat. Phase 1 contributions are included to show the support received for 2016 which was a bridging year to Phase 2. Phase 1 of the SUN Movement (2011-2016) – with 2016 as a transition year between Phase 1 and Phase 2 – had a total actual budget for the Secretariat of approximately USD 22 million, with a total donor contribution of approximately USD 27 million over the period January 2011 – December 2016 (under the UNDP hosting of the Secretariat).

²⁷ This interim (Final) Financial Report is subject to potential revisions as part of standard closing of UNOPS project accounts for 2021, i.e. this is an interim report provided for information purposes only.

SUN Movement Secretariat
2017 - 2021 Interim Final Financial Report / USD

BUDGET CATEGORIES	Realized Budget 2017*	Realized Budget 2018*	Realized Budget 2019	Realised Budget 2020	Provisional Realised Budget 2021	Total Budget 2017 - 2021
Human Resources	\$2,987,307	\$3,541,870	\$4,495,914	\$5,167,064	\$4,679,321	\$20,871,476
Advisory Services	\$77,614	\$125,996	\$187,878	\$54,061	\$74,655	\$520,204
Travel	\$482,586	\$410,170	\$565,326	\$80,371	\$28,579	\$1,567,032
Communication and IT Support	\$104,935	\$93,549	\$121,438	\$76,478	\$70,737	\$467,137
Translation	\$107,142	\$111,840	\$155,324	\$118,402	\$78,829	\$571,537
Printing & Visibility	\$25,054	\$21,703	\$45,727	\$5,599	\$0	\$98,083
Office Rent (Geneva)	\$342,800	\$237,522	\$270,197	\$316,752	\$315,781	\$1,483,052
Website Services	\$112,458	\$121,537	\$194,976	\$122,518	\$267,992	\$819,481
Miscellaneous direct costs	\$24,258	\$21,343	\$58,640	\$18,155	\$4,773	\$127,169
Special Events	\$1,478,458	\$137,305	\$1,271,138	\$39,019	\$34,353	\$2,960,273
External Evaluation / SUN 3.0 transition				\$143,719	\$0	\$143,719
General Operations	\$2,194,825	\$744,799	\$2,116,516	\$840,642	\$772,465	\$6,669,247
Equipment	\$3,590	\$7,031	\$49,842	\$12,080	\$226	\$72,769
SUBTOTAL	\$5,745,922	\$4,829,866	\$7,415,476	\$6,154,218	\$5,555,247	\$29,700,729
Indirect Costs	\$372,710	\$371,706	\$518,987	\$430,834	\$388,841	\$2,083,078
TOTAL	\$6,118,632	\$5,201,572	\$7,934,464	\$6,585,053	\$5,944,088	\$31,783,809

* The 2017 budget as well as some of 2018 budget have also been covered by the UNDP/UNOPS accounts in New York under the previous hosting arrangement
Being 2021 the last year of the SUN Movement 2.0, the final budget for SMS 2.0 will be adjusted with the certified Financial Statement from UNOPS Geneva and UNOPS NY by the end of June 2022.

Mandatory Food Fortification Legislation ^d	³ 1 staple food + salt + oil	³ 1 staple food + salt/oil	³ 1 food vehicle	None
Social Protection Programme Coverage ^e	³ 60%	40-59%	15-39%	<15%
Undernourishment prevalence ^b	<10%	10-19%	20-29%	³ 30%
Moderate/severe food insecurity prevalence (adults) ^e	<10%	10-24%	25-49%	³ 50%
Access to a basic drinking water service ^f	³ 85%	70-84%	55-69%	<55%
Access to a basic sanitation service ^f	³ 60%	35-59%	20-34%	<20%

Sources: ^a [NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017](#) ^b [FAO, FAOSTAT 2020](#) ^c [Global Nutrition Report dataset 2018](#) ^d [Global Fortification Data Exchange 2020](#) ^e [UNSD-SDG Indicators Global Database 2020](#) ^f [WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme \(JMP\) for Water Supply and Sanitation 2019](#)

Annex IV: Donors contributions to the SUN Movement Secretariat

SUN MOVEMENT SECRETARIAT 1.0: DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS (January 2011 - December 2016) - in USD								
DONOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (transition year phase 1 to phase 2)	TOTAL	SHARE %
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation				\$1,028,287	\$698,838	\$575,000	\$3,902,125	14.33%
						\$1,600,000		
Canada		\$1,670,751		\$1,795,332		\$1,556,224	\$5,022,307	18.44%
European Union: COFIN/ECG/66/HLTF		\$132,347					\$132,347	0.49%
European Union: GCP/INT/130/EC			\$155,440				\$6,418,929	23.57%
		\$2,082,076	\$2,269,583	\$1,813,375		\$98,455		
France		\$159,363	\$92,838	\$95,109	\$78,300	\$60,000	\$485,609	1.78%
			1 staff	1 staff	1 staff	1 staff		
Germany			\$13,245	\$1,251,564	\$1,105,830	\$1,068,500	\$3,439,139	12.63%
Ireland	\$877,325	\$496,894	\$596,026	\$615,595	\$433,369	\$746,170	\$3,813,737	14.01%
			\$48,356					
The Netherlands		\$425,000	\$430,700	\$430,000			\$1,285,700	4.72%
			1 staff	1 staff	1 staff			
United Kingdom	\$140,575	\$712,025		\$401,929	\$352,000	\$622,683	\$2,229,213	8.19%
United States						\$500,000	\$500,000	1.84%
Word Food Programme						1 staff		
TOTAL per year	\$1,017,900	\$5,678,456	\$3,606,189	\$7,431,192	\$2,668,337	\$6,827,033		
TOTAL cumulative	\$1,017,900	\$6,696,356	\$10,302,545	\$17,733,737	\$20,402,073	\$27,229,106		
		SMS/UNDP under phase 1 hosting agreement				SMS/UNOPS contribution under phase 2 hosting agreement		

SUN MOVEMENT SECRETARIAT 2.0: DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS (January 2017 - December 2021) - in USD							
DONOR	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 (transition year phase 2 to phase 3)	TOTAL	SHARE %
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	\$1,000,000	\$400,000	\$300,000		\$250,000	\$2,525,000	9.08%
Canada		\$794,913		\$1,417,760		\$2,212,673	7.96%
European Union		\$1,433,692	\$1,243,353	\$1,635,016	\$225,225	\$4,537,286	16.31%
France	\$106,724	\$73,620	\$68,182	\$68,182	\$71,599	\$388,306	1.40%
	1 staff						
Germany	\$1,184,834	\$1,156,069	\$1,106,195	\$1,175,088		\$4,622,186	16.62%
Ireland		\$398,180	\$385,039	\$587,544		\$1,370,763	5.03%
The Netherlands	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000		\$4,400,000	15.82%
			1 staff	1 staff			
Norway		\$878,117	\$826,082	\$795,587		\$4,176,351	15.02%
			\$544,959	\$1,131,606			
United Kingdom	\$525,000	\$563,758	\$530,973	\$534,045		\$2,153,776	7.74%
United States	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000		\$2,000,000	7.19%
World Food Programme					1 staff		
TOTAL per year	\$4,416,558	\$7,298,349	\$6,604,783	\$8,944,828	\$546,824		
TOTAL cumulative	\$4,416,558	\$11,714,906	\$18,319,689	\$27,264,517	\$27,811,341		

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