

#### Note for the Record

# 4th SUN Movement Lead Group Meeting

New York, 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2013

# **BACKGROUND**

I. The SUN Movement benefits from the guidance of a 27 person high-level Lead Group whose members – appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2012 – serve in a personal capacity. They reflect the interests of national governments and other stakeholder groups within the SUN Movement. As well as the nine members who come from the governments of SUN countries or regional organisations, there are seven from civil society organisations and social movements, six from development assistance organisations, three from within the UN system (one of whom – Anthony Lake – chairs the Lead Group), and two from the business community.

### The strategy pursued by countries in the SUN Movement

- II. Since they started to come together in the SUN Movement, countries have pursued a twin-track strategy as they scale up actions to enable their people to achieve improved nutrition.
  - Firstly, they have focused on ensuring that all women, from the start of pregnancy, and children, especially before their second birthday, can access a number of specific interventions that have been shown to be highly effective in reducing the risk of malnutrition and in enabling those who are malnourished to access effective treatment promptly.
  - Secondly, they have sought to establish and implement policies for health care, water and sanitation, agriculture and food systems, social protection, education, employment and humanitarian assistance that are sensitive to the underlying causes of people becoming poorly nourished.
  - Experience suggests that if the two tracks are pursued in a simultaneous, combined and holistic manner, there will be sustained improvements in people's nutritional outcomes.
  - Some SUN Movement countries have demonstrated that if these two tracks are pursued
    within the context of a nation-wide commitment to equitable development, women's
    empowerment and social justice, the likelihood of all people being in a position to enjoy
    good nutritional status is greatly increased.
- III. The SUN Movement Lead Group approved the Movement's strategy, based on the twin-track approach, at its second meeting in September 2012.

# FOURTH LEAD GROUP MEETING: SEPTEMBER 23RD 2013

- IV. The SUN Movement Lead Group met for the fourth time on September 23<sup>rd</sup> 2013. Eighteen Lead Group members were present: others were represented by observers.
- V. At this meeting the members of the Lead Group reviewed the current status of the SUN Movement (based on the findings in the Movement's third progress report). At the request of the Chair they addressed four specific issues: (a) means through which SUN countries could strengthen their capacity to scale up efforts for improving nutrition; (b) options for monitoring progress and ensuring accountability throughout the Movement; (c) prospects for ensuring convergence between emerging international nutrition initiatives and the Movement as a whole; and (d) future priorities for the Movement. The draft report of the meeting is attached; highlights are as follows:

### The current status of the SUN Movement

- VI. Members of the Lead Group welcomed the commitment of the 42 countries and the State of Maharashtra in India to scale up nutrition, and were delighted that they have chosen to engage in the SUN Movement. They appreciated the advances made by SUN countries reflected in the Progress Report both with scaling up people's access to specific interventions and with ensuring nutrition-sensitive strategies across multiple sectors, often being advanced at subnational levels. They noted the high-level of political commitments to action for nutrition supported since 2010 by the 1,000 Days Partnership and enhanced in 2013 as a result of the Nutrition for Growth Compact (see below). They noted the increasing attention being given to nutritional equity and justice, and the empowerment of women, throughout the Movement.
- VII. They concluded that the governments of countries whose people have the highest risk of experiencing malnutrition will need to make political commitments for effective action on both tracks over at least the next ten years, increasing investments in the quality and accessibility of specific interventions, and implementing the institutional transformations necessary for effective multi-sectoral actions that are sensitive to the causes of poor nutrition not only at national level, but also within districts and communities.
- VIII. Several Lead Group members emphasised the continued importance of ensuring that both tracks are pursued simultaneously, with constant attention to nutritional equity and justice, and above all to the empowerment of all women. They put particular emphasis on the need for women to be in a position to nourish themselves and their children (with a specific focus on their being able to breast-feed as much as they wish). They encouraged efforts to increase the extent to which all groups in society are engaged in efforts for people's better nutrition, with continuing attention to the prevention and management of any conflicts of interest that might emerge among them.

# Means through which SUN countries could strengthen their capacity to scale up efforts for improving nutrition

IX. Lead Group members encouraged the countries in the Movement, as well as the supporting networks of donors, UN system entities, civil society organisations, businesses and scientists — to share expertise and learning between SUN countries. They also encouraged more effective and rapid responses to requests from governments and stakeholders within SUN countries for access to skills and know-how so as to develop the capacities needed for scaling up nutrition — especially at community and district levels. They suggested that more could be done to encourage adequate investment in the implementation of comprehensive and fully-costed national nutrition plans, the better linkage of planned investments to expected results and the prioritization of effective responses to people's urgent nutritional needs. They proposed that SUN countries be enabled to share their plans with potential investors to identify ways in which they could be reinforced in order to mobilise necessary funding from domestic and external sources.

# Importance of monitoring progress and ensuring accountability throughout the SUN Movement

X. Lead Group members stressed the importance of ensuring accountability for the realization of political commitments, through robust systems for monitoring progress, in the implementation of both tracks, which yield valid results that are made widely available. While appreciating the work undertaken in the last 12 months to implement systems for monitoring, evaluation and mutual accountability throughout the Movement, they encouraged more systematic and intensive support for countries' efforts to establish information systems that can be used by all concerned to identify and respond to any inequities in access and unevenness of implementation. Such information is needed by political leaders, parliamentarians, civil society groups and the wider public as a contribution to accountability: it must be credible, accessible and comprehensible to these users. They requested the establishment of a standardised set of indicators based on common definitions of action within the two tracks, so as to enable countries within the Movement to assess expenditure against national plans and financial commitments, and to align their efforts in pursuit of national and global goals for improved nutrition. They encouraged the widespread dissemination of independently validated results to stimulate increasing investments by national and international decision-makers, including national ministries of finance and providers of development assistance.

# Ensuring convergence between emerging international nutrition initiatives and the SUN Movement

XI. Lead Group members welcomed global initiatives that have been established to mobilise political commitments, intensify action and sustain investment in countries' efforts for better nutrition. They focused specifically on two such initiatives: the 1,000 Days Partnership, launched in September 2010 with its focus on the life-long importance of good nutrition between pregnancy and a child's second birthday, and the establishment – in June 2013 – of a Compact on Nutrition for Growth, which attracted endorsements and specific commitments from numerous governments and stakeholders. The Lead Group encouraged continued efforts to ensure convergence between these initiatives and the country-led SUN Movement, particularly

with regard to strategies for advocacy, procedures for monitoring progress, means to account for the realisation of commitments and a move towards one system for reporting on progress.

# **Future priorities of the SUN Movement**

- XII. Given the wide variety of groups involved in supporting the efforts of national governments on both tracks, Lead Group members suggested that the current style of the Movement with national governments and supporting stakeholders at the centre, backed by self-managed global stakeholder networks should be maintained: the current effort should not be institutionalised by any one group of stakeholders.
- XIII. Lead Group members proposed that during 2014 there be a review of the way in which the Movement functions within countries, regionally and globally, and some offered to contribute directly to this process. The further evolution of the Movement may well be influenced by the extent to which nutrition features in the agenda for sustainable development to be agreed by governments in 2015.

# Report of the 4<sup>th</sup> SUN Movement Lead Group Meeting

New York, 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2013

# **Attendance**

Socian 1: Progress, canacity to deliver, monit	oring and accountability and the evolution of the
Movement.	oring and accountability and the evolution of the
HE President Jakaya Kikwete	President of the United Republic of Tanzania
Ms. Nadine Heredia	First Lady of the Republic of Peru
Hon. Ngozi Okonjo- Iweala	Minister of Finance, Nigeria
Hon. Nahas Angula	Minister of Prinance, Nageria  Minister of Defence, Namibia
Mr. Andris Piebalgs	EU Commissioner for Development
Mr. Ibrahim Mayaki	CEO, New Partnership for Africa's Development
ivii. ibi aiiiii iviayaki	(NEPAD)
Dr. Rajiv Shah	Administrator, USAID
Hon. Christian Paradis	Minister of International Development, Canada
Ms. Nina Sardjunarni	Deputy Minister, Ministry of Development
•	Planning
Ms. Vinita Bali	Managing Director, Britannia Industries
Sir Fazle Hasan Abed	Founder and Chair, BRAC
Mr. Bruno Le Maire	Member of Parliament, France
Dr. Marie-Pierre Allie	President, MSF France
Ms. Ertharin Cousin	Executive Director, World Food Programme
Mr. Jay Naidoo	Chair of the Board, Global Alliance for Improved
	Nutrition
Mr. Tom Arnold	Special Representative for Hunger, Concern
	Worldwide
Ms.Tara Shine (on behalf of Mary Robinson)	Head of Research and Development, MRFCJ
Mr. Shawn Baker (on behalf of Chris Elias)	Interim Director of Nutrition, BMGF
Mr. Keith Hansen (on behalf of Sri Mulyani	World Bank
Indrawati)	
Mr. David Ray (on behalf of Helene Gayle)	Head of Policy and Advocacy, CARE
Mr. Antoine de Saint-Affrique (on behalf of	President, Foods, Unilever
Paul Polman)	
Mr. Anthony Lake	Chair of the SUN Movement Lead Group
Mr. David Nabarro	Coordinator of the SUN Movement
Session 2: Ensuring convergence between emerging initiatives and the SUN Movement.	
Ms. Justine Greening	Secretary of State for International Development,
NAu Caulas Autoria da Danha Darrahas	UK
Mr. Carlos Antonio da Rocha Paranhos	Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Brazil
Ms. Jamie Cooper-Hohn	President, Children's Investment Fund Foundation
Mr. Joe Costello, T.D.	Minister for Trade and Development, Ireland
Mr. Paul Weisenfeld	Assistant to the Administrator, USAID
Ms. Lucy Sullivan	1,000 Days Partnership coordinator
Apologies.	Duosidont of Moronshinus
HE Armando Emilio Guebuza	President of Mozambique
HE Sheik Hasina	Prime Minister of Bangladesh
HE Mr. Khil Raj Regmi	Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nepal
Ms. Alessandra da Costas Lunas	Secretary General, COPROFAM

### Agenda:

1) In this 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SUN Movement Lead Group, members met to review progress in SUN countries and global networks of supporters. They sought to provide guidance to the Movement on a) strengthening SUN countries' capacity to deliver results at scale; b) monitoring progress and ensuring accountability; and c) the evolution of the SUN Movement. The Lead Group was joined by representatives of Nutrition for Growth and the 1,000 Days Partnership to discuss d) how to ensure convergence between emerging nutrition initiatives and the SUN Movement.

# Report on progress of the Movement, 2012 to 2013:

- 2) In the last year, 14 more countries, 42 in total, and the Indian State of Maharashtra are scaling up nutrition and driving the Movement forward. These countries are home to over 80 million stunted children: over half of the world's total.
- 3) The evidence for investing in nutrition is clear: specific nutrition interventions and nutritionsensitive approaches that address the determinants of malnutrition deliver positive results, and can do so at scale. However, more work needs to be done to understand how to align expertise in multiple sectors and amongst multiple stakeholders, and how these integrated actions can be implemented at scale.
- 4) Nutrition has risen rapidly up national and international agendas: it is increasingly seen as a core driver of human and economic development. Governments are establishing budget lines for nutrition, and are investing finances; over \$23bn of external resources have been committed; the Networks are improving the effectiveness of their support; and expertise is being shared and knowledge is being applied. The success of the SUN Movement is measured not by the number of countries scaling up nutrition but by institutional transformations, by sectors and stakeholders work together, and, most importantly, by results.
- 5) Nutritional indicators are pointing in the right direction: 30% of countries are reducing stunting prevalence by more than 2% per year, 25% are meeting the WHA target for wasting, and 30% are meeting targets for exclusive breastfeeding. However, much more needs to be done.
- 6) Nutritional indicators and in-country transformations are showing that countries' commitments to nutrition are having an impact, but that in all countries these need to be accelerated. The draft report presented to the Lead Group describes the causes and consequences of malnutrition and the progress being made in SUN countries against the key indicators of stunting, wasting and exclusive breastfeeding. It reflects the transformations that are happening in SUN countries and amongst the member networks, and highlights the 15 countries that are in a position to rapidly scale up actions to improve nutrition. It emphasises that to achieve nutrition justice for all, capacity must be strengthened to deliver sustainable impact at scale. It asserts that to maintain the political will that the Movement has successfully galvanised, results must be systematically monitored and reported if accountability, of all stakeholders in the Movement, is to be strengthened.

# The Lead Group's guidance to the SUN Movement on strengthening SUN countries' capacity to deliver results at scale:

- 7) Efforts to strengthen capacities of SUN countries to deliver results must be built upon the principles of equity and nutrition justice, and reflect the needs of women and children affected by malnutrition. Efforts should seek to reduce the differences in nutritional status between different groups for example, in urban and rural areas, between girls and boys, and women and men. The involvement of families and communities in decision-making processes is of paramount importance. Women must be treated as equal partners in development.
- 8) Members of the Movement should support countries efforts to decentralise initiatives, if remote, rural and other difficult-to-reach populations are to be able to access services and entitlements. Action will be necessarily particular to the country, district or community's context. It should be gender-specific, and appreciate where children are most vulnerable and where services are least available. Supporting members of the Movement, particularly those operating at regional or global levels, need to respond to these needs in ways that appreciate these differences, whether this be in programmatic support or high-level advocacy.
  - a. **In Namibia**, the National Alliance for Improved Nutrition (NAFIN) conducted a landscape analysis that identified malnutrition as one factor responsible for the country's high rate of infant mortality. It determined that a multi-stakeholder, multi-sector platform was needed to address the issue of malnutrition.
- 9) The Movement's focus must continue to be on performance, quality and results. Institutional transformations will lead to improved nutritional outcomes when multiple stakeholders align to government plans; when policies are enabling; when national nutrition plans are investor-reviewed for impact; and when national nutrition plans are adequately financed.
- 10) The Movement should seek to support governments to institutionalise nutrition in their planning, policies, budgets and targets if sustainable results are to be achieved at scale. These transformations must be country-driven and nationally owned. Institutions and strong leadership provide a platform from which to maintain the energy of the Movement at the country-level.
  - a. **In Tanzania,** nutrition officials will be assigned to each ministry to improve integration, and a subcommittee on nutrition in parliament ensures oversight.
  - b. **In Indonesia,** the Presidential decree on scaling up nutrition serves as a basis for an institutional arrangement of the national SUN Movement, providing a legislative framework for roll-out and scale-up beyond the federal level.
- **11)** Incentives are needed to expand services and entitlements to ensure that government departments and ministries better integrate nutrition. These incentives can be legislative or fiscal. The budgeting process undertaken with ministries of finance can incentivise all sectors to make nutrition a priority, but only if sectors understand how nutrition can be integrated into their programmes at the country-level. This may require a strengthened, localised, common results frameworks.

- a. **In Peru,** regional governments have signed a commitment against child malnutrition and have created a separate budget line for nutrition. Ineffective bureaucracy is being cut to ensure the entitlements can be better accessed.
- b. **In Nigeria,** the Ministry of Finance awards additional resources to budgets that have a gender component. The same can be done for nutrition, given its multi-sectoral reach.
- c. **NEPAD** is incentivising policy makers by highlighting the impact of malnutrition on the national economy. The 'Cost of Hunger' studies, completed in four pilot countries (Uganda, Ethiopia, Egypt, and Swaziland) show that the impact of malnutrition ranges from 1.9% to 16.5% of GDP.
- 12) Conceptual frameworks that recognise the importance of both specific nutrition interventions and nutrition-sensitive approaches can help strengthen and align capacities. However, multistakeholder and multi-sectoral approaches require strengthened mechanisms for coordination.
  - a. Research is needed to better understand and communicate how specific nutrition interventions and nutrition-sensitive approaches can be integrated to accelerate impact. To do so we need to improve/agree on definitions for nutrition-sensitive programming, tracking finances, monitoring progress and demonstrating results
  - b. Much can be learned from best practices from other issues that have been addressed through multi-sectoral approaches, such as HIV and malaria.
  - c. Education, and particularly behaviour change communication, is important. This is a strategy being pursued by **Tanzania**.
  - d. Nutrition indicators should be embedded in sectors that have an impact on nutritional status, such as improved water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The post-2015 sustainable development goals are an opportunity to ensure that cross-cutting nutrition indicators are incorporated in the global development agenda.
  - e. Encourage the consideration of climate-resilient strategies to improve nutrition.
  - f. Work in fragile states and post-conflict environments needs to be improved.
- 13) The provision of technical support, skills transference, and the sharing of expertise should be responsive to the needs articulated by SUN government focal points. Requests for assistance with different stages of planning and implementation of actions to scale up nutrition must be supported in ways that are timely, appropriate and driven by country requests rather than supplier demands. Furthermore:
  - a. The number of nutrition practitioners at community and district levels needs to be scaled up.
     In Tanzania, for example, the training of nutrition experts in all of the country's districts will be rolled out as a matter of priority.
  - b. Technical support is required in estimating the cost of scaling up nutrition. Management and logistical support has also been requested by SUN government focal points.
  - c. Advocacy support is needed to raise awareness with policy makers about national investments in nutrition and more work is needed to engage parliamentarians. NEPAD, for example, has trained 800 policy makers and managers in the area of nutrition.
  - d. South-south cooperation should be strengthened. This should focus on the transfer of skills, rather than one-off support.
  - e. Codifying interventions would help ensure that support requests are comparable, and are met with appropriate responses. Common agreement on definitions for nutrition-sensitive

- programming would enable better tracking of finances, improved monitoring of progress and clearer communication of results.
- f. Advancements in technology and data management could be better leveraged to help the identification of problem areas so countries can focus their efforts more preciesly. The SUN Movement Secretariat must find synergies between innovative interventions.
- g. The SUN Movement Secretariat should be tasked to better determine where support is needed and work to ensure that support is more effective and efficient.
- **14)** The SUN Movement should consider ways to support governments prioritise actions, or simplify responses, so that specific nutrition interventions and nutrition-sensitive approaches with the greatest impact are implemented. In particular the SUN Movement should ensure that actions that prioritise the treatment of acute malnutrition and a reduction in wasting are not overlooked.
- 15) The capacity to deliver results at scale would be enhanced if alliances amongst members of the Movement are strengthened. The members of the SUN Movement should explore different ways of building national Movements, through innovative partnerships and interventions. Coordination mechanisms for civil society, for example, need to be strengthened and expanded: only 17 SUN countries have civil-society alliances, and there needs to be more consideration of how to involve national NGOs and social movements. A better understanding of how public-private partnerships can inject new energy into the Movement needs careful attention. Improved coordination, and improved sharing of experiences between stakeholders in the Movement in particular, remains a priority.
  - a. Project Laserbeam, an innovative partnership between UN agencies and the private sector in Indonesia and Bangladesh, is an example of how different interest groups working on both direct and indirect causes of malnutrition can improve impact through strengthened coordination. The lessons learned from this initiative will be useful for the SUN business network.
- 16) Whilst 2013 saw unprecedented resources committed to nutrition, significantly more finances are needed to build capacity to implement and align actions if SUN countries are to achieve their goals. Countries are recognising the benefits of investments in nutrition, and evidence suggests that many are seeking IDA credits to support their investments in food security and nutrition. Other innovative avenues for mobilising finances and more consideration of how to leverage funding from business, and the implications of this, need to be explored.

The Lead Group's guidance to the Movement on monitoring progress and ensuring accountability throughout the SUN Movement:

17) Demonstrating the impact of the work underway in SUN countries is important if momentum is to be sustained. The collection of data, the measurement of progress and the dissemination of results need to be strengthened throughout the Movement. This will enable governments, and other investors, to align programmes and prioritise interventions based on needs and evidence, thereby delivering high-quality interventions through well-managed, well-governed and sustainable systems. Improved monitoring and evaluation will enable citizens across the world

to hold their leaders to account, whether in government, business, the UN system or civil society.

- **18)** The SUN Movement should work towards a common, standardised set of indicators to ensure that the Movement's goals are aligned and to enable mutual accountability. Global nutrition targets were agreed in May 2012 at the World Health Assembly. However, an agreed set of indicators at the global-level to monitor progress in support of these targets is proving elusive. While countries will choose their own indicators, a standardised set of indicators at the global-level will enable stakeholders to align and better share learning of what works and what does not work. Operational definitions for important markers of progress need to be developed.
- **19)** Ensuring that financial commitments are properly assessed is a joint responsibility of all governments and supporting members of the SUN Movement. This process must be embedded in the SUN Movement to maximise efficiency, concentrate energy and streamline efforts. There remains an urgent need to agree on how both domestic and external funding is tracked. This will enable monitoring of expenditures on nutrition and will improve transparency.
- 20) Systems for resource tracking should be linked to results. Transparency is not only about communicating information about resources and results, but also establishing a common understanding of what investments are expected to achieve. Given the finite resources available, this will enable investors to focus on interventions or approaches with the greatest impact, and facilitate decisions on where to invest. The SUN Movement Secretariat could serve as a repository of this data, enabling open access to improve mutual accountability.
- 21) Collecting quality data is essential to increase understanding, engagement and impact. The Movement needs to better support requests from countries to collect and manage their data. Aggregate data are not enough: community-level data will better present the challenges faced by vulnerable groups and better inform appropriate responses. Maximising the use of digital technology and open access platforms will enable the transparent use of data for the strengthening of national nutrition plans, facilitate discussions on the evidence and identify opportunities for accelerated progress. An independent expert group, who can collate, review and compare the data alongside national surveys, should be established.
- **22)** A global, independent, authoritative report and the transparency it brings is a vital tool to maintain momentum and strengthen accountability. Partnerships with research institutions to help monitoring data from multiple sources to assess progress should be pursued.
- 23) Members of the SUN Movement need to do more to ensure that all stakeholders have a clear understanding of, and build upon, the Movement-wide Principles of Engagement. Over the last six-months the Global Social Observatory, funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, is providing a neutral space for multi-stakeholder dialogue to explore some of these issues, particularly as they relate to Conflict of Interest in the context of the SUN Movement. Guidance will be sought from the Lead Group as we continue to chart our way through this complex but important issue.

# The Lead Group's guidance to the Movement on ensuring convergence with new and emerging initiatives:

**24)** The Lead Group recognised the unprecedented attention to nutrition since the launch of the SUN Movement at an event convened by Ireland and the US in 2010. 2013 took this attention to new heights, with global events in Brussels, Paris, Madrid, Dublin, Granada and Washington, D.C.,<sup>1</sup> and national events in over 20 SUN countries. This attention has leveraged substantial commitments from SUN country governments and their donor, civil society, UN system and business supporters. The Nutrition for Growth event in London in June 2013 saw commitments from 20 SUN countries and 100 stakeholders – and over \$23bn of financial assistance.

### 25) There will be a number of opportunities to maintain the momentum in the coming year:

- a. 2014 is the International Year of Family Farming, and provides an opportunity to encourage awareness on nutrition-sensitive approaches and involve smallholder farmers in policy formulation and implementation.
- b. The SUN Movement could work with the African Union to promote the Year of African Agriculture and ensure that nutrition is brought to the forefront.
- c. A high-level meeting in Ottawa will seek to further the thinking of the Movement on monitoring progress and ensuring the timely provision of support to SUN countries.
- d. Brazil will focus attention on malnutrition during the 2014 World Cup, in addition to its hosting of an event during the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, to take stock of the commitments in the Nutrition for Growth compact.
- e. The 1,000 Days Partnership will continue, with an opportunity to focus attention on breastfeeding, maternal nutrition and complementary feeding through improved data collection.
- f. Opportunities to better involve parliamentarians to raise awareness of the benefits of aligning support and investments around nutrition.
- 26) The Chair will provide recommendations to the Lead Group, in November 2013, on how the SUN Movement can best work in synergy with others that have common goals. The Lead Group heard proposals from the Nutrition for Growth co-hosts for integrating the tracking of commitments into SUN's monitoring and evaluation system and for initiating a periodic, independent, global report of progress in nutrition which could capture global nutrition trends, progress on commitments, and progress within the SUN movement and create a platform for regular international attention to nutrition. Through these mechanisms, nutrition could become at the forefront of efforts to use data to strengthen citizen engagement and empowerment.

\_

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See p33 of the draft SUN Movement Progress Report 2012-2013

### The Lead Group's guidance to the Movement on its evolution and next steps:

- 27) Scaling up Nutrition requires a long term commitment. Experience from initiatives to improve education and maternal health indicate that it will take decades for nutrition to become institutionalised across sectors and throughout countries. Sustaining such momentum can only be achieved if results are demonstrated, both in terms of impact and transformations in the way stakeholders work together to align and support national nutrition plans. As the Movement evolves, SUN countries must remain at the centre a unique characteristic of the Movement that is gaining traction across sectors and stakeholder groups.
- 28) As the Movement works to translate political momentum into results, it will be essential to maintain the confidence of investors in nutrition, including SUN country governments. This will require joint work to understand, in any given context, which specific nutrition interventions and which nutrition-sensitive approaches are likely to yield the biggest impact. To do this, monitoring systems need to be more robust, and results better communicated.
- 29) Despite considerable gains, there remains much more work to be done. The Lead Group needs to focus on the challenges likely to be faced by the Movement in the immediate, medium and long term. Working groups of the Lead Group could work with the SUN Movement Secretariat to prioritise areas of strategic support, such as accounting for results, monitoring progress, engaging the private sector, mobilising resources and aligning support. To ensure that momentum does not stall, the impact of the Movement will need to be evaluated in time for decisions on its future to be made. This will need to start in 2014.
- **30)** Much can be learned from countries that have successfully worked to accelerate reductions in hunger and poverty, vital for sustainable development. Brazil, for example, has a wealth of experience from their Zero Hunger programme, founded on the vision that true development cannot exist without social justice an ingredient that is vital if together we are to achieve food security and adequate nutrition for all.
- **31)** Whilst the goal is to institutionalise nutrition, it should not be to institutionalise the SUN Movement. Institutionalising the SUN Movement would risk 'capture' by any one stakeholder group and slow down the drive to achieve results. The Movement needs to remain open to all stakeholders that align with the Movement's principles and are committed to work together to empower individuals and communities to overcome chronic social and economic challenges to achieve food security on a permanent basis. It needs to be flexible, and appreciate the different capacities and experiences that are brought by a wide range of stakeholders.

SUN Movement Secretariat: 25th October, 2013