This chapter provides an overview of progress toward achieving the SUN Movement’s strategic objectives in 57 SUN Countries in 2015-16. In 2016, 45 countries undertook the Joint-Assessment Exercise. They did this with the participation of the different constituencies reflected within their national SUN Movement platforms. These include participants from sectoral ministries and parts of government, as well as representatives of donor agencies, civil society organisations, UN agencies and businesses.

As part of this Joint-Assessment Exercise, stakeholders in countries were asked to score themselves individually and collectively against four processes which form the structure of the country profiles that follow in the coming pages. The SUN Movement Joint-Assessment Exercise is voluntary and provides an opportunity for stakeholders to reflect on progress in the past year and ensure efforts to defeat malnutrition are well-aligned and effective. It is anticipated that the Joint-Assessment process will help stakeholders to own and benefit from the monitoring of progress and to be mutually accountable for their collective actions.
Guide to the Country Profiles

The Country Profiles in this report aim to provide a snapshot of progress in SUN Countries and consist of five main elements depending on the information available for each country.

1. The Nutrition Situation: An overview of the country's current nutrition status in relation to the 2025 World Health Assembly targets for maternal, infant, and young child nutrition and the relevant targets for preventing and controlling non-communicable diseases.

2. Institutional Transformations: A bar graph depiction of the percentage score agreed by in-country stakeholders on how they are progressing toward the SUN processes from each year that they have completed a Joint-Assessment exercise. The bar charts are accompanied by text describing progress in relation to each process.

3. Financial Allocations Across Government Sectors: Where a SUN Country has participated in the SUN Budget Analysis exercise, a graph appears under process four which depicts the current state of financial allocations across key sectors.

4. Priorities for 2016-17: A snapshot of the country priorities for the coming year as agreed by stakeholders during the countries Joint-Assessment exercise.

For countries that did not complete a Joint-Assessment exercise, their profile depicts the nutrition situation and the scores from previous years where they have submitted the results of previous exercises. However, there is no narrative under each process or priorities for 2016-17 as content was not submitted to the SUN Movement Secretariat.

For detailed information on the SUN Movement Monitoring Framework and analysis of the 2016 Joint-Assessment Exercise, please refer to Annex 2. All SUN Country Joint-Assessment Exercises can be found in full at www.scalingupnutrition.org.
Snapshot of progress in SUN Countries

- **Bangladesh**
  - Joining date: September 2010
  - Progress: 49%

- **Benin**
  - Joining date: December 2011
  - Progress: 55%

- **Botswana**
  - Joining date: April 2015
  - Progress: 50%

- **Burkina Faso**
  - Joining date: June 2011
  - Progress: 52%

- **Burundi**
  - Joining date: February 2013
  - Progress: 51%

- **Cambodia**
  - Joining date: June 2014
  - Progress: 50%

- **Cameroon**
  - Joining date: February 2013
  - Progress: 25%

- **Chad**
  - Joining date: May 2013
  - Progress: 37%

- **Comoros**
  - Joining date: December 2013
  - Progress: 48%

- **Congo**
  - Joining date: October 2013
  - Progress: 79%

- **Costa Rica**
  - Joining date: March 2014
  - Progress: 40%

- **Côte d’Ivoire**
  - Joining date: June 2013
  - Progress: 94%

- **DR Congo**
  - Joining date: May 2013
  - Progress: 40%

- **El Salvador**
  - Joining date: September 2012
  - Progress: 68%

- **Ethiopia**
  - Joining date: September 2010
  - Progress: 67%

- **Gambia**
  - Joining date: July 2011
  - Progress: 97%

- **Ghana**
  - Joining date: March 2011
  - Progress: 56%

- **Guatemala**
  - Joining date: December 2010
  - Progress: 51%

- **Guinea**
  - Joining date: May 2013
  - Progress: 65%

- **Guinea-Bissau**
  - Joining date: March 2011
  - Progress: 20%

- **Haiti**
  - Joining date: June 2012
  - Progress: 49%

- **Kenya**
  - Joining date: August 2012
  - Progress: 69%

- **Kyrgyzstan**
  - Joining date: December 2011
  - Progress: 42%

- **Lao PDR**
  - Joining date: April 2011
  - Progress: 62%

- **Lesotho**
  - Joining date: July 2014
  - Progress: 73%

- **Liberia**
  - Joining date: February 2014
  - Progress: 54%

- **Madagascar**
  - Joining date: February 2012
  - Progress: 75%

- **Malawi**
  - Joining date: March 2011
  - Progress: 76%

- **Mali**
  - Joining date: March 2011
  - Progress: 52%

- **Malaysia**
  - Joining date: May 2011
  - Progress: 69%

- **Mauritania**
  - Joining date: May 2011
  - Progress: 50%

- **Mauritius**
  - Joining date: July 2014
  - Progress: 55%

- **Namibia**
  - Joining date: September 2011
  - Progress: 90%

- **Nepal**
  - Joining date: November 2010
  - Progress: 59%

- **Nigeria**
  - Joining date: September 2011
  - Progress: 73%

- **Niger**
  - Joining date: May 2011
  - Progress: 73%

- **Nigerian**
  - Joining date: September 2011
  - Progress: 69%

- **Nigeria**
  - Joining date: September 2011
  - Progress: 90%

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- **Nigeria**
  - Joining date: September 2011
  - Progress: 90%

- **Nigeria**
  - Joining date: September 2011
  - Progress: 90%
## Snapshot of Progress in SUN Countries

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<td>April 2013</td>
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<td>NAMIBIA</td>
<td>September 2011</td>
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<td>NEPAL</td>
<td>May 2011</td>
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<td>February 2011</td>
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<td>NIGERIA</td>
<td>November 2011</td>
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<td>PAKISTAN</td>
<td>January 2013</td>
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<td>November 2010</td>
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<td>PHILIPPINES</td>
<td>May 2014</td>
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<td>December 2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZIMBABWE</td>
<td>June 2011</td>
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### Process 1
Bringing people together into a shared space for action

### Process 2
Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

### Process 3
Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

### Process 4
Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

2016 total weighted
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

As part of the Government’s monitoring process of the Country Investment Plan (CIP), the availability, accessibility and utilisation of financial resources for nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions are being analysed. Building on the experiences of the previous Sector-Wide Approaches (SWAs), the health, population and nutrition sector Development Programme has adopted a revised performance-based financing modality. Analysis of nutrition-relevant budget allocations is carried out by the thematic teams from the participating ministries for the programmes.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The terms of reference for the Executive Council and the Technical Standing Sub-Committees of the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC) have been formulated with detailed roles and responsibilities in 2015. Other relevant line ministries have been brought on board the Multi-Stakeholder Platform to create synergies and ensure the nutrition-sensitive programming work of ministries is captured. Discussions have commenced with the Ministry of Industries along with relevant development partners to launch the National Food Fortification Alliance.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The National Nutrition Policy was endorsed in 2015 and in 2016 the Comprehensive Social Behaviour and Change Communication Strategy was put into place. The 2015-24 National Strategy on Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Deficiency is the region’s first. The 7th Five Year Plan includes nutrition and food safety and has been incorporated into ministerial plans. The Ministry of Primary and Mass Education has started developing a National School Feeding Policy, and the National Social Security Strategy now includes stunting as a key indicator.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The National Plan of Action on Nutrition is being developed to be in line with the National Nutrition Policy. A Development Results Framework, which looks at the Sustainable Development Goal indicators has been created and incorporated into the 7th Five Year Plan. The Results Framework is costed and monitored by the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council and the Ministries of Planning and Finance. The Government – along with relevant stakeholders – is currently drafting a multi-sectoral Common Results Framework to enhance the implementation of the National Plan of Action on Nutrition.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

As part of the Government’s monitoring process of the Country Investment Plan (CIP), the availability, accessibility and utilisation of financial resources for nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions are being analysed. Building on the experiences of the previous Sector-Wide Approaches (SWAs), the health, population and nutrition sector Development Programme has adopted a revised performance-based financing modality. Analysis of nutrition-relevant budget allocations is carried out by the thematic teams from the participating ministries for the programmes.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- The formulation and implementation of the National Plan of Action on Nutrition
- Implement the Comprehensive Social Behaviour and Change Communication Strategy and launch a social mobilisation and advocacy campaign
- Strengthening the skills of and coordination between key actors and the Multi-Stakeholder Platform by revitalising and activating the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Budgeting has not yet been carried out for the common results framework. However, budget allocation monitoring of public expenditure on nutrition was carried out for 2015, with the support of the SUN Movement Secretariat. The National Council on Food and Nutrition (CAN) is responsible for the traceability of funds for nutrition within the State budget and the budget of other key stakeholders. The availability of funding for nutrition programmes is slowly increasing, although there is still a lack of flexibility in the allocation of financing in other communes or for other activities.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Benin's Multi-Sectoral Platform - the National Council of Food and Nutrition (CAN) - has progressively consolidated and is now decentralised to 10 communes, pending its extension to the remaining 67 communes. The Civil Society Network has recently been created, while creation of a Parliamentarian Network is in progress. Collaboration with academia has increased and an agreement has been signed with the universities of Benin for the integration of a nutrition module into training curricula.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The National Nutrition Policy is in the process of being updated. Food and nutrition are now part of the development plans of communes; certain communes have even been provided with five-year strategic plans and budget lines specifically for nutrition. Nutrition is more and more seen as an indispensable element of agricultural policy, with the creation of the Law on Agriculture and Food and Nutrition Security, a strategic food and nutrition document for the agricultural sector, and through the integration of a nutrition component into agricultural programmes.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The 2016-2025 common results framework for the fight against chronic malnutrition is being progressively implemented in communes, particularly as part of the Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition programme. In parallel, Government programmes are more and more aligned with the common results framework. Furthermore, a monitoring and evaluation system is being created. The National Association of Communes of Benin (ANCB) has succeeded in having nutrition integrated into its communal development support funds, thanks to advocacy efforts.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Budgeting has not yet been carried out for the common results framework. However, budget allocation monitoring of public expenditure on nutrition was carried out for 2015, with the support of the SUN Movement Secretariat. The National Council on Food and Nutrition (CAN) is responsible for the traceability of funds for nutrition within the State budget and the budget of other key stakeholders. The availability of funding for nutrition programmes is slowly increasing, although there is still a lack of flexibility in the allocation of financing in other communes or for other activities.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Ensure coordination to ensure the optimal coverage of interventions at the municipal level throughout the country
- Facilitate communal consultation frameworks in 40 communes of Benin
- Strengthen the monitoring of interventions at the level of Platforms
- Strengthen advocacy, at all levels, for the mobilisation of domestic and non-domestic resources for nutrition, as well as to ensure the visibility of resources allocated to nutrition.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

There is no system in place to track nutrition allocations or expenditures for nutrition across sectors. The One Health Tool which was used in 2014 to cost the entire Essential Health Service Package revealed that nutrition appeared in 4 main programmes covering malnutrition treatment, dietetics labs and food control. To deepen the analysis, Botswana undertook the 3-step approach with key ministries it currently works towards further engaging.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The National Nutrition Strategy drafted by the Ministry of Health needs to be reviewed to ensure that it cuts across sectors. The draft Infant and Young Child Feeding Strategy is yet to come into force. In Botswana, food fortification is not mandatory but salt iodisation is, and the Food Control Act builds a strong food safety system. Local industries and trade partners, however, do not comply with the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes. Advocacy efforts are ongoing to integrate nutrition into the National Development Plan for 2016-20.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

No common results framework exists in Botswana as yet, but representatives from each sector have been tasked with offering their top management with any assistance needed to mainstream nutrition into their programmes. To facilitate this work, specific nutrition networks within sectors are being established to assess the levels of nutrition sensitivity of various programmes. Botswana, however, recognises that the understanding of nutrition linkages within sectors needs to be strengthened, which will also generate more buy-in from sectors.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Further engage the Ministries of Education and Water, in particular, to be followed by the Ministries of Trade and Environment
- Better involve technical and financial partners in nutrition, including FAO, WHO and the EU
- Propose a host Ministry for the national nutrition coordination structure and the multi-sectoral nutrition team
- Identify focal points and a nutrition champion.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

A mapping of nutrition decision-makers and stakeholders and a study on investments for nutrition is in the process of being undertaken. Burkina Faso has costed their investments for nutrition, with the support of the SUN Secretariat. The traceability of nutrition financing still needs to be improved in order to make transparent financial information accessible to the public.

The financing of nutrition-related activities is still suffering delays due to nutritional emergencies affecting planning and disbursements.

**Nutrition-Relevant Allocations Across Government Sectors in USD Millions (2013)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>$3.016.958</td>
<td>$3.056.958</td>
<td>$3.918.774</td>
<td>$4.401.447</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>$4.119.436</td>
<td>$4.186.436</td>
<td>$4.917.744</td>
<td>$5.139.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
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</table>

**2016-17 PRIORITIES**

- Adopt the revised National Nutrition Policy and the Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition
- Start the implementation of the 2016-2020 Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition
- Continue the implementation of the Plan to scale up the promotion of optimal infant and young child feeding practices
- Finalise the creation of the Donor Network and the Academic and Research Network
- Advocate for the adoption of the revised Decree for the Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Resource mobilisation is rendered difficult by the absence of an estimate of the costs of PSMSAN, although the country’s political context has led to a reduction in budget allocations for nutrition and disbursements of funds from external partners. In order to mitigate these difficulties, Burundi is in the process of analysing the budget allocations for 2015 and 2016 and envisages implementing a budgetary monitoring plan, as well as a common Government fund to encourage sectors to align with national policies and programmes.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

A number of strategic documents testify to a coherent political and legal framework, including the 2014-2017 strategic Multi-Sectoral Food Security and Nutrition Plan (PSMSAN); a national food fortification strategy; and the 2016-2025 National health policy. However, the legislation on maternity leave needs to be reviewed in order to be able to meet national directives concerning the feeding of infants and young children. Furthermore, the dissemination of validated policy documents needs to be improved, while at the same time consolidating the renewed commitments of parliamentarians. Finally, nutritional surveys are not conducted regularly.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

The Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Platform (PMSAN), institutionalised by Decree in 2014, brings together various players in a high-level steering committee and ten technical working groups. This system is coordinated by the deputy Chief of Staff to the second Vice President, with the support of a secretariat and the existing network coordinators (REACH, EU, Red Cross). Since 2015, the political context has been a hamper to the work of the PMSAN; the need to reinforce the decentralised community approach has now been recognised.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

PSMSAN is a reference document for the implementation of activities contributing to nutrition, in respect of which, certain pilot activities have been implemented. In 2015, during the course of establishing its costs, the Government, civil society and the United Nations agreed on the need to reach a consensus on a single list of priority actions corresponding to national priorities. This will serve as the basis for an action plan with more realistic associated costs, combined with a monitoring and evaluation system favouring the harmonisation of players’ actions.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- To redynamise the technical working groups of the Multi-Sectoral Platform
- To finish costing the Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition (2014-2017)
- To map the actions and actors influencing nutrition
- To initiate an integrated communication strategy for food security and nutrition.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

In 2015, the Government started implementing its nutrition programme, previously budgeted and costed. To date, there is no nutrition-specific budget line, as most interventions are classified as health programmes. However, 16 out of 20 NGOs and members of the UN Network report to have spent $2.8 million in 2015 on nutrition interventions. A recent analysis shows that the Ministry of Health has allocated ca. $800,000 to nutrition, the Ministry of Rural Development $2.5 million, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry $16 million.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

In 2015-16, rapid situation analyses, supported by the SUN Civil Society Alliance and UN Network, have been conducted to assess gaps and needs in the areas of breast milk substitute promotion, salt iodisation and the management of acute malnutrition. A water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) Action Plan - with guidelines - was developed by the Ministry of Rural Development whilst the Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries created a Plan on WASH and agriculture, in addition to several other key Plans and Guidelines.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

Most SUN stakeholders have been successful in aligning their work with the National Nutrition Policies and Strategies - in particular the National Strategy for Food Security and nutrition 2014-2018, with 90 per cent of the Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs) developed - based on mutual accountability for development results - were implemented in 2014-2015. Furthermore, The UN Network reports annually on UNDAF priorities.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Review the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition to identify relevant stakeholders and examine emerging issues such as the double-burden of undernutrition and obesity
- Further develop advocacy and research, also to engage with other key stakeholders such as the Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Promote the not yet implemented JMIs on fortification and increased public financing.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Budgeting for the common results framework will be performed once it has been completed and validated. Furthermore, an activity monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed. A study of budget allocations for public spending on nutrition in 2015 has been conducted, with the support of the SUN Movement Secretariat.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the fight against malnutrition have allowed for an operational plan for the fight against malnutrition to be validated and funds to be released for the creation of a nutritional guide for the public. The four regional Platforms are still active and implement local operational plans. SUN Network focal points have been nominated, while a high-level SUN strategic focal point remains to be appointed. A Network of Journalists has been established for advocacy purposes.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Policy has been revised, in accordance with the results of a cost-efficiency analysis of interventions, to accelerate the reduction in malnutrition. The new Policy is anchored in nutrition coordination mechanisms established under the Prime Minister’s Office. The Parliamentarians’ Network implements nutrition advocacy and communication to ensure the national media’s nutrition awareness is raised. A partnership has been created between the Parliament and the media.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

In May 2016, development began of the common results framework, based on the new Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Policy, with technical and logistical support from the local United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) office. The Civil Society Network also participates in this process. Information systems will be integrated into the common results framework in order to monitor the implementation of priority actions for improved nutrition.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Developing a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework
- Supporting better management of data (e.g. the National Information Platforms for Nutrition - NIPN)
- Ensuring adequate cost estimates for actions (at the national and/or sub-national level) and ensuring financial tracking (at the national and/or sub-national level)
- Building national investment cases, supported by data and evidence, to drive nutrition advocacy
- Strengthening of skills of key actors, such as Multi-Stakeholder Platform members.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The costs of PAINA will be estimated once the plan has been finalised. In addition to the 2015-2016 budget allocation monitoring process, the Ministry of Health is collaborating with external partners to define a costed plan for their contribution. The partners respect their commitments and the 11th European Development Fund will be aligned with the PNNA. However, the disbursement of funds is sometimes problematic, which is also the case for the State, parliamentarians, however, are working towards address the issue.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The National Nutrition and Food Council (CNNA), an Inter-Ministerial Platform founded in 2014 by order of the Prime Minister, is not yet operational. On the other hand, its permanent Technical Committee (CTPNA), a multi-stakeholder committee, is convened regularly by the director of nutrition of the Ministry of Health, the SUN focal point. Seven networks have been established: for journalists, ambassadors of nutrition and academics. The operational state of these networks varies. In 2016, Chad will install multi-sectoral nutrition committees in five regions and inaugurate the CNNA.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The National Nutrition and Food Policy (PNNA) includes a communication strategy and an integrated implementation plan (PAINA), which will be finalised by September 2016. The national policies on food security, health, education and rural development now integrate nutrition. On the other hand, parliamentarians are currently working on adoption of the Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and on strengthening the legislation on iodised salt. However, it remains difficult to apply and operationalise pro-nutrition legislation.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

An operational plan will be created for PAINA, in order to serve as a common results framework: it will be fed into the action plans of the various Networks. To this end, efforts of all stakeholders are centred on the creation of a comprehensive map of actions, with emphasis on those of the United Nations and members of the nutrition cluster. In addition, an evaluation of training capacities and needs in nutrition is also envisaged for 2017.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The costs of PAINA will be estimated once the plan has been finalised. In addition to the 2015-2016 budget allocation monitoring process, the Ministry of Health is collaborating with external partners to define a costed plan for their contribution. The partners respect their commitments and the 11th European Development Fund will be aligned with the PNNA. However, the disbursement of funds is sometimes problematic, which is also the case for the State, parliamentarians, however, are working towards address the issue.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- To complete and adopt the integrated implementation plan
- To supervise the creation of the common results framework combined with a monitoring and evaluation plan
- To operationalise the National Nutrition and Food Council and establish regional nutrition and food committees in the five pilot regions.
Comoros

Joined: December 2013
Population: 0.58 million

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a common results framework

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

Women Anaemia 15-49 years (%) 30.8

0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding (%) -

Under five wasting (%) 11.1

Under five overweight (%) 10.9

Under five stunting (%) 32.1

Adult overweight (%) 24.6

Adult obesity (%) 6.6

Adult Diabetes (%) 4.6

Nutrition-Relevant Allocations Across Government Sectors in USD Millions (2014)

- Agriculture: $2.367.444
- Education: $0
- Health: $2.255.315
- Social Protection: $1.649.672
- WASH: $17.631.100

*This denotes that a country has not completed the joint assessment in the given year.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The Congo is one of the founding countries of the worldwide UNITLIFE initiative and is committed to contributing financially to guarantee its launch. Certain activities in the operational plan already have financing and advocacy is under way to include certain nutritional activities in the finance law that is under negotiation, while sectoral finances have been re-evaluated. The main challenge remains disbursement; monitoring and evaluation actions have been undertaken in respect of disbursements on budget lines related to nutrition.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Decree establishing a National Council for the Fight against Malnutrition (CNLM), submitted to the President will be reviewed, in light of the new Constitution. In the meantime, the focal point, the Minister General Secretary of the Presidency, is convening United Nations teams, governmental sectors and engaging parliamentarians, in accordance with the 2014-2015 roadmap (being redefined for 2016). There is a need to increase the participation of the private sector and civil society, which will commence once the CNLM has been implemented.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Pro-nutrition legislation covers micronutrient deficiencies, nutrition communication, school feeding programmes and community health policies, which integrate nutrition-related activities. New laws are in place to improve health security in connection with exportation but it is sometimes problematic to pass implementing legislation. Revisions have been planned of the National Nutrition Policy, the Constitutional Acts of the Food Security Council, the Fortification Commission and the Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The strategic framework for the fight against malnutrition - for 2025 - is combined with a 2016-2018 operational plan, financially costed and with a monitoring and evaluation framework. These documents are based on the latest situational analysis of implementation of actions and the latest nutritional surveys. Their drafting was inclusive, but renewed commitment will be necessary in order to carry out actions associated with gender equality, water, sanitation and equity. An information system must be established to collect and analyse data.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The Congo is one of the founding countries of the worldwide UNITLIFE initiative and is committed to financially guarantee its launch. Certain activities in the operational plan already have financing and advocacy is under way to include certain nutritional activities in the finance law that is under negotiation, while sectoral finances have been re-evaluated. The main challenge remains disbursement; monitoring and evaluation actions have been undertaken in respect of disbursements on budget lines related to nutrition.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- To establish a National Council for the Fight Against Malnutrition
- To implement the activities of the Action Plan
- To establish a coordinated monitoring and evaluation system with updates on the nutritional situation.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The Government legally establishes the annual budget for the provision of nutrition and dietary services for each implementing agency, and this financial information is publicly and centrally available. The challenge for Costa Rica is to increase financial and human resources in order to strengthen actions on malnutrition.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Costa Rica has revived the high-level Ministerial Council of the Secretariat of National Food and Nutrition Policy (SELAN), which is led by the Ministry of Health and is responsible for inter-institutional and multi-sectoral coordination. By allocating resources to SELAN, the Government aims to make progress on developing nutrition actions across the different sectors in 2016. The Country’s UN agencies are collaborating with the Government to promote the participation of other stakeholders to form a Multi-Stakeholder Platform.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The 2011-2021 National Policy on Food Security and Nutrition gives guidance on nutrition. The 2014-2018 Development Plan includes nutrition under the scope of health, nutrition and sports, and incorporates specific targets for reducing childhood obesity and anaemia. Although the country has a solid legal framework, the Government is aiming to strengthen its monitoring system in a bid to evaluate its reach.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The 2014-2018 National Health Policy provides a results framework for nutrition, and inter-institutional committees now have their own workplans. Nutrition indicators have been integrated in to the Food Security and Nutrition Information System (SISAN) since 2014. The system is currently being strengthened to provide multi-sectoral analysis and systematic evaluation of the results achieved.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The Government legally establishes the annual budget for the provision of nutrition and dietary services for each implementing agency, and this financial information is publicly and centrally available. The challenge for Costa Rica is to increase financial and human resources in order to strengthen actions on malnutrition.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Strengthen SELAN as the coordinating body for multi-sectoral efforts on nutrition
- Establish a Multi-Stakeholder Platform with the active participation of civil society, the United Nations, donors, academia and the private sector
- Promote research and data generation
- Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

In 2015, the financing and operational capacities needed to implement the PN MN were determined through a national participative process, with the support of the World Bank. The Government has committed to contributing financially to 15 per cent of the overall cost of the PN MN, and budget lines have been allocated. The technical and financial partners (PTF) are engaged in the multi-sectoral approach through a number of projects. The mechanism for monitoring financial allocations will be strengthened shortly in order to improve the tracking of domestic expenditure and that of the PTF, corresponding to the resources mobilised at the round table event for nutrition held in September 2016.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The decision-making and technical committees of the National Nutrition Council (CNN), coordinated by the Prime Minister, are functional today. Their action has enabled various strategic documents to be validated and various conflicts of interest to be resolved. Parliamentarians, the private sector, the academic and research environment and civil society now have focal points participating in the CNN. To date, various networks have been created: one for the media in December 2015; one for the academic and research environment in April 2016 and one for civil society in June 2016. Regional committees responsible for multi-sectoral consultation are in the process of being set up under the guidance of the regional prefects.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The regulatory and legislative framework has been strengthened with the inclusion of the 2007 Inter-ministerial orders on food enrichment through a Decree of August 2016. There is also the Law on maternity leave and a Decree on salt iodisation. Moreover, in November 2015, a national communication strategy for social and behavioural change in nutrition was created, under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Health and Hygiene.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The 2016-2020 National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan (PN MN) was created based on the results of the situational analysis and through multi-sectoral consultations (sectors: agriculture, animal and fishery, water, sanitation, education, social protection and gender). In May 2016, it was validated by the Council of Ministers and then integrated into the National Development Plan 2016-2020 and the Public investment Programme 2017-2020. The decentralisation (North and North-East regions) of its implementation is currently in its early days, with ‘convergence communities’ being set up to enable coordination of the activities of the various relevant sectors. In September 2016, the Ministers of the Decision-Making Committee signed a Declaration in favour of stepping up the fight against malnutrition.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

In 2015, the financing and operational capacities needed to implement the PN MN were determined through a national participative process, with the support of the World Bank. The Government has committed to contributing financially to 15 per cent of the overall cost of the PN MN, and budget lines have been allocated. The technical and financial partners (PTF) are engaged in the multi-sectoral approach through a number of projects. The mechanism for monitoring financial allocations will be strengthened shortly in order to improve the tracking of domestic expenditure and that of the PTF, corresponding to the resources mobilised at the round table event for nutrition held in September 2016.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

• Map the expectations of key stakeholders (the private sector, civil society, parliamentarians, the media, academics, nutrition ambassadors) regarding the implementation of the PN MN and build their skills accordingly
• Implement conflict of interest prevention and management mechanisms
• Strengthen the operationalisation mechanisms of legislative and regulatory instruments on nutrition
• Create a multi-sectoral monitoring and evaluation framework
• Implement domestic and external financial monitoring mechanisms, including formalisation of the nutrition accounts.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The PNSMN’s operational plan for the next five years has been costed. There is a budget line for activities associated with the SUN Movement in 2015 and 2016 State budgets, but the disbursements have not taken place. The current investments of the Government and its partners are insufficient, which highlights the need to redouble efforts to mobilise resources.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Analysis of existing policies and programmes relating to nutrition served as a basis for the revision of the National Nutrition Policy, adopted in 2013 and broken down into a Strategic multi-sectoral nutrition plan (PNSMN), finalised in 2016. To date, nutrition has been integrated into strategic sectoral documents in the areas of agriculture, public health, poverty reduction and development. The Congo Federation of Enterprises is participating in efforts to improve legislation on food fortification.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The PNSMN is broken down into an operational plan with its own monitoring and evaluation team. The latter defines the strategic priorities, objectives, anticipated results, indicators and targets for action. However, the roles and contributions of each stakeholder have not yet been finalised. An action plan has been created at the central level to be implemented in 2016, which the provinces to implement. There are still challenges; for example, implementing these plans - given the absence of sufficient financing - and setting up an information system that is able to operationalise the monitoring and evaluation framework.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The PNSMN’s operational plan for the next five years has been costed. There is a budget line for activities associated with the SUN Movement in 2015 and 2016 State budgets, but the disbursements have not taken place. The current investments of the Government and its partners are insufficient, which highlights the need to redouble efforts to mobilise resources.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Strengthen advocacy and resources dedicated to nutrition
- Mobilise champions and parliamentarians
- Create a multi-sectoral advocacy and communication strategy and show that nutrition represents an investment
- Organise and manage local implementation of the common results framework
- Emphasise capacity building for individuals and organisations.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

El Salvador completed its exercise to estimate public investment in nutritional and food security in 2016, which has shown an increased investment over the last few years. Under the Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information, the financial data of all Government institutions is published online.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONASAN) is the inter-institutional and multi-sectoral coordinator on nutrition. In 2016, the country has focused its efforts on strengthening cooperation with regional Governments, which are responsible for implementing multi-sectoral policies and programmes, as well as strengthening the mechanisms for dialogue with civil society to coordinate joint efforts. CONASAN heads the multi-sectoral board that manages resources and the coordination of nutritional and dietary support for the El Niño-affected population.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

El Salvador has started updating its National Policy on Food Security and Nutrition with the involvement of the multi-stakeholder platform. In 2016, the country has monitored the development of legislation on breastfeeding, school canteens and technical aspects of food fortification.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The 2014-2019 National Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition can be seen as the country’s common results framework. Efforts to finance and implement actions by different partners on national objectives are reflected in the national, regional and municipal nutritional and food security plans. In 2016, with the support of development partners and academia, the country has continued its programme to build the capacity of key stakeholders, has begun developing a pilot project for municipal-level food security information systems, and has carried out the national height and weight census in schools to give the country up-to-date indicators.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

El Salvador completed its exercise to estimate public investment in nutritional and food security in 2016, which has shown an increased investment over the last few years. Under the Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information, the financial data of all Government institutions is published online.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Finish updating the National Policy and Institutional Strategic Plan on Food Security and Nutrition
- Complete the implementation of the Municipal Food and Nutritional Security Information System pilot project
- Increase public and development cooperation investment to improve nutrition and food security.
Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a common results framework

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

*This denotes that a country has not completed the joint assessment in the given year.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The costed National Nutrition Strategy helps identify resources and funding gaps for nutrition. It has also been used by partners to determine the support needed for interventions, although it expired in 2015. There is a need for the Government to use the updated Strategy to guide national nutrition resource allocations. The Government has been steadily increasing this allocation, and other partners, including UNICEF and the World Bank, are strong nutrition supporters in the Gambia. Efforts are needed to better identify available resources and gaps.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Gambia has functional Multi-Stakeholder Platforms. The political leadership engages through the National Nutrition Council (NNC), chaired by the Vice President, while the National Nutrition Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC) brings together representatives from ministries, academia, civil society and the UN since 2012. Various working groups are in place, such as the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) and social behaviour change communication (SBCC) for health and nutrition technical working groups. Overall, there is a need to enhance the participation of civil society, academia and the private sector in the coordination platforms.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Since the Gambia updated its National Nutrition Policy 2010-2020, the country has mainstreamed nutrition into various sectoral policies, including the new Education Policy 2015-2025. The 2005 Food Act has been put into practice, through the Breastfeeding Promotion Regulation, Food Fortification and Salt Iodisation Regulation. Nutrition is integrated into the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and other UN agency country programmes.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The Multi-Stakeholder Platform has proposed to create a common results framework (CRF) after the ongoing revision of the National Nutrition Policy 2010-2020 and the Nutrition Strategic Plan. This will build on the 2015 nutrition bottleneck analysis, the Nutrition Governance Country Implementation Plan – developed with the support of the UN Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) initiative - and a mapping exercise that will begin in November 2016, aiming to identify stakeholders, target beneficiaries, and nutrition-sensitive or nutrition-specific actions, among other things.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The costed National Nutrition Strategy helps identify resources and funding gaps for nutrition. It has also been used by partners to determine the support needed for interventions, although it expired in 2015. There is a need for the Government to use the updated Strategy to guide national nutrition resource allocations. The Government has been steadily increasing this allocation, and other partners, including UNICEF and the World Bank, are strong nutrition supporters in the Gambia. Efforts are needed to better identify available resources and gaps.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Ensure the participation of stakeholders in the Platform, mainly civil society, the private sector and academia
- Develop a common results framework for nutrition.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Ensure the participation of stakeholders in the Platform, mainly civil society, the private sector and academia
- Develop a common results framework for nutrition.
Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a common results framework

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Nutrition-Relevant Allocations Across Government Sectors in USD Millions (2014)

*This denotes that a country has not completed the joint assessment in the given year.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

There are specific mechanisms and structures for tracking the financial performance of nutrition actions. The 2015 fiscal deficit, along with the political problems and corruption investigations, presented a serious challenge for Guatemala, affecting tax revenues and the budget for implementing actions on nutrition in 2016. Another important challenge has been the fact that financial reporting from non-governmental stakeholders has not been incorporated, making it difficult to plan and prioritise the use of national resources.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Based on the evaluation of the results of the 2012-2016 Zero Hunger Pact Plan, Guatemala decided to refocus its common results framework strategically and programatically to make progress on reducing chronic malnutrition. The 2016-2020 Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition and the 2016-2020 National Strategy for the Prevention of Chronic Malnutrition (ENPDC) provide the political framework to support the achievement of targets. In 2016, some members of the Multi-Stakeholder Platform developed a legislative proposal on the support for and protection of breastfeeding.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

In 2016, Guatemala updated its common results framework based on the lessons learned from implementation of the Zero Hunger Pact Plan, which influenced the design of the 2016-2020 ENPDC. The new framework is being designed with a focus on management by results, and the country is currently collectively defining the priority measures for ensuring that the different sectors are directly involved and that their actions are aligned with the ENPDC. At the same time, it is also updating its monitoring and evaluation system so that actions can be adequately tracked.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

There are specific mechanisms and structures for tracking the financial performance of nutrition actions. The 2015 fiscal deficit, along with the political problems and corruption investigations, presented a serious challenge for Guatemala, affecting tax revenues and the budget for implementing actions on nutrition in 2016. Another important challenge has been the fact that financial reporting from non-governmental stakeholders has not been incorporated, making it difficult to plan and prioritise the use of national resources.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Mapping of the nutrition capacity of the labour force
- Strategic planning to define of measures to be included in the common results framework
- Developing a monitoring and evaluation framework
- Strengthen the commitment from parliamentarians, civil society and the media to ensure that actions are implemented and standards applied, and to ensure accountability.
In March 2016, the Multi-Sectoral Platform successfully achieved its transition from being the food security and nutrition cluster (Ebola context) to a Technical Group for Nutrition and Food. Throughout this year, its members have been working on various issues, such as the nutritional situation in the region of Siguiri, the revision of university curricula, carrying out surveys, etc. The civil society platform is very active in advocacy for the involvement of community organisations in improving nutrition. The private sector has also been represented in the Technical Group for Nutrition and Food, with the support of the United Nations.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The Technical Group for Nutrition and Food coordinates and aligns stakeholder contributions with policy and legislation. The National Food and Nutrition Policy (2005) has been revised, which has made it possible to develop a strategic multi-sectoral food and nutrition plan for 2016-2020, validated in March 2016 and budgeted with the support of MQSUN consultants. Other revisions have taken place (The Code of Marketing for Breast-milk Substitutes and for vitamin A supplements and food fortification) and have been monitored by various workshops to raise awareness amongst the media, commercial operators and the general public. The first lady of Guinea has been named as a high-level ambassador for nutrition.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The common results framework is an integral part of the recently developed multi-sectoral strategic plan. It is aligned with the sectoral policies affecting nutrition and the various annual work plans. It will be implemented progressively. Mapping has been carried out of the stakeholders and nutrition-related actions, in addition to various basic and SMART enquiries, with the aim of supporting the monitoring of activities. Civil society has initiated implementation of the national civil society observatory for nutrition.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Resources are still being financially monitored and mobilised in a very sectoral manner. Actions specific to nutrition are essentially being supported by the partners, based on their own resource monitoring and mobilisation system. For this reason, the financial aspects are rarely discussed in the Technical group for nutrition and food. For the government’s part, late disbursements delay the schedule for nutrition activities. The share of the budget allocated to health has increased from 3% to 5%. However, there is still no budget line in the national budget for nutrition-related activities.

2016-17 Priorities

- Review and adopt relevant policy documents and legislation, such as the national nutrition and food policy documents, the Multi-Sectoral Action Plan, the Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes
- Ensure the commitment of nutrition champions to position nutrition as a priority at all levels
- UNICEF supports the First Lady of Guinea to advocate for nutrition
- Implement an accelerated food security and sustainable agricultural development programme
- Scale up high-impact actions such as the ‘1,000 days’ project and the joint inter-agency project
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The World Bank envisages supporting a round table event for donors in nutrition, which will take place once the budget for the 2016-2020 National Strategic Plan (PSN) has been validated and which will pave the way for financing arrangements to be reached. Following this, a resource mobilisation strategy could be developed, as well as a long-term sustainability strategy for the plan.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

A technical working group supports nutrition-related activities, under the auspices of the Ministry of Health, due to the fact that the creation of a Multi-Sectoral Platform has not yet been formalised. Its members are very committed and support joint actions in the area of nutrition. A national food and nutrition security council could be established that would underlie the formulation of a national food and nutrition security strategy. Networks of nutrition stakeholders (UN, civil society, etc.) have not been created since the concept is not applicable to the current reality in Guinea-Bissau, given the limited number of partners operating in this sector.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

In March 2016, the 2016-2020 Multi-Sectoral Strategic Food and Nutrition Plan was finalised and budgeted with the support of the World Bank. The importance of nutrition has increased of late, with its integration into various sectoral strategies and plans, such as the National Agricultural Investment Plan and the National Early Childhood Development Policy. A number of draft laws (e.g. regulation of breast-milk substitutes, food fortification, school canteens, etc.) have been prepared but it has not yet been possible to approve them due to the political instability. Discussions are under way for the creation of an Institute for Nutrition and Food Security.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The common results framework will be developed in relation to the two-year plans of the Multi-Sectoral Platform, which are expected to be developed in the near future. These plans will be accompanied by a monitoring and evaluation plan that will make it possible to demonstrate the impact of nutrition.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The World Bank envisages supporting a round table event for donors in nutrition, which will take place once the budget for the 2016-2020 National Strategic Plan (PSN) has been validated and which will pave the way for financing arrangements to be reached. Following this, a resource mobilisation strategy could be developed, as well as a long-term sustainability strategy for the plan.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Supporting the development of guidelines to organise and manage the common results framework
- Build national investment cases, supported by data and evidence, to drive nutrition advocacy
- Strengthening the skills of key actors, such as the Multi-Stakeholder Platform members. Skills could include communication and negotiation, team building and leadership, planning and coordination
- Developing, updating or implementing multi-sectoral advocacy and communication strategies.
Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

**Bringing people together into a shared space for action**

**Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**

**Aligning actions around a common results framework**

**Financing tracking and resource mobilisation**

*This denotes that a country has not completed the joint assessment in the given year.

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Haiti

Joined: June 2012
Population: 10.41 million

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<th>Metric</th>
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<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
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<tr>
<td>Adult obesity (%)</td>
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<td>Adult Diabetes (%)</td>
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<td>Women Anaemia 15-49 years (%)</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>54%</td>
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</table>

*Data sources detailed in Annex 1
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

In 2015-2016, the membership of the Multi-Stakeholder Platform significantly increased, with an additional five technical ministries and three coordinating ministries joining. The Donor and UN Country Network on Nutrition (DUNCNN) has brought onboard two new members and the Civil Society Alliance has expanded to also include interfaith organisations and universities. Indofood leads the SUN Business Network (SBN), which has also expanded its membership to companies beyond those in the food and beverage sector.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

In January 2015, the National Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019 was launched, as per Presidential Decree No. 2/2015. The Government Regulation on Food and Nutrition Security (No. 17/2015) has strengthened the 2015-2019 National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition (RAN-PG). The Strategic Policy and Action Plan on Food and Nutrition has been finalised and a Presidential Decree for it has been proposed. National guidelines for the prevention and management of conflict of interest among stakeholders involved in scaling up nutrition has been developed and awaits endorsement.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition 2015-2019 is the agreed and costed common results framework, in line with the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019. The monitoring and evaluation framework has been developed and finalised by the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) in October 2016. Guidelines have been formulated to assist the local Government in developing a Regional Action Plan on food and nutrition. Implementation at the sub-national level has been rolled out in four provinces and is planned to be scaled up to the remaining 30 provinces.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The Government’s commitment to nutrition is demonstrated by an increase in the nutrition budget from IDR 600 billion to 1 trillion in 2015-2016. Current financial sources, coverage and gaps are assessed annually and budget allocations are set for the following year – to ensure continuous investment in nutrition. The Donor and UN Country Network on Nutrition has developed a financial tracking tool to report on commitments and expenditure on nutrition of the members on an annual basis. The tool was launched in May 2016 and will be updated every six months.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- The implementation of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework
- Support the design of research to inform the effective prevention of stunting increases.
- Strengthening multi-sectoral advocacy and communication between the national and sub-national Government, and also between the Government and non-governmental institutions
- Prepare stakeholders to foresee potential conflict of interest and ensure their prevention and management.
**Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16**

**Bringing people together into a shared space for action**

Considering that the Food and Nutrition Security Bill (FNSB), aiming to set up a multi-sectoral body, has not yet been endorsed, the interim SUN Advisory and SUN Technical Committees, established in 2015, complement the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation’s Nutrition Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee’s work. The six dynamic SUN Movement Networks have, together, formulated a position paper to anchor nutrition governance at the highest levels which was integrated into the proposed FNSB Bill, and nutrition champions, including Kenya’s First Lady, will be key to bring about the required change.

**Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**

Nutrition is integrated into the Constitution and ‘Vision 2030’, the National Development Plan. The Food Security and Nutrition Policy (FSNP) was passed in 2012, the FNSB has been in Parliament since 2014 and the Infant and Young Child Nutrition Strategy is being updated. Nutrition is integrated into the education and agricultural sectors, while the 2016 Health Bill makes ensuring breastfeeding facilities mandatory for employers. Regulations for Breast-milk Substitutes (regulations and control) Act 2012 are at an advanced stage. The 2016 Nutrition Advocacy, Communication, Social Mobilization Strategy ensures coordinated advocacy at the national and county levels.

**Aligning actions around a common results framework**

The National Nutrition Action Plan (NNAP) 2012-2016, comprising high impact interventions, has been rolled out nationally. Out of 47 counties, 17 have finalised costed action plans, 15 are in the process of doing so and 14 are yet to commence. A comprehensive Multi-Sectoral National Nutrition Plan is underway and the budget tracking exercise has led to joint activities being set up with the education, agriculture, and social protection sectors. Advocacy and capacity-building sessions have been organised to sensitise county leadership and assemblies on nutrition.

**Financing tracking and resource mobilisation**

Much progress in tracking national nutrition investments, including in relation to the National Nutrition Plan, has been seen in the reporting period – based on available data and trend analyses for both on and off-budget activities. The country has seen an increase in health investments at both national and county levels and in national human resource allocations for nutrition. However, key nutrition investments still fall short underlining the importance of sustained advocacy efforts.

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**2016-17 PRIORITIES**

- Continued advocacy for increased public nutrition financing at national/county levels, including through the finalisation of nutrition financial tracking
- Finalisation of the FSNP Implementation Framework and implementation of the FSNP
- Rolling out of a nutrition costing tool, a cost of scaling up nutrition study, a survey database, a Nutrition Capacity Development Framework and an Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilisation Strategy
- Reviewing progress of the 2012/2017 NNAP to inform the 2018/2022 NNAP
- Continued improvement in data quality and surveillance.
- Completion and roll out of Healthy Diets Guidelines to address the double burden of malnutrition.

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**Kenya**

Joined: August 2012

Population: 45.51 million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding (%)</th>
<th>Under five stunting (%)</th>
<th>Low-birth weight (%)</th>
<th>Adult obesity (%)</th>
<th>Adult overweight (%)</th>
<th>Under five wasting (%)</th>
<th>Diarrhoea (%)</th>
<th>Adult Diabetes (%)</th>
<th>Under five overweight (%)</th>
<th>Women Anaemia 15-49 years (%)</th>
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<td></td>
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</table>

*data sources detailed in Annex 1
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation was carried out in 2014-15 and, as a result, a financial gap of 44.7 per cent has been identified. Although there is a sectoral budget forecast for different nutrition and food security programmes, there is no long-term, sustainable resource mobilisation strategy in place.

The Kyrgyz Republic participated in the SUN public financing workshop held in Bangkok in May 2016, and further analysis of the national budget for nutrition is in the pipeline. There is no consistent approach in preparing the budget and financing for activities of Government agencies.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

SUN Networks drafted and discussed the strategy for the Multi-Sectoral Platform, which will be finalised with the technical assistance of SUN Movement Secretariat. The Republic Health Promotion Centre has prepared a nutrition communication strategy. The Parliament has held a special session on flour fortification.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The Food Security and Nutrition Programme for 2015-17 and its operational plan were approved by a Government Decree in September 2015. A functional analysis of food security and nutrition coordination mechanisms was completed and presented during the Forum on Food Security and Nutrition in June 2016. WFP has prepared a Food Security Atlas, which contains measurable nutrition indicators. The planning process for the 2018-2022 Food Security and Nutrition Programme has been recently launched and will be aligned with the SUN Movement Strategy and Roadmap (2016-20). A Kyrgyz case study will be presented at the Global Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative Congress in October 2016.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Costing of the Food Security Programme was carried out in 2014-15 and, as a result, a financial gap of 44.7 per cent has been identified. Although there is a sectoral budget forecast for different nutrition and food security programmes, there is no long-term, sustainable resource mobilisation strategy in place. The Kyrgyz Republic participated in the SUN public financing workshop held in Bangkok in May 2016, and further analysis of the national budget for nutrition is in the pipeline. There is no consistent approach in preparing the budget and financing for activities of Government agencies.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Finalise the SUN Multi-Sectoral Platform Strategy 2016-2020 with an Action Plan, which is costed
- Initiate a drafting process for the next Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2018-2022
- Establish the Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat
- Make amendments to the Law On Food Security for additional focus on nutrition
- Conduct regular monitoring of the implementation of legislation on nutrition and food security
- Preparation of next food security atlas
- Continue the analysis of the budgets of ministries and other government entities on nutrition activities.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The priority interventions of the National Plan of Action on Nutrition (NPAN) 2016-2020 are costed. The annual nutrition finance mapping exercise enables better understanding of resources allocated to priority nutrition interventions and estimates current funding gaps. This is used for advocacy purposes, to ensure greater targeted funding for nutrition. Databases containing information on domestic and external funding and expenditure exist within ministries. The national budget allocation has increased for some of the key priority nutrition actions.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The 2015 National Nutrition Forum, the first ever, facilitated an important political space for scaling up action against undernutrition by mobilising key parts of the Government, provincial leaders and development partners. Nutrition coordination structures established at the national level are now being formalised at the sub-national level. Planning and communication mechanisms with the multi-sectoral core team and technical working groups have been strengthened with annual and quarterly workplans and reporting.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The National Nutrition Strategy to 2025 and Plan of Action 2016-2020 (NNSPA) were launched in December 2015, following a nine-month long series of consultations between key sectors and stakeholders. The Government – with inputs from partners – is, at present, developing a multi-sectoral Social and Behavioural Change Communication Strategic Framework and Action Plan to put into practice the advocacy and behavioural components of the NNSPA.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

In 2015-2016, a nutrition stakeholder and action mapping exercise was conducted, which looked at the 22 priority interventions of the National Nutrition Strategy and Plan of Action. The convergent, multi-sectoral approach to nutrition was tested as a pilot in three target provinces (six target districts) with multi-sectoral plans developed at the sub-national level. The European Union is supporting the establishment of a national information platform for nutrition aiming to bring together existing data from nutrition-relevant sectors.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The priority interventions of the National Plan of Action on Nutrition (NPAN) 2016-2020 are costed. The annual nutrition finance mapping exercise enables better understanding of resources allocated to priority nutrition interventions and estimates current funding gaps. This is used for advocacy purposes, to ensure greater targeted funding for nutrition. Databases containing information on domestic and external funding and expenditure exist within ministries. The national budget allocation has increased for some of the key priority nutrition actions.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Develop, update and implement multi-sectoral advocacy and communication strategies
- Support the improved management of data and financial tracking (nationally and/or at the sub-national level)
- Support capacity-building of individuals or organisations to better engage with sectors (such as business), or groups (such as scientists and academia).
Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a common results framework

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Nutrition-Relevant Allocations Across Government Sectors in USD Millions (2014)

*This denotes that a country has not completed the joint assessment in the given year.

*Data sources detailed in Annex 1

Lesotho

Joined: July 2014
Population: 1.90 million

- Under five stunting (%): 33.2
- Low-birth weight (%): 9.3
- 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding (%): 66.9
- Under five wasting (%): 2.8
- Under five overweight (%): 7.4
- Women Anaemia 15-49 years (%): 26.8

- Adult overweight (%): 35.4
- Adult obesity (%): 14.2
- Adult Diabetes (%): 6

- Under five wasting (%) 2.8
- Under five overweight (%) 7.4
- Women Anaemia 15-49 years (%) 26.8

- Adult overweight (%) 35.4
- Adult obesity (%) 14.2
- Adult Diabetes (%) 6
Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a common results framework

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

*This denotes that a country has not completed the joint assessment in the given year.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The budget monitoring reports are submitted quarterly to the Ministry of Finance. An investment plan has also been created in partnership with the UNICEF. Furthermore, resource mobilisation is integrated into the HINA platform strategic advocacy plan. Nevertheless despite the government's budget lines for nutrition, the level of regulation limits disbursements and consequently restricts activities.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Since the self-assessment in 2015, members of the National Nutrition Office - the SUN Multi-Stakeholder Platform - met on two occasions. The creation of SUN Network platforms were formalised firstly with the private sector platform, followed by a researchers platform. The civil society platform (HINA), approved by Ministerial Order in July 2015, is today decentralised in 13 regions. It manages microprojects in nutrition and participates effectively in the national planning mechanisms, as well as in the evaluation of implementation of the 2012-2015 National nutrition action plan (PNAN II), which took place in March 2016.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The evaluation of the National nutrition policy and the PNAN II will be updated. Nutrition is recognised as a national priority and is integrated into various policies and programmes (such as the 2014-2018 General State policy and the 2015-2019 National Development Plan), in the debates of the Strategic dialogue group between donors and government, and in the sectoral plans that will be presented at the Donors and Investor's Conference scheduled for the end of 2016.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The common results framework is an integral part of the PNAN II. All players in nutrition-related sectors participated in evaluating the implementation of PNAN II and updating the National Nutrition Policy. All these sectors are firmly committed to integrating nutrition into their sectoral plans. Not only is the monitoring and evaluation system operational, the HINA platform is actively participating in the activities of the regional monitoring and evaluation group. Finally, a number of studies were carried out: Determining factors in malnutrition; The Cost of Hunger; Analysis of the cost of access to nutrients and a stakeholder mapping.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The budget monitoring reports are submitted quarterly to the Ministry of Finance. An investment plan has also been created in partnership with the UNICEF. Furthermore, resource mobilisation is integrated into the HINA platform strategic advocacy plan. Nevertheless despite the government's budget lines for nutrition, the level of regulation limits disbursements and consequently restricts activities.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Create the next multi-sectoral national nutrition action plan with nutrition budgets
- Create a new common results framework
- Update the national data by means of a nationwide nutrition survey
- Scale up actions with a high impact on chronic malnutrition.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

A Nutrition Resource Tracking System (NURTS) has been developed to track governmental and donor financing on nutrition, which is being tested in 2016. NURTS is able to capture nutrition-sensitive and specific interventions on an annual basis, which allows for regular financial reports and accountability. The Government and partners are working together for nutrition resource mobilisation. Some key challenges include the lack of a resource mobilisation strategy, few partners feeding data into the NURTS, and inadequate financing from the Government.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The National Nutrition Policy and Nutrition Strategic Plan have been reviewed and costed and been aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. Sector-specific policies and plans on agriculture, gender equality and climate change have also been reviewed for better alignment with the 2030 Agenda and its Goals. The Infant and Young Child Nutrition Strategy, the Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy, nutrition profiles and advocacy and nutrition-oriented materials are under review in 2016. Donors appear aligned with nutrition, health and agriculture policies and strategic plans.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The Nutrition Strategic Plan adequately defines roles and responsibilities of key ministries for the effective implementation of nutrition programmes. A nutrition sector mapping of stakeholders, a situation analysis and geographical and financial coverage was also conducted. The national monitoring and evaluation framework (M&E), with clear indicators, is in place, and is strengthened by joint monitoring, joint reviews and research conducted annually. The M&E system needs to be strengthened at all levels.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

In 2015-2016, Malawi’s Multi-Stakeholder Platforms have functioned well at various levels – from the Cabinet and Principal Secretariat to the district and community levels. All platforms meet regularly and have well defined terms of reference. The various networks are also well established, with conveners and an ever-growing membership.

Despite coordination being successful, there is a need to strengthen the Government-Development Partners Committee and increase participation of the private sector in areas that go beyond fortification by June 2017.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

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Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The National Nutrition Policy and Nutrition Strategic Plan have been reviewed and costed and been aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. Sector-specific policies and plans on agriculture, gender equality and climate change have also been reviewed for better alignment with the 2030 Agenda and its Goals. The Infant and Young Child Nutrition Strategy, the Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy, nutrition profiles and advocacy and nutrition-oriented materials are under review in 2016. Donors appear aligned with nutrition, health and agriculture policies and strategic plans.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

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2016-17 PRIORITIES

- The country is preparing a comprehensive nutrition advocacy strategy to be rolled out at the national and district level
- There is a drive to involve the SUN Business Network on matters beyond fortification
- There is a need to consolidate the tracking system.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The process of budgeting for the 2014-2018 Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan has been completed, and it will be monitored by the Nutrition Coordination Cell. To date, nearly all nutrition activities have been financed by technical and financial partners. A round table event for donors will take place following this year’s mid-term review, in order to mobilise resources for implementation of the plan.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Created in 2015 by Decree, the Nutrition Coordination Cell is currently operational and fully staffed. Decentralised nutrition coordination activities took place in the pilot zones: Yorosso, Bankass, Bandiagara and Nioro. The Civil Society Platform has been operational since August 2011. Furthermore, in November 2015, a network of Malian Parliamentarians for the fight against malnutrition in Mali was established, with the support of Save The Children and World Vision. Since September 2016, the private sector, academic and research platforms have laid the groundwork of their constitution. Their constitutional texts will be finalised over the months ahead.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

In December 2015, the work began on the food and nutritional security policy. This will integrate the current 2014-2018 National Nutrition Policy thereby giving a more wholistic dimension to the various sectoral national policies sensitive to nutrition issues. Furthermore, the integration of nutrition into sectoral policies will be facilitated by the process, currently under way, of designating a focal point for nutrition within each Ministerial department in the sectors involved in nutrition. The legal framework for nutrition is consequently in the process of being adapted.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The common results framework has been integrated into the 2014-2018 multi-sectoral nutrition action plan and managers have been designated to guarantee its implementation. An activity, monitoring and evaluation system will be implemented by the new Nutrition Coordination Cell. Furthermore, a number of studies will be taking place during the course of this year, including a stakeholder mapping, SMART surveys and a mid-term review of the 2014-2018 national nutrition policy.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The process of budgeting for the 2014-2018 Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan has been completed, and it will be monitored by the Nutrition Coordination Cell. To date, nearly all nutrition activities have been financed by technical and financial partners. A round table event for donors will take place following this year’s mid-term review, in order to mobilise resources for implementation of the plan.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- To ensure that the Nutrition Coordination Cell operates regularly
- To perform the mid-term review of the implementation of the 2014-2018 Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan and its communication plan
- To step up meetings of the Intersectoral Technical Committee for nutrition and the National Nutrition Council.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Resources have not yet been estimated for the PSMN, but this is a priority for 2016-2017. Thanks to the 2013 to 2016 budget allocation monitoring process, however, the country has an overview of the breakdown of sectoral allocations contributing to improving nutrition. These are mainly the technical directorates (food security commissariat, national nutrition programme, Emel food programmes) and state projects benefiting from allocations contributing to nutrition.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

In 2010, before Mauritania joined the SUN Movement, the National Nutrition Development Council (CNDN) was established by Prime Ministerial Decree. It is an inter-ministerial platform supported by a permanent multi-stakeholder technical committee. Today, although the latter does meet, the CNDN is not yet operational.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Nutrition appears in the development plan (SCAPP 2016/2020), which is the process of being drafted, and the National Health Development Plan. The creation of nutrition directorates at the Ministry of Education and the Food Security Commissariat will facilitate its sectoral integration.

In May 2016, the 2016-2025 National Strategic Multi-Sectoral Plan (PSMN) - including a common results framework which will be the reference document in matters of nutrition - was technically validated during a workshop attended by the ministerial departments and key partners. The common results framework will serve as a basis for stakeholders’ annual action plans. It should be noted that the water and sanitation sector is increasingly committed to the total sanitation strategy piloted by the communities.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

In May 2016, the 2016-2025 National Strategic Multi-Sectoral Plan (PSMN) - including a common results framework which will be the reference document in matters of nutrition - was technically validated during a workshop attended by the ministerial departments and key partners. The common results framework will serve as a basis for stakeholders’ annual action plans. It should be noted that the water and sanitation sector is increasingly committed to the total sanitation strategy piloted by the communities.

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2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Adopting and budgeting for the Strategic multi-sectoral nutrition plan (2016-2025)
- Strengthening advocacy for nutrition, with an emphasis on the mobilisation of financial resources, by establishing private sector and donor platforms as well as through the commitment of nutrition champions, parliamentarians and the media.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The PAMRDC is fully costed at both national and provincial levels. Challenges remain, however, in identifying actual costs incurred by sectors as there is no specific budget line for nutrition in the national budget, nor is there a clear mechanism in place that finances nutrition actions. As most funds are channelled through the Public Finance system (e-SISTAFE), which provides an overview of funds assigned, transparency and adequate tracking is ensured.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The 2015 mid-term review of the Programme for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition resulted in the revision of a range of legislation on, for instance, food fortification. Numerous strategies and plans, such as the Communication Strategy for Social and Behaviour Change for the Prevention of Malnutrition, economic local plans, or the operational agricultural plan, have been revised. During 2015-2016, nutrition advocacy and communication activities have been in the spotlight: different champions have been nominated, campaigns and festivals for nutrition organised and training held.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

A common results framework is part of the PAMRDC, with different actors, including the coordination, monitoring and evaluation (GT-PAMRDC) group, the planning and budgeting (GT-POSAN) group and the communication, advocacy and training (GTF) group working towards achieving common goals and adequate sectoral integration within the Programme. Recently, the Government has increased the support for nutrition and funding of the PAMRDC’s activities. The results of the annual assessment framework, which evaluates progress in implementation, are submitted to the Ministers’ Council. The Civil Society Network is involved in this process.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The PAMRDC is fully costed at both national and provincial levels. Challenges remain, however, in identifying actual costs incurred by sectors as there is no specific budget line for nutrition in the national budget, nor is there a clear mechanism in place that finances nutrition actions. As most funds are channelled through the Public Finance system (e-SISTAFE), which provides an overview of funds assigned, transparency and adequate tracking is ensured.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Support better information management (e.g. the National Information Platforms for Nutrition)
- Ensure improved cost estimates and financial tracking for nutrition actions, at the national and/or provincial levels
- Develop or review mechanisms that address equity in nutrition plans, policies and strategies.
**Myanmar**

Joined: April 2013  
Population: 51.49 million

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### Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The nutrition-specific component of the National Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition (NPAFN) has been costed. Programmatic costing for nutrition exists within the Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund and the Three Millennium Development Goal Fund. Public expenditure reporting systems exists within the Government, although a systematic tracking nutrition budgets and expenditures beyond allocations to the National Nutrition Centre is needed. Domestic funding for nutrition-specific sectors has been increasing over the past years. External funding is aiming to fill domestic funding gaps.

### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The National Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition (NPAFN), which is currently being revised, will serve as a Ministerial guide for strategies and action plans aiming to mainstream nutrition into sectoral policies. The National Action Plan for Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development through Agriculture is currently being reviewed with the aim of increasing its focus on nutrition. The development of the Myanmar National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition Security (MNAPFNS), currently at a draft stage, can be seen as a strategy for strengthening the agricultural sector, food and energy security, and nutritious food production.

### Aligning actions around a common results framework

The development of the draft of the Myanmar National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition Security (MNAPFNS) - a response to the Zero Hunger Challenge - has included analysing multi-sectoral policies related to food and nutrition. Medium and long-term implementation objectives have been established by way of multi-stakeholder consultations. Different agencies’ approaches are aligned with relevant national strategies and information systems have been put in place in sectoral ministries and in stakeholders’ programmes.

### Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Myanmar’s Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) continues to bring together governmental nutrition-specific and sensitive sectors, along with civil society organisations, UN agencies and donors. A Presidential-level coordination committee, the Myanmar National Committee on Food and Nutrition Security has been proposed to the new Government to ensure better linkages with the Platform. The new Government had placed nutrition as the top agenda in its election campaign manifesto and development partners have intensified efforts to advocate for nutrition through several briefs to the new leadership on the importance of nutrition as an economic and social development issue.

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**2016-17 PRIORITIES**

- Leveraging leadership for nutrition at the highest levels  
- The participatory development of a National Advocacy, Social Mobilisation and Communication Strategy  
- Undertaking a situational analysis at the sub-national level with one State or region  
- Conducting a national nutrition stocktaking (including a situation analysis; policy reviews, plans and legal frameworks; planning and monitoring; a stakeholder mapping; and coverage).
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The costed Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Implementation Plan and results framework is captured in the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) of the Government. The multi-stakeholder public-private partnership forum NAFIN, under the Office of the Prime Minister, has a budget line within the Ministry of Finance and receives an annual allocation of resources in the national budget. Ministries and agencies have their own tracking systems and reports, through budget votes and the accountability report for 2014 to 2015, has been made available.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Namibia Alliance for Improved Nutrition (NAFIN) is a multi-stakeholder public-private partnership forum that addresses stunting in Namibia. The Government has decided to revive a Food and Nutrition Security Council (FNSC) as the overarching coordination platform for nutrition, under the Prime Minister’s leadership. It is suggested that NAFIN will serve as a technical platform for the Council and that the participation of the relevant ministries, parastatals and the private sector will be broadened.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The revised National Food and Nutrition Policy was developed by a multi-stakeholder, participatory approach and currently awaits validation. The Harambee Prosperity Plan, launched by the Government in April 2016, is the Presidential vision to accelerate the development of Namibia for 2016 to 2020, with food and nutrition as critical components. The National Planning Commission has completed the Food and Nutrition Zero Hunger Strategic Review in February 2016. Regulations relating to the National Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes are drafted and awaiting approval.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

National development plans that target nutrition by key ministries are aligned and reflected in the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Implementation Plan and results framework. The Plan is to be revised and a new strategy will be aligned with the Food and Nutrition Policy and the Harambee Prosperity Plan. Progress by line ministries and stakeholders — including United Nations agencies, and civil society organisations — are made available through individual reports and joint-reporting along with the bi-annual Namibia Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring report.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The costed Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Implementation Plan and results framework is captured in the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) of the Government. The multi-stakeholder public-private partnership forum NAFIN, under the Office of the Prime Minister, has a budget line within the Ministry of Finance and receives an annual allocation of resources in the national budget. Ministries and agencies have their own tracking systems and reports, through budget votes and the accountability report for 2014 to 2015, has been made available.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

• Strategic planning to define the actions to be included in the common results framework (CRF)
• Engaging Parliamentarians for legislative advocacy, budget oversight and public outreach
• Strengthening of capacities in areas such as communication and negotiation, team building and leadership, planning and coordination for all key actors, including Multi-Stakeholder Platform members.

*data sources detailed in Annex 1
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan (MSNP) and the district implementation plans under the MSNP have been costed and expenditure reports are available. Governmental and non-governmental stakeholders support the preparation of programmes and budget on a periodic basis. The Government has provided funds to the 16 MSNP districts through its Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development. Most of the donor support for nutrition is reflected in the "Red Book", the Government’s authentic budget book, and disbursed directly.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan (MSNP) is implemented in the 16 out of the 28 prioritised districts. Within this Plan, different sectors have seen different levels of uptake although most sectors incorporate their parts. The costed district nutrition plan was developed by 16 districts, and funds were allocated and distributed by the Government in 2015. The Civil Society Alliance (CSANN) works in 6 districts and at the national level. A Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was completed in 2015 while the demographic and health survey is ongoing.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The Right to Food Act and Food Safety Policy are being drafted and consultations on the Food Security and Sovereignty Policy are in progress. The implementation of the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan is underway. Three stakeholder statements have been issued, and Paras Khadka, captain of Nepal’s cricket team, has been appointed Goodwill Ambassador for nutrition, food security and the ‘Golden 1,000 Days’ campaign. Post-earthquake, emergency responses have been implemented in 14 affected districts, covering all building blocks of nutrition.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- The national Nutrition and Food Security Coordination Committee has initiated the process of formulating the second MSNP
- The creation of a budget code for nutrition in order to track MSNP investments
- There is a need to continue financial tracking for nutrition to ensure that funding for the MSNP increases.
- The recruitment of an institution to carry out the evaluation of the MSNP.
Niger

Joined: February 2011
Population: 19.12 million

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a common results framework

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

*This denotes that a country has not completed the joint assessment in the given year.
In 2015-16, the tracking of budget allocations has been spearheaded by the Ministry of Budget and National Planning in collaboration with the Civil Society Scaling-Up Nutrition in Nigeria (CS-SUNN) Alliance and Save the Children International. The National and State Medium Term Expenditure Framework, National Strategic Health Development Plan and the National Health Act identify budget demands and potential sources of domestic financing from the consolidated revenue. In 2015-16, increasing domestic contributions with specific nutrition budget lines at national and state level were observed.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
The National Nutrition Strategic Plan 2014-2018 includes priority nutrition interventions and the strategic direction for nutrition in the health sector for the period 2014 to 2018. The National Policy on Food and Nutrition (NPFN) was revised in 2013 and awaits Federal Executive Cabinet approval. The National Plan of Action on Food and Nutrition was adopted in 2014 by the National Committee on Food and Nutrition to translate the goals, objectives, and strategies articulated in the NPFN into implementable activities and projects.

Aligning actions around a common results framework
The revised National Food and Nutrition Policy is Nigeria’s Common Results Framework. In addition to the costed National Nutrition Strategic Plan of the health sector, a costed strategic plan of action for Agriculture is being developed to be in line with the newly approved policy. The SMART Methodology used for the National Health and Nutrition Survey complements the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and Demographic and Health Surveys, to populate State scorecards for advocacy on nutrition.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
In 2015-16, the tracking of budget allocations has been spearheaded by the Ministry of Budget and National Planning in collaboration with the Civil Society Scaling-Up Nutrition in Nigeria (CS-SUNN) Alliance and Save the Children International. The National and State Medium Term Expenditure Framework, National Strategic Health Development Plan and the National Health Act identify budget demands and potential sources of domestic financing from the consolidated revenue. In 2015-16, increasing domestic contributions with specific nutrition budget lines at national and state level were observed.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Pakistan has developed a financial tracking mechanism, with the help of the UN Network, to track nutrition-related budgetary allocations in public and private sector programmes and activities also at the sub-national level. However, similar to other countries, only public sector allocations are available online, and reported on. Off-budget allocations still remain a big challenge. Financial tracking of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions is a challenge because they are usually tracked under health expenditures.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Provincial SUN Steering Committees are Government-appointed and SUN Secretariats are at different stages of operationalisation. Provincial and regional SUN Focal Points were appointed in 2015-2016. The UN Network has developed a workplan and proposal for effective coordination.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The Government has approved nutrition-specific and health-integrated nutrition projects in the provinces, along with ensuring nutrition inputs into Pakistan 'Vision 2025' and Five-Year Plan, through technical support by partners, particularly the UN. Pakistan's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy is being formulated. The National Fortification Strategy and Standards are being formulated. A nutrition budget analysis is planned by civil society organisations and building their capacities to ensure nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies is ongoing.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy is being formulated with all stakeholders. Funds are being allocated with nutrition present in public sector development programmes. Annual development plans are addressing nutrition, which is a step towards improving nutrition in the country. UN agencies have aligned their programmes with national nutrition-relevant policies, and a results framework is being developed for projects that are implementing under the Pakistan Partnership for Improved Nutrition Multi-Donor Trust Fund, which provides a good framework for intersectoral work at scale.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

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2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Continued support and strengthening of SUN units at the national and sub-national level
- Development and implementation of the Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy (to ensure alignment with the SDGs)
- Operationalisation of the SUN Business Network thematic working groups
- Ensuring the engagement of the Civil Society Alliance in advocacy and awareness-raising, especially among policy makers
- Capability building and utilisation of academia and research institutions to promote nutrition teaching and research
- Rolling out of the public finance tracking mechanism at the sub-national level.
Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a common results framework

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

Peru

Joined: November 2010
Population: 31.15 million

Nutrition-Relevant Allocations Across Government Sectors in USD Millions (2014)

*This denotes that a country has not completed the joint assessment in the given year.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

A tracking of investments exercise was carried out by the National Nutrition Council in collaboration with National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), the Department of Budget and Management, the Department of Health and UNICEF. More clarity about social audits, however, is needed. The official development assistance for nutrition is monitored by NEDA, estimated at approximately $21.3 million, while the Government still remains the major source of funding for nutrition programmes.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The Philippine Coalition of Advocates for Nutrition Security convenes regular Multi-Stakeholder Platform meetings about existing policies. In the public sector, policy review is done through programme reviews, technical committee meetings and the Cabinet Cluster on Human Development and Poverty Reduction, which looks at existing policies and gaps. Maternity leave has been prolonged and school-based feeding extended to 200 days.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

There is a need to strengthen the role of the National Nutrition Council so that it can better coordinate nutrition programmes, lobby for action in nutrition and ensure accountability of different agencies when targets are not met. Lacking availability or relevance of policies and other resources is seen as a major constraint. Local Government unit support can be further strengthened. Not all research and development results conducted are translated into policies. The absence of a centralised information system to monitor progress remains a challenge.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- The completion of the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2017-2022 and its results framework
- The strengthening of individual or organisations’ capacities to better engage with the Movement.
- The strengthening of skills of key actors, such as Multi-Stakeholder Platform members

*data sources detailed in Annex 1
Rwanda

Joined: December 2011
Population: 11.36 million

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

- Bringing people together into a shared space for action
- Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
- Aligning actions around a common results framework
- Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

*This denotes that a country has not completed the joint assessment in the given year.

*data sources detailed in Annex 1
Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Equipped with a roadmap, the Fight Against Malnutrition Unit (CLM) piloted the creation of the National Nutrition Development Policy (PNDN) in 2015 and a Strategic Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan (PSMN) is in the process of being created in 2016. The Civil Society Platform continues its structuring process and is expanding to the regions. An advocacy strategy is in place to widen the participation of relevant players, notably from the private sector, parliamentarians, academics, local authorities, along with economic, social and environmental councils.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

A coherent political and legal framework for nutrition is in place at a national level. The global public policy monitoring framework (Joint annual review of the Emerging Senegal Plan) integrates nutrition. A number of analyses of policies and legislation were made in 2015-2016, in order to increase the coherence of the programmes, projects and initiatives in progress (Global alliance for resilience [AGIR], Assessment & Research on Child Feeding [ARCH], New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition [NASAN], National nutrition development plan [PNDN]). A strategy of advocacy and communication, centred on the 2016 PNDN, was drawn up by CLM with the support of REACH. Similarly, advocacy is currently being deployed toward decision-makers to reinforce legislation and create implementation guidelines for all parties involved.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The common results framework for nutrition in Senegal will consist of the PSMN is in the process of being created. Various studies are in progress, including a situational analysis, an analysis of the political context, an evaluation of organisational and institutional capacities, and a risk analyses.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

A study on nutrition financing is in progress in 2016 and could make it possible to orient the implementation of a financial monitoring and resource mobilisation system. The government has honoured its commitments concerning disbursements for nutrition. The situation is more mixed on the side of the financial partners, but some have also honoured their commitments. The governmental contribution is flexible, stable and growing. The PSMN currently being created will make it possible to identify the financial needs of the nutrition sector.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- To mobilise research in order to generate empirical data concerning the impact that actions are having on the slow-down in growth
- To develop and implement multi-sectoral advocacy and communication strategies
- Build on key stakeholders’ skills in the areas of communication, negotiation, team and leadership spirit, planning and coordination
- Support capacity building for individuals and organisations, so that they can become more involved.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The National Food and Nutrition Security Implementation Plan has been costed. There is a need to review and develop the next five year Plan. The Government has completed a comprehensive budget tracking exercise, which provides information on resource allocations and gaps. On this basis, the Government and partners are advocating for increased resources for nutrition. One of the challenges remains to turn pledges into actual payouts.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The coordination mechanism has been established, as per the 2013-16 Food and Nutrition Security Implementation Plan. Coordination mechanisms exist at the district level but need expanding to the chiefdom/community level. The national platform meets every two months however, at the district level, coordination mechanisms exist but need to be strengthened in order to expand to chiefdom/community levels. The Vice President’s Office hosts the fully functioning SUN Secretariat. Line Ministries (MOHS and MAFFS) have deepened their integration of nutrition into programmes, and have recruited more district nutritionists. There is a need to expand membership of various networks.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The 2015-2017 National Ebola Recovery Strategy prioritises women and children, in particular. The rotation of executive officers and ministers to new posts has been seen in recent months, which, offers an opportunity to drive policy around a common results framework. Advocacy pushes for the alignment of policies and legislation with the Implementation Plan. A series of nutrition-relevant policies are in the final stage of review or have been completed, on topics such as gender equality, agriculture, land, small and medium-sized enterprises, and food-based dietary guidelines.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The post-Ebola strategic plans are aligned with SUN principles, where women and children are at the core of all actions. All national nutrition policies are aligned with SUN, although the gradually, efforts to mainstream and rolling out to the districts have been gradual. District planning officers at district councils are key to align sectoral policies. National policies are in line with SUN principles and used to develop action plans and to strengthen coordination at national and district levels. The UNDAF is aligned with the Implementation Plan and Agenda for Prosperity (A4P), with clearly defined targets. Joint monitoring is taking place but there is room for improvement and better coordination is needed.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The National Food and Nutrition Security Implementation Plan has been costed. There is a need to review and develop the next five year Plan. The Government has completed a comprehensive budget tracking exercise, which provides information on resource allocations and gaps. On this basis, the Government and partners are advocating for increased resources for nutrition. One of the challenges remains to turn pledges into actual payouts.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Strengthening the coordination of SUN Platforms at the national and district levels
- Evaluating the Food and Nutrition Security Implementation Plan to assess lessons learnt, challenges and the way forward
- Increase the budget for nutrition within each line ministry
- Strengthening reporting, information sharing and documentation (M&E) within the national SUN Secretariat
- Continuing advocacy for the reduction of malnutrition and passing and promoting the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes before breastfeeding week in August 2017
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The Nutrition Action Plan and the Health Sector Strategic Plan, which also captures nutrition components, have been costed. Costing of all humanitarian projects, for all sectors, is covered by the Humanitarian Plan, which also ensures that there is a nutrition-sensitive component to all proposals. The Public Finance Management (PMF) system was recently developed in Somalia and is in the early stages of implementation. Most funding however still goes to humanitarian-focused endeavours.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Somali SUN Secretariat is hosted by the Prime Minister’s Office, with his Health and Nutrition Advisor serving as the Movement’s focal point. A SUN Inter-Ministerial Committee has been established and the first Committee meeting took place in December 2015. The Multi-Sectoral Platform comprises eight ministries, in addition to the Prime Minister’s Office. The UN SUN Network for Somalia was launched in April 2016. Puntland’s Zonal SUN Secretariat is hosted in the Office of the Vice President. The Academia Network’s first workshop was held on 24 March 2016.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The Maximising Quality of SUN (MQSUN) Consortium has provided technical support to Somalia in reviewing and analysing available policies and strategies. A first draft of recommendations from this work was presented in May 2016. The National Development Plan (2017-19) is being developed which will contain a chapter on nutrition. The Ministry of Health has updated its Strategic Plan and the Health and Nutrition Policy, with nutrition indicators. Nutrition has been mainstreamed in the Agriculture and Livestock Strategies, by respective ministries.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

A Nutrition Causal Analysis was carried out in 2015, which is seen as the guiding framework for nutrition interventions in Somalia. A common results framework is under development, with the technical support of the WHO and other UN partners.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The Nutrition Action Plan and the Health Sector Strategic Plan, which also captures nutrition components, have been costed. Costing of all humanitarian projects, for all sectors, is covered by the Humanitarian Plan, which also ensures that there is a nutrition-sensitive component to all proposals. The Public Finance Management (PMF) system was recently developed in Somalia and is in the early stages of implementation. Most funding however still goes to humanitarian-focused endeavours.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

• The development and implementation of a common results framework
• The inclusion of nutrition in the National Development Plan
• Further strengthening of the national SUN Movement Secretariats and the Secretariats for the three zones (Puntland, Somaliland and Central Somalia).
Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action
The past year has been a period of reorganising and strategising for the revitalisation of SUN Movement activities. The focus has been on bringing different stakeholders together, so they, in turn, can form their networks, in a bid to create a Multi-Stakeholder Platform. However, a worsening of the political climate in South Sudan has led to competing, pressing priorities in the country. The Steering Committee - comprising the Government and UN agencies - is working towards the establishment of a Multi-Stakeholder Platform.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
South Sudan has, since 2009, had a draft Nutrition Policy, which the Ministry of Health, with the assistance of other stakeholders, is reviewing in a bid to ensuring its endorsement, in addition to developing nutrition-related legal frameworks and strategies.

Aligning actions around a common results framework
No progress has been documented due to the ongoing conflict.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
South Sudan participated in the financial tracking exercise, which took place in 2015-16 and a detailed analysis of nutrition-specific and sensitive allocations has been carried out.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

• High-level advocacy meetings and capacity-building workshops are planned to be held for senior government staff, including undersecretaries and Ministers of line ministries, Members of Parliament, and representatives of UN agencies, development partners and civil society organisations
• A national workplan will be developed and a re-launch of the SUN Movement is to be held, with the presence of high-level government leaders and stakeholders
• Continuing working towards the establishment of a Multi-Stakeholder Platform
• Aligning actions around a common results framework.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

More than 95% of the allocations for nutrition programmes are from public finances. The national budget has introduced a separate budget line approved by Parliament, which is dedicated to nutrition. A total of 100 million Sri Lankan rupees (LKR) (approximately $0.7 million) were allocated for the 2015-2016 budget year. UN agencies are contributing to reduce the financial gaps and civil society organisations are monitoring progress and allocating resources to all ongoing programmes.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The National Nutrition Policy (NNP) 2010-2018, complemented by a Strategic Plan (2009) aims to ensure optimal nutrition throughout the lifecycle by enhancing the capacity to deliver interventions, advocate and build partnerships. The NNP is currently being reviewed with a multi-stakeholder consultation. Nutrition is also mainstreamed in to sectoral policies, including, agriculture, livestock, non-communicable diseases, early childcare development, and school canteen guidelines.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The implementation of the Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition (MsAPN) is coordinated by the National Nutrition Secretariat (NNS) through line ministries and the government administrative structure at the sub-national level (provinces, districts, divisions and villages). Detailed workplans with guidance for implementation are available, and quarterly progress reports are sent by district and divisional secretariats to the NNS. A web-based information system for identification of nutritionally-at-risk households allows performance evaluation.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Sri Lanka’s high-level National Nutrition Council (NNC), chaired by the President, brings together 14 line Ministers, Chief Ministers of Provinces, and Members of Parliament from all parties. The implementation body of the NNC is the National Steering Committee on Nutrition (NSCN), and is replicated at the sub-national level including the provincial, district and divisional level, and convenes the Secretaries of the line Ministries, Chief Secretaries of Provinces, civil society representatives, and development partners, including UN agencies.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

• Strategic planning to define the actions to be included in the common results framework
• Development of a monitoring and evaluation framework
• Developing, updating or implementing multi-sectoral advocacy and communication strategies
• Analysis of guidance for institutional frameworks at national and subnational levels, including the MSP, coordination mechanisms, stakeholder groups, or others.
Swaziland

Joined: November 2013
Population: 1.11 million

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Aligning actions around a common results framework

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

*This denotes that a country has not completed the joint assessment in the given year.

*Data sources detailed in Annex 1
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Tajikistan took part in a financial tracking exercise during the reporting period and the final outcomes are available for the 2014 and 2015 budgets. The plan is to include off-budget allocations in future analysis. The exercise led to improved collaboration between the Ministries of Health and Social Protection and Finance. In 2016, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection has embarked on an exercise to define and cost the essential maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health and nutrition service package offered.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

The Ministry of Health and Social Protection has continued to bring together multi-sectoral stakeholders in 2015-16. Increased engagement was seen by other Ministries such as the Ministries of Finance, Economic Development, and Trade and Education. UNICEF and USAID assisted the Government in making the Platform operational. The Donor Coordination Council played a catalytic role in advocating for the inclusion of food security and nutrition in the National Development and Mid-Term Development Strategies. GAIN is supporting the formation of the Business Network.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

In 2015-16, some key nutrition achievements have been seen. For instance, food security and nutrition has been included as a separate goal in the new National Development and Mid-Term Development Strategies. Policymakers have shown increased focus on flour fortification and salt iodisation. Furthermore, for the first time, parliamentarians have been brought onboard to promote nutrition-related policies and programming. Many policies and strategies have been revised and consolidated through a nutrition lens.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

Tajikistan mobilised technical assistance from the Maximising Quality of Scaling Up Nutrition (MQSUN) Consortium to develop a common results framework (CRF) and a costed Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for nutrition. In August 2015 a programming gap analysis was undertaken, followed by a high-level workshop to agree on common goals (such as alignment with 2025 World Health Assembly targets) for the CRF and to start discussing sectoral priorities. A study tour to Nepal took place in May 2016 for a 15-member Tajik delegation.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- The finalisation of the common results framework and Multi-Sectoral Action Plan are two priority areas. A high-level national conference on nutrition is planned for to coincide with the CRF launch
- The inclusion of nutrition in the President’s annual speech (for primo 2017) is planned for, also with a view to proclaim 2017 a year of nutrition in Tajikistan.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Financing for nutrition is captured in the public expenditure reviews of the nutrition sector, every two to four years, in addition to the annual joint multi-sectoral nutrition review. To enhance nutrition financing tracking and resource mobilisation, the Multi-Sectoral Platform intends to:

- develop a resource mobilisation strategy to support the costed National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan, targeting resources from the Government, donors and the private sector;
- to advocate for more private sector resources;
- and to improve financial tracking through the Action Plan’s Common Results and Accountability Framework.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Finalise the development of the five-year National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP) (2016/17-2020/21), cost it and include a Common Results, Resources and Accountability Framework.
- Organise an annual joint multi-sectoral nutrition review (JMNR) in October 2016 to evaluate the implementation of the National Nutrition Strategy (2011/12 - 2015/16).
- Organise zonal meetings on planning and budgeting for nutrition by local government areas (2017-18).
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Mapping of nutrition activities is envisaged for 2017, in order to evaluate needs for additional financing. Togo needs technical and financial assistance to create a new, costed, multi-sectoral nutrition action plan, and a common results framework.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Decree establishing the Multi-Sectoral Platform for nutrition is currently being finalised and approved. Certain members have been officially named by their structure to participate in the activities of the Multi-Sectoral platform.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Advocacy has begun, in collaboration with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization, GIZ (Germany) and other partners, in favour of evaluating and revising the 2012-2015 National strategic food and nutrition plan, taking greater account of multi-sectorality and improved budgeting.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

There are sectoral reports available, but they have not been created in an integrated way. Each sector produces a report on its nutrition activities but no collective synthesis has been carried out. This is due to the fact that the common results framework has not yet been defined.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Mapping of nutrition activities is envisaged for 2017, in order to evaluate needs for additional financing. Togo needs technical and financial assistance to create a new, costed, multi-sectoral nutrition action plan, and a common results framework.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- To pursue advocacy in favour of signing the decree establishing the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Platform
- To evaluate the 2012-2015 National Strategic Food and Nutrition Plan
- To create a new policy and a new, costed, multi-sectoral nutrition action plan
- To create a common results framework.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (2011-2016) is costed, as are the sector-specific workplans. Sectors create quarterly reports where they show their planned expenditure. Partners are supporting the Government in identifying weaknesses and gaps, as well as mechanisms available for addressing these gaps. Although pledges normally are translated into actual payments, these are not adequate to cover all nutrition needs identified.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

In Uganda, multi-sectoral coordination for nutrition is happening both at the central and local level – through established and strengthened coordination structures. The national platform is anchored in the Office of the Prime Minister, and the District Nutrition Coordination Committees (DNCCs) are in place in all districts, with strengthened capacity to support the development of nutrition action plans supporting districts to ensure District Nutrition Action Plans are placed and prioritised in the District Development Plans. Further institutional and human capacity-building is needed.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Nutrition is now a priority in all policies, for instance, in the Second National Development Plan (2015/16-2019/20), Uganda Vision 2040, the Health Sector Strategic Plan and the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan. A nutrition issue paper was used to inform the development of the National Development Plan. A multi-sectoral Nutrition Policy and Strategy is being developed. Challenges still exist in terms of the implementation and enforcement of the legal framework in Uganda.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (2011-2016) has a Common Results Framework, with a draft monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework. The development of a national nutrition information system can be seen as a key priority. At the sub-national level, 55 districts are in the process of developing district nutrition action plans supporting districts to ensure District Nutrition Action Plans are placed and prioritised in the District Development Plans. Further institutional and human capacity-building is needed.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (2011-2016) is costed, as are the sector-specific workplans. Sectors create quarterly reports where they show their planned expenditure. Partners are supporting the Government in identifying weaknesses and gaps, as well as mechanisms available for addressing these gaps. Although pledges normally are translated into actual payments, these are not adequate to cover all nutrition needs identified.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Support better data management (a national nutrition information system)
- Support cost estimates needed to implement actions, in addition to financial tracking at the national and/or sub-national level
- Support with the development of guidelines for a common results framework (CRF) at the sub-national level.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Resources for implementation are mobilized and allocated in alignment with the national strategy and plan. In 2015-2016, at provincial levels, annual planning and action have taken place but the major budget for nutrition specific interventions is coming from the central government budget. The national nutrition budget is reviewed and adjusted based on analysis of annual reports, data from Nutrition Surveillance system, and joint reviews and visits made by government authorities.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Vietnam’s National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) is the convening body responsible for research, training and implementation. The Nutrition Working Group, an official technical working group within the Health Partnership Group is the Multi-Stakeholder Platform co-chaired by NIN and UNICEF, and was convened regularly every six weeks over the past year. The health sector has decentralised coordination structures in 63 provinces. Recent efforts include the reaching out to Education, Agriculture, and Social Affairs Ministries to involve them for the nutrition agenda.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The National Nutrition Strategy 2011-2020 is in place and the National Nutrition Action Plan 2016-2020 (NPAN) is under development. The legal enforcement of the Code on Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, maternity leave for up to six months, and food fortification are all in place. Stunting has been included as an indicator in the National Health Action Plan 2016-2020, and its inclusion in the Socio-Economic Development Plan is under consideration. A Children’s Law supporting nutritional care for pregnant women, infants and young children is also being ratified.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

The NPAN, which will serve as the national guideline for mainstreaming nutrition into sectoral policies, is currently being developed with actions and revised indicators. The NPAN is being costed for the nutrition-specific and -sensitive interventions and a mid-term review has been planned for sharing the lessons learnt. The Nutrition Surveillance system collects, analyses and communicates the agreed indicators, with regular progress reports disseminated to nutrition stakeholders.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Resources for implementation are mobilized and allocated in alignment with the national strategy and plan. In 2015-2016, at provincial levels, annual planning and action have taken place but the major budget for nutrition specific interventions is coming from the central government budget. The national nutrition budget is reviewed and adjusted based on analysis of annual reports, data from Nutrition Surveillance system, and joint reviews and visits made by government authorities.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Estimating the costs to implement actions, and financial tracking at the national and sub-national levels
- Utilising high-level events, partnerships and communication channels for leveraging commitments, generating investments and enhancing the use of data
- Engaging nutrition champions to position nutrition as a priority at all levels.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The SUN Plan includes budget estimates for each sector, although the sectors’ budget estimates do not necessarily cover all aspects of the Plan due to the crisis. All SUN stakeholders have reviewed their contributions to this Plan. Also, the Humanitarian Response Plan covers nutrition, health and WASH as key standalone components. Sectoral financial reports are submitted to the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation regularly. There has however been no increase in the national budget for nutrition because of the crisis.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

A SUN Movement Steering Committee exists and a Technical Committee was created in April 2015. The SUN National Secretariat convenes ad hoc meetings despite the lack of regular meetings due to the ongoing conflict. The Secretariat has been active in monitoring the implementation of different sectors. A strategic shift of support has been seen: most nutrition initiatives fall under the umbrella of humanitarian emergency programmes. The Secretariat is also a part of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Technical Committee.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

No advocacy and communication strategy or plan has been created. However, during the reporting period, sporadic advocacy activities by stakeholders have been held to implement the Multi-Sectoral Plan. One good example is the level of coordination for the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan, which has been approved and endorsed. Yemen has some legislation on nutrition, mainly relating to maternity protection and breastfeeding and food fortification with micronutrients.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

A coordination mechanism on nutrition exists via the UN clusters, as per the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan and the ‘Who is Where, When, doing What’ (4Ws) mapping. A survey assessing nutrition programmes has been implemented and analysed. The SUN Plan was recently reviewed and is seen to have clear objectives and division of responsibilities. Although information management for the SUN Secretariat is not in place, there is access to information through other sources including the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification system.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The SUN Plan includes budget estimates for each sector, although the sectors’ budget estimates do not necessarily cover all aspects of the Plan due to the crisis. All SUN stakeholders have reviewed their contributions to this Plan. Also, the Humanitarian Response Plan covers nutrition, health and WASH as key standalone components. Sectoral financial reports are submitted to the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation regularly. There has however been no increase in the national budget for nutrition because of the crisis.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- The SUN Plan and priorities therein need to be adopted by each cluster’s sector-specific action plan
- More advocacy for development activities and not only emergency interventions is needed
- SUN Secretariat activities should complement those of the Food Security Secretariat, so as to have more synergies in areas such as data management. More capacity development is needed.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

A budget tracking exercise tracking resource allocations for nutrition-specific and sensitive programmes was conducted in 2015-2016 with support from civil society. The findings, which included the need for institutionalising the reporting obligation, were shared with various key stakeholders, such as the Special Committee of Permanent Secretaries in November 2015. The District Nutrition Coordinating Committees (DNCC) are being expanded to new districts beyond the current 14, and ad hoc Provincial Nutrition Coordinating Committees are also in place. To sustain these structures, there is need to formalise coordination structures at the subnational level and further internalise the multi-sectoral approach within ministries.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

A draft Food and Nutrition Bill has been developed after a series of consultations with stakeholders. It has been approved by the Cabinet and awaits approval by the Parliament. The current Food and Nutrition Policy was adopted in 2006 and is earmarked for review in 2016, alongside the National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan 2011-2015. The active engagement of politicians, especially at the parliamentary level has helped raise the profile of nutrition.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

Components of the common results framework are in place as per the First 1,000 Most Critical Days Programme and the National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan 2011-2015. However, the accountability component is yet to be developed. A Joint Annual Review was undertaken in October 2015 by nutrition development partners and the Government, focusing on 14 districts although it needs to be expanded to all districts with nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. From the joint supportive visits carried out in November 2015 by multi-sectoral technical teams, good practices emerged that need to be documented.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

A budget tracking exercise tracking resource allocations for nutrition-specific and sensitive programmes was conducted in 2015-2016 with support from civil society. The findings, which included the need for institutionalising the reporting obligation, were shared with various key stakeholders, such as the Special Permanent Secretaries’ Committee on Nutrition. The SUN Donor Network has advocated for an increased number of donors to fund nutrition via the in-country SUN fund mechanism, resulting in more donors supporting SUN priority interventions.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- Strategic planning to define actions to be included in the common results framework
- Develop guidelines to organise and manage the CRF at the sub-national level
- Support better management of data at all levels
- Improved cost estimates for actions at the national and/or sub-national level
- Build a national nutrition investment case, supported by data and evidence.
Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The National Nutrition Strategy is costed and estimates the financial resources needed to address the six key thematic areas during the period 2014-2018. Mapping on current spending still requires substantial analysis to identify both nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions which contribute to specific key result areas and national nutrition commitments. There is need to strengthen resource mobilisation for the Government and development partners, to address financial shortfalls in the nutrition sector.

Institutional Transformations in 2015 - 16

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Multi-stakeholder Food and Nutrition Security Committees (FNSCs) are functioning at the national and district level. The FNSCs have enabled 8 Provincial FNSCs in the establishment of district committees in 33 out of 60 districts. The community-based multi-sectoral approach for food and nutrition security has ensured the establishment of 118 Ward Food and Nutrition Committees. SUN networks have been established and function well, with a need to further engage the academic and research community and formalise a business network.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, launched in 2013, is the overarching framework for nutrition in Zimbabwe. Efforts to further engage parliamentarians to ensure the Government honours their commitments, as per this Policy, have been made. The Zimbabwe Civil Society Alliance (ZCSOSUNA) helps ensure that the voices of local communities are taken into account in national and global financial, legal, programmatic and political commitment to scale up nutrition. More work is needed to ensure proper follow up to implement existing national policies.

Aligning actions around a common results framework

In April 2015 the National Nutrition Strategy – the SUN common results framework – was launched. The tracking of the implementation of the common results framework is ongoing through the Committees. A comprehensive food and nutrition security information system is being developed to track progress of indicators and the Multi-Stakeholder Platform intends to conduct a joint mapping exercise and develop a database of who is doing what and where. Networks generally align actions to national priorities outlined in policies and strategies.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The National Nutrition Strategy is costed and estimates the financial resources needed to address the six key thematic areas during the period 2014-2018. Mapping on current spending still requires substantial analysis to identify both nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions which contribute to specific key result areas and national nutrition commitments. There is need to strengthen resource mobilisation for the Government and development partners, to address financial shortfalls in the nutrition sector.

2016-17 PRIORITIES

- High-level engagement, including nutrition champions and parliamentarians, for legislative advocacy, budget allocation for nutrition and public outreach
- Building national investment cases, supported by data and evidence, to drive nutrition advocacy through initiatives such the Cost of Hunger
- Strengthening of skills of multi-stakeholder platform members including Food and Nutrition Security Committees and SUN Networks
- Support with strengthening capacity of individual networks including the Donor, CSA, Business and UN Networks.
Annex 1

Explanation of indicators chosen for the 2016 Annual SUN Movement Progress Report

This report includes nine nutrition statistics, as per the 2016 Global Nutrition Report. These relate to the Global Targets 2025 to improve Maternal, Infant, and Young Child Nutrition, adopted by the World Health Assembly (WHA), and three nutrition-related targets of the Global Monitoring Framework for the Prevention and Control of non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Five WHA target statistics are based on data from the UNICEF, WHO and World Bank inter-agency team, whereas anaemia is based on global estimates (three exceptions were made as Costa Rica, El Salvador and Madagascar have validated national-level data on anaemia). The NCD nutrition targets are based on multiple sources, as explained below.

**WHA statistics:** Under five stunting, under five wasting, under five overweight, exclusive breastfeeding and low birth weight is based on data from the UNICEF, WHO and World Bank inter-agency team. Nationally representative anthropometry estimates, following the vetting process by each agency and once collectively agreed upon, are included in the regularly updated joint dataset.

**Anaemia in women:** This indicator is based on the global estimates of the Nutrition Impact Model Study Group for Anaemia and used in the Global Nutrition Report (2011). Costa Rica, El Salvador and Madagascar have validated national-level data on anaemia, which makes their data exceptions in this case.

**Adult diabetes:** Adult blood sugar is one indicator for diabetes (NCD Target 7). This indicator measures fasting blood glucose through population-based surveys and surveillance systems and is based on the World Health Organization’s Global Health Observatory data repository indicator (2014) “Raised fasting blood glucose (≥ 7.0 mmol/L or on medication)”.

**Adult overweight and obesity:** This report uses two indicators for measuring adult overweight and obesity (NCD Target 7). The two indicators measure body-mass indexes based on height and weight through population-based surveys and surveillance systems. The indicators are separated by different thresholds, where the prevalence of adult overweight is recorded with a body mass index of >25, while adult obesity is recorded with a body mass index of >30. This data is based on the World Health Organization’s Global Health Observatory data repository indicator (2014). This report does not include data on adolescent overweight and obesity as well as salt intake levels because they are not defined as global nutrition targets by the 2016 Global Nutrition Report.
<table>
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<th>Under 5 stunting</th>
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<th>Year</th>
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i Source year 2014.

ii National Nutrition Survey 2008-2009 supported among other partners, PAHO-WHO.

iii FESAL, 2008.
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<sup>1</sup> Source year 2014.

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### SUN Country Nutrition Indicator Statistics

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² Source year 2014.
SUN Country progress in a range of processes

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SUN Country

The country has a functioning MSP

The MSP has been decentralised

The MSP works with civil society

The MSP works with business

The MSP have a UN convener

The country has a donor convener

The MSP works with the media

The MSP works with parliamentarians

The MSP works with academia

Nutrition champions have been identified

The country has a Common Results Framework

The CRF includes nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions

The CRF has an operational plan

The CRF has an M&E Framework

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<td>The CRF includes nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions</td>
<td>The CRF has an operational plan</td>
<td>The CRF has an M&amp;E Framework</td>
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Monitoring progress in the SUN Movement in 2015-2016

The 2016 SUN Movement Progress Report draws on outcome monitoring to present the current state of the SUN Movement. Based on the SUN Movement Monitoring and Evaluation Framework developed in 2013, it assesses progress by gauging how SUN Countries and SUN Networks are adapting their behaviours to deliver on the four strategic objectives in the SUN Movement Strategy and Roadmap 2016-2020:

1. Expand and sustain an enabling political environment
2. Prioritise and institutionalise effective actions that contribute to good nutrition
3. Implement effective actions aligned with Common Results
4. Effectively use, and significantly increase, financial resources for nutrition.

The Monitoring Framework takes into account the complex, unpredictable and non-linear nature of progress faced by stakeholders addressing nutrition as part of their collective commitment. Relying on information from the bi-monthly country calls and joint-assessment by stakeholders across the SUN Movement, it looks at how the behaviour of actors at the country and global levels (i.e. government, donors, civil society, business and the United Nations) is changing within the context of the four strategic objectives of the SUN Movement. The joint-assessment by stakeholders provides a platform for mutual accountability which enables future sharing and learning within the SUN Movement. The format of the joint-assessments is organised around four processes in pursuit of the SUN Movement’s overarching strategic objectives, namely:

- **Process One**: Bringing people together in the same space for action
- **Process Two**: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
- **Process Three**: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework (CRF)
- **Process Four**: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

The methodology used recognises that stakeholders (people, organisations and networks) are driving change processes. In monitoring progress, it focuses on a set of progress markers that illustrate behavioural outcomes that are expected to be displayed by various stakeholders. Progress markers have been established for each of the four processes. Each stakeholder analyses the relationships, actions, activities, policies and practices associated with each progress marker over the last year. The achievements in relation to each marker are scored using a five-point scale (i.e. behaviour being not applicable/not started (score = 0), started (1), on-going (2), nearly completed (3) or completed (4)).

The early progress markers within each of the four processes represent types of behavioural outcomes that are relatively easier to achieve, while the later progress markers within each process represent more difficult and ambitious change. To reflect this, the scores for each progress marker are totalled and weighed, with the early (and more easily achieved) progress markers given less weight than the more advanced (and more challenging) markers.

Monitoring progress in the SUN Movement using joint-assessments by countries helps national multi-stakeholder platforms to assess – and then improve – their effectiveness. It is anticipated that the joint-assessment process will help stakeholders to take ownership of and benefit from the monitoring of progress and to be mutually accountable for their collective actions.
Assessing 2015-2016 progress in the SUN Movement

Assessing progress in the SUN Movement is country-led with the support of the SUN Movement Secretariat and SUN Networks. By July 2016, 45 SUN Countries had undertaken their self-assessments. 27 of these countries have undertaken the same self or joint-assessment exercise the last three years (2014, 2015 and 2016).

The title of the monitoring exercise for 2016, has changed from self-assessment to joint-assessment, noting that it is a collective exercise focusing on joint reflection and joint priorities for the future. The progress markers for this exercise have been adjusted to focus more on implementation and results, while maintaining comparability of scores, over time, for each country. The new progress marker in Process 2 (PM 2.3) combines two individual progress markers from the previous self-assessment exercise in 2015 (PM 2.3 and PM 2.4).

The results of the joint-assessment reports are summarised in the Country Profiles of this report. All SUN Countries are encouraged to undertake the joint-assessment exercise with the valuable contributions of all stakeholders involved in the Movement to gain a comprehensive overview of progress achieved. The Country Profiles of the 2016 SUN Movement Annual Progress Report aim to showcase the in-country transformations in the levels of behaviour by the various actors, in their efforts to scale-up nutrition that can be expected as the SUN Movement evolves over a period of time. For this reason, SUN Countries which were unable to undertake the joint-assessment exercise this year are presented as profiles without this data. The countries that joined the SUN Movement within the last year are a part of this year’s individual Country Profiles.

While progress in the Movement has been monitored since 2012, until 2014, assessments for each strategic objective were based on information from the bi-monthly country calls. This report shows assessments for 2014-2016, given the same methodology i.e. joint-assessments by in-country stakeholders, supplemented by information from the Budget Analysis Exercise.

Key messages from the 2016 monitoring

Observations of emerging overall patterns of change have relevance for the SUN Movement as a whole and are highlighted in this report. To understand the current state of the SUN Movement for 2016, analysis is based on the mode (frequency of a particular score) for progress markers from the 45 countries as per Figure 1 below. From this, a general improvement can be seen across the SUN Movement (evidenced from comparing the modes of the 27 countries that have assessments for three years – see Figure 2). Analysing information received for each of the four processes reveals that:

For Process One, the joint-assessment reports indicate that different stakeholders are engaging more within their multi-stakeholder platform (MSP). Particularly, the SUN quarterly country calls create an opportunity for in-country stakeholders to meet and contribute regularly. The results also show that countries that have been in the Movement for the past five years have made more gains in coordination compared to countries that have been in the Movement for a year or close to two years. Results for this Process progressed a great deal between 2014 and 2015 but less so in 2016. Therefore, even if the score is the highest of the four processes, the Movement must continue to support the coordination and functioning of the platform and that different actors are engaging more within their MSP. Indeed, we observe a good progression for all the progress marker (scored 3 in 2016) and general improvement in the understanding of the need for a MSP. Only progress marker 1.4. is scored 2. This progress marker looks at the capacity of the multi-stakeholder platform, as a whole, to be accountable for collective results. It implies that constituencies within the MSP are capable to track and report on their own contributions and achievements. The Movement needs to continue to support this work.

On Process Two, more countries are increasingly advocating to influence the development, updating and dissemination of nutrition-relevant policies and legislation. With strong legal frameworks in place, countries are working on ensuring they are enforced. This Process is progressing slowly, given that legislation takes a long time before being updated and policies are also often revised in cycles over a period of time. In the Figure 2, progress marker 2.5 decreased compared to 2015. That can be attributed to the fact that supporting documentation was requested to complement the score provided and that a minimum requirement guideline was provided for scoring.

31 Please see the full list of countries and data points in Table 1.
For **Process Three**, there is a general improvement in the understanding of the need for Common Results Frameworks (CRF) and the Movement has supported countries in their development. This is evidenced by the increase in the number of countries showing improvements in most of the progress markers for Process 3 (Align existing actions, translate policy and legal framework into a CRF and for 3 progress markers for which there was a call for acceleration (organise, manage and monitor implementation of the CRF and evaluate implementation of actions). There is, however, a need to improve joint monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the actions through progress marker 3.4 (monitoring of priority actions that is to say on how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for improved nutrition,) and 3.5 (evaluate to sustain impact). In Figure 2, progress markers 3.3 and 3.4 decreased compared to 2015. That can be attributed to the fact that supporting documentation was requested to complement the score provided, and that a minimum requirement guideline was provided for scoring.

For **Process Four**, following the budget analysis exercise undertaken by SUN Countries in 2014 and 2015, and the continuous support towards costing the CRF, there has been a considerable improvement in ensuring the predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact. Consequently, the identified gaps in 2014 saw major improvements, especially on assessing financial feasibility (progress marker 4.1), track and report on financing (progress marker 4.2) and scale-up and align resources (progress marker 4.3). More work needs to be done to fully implement Process Four.

**FIGURE 1**

**PROGRESS IN THE SUN MOVEMENT: Joint-Assessments from 45 Countries - 2016**

- **Process 1: Bringing people together into a shared space for action**
  - PM 1.1: Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at country level
  - PM 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership
  - PM 1.3: Engage within/contribute to multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)
  - PM 1.5: Sustain political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform

- **Process 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**
  - PM 2.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislations
  - PM 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, update and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks
  - PM 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholders efforts
  - PM 2.4: Operationalise / enforce the legal frameworks
  - PM 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislation impact

- **Process 3: Aligning actions around a common results framework**
  - PM 3.1: Align existing actions around national nutrition targets/policies
  - PM 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition
  - PM 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework
  - PM 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per Common Results Framework
  - PM 3.5: Evaluate implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact

- **Process 4: Financing tracking and resource mobilisation**
  - PM 4.1: Cost and assess financial feasibility
  - PM 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition
  - PM 4.3: Scale-up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls
  - PM 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements
  - PM 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact
Understanding some of the challenges seen in interpreting and comparing scores across countries and over time

Analysis of the results produced through self-assessments by countries for both 2014 and 2015 and the joint-assessment for 2016 suggests that in-country stakeholders are generally more self-critical when assessing the progress markers than the SUN Movement Secretariat has been in the previous years (2012 and 2013). SUN Country joint-assessments involve a great deal of reflection, especially on aspects of progress that cannot easily be captured from outside of a country.

A joint-assessment appears to reflect the heterogeneity of the different actors that are involved, while external assessments, even when validated in-country, tend to reflect the perspective of the main stakeholder.

A progress marker score of between 0 and 4 is expected to indicate the presence of a particular behaviour. However, some joint-assessment scores for particular markers appear to be influenced by the value attached to it by those completing the joint-assessments. Such subjectivity makes it difficult to make straightforward comparisons across countries and over time.

To analyse collective progress in the SUN Movement between 2014 and 2016, the analysis compares data from 27 countries that have undertaken joint-assessments for the three years. The individual mode for Process 2: PM2.3 and PM2.4 has been combined to be presented as Process 2: PM2.3 for the years 2014 and 2015, in a bid to allow for comparisons with 2016.
is expected when the monitoring of outcomes is based on the outcome mapping approach. The assessment asks whether a particular behaviour is “starting”, “on-going” or “in place”: wherein those responsible for the assessment are invited to make the assessment based on their own judgments.

This implies that joint-assessment scores should not be used to compare progress between countries. But they can aid with the identification and interpretation of emerging patterns of institutional transformation within a country. Scores will still need to be interpreted with great care, given that the approach is influenced by the interplay between stakeholders, the complexity of issues being tackled and the uniqueness of each country setting. Many within the SUN Movement Network of country focal points believe that if in-country stakeholders apply the same joint-assessment approach year after year, they will be better placed to describe the challenges they face and the successes in efforts to tackle them.

Table 1: Data analysed for the 2016 SUN Movement Annual Progress Report

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Table 2: Processes and Progress Markers for Country Joint-Assessment Reporting 2016

**Process 1: Bringing people together into a shared space for action**
- Progress Marker (PM) 1: Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at country level
- Progress Marker (PM) 2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence
- Progress Marker (PM) 3: Engage within/contribute to the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)
- Progress Marker (PM) 4: Track, report and critically reflect on own contributions and accomplishments
- Progress Marker (PM) 5: Sustain political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform

**Process 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**
- Progress Marker (PM) 1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislation
- Progress Marker (PM) 2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, update and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks
- Progress Marker (PM) 3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholder efforts
- Progress Marker (PM) 4: Operationalise/enforce the legal frameworks
- Progress Marker (PM) 5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislation impact

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- Progress Marker (PM) 1: Align existing actions around national nutrition targets/policies
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**Process 4: Financing tracking and resource mobilisation**
- Progress Marker (PM) 1: Cost and assess financial feasibility
- Progress Marker (PM) 2: Track and report on financing for nutrition
- Progress Marker (PM) 3: Scale-up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls
- Progress Marker (PM) 4: Turn pledges into disbursements
- Progress Marker (PM) 5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact

Table 3: Weights for Progress Markers in each process

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Table 4: Elements of the SUN Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework

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<th>Timing of assessment?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact</strong></td>
<td>Targets have been established by the 2012 World Health Assembly. Data are needed to enable the assessment of progress in relation to the targets (such as average annual rates of reduction in stunting prevalence among children less than five years of age).</td>
<td>Data are collected, analysed and interpreted by authorities within countries using standard procedures (Demographic and Health Surveys, for example)</td>
<td>The intervals between assessments are agreed in countries: Stakeholders in SUN Movement seek to increase frequency of impact assessments through the planned National Information Platforms for Nutrition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome</strong></td>
<td>Four specific processes are being advanced within SUN Movement Countries: these reflect the SUN Movement’s four strategic objectives. Progress is assessed using a set of ‘progress markers’ for each process.</td>
<td>In 2012 and 2013 - undertaken by the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS) using data on progress from government focal points in SUN Countries: validated by them before reporting. By 2014, 37% of the 41 countries who joined the Movement before September 2013 undertook their assessments. The SMS undertook baseline assessments for 10 newly-joined SUN Countries. Scores from the assessments are analysed by the SMS with support of MDF.</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outputs</strong></td>
<td>Variables used to monitor the performance of the SUN Movement Secretariat are made explicit in its logical framework.</td>
<td>The SUN Movement Secretariat reporting on its activities.</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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33 Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroun, Chad, Congo (DRC), Cote D’Ivoire, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, the Gambia, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

34 The SMS undertook assessments for three countries that were not able to conduct the assessments themselves within the time-frame for reporting: Ethiopia, Zambia and Sri Lanka.

35 Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Togo and Vietnam.
## Technical note on the statistics presented in the 2016 SUN Movement Annual Progress Report - Definition of data and indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>WHA Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Birth Weight</td>
<td>Percentage of live births that weighed less than 2,500 grams at birth.</td>
<td>30% reduction in low birth weight by 2025.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-5 Months Exclusive Breastfeeding</td>
<td>Percentage of infants 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed.</td>
<td>Increase exclusive breastfeeding rate in the first 6 months up to at least 50% by 2025.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Five Stunting</td>
<td>Percentage of children 0-59 months who are below minus two (moderate and severe) and below minus three (severe) standard deviations from median height for age of the WHO Child Growth Standards.</td>
<td>40% reduction in the number of children under 5 who are stunted by 2025.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Five Wasting</td>
<td>Percentage of children 0-59 months who are below minus two (moderate and severe) and below minus three (severe) standard deviations from median weight for height of the WHO Child Growth Standards.</td>
<td>Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5% by 2025.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Five Overweight</td>
<td>Percentage of children 0-59 months who are above two (moderate and severe) standard deviations from median weight for age of the WHO Child Growth Standards.</td>
<td>No increase in childhood overweight through 2025.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaemia (Women)</td>
<td>Proportion of non-pregnant women in reproductive age (age 15-49 years) with a Hb concentration of &lt;120 g/L at sea level.</td>
<td>50% reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult diabetes (Diabetes)</td>
<td>Age-standardized prevalence of raised blood glucose/diabetes among persons aged 18+ years (defined as fasting plasma glucose concentration ≥ 7.0 mmol/l (126 mg/dl) or on medication for raised blood glucose).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent overweight and obesity</td>
<td>Prevalence of overweight and obesity in adolescents (defined according to the WHO growth reference for school-aged children and adolescents, overweight - one standard deviation body mass index for age and sex, and obese - two standard deviations body mass index for age and sex).</td>
<td>NCD Target 7. Halt the rise in diabetes &amp; obesity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult overweight and obesity</td>
<td>Age-standardised prevalence of overweight and obesity in persons aged 18+ years (defined as body mass index ≥ 25 kg/m² for overweight and body mass index ≥ 30 kg/m² for obesity).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:

1) Methodologies and underlying processes for the UNICEF-WHO-World Bank joint estimates are outlined in the 2012 Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates, further updated with the 2013 release. Nationally representative anthropometry estimates, following the vetting process by each agency and once collectively agreed upon, are included in the regularly updated joint dataset.

2) In an effort to maintain a consistent time series of internationally comparable anthropometric data, part of this harmonisation process for calculating regional and global averages and conducting trend analyses requires all anthropometric-related prevalence estimates to be recalculated using a standard algorithm. This algorithm was programmed into the WHO Anthro software and macros, reviewed by MEASURE DHS13 and UNICEF. In addition, other institutions (e.g. US CDC) have incorporated the standard algorithm in their nutritional survey analytic process. In countries where the anthropometric data are collected as part of a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) or Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), either the raw data are publicly available and/or the survey data processing programs already incorporate the WHO algorithm. In countries where anthropometric data are collected by a national nutrition survey (or another type of survey) that are analysed using a different algorithm, a re-calculation of anthropometry-related prevalence is often necessary in order to make estimates comparable across countries and over time.

### Data sources

The primary sources of nutrition indicators are the published national household surveys such as the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). In the absence of recently released DHS or MICS reports, national-level Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) surveys and other national surveys are utilised if they are endorsed by the UNICEF, WHO, and the World Bank Joint Malnutrition Estimates group.

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Reporting on nutrition-relevant allocations

In January 2016, SUN Countries embarked on the second round of the 3-step approach to report on nutrition-relevant allocations. The 3-step approach is based on a common methodology approved by the SUN Donor Network in 2013, which provides a robust framework for routinely and systematically collecting country budgetary data relevant to nutrition. The three phases of the approach include: (1) identification of relevant budget line items through a strategically created keyword search, (2) categorisation assessing whether the identified budget line items correspond to nutrition-specific or nutrition-sensitive programmes and excluding those that are found not to be relevant (after further consultations), and (3) weighting or applying an attributed percentage of the allocated budget line item to nutrition where the percentage is based on the step-two categorisation, as well as consultation with national experts. The method accommodates for the fact that each national budget is structured differently and captures a wide range of information that is presented in a non-standardised way. While the results do not directly allow for comparisons across countries, countries utilising the 3-step approach can monitor programme performance, appraise financial allocations against actual expenditures, and identify gaps between cost estimations for reaching World Health Assembly (WHA) nutrition global targets and future financing (SUN, 2015b).

After two years of data collection, the sectoral graphs presented in the progress report identify how public finances for nutrition are targeted across five sectors common to development: agriculture, education, health, social protection, and WASH. Grouping budget allocations into these five sectoral domains reflects those identified in the 2014 Global Nutrition Report. Below are examples of the types of budget-line items that are categorized into the respective sectors:

The health sector reflects budget line items for child immunisation programmes, infectious diseases, basic healthcare, reproductive health, and food safety.

The education sector reflects budget line items for school meals, health education in schools, early child development, and generic education related programmes aimed at enhancing educational attainment or improving gender inclusivity.

The agriculture sector reflects budget line items for livestock, fisheries, rural development, food security, and generic agricultural investments aimed at enhancing production capacities or providing related agro-services.

The social protection sector reflects budget line items for emergency relief, food aid, welfare services, and safety nets or cash transfers.

The WASH Sector reflects budget line items related to water, sanitation, and hygiene.

Generally, the sectoral graphs presented in this report reflect “upper-bound” financial figures. Upper-bound figures are the factual funding, meaning that it reflects, verbatim, the figure that is presented in the budget item. The majority of countries’ sectoral graphs reflect upper-bound estimates because not all SUN countries have progressed through the weighting process (step 3), however, some countries’ graphs, such as the case of Indonesia, reflects weighting estimates. Weighting involves applying a “percentage” of nutrition to an allocated budget line item, where the presented figure reflects the theoretical amount that a programme impacts nutrition.