

JOINT-ASSESSMENT BY THE NATIONAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM,
IN LINE WITH THE SUN MONITORING,
EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING
(MEAL) SYSTEM

2018 REPORTING TEMPLATE



(APRIL 2017-APRIL 2018)

Kyrgyz Republic

About the 2018 Joint-Assessment

We invite you to provide us with the following details, to help the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS) better understand how inputs into the 2018 Joint-Assessment were compiled by stakeholders, and, to what extent this process is deemed useful.

Participants

1. Did the following stakeholder groups provide specific inputs to the Joint-Assessment in writing or verbally?

Group	Yes (provide number)/No (= 0)
Government	Yes (17)
Civil society	Yes (10)
Donors/United Nations/International Organizations	Yes (10)
Business	Yes (3)
Science and academia	Yes (4)
Other (please specify)	3 (2 interpreters, 1 consultant from the SUN Secretariat)

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process? 47

Of these, please indicate how many participants were female and how many were male __18 male, 29 female

Process

3. Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?

Step	Format			
Collection	Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input type="checkbox"/>
Review and validation	Meeting	<input type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, please attach a photo.



Usefulness

5. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, would you say that the meeting was deemed useful by participants, beyond the usual work of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)?

Yes/No

Why?

_A separate meeting to conduct a joint assessment on progress of the SUN movement 2018 was useful and important for focused and substantive discussion on progress made for the past year and analysing activities completed, challenges encountered, as well as setting up of the new priorities for 2018-2019. The meeting gathered representatives of all networks of the SUN Movement, including Government/Parliament, UN/Donors/International Organizations, academic and business sectors as well as civil society. Furthermore, the consultant of SUN Secretariat Ms. Judith Hodge working on the project on strengthening Multi-Sectoral and Multi-Stakeholder Platforms Design for Effectives which aims to better understand what makes an effective MSP, and to convert this understanding into

accessible information on actionable responses, has also took part in the assessment.

Use of information by the SUN Movement

Please note that this template will be featured on the SUN Movement website, unless the SMS is otherwise notified. Analysed results of this Joint-Assessment will also form the basis of the 2018 SUN Movement Progress Report.

Scoring key

N/A	Not applicable	Progress marker not applicable to current context
0	Not started	Nothing in place
1	Started	Planning has begun
2	On-going	Planning completed and implementation initiated
3	Nearly completed	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational
4	Completed	Fully operational/targets are achieved/on-going with continued monitoring/validated/evidence provided



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Coordination mechanisms or platforms enable stakeholders to better work for improved nutrition outcomes. These platforms can serve to bring together a specific stakeholder, or they can be multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms (MSP), with a broader membership, and may help to link stakeholder-specific platforms. Platforms can exist at both the national and sub-national level, with the two levels often being linked. MSPs are seen as operational when they enable the delivery of joint results, on issues relevant to nutrition. MSPs are also deemed functional they enable the mobilisation and engagement of relevant stakeholders, assist relevant national bodies in their decision-making, spur consensus around joint interests and recommendations, and foster dialogue, at the sub-national level.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

Progress marker 1.1: Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at the country level

This progress marker looks at the presence of both stakeholder-specific and multi-stakeholder platforms or mechanisms, and how they are linked. The platforms that now focus on scaling up nutrition may have either been developed from existing mechanisms, or have created recently, and specifically, for this purpose.

FINAL SCORE

(One score per progress marker)

3.6

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- MSP functions, all networks are involved. In December 2017 a new country coordinator of SUN Movement in the country was appointed represented by the first vice-prime minister, as a co-coordinator the Parliamentarian, Nutrition Champion awarded during the most recent SUN Movement global gathering in Cote d'Ivoire Mr. Artykbaev O.M. was identified. The former country coordinator Mr. Choduev E.U., deputy minister of agriculture, food industry and melioration, was appointed as a technical coordinator. Thus, over the past year, there has been an active involvement of a high level of political leadership.
- Expansion of the platform at the national level is initiated with orientation meetings, which were conducted in three regions of the country (Issyk-Kul, Naryn and Jalalabad oblasts) in quarter 4 of 2017. The concept of decentralization of MSP was developed.
- With the technical support from MQ SUN+, the terms of references for the country coordinator, for SUN networks and for the MSP as a whole were developed and proposed. A proposal has been introduced to integrate the UN Network for SUN into the Development Partners Coordination Committee (DPCC) on Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development (AFSRD). Thus, the UN and Donors Networks will not be a separate parallel structures, but will function as a part of the joint DPCC, involving not only UN agencies and donors, but also other international organizations and development partners. The civil network has approved their charter (on March 30), strategic plan with roles elaborated and systematized.
- Communication and coordination between different networks is established, including exchange and dissemination of reports, conducting periodic meetings, seminars, etc. There is a regular call of MSP members, as well as of each network separately, for instance, the business network members meet quarterly and work at both levels: association and enterprises.

Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence

This progress marker looks the internal coordination, among members, achieved by the multi-stakeholder platform. It also looks at efforts to increase collective influence by engaging new actors and stakeholders, resulting in expanded membership. This can encompass sub-national platforms or actors, grassroots-focused organisations, or the executive branch of government, for example.

FINAL SCORE

(One score per progress marker)

2.4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- As mentioned before, the organization of a subnational mechanism was initiated with launch from orientation meetings, which would require consistent efforts in the coming year. National partners participate in subnational mechanisms and vice versa. Gradually, oblast level government structures and bodies are joining the MSP.
- Separate networks, such as the civil alliance extend their wide involvement with global civil networks. Others establish interconnections, including during the development and update of legislative and regulatory documents.
- There are remaining challenges such as direct involvement with most vulnerable populations, such as people with special needs, rural women, etc.

Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/contribute to the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)

This progress marker looks at whether the MSP fosters collaboration among stakeholders, at the national level, on issues most relevant to the nutrition agenda, in addition to commitment and follow-through. When relevant, interactions at the sub-national level should also be addressed.

FINAL SCORE

(One score of 4 per progress marker)

3.06

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- MSP on nutrition identifies nutrition issues based on national documents and programs, as well as inform them. It should be noted, that during the first phase of MQ SUN+ technical support, a detailed analysis of existing nutrition policies and programs was conducted, and one of the most important findings and recommendations was that in previous programs, some desynchronization of overall nutrition priorities and strategies was noted. Taking into account this fact, this year all efforts are being made to prioritize agreed actions at the national level, but also taking into account the global commitments such as Global Nutrition targets, to be reflected in the New Food Security and Nutrition Program for 2018-2022.
- MSP agrees on priorities and develops working plans with roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders and partners. Some networks have more succeeded than others, for example, the civil society has a working national strategic plan related to the civil platform.
- Nutrition issues are actively lobbied and taken forward with involvement of interested sectors in analysis and development of the National Health Sector Program, National Food Security and Nutrition Program, National Strategy for Sustainable Development, “Taza Koom” programme, etc
- Relevant partners regularly attend MSP meetings without chronic absenteeism, and are actively involved in discussions. For instance, the academic sector greatly contributes in preparation of evidence for further decision making, preparing country reports, training partners, introducing nutrition and food security issues in pre- and postgraduate education of specialists, and developing training programs. Thus, a training module on “Food Security and Nutrition” was developed and introduced into the curriculum of the Kyrgyz National Agrarian University. Furthermore, on the basis of the public health department of the Kyrgyz State Medical Institute of Continuous Education (KSMICE) the training course named “Food Security and Nutrition” for medical and non-medical specialists was introduced; the course on clinical nutrition for health system workers as well as a separate module on breastfeeding were organized. In 2018 on the basis of public health department of KSMICE one short course on clinical nutrition was organized. The seminar “Improving nutrition practices through agriculture” was conducted for academic sector and partners with support of the SPRING project.

Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and reflect on own contributions and accomplishments

This progress marker looks whether the MSP tracks and reports on implementation of agreed actions, by individual actors and stakeholders, and their contribution to the MSP’s collective progress towards agreed priorities. The MSP’s ability to foster accountability is also considered.

FINAL SCORE

(One score per progress marker)

2.24
<p>EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE (Refer to the <i>progress marker explanatory note</i> for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners track their activities on a regular basis. This takes place both at each network level and at the national levels as well. Although levels of each network on tracking and network varies, and some networks might be really advanced in doing this, other have limited capacities. For instance, key members of the Civil Alliance report on a regular basis on activities undertaken to fulfil the established commitments agreed on common actions plans. International organizations and development partners, as a rule, organize dissemination seminars on progress or completion of activities, for example, the SPRING project presented the results of their endline survey and all relevant materials were posted on their website. WHO conducted a series of roundtables and seminars, such as on ending all forms of malnutrition in the Kyrgyz Republic in line with the UN Decade Actions for Nutrition, or on results of the technical report on nutrition in cities of Eastern Europe and Central Asia- Kyrgyzstan. During donors meetings within the framework of DPCCs, members also inform each other about plans and activities carried out. During MQ SUN+ technical support, the policy analysis report and nutrition program was also distributed to key partners. The Government sector has more structured reporting process. Despite all mentioned processes, there is still some limited accountability between government and non-government sectors. There is still no well-functioning secretariat, which would monitor the implementation of all planned activities of involved agencies with establishment of unified indicator platform. In addition, in some networks, this system has not been developed yet, for example, the academic sector has developed their working plan, which states regularities the reporting type and frequency (eg. Electronic version, hard versions, oral reports) among themselves to others within wider MSP, but actual implementation has not been yet achieved. But there is a plan to discuss the work plan and make decision on tracking of activities with provision of reports. Or another example from business sector which plans to hold quarterly meetings on premix for flour fortification with further reporting.

Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform

This progress marker looks at the extent to which a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition is accepted as a national priority and institutionalised by all stakeholders.

<p>FINAL SCORE (One score per progress marker)</p> <p>2.8</p>
<p>EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE (Refer to the <i>progress marker explanatory note</i> for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High level advocacy is carried out through the Government, Parliament, UN organizations and international organizations, which are also active members of MSP. As it was stated earlier, in December 2017, the new country coordinator of MSP was appointed represented by the first vice-prime-minister, who is also a chairman of the Food Security and Nutrition Council. In addition, it should be noted, that the Kyrgyz Republic was the first among other countries in Eurasian Economic Union to initiate amendments for technical regulations on “Food safety” in terms of flour fortification. The academic sector provides information support in lobbying of political decisions. For example, the academic sector participated in preparation of materials in unification of flour fortification standards in countries of Central Asia, Afghanistan, Pakistan (the evidence base is provided on effectiveness of individual premix components for flour fortification). The main UN agencies involved in MSP are also active members of UNDAF process, and nutrition issues have been integrated into the main priorities, especially in priorities 1 and 4 stated as sustainable and comprehensive economic growth, industrial, rural and agricultural development, food security and nutrition, as well as social protection, health and education.

Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process 1

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN/Donors/Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilization of UN efforts through UNDAF process, including inclusion of priorities on food security and nutrition in outcome #1; - Technical support to MSP as a whole; - High level advocacy on food security and nutrition in informing national policies and programs with active involvement of expert pool
Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation of the business sectors with other sectors on information work among the population on flour fortification and salt iodization, as well as involving the business community in development of main national normative documents
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active role and leadership in decentralization process of MSP; - Contributing as members of working groups in development of the National Program on Food Security and Nutrition 2018-2022.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018)

FOR PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space (i.e. overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

- MSP during the last year has undergone significant changes, particularly in terms of involving high level Government representatives, thus the first vice-prime-minister, who is also a chairman of the Food Security and Nutrition Council was appointed as a National coordinator of SUN Movement in the Kyrgyz Republic. The co-coordinator is now Parliamentarian Mr.Artykbaev O.M., who was also awarded as the Nutrition Champion at the latest Global Gathering in November 2017.
- Coordination and communication between official government mechanism for food security and nutrition and the SUN platform will require further attention in the framework of upcoming priorities.
- The process of expanding of the MSP at the subnational level has begun with orientation meetings in 3 oblasts of the Kyrgyz Republic. This process will require subsequent prioritization for subsequent years with mobilization of additional financial resources.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The existence of a coherent policy and legal framework should inform and guide how in-country stakeholders work together, for improved nutrition outcomes. Updated policies, strategies and legislations are fundamental to prevent conflict of interest among the wide range of actors involved in a complex societal topic such as nutrition. This process focuses on the enabling policy and legal environment.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

Progress marker 2.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislation

This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislation are analysed using multi-sectoral consultative processes, with inputs from various stakeholders, and civil society in particular. It denotes the availability of stock-taking documents and continuous context analysis to inform and guide policy-making.

FINAL SCORE

(One score per progress marker)

2.94

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the *progress marker explanatory note* for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

Over the past one year, considerable efforts have been made to analyse existing policies and legislation in the field of nutrition. Thus, the expert group from MQ SUN+ conducted a detailed analysis of existing policies and programs in the field of nutrition, providing key recommendations that will be taken into account while developing the National Program on Food Security and Nutrition 2018-2022. Furthermore, the academic sector as per request of MSP partners, analysed existing nutrition policies, so a comparative analysis of main provisions of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On protection of breastfeeding and regulation of marketing of products and infant formula” with main provisions of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes. A justification certificate has been prepared for introduction of appropriate additions to the existing version of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic. Independent assessments are also made on fortified flour, iodized salt, breastfeeding with active involvement of the civil society. In anticipation for development of the National Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2018-2022, an analysis was carried out on implementation of activities of the older programme for 2015-2017 with technical support from FAO. Other activities in this direction include the development and updating the clinical protocol on deworming in 2017 with the technical support from the SPRING project.

Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, updating and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders work together and contribute, influence and advocate for the development of updated or new improved nutrition policy and legal frameworks for and their dissemination (i.e. advocacy and communication strategies in place to support the dissemination of relevant policies). It focuses on how countries ascertain policy and legal coherence across different ministries and try to broaden political support, by encouraging parliamentary engagement.

It also focuses on the efforts of in-country stakeholders to influence decision-makers for legislation and evidence-based policies that empower women and girls through equity-based approaches.

FINAL SCORE

(One score per progress marker)

2.84

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the *progress marker explanatory note* for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

During the reporting period, parliamentary hearings were held on the implementation of the Law on Flour Fortification, with achievement of significant results (according to the latest figures from the National Statistics Committee it reaches 52%), the penalty for violation of the law on flour fortification was introduced into the code. Currently, there are still some difficulties with import of unfortified flour from neighbouring countries, in particular, from Kazakhstan. Currently the mechanisms for confiscation and utilization of seized unfortified flour are being strengthened. The local pharmaceutical company “Biovit” has started producing premix for flour fortification. However, the business sector noted, that local producers are in a more difficult situation in terms of competitiveness compared to flour producers from Kazakhstan, especially when the import of unfortified flour still remains a challenge. In addition, the Law on Food Security has been amended. Key network representatives are actively involved in development of relevant policies and legal documents, in particular the academic sector. The additions to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Public Health” have been prepared, including position papers on micronutrient deficiencies, supplementation, food fortification. The new version of the law will consider prevention of diseases caused by malnutrition. Furthermore, the communication strategy “The first 1000 days- window of opportunity” is being implemented by the Republican Center of Health Promotion under the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, developed with the technical support of the SPRING project. Seminars are being held with involvement of communities to educate public on the issues of good nutrition by specialists of monitoring bodies, including integrating nutrition issues into existing training mechanisms, for example, through birth preparedness schools under the project supported by the Aga Khan Foundation. Information videos on nutrition, sanitation and hygiene as well as campaigns in active zones have been conducted. Advocacy is being conducted to ensure a nutrition policy that is gender-sensitive. The latest data on nutrition outcomes (DHS 2012 and MICS 2014) is still used for advocacy messages, publications such as analytical references, press releases, statements. In 2018-2019 it is planned to conduct next MICS Study with support from UNICEF.

Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholder efforts

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders – the government (i.e. line ministries) and non-state partners – coordinate their inputs to ensure the development of coherent policy and legislative frameworks.

FINAL SCORE

(One score per progress marker)

2.4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

During the reporting period, there was a lot of work done on updating policies, thus, for example, the academic sector has been involved in advancing of nutrition policies, such as rationale form was prepared on needs for renewing technical regulations on flour fortification for banning import of unfortified flour to the country. Moreover, the development process of the National Program on Food Security and Nutrition 2018-2022 has been started, key representatives from all networks are in the working group for development of the program. The new health program 2019-2030 also highlights the priority on prevention on noncommunicable diseases with identification of risk factors, such as unhealthy diets, requiring comprehensive interventions.

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal framework

This progress marker looks at the availability of mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislation, such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, maternity protection and paternity and parental leave laws, food fortification legislation, they right to food, among others.

FINAL SCORE

(One score per progress marker)

2.44

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

There are national and subnational mechanisms for enacting and enforcing legislation on flour fortification. A draft regulation on utilization of unfortified flour has been developed, and changes have been made to the Code of Administrative Responsibility to strengthen the responsibility for use and import of unfortified flour. There are still challenges in implementing the legal framework: lack of required control at borders with Kazakhstan, lack of mechanisms for utilization of unfortified flour and unionized salt. Work has been initiated to integrate the Codex Alimentarius on Food Safety with support from WHO and FAO.

Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislative impact

This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing policies and legislation have been reviewed and evaluated to document good practices, and the extent to which available lessons are shared by different constituencies within the multi-stakeholder platforms.

FINAL SCORE

(One score per progress marker)

2.18

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- During the reporting period, the following activities were carried out: 1) monitoring of implementation of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On fortification of baking flour” dated from March 11, 2009 and revision from March 12, 2015 by the Civil Alliance for Improved Nutrition and Food Security and technical support from UNICEF. The results of the monitoring exercise were presented during the roundtable, which was held in December 2017 with participation of the country coordinator of the SUN movement in

the Kyrgyz Republic, the first vice-prime-minister of the country; 2) monitoring of implementation of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On prevention of Iodine Deficiencies” and the technical regulation on “Safety of Iodized salt” jointly conducted by the RCHP, Centre for Disease Prevention and Department of State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance, as well as Civil Alliance for Improved Nutrition and Food Security, and Association of salt producers with support from UNICEF. The results of this monitoring were also provided to MSP members during the roundtable conducted in Q1 of 2018.

- Other examples of this progress marker are dissemination of advanced agricultural practices by the civil sector to partners, in addition, individual parties facilitated to trainings on replication of best practices throughout the country.

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 2

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN/Donors/International Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial and technical support in monitoring and evaluation of implementation of Laws on “Fortification of bakery flour”, “On prevention of iodine deficiency” (UNICEF); - Technical assistance in conducting a national seminar for high-level politicians and high-level executives on the role of Codex Alimentarius in provision of food safety in the Kyrgyz Republic
Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involvement of the business sector in monitoring of individual enterprises on different matters for example, participation of the Association of Salt Producers in monitoring of salt producers in specific to iodized salt.
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct implementation of monitoring of implementation of Laws on “Fortification of baked flour”, and on “Prevention of iodine deficiency”

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 2: Coherent policy and legal framework (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

- Within the first phase of technical assistance of MQ SUN+ to the Kyrgyz Republic, a comparative analysis of nutrition policies, strategies and guidelines was conducted with provision of solid recommendations to be taken into account in development of the new National Food Security and Nutrition Programme for 2018-2022. This review identified the need for harmonization of interventions in all existing programs and existing efforts into one guidance document with the primary inclusion of the Global Nutrition Targets 2025 in the New Food Security and Nutrition Programme for 2018-2022;
- During the reporting period, two large monitoring exercises have been conducted, namely monitoring of implementation of the Laws on “Prevention of Iodine Deficiencies”, and technical regulations on “Safety of iodized salt”, as well as monitoring of implementation of the Law on “Fortification of Baked Flour” dates from March 11, 2009 and revision from March 12, 2015. Key findings on challenges and recommendations were presented to members of the SUN movement for further consideration.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to improvements in nutrition demonstrates the extent to which multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together, and the extent to which the policies and legislations are operationalised to ensure that everyone, women and children in particular, benefit from improved nutrition. This process delves into the operational side of policy and legal frameworks and how they translate into action. The term ‘Common Results Framework’ is used to describe a set of expected results agreed upon across different sectors of government and among key stakeholders, through a negotiated process. The existence of agreed common results would enable stakeholders to make their actions more nutrition driven through increased coordination or integration. In practice, a CRF may result in a set of documents that are recognised as a reference point for all sectors and stakeholders that work together for scaling up nutrition.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

Progress marker 3.1: Align existing actions around national nutrition targets/policies

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholder groups take stock of what exists and align their own plans and programming for nutrition to reflect the national policies and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of actions across sectors and among relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition.

Please note: While progress marker 2.1 looks at the review of policies and legislation, progress marker 3.1 focuses on the review of programmes and implementation capacities.

FINAL SCORE

(One score per progress marker)

3.06

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- Each sector has its own analysis separately (for example, analysis of effectiveness of Gulyazyk). The analysis of implementation of the National Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2015-2017 was carried out. Such coordination and communication among donors and international organizations is monitored, including through coordination meetings of development partners. Interagency coordination at the State level requires further strengthening.

- Multisectoral consultations with stakeholders take place with increasing existing capacity through webinars, participation in roundtables, activities at the national and international levels. Priority directions for further promotion were selected. Multisectoral consultations are taking place to resolve the issue of developing nutrition standards within the Customs Union.
- Within the CSOs, mapping exercise of partners was carried out. In June 2017 the development of the civil alliance strategy has begun, currently the action plan is being finalized.
- The academic sector has participated in a joint (along with UNICEF and Civil Alliance) analysis of implementation of the Health Programme Den Sooluk 2012-2018, and in development of the new program until 2030. Interventions to address malnutrition are recommended along with agreed and synchronized indicators. Currently, an intersectoral working group has been established, which includes representatives of various ministries and agencies for development of the next National Programme on Food Security and Nutrition. In addition, the other strategic programs also consider nutrition issues.
- Indicators of the World Health Assembly on Nutrition from 2012 are included in SDG country indicators related to health for further advocacy at the Government level.

Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition at the national and sub-national level

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders agree on a Common Results Framework to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF is recognised as the guidance for medium to long-term implementation of actions, with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, the CRF should identify coordination mechanisms (and related capacity) and define the roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder. It should encompass an implementation matrix, an M&E Framework and costed interventions, including costs estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E.

FINAL SCORE

(One score per progress marker)

2.28

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- Within the framework of MQ SUN+ technical assistance to the country, terms of references for the MSP as a whole, and each network have been developed. This allows to identify clear roles that are shared among partners at the National Level.
- 6 Global World Health Assembly indicators have been integrated into the New Programme on Food Security and Nutrition, as well as into the Health Development Strategy until 2030;
- Some networks have developed their own guiding documents, for instance the civil sector has not its strategic plan until 2020 with identified priorities. Within the framework of the start-up plan, clear roles are assigned to partners, but at the moment, there is no system for assessing the coordination potential.

Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework

This progress marker looks at the sequencing and implementation of priority actions at the national and sub-national level. This requires, on the one hand, a clear understanding of gaps in terms of delivery capacity and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global stakeholders to mobilise technical expertise to timely respond to the identified needs, in a coordinated manner.

FINAL SCORE

(One score per progress marker)

2.26

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- The food security and nutrition programme being developed will be also implemented at the subnational level. In addition, the Government agencies have departmental plans for activities to improve nutrition, which are implemented under the structural bodies at different levels. Nevertheless, there are remaining problems, for example, staffing issues for successful implementation of the new program, it is necessary to provide continuous training for staff development, many government agencies have developed and amended training programs for specialists, but presence of financial means to accomplish those is a challenge.
- Priorities identified and agreed among National MSP partners, in some oblasts even at subnational levels. The academic sector, as per request from the civil alliance, participated in activities aimed in improving the capacity of their members at the subnational levels.
- The business sector has also developed its own annual plan for implementation of the program on flour fortification, salt iodization and introduction of food additives.

Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per the Common Results Framework

This progress marker looks at how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for good nutrition. It looks at the availability of joint progress reports that can meaningfully inform and guide the refinement of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.

FINAL SCORE

(One score per progress marker)

2.34

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- There are certain information systems for regular connection, analysis and transmission of information, in particular on the activities carried out. Thus, there is a single MSP website acting as a single information platform. There are websites of relevant ministries and departments where press releases, news or events, including on nutrition, are posted. Among UN agencies, there is both a single information exchange platform and separate pages in social media, that are actively used for posting news, including on food security and nutrition. The civil alliance, international partners like SPRING also actively update their webpages with regular dissemination of news, reports on events conducted.
- Annual joint assessments on progress of the SUN Movement in the Kyrgyz Republic take place annually.
- Joint monitoring exercises on implementation of two laws, as mentioned earlier, were conducted with involvement of several sectors, such as Government, Civil alliance and business sectors with financial and technical support from international organizations
- Each government agency also carries out own monitoring exercises, including on those on nutrition, based on which those reports are presented annually at agency meetings, and statistical data is further provided to the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic monitors work of State agencies.
- An intersectoral working group with participation of UNICEF and WHO developed a matrix of nutrition indicators similar to indicators of the MEAL (Monitoring, Evaluation, Assessment and Learning) system. The new indicators were introduced in the list of nutrition indicators with relevant harmonization. It is remaining to identify an electronic platform, which will provide access to all those indicators.

Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate the implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact

This progress marker looks at how results and success is being evaluated to inform implementation decision-making and building the evidence base for improved nutrition.

FINAL SCORE

(One score per progress marker)

1.76

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- Despite active measures to improve nutrition, holistic assessments for implementation of actions to measure actions for improving nutrition have not been adequately addressed. For example, the civil sector, often among other organizations conducts assessments, mainly endline, to evaluate certain projects being implemented in a given time, but they cover only the project duration, there are very limited mechanisms to measure in a comprehensive way long-term effects of interventions on nutrition. Nevertheless, there were activities to share experiences, lessons learned, best practices, etc.
- With a technical support from FAO, evaluation of the previous National Programme on Food Security and Nutrition 2015-2017 was conducted, where it was noted, that 75% of set activities have been implemented. At the same time, certain health and education sector activities remained unfulfilled due to the lack of financial resources (eg. eProgram on registering of birth defects, which was already piloted, etc);
- Government agencies have departmental plans for activities to improve nutrition which are implemented by sub-national bodies at different levels. Monitoring is also carried out on nutrition issues, reports are produced that are annually heard at departmental meetings and relevant statistics are provided to the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic monitors the actions of state bodies.

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 3

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN/Donors/ International Organizations	- Technical support of UN agencies (WFP, FAO, WHO and UNICEF) in development of the National Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2018-2022 is currently undergoing
Business	- The business sector complied an annual action plan for implementation of the program on flour fortification and salt iodization and introduction of food additives. - Involvement in monitoring activities, such as during systematic monitoring by the MoH together with the Kyrgyz Association of Salt Producers for the availability of certified potassium iodate in the products.
CSO	- Mapping of partners was carried out. In June 2017 development of the Strategy of the Civil Alliance has begun; - The strategic plan of the Civil Alliance until 2020 has been drafted with identification of priority themes.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)

(i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

- An intersectoral working group has been established including representatives of ministries and agencies for development of the National Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2018-2022. The relevant UN agencies (WFP, UN, WHO and UNICEF) provide technical support in development of this program. In addition, technical assistance is provided by MQ SUN+ in terms of budgeting of activities, and an analysis of existing policies and programs in the field of nutrition with clear recommendations that will be taken into account in the process of developing a new program.

- In addition to the National Food Security and Nutrition Programme, MSP members also participated in the joint analysis of implementation of the health programme Den Sooluk 2012-2018, and inputs provided for development of the new program 2019-2030 with harmonization of indicators for achieving nutritional results for harmonization of country efforts
- Terms of References for MSP as a whole, as well as for each network, have been developed in the framework of MQ SUN+ technical support. It allows to define clear roles and responsibilities among partners at the National level.
- A common vision for nutrition goals based on Global Nutrition Targets was agreed, which will be reflected both at the National Food Security and Nutrition Programme as well as at the Health Development Strategy 2019-2030.
- During the reporting period, there was a good practice in implementing joint monitoring on implementation of Laws on flour fortification and prevention of iodine deficiency (as mentioned earlier in the report), where the state, civil alliance, academic and business sectors participated together with technical support from international organizations.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Assessing the financial feasibility of national plans to implement actions for improved nutrition is essential to determine funding requirements. The latter is based on the capability to track planned and actual spending on nutrition across relevant government ministries and from external partners. The existence of plans, with clearly costed actions, helps government authorities and key stakeholders (e.g. UN, donors, business, civil society) align and contribute resources to national priorities, estimate the required budget for implementation and identify financial gaps.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess the financial feasibility of the CRF

This progress marker looks at the extent to which the government and all other in-country stakeholders provide inputs for the costing of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways, including reviewing current spending or estimating unit costs).

FINAL SCORE

(One score per progress marker)

2.12

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- The country has an annual estimate of the state budget for nutrition for organizations in sectors such as health, education, social protection, defense, law and order agencies. The item of expenditure is protected and financed as a matter of priority. Despite this, many nutrition activities are funded by donors due to a lack of public funds. Also, there is no comprehensive system tracking joint budgets both from the State resources and donor agencies, especially in terms of costing of nutrition-sensitive programs.
- Country technical support from MQ SUN+ also involves a costing exercise of activities for the new National Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2018-2022
- From the business sector, there is a lack of provision of data for calculating costs, insufficient participation of this sector in development of budget plans due to lack of information.

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

This progress marker looks at the extent to which the government and all other in-country stakeholders are able to track their allocations and expenditures (if available) for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions in relevant sectors and report on finance data, in a transparent manner, with other partners of the MSP, including the government.

FINAL SCORE

(One score per progress marker)

1.5

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- Each Government agency has established monitoring forms for financial reporting of the state budget for nutrition, but costing of nutrition-sensitive programming is still challenging due to lack of clear criteria for their costing. In addition, as noted earlier, comprehensive reporting, including unified reporting by participants in parallel funding is not available

Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls

This progress marker looks at whether the government and other in-country stakeholders identify financial gaps and mobilise additional funds, through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, and setting-up of specific mechanisms.

FINAL SCORE

(One score per progress marker)

1.65

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- The Government allocates a limited amount of funding for nutrition which is tracked. At the same time, funds from donor agencies due to the fact they go directly to beneficiaries, there is no a comprehensive system for tracking in unified way of donor agencies.
- The joint prioritization among MSP members, on required additional funding for nutrition in the country is limited, mobilization of funds is more often isolated, more often in response to grant announcements from donors. Thereby, the development partners are not sufficiently coordinated to eliminate shortcomings and, if necessary, mobilize additional resources. This process is more often sporadic and more often on a request from the state to finance one-time or unforeseen events.

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

This progress marker looks at how governments and other in-country stakeholders turn pledges into disbursements. It includes the ability of donors to look at how their disbursements are timely and in line with the scheduled fiscal year.

FINAL SCORE

(One score per progress marker)

1.9

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- To fund nutrition-specific activities, that are implemented through the Ministry of Health through the SWAP approach, donors are informed on the timeframe and schedule of payments and the timetable for resource allocation in coordination with national

partners. In cases where funding is provided through mechanisms of parallel financing, these payments are not efficiently tracked through the centralized national systems, which makes it difficult to regulate this flow of financial resources. This tracking systems remains between donors and implementing organizations, although financial reports provided upon request from the Government counterparts, but not at the systematic way.

- There are some limitations in terms of openness of business sector to provide financial information.

Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact

This progress marker looks at how the government and in-country stakeholders collectively ensure predictable and long-term funding for better results and impact. It looks at important changes such as the continuum between short-term humanitarian and long-term development funding, the establishment of flexible but predictable funding mechanisms and the sustainable addressing of funding gaps.

FINAL SCORE

(One score per progress marker)

1.72

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- There are attempts at medium-term financing within the budget sectors, but there is no long-term and flexible fund-raising strategy, i.e. there are no long-term/ multi-year financial resolutions or forecasts. Also, there are no financial mechanisms available to ensure continuity between humanitarian financing and financing for development.

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 4

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN/Donors/ International Organizations	- Funding of nutrition programs and projects both through centralized funding, for example, nutrition-specific activities that are carried out through the SWAP mechanism, but more often payments are made through parallel financing mechanisms.
Business	- Not applicable
CSO	- Not applicable

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvement/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

- In Government agencies, there is an annual estimated cost shared for nutrition on organizations related to health care, education, social protection, defence and law organizations, etc. This item of financial expenditure is protected and financed as a matter of priority, however there is no system for comprehensive monitoring of nutrition expenditure taking account parallel financing for nutrition from donor organizations. In addition, there are still difficulties in calculating costs of nutrition-sensitive activities.

NEW OUTCOME MARKER: Review of progress in scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions over the past 12 months

In line with the SUN Movement MEAL system, this outcome marker looks at how processes put in place are effectively contributing to scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. In compliance with principles of equity, equality and non-discrimination for all, participants are asked to reflect on their implementation progress, considering geographical reach and targeting of children, adolescent girls and women as well as delivery approaches that promote a convergence of interventions (e.g. same village, same household or same individual) or integration of nutrition interventions in sector programmes (e.g. nutrition education in farmer field schools or provision of fortified complementary foods for young children as part of food aid).

FINAL SCORE

(Scaling up nutrition-specific actions)

2.5

FINAL SCORE

(Scaling up nutrition-sensitive actions)

1.5

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Progress in scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Examples include the promotion of infant and young child feeding, micronutrient supplementation, management of acute malnutrition, food fortification and nutrition education. For each example, please specify the geographical reach, targeted population and delivery approach. (Reference: 2013 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition and the 2016 UN Compendium of Action for Nutrition)

- During the reporting period there was a progress in implementation of the Law on fortified flour in the country, currently 52% of flour is fortified according to the National Statistical Committee. This progress was achieved through multisectorial coordination and more importantly, due to a political will in the country. Although there are remaining challenges related to control mechanisms, as well as emerging needs related to adaptation of technical regulations of country in accordance with the technical regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union. During the reporting period, monitoring of implementation of the laws was also carried out, directly in the field of food fortification.
- Good practices in terms of implementation of supplementation programs such as Gulyazyk (sprinkles), iron and folic acid supplementation for women in antenatal care remain a priority in the health sector, in the field of maternal and child health. But the nutrition needs of adolescent groups, especially adolescent girls are still not addressed at appropriate level. Nevertheless, the new project by the World Bank on Improving nutrition and agriculture productivity has been started, consisting a separate component on improving nutrition status of the Kyrgyz Republic, focusing on nutrition status of adolescent girls as well along with other target groups.
- As noted earlier, training modules on food safety and nutrition have been integrated into higher education institutions of medical and non-medical profiles.

Progress in scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Choose clear examples from relevant sectors that you are including in your review. For each example, please specify the geographical reach, targeted population and delivery approach. (Reference: 2013 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition and the 2016 UN Compendium of Action for Nutrition)

- The project “Nutrition in Mountain Agroecosystems” is being implemented in Kyrgyzstan since 2014 in 7 clusters: greenhouses, chicken, fish, drying fruits and vegetables, dairy goats, horticulture and nurseries and nutritional value. The project expanded to 30 villages in the country in all districts, except Batken district. The electronic platform Mountain Agriculture Action Network (MAAN) was created, in which the knowledge bank is generated. The MAAN platform means Development of Nutrition in Mountain Agroecosystems. So far 309 people (54% women) have registered in the platform. It involves scientists, government employees, businessmen. There is an active exchange of knowledge and information. This project also contributes to expansion of

the organic movement throughout the country. Promotion of the organic movement is supported by the Members of Parliament, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration through various projects. In general, nutrition sensitive interventions are still not considered by all sectors, despite the high evidence base on effectiveness of them in addressing different forms of malnutrition. Moreover, it remains problematic to analyze the financing of activities that are nutrition sensitive.

- During the reporting period, there were capacity building activities undertaken in this area, thus the SPRING project conducted a seminar on Strengthening of practices for better nutrition through agriculture (within the framework of the Global Partnership on sharing the results and innovations in nutrition and the Kyrgyz National Agrarian University named after K.I. Scryabin).
- The Ministry of Education continues implementation of the National School Feeding Programme for primary school children with technical support from the United Nations World Food Programme and Mercy Corps. New country strategies of both organizations outline continuation of support to the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in optimization of school meal programme. This is an example of a programme aimed in improving of education outcomes through lenses of nutrition-sensitive interventions. In 2017, piloting phase of the optimization of school meal programme has been completed. Thus with support of the UN WFP 335 pilot schools out of planned 335 moved to improved school meal models for students of grades 1-4, thus 113,000 primary school children in pilot schools receive improved school meals. 85% of pilot schools are located in rural areas, remaining 15% in district centers and cities. 81% of pilot schools are located in rural areas where at least 30% of population live with income below the poverty line. In addition, it should be noted, that within the framework of the project, pilot schools implemented 11 different types of agricultural activities, such as plant growing (greenery on windowsills, vegetables and green on the open ground, fruit orchards such as apple, plum, pear, fodder crops- alfalfa, sainfoin, cereals- wheat, barley, greenhouse for growing greenery and vegetables); for farm production (min-farms for rabbit breeding, goat breeding, cattle, poultry, beekeeping).
- The UN WFP programme on working with vulnerable rural farmers and households to improve their food security and nutrition also integrates nutrition-sensitive programming. It is done through integration of awareness raising on nutrition, food for work, food for training components, as well as through activities impacting factors causing malnutrition through joint projects of the Ministry of Labor and Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic and the UN WFP to help in strengthening the Government's capacity for food security and nutrition and improving long-term sustainability of communities with emphasis on rural development, social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. These projects worked in 27 pilot regions of Talas, Naryn, Osh, Jalalabad and Batken districts. Types of projects included improving rural and agricultural infrastructure, improving agricultural production, processing agricultural products, vocational training, disaster risk reduction measures and developing income-generating activities.
- As per request of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, FAO supports implementation of the project "Productive Social Contract/ Cash plus". This project implements activities that are sensitive to nutrition. The activities of the pilot project "Cash plus" are aimed in increasing livelihoods and production capacity as well as stimulating improved nutrition of vulnerable households by providing a flexible combination of remittances from productive activities, resources, assets and/or training and extension services. Within the project framework, beneficiaries apart from cash receive productions means such as seeds, fertilizers, agricultural tools, greenhouses, also benefiting from trainings on technologies for growing, processing and storing selected crops and awareness and education on nutrition. The pilot project is being implemented in 3 villages of Suzak district of Jalalabad region with involvement of 150 project beneficiaries.

Annex 1: Identified priorities

Please describe the status of the priorities identified in your most recent Joint-Assessment (for instance 2016-2017)

<p>Priorities identified in most recent JAA?</p> <p><i>Enter priority</i></p>	<p>Has this priority been met?</p> <p><i>Yes or No</i></p>	<p>What actions took place to ensure the priority could be met?</p> <p><i>Please outline stakeholders' contributions (government, UN, CSOs, donors, etc.)</i></p>	<p>Did you receive external technical assistance to meet this priority?</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain</i></p>
<p>1. Coordination and optimization of actions among participants on the Framework of Common Results</p>	<p>In process</p>	<p>-All networks participate in meetings, gatherings conducted by the SUN Network. In addition, main partners conduct concurrent dissemination seminars, round tables on conducted activities and programmes. However, further efforts are required to develop and update the Framework of Common Results. Due to that the country request on behalf of the SUN Movement was sent to the SUN Secretariat to approve the second phase of technical assistance by MQ SUN+, including for support in development of the Framework of Common Results.</p>	<p>Technical support from MQ SUN+</p>
<p>2. Prioritization of nutrition in SDGs</p>	<p>Yes, at the level of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic</p>	<p>-Civil society: conducting and participation in round tables with contributing to dialogues on SDG indicators. -Academic sector: provision of scientific evidences and target indicators are estimated on the basis of the World Health Assembly nutrition indicators; -UN organizations: under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), food security and nutrition are highlighted within the first outcome, in addition, nutrition-specific indicators are also tracked in outcome 4 related to health and well-being.</p>	
<p>3. Budget analysis and accountability</p>	<p>No, this priority requires further focus next year.</p>	<p>-Government sector: Government budget publishes, however nutrition specific budget is not separated.</p>	
<p>4. Involvement of leaders, further expansion of the MSP in the Kyrgyz Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>-Civil society: mapping of potential future champions in nutrition. Nomination from the Civil Alliance and UNICEF a nominee for the Nutrition champion at the Global SUN Movement gathering. Civil society has been also actively involved In conducting round tables, meetings. -Academic sector: contribution to development of evidences on effectiveness of premix in flour fortification; -Support of international organizations for example in financing the visit of the Kyrgyz Republic delegation to</p>	

		the Global gathering of the SUN Movement to Cote d'Ivoire.	
5.Operationalization of the SUN platform	In process	The first phase of technical support to the country by MQ SUN+ was started last year, which also included development of terms of references for networks.	Technical support by the MQ SUN+

Please list key 2018-2019 priorities for the MSP

Consider what has been working well during the past year and what achievable targets can be identified and prioritised. Please also include network-specific priorities.

1.Expansion of the MSP, including at the sub-national level with development of mechanisms for decentralization

2.Development of the new National Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2018-2022

3.Capacity building of the MSP in development, analysis, tracking and accountability of nutrition financing

If you are seeking external support from the global Networks and/or external technical mechanisms, through the SUN Movement Secretariat, please provide relevant information

The request to the SUN Secretariat was sent on extension of the technical support to the country by MQ SUN+ for finalization of the National Programme for Food Security and Nutrition 2018-2022, developing of the Framework for Common Results, for capacity building of MSP stakeholders along with increasing their commitment, developing advocacy materials to improve coordination, cooperation and increase the interest of various sectors involved in nutrition, and for integrating nutrition agenda into relevant sectoral policies and strategies to achieve committed 6 global indicators on nutrition of the World Health Assembly. In addition, support is required in strengthening national monitoring and evaluation system for the Food Security and Nutrition Programme, as well as review of existing information systems, its potential to collect relevant data from various sectors.

Annex 2: Emergency preparedness and response planning

<p>1. Within the reporting period (i.e. the past year), has the country faced and responded to a humanitarian situation? If yes, what was the duration and type(s) of emergency (e.g. natural and climate-related disasters, communal violence, armed conflict etc.)?</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Please explain: Not applicable</p>
<p>2. Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does it include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By signing the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action, the Kyrgyz Republic has committed to undertake nationwide activities aimed in reducing vulnerability to disasters through the implementation of initiatives to reduce risks and mitigate their impact. • The Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic is working to improve the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, and there is a secretariat of the National Platform and technical working groups established in the areas of: 1) education and public awareness raising in the field of civil protection; 2) seismic safety; 3) emergency medicine; 4) humanitarian response. • The Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic #357 dated from June 2, 2012 approved the Strategy for Integrated Safety of the Population and Territories of the Kyrgyz Republic in Emergency and Crisis Situations until 2020. The National strategy has the following annexes: 1) implementation plan; 2) plan for involvement of local government in disaster risk reduction; 3) national emergency response plan. • Because the Kyrgyz Republic is the country most prone to earthquakes, the UN WFP position paper has been developed on responding to major earthquakes in the country. Thus, in the event of an emergency, the scope of intervention will be determined by assessing the rapid needs. WFP considers provision of Rations for immediate response to affected population (230,000 people may be affected) immediately after earthquake. The plan reflects initiation of food distribution and remittances, depending on the results of needs assessment, market assessments and the Government's ability to respond to emergencies. The country office will use regional markets (mainly Kazakhstan and Russia) for efficient and timely delivery of food products to meet emergency needs. The duration of response will depend on the scale of the emergency situation and the Government's decision to respond to emergency situations.

- The concept note on comprehensive protection of population and the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic from emergency situations for 2018-2030 provides a model of disaster risk management based on the principles of multi-stakeholder partnership, conducting risk analysis and taking them into account in development planning, which will ultimately contribute to integrated protection against emergencies and setting of conditions for sustainable development. The purpose of the concept note is to increase the level of protection of the population and territories from emergencies in order to create conditions for sustainable development of the country. The priority areas of the concept note are based on the Sendai Framework and are: 1) increasing knowledge of disaster risk; 2) improving the organizational and legal framework for disaster risk management; 3) investing in disaster risk reduction to strengthen the response capacity; 4) improving preparedness to disasters and ensure effective response. Implementation period of the Concept 2018-2030 covers the period of implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2015-2030 and includes 3 stages: 1) 2018-2022; 2) 2023-2026; 3) 2027-2030.
- A cluster delivery plan that aims to support the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in meeting food security, agriculture and livelihood needs of affected populations and ensuring an adequate, timely and coordinated response in crisis situations. The rapid delivery plan outlines preparedness, response and recovery measures so that food security cluster can meet food security needs of population affected by strong earthquake with magnitude of 8 to 9 with an epicenter in the south of the country (Osh, Jalalabad and Batken districts). The Natural disaster response coordination group identified earthquakes as a serious risk that could cause mass destruction and damage livelihoods of the country. The objectives of this cluster on food security are: 1) protecting the lives and livelihoods of affected population with special attention to vulnerable groups of population; 2) ensure food security of affected population with special attention to vulnerable groups; 3) protect and support livelihoods through restoration, maintenance and protection of productive capacities (crops, productive assets, livelihoods and tools). This plan is a living document that is periodically updated. WFP and FAO are organizing this plan in close cooperation with the Ministry of Emergencies, Ministry of Labor and Social Development, Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs, civil sector and donor organizations to prepare a

	<p>contingency plan. WFP has 2 warehouses in north and south of the country with a total capacity of 5,000 metric tons of storage space. Warehouses are equipped with the minimum necessary tools for work. There are also 10 potential storage sites that can be used in cases of large-scale emergency situations. The food basket includes 6 items of food (wheat flour, beans, vegetable oil, salt, high-calorie cookies, a mixture of corn and soybeans). The population placed in temporary shelters will receive high-calorie cookies in addition to the basic diet. Children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating women will receive an additional diet of a mixture corn and soybeans upon arrival of food to the country. This cluster delivery plan is an integral part of the country's General Emergency Action Plan.</p>
<p>3. Is the MSP involved in discussions and planning for emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does the MSP engage with humanitarian partners, and how does the MSP contribute to linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Please explain:</p> <p>During the reporting year, MSP did not include in the agenda discussions on emergency action plans.</p>
<p>4. What are the key limitations faced at the country level in terms of linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?</p>	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>At the country level, efforts are mainly focused on development programs and activities, whereas emergency response activities are just outlined in some of the guiding country documents. Probable constraints might be related to insufficient t country capacity, lack of prioritization of this issue as well as limited financial resources.</p>

Annex 3: Ensuring gender equality and that women and girls are at the centre of all SUN Movement action

<p>1. Does the MSP engage with a governmental Ministry or Department that is responsible for women's affairs/gender equality? If yes, what is the name of this Ministry/Department?</p> <p>If not a part of the MSP, how do you engage with this Ministry/Department?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>But not enough, requires further focus in future.</p> <p>Please explain:</p> <p>There is no separate ministry responsible for gender equality in the country. However, each ministry appoints a focal point to coordinate gender related undertakings. A special focus lies with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development with a special small unit with relevant staff. Among the international and UN organizations, the UN Women is active along with many NGOs working on the issues of gender equality. All above organizations are invited to MSP meetings, however their actual participation is rather limited.</p>
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<p>2. Does the MSP engage with other non-state actors that are responsible for gender equality and the empowerment of women (such as UN Women or civil society organisations)? If yes, with whom do you engage?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain:</p> <p>NGOs working in the field of gender equality are also members of the Civil Alliance for Improved Nutrition and Food Security. Among the international and UN organizations, the UN Women is active along with many NGOs working on the issues of gender equality. All above organizations are invited to MSP meetings; however their actual participation is rather limited.</p>
<p>3. How does the MSP ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as part of their work plan?</p>	<p>Please explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As an example, the Civil Alliance represents voices of vulnerable groups, such as women, thus in Parliamentarian hearings women could raise the issues on neural tube defect in children due to micronutrient deficiencies. • In general, national nutrition priorities do articulate on the needs of women of reproductive age and children under 2. • Another example is the joint project of the Kyrgyz Government and four UN agencies, including UN WFP, UN Women, FAO and IFAD on “Expansion of economic opportunities for rural women in the Kyrgyz Republic”. The project was implemented in 73 pilot villages of Chui, Naryn, Osh and Jalalabad districts since 2014 and targeted more than 3,000 rural women. Participants of the project were trained on modern agrotechnology, basics of business and marketing, leadership and also received support in the form of small grants, seeds, equipment to start business and develop farms. In addition, participants received food aid to support their families. Due to active lobbying of gender issues in 15 ayil okmotus, gender oriented socio-economic development plans for 2017-2030 were adopted. This work was strengthened at the national level as well during informing gender-responsive policy of the Kyrgyz Republic in context of implementation of the SDGs.
<p>4. What actions are identified and implemented by the MSP to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at the community level?</p>	<p>Please explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are primarily involved in nutrition education, in farm support programs, especially when it comes to female heads of households.
<p>5. Have you analysed or done a stock take of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The technical support by MQ SUN+ to the Kyrgyz Republic included a comparative analysis of nutrition policies, strategies and guidelines in the country along with recommendations for the new National Food Security and Nutrition</p>

		<p>Programme for 2018-2022. This work considered analysis of existing policies and programs through a gender prism. One of the conclusions of this analysis was that women should be a central component of any policy or program to improve nutrition and food security, given their traditional role and impact on children's health, hygiene, nutrition, education and general well-being. As it was mentioned in the report, many of the existing documents in the country acknowledge this and include a clear focus on women (and children) as a target group. It is strongly recommended that the Expert Group and the sub-Working Groups developing the new Food Security and Nutrition Programme include attention to gender issues throughout, for example with consideration of: i) desired impacts of policies, strategies, legislation and programmes on girls, women, boys and men within the household, community or wider society, and the relationship between them; ii) how to ensure that target groups are accessing the different initiatives (including an analysis of immediate and underlying barriers to accessing opportunities); iii) Risks and potential unintended consequences (and how these can be avoided/mitigated against); iv) different needs of girls, women, boys and men; v) which gender-related indicators will be included (eg. Data disaggregated by sex/age; gender-specific indicators; involvement/ consultation of girls, women, boys, men; allocation of resources to girls, women, boys, men).</p>
6.	<p>Does your country have a national gender equality and/or women's empowerment policy or strategy in place?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Strategy for Gender Equality 2012-2020, every 3 years the National Plan of Action for 2018-2020 which includes 5 main components: i) Expansion of economic opportunities for women; ii) development of the system of functional education; iii) eliminating discrimination and increases access to justice; iv) expansion of gender parity in decision-making and expansion of women's political participation; v) regulatory policy.
7.	<p>Has advocacy been undertaken for gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making and legislation on nutrition?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender aspects in nutrition are taken into account in development of the National Program for Food Security and Nutrition for 2018-2022.

- In addition, in June 2017, more than 100 women activists from different rural regions of the country met with Parliament members, heads of Government office, Ministry of Labour and Social Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration and other state bodies to discuss their roles in development of the country. The meeting was organized within the framework of the annual conference on the Day of Rural Women organized by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection with support of UN Women, UN WFP, FAO, IFAD and International Foundation on Agriculture Development. Participants recommended that the parliament and government take into account the interests of rural women in development of state development programs. Activists also highlighted on significant contribution of rural women to economic development of the regions. With equal opportunities- access to land, agriculture and financial resources, social services- rural women can increase the productivity of farms by 30-70% and increase their income through entrepreneurial activity by 30%.

Annex 4: Advocacy and communication for nutrition

<p>1. Do you engage with the media to amplify key messages, create awareness and demand for action on nutrition?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, please provide specific examples of how you have engaged the media, which stakeholders were involved in supporting the engagement and what the results have been. Please share relevant material such as communications / media engagement plans, advocacy material shared with the media, press releases, newspaper articles, video clips etc.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement with mass media on such occasions as Day of congenital malformations, the Week on breastfeeding, Food Day, international marathon, etc. The partners involved were UNICEF, SPRING, National Center of Maternal and Child Care, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration and Parliament. • Another example is the UN festival dedicated to efforts to achieve SDGs and celebration of the UN Day, International Day of Rural Women and World Food Day in Osh with broad media involvement. The festival included an exhibition-fair of innovative agricultural products grown and produced by participants in the joint UN-Women, WFP, FAO and IFAD project to expand economic opportunities for rural women. Farmers for the first time provided a new culture of quinoa, or as it also called “golden grain”, high- yielding cereal with high protein content, trace elements, minerals and amino acids. In addition, guests were presented with Indian pomegranate, dwarf pumpkins, “kurut” from yak pile, jida (zhide), jam from figs and other unusual products. The theme of nutrition for young children was continued during the interactive session of UNICEF. Experts from UNICEF held consultations on importance of healthy eating of babies, especially in the first 1000 days of their lives. <p>http://www.eltr-tv.kg/index.php/kg/news/koom/2829-2017-03-03-05-50-17.html</p>
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	<p>http://www.ktrk.kg/post/11308/kg</p> <p>https://web.facebook.com/sunkyrrgyzstan/videos/1945396065729736/ https://kyrtag.kg/society/skrytyy-golod-v-kyrgyzstane-43-detey-do-pyati-let-stradayut-anemiy http://kabar.kg/news/v-bishkeke-otkrylas-peredvizhnaia-fotovystavka-o-skrytom-golode/ https://www.unicef.org/kyrgyzstan/ru/Пресс-релизы</p> <p>https://presscenter.akipress.org/news:27249 http://maralfm.kg/archives/289289 https://www.facebook.com/maralradio/</p>
<p>2. Are parliamentarians actively contributing to improve nutrition, in collaboration with the MSP?</p> <p><i>Examples could include the existence of an active Parliamentary network or group focusing on food security and nutrition, votes in support of legal or budget changes that the MSP suggested, debates in parliament on nutrition or other concrete actions taken by parliamentarians in support of improved nutrition.</i></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, please provide specific examples of how parliamentarians have engaged, which stakeholders that supported their engagement and what the results have been. Please share relevant material such as ToRs or action plans for Parliamentary networks or groups, budget tracking reports, reports from nutrition debates in parliament, speeches, press releases, newspaper articles, video clips etc.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 16, 2017 Parliamentary hearings on implementation of the Flour Fortification Law. <p>http://sun-kg.org/news/view/parlamentskiie-slushaniia-ob-ispolnienii-zakona-kr-ob-oboghashchienii-muki-khliebopiekarnoi.html</p>
<p>3. Is there one or several nominated Nutrition Champions (including for example high-</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, please provide specific examples of who the champions are, how they have been engaging, which stakeholders that supported their engagement, and what the results have been. Please also share relevant material such as Nutrition Champion engagement plans, speeches, press releases, newspaper articles, video clips and other material etc.</p>

<p>level political leaders, celebrities, journalists, religious leaders etc.) actively engaging to promote nutrition at national and/or local level?</p>	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-coordinator of the SUN Movement in the Kyrgyz Republic has been awarded with the title “Nutrition champion” during the Global SUN Gathering in November 2017 in Cote-d’ Ivoire. <p>https://24.kg/obschestvo/68162_vminselhoze_priznayut_cho_est_nedoedayuschie_kyrgyziz_tantsyi/</p> <p>http://scalingupnutrition.org/news/sun-movement-global-gathering-2017-sent-message-abidjan/</p>
<p>4. Have you documented advocacy successes and best practice in reducing malnutrition through multi-sector and multi-stakeholder action, and shared them nationally and/or with regional and global partners?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>5. Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, please provide details about the objectives and expected outcomes of the event, key stakeholders you plan to involve as well as the estimated date and location.</p> <p>Details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Nutrition Forum in cooperation with MSP partners to provide multilateral plans for the subnational level; In-country workshop supported by the Global Fortification Data Exchange Initiative planned for June 20-21.

Annex 5: Participants at the 2018 Joint-Assessment of the national multi-stakeholder platform

No.	Title (Ms./Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN

							mailing list?
1.	Mr	Artykbaev O.M.	Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic (Parliament)	Co-coordinator		0312638529	Yes
2.	Ms	Aalyeva A.K.	Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic (Parliament)		Aalyeva.ayzhan@mail.ru	0312638529	Yes
3.	Mr	Choduev E.U.	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration of the Kyrgyz Republic	Technical coordinator	chodueve@mail.ru	0312662511	Yes
4.	Ms	Bekkulieva A.T.	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration of the Kyrgyz Republic		a.bekkulieva@mail.ru	0312626376	Yes
5.	Ms	Ismailova B.A.	Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic		B_ismailova@mz.med.kg	0312665920	Yes
6.	Ms	Arykbaeva B.K.	Department of Disease Prevention and State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance under the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic		Abk_cgsn@mail.ru		Yes
7.	Mr	Uezbaev S.S.	Republican Center of Health Promotion		Su300@mail.ru	0778149125	Yes
8.	Mr	Muratov A	Save the Children		Adilet.muratov@savethechildren.org		Yes
9.	Ms	Mambetalieva E	Ministry of Labour and Social Development				Yes

			of the Kyrgyz Republic				
10.	Ms	Murzakarimova L.K.	Republican Center of Electronic Health		l.murzakarimova@rmic.med.kg		Yes
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12.	Mr	Imanaliev A	Kyrgyz National Agrarian University		almasikpit@inbox.ru		Yes
13.	Ms	Derkenbaeva S.S.	Kyrgyz National Agrarian University		Salta_gov_dep@mail.ru		Yes
14.	Ms	Kojobergenova G.A.	Civil Alliance for Improved Nutrition and Food Security	Leader of the civil sector	Gulmira-ka@yandex.ru		Yes
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16.	Mr	Isaev R	Healthy Future		Rysbek81@mail.ru		Yes
17.	Mr	Karmyshov S	Fair and Sustainable Development Solutions		Samat.karmyshov@fsds.kg		Yes
18.	Ms	Junusova A.	Fair and Sustainable Development Solutions		Aichurek.zhunusova@fsds.kg		Yes
19.	Ms	Kudaiberdieva G.	PF "Bioservice"		g.kudaiberdieva@bioservice.kg		Yes
20.	Ms	Karaeva M.	Jalal-Abad VHC		m.karaeva@rasja.kg		Yes
21.	Mr	Djayulganov N.	Biovit		Nurlan.d.13@mail.ru		Yes
22.	Mr	Andrea Bagnoli	WFP	Co-facilitator of the SUN platform in the country, leader of the	Andrea.bagnoli@wfp.org		Yes

				UN/Donors Network			
23.	Ms	Emma Khachatryan	WFP		Emma.khachtryan@wfp.org		Yes
24.	Ms	Tilenbaeva N.Ch.	WFP		Nurshaim.tilenbaeva@wfp.org		Yes
25.	Mr	Raj Ballal	SPRING		rballal@spring-nutrition.org		Yes
26.	Ms	Shambetova A.	SPRING		ashambetova@spring-nutrition.org		Yes
27.	Ms	Bozova S.	APNIP		sbozova@mail.ru		Yes
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34.	Ms	Imankojoeva Sh.R.	NGO, OOBJ, Karakol city		ngoshaiy@rambler.ru		Yes
35.	Mr	Zaynidinov A.J.	SSEP under the Government of the KR				Yes
36.	Ms	Mamajunusova T.	MSDSP KG		Taalaigul.mamazhunosova@akdn.org		Yes
37.	Ms	Musabaeva S.	FSDS		Saadat.musabaeva@fsds.kg		Yes
38.	Mr	Abdyldaev B.K.	Department of customs and tariff policy of the Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic		a.berikbay_kg@mail.ru		Yes
39.	Mr	Japarov M.	The State Committee for Defense Affairs		Murat1977@list.ru		Yes

40.	Mr	Mamaev S.SH.	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration of the Kyrgyz Republic				Yes
41.	Ms	Kenesheva U.	Save the Children		umutkenesheva@mail.ru		Yes
42.	Mr	Choloev A.M.	State tax service department under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic		Tic073@sti.gov.kg		Yes
43.	Mr	Ibraimkulov Sh.S.	National Statistical Committee		Shamil-faza@mail.ru		Yes
44.	Ms	Levina K.A.	FAO		karinalevina@fao.org		Yes
45.	Mr	Asanaliev E.E.	PF "Pir Solomon", Naryn city		Asanaliev0077@gmail.com		Yes
46.	Ms	Ahmedieva L.	Interpreter				
47.	Ms.	Bekenbaeva J	Interpreter				