

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)

## MALAWI

### 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 (12)
Civil society	Yes (7)
Donors	Yes (5)
United Nations	Yes (4)
Business	No
Science and academia	Yes (5)
Other (please specify)	

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process? 33

Of these, please indicate how many participants were female and how many were male 19 F and 14 M

**Process**

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

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

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



Figure 1 SUN Joint Assessment Group exercise

**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?

Yes, the meeting was very productive as it gave an opportunity to MSP to assess the progress of Scaling Up Nutrition in the Country. We scrutinized the nutrition situation based on key indicators, where the MSP were able to classify and list the key achievements and key challenges for the key issues. Also, they were able to classify and list the key interventions which worked well and those interventions didn't work well. Further, they compared key interventions and key issues, which resulted in identification and prioritisation of the activities for 2018-19.

**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

<b>N/A</b>	<b>Not applicable</b>	Progress marker not applicable to current context
<b>0</b>	<b>Not started</b>	Nothing in place
<b>1</b>	<b>Started</b>	Planning has begun
<b>2</b>	<b>On-going</b>	Planning completed and implementation initiated
<b>3</b>	<b>Nearly completed</b>	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational
<b>4</b>	<b>Completed</b>	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

**4**

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- National SUN Focal Point coordinator is in place housed at DNHA
- MSP in place:
  - National Nutrition Committee
  - The Sun Learning Forum and other Fora in place
  - Joint monitoring (involving CSOs, development partners, sectoral Ministries, academia and other interested groups)

#### At National level

- Cabinet Committee on Social Protection and Nutrition (Functional – Meets bi-annually)
- Principal Secretaries Committee on Nutrition, HIV & AIDS (Functional - meets bi-annually)
- Parliamentary Committee on Nutrition, HIV & AIDS (Functional - meets quarterly)
- National Nutrition Committee which is composed of five Technical working groups (Functional - meets twice in a year or as required)
- SUN Policy Advisory Committee (Functional – Meets bi-annually or as required)
- SUN Learning Forum which includes national and district partners (Functional - meets once a year)
- National Fortification Alliance (Functional - meets quarterly)
- DNHA convenes and coordinates institutions for national nutrition response and secretariat for all MSPs

#### At District level

- District Nutrition Coordination Committee which is chaired by the District Commissioner (Functional in all the districts)

#### At Community level

- Area Nutrition Coordination Committee (Chaired by Senior Chief)
- Village Nutrition Coordination Committee (Chaired by Group Village Headmen)
- Community leaders action group for nutrition (Chaired by Chief)
- Area Community leaders action group for nutrition (Chaired by Chief)

Donors, UN, CSONA and Academia participate in all the National Multi-sectoral stakeholder platforms as described above.

**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**

4

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

- All the coordination structures are institutionalized and led by Government with active participation of the SUN networks. For example, all networks are members and fully engaged in National Nutrition Coordination Committee for National Nutrition Response. There is also full engagement at all levels both internally and externally with executive committees. The external engagement for SUN is being done through SUN learning forums, events, joint monitoring visits, joint-reviews and participation in international meetings.

**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**

4

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

- Regular consultations are done to solicit contributions from all stakeholders in the development and reviews of national development agenda (Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III), National Multi-sector Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan, Integration of Nutrition in Sectoral Policies and Strategies, Sector-specific nutrition operational plans.
- Government through the Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS provided oversight, strategic and technical leadership, overall coordination for the National Nutrition Response in the Country.
- Donors and UN provided technical and financial support in the roll-out and scale up of evidence based nutrition programmes. CSONA and other stakeholders supported the implementation of nutrition programmes.

**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**

3

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

- Developed key priority areas and circulated to all nutrition stakeholders and the progress is tracked through the National, Nutrition Coordination Committee, SUN learning forum, Policy Advisory Committee. A website was developed ([www.dnha.gov.mw](http://www.dnha.gov.mw)) as a medium for sharing reports, progress, results and announcements is active and up to date.
- A webpage developed in DNHA website for registration of research dissemination. An email was created for communication with authors.
- A web based system (National Multi-sector Nutrition Information System) was developed and in place to monitor and track nutrition indicators across the sectors at district and national levels. It provides real time information on both nutrition sensitive and specific interventions. A multi-sector nutrition dashboard at national level was developed in the system.
- Nutrition resource tracking tool is integrated in MNSP place. Data collection will be completed by June.

- Budget analysis and tracking is being done and disseminated to parliamentarians annually.

### 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.*

#### FINAL SCORE

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#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS is sustained with its mandate of oversight, coordination, strategic leadership, monitoring and evaluation. The Department is institutionalized within the Government structure which provides a more sustainable multi-sectoral platform for continued and effective nutrition response.
- The Executive political committees (Cabinet committee, Parliamentarian committee) are still in place and fully functional.
- Nutrition was incorporated as a priority area in the National Development Agenda (MGDS III).
- National Multi-sector Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan to operationalize the national development agenda was developed, approved by cabinet and launched by the First Lady of the Republic of Malawi. Food and Nutrition Bill has been developed and awaiting Cabinet approval.

### 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN Network is fully functional and chaired by UNICEF.</li> <li>Engaged high level MSPs with line-ministries, Donors representatives, Multi-stakeholder technical steering committee, Development partners, Academia, CSONAs for planning and programming to ensure there is no one left behind.</li> <li>The UN Results Management System (RMS) is in place which monitors and tracks nutrition indicators along with financial resources. The analysed data published as part of annual UN progress report (2017).</li> <li>Provided technical support in policy development and roll-out of high impact nutrition interventions.</li> </ul>
Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heads of Missions and Heads of Cooperation engagement with high level Government in prioritization of nutrition in MGDS III</li> <li>Provided financial support for review of policies, strategies and roll-out of high impact nutrition interventions.</li> </ul>
Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not yet fully functional. However, sustainable progress has been made where the Chair (Malawi Chamber of Commerce) was nominated to convene the SUN business network. Three meetings were held.</li> </ul>
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted advocacy meetings on resource allocations through budget analysis with the member of Parliament</li> <li>Supported advocacy on the Food and Nutrition Bill</li> <li>Provided financial support for the Food and Nutrition Bill for stakeholder consultations</li> <li>Supported popularization of the Policy through different media channels</li> <li>Provided high level advocacy on MSPs through Graca Machel Foundation</li> </ul>

**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)

Multi-sectoral Coordination Platforms in place and functional at national, district and community levels. DNHA is the convening and coordinating institution for national nutrition response and secretariat for all MSPs. SUN focal point person in place housed at DNHA and each MSP has well defined TORs . All key sectors implementing nutrition sensitive and specific interventions form part of the MSP. Representatives of Government, UN, Donors, CSOs, Research and academia and community members are involved during national events eg. SUN learning forum, nutrition research dissemination and are also consulted during development of national policy and strategy documents related to SUN including IEC materials. There are regular consultations and contributions from all stakeholders in the development and reviews of Policies, Strategies, Guidelines and other relevant implementations. Through continuous evidence based advocacy with Department of Economic Planning and Development, which resulted in inclusion of Nutrition as key priority in the Malawi Growth Development Strategy (MGDS) III. This has been achieved with the leadership of DNHA and contributions from UN, Donors, CSOs and Research and academia. The MSP has also contributed in drafting strategies, outcomes, indicators for Nutrition in MGDS III.



**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**

**3**

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

- The Government took consultations, review, validation from MSP on Food and Nutrition Bill, National Multi-sector Nutrition Policy and it's analysis on gender, Strategy, Food and Nutrition Strategy, M&E framework. All donors aligned to nutrition and other relevant policies. Food and Nutrition Bill is developed and awaiting cabinet approval. The other strategic plans are developed and reviewed which includes Agriculture sector food and nutrition strategy, Adolescent Nutrition Strategy, Micronutrient Strategy, Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy, School Health and Nutrition Strategy, Multi-sector coordination booklet, CMAM operational plan, Nutrition Care, Support and Treatment guidelines, Care group minimum package and key messages booklet (local language), posters, recipe books and local food composition table (for local available foods).
- There is now existence of National Multi-sector Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and resource tracking system, which is being aligned to the SDGs, MGDS III, Policy and Strategic Plan.

**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**

**3**

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

Development of Policies, strategies, guidelines, legislation and other strategic documents are done in full consultations with relevant stakeholders at all levels including grass root. For example, development of legislation involved the grass root, district teams, regional consultations, private sectors, civil society, law commission, legislators (parliamentarians), principal secretaries, Directors and other Heads from line-ministries.

The Policies and Strategic plans have just been launched at the highest level by the First Lady of the Republic of Malawi and the event was live on TV and Radio stations including newspapers.

Conducted advocacy meetings with District councils for inclusion of nutrition in District Development frameworks.

**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**

**3**

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

- Development of Policies, Strategic plans and National development agenda was done in consultations and with full contribution from the SUN country networks.
- The National Multi-sectoral Nutrition policy and National Nutrition Strategic Plans have been aligned with national and global agenda including SDGs, WHAs, SUN Movement, AU strategy, G8's Nutrition for Growth among others. The policy has placed gender equality, equity, protection and empowerment as one of the key priority areas, where it advocates on extension of maternity leave and protection, women empowerment and male involvement in addressing gender and socio-cultural issues.
- Draft Food and Nutrition Bill in place awaiting cabinet approval.

**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**

**3**

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

- Public Health Act and Labor Act which has provided an enabling environment for maternity where maternity leave is mandatory for two months for private and three months for public sector. However, the draft Food and Nutrition Bill has provided a provision for extended maternity leave upto six months.
- The Right to Food has a provision under the Food and Nutrition Bill which is yet to be approved by Cabinet.
- National code of marketing of breastmilk substitutes is in place and enforced.
- The Food Fortification legislation on mandatory fortification is in place for cooking oil, sugar, flour (Wheat and Mazie) and Salt.

- Enforcement of law both at district and national level is in place. Enforcement of the mandatory fortification is in place. Regulatory monitoring mechanisms are in place at national and district levels under the guidance of Malawi Bureau of Standards (MBS). The Labor Act enforces the provision of maternity leave both at private and public sectors.

**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**

**3**

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

- Tracking the progress and impact of Policy is being done using the National Multi-sector Nutrition M&E Framework.
- Periodic surveys DHS, MNS, MICS, HIS and routine surveys under the guidance of National Statistics Office (NSO)
- Convened meetings to share best practices, learnings through National Nutrition Coordination Committee, Policy, Advisory Committee, SUN Learning Forums and Joint multi-sector reviews.
- Policies and Strategies are evaluated periodically.
- Ongoing evaluations supported by IFPRI analysis are underway

**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	<i>Please provide examples</i>
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The UN supported Government in review and finalisation of Integrated School Health and Nutrition Strategy Plan and Guidelines. It is also supported Government in Consultations, review and drafting of Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy II, Agriculture Food and Nutrition Strategy, National Resilient Strategy and Adolescent Nutrition Strategy. The UN supported in finalisation of nutrition curriculum at teacher training level through advocacy and technical support.</li> <li>- With the technical support from UN, the Government reviewed and drafted the National Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy II. UN Supported Government in inclusion of Nutrition in the National Agriculture Investment Plan.</li> <li>- The UN supported Government in consultations, review and drafting of National Fortification Monitoring Manual to guide inspectors to monitor and enforce Mandatory Fortification legislations.</li> </ul>

Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provided financial support to develop and review policies and strategies</li> <li>- Donors supported financially to roll-out of M&amp;E system</li> <li>- Donors financial support to MDHS and MNS.</li> </ul>
Business	-
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Active participation and contribution in policy and legal framework developments</li> <li>- Advocacy and awareness for all partners / stakeholders participate</li> <li>- Tracking accountability of selves and others to implement policies and follow laws</li> <li>- Monitoring progress, contributing data</li> </ul>

**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)**

The Government took consultations, review, validation from MSP on Food and Nutrition Bill, National Multi-sector Nutrition Policy and it's analysis on gender, Strategy, Food and Nutrition Strategy, M&E framework. There is now existence of National Multi-sector Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, which is being implemented in the districts. All donors aligned to nutrition and other relevant policies. The review of the Multi-sectoral national nutrition Policy, and strategy was finalized and awaiting roll out. Consultations continued with relevant stakeholders on the draft nutrition legislation to incorporate the Food Security component as right to food. Other strategies include Infant and Young Child Nutrition Strategy, Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy, Adolescent nutrition strategy, Nutrition Profiles, Advocacy Materials, and Nutrition Orientation Materials are under review. Adolescent nutrition strategy and Agriculture sector Food and nutrition Strategy are under development. National development agenda includes Nutrition as one of the key priorities. The current National Multi-sectoral Nutrition policy and National Nutrition Strategic Plans have been aligned with national and global agenda. The policy has placed gender equality, equity, protection and empowerment as one of the key priority areas, where it advocates on extension of maternity leave and protection, women empowerment and male involvement in addressing gender and socio-cultural issues. National guidelines are in place for key nutrition program intervention areas such as Community-Infant and Young Child Feeding, Community Management of Acute Malnutrition, NCST, MNPs, Salt Iodization Act, Integrated Homestead Farming, Care for Child Development. Enforcement of law both at district and national level is in place. Enforcement of the mandatory fortification is in place. Regulatory monitoring mechanisms are in place at national and district. Fortification Logo for centrally processed foods is in place as one way of enforcing mandatory fortification. Monitoring and enforcement mechanism on the Code on the Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes is in place. Enforcement of baby friendly initiative is in place

### 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*



### 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.**

*the review of programmes and implementation capacities.*

#### FINAL SCORE

3

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

All the National policies, strategies, frameworks related to Nutrition are aligned with Global and National Agendas. The Nutrition indicators are aligned with MGDS III, SGDs and WHA targets. The institutional arrangements and implementation framework defines clearly the role for stakeholders. In addition to that, the TORs provide specific roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in coordination, monitoring and implementation of nutrition. Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III has included nutrition as a stand-alone priority area, revision of key strategies has aligned the Multi sectoral Nutrition Policy and other strategic plans. The finalized National Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (NNMEF) was disseminated to stakeholders at national and district levels with the purpose of enforcing its implementation at all levels. The National Nutrition Information Systems (NNIS) and resource tracking system was further strengthened which significantly helped to ensure timely availability of critical nutrition data.

### 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**

3

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

- A score card for assessing the coordination at district levels has been rolled out. In addition district specific plans have been developed following the district capacity rapid assessments to address the identified issues.
- Conducted joint monitoring visits to districts to review the district's performance in terms of coordination, monitoring and implementation.
- Common Results Framework in place and being rolled-out in all the districts.

**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**

3

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

- Annual work plan is in place and reviewed every year
- District M&E officers are in place and trained in the common results framework
- Assessment of districts capacity conducted (HR, Infra-structure, level of computerization, technical support, data collection and reporting, use of data, coordination committees) lead to placement of additional nutrition officers to four in each district.
- Government has succeeded in raising positions (grades) on some posts
- Priorities are sequenced in the strategy

**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**

3

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

- Conducted multi-sector joint-annual reviews
- Conducted joint-monitoring visits
- Routine monitoring on nutrition activities at all levels
- National and district feedback meetings are conducted bi-annually
- Continuous updates are posted in the DNHA websites
- M&E framework is in place and has been rolled out to all the districts.
- Updated and harmonized data collection tools for Nutrition is in place and rolling out is in progress.
- NURTS tools are integrated in the national nutrition multi-sectoral information systems to ensure accountability.

**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**

3

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

- Conduct periodic surveys for impact assessments (DHS, MNS, HIS, SNIC end line survey, SMART Survey and other routine surveys)
- Conduct research dissemination every two years for sharing evidence based nutrition programming.
- Conduct policy and strategy evaluations periodically

**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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The UN provided technical support to Government on surveys and the results were disseminated with the stakeholders.</li> <li>- The UN in collaboration with Government generating evidence for reduction of Stunting and Vitamin A deficiency in the Country.</li> <li>- UN supported DNHA in developing a new website (<a href="http://www.dnha.gov.mw">www.dnha.gov.mw</a>) for information sharing and utilization</li> <li>- UN providing technical support to DNHA to roll out resource tracking system to all the districts.</li> </ul>
Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Donors continue implementing annual work plan in line with national level policies</li> <li>- Contributed to review of national indicators and integration of other relevant sector indicators such as social protection</li> <li>- Spearheading the joint annual planning and financing at district level.</li> </ul>
Business	-
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Active participation in policy and common results framework development</li> <li>- Advocacy and awareness for all partners / stakeholders participate</li> <li>- Tracking accountability of selves and others to implement policies and follow laws</li> <li>- Monitoring progress, contributing data</li> </ul>

**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)

Consultations, validations and finalization of policy, strategy, Nutrition profiles, M&E framework, resource tracking and national multi-sector nutrition information systems done using multi-stakeholder platforms. Aligned nutrition resources to nutrition actions (Sensitive and specific interventions) through stakeholder meetings. The National M&E framework guides all the nutrition stakeholders in planning, monitoring and reporting. The framework is aligned with both national and international instruments - MGDS III, SDGs and WHA targets. Donors, UN, CSONA are aligning their indicators to national nutrition targets and supported to the Harmonization of National of M and E framework. A National multi-sectoral Nutrition Information system is developed and rolled out to all the districts. It collects data from sectors (Health, Agriculture, Education, Gender) and Implementing partners at district level. The institutional arrangements and implementation framework in Policy defines clearly the role for stakeholders. In addition to that, the TORs provide specific roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in coordination, monitoring and implementation of nutrition.



## 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

3

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Government has costed nutrition actions (sensitive and specific interventions) in the National Nutrition Multi-sector strategic plan, Nutrition Strategy, CMAM operational plan. Other documents such as the NECS are in draft form and will be costed once finalized.
- Draft Nutrition Strategy and NECS. All nutrition stakeholders need to be transparent and open about funding allocations. Development partners plans are already costed and we get annual plans from districts which are also costed. The UN has costed the nutrition interventions in joint annual work plan under UNDAF in-line with National Nutrition Strategy Plan.
  - Annual resource mapping being conducted and CSOs inputting through the process
  - Costing of relevant nutrition interventions done and integrated in the National Multi-sector Nutrition Strategy
  - Strategy Needs to be disseminated
  - Costing of the nutrition interventions is currently not targeted e.g. targeting of districts with high stunting levels
  - Monitoring of yearly resource availability for nutrition not being done

### 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

3

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Nutrition Resource Tracking System (NURTS) being used in tracking budget and expenditure by stakeholders. Currently data collection underway using the electronic system.

- Briefing sessions conducted with the stakeholders to review and validate the tools in the resource tracking system.

- NURTS is able to capture total nutrition expenditure, capital expenditure, expenditure as a percentage of GDP, government and donor spending on nutrition as a percentage of total nutrition expenditure on both nutrition sensitive and specific interventions on annual basis. Reporting by partners has not improved. Less than 50% of partners report.
  - Through the NURTS it will be able to provide regular financial reports and accountability across nutrition sector.
  - Planning to integrate NURTS with Nutrition M and E systems is done.
  - Audits being conducted on regular basis
  - NURTS and Aid Management Portal are in place but reporting compliance and duplications needs to be improved.
- NURTS and Aid Management Portal is in place but reporting compliance and duplications needs to be improved. Sharing and transparency to be strengthened. Plans are underway to track nutrition financing in the national budget.
- The UN has the Results Management System (RMS) in place which tracks the current budget (2018) and actual expenditure (2017) and reporting was done bi-annual. The UN financial information are available to public.
- Nutrition Resource Tracking System (NURTS) developed and in place although utilization seems to be a problem
  - Financial tracking and reporting needs to be implemented
  - CSONA reports doing an analysis, it should be widely disseminated and available on their website.
  - Monitoring of yearly resource availability for nutrition not being done

### 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

3

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Advocacy to increase allocation of resources to nutrition response continued as a result development Partners have increased funding to nutrition.
- Financial gaps were identified using Resource Tracking System and development of Resource Mobilisation strategy is still underway.
- Good advocacy for additional funding. Joint programming and integration. We have NURTS system & 4-PILLAR Approach but not being utilised as we should.
- The UN system has the mechanism in place within the Results Management System (RMS) to identify financial gaps and mobilize resources.
- CSONA and other partners have been conducting advocacy for increase resources for Nutrition interventions through the Parliamentary Committee on Nutrition and HVI and AIDS
- Nutrition cluster Coordinating Committee have mechanisms to identify and address funding gaps for CMAM and NCST programs. School Health and Nutrition (SHN) might have tracking as well. Nutrition resource tracking system (NRTS) not yet rolled out.

### 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

3

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

New nutrition programmes have been developed and implementation is underway.  
Donors' honour funding commitments and turn to disbursements, new project have emerged and supported eg KfW, BMZ. However there has been limited to accountability.  
Changes in leadership at donor level (headquarter) has affected turning pledges into disbursement due to variation in priorities.

- Most donors have been able to disburse pledged funds resulting into bigger scale up of nutrition programs.

**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**

**2**

**EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

Resource mobilisation strategy development is still underway following Financial gaps which were identified using Resource Tracking System. The National Nutrition Resource Tracking System is in place but very few stakeholders are able to provide information, making it difficult for the funding information to be shared amongst stakeholders. Therefore this brings challenges to predict funding

However, Government, UN and Development Partners work together to mobilise resources for nutrition response on yearly basis.

No resource mobilization strategy. Funding is not predictable ie humanitarian crisis, changes in political leadership & interests. Donors have country strategies with nutrition allocations but this is not linked to government resource mobilization but linked to government resource mapping. Donor’s commitment to the country strategy priority is dependent on changes in political priorities in their home countries.

Now results framework is harmonised.

- For now, there are donors and specific organisations that are funding multi-year nutrition programs
- Multi-year funding predictable for specific donor funded districts
- Need development and/or dissemination or long-term financial plans.
- The multi-sector strategy is costed which provides estimates for multi-year programming and projections

**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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provided technical support on resource tracking system and M and E</li> <li>- Joint UN work plan aligned with government priorities and costed</li> <li>- Supporter government in resource mobilisation for nutrition emergency response</li> </ul>
Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provided resources for capacity building</li> <li>- Technical support for example in the development of resource tracking and M and E system</li> <li>- Aligning program indicators to the M&amp;E framework</li> </ul>
Business	-
CSO	- Conducted adhoc resource tracking for advocacy

**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)

- Government has costed nutrition actions (sensitive and specific interventions) in the National Nutrition Multi-sector strategic plan, Nutrition Strategy, CMAM operational plan. Other documents such as the NECS are in draft form and will be costed once finalized. Draft Nutrition Strategy and NECS. All nutrition stakeholders need to be transparent and open about funding allocations. Development partners plans are already costed and we get annual plans from districts which are also costed. The UN has costed the nutrition interventions in joint annual work plan under UNDAF in-line with National Nutrition Strategy Plan. Nutrition Resource Tracking System (NURTS) being used in tracking budget and expenditure by stakeholders. Currently data collection underway using the electronic system. Advocacy to increase allocation of resources to nutrition response continued as a result development Partners have increased funding to nutrition. Financial gaps were identified using Resource Tracking System and development of Resource Mobilization strategy is still underway. Good advocacy for additional funding. Joint programming and integration. We have NURTS system & 4-PILLAR Approach but not being utilised as we should. Resource mobilization strategy development is still underway following Financial gaps which were identified using Resource Tracking System. The National Nutrition Resource Tracking System is in place but very few stakeholders are able to provide information, making it difficult for the funding information to be shared amongst stakeholders. Therefore, this brings challenges to predict funding. However, Government, UN and Development Partners work together to mobilise resources for nutrition response on yearly basis.

## 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) 4*

### FINAL SCORE

*(Scaling up nutrition-sensitive actions) 3*

### EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

#### **Progress in scaling up nutrition-specific interventions with examples**

**Intervention:** Promotion of maternal, infant and young child feeding practices

**Geographical coverage:** All districts

**Targeted population:** Pregnant and lactating women, Children under 5

**Delivery approach:** Health facilities, Outreach sites and care groups

**Intervention:** Micronutrient supplementation

**Geographical coverage:** All districts

**Targeted population:** Pregnant and lactating women, Children under 5

**Delivery approach:** Health facilities, Schools, Outreach sites and Communities through care groups

**Intervention:** Community based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM)

**Geographical coverage:** All districts

**Targeted population:** Pregnant and lactating women, Children under 5

**Delivery approach:** Health facilities, Outreach sites and Communities through care groups

**Intervention:** Food fortification

**Geographical coverage:** All districts

**Targeted population:** All

**Food vehicles:** Sugar, Salt, Cooking Oil, Wheat and Mazie Flour

**Delivery approach:** Markets, Industries and Import

**Intervention:** Nutrition education

**Geographical coverage:** All districts

**Targeted population:** All

**Delivery approach:** Health facilities, Outreach sites, Schools, Mass media and Communities through care groups

**Intervention:** School meals programme

**Geographical coverage:** All districts

**Targeted population:** Pre-school and primary school going children

**Delivery approach:** School and ECD centers (CBCCs)

**Intervention:** Nutrition emergency response

**Geographical coverage:** Affected 10 districts

**Targeted population:** Pre-school and primary school going children

**Delivery approach:** Food distribution, Social Cash Transfers

**Progress in scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions with examples**

**Intervention:** Agriculture and Food Security – IHF, Dietary diversity, bio-fortification (seed breeding and multiplication)

**Geographical coverage:** All districts

**Targeted population:** All

**Delivery approach:** Farmer field schools, communities

**Intervention:** Health – EHP, HIV/AIDS, FP, IMNCI, WASH

**Geographical coverage:** All districts

**Targeted population:** All with emphasis on women of reproductive age group, children under 5

**Delivery approach:** Health facilities, outreach and community

**Intervention:** Education – Classroom education, school gardens in primary schools

**Geographical coverage:** All districts

**Targeted population:** pre, primary, secondary and tertiary school aged children

**Delivery approach:** Schools, Colleges, ECD centers

**Intervention:** Gender – ECD, Women empowerment, Child protection, Social safety nets

**Geographical coverage:** All districts

**Targeted population:** Vulnerable households and groups

**Delivery approach:** ECD centers, CBOS, Gender dialogue sessions (Communication for development approach)

### Annex 1: Identified priorities

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

Priorities identified in most recent JAA? <i>Enter priority</i>	Has this priority been met? <i>Yes or No</i>	What actions took place to ensure the priority could be met? <i>Please outline stakeholders' contributions (government, UN, CSOs, donors, etc.)</i>	Did you receive external technical assistance to meet this priority? <i>If yes, please explain</i>
1. Finalise Food and Nutrition Bill	No	A series of consultation meeting were conducted with Senior government officers (directors), Private sector, Law commission and society, communities and districts, CSO, parliamentarians. The bill has been submitted to Cabinet for approval and expected to be deliberated in parliament in November 2018	No
2. Finalise Agriculture Food and Nutrition Strategy	Yes	Several consultations have been made	No
3. Approve and launch of National Multi-sector Nutrition Policy	Yes approved and yet to be launched at the highest level		
4. Review Nutrition Research Agenda	No		
5. Develop iron supplementation guidelines for the adolescent	Yes, Drafted Adolescent Nutrition Strategy		Yes, UNICEF provided technical assistance in drafting adolescent nutrition strategy
6. Scale up NCST to 21 districts	Yes		Yes, WFP supported in scaling up NCST
7. Update DNHA website	Yes		Yes, UNICEF provided technical support in developing and designing website

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. Launch and implement National Multi-sector Nutrition Policy & Strategies (Nutrition, NECS, MIYCN, Adolescent Nutrition etc)
2. Strengthen essential nutrition actions
3. Scaling up of nutrition- sensitive agriculture interventions
4. Social protection

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

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### 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>YES</p> <p>Please explain: 10 districts in southern region of Malawi were affected and duration was 3 months. Drought and Floods, pest and diseases (Natural and climate-related disasters)</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: YES it includes both sensitive and specific indicators and actions</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>YES</p> <p>Please explain: Nutrition Cluster Coordinating Committee (MSP) Humanitarian response Committee(MSP). Yes it engaged partners and line-ministries. Mass nutrition screening has transitioned into active case finding for identification of acutely malnourished children using existing community structures (care groups)</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: Humanitarian had been implemented within developmental context, however the magnitude of crisis was different from one district to the other which made it a bit difficult for targeting.</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>Please explain: Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare</p>
<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: UN Women, CSOs</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: Mainstreaming Gender equality and empowerment in sectoral policies, strategies and guidelines</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?	Please explain: Village saving loans, Keeping girls in schools, Joint programme on girls education, Roll out of Dreams curriculum, Gender Dialogue sessions, Social cash transfers programme, Food for assets and Adolescent nutrition strategy is drafted to address adolescent girls and boys needs
5.	Have you analysed or done a stock take of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective?	Yes National Multi-sector Nutrition Policy, Agriculture Food and Nutrition Strategy Plan and the Food and Nutrition Bill
6.	Does your country have a national gender equality and/or women's empowerment policy or strategy in place?	Yes  Please explain: National Gender Policy and Strategy
7.	Has advocacy been undertaken for gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making and legislation on nutrition?	Yes  Please explain: maternity leave is mandatory 2 months in private sector and 3 months in public sector and advocacy underway for extension to six months (Food and Nutrition Bill has captured this).

#### Annex 4: Advocacy and communication for nutrition

1.	Do you engage with the media to amplify key messages, create awareness and demand for action on nutrition?	Yes  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.  Examples: Radio Nutrition Education Programmes Print media nutrition article Interviews and nutrition specific programmes for different topics Press releases High level nutrition platforms engages media eg the launch of policy
2.	Are parliamentarians actively contributing to improve nutrition, in collaboration with the MSP?  <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>	Yes  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  Examples: Parliamentarian committee on Nutrition, HIV and AIDS meet regularly,  Parliamentarian committee on Nutrition, HIV and AIDS conducts monitoring of nutrition programmes once or twice a year. Parliamentarian committee on Agriculture and Food security

3.	Is there one or several nominated Nutrition Champions (including for example high-level political leaders, celebrities, journalists, religious leaders etc.) actively engaging to promote nutrition at national and/or local level?	<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>The First Lady through Beautify Malawi has been champion for nutrition and has provide valuable support for nutrition such as awarding seasoned nutritionist who have contributed to national nutrition agenda, participating in the national research disseminations (opening) among others.</p> <p>Some chiefs have also been instrumental in championing nutrition through the keeping girls in school like Chief Kachindamoto</p> <p>Examples:</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>Yes</p> <p>If yes, please provide specific examples of the successes and best practices you have documented, the stakeholders involved in documenting them, as well as how you have communicated them. Please share relevant material such as case studies or reports of advocacy successes and/or best practice etc.</p> <p>Examples: Country, Regional, ENN online</p>
5.	Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period?	<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: Launch of National Multi-sector Nutrition Policy and Strategy Plan International Food and Nutrition Research Dissemination Conference SUN Learning Forum Nutrition Global Days of Action</p>

### 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	Kovalan Kumaran	UNICEF	SUN Focal member	<a href="mailto:drkovalan@gmail.com">drkovalan@gmail.com</a>	0991363964	Yes

2.	Ms	Dalitsa Dembo kangombe	DNHA	SUN Focal member	<a href="mailto:dalitsodembo@hotmail.com">dalitsodembo@hotmail.com</a>	0999212565	
3.	Mr	Victor Mbamba	Ep&D		<a href="mailto:mbambav@gmail.com">mbambav@gmail.com</a>	0999368878	
4.	Ms	Bessie Ndovi	CSONA		<a href="mailto:Bessie.banda@gmail.com">Bessie.banda@gmail.com</a>	0999959627	
5.	Ms	Mary Mpinda	CRS		<a href="mailto:Mary.mpinda@crs.org">Mary.mpinda@crs.org</a>	0999891174	
6.	Ms	Maureen Tembo	DAES, MoAIWD		<a href="mailto:mcmtembo@yahoo.com">mcmtembo@yahoo.com</a>	0999916967	
7.	Mrs	Tomaida Msiska	European Union	SUN Focal member	<a href="mailto:tomaida.msiska@eeas.europa.eu">tomaida.msiska@eeas.europa.eu</a>	01773199	yes
8.	Mrs	Mphatso Mapemba	Irish Aid	SUN Focal member	<a href="mailto:Mphatso.Mapemba@dfa.ie">Mphatso.Mapemba@dfa.ie</a>	099944966	yes
9.	Mrs	Vitowe Batch	GIZ	SUN Focal member	<a href="mailto:vitowe.batch@giz.de">vitowe.batch@giz.de</a>	0999885018	yes
10.	Ms	Susanne Schwan	GIZ		<a href="mailto:susanne.schwan@giz.de">susanne.schwan@giz.de</a>		Yes
11.	Mr	Mafayo Phiri	GIZ		<a href="mailto:Mafayo.phiri@giz.de">Mafayo.phiri@giz.de</a>	0991226570	Yes
12.	Ms	Ethel Luhanga	MoTPW		<a href="mailto:nyalujanga@yahoo.co.uk">nyalujanga@yahoo.co.uk</a>	0999101015	
13.	Ms	Pickmore Swiia	MoEST		<a href="mailto:Swiia.pickmore@hotmail.com">Swiia.pickmore@hotmail.com</a>	0994135733	
14.	Mr	Frank Msiska	MoH		<a href="mailto:msiskafrank@yahoo.com">msiskafrank@yahoo.com</a>	0888507219	
15.	Ms	Stacia Nordin	SANE		<a href="mailto:nordin@illinois.edu">nordin@illinois.edu</a>	0999333073	
16.	Mr	Jason Chigamba	DNHA		<a href="mailto:Chigamba.jason@yahoo.com">Chigamba.jason@yahoo.com</a>	0888549457	
17.	Mr	Albert Saka	MoEST		<a href="mailto:albertsakah@yahoo.com">albertsakah@yahoo.com</a>	0999348639	
18.	Ms	Grace Chinamale	MNREM		<a href="mailto:gracechinamale@gmail.com">gracechinamale@gmail.com</a>	0999225799	
19.	Ms	Linny Kachama	DNHA	SUN Focal member	<a href="mailto:lkachama@gmail.com">lkachama@gmail.com</a>	0999595959	

20.	Ms	Lucy C Maseko	NAOSU		<a href="mailto:cmaseko@yahoo.co.uk">cmaseko@yahoo.co.uk</a>	01788149	
21.	Ms	Takondwa Minjale	MoTPW		<a href="mailto:Tminjale85@gmail.com">Tminjale85@gmail.com</a>	0999276387	
22.	Mr	Charles Mazinga	MoGCDSW		<a href="mailto:charlesmazinga@gmail.com">charlesmazinga@gmail.com</a>	0888347760	
23.	Mr	Owen Nkhoma	UNICEF		<a href="mailto:onkhoma@unicef.org">onkhoma@unicef.org</a>	099812005	
24.	Mr	Benson Kazembe	UNICEF	SUN Focal member	<a href="mailto:bkazembe@unicef.org">bkazembe@unicef.org</a>	0999737707	
25.	Ms	Molly Kumwenda	CRS		<a href="mailto:Molly.kumwenda@crs.org">Molly.kumwenda@crs.org</a>	0999987704	
26.	Ms	Omba Lwanda	MNREM		<a href="mailto:ombalwanda@gmail.com">ombalwanda@gmail.com</a>	0991139954	
27.	Mr	Moses mwlabu	MoTPW		<a href="mailto:Mosesmwlabu1@gmail.com">Mosesmwlabu1@gmail.com</a>	0881853223	
28.	Ms	Melina Dzowela	FAO	SUN Focal member	<a href="mailto:Melina.dzowela@fao.org">Melina.dzowela@fao.org</a>	0993948451	
29.	Dr	Alex Kalimbira	LUANAR				
30.	Dr	John Pukha	CoM				
31.	Ms	Zione Kalumikiza	LUANAR				
32.	Dr	Mtimoni	LUANAR				
33.	Ms	Gabriel Chiusi	LUANAR				
34.		Mr Felix Pensulo Phiri	DNHA	SUN Focal Person			