

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)

NEPAL

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	9
Civil society	5
Donors	4
United Nations	4
Business	2
Science and academia	1
Other (please specify)	NA

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process? 32

Of these, please indicate how many participants were female and how many were male? 10 Female, 22Male

Process

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

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

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



Figure 1: Group Work for SUN Joint Assessment Exercise during the Meeting, 06 Sep 2018, Kathmandu

The joint-assessment began with an overview of SUN Movement in a National Nutrition and Food Security Coordination Committee Meeting held on 15th August 2018 and the template was circulated to all the stakeholders for their inputs during the meeting. Mr. Radhakrishna Pradhan, Joint Secretary and SUN National Focal Person, National Planning Commission highlighted the importance and overall objective of the Joint- exercise followed by a brief on methodology about four processes, new outcome marker, progress markers, annexes and about the template from the National Nutrition and Food Security Secretariat. Then the participants were divided into four groups to work on each processes of the assessment including the new outcome marker and annexes followed with the presentations from each group for further feedback. To ensure diversity in discussions, each group had representative from government, development partners, civil societies and academia.

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 much useful to the participants because it was a great platform for all the stakeholders working together for improved nutrition to collaborate and discuss on the achievements, lesson learned and challenges to set common priorities for years to come. It was also an opportunity to know about the vision of SUN Movement across the globe to end malnutrition.

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.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Coordinating mechanism is in place and regular meetings are conducted. High Level Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committee (HLNFSSC) has been established and actively working under the leadership of Hon. Vice-Chair of the National Planning Commission. All the relevant sectors namely Health, Agriculture and Livestock, Education, Water Supply and Sanitation, Women Children and Senior Citizen, Federal Affairs and Local Development, Education, Commerce and Finance are the members in this HLNFFSC. The meeting is conducted in close coordination with National Nutrition and Food Security Secretariat on an annual basis. The major role of the HLNFFSC is to provide policy guidance and to undertake the specific policy decisions for nutrition and food security programmes/plans for Nepal.
- Similarly, National Nutrition and Food Security Coordination Committee (NNFSCC) under the leadership of Hon. Member, National Planning Commission, Health, Education and Social Welfare has been established for the strategic guidance and monitoring purpose. NNFSCC is actively leading the coordination mechanism of MSNP. The members of this committee are Joint-Secretaries and Director-General of the Departments of the sectoral ministries namely Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens, Ministry of Agriculture and Development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration, Ministry of Sanitation and Water Supply and Ministry of Information and Communication are the members of (NNFSCC). The meeting has been continuously ongoing on a quarterly basis. In the meeting of NNFSCC, development partners, academia and CSO representatives are the invitee members.
- To support HLNFFSC and NNFSCC, National Nutrition and Food Security Secretariat (NNFSS) has been established in the National Planning Commission and NNFSS has been continuously providing active secretarial support to HLNFFSC and (NFSCC for national level coordination and policy guidance.
- Nepal is still in the process of transition phase from unitary to federal structure so in the context of provincial and local government level, the Provincial Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committees is in the process of establishment. However, the composition of steering committees has already been established and is functional in more than 60% of the local government (municipalities and rural municipalities). There is an ongoing regular coordination meeting among these committees and Multi-sector Nutrition plan has been implemented in 62 districts with universal coverage of nutrition specific and sensitive interventions out of 77 districts in Nepal.

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.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- There is active participation of sectoral ministries, relevant departments, UN agencies, non-government organizations, donors, private sectors, academia and civil societies.
- National Planning commission has been leading the SUN coordination at the national level. The Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA) has been guiding the provincial and local government respectively in the implementation of Multi-sector Nutrition Plan II (2018-2022).
- The local governments follow a bottom up planning approach where the priorities are generated from the community and ward level (lowest administrative division), then the plan is recommended by the Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committee to the council of local government and MSNP implementation plans endorsed by the General Assembly of Local Government.

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.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Apart from the provincial government, there is an ongoing synergy for the multi-sector collaboration and approaches due to well defined architectures in Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan II (2018-2022) at national and local government levels.
- The multi-stakeholder platform has provided an enabling environment to prepare joint annual plans including budgets for nutrition specific and sensitive interventions of sectoral ministries and development partners.
- National Planning Commission and National Nutrition and Food Security Secretariat jointly organized Master Training of Trainers (4 days) in June 2017 using multi-sector platform where all the stakeholders participated as well as facilitated all sectoral presentations.
- Steering committees in all 62 MSNP districts at local government levels have been sensitized and oriented on MSNP interventions. During this process, there was greater engagement of multi-stakeholders to support local governments. Similarly, there is an ongoing coordination on nutrition interventions through meetings of district coordination committees and steering committees at local level as well.

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.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- The agreed activities of MSNP has been accomplished by sectoral and are reflected in the sectoral plans/programs.
- The finance and progress reports of sectoral ministries and development partners are submitted to the National Planning Commission prepared through applying multi-sectoral approach among federal and local government, development partners including civil societies.

- In the new federal context, the local governments have already started allocating the resources in their annual plan and have initiated reporting the progress to Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA).
- Nepal Nutrition and Food Security Portal (www.nnfsp.gov.np) established in 2014 is functional which details out the resources applicable for stakeholders and reflects the implementation aspect of the plan at all levels.
- The online reporting system under the leadership of Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA) is functional for tracking progress of nutrition sensitive activities in 30 districts and 308 local units.

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.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- MSNP II (2018-2022) has been approved by the Cabinet on November 2017 and launched in December 2017 as a continuation of MSNPI (2013-2017). The plan has been implemented in 62 out of 77 districts.
- The sectoral plans are developed aligning with the Multisectoral Nutrition Plan
- MSNP II was developed in close collaboration among Line-Ministries, Development Partners, CSOs and academic institutions which is a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition with very high level political agenda. Additionally, sectoral ministries and local governments are also allocating resources for nutrition specific and sensitive interventions which is an indicative towards the sustainability and institutionalization of MSNP.
- National Planning Commission has been playing a leading role for the coordination, resource management, capacity building and information management and National Nutrition and Food Security Secretariat has been providing support in execution.

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
Government	National Planning Commission, Ministry of federal Affairs and General Administration, National Nutrition and Food Security Secretariat
UN	UNICEF, WFP, World Bank, FAO
Donor	EU, World Bank, USAID
Business	Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Confederation of Nepalese Industry
CSO	Helen Keller International, Civil Society Alliance for Nutrition Nepal (CSANN), Save the Children

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)

MSNP in Nepal has been playing the catalytic role for multisectoral and multi-stakeholders coordination in Nepal both horizontally and vertically. The coordination mechanism has been ongoing very effectively through MSNP architecture that has been established and mobilized at federal as well as local government levels involving key government line-ministries, development partners, CSOs and academic institutions. Formulation of MSNP II in 2017 is a very good example for multisectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration. The progress marker to bring people together in the same space is effective.

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.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Costed multisectoral nutrition plan II (2018-2018) has been developed, endorsed and is ongoing in 62 districts. The total budget of the plan is 470 million USD for five years on a cost sharing basis between the Government of Nepal and Development Partners (Government: 60 per cent and Development Partners: 40%)
- Right to food and consumer protection bill are at the stage of finalization from the parliament, food safety act is being drafted.
- Nutrition specific and sensitive activities in line with MSNP II are already reflected in annual work plan and budgets are allocated in line Ministries at federal as well as local governments.
- 14th plan, sector plan (school sector development plan, food and nutrition security plan)
- Ongoing implementation of Multi-Sector Advocacy and Communication Strategy across the country.
- Need revision of national Nutrition and Policy and strategy as per the federal context/ structure.

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.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- There is an ongoing communication and advocacy activities based on the communication and advocacy

strategy (2014-2019) as it's a national document.

- There is an ongoing advocacy on MSNP II at provincial and local government.
- Food based dietary guideline (FBDG) has been reviewed.
- Implementation of IYCF Strategy has been developed, endorsed and is ongoing
- Revised nutrition cluster operating guideline, implementation of the Joint statements for nutrition in emergency, ongoing implementation of national guideline of Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) and nutrition in Emergency.
- Line agencies, development partners have updated and integrated nutrition in their strategy papers.
- National Planning Commission, line agencies, CSO are involved in the publications, press meets, etc.

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.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Multi-sector Nutrition Plan (2018-2022) has been developed.
- Rt. Honorable Prime-Minister of Nepal mentioned about improved nutrition for children and women as a priority action in his speech.
- Right to Food Act and Food Safety Policy has been finalized and endorsed similarly Food Security and Food Sovereignty Policy has also been finalized.
- Breast Milk Substitute (Control and Sale of Distribution) Act is already been implemented.
- Maternity leave for 3 months and maternal care leave of 15 days has been endorsed by the government in civil service.

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, the right to food, among others.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Food Act being implemented, standards being implemented for fortified wheat flour from roller mills, consumer act being implemented.
- Breast Milk Substitute Act (Control and Sale of Distribution) Regulation, 1994. Provision of Maternity leave in Civil Service Regulation. Right to food guaranteed in constitution of Nepal, 2073.
- Provision of mechanisms for implementation of the acts and policies for the legislation mentioned above.

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.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- The effectiveness of implementation of different acts for example food act is discussed and reviewed in the multi-stakeholder platform.
- Regular periodic survey (NDHS, National Micronutrient Status Survey, Agriculture Census and MSNP Impact Evaluation), sectoral annual reports and publications are disseminated and uploaded in their respective websites.
- Lessons learned, experience sharing is in place for the case MSNP during meetings, workshops and trainings.
- Donors and development partners involved in nutrition programmes publishes success stories among the sectoral Ministries.

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
Government	NPC, line ministries (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development(MoALD), Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST), Ministry of Women Children and Senior Citizen (MoWCSC), Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation (MoWSS), Ministry of Information and Communication (MoIC), Ministry of Finance (MoF)
UN	UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WHO
Donor	EU, USAID, DFID
Business	-
CSO	Save the Children, ACF, HKI

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)

- Multi-sector plan II is a national overarching nutrition policy supported by numerous sectoral policies and strategies. The policy environment for MSNP interventions in Nepal is favorable at national as well as local government levels. Local government has made strong commitment. Implementation plan with allocated budget in annual workplan is into execution at federal as well as local government.
- The Agriculture Development Strategy details out the Food Security and Nutrition Plan of Action which have been favorable to pave a coherent policy environment by introducing the pathway of agriculture and nutrition. The National Health Sector Strategy(NHSS) and implementation plan 2015 -2020 outlines nutrition as a cross-cutting issue.
- The Ministry of Health and Population has an array of nutrition related plans, policies and strategies with the aim of implementing cost effective and evidence-based interventions targeting the nutrition deprived groups and promoting the consumption of healthy foods. NHSS emphasizes better implementation of these strategies and plans. Increasing use of harmful chemicals, antibiotics and pesticides on food products warrants greater attention of MoHP during the NHSS period.

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.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activities of nutrition policies and multi-sector nutrition plan are included in the annual budget and programs. The process that led to the formulation of the MSNP II includes deprivation analysis, causality analysis, formulation of result framework, identification of coverage status of gap analysis and finally formulated the MSNP II. During the formulation of MSNP II, concerned sectors of government, development partners and CSO members were actively engaged in the process. Further, this was followed by analysis of the relevant sectors to reflect on their importance and pathway for nutrition as well as stakeholders mapping and the capacity assessment at the national and district levels to reflect on the gaps for implementation of the interventions outlined by MSNP. Based on the results during the process of formulation of MSNP II, it has highlighted the main causes of malnutrition as well as the nutrition situation based on ecological regions of the country.

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.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the MSNP framework, roles/responsibilities of all relevant sectors and stakeholders have been clearly defined and are implemented as per the standard framework. There is an implementation guideline for all related sectors developed by Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration which has already been disseminated and applied at local government level. The implementation guideline developed for MSNP clearly outlines the role and responsibilities of the stakeholders at different levels (federal, provincial and local government). All nutrition related projects and programs have been aligned with MSNP to increase coverage and quality through scaling up nutrition interventions in local governments thus the coverage of MSNP has been reached to 62 out of 77 districts. There is a high-level ownership and accountability of Local Government for MSNP planning and implementation thus there is significantly increased in budget allocation, declared commitment to eliminate maternal, adolescent and young child malnutrition in next five years.

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.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Each sector in the Federal as well as at the local government has identified annual priorities and nutrition is among a high-level priority for federal as well as local government. All sectors at each level have their annual workplan and budget for MSNP mentioning objectives, targets and activities.
- Costed nutrition plan is available in more than 60 per cent of the local governments.
- Local governments have received the funds from Federal and Provincial Government for the implementation of nutrition specific and sensitive interventions in line with MSNP.

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.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- The information related to nutrition specific and sensitive are being gathered through sectoral MIS
- Sectoral Ministries are implementing joint monitoring mechanism however it needs to be further strengthened
- Joint annual nutrition review at national level is not yet conducted. However, there is a plan to organize joint annual review on nutrition in 2018.
- Nepal Nutrition and Food Security Web Portal is operational and actively functional.
- Civil Society Alliance (CSANN) is actively engaged in nutrition at National and Local Government.
- MSNP M&E framework is available and functional. However, it needs to be revised based on MSNP II in consideration with changed government structure.

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.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- DHS 2016 has been completed and the final report has been disseminated in 2017.
- There is an ongoing field work of impact evaluation for MSNP.
- Nepal Micro-Nutrient Status Survey report has been launched and the summary of the report has been published as well as available online.
- Periodic progress report and best case practices on nutrition of different projects and programs supported by the government and development partners are shared among the wider stakeholders and are available.
- M&E framework for MSNP has been applied and online reporting system developed is functional in federal and local government.

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
Government	- Child Health Division(CHD)/Department of Health Services/Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture(DoA),/MoAD, , National Nutrition and Food Security Secretariat(NNFSS)/ NPC
UN	- UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WHO
Donor	- EU, USAID, DFID
Business	- FNCCI
CSO	- Save the Children, ACF, HKI

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)

- MSNP II formulated, endorsed and launched by the government.
- The MSNP II is a foundation to align programming for a common result and CSOs are following the same framework to improve the nutrition situation.
- Nutrition in emergency is being implemented in the 18 flood affected districts in 2017. Approximately 1.7 million children, pregnant and lactating women benefitted from nutrition in emergency response.
- Right to Food bill has been passed by the parliament.
- MOFAGA has led the MSNP at provincial and local government levels.
- Completed National Micronutrient Status Survey in 2016 and Final Report Disseminated in 2018
- The Fourteenth Plan (FY 2016/17-2018/19) has also addressed the Nutrition and Food security issues. The strategic directions have clearly stated to way of achieving the objectives of the Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan.
- Multi-sector Advocacy and Communication strategies on nutrition and food security is adopted.
- Ministry of Health and Population, Department of Health Services has initiated and implemented a separate breastfeeding room for working mothers and visitors.
- The Zero Hunger Challenge Initiative (2016-2025) which is a Multi-Ministry Action is still ongoing.

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).

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Stakeholders came together to finalize the costing of Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan II
- MSNP II is a costed plan: Total budget: 470 million USD has been allocated (Government of Nepal: 60%, Dev Partners: 40%)
- Financial tracking of MSNP I (2013-2017) has been completed and the reports is available
- Costed annual work plan and budget is available at federal (sectoral ministries), provincial and local government levels under the MSNP framework and the reports has been submitted based on expenditure of Government, development partners and non-government stakeholders support for the preparation of programs and budget in periodic basis.

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.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- There is no separate budget code for nutrition. However, the planned budget and expenditures for different sectors made for MSNP is accessible from concerned sectoral Ministries, Provincial and Local Government.
- The implementation of MSNP at federal, provincial and local government under the MSNP framework have been costed and the reports are submitted based on expenditure.
- The costed plan and expenditure supported by development partners has also been available, compiled and reported on a periodic basis.

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.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan and other documents clearly provides the resource gaps and are used for fund raising.
- Before the formulation of MSNP II, financial gaps were analyzed and reported on the possible options. Based on the analyzed report Government agreed to contribute 60% and 40% by development partners of total costed budget for the next five years (2018-2022).
- National stakeholders (government, Development partners) have a well-established reporting system in place. However, in the context of changed federal structure, the reporting mechanism should be further strengthened. Similarly, at the local government, it is necessary to establish and strengthen digital reporting mechanism.
- Nepal has conducted budget tracking every year and shared among the international /regional forums as well as with the respective sectors and stakeholders at the national level.

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

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Some activities indicated in MSNP have been supported by the donors and development partners through government's red-book.
- The annual budget and workplan has been developed and implemented in coordinated approach for synergy effects.
- Some of the projects/agencies like SUSAHARA, PAHAL, SABAL and Save the Children are implementing the nutrition interventions directly (On Budget, Off treasury) and off budget, off treasury .
- As planned in MSNP II, efforts of government, development partners and CSOs are underway to increase proportion of fund in On budget On treasury system.

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.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- MSNP is developed based on the SDGs and world health assembly targets. Based on the costed MSNP (2018-2022), government has committed to provide multiyear budget for MSNP implementation. Similarly, the fund available from donors and development partners is also a multiyear funding.
- Each Ministries and sectors has developed the resource guideline and implemented the planned activities and budget at different levels.
- Each Ministry has Line Ministries Budget Information System (LMBIS) and all planned budget for MSNP is also included in the LMBIS. From the LMBIS, the allocated funds and expenditures can be tracked at different levels. The conditional funds allocated by the line ministries at different levels should be spent for the same actions. All stakeholders have agreed to increase conditional grants for MSNP.

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
Government	NPC, line ministries (Ministry of Agriculture Development(MoAD), Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST), Ministry of Women Children and Senior Citizen (MoWCSC), Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation (MoWSS), Ministry of Information and Communication (MoIC), Ministry of Finance (MoF)
UN	- UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WHO
Donor	- EU, USAID, DFID
Business	- FNCCI
CSO	- Save the Children, ACF, HKI

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)

- MSNP is the policy framework for nutrition program which is costed as a multiyear plan. MSNP II has also envisioned for resource mobilization plan at national, provincial and local government levels.
- There is an ongoing financial tracking and resource mobilization initiatives on an annual basis. However, resource mobilization plan based on the costed MSNP II needs to be developed immediately.
- A team within national nutrition and food security coordination committee needs to form and mobilize for the study of resource mobilization and monitoring of interventions at federal, provincial and local government so that the MSNP interventions can be tracked on a regular 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
3
FINAL SCORE
3
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE
<i>Progress in scaling up nutrition-specific interventions</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promotion of infant and young child feeding, micronutrient supplementation, management of acute malnutrition, food fortification, adolescent girl iron supplementation and nutrition education. Micronutrient interventions are implemented in all 77 districts.• Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) program in 6 districts.• School Meal program is implemented in 10 districts.
<i>Progress in scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Initiation of dialogue for rice fortification, Implementation of Nutrition Sensitive interventions from sectors like Agriculture/livestock, education, WASH, child protection intervention are gradually gearing up. The coverage of these nutrition sensitive interventions is now at local level with an objective to scale up at national level.

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. Formulation and endorsement of MSNP II by the cabinet and launching	Yes	All sectoral Ministries, relevant departments, UN agencies: UNICEF, WFP, WHO, FAO, donors: European Union, USAID, World bank participated in the formulation process as well as provided support to National Planning Commission during the launching.	No
2. Roll out of MSNP II in local government	Yes	National Planning Commission coordinated with MoFAGA to roll out of MSNP II in local government, sectoral Ministries and all development partners provided their support.	No
3. Capacity Enhancement of Local Government for Implementation of MSNP II	Yes	MoFAGA led the process of capacity development of local government for implementation of MSNP II. Development partners UNICEF, SUSAHARA provided a support in this process.	No
4. Expand coverage, funding and resource mobilization in nutrition	Yes	Government of Nepal committed to expand the coverage and resources. Donor agencies: European Union, USAID and World bank supported with funding UN Agencies: UNICEF, WFP, WHO and FAO	No
5. Financial Tracking	Yes	Government (NPC and sectoral Ministries), UNICEF	
Please list key 2018-2019 priorities for the MSP			
<i>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.</i>			
1. Meaningful engagement of private sectors			
2. Implementation guideline of MSNP at all levels			
3. Establishment of MSNP structures at province and remaining local government level			
4. Advocacy for resources to meet the requirement of MSNP II			
5. Scaling up MSNP Nationwide			
If you are seeking external support from the global Networks and/or external technical mechanisms, through the SUN Movement Secretariat, please provide relevant information			

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 or No Yes Please explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 districts in plain area of Nepal faced flood and losses of social intrastate. 1.7 million population were covered by response and recovery work, approximately supported with 8 million.
<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 or No Yes Please explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition specific and sensitive activities include the emergency preparedness and response plan. Disaster Management Act formulated and implementation is ongoing.
<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 or No Yes Please explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government of Nepal has a separate emergency nutrition response unit under the Ministry of Home affairs. Similarly, High Level Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committee is also responsible for discussing on these agendas.
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency response is in place, however, recover and rehabilitation need to strengthen and link with the sustainable development goals.

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 or No Yes. Please explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Mainstreaming Section in Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen (MoWCSC) and Department of Women and Children
<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 or No Yes. Please explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Society alliance including different national and international NGOs have been engaged in the process of MSNP formulation and implementation as well as coordination mechanism at federal and local government levels namely ACF, Save the Children

		International, HKI and other national CSOs
3.	How does the MSP ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as part of their work plan?	<p>Please explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% women representation in all coordination and steering committees, strong emphasis to implementing partners to ensure female staffs.
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>Please explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSNP is a gender sensitive national framework and plan. In community level, MSNP mostly focuses to 1000 days' families (boys and girls and pregnant lactating women) and adolescent girls. Through different trainings and orientation, Gender sensitive information and empowerment process has been integrated in the training curriculum, reporting formats and different assessment tools.
5.	Have you analysed or done a stock take of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective?	<p>Yes or No</p> <p>No</p>
6.	Does your country have a national gender equality and/or women's empowerment policy or strategy in place?	<p>Yes or No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Nepal has Gender equality and women's empowerment policy and strategies. Constitution itself is a gender sensitive national guiding framework. At each level of parliament (federal and provincial), 33% is women representatives has been ensured. In Nepal, Gender and inclusion Policy was formulated in 2013 and Gender and Inclusion Strategy was Formulated and endorsed by Government of Nepal which is being applied.
7.	Has advocacy been undertaken for gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making and legislation on nutrition?	<p>Yes or No</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>Please explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is continuously ongoing advocacy for gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making and legislation on nutrition thus Government of Nepal endorsed maternity leave for three months and maternal care leave to husband for 15 days. Similarly, Government of Nepal is also committed to establish a separate breast feeding room in the offices of civil service and public places. Local government have been sensitized through MSNP process to encourage female community health volunteers with different incentives and support. Similarly, local government has developed gender sensitive plan within MSNP framework and being implemented.

<p>1. Do you engage with the media to amplify key messages, create awareness and demand for action on nutrition?</p>	<p>Yes or No 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 of Golden 1000 days' media campaign • In all the nutrition, related programs/events such as in formulation and launching of MSNP II, launching of NDHS 2016, Launching of NNMNSS and other special events, media advocacy has been done through the conference of journalists, press releases and live broadcasting of the events. • Through the national health education and communication centres, different message has been broadcasted through public media • Media in local level (banchinaama : radio program) • Best case practices shared in media • Through the local FM radio stations, many message related to nutrition in emergencies, IYCF and other nutrition related messages broadcasted numerous times.
<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 or No 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"> • Parliamentary committee on Women, Children and Elderly is active and instrumental in advocating the implementation of nutrition programmes at various level
<p>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>	<p>Yes or No 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>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cricketer Paras Khadka has been appointed Golden 1000 Days ambassador and artists Deepak Raj Giri and Deepashree Niroula appointed as Golden 1000 Days media champions(ongoing) • Former Honourable member of NPC Professor Dr. Geeta Bhakta Joshi has been appointed Global Nutrition Campaign during SUN global gathering in 2017
<p>4. Have you documented advocacy successes and best practice in reducing malnutrition through</p>	<p>Yes or No Yes</p>

<p>multi-sector and multi-stakeholder action, and shared them nationally and/or with regional and global partners?</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: Due to the continuous advocacy and sensitization, local governments have allocated enough funds for MSNP implementation. Similarly, local governments have committed to reduce maternal and child undernutrition at acceptable levels by next five years. The commitments have been transformed into annual and five years plan and budget of the local governments. For this action, the national and global partners are being engaged to sensitize and empower local government to integrate nutrition in decentralized planning process, budget allocation for nutrition, and implementation of planned activities.</p>
<p>5. Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period?</p>	<p>Yes or No 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: Launching of MSNP II and launching of NMNSS-2016, launched NDHS 2016 in 2017, • Nutrition Seminar will be organized in November 2018 • Quarterly meetings of national nutrition and food security coordination committee • Periodic meeting of High level Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committee

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.	Radhakrishna Pradhan	National Planning Commission		rkpradhan@npc.gov.np	9851242438	Yes
2.	Mr.	Prakesh Prasad Kharel	National Planning Commission		pkharel@npc.gov.np	9841468232	Yes
3.	Ms.	Sushila Kumari Panth	National Planning Commission		panth_sushila@yahoo.com	9841381045	Yes
4.	Ms.	Sita Devi Thapa	National Planning Commission		sitadthapa@gmail.com	9847304618	Yes
5.	Ms.	Sunil Neupane	Ministry of Livestock & Agriculture Division			9845655216	Yes

6.	Ms.	Sabitri Poudel	Department of Women and Children		sabitripauel111@gmail.com	9841423418	Yes
7.	Mr.	Sujay N Bhattacharaya	Action For Hunger		sbhattacharyaji@gmail.com	9841469777	Yes
8.	Mr.	Santosh Ghimire	USAID/SABAL			9851029552	Yes
9.	Mr.	Bishow Raman Neupane	Suahaara II		bneupane@hki.org	9851083007	Yes
10.	Ms.	Sulochana Khannal	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology				Yes
11.	Mr.	Kedarraj Parajuli	Child Health Division		Parajulikedar90@yahoo.com	9854470442	Yes
12.	Mr.	Hari Prasad Adhikari	Department of Women and Children				Yes
13.	Mr	Roman Karki	DFQTC				Yes
14.	Mr.	Anirudra Sharma	UNICEF		ansharma@unicef.org	9851088567	Yes
15.	Mr.	Shiva Sundra Ghimire	Department of Agriculture		ghimiress@yahoo.com	9841373902	Yes
16.	Mr	Bhim Prasad Sapkota	Ministry of Health and population			9851229391	Yes
17.	Mr.	Janak Raj Sharma	Ministry of Federal Affairs & General Administration		jrsharmapoudel@gmail.com	014200304	Yes
18.	Mr.	Bhola Prasad Roka	Ministry of Information and Communication			9841307810	Yes
19.	Mr.	Rabindra Subedi	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development		rabindra021@yahoo.com	9841307810	Yes
20.	Ms.	Shobha Kharel	Ministry of Women and Children		kharelshobha@gmail.com	984164051	Yes
21.	Mr.	Amrit Br, Gurung	WFP		amrit.gurung@wfp.org	984192580	Yes
22.	Mr.	Stanley Chitekive	UNICEF		schitekwe@unicef.org	9801007924	Yes
23.	Ms.	Pragya Rimal	UNICEF/CHD		primal@unicef.org	9851100251	Yes
24.	Ms.	Muna Shrestha	Department of Water Supply and Sanitation			9841282666	Yes

25.	Ms.	Sabina Hora	HKI		shora@hki.org	9841287602	Yes
26.	Dr.	Jaganath Sharma	HKI/SABAL		jsharma@hki.org	9860559565	Yes
27.	Mr.	Debendra Adhikari	USAID		dahikari@usaid.org	9801070054	Yes
28.	Mr.	Sanjay Rizal	UNICEF		sarijal@unicef.org	9851058048	Yes
29.	Ms.	Rohita Gauchan Gauchan Thakali	NNFSS		rgauchanthakali@unicef.org	9861982448	Yes
30.	Ms.	Bandana KC	National Planning Commission		bandana.kc@npc.gov.np		Yes
31.	Mr.	Sagar Shrestha	NNFSS		sagar.shrestha219@gmail.com	9841449323	Yes
32.	Mr.	Amir Aryal	NNFSS		ameer.aryal@gmail.com	9841310158	Yes