

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)

NIGERIA

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 / 22
Civil society	Yes /5
Donors	Yes /2
United Nations/INGOs	Yes /7
Business	Yes /6
Science and academia	Yes /1
Other (please specify)	

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process? 43

Of these, please indicate how many participants were female and how many were male 34 (F), 9 (M)

Process

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

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

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



Usefulness

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

Yes

Why?

Yes the meeting was successful as the participants were able to share experiences and lessons learnt from various members of the network were shared and strategies for the way forward were mapped out in order to present better assessment for 2019 exercise.

Use of information by the SUN Movement

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

Scoring key

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

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

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

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

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

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

FINAL SCORE

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

1. Functional coordinating mechanisms have been put in place in Nigeria for each stakeholder:
 - There are conveners and coordinators for the various SUN networks
 - There is a SUN Government Focal Point
2. All stakeholders have a common set of priorities derived from the National Food and Nutrition Policy, the National Strategic Plan of Action for Nutrition (NSPAN), Agricultural Sector Food Security and Nutrition Strategy
3. Multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platform(s) exist and are convened regularly such as National Council for Nutrition (NCN), National Committee for Food and Nutrition, State Committees for Food and Nutrition (SCFNs):
 - Terms of reference that explain how the MSP works are available and outline the roles of actors
 - The MSP has been endorsed politically and formally; the NCN is domiciled within the office of the Vice President

The state government provides leadership, and supports sub-national coordination mechanisms for the SCFNs.

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, grassroot-focused organisations, or the executive branch of government, for example.

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

1. The MSP which is the NCFN in Nigeria acts as national coordinating mechanism that also comprises platforms at the sub-national level, to reach local communities.
2. The sub-national level platforms (the SCFN) is present in all states of Nigeria and functional at over 60%
3. The National Fortification Alliance and the Nutrition in Emergency Working Group (Nutrition Clusters) are MSPs in Nigeria that comprises of multiple stakeholders at the National and Sub-national levels

The SUN Movement in Nigeria has been taken down to the sub-national level in 1 state

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

1. There are MSPs that exist which foster collaboration among stakeholders at the national level on issues most relevant to the nutrition agenda such as:
 - NCN
 - NCFN
 - SUN Movement platform
 - Joint Advocacy Working Group
 - Nutrition Clusters etc
2. The various platforms have substantial and meaningful engagement from diverse stakeholders
 - Relevant stakeholders attend MSP meetings, without key actors being chronically absent, and actively contribute to discussions

The platforms prioritise important issues, especially identifying nutrition problems and solutions and collaborate on events to tackle the issues such as during the National Nutrition Week, the Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Weeks, and the World Breastfeeding Week; and on interventions such as the National Home Grown School Feeding Program, and the Health and Nutrition in Emergencies Response

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

1. Nigerian Nutrition newsletters that reflect on stakeholders' activities as against agreed actions are produced and disseminated
2. Reports are produced by various key stakeholder groups and sectors on achievements
3. Progress is communicated among members, using various means such as conference reports from the Nutrition Society of Nigeria
4. Inter-ministerial press briefings are held frequently

Collated achievements on nutrition are reported in the Ministry of Budget and National Planning (MBNP) to the Permanent Secretary; and issues arising and buy-in are gotten from the Federal Executive Council chaired by the President, National Economic Council led by the Vice President, National Council on Nutrition led by the Vice

President, and Joint Planning Board chaired by the Honourable Minister for MBNP

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

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

1. National Council on Nutrition domiciled in the office of the Vice President has been inaugurated based on the advocacy efforts that has emerged from the MSPs.
2. Nutrition divisions exist in most Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) with dedicated budget lines for nutrition.
3. There are State Nutrition Officers and Agricultural Nutrition Focal Persons in all states of Nigeria

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	UNICEF
Donor	USAID, WFP
Business	SUN Business Network
CSO	CS-SUNN

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)

Score: 3.6

Achievement

1. Nigeria is making good progress in bringing people together in the same space. MSPs exist at both national and sub national level working towards common results frameworks.
2. There is endorsement at the highest political level with the National Nutrition Council chaired by the office of the Vice President.
3. Budgets exist but are not robust to cover all the necessary activities that need to be done. Also, timely release of funds for activities are a challenge.

Recommendation

1. Robust budget line and timely release of budget for implementation.

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

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

There are existing policies and legal framework however meetings are held twice a year

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

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

MBNP is the coordinating Ministry for National Nutrition Policy. They are actively involved in advocacy towards stakeholders which has led to the:

- A. Establishment of National policy of Food and Nutrition.
- B. Establishment of Nutrition division in FMARD
- C. Inauguration of National Council on Nutrition
- D. Investiture of the first lady as the Nutrition Ambassador in Nigeria

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 A. Implementation of home grown school feeding program. B. Social protection policy(Conditional cash transfer, N- Power program

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 2
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE The Operationalizing and enforcing the legislation of this polices are ongoing.

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 2
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE Tracking, reporting and feedback mechanism is not optimal but it's still ongoing

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 2

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

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	N/A
Donor	N/A
Business	N/A
CSO	N/A

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)

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PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

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

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

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

FINAL SCORE

1

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- Each of the sectors have submitted their action plans that formed the basis of a multi-sectorial framework : Plan of action has been developed and costed but is being reviewed for adoption and finalization*

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

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- There is a multi-sectorial common result framework showing stakeholders responsibilities, roles and activities but it is yet to be approved by the FEC
- There is legislative framework for fortification/BMS code
- Capacity assessment is ongoing in NFA, meeting once in a year

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

- Capacity assessment and capacity building workshop have been conducted at the national level for MDAs and training and supervision have been initiated in some states at sectorial level.
- There is an annual detailed work-plan jointly developed by relevant stakeholders with measurable targets at guide implementation at national and subnational level
- Training of some programme officers and supportive supervision have taken place to ensure coordination and implementation capacity at National and sub national level

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

- There is already in existence sectorial routine data collection system but the multi-sectoral platform for data collection has not been established
- There is existence of quarterly progress report through the NCFN meetings and the various TWG Meetings reports however using the reports for adjustment and plans and budget are a bit challenging.
- Civil society is involved in participatory monitoring through there state chapters to monitor work plan activities in states.

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
4
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population based surveys ,impact evaluation and research are periodically conducted e.g Donor funded nutrition projects, NDHS, NNHS and MICS • Reports of the surveys are disseminated at the national level • There has been series of high level advocacy for nutrition sensitive and specific programs e.g Inauguration of National Council for Nutrition chaired by the Vice president of Nigeria, high level advocacy to key traditional and religious leaders in Northern Nigeria to increase their commitment and sensitize them on nutrition activities.

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	UNICEF, WHO,
Donor	DFID,EU USAID,WORLD BANK, DANGOTE FOUNDATION BMGF
Business	GAIN, HARVEST PLUS , DANGOTE GROUP
CSO	SC, NUTRITION INTERNATIOANL, CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES, HELLEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL, ALIVE& THRIVE, CS-SUN, SUN

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)

2.6

OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS:

- There is a multi-sectorial common result framework showing stakeholders responsibilities, roles and activities but it is yet to be approved by the FEC
- Capacity assessment and capacity building workshop have been conducted at the national level for MDAs and training and supervision have been initiated in some states at sectorial level.
- There is existence of quarterly progress report through the NCFN meetings and the various TWG Meetings reports.
- Civil society is involved in participatory monitoring through there state chapters to monitor work plan

activities in states.

- Population based surveys ,impact evaluation and research are periodically conducted and the reports disseminated e.g Donor funded nutrition projects, NDHS, NNHS and MICS
- There has been series of high level advocacy for nutrition sensitive and specific programs e.g Inauguration of National Council for Nutrition chaired by the Vice president of Nigeria, high level advocacy to key traditional and religious leaders in Northern Nigeria to increase their commitment and sensitize them on nutrition activities.

CHALLENGES

- No multi-Sectorial Nutrition Information System
- Using the reports for planning, adjustment, and budget for nutrition has been challenging.

RECOMMENDATION

- There is need to Strengthen coordination mechanisms
- There is need for the Establishment of the Nutrition Multi-sectorial Information System.
- There is need to get more states and LGAs to develop Annual Nutrition Plans, assess progress and use progress report to review their plans and budget accordingly.

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

1. Stakeholders were involved in the development of integrated and costed National Multi-setorial Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition at National and sub national levels.
2. The various States have been using the costed National Multi-setorial Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition to advocate for resources
3. NSPAN is health specific and is being used at National and State level

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

1. Government, UNICEF and CS-SUNN track budget at National and Sub national levels. CS- SUN did budget tracking at National level and in their 3 focal States (Kaduna, Nasarawa and Niger).
2. Evidence include budget briefs and info graphics

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

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

1. Nutrition has generated high momentum of political environment at National and State levels but leveraging on domestic resources is still very low both in National and sub national levels.

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

UN, Donor Agencies and CSO track disbursement for timeliness. There is some level s of Monitoring and Evaluation but need to be strengthen

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

No organization tracking financial gaps but there is discussion on going on financial gap as such no multi sectorial

meeting to address the gaps.

There is annual work plan which is short term , the mild term is the Strategic plan (NSPAN for is 5years) , and the Long term Plan is not available

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	UNICEF
Donor	
Business	SUN Business Network
CSO	CS -SUNN,

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)

Overall Achievement: The integrated and costed National Multi-sectorial Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition developed and is used to advocate for nutrition resources. Nigeria has gain high political environment for Nutrition. Some State have budget line and is accessible including National

Key Challenges: -

- Some State has does not have budget line
- Poor conception about Nutrition as regarding having standing alone budgetary allocation
- Economic Recession in some state
- Low Human Resources
- Nutrition Coordination mechanism is low and need to be strengthen at sub-national level are is low

Recommendation

- Increase capacity and human resources
- Increase resource allocation for Nutrition at National and sub national
- Increase and consistent Advocacy for political awareness
- Develop a long term plan for Nutrition

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 <i>(Scaling up nutrition-specific actions)</i>
FINAL SCORE 2
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE <i>The high impact nutrition sensitive interventions by Lancet series are being implemented in all the 36 states.</i>

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. Develop a common narrative and joint statements to effectively influence policy-making that is pro-female	No		No
2. Building national investment cases, supported by data and evidence, to drive nutrition advocacy	Yes	High Policy Dialogue on Nutrition	Yes, a survey was conducted on the cost of breastfeeding in Nigeria supported by UNICEF and Alive and Thrive.
3. Domestication of the National policy on food and nutrition at State level.	Yes in most states	Advocacy to Policy makers	Yes, funding for the activity received by UNICEF.
4. Regular nutrition coordination meetings at all levels (National, State,	Yes		External funds received to fund these meetings by partners working in these states.

LGAs and Ward)			
5. Implement the national multisectoral plan of action for food and nutrition	No	The strategy is still been developed.	
6.			
<p>Please list key 2018-2019 priorities for the MSP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the SUN secretariat in terms of infrastructure and human capacity • Strengthen coordination of the SUN Network • Increase subnational (States & LGAs) participation in SUN • Work with Ministry of budget and planning for allocation of more resources for Nutrition • Scale up Nutrition interventions in Nigeria • Mobilize academia to form a network • More tracking of resources and increase domestic resources of Nigeria. <p>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.</p>			
1. Existing Multisectoral collaboration- Govt.			
2. Nutri-tool – a tool used to test how nutrition sensitive a food business is, in terms of business strategy, knowledge, operations and communication –Business network			
3. The Partnership in Improving Nutrition Systems (PINS) project designed to strengthen Nutrition system in Nigeria to be result oriented, efficient, sustainable and transparent by CS-SUNN			
4. NutriPitch- A challenge program positions entrepreneurs for growth and scale up through intensive boot camp session, business gap analysis – Business network			
5. Advocacy has increased funds for the implementation of the health sector Strategic plan of Action for Nutrition in three states- CS SUNN			
<p>If you are seeking external support from the global Networks and/or external technical mechanisms, through the SUN Movement Secretariat, please provide relevant information</p>			

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: Armed Insurgency in the north eastern part and herdsmen attack in the north central part of the country which displaces a lot of people and many people lost their lives is ongoing</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>Humanitarian response plan which includes Health, food and security, Nutrition, social protection, WASH, education</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: With OCHA as the coordinating body linking all the relevant developing partners and clusters as well as the Nutrition in emergency working group coordinating all nutrition activities headed by government.</p>
<p>4. What are the key limitations faced at the country level in terms of linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?</p>	<p>Insufficient structures and ongoing insecurity threat, many hard to reach areas and internally displaced persons cannot go back</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>Federal Ministry of women affairs and Social development</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>CSS-SUNN</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>Most of the interventions are cantered around women and children as well as male involvement</p>
<p>4. What actions are identified and implemented by the MSP to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of</p>	<p>Please explain: The setup of women in agriculture by provision of seedlings and farming implements,</p>

	women and girls at the community level?	engagement of traditional leaders and social protection program of the government.
5.	Have you analysed or done a stock take of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective?	Yes or No No
6.	Does your country have a national gender equality and/or women's empowerment policy or strategy in place?	Yes or No Yes Please explain: National policy on Gender
7.	Has advocacy been undertaken for gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making and legislation on nutrition?	Yes Please explain: empower women through women in agriculture and business

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 There has been 2 media engagement at the National level and several at the state level ensuring media covering of nutrition activities. Launch of National Social and Behavioural Change Communication Strategy in Nigeria. Celebration of the World Breastfeeding Week
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 The parliamentarians are actively contributing to improve nutrition through the Legislative Network for Universal Health Coverage
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?	Yes Examples: Wife of the president, wife of Delta , Rivers, Akwa-Ibom State Governors and others
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?	No No advocacy have been documented at a multi-sectorial level
5.	Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the	Yes Details:

upcoming period?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National micronutrient conference Relaunch of the SUN in Nigeria High level policy dialogue in August Breastfeeding carnival to be attended by the wife of the president Sensitization of parliamentarian and legislators in nutrition including nutrition sensitive agriculture to aid decision making in legislation and budgetary allocation for nutrition activities in agric. Sector Nutritious food fair coming up on 7th -9th of November
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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?
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		YUNANAH	BUDGET AND PLANNING		m		
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