

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)

Pakistan

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 | 26 |
| Civil society | 36 |
| Donors | 05 |
| United Nations | 07 |
| Business | 02 |
| Science and academia | 06 |
| Other (please specify) | - |

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process? 82

Of these, please indicate how many participants were female and how many were male? Female: 34 and male 48

Process

3. Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?
(The data collection and verification done by both face to face and email)

| Step | Format | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| 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.

Some of the networks gathered information prior to the planned workshop which was validated during Joint Assessment workshop.

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 Joint Assessment exercise is quite a useful tool. Multi-stakeholders representing various sectors, almost from all provinces and federal areas, participated in a collaborative manner. The exercise provided them with an opportunity to deliberate upon existing challenges and opportunities as well as discuss common priorities for coming years 2018- 19. The participants were briefed about set progress markers and scoring key which helped them to understand the priority actions under each process to achieve positive impact in a cost-effective manner.

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 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

GOVERNMENT National: SUN secretariat and National Fortification Alliance (NFA) secretariats are established and operational with regular meetings. High level steering committees are functional at provincial levels in Punjab even district level committees are notified. , National Nutrition Working Group, CMAM TWG, IYCF TAG operational at National Level. Early Childhood Task force is functional under leadership of Planning Commission. The Task Force has representation of all relevant ministries from federal level as well as Provincial Planning Departments. The ECD intervention mapping has been planned. At federal level a high-level forum involving all provinces and areas is planned.

Provincial: SUN units in all provinces and areas are functional. Provincial chapters for National Fortification Alliance in all provinces are functional. Nutrition /Stunting Prevention Steering committees are working in all provinces and areas. Inter/Multi-sectoral Nutrition Technical Working Group having members from all sectors is notified and functional in all provinces.

UN: Secretariats at Federal and Provincial level are fully functional and resourced. Regular coordination mechanics are in place; sectoral and technical working groups meet regularly. Relevant UN organisations actively engaged in meetings/consultations for development / finalisation of OP III. Consultations are going on for smooth transition from OPII to OPIII.

DONORS:

Development partner membership was broadened 2013 to 2014. The group then focused on consolidation and strengthening networking and information sharing, identified priority needs and mobilized additional financial resources. Effective donor coordination also exists through the Food Fortification Coordination Group (established by DFID) at quarterly meetings, convened on a rotational basis.

Additionally, DFAT (Australia) is supporting coordination under the National and Provincial Fortification Alliance, through inputs to ongoing discussions and strategic documents. DFID chaired the Health Population Nutrition (HPN) donor coordination group for 2016-17 where donors meet quarterly to discuss interventions, potential overlap, strategies and develop synergies.

USAID is assisting the Government of Sindh (GoS) Ministry of Planning with the preparations and putting together resource documents on what the GoS recognize as high priority sectors (To generate multi-sectoral dialogue, mong government ,international community, NGO, and private sector on development priorities and strategies for Sindh for the coming five to 10 year , USAID (at the request of the CM Sindh) supported the Government of Sindh in organizing the Sindh Development Forum. The intended outcome of the forum was to develop a common vision and strategic development framework for growth in the province.

Whereas in Punjab, World Bank is supporting the IRMNCH nutrition activities & WASH program in 11 Southern Districts of South Punjab and DFID is supporting the SUN Secretariat through Nutrition International's TAN project.

CSA; Civil Society Alliance / network is fully functional at all provinces. At all provinces SUN Focal persons are on board. Strategic review has been done. Provincial / regional representation has been strengthened in SUNCSA, Pak by increasing number of seats in Executive Council from 11 to 15. Provincial EC members are coordinating within their respective regions. Improved participation of members in planning and implementation of advocacy activities.

SUNAR; SUNAR network comprising of almost 50 academicians and researchers, from all over Pakistan, have jointly developed a strategic plan and a functional coordination mechanism to communicate within the network as well as with other stakeholders for nutrition.

Business; Over all coordinating mechanism is in place and functional including SBN Executive Committee, Co- conveners’ forum and Thematic Working Groups particularly three Thematic Groups (LSFF; Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries).

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

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

FINAL SCORE 4

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

GOVERNMENT:

Different SUN networks have been established. In other province, all these networks are well represented in their existing structures like MSN Steering Committee, PFA with strong coordination and networking. There is involvement of all the line ministries and departments, academia, business, UN and CSOs Political leadership is well sensitised, on board and actively involved. Meetings of steering committees, TWGs and SUN multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholders meeting are held on regular basis.

UN:

It is encouraging to note that the network has made effective links with media, other SUN Networks and most importantly the active engagement of parliamentarians. However, it needs to be sustained to progress towards achieving SDGs. Commitments are sustained as per program implementation needs.

DONOR:

Development Partner Coordination, with the donors forming the core group, was established in Sep. 2011 upon request of the Government’s Economic Affairs Division as Chair of the Pakistan’s Donor Meeting (D-10 Meeting), to align donor support to address malnutrition in a concerted effort. The group continues to exist and meets regularly, up-dating each other on strategic directions, programme preparations and resources, research and survey findings etc.

Additionally, the Pakistan Partnership for Improved Nutrition (PPIN) MDTF Steering Committee (DFAT, DFID, WB) was established in 2015 and meets quarterly to update, discuss and agree on strategic directions and investments.

The nutrition development partner chair (WB) provides regular updates to partner’s coordination platforms, such as the Health Development Partner Group and the Food and Nutrition Security Coordination.

In addition, the donors are supporting the provincial nutrition coordination, under the Chief Minister’s Office in Sindh and Planning and Developments and their Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Coordination Units at the Provincial level, through regular inputs to ongoing discussions and strategic documents, in addition to technical assistance, including study tours, exposure visits and participation and regional or global platforms

CSA

SUNCSA secretariat with support of EC members focused on increasing inclusive, equitable and multi-sectoral membership from all federating units. Overall membership has increased from 130 CSOs to 156 in current year (2018). In 2017 there were only 4 members from Baluchistan which has increased to 19 and in Gilgit Baltistan there are 8 CSO members as compared to none in the last year. One CSO from AJK/GB is part of EC as well.

There has been extensive coordination with parliamentarians both at national and provincial level in 1-to-1 meetings, roundtables (with special emphasis on pre-election/budget advocacy. Progress against previous annual action plans reviewed and revised with identification of key areas for next year. A maternal nutrition specific sub-group in Sindh was formed in collaboration with White Ribbon Alliance Pakistan, inducting 18 members. Engaged in community participation and accountability. CSOs working on different themes are members of the

alliance (WHH, Water Aid, and Concern Worldwide). SUNCSA, Pak Members made their Annual action plan and act accordingly. More than 80 percent CSOs in the alliance are local level organizations.

Business:

Businesses forms are members of SBN. Executive committee meeting held and Business engagement strategy was endorsed. Executive Committee also identified various thematic areas for future focus. In this regard, Thematic Working Groups were formulated. Three TWG meetings were organised, most of the business community participated from their own resources.

In Punjab, The Communication and resource mobilization department of Multi Sectoral Nutrition Center has developed engagement plan of business partners across the country for engagement in nutrition activities through CSR.

SUNAR

SUNAR Pak has developed multiple channels (Google group, WhatsApp group etc.) for engaging its members, and ensuring coordination among them. Besides this, the SUNAR secretariat and member institutes, and the Higher education commission (HEC) are also taken on board to encourage and motivate educational and research institutes to become member of SUNAR. Gradually, its membership is expanding from 41 at the time of its launch to 50 presently. We are in process of nominating provincial focal points as well. There is coordination between other alliances i.e. federal and provincial Food alliances and various other institutes offering different degree programmes on Nutrition

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 - 3.5

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

GOVERNMENT:

Multi-sectoral TWGs functional to discuss nutrition related matters. Donors and partners are also invited to share their inputs in TWG. For the first time ECD alliance have been engaged in SUN activities. Provincial multi-sectoral working groups meet regularly to share provincial sectoral policies and strategies. Donors and other sectoral partners also give their inputs regarding policy matters Development partners support advocacy sessions with parliamentarians and other government stake holders. CSA and gender forums also organize and conduct events. Global nutrition report is also shared at provincial level

UN

UN Network working under agreed work plan of One – UN with in the MSP. Different agencies are contributing to joint outputs and joint outcomes. UN Network is continuously engaging with other SUN Networks (Business, Civil Society and Academia) to maximize the potentials.

Donor

Continue to support events to advocate and sensitise parliamentarians, policy makers, governments and additional donors. Support events organised by other platforms, including the CSA and business networks.

Results from Global Evidence is being contextualised and used for advocacy at the provincial levels. The joint high-level missions to address stunting, coordinated by WB, are examples implemented over the recent year.

CSA

CSA actively engaged with MSP stakeholders in policy and annual review discussions particularly at provincial level. CSA regularly use platform for interaction on nutrition-related issues among sector-relevant stakeholders and take active part in prioritization of Nutrition related issues. CSA has been instrumental in creating awareness around nutrition and food security related issues and increasing budgetary allocation for nutrition. Advocacy tools and IEC material was shared among SUNCSA members.

Other SUN networks were duly consulted while doing SUNCSA third party evaluation.

SUNCSA, Pak. has devised its annual work plan and shared with SUN movement secretariat to build synergies with other MSP stakeholders. All SUN country networks are invited to participate and contribute in SUNCSA advocacy activities.

Business:

Some of the Thematic Working Groups on pre- identified themes are functional.

Telenor (a popular telecom provides service) is a SBN member, while aiming at empowering Pakistan’s female farmers and extending them the benefits of its flagship mobile agriculture service ‘Khushaal Zamindar’, Telenor Pakistan, in partnership with Punjab Livestock and Dairy Development Board (PLDDB), launched a dedicated free of cost IVR service for female farmers in Punjab called ‘Khushaal Aangan’.

SUNAR

Many areas for Nutrition research are identified. Nutrition researches are ongoing feature SUNAR, Pak members are closely interwoven into coordination among themselves, and with provincial SUN focal points thus contributing to robust research, making concrete recommendations and formulation of policy guidelines/strategies for the use of federal and provincial governments through their planning and implementing arms.

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

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

Since most of the nutrition activities are being implemented at provincial level, therefore most of the tracking and M&E is happening at provincial / area level which is also linked with federal level through SUN/ Planning Commission NFA. Nutrition Multi- Sectoral Working Group and Technical Committees are functional with regular meetings. Joint decisions are and reported to steering committees when required. This helps in monitoring of the progress under four processes and activities.

Newsletters and activity monitoring reports are issued regularly under SUN and PFA.

Financial commitments are being transformed to actual allocations in some areas Monitoring & evaluation framework is in process

UN
UN Network worked under agreed workplan on One – UNOP II, SPA ^ with MSP and entering OP III. Under One UN Joint Work Plan contributions and accomplishments are evaluated annually. There is a transition from OP II to OP III

DONOR:
Assessment results and strategic documents are regularly shared and available via donor’s online platforms and tracking systems available to public. Financial commitments of donors are available at the donor’s online platform. On-budget support for implementation through the public sector is tracked through the EAD’s development aid tracking system.

As part of WB’s support to the reduction of stunting, WB is technically supporting the establishment of a financial tracking system for nutrition. This has started in Sindh technical support is in preparation for other provinces.

CSA
Executive Council quarterly meets and track progress against set work plan, while General Council annual meeting is organised to plan and review various activities particularly advocacy activities and their impact.

Business:
Pakistan Business Engagement Strategy is in place however business community yet to contribute effectively through SBN

SUNAR contributing
SUNAR Executive Committee meets regularly to review the network progress. The accomplishments are also reported regularly with all the relevant stakeholders and published in newsletter of SUN movement. SUNAR Pak general body meets annually to review its annual progress on agreed priorities objectives. Membership criteria was reviewed and revised. Research areas were shortlisted. Training modules and reports were developed and peer-reviewed by the stakeholders

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
(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

GOVERNMENT:
These nutrition related activities for different departments have been included in annual development plans/recurrent budgets and there is strong political commitment at national and provincial level. All the nutrition interventions are in line with national health policy and national vision 2025. Political leadership endorsed multi-sectoral commitments on nutrition. All the planned nutritional interventions in line

departments are compatible with provincial health policy and national vision 2025. Allocation of financial resources for nutrition plans have increased however still scarce and looking for development partners' collaboration.

UN

Continued advocacy has enabled the inclusion of nutrition in Vision 2025, Five- Year plan/s as well as localisation of SDGs. Moreover, SUN as a multi sectoral platform is owned by the highest government institutions at federal and provincial level. UN network is focused on multi-sectoral development programming.

DONOR:

Commitments are sustained as per program implementation needs. However, utilisation of financial resources is an extremely low pace. It therefore, becomes more and more difficult to retain the commitments. If no progress indicated within the upcoming months, grants mobilised over the recent years might need to be cancelled.

CSA

Building on previous advocacy efforts with political leaders and parliamentarians, SUNCSA Pak. provided specific information and recommendations to address malnutrition in their respective constituency at national and provincial level. Number of political leaders were engaged as nutrition champion; Ms. Saira Iftikhar from Punjab Assembly won SUN movement Nutrition Champion award for her dedicated work on nutrition in Punjab Province. She also coordinated a meeting of MSP members with the Prime Minister of Pakistan which resulted in securing additional budgetary allocation for nutrition and exemption of duty on micro feeders.

CSA analysed political manifestos of seven main political parties and developed briefing paper along with specific recommendations for political mainstreaming of nutrition agenda. CSA members are mobilizing political leadership at national and provincial level for inclusion of nutrition agenda in party policies/manifestos.

More than 100 Parliamentarians and policy makers on the issue of Malnutrition are sensitised. Current year a follow up meeting with the parliamentarians and policy makers also conducted. Call for action questions also being developed to be asked from the assembly of national and provincial assemblies' floor.

CRM has a committee of political manifesto, SUNCSA added nutritional related activities in their manifesto.

Business:

There is huge commitment has been observed by business community. SUN secretariat is determined to engage businesses in a more effective manner. The framework of action will be developed soon.

SUNAR:

SUNAR, Pak providing scientific evidence to Nutrition stakeholders at National and provincial level which is crucial for sustaining political impact. The evidence base rests on local and international research. In this context, the SUNAR Pak has carried out five innovative research studies in the field of Livestock Fisheries and Poultry' and one each from 'Medicine, Public Health, Pharmacy & Nutrition', 'Nutrition' and 'Medicine, Public Health, Pharmacy', which have led to good and practical recommendations for governments. In this context, the Planning Commission and the provincial governments have not only owned and steered the mentioned researches, they have also welcomed their results, and have shown acceptability to fund multi-sectoral nutritional research in future as implementation research projects.

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 | Continued advocacy through SUN and other platforms has enabled the inclusion of nutrition in 12 th Five- Year plan (2018- 23) and ADPs. Moreover, SUN and multi sectoral platforms are owned by the highest government institutions at federal and provincial levels. UN supported Government to localise SDGs as well. SUN and Fortification Alliances (federal/ provincial being supported). UN Network is continuously engaging with other SUN Networks (Business, Civil Society and Academia) to maximize the potentials and various activities even at district level were supported. UN Network worked under agreed work plan of One – UNOP II, SPA 6 with in the MSP and is entering OPIII now. Different agencies are contributing to joint outputs and joint outcomes. |
| Donor | Donor's commitments are retained. Nutrition Development Partners forum is most frequently met forum however needs representation from Government as well. Strategic documents as well as assessment reports are regularly shared and tracking systems available to public. Continue to support events to advocate and sensitize. World Bank is supporting the IRMNCH nutrition activities & WASH program in 11 Southern Districts of South Punjab. TAN support is being provided by DFID and coordinated by NI. |

| | |
|----------|---|
| | parliamentarians, policy makers, governments and additional donors at all levels. Linkages are maintained with all networks |
| Business | Coordination mechanism is developed. Business community / private sectors showed huge commitments to contribute in National Mission to address malnutrition problem in country. In Punjab, The Communication and resource mobilization department of Multi Sectoral Nutrition Center has developed engagement plan of business partners across the country for engagement in nutrition activities through CSR. |
| CSO | CSOs from all federating units of Pakistan having diverse expertise have been mobilised to be part SUN Civil Society Alliance. More than 100 Parliamentarians and policy makers on the issue of Malnutrition are sensitised. Current year a follow up meeting with the parliamentarians and policy makers also conducted. Call for action questions also being developed to be asked from the assembly of national and provincial assemblies' floor. CRM (province Sindh) has a committee of political manifesto; added nutritional related activities are included in Political Party's manifestos Like PTI, PML (N), PPP etc. SUNAR Pak , comprising of almost 50 academicians and researchers from all over Pakistan, has formulated its work plan with fully functional coordination mechanism. The evidence base rests on local and international research, the SUNAR Pak has carried out five innovative research studies in the field of Livestock Fisheries and Poultry' and one each from 'Medicine, Public Health, Pharmacy & Nutrition', 'Nutrition' and 'Medicine, Public Health, Pharmacy', which have led to good and practical recommendations for governments |

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)

Government:

All steering committees are notified and SUN Secretariats at provincial level is operational. Sindh have notified SUN Focal Points. SUN Unit at the provincial level are bringing multiple stakeholders of all levels together. A high-level task force on Early Childhood Development is also a multi-stakeholder plat form under planning Commission. Similarly, Provincial Fortification Alliance have been established which provides another multi-sectoral plate form for nutrition related activities. Then there are Nutrition Steering Committees and working groups for oversight and monitoring of nutrition interventions.

UN

UN Network working under agreed work plan of One – UN with in the MSP however there is transition from OP II to OP III, doing continuous advocacy for more investments in Nutrition with evidenced based sustainable approaches. UN agencies are effectively contributing for strengthening of multi- sectoral coordination platforms at federal and provincial levels

Donor

The process during the reporting period remains like the previous reporting period. Donor commitments of the past were retained, the release and utilisation of funds, however, remains a challenge. Lack of progress might result in cancelation of previous grant commitments. TA plus donor assistance continued to support the provincial inter-sectoral nutrition coordination and scaling up nutrition.

Donor coordination continues with regular meetings on strategic direction, to share information on progress and coordinate financial allocations to support the provincial efforts in scaling up nutrition. The donors' network regularly engages with other sectors (non-health sectors and actors) to embed and strengthen nutrition multi-sectorally, focusing on the provinces particularly around food security; agriculture; water, sanitation and hygiene; and social protection. Joint high-level mission to address stunting were conducted to three provinces and resulted in completion of inter-sectoral action plans and additional resource allocation for Sindh and Punjab, i.e. actions to reduce stunting in Sindh as well as Punjab's CM's programme to reduce stunting.

SUN CSA

CSA has ensured engagement of all stakeholders in its advocacy activities, from grassroots to the policy level. CSA has successfully overcome the political divide by bringing all political parties at one table to discuss malnutrition as national problem and commit to finding solutions for improving nutrition indicators of the country. Membership has increased; up till now 156 Civil Societies have joined the network. These civil societies have vast contributions in Health, Nutrition, Education, Nutrition Sensitive agriculture, Women Empowerment, Social Protection, Governance, and Human Rights etc. CSA has ensured engagement of all stakeholders in its advocacy activities, from grassroots to the policy level. CSA has successfully overcome the political divide by bringing all political parties at one table to discuss malnutrition as national problem and commit to finding solutions for improving nutrition indicators of the country.

SBN

Business network is functional and has its strategy of engagement. Coordination meetings of co-convenor's forum conducted, thematic Groups (LSFF; Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries) have identified their priority areas. SBN executive meeting planned but was not held during due to changes in key positions of the SBN EC chair and SBN coordinator. The EC meeting is planned to be held this quarter to strategize and actively engage members to achieve pre-set milestones. In Punjab, communication and resource mobilization department of Multi Sectoral Nutrition Center has developed engagement plan of business partners across the country for engagement in nutrition activities through CSR.

SUNAR Pak.

SUNAR secretariat gathered different academic and research institutes on same space, having detailed work plan and a functional communication mechanism SUNAR Pak is comprised of almost 50 academicians and researchers from all over Pakistan. The evidence base rests on local and international research. In this context, the SUNAR Pak has carried out five innovative research studies in the field of Livestock Fisheries and Poultry’ and one each from ‘Medicine, Public Health, Pharmacy & Nutrition’, ‘Nutrition’ and ‘Medicine, Public Health, Pharmacy’, which have led to good and practical recommendations for governments



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. It denotes the availability of stock-taking documents and continuous context analysis to inform and guide policy-making.

FINAL SCORE- 3.5

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

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

Government:

Legislations on food and nutrition are in place in almost all provinces and areas and work is in progress in the remaining. Breast Feeding laws: approved at national level and in all the provinces. With support from UN, some of provincial governments initiated the review of existing BF law, based on which Punjab has revised the BF law. USI Law has been passed in Sindh. Provincial Fortification Alliance of Sindh prepared and launched and active in advocacy and sensitizing legislators for nutrition relevant actions and policies. Multisector Accelerated Action Plan for stunting prevention is approved and executed in the province.

UN

Vision 2025 is in place as a principal development guideline after consultative process. Furthermore, multi-sectoral nutrition guidelines are in place. Breast feeding rules are analyzed and support is extended to the government of Pakistan for further improvement.

DONOR:

Donor support for analytical work and evidence generation continued (i.e. additional financial resources were mobilised for pilots on CCT to improve nutrition, early child hood development and nutrition, policy and implementation through an innovative approach, and for WASH and nutrition: pathways and linkages, a diagnostic tool, supporting nutrition through multi-sectoral initiatives.

In the food fortification space, DFAT (Australia) has committed further funding to WFP over one year to continue to support effective legislation and policy development through the National and Provincial Fortification Alliances (NFA & PFAs).

DFID funded, large scale food fortification programme has worked with WFP, GAIN and NFA to revise fortification standards and align them with WHO standards

CSA

CSA has undertaken a Nutrition- Specific and Nutrition Sensitive policy gap analysis at National and Provincial level with focused on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa including various policies, laws and action plans

In past SUNCSA, Pak involved in development of policy guidance note on nutrition also engaged in breastfeeding laws approved at provincial law, we are also working on Food fortification law and Universal Salt Iodization law. Supplement on nutrition on international days with key recommendations/advocacy asks of SUNCSA, Pak also published periodically.

Business:

During TWG meetings SBN members were sensitised regarding existing policies, gaps and potential role of business/ private sector.

SUNAR

SUNAR Pak is contributing in reviewing of existing breastfeeding laws, framing rules of business for food authority Acts, drafting dietary guidelines, IYCF guidelines, reviewing nutrition curriculum being offered by different universities and educational institutes

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

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

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

FINAL SCORE – 3.5

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

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

GOVERNMENT:

All the national documents including Vision 2025, Accelerated Action Plan, PC-I, PFA, SUN etc. have focus on advocacy on Nutrition. Parliamentarians are fully involved and included in committees on Nutrition, SDGs etc. Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization strategies and policies are being formulated and implemented. Advocacy sessions with parliamentarian are being conducted at provincial level

Women empowerment and gender sensitive nutrition interventions are incorporated in multi-sectoral plans. Nutrition Wing of Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination with support from partners conducted a landscape analysis and the report (titled as : “Embodying the Future: How to Improve the Nutrition Status of Adolescent Girls in Pakistan”

UN

UN Network support government in evidence generation and its dissemination to influence the development agenda. Parliamentarians and other stakeholders are constantly engaged on key nutrition issues resulted in increased engagements of parliamentarian, led to parliamentarian task force meetings on SDGs with reference to nutrition and commissioning of breast feeding facilities at parliament house/s.

DONOR:

During the reporting period, the donor community continued to advocate and support the incorporation of nutrition into sector policies and programmes. Nutrition sensitive programmes are under formulation. A donor joint initiative supported the finalisation and the contribution of initial financing to the Sindh’s Stunting Action Plans by WB and EU.

In the food fortification space, DFAT (Australia) has committed further funding to WFP over one year to continue to support effective legislation and policy development through the National and Provincial Fortification Alliances (NFA & PFAs).

DFID has provided funding through UNICEF and with government for a National Nutrition Survey and a National Complementary Feeding Assessment. The National Nutrition Survey will provide robust evidence on the nutritional status of the people of Pakistan which is in process. The National Complementary Feeding Assessment has provided options for complementary feeding (in addition to breastfeeding) of children six to 23 months in Pakistan. Together, these data will increase the effectiveness of policy and programme decisions to improve nutrition across Pakistan, by ensuring they are based on credible evidence.

CSA

SUNCSA has been advocating for implementation of existing nutrition plans and other relevant laws including breastfeeding laws approved at provincial law and universal salt iodization law. CSA also advocating for enactment and enforcement of Mandatory food fortification, food authority laws in all provinces/regions. SUN CSA, Pak engaged over 100 parliamentarians from national and provincial assemblies to sensitize them on the value of investing in nutrition. As a result, issue of malnutrition was discussed at different political/parliamentary forums. Parliamentarians from different political parties made commitments to bring more investment for nutrition

SBN: Individual businesses/player are significantly contributing on their own company platform however utilisation of SBN is a grey area.

SUNAR:

Since SUNAR mandate is to promote nutrition teaching and research and produce evidence for devising and putting into practice nutrition policy, the research studies carried out from the SUNAR platform disseminated to multi-sectoral stakeholders for advocacy. Parliamentarians and ministers are regularly approached through SUNAR Pak’s meetings, and seminars in which research is presented for advocating nutrition. The SUNAR Pak and its partners have advocated for addressing equity in accessing nutrition especially for women and girls. Supplementing this, SUN CSA develops policy briefs for targeted advocacy.

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 – 3.5

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Government:

Nutrition multi-sectoral guidance notes and multi-sectoral nutrition strategies formulated. There is complete involvement and harmony between different ministries, departments and stakeholders. Pakistan Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy is approved that provide overall guidance for multi- sectoral nutrition actions across various ministries and department as well as highlights federal functions in a post devolution scenario. Vitamin A Guidelines, IYCF Communication Strategy and IYCF in Emergency Guidelines approved. Pakistan Dietary Guidelines are approved and ready to launch. In Sindh province Nutrition Program PC-1 is operational in 9 districts.

Legislations on food and nutrition are also in place in many areas and work is in progress in the remaining. Breast Feeding laws: approved at national level and in all the provinces. Punjab has revised the BF law. USI Law passed in Sindh. Further to fortification standards for wheat flour (WHO standard guidelines) Punjab has adopted through pure food rules.

UN

Breast feeding protection and promotion acts have been promulgated through various provincial assemblies, revitalization of Infant feeding board and sensitization of health practitioners and media on nutrition, however legislation related to fortification and supplementation are in progress. Moreover, fortification standards for wheat flour have been revised in accordance with the WHO standard guidelines. UN is supported in review of BF law in Pakistan, based on which Punjab province has revised the law. Moreover, enforcement of BMS code is ambiguous. Infant Feeding boards are revitalized in all provinces/ regions and capacity building has started for example Net Code.

DONOR:

There is considerable progress at the provincial level through the programmes developed.

To note the fielding, in April 2017, of an FAO FIRST (Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation) Policy Officer, funded by EU, with mandate to increase and enhance the capacities of Government of Sindh officials and decision-makers to create an improved policy environment for Food & Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (FNSSA), so that beneficial programs and interventions, that will have lasting positive impact, can be implemented by both government and non-government organizations in Sindh. She will also support to the Government of Sindh and Government of Pakistan to finalize their FNSSA policies. In Punjab Donors are also supporting Donor support is visible in IRMNCH & WASH PC-1s of Chief Minister’s Stunting Reduction program.

CSA

CSA Pak extend its technical support to various departments in drafting laws, rules of business and action plans. SUNCSA secretariat supported government of Punjab in developing Stunting reduction plan, rules of business for food authority act to government of KP and assisting Federal SUN Unit in development of National advocacy strategy. CSA contributed in development of BCC strategy in Sindh Province

SUNAR:

SUNAR sustained its technical support to federal and provincial governments in development of nutrition related strategies, guidelines and laws.

Business:

SBN needs to engage more businesses in policy and legal framework necessary for nutritional improvement

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal framework

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

FINAL SCORE- 3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Government: Operational guidelines for different legislative frameworks have been prepared, a lot of work is required for effective enforcement. Some mechanics like maternity leave exists and enforced however it's enhancement as per ILO rules is yet to be required. Moreover, enforcement of BMS code is ambiguous. Similarly, fortification standards enforcements are also need of the hour. Punjab Food Authority has provided operational guidelines for different food products but implementation and enforcement is still at the initial stages

DONOR: Policies and strategy are triggering legal frameworks or accountability as well as grievance redressal and beneficiary feedback mechanism. Such mechanisms are embedded in the program design, by WB for nutrition programs for Balochistan and Sindh as well as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa more recently. DFID, through its Food Fortification Programme, is supporting the enforcement of regulations for food fortification

UN; UN organisations are actively advocating on the need to enforce legislation such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk substitutes, and are work with Infant and Young Feeding boards within government.

CSA
Laws and policies are available, SUNCSA doing advocacy to impalement relevant laws. *The main area of focused remained to implement Breast Milk Substitute (BMS) code*

Business: Businesses are aligned to operationalize legal framework in terms of fortification, breast feeding, and other aligned areas

SUNAR
SUNAR can contribute in information dissemination regarding existing laws, standards. Not much

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

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

FINAL SCORE - 3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

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

GOVERNMENT: Policy and strategies dissemination continued to be supported similar as during the previous reporting period. Various studies have been organised focusing 1000 days and adolescent health with support from UN and other development partners. All provinces and areas were invited at federal level to share their experiences and to learn from the evidence generated and proven best practices. Budget analysis and tracking exercised have also initiated. At provincial level particularly at Balochistan and Sindh PC1 implementation has started in full scale, so out come and impact evaluation is in process. Sindh established a high-level task force under the CM, overseeing the intersectoral implementation

UN
Supported localisation of SDGs. Regular reviews and evaluation, sharing of evidence building and case studies, using the evidence from NNS, PDHS, MICS, nutrition in the Cities, Economic Consequences of Undernutrition, Normative guidelines etc. to inform the decision-making process. E.g. "Filling the nutrient gap (FNG) analysis" has been done based on all the secondary data that was available to provide key messages on nutrition for the stakeholders which supported the integration of nutrition in social protection program (BISP). Economic consequences of malnutrition and high-level roundtable conference was supported. Similarly, the operational research on stunting prevention program in Sindh showing promising results were disseminated. There are several dissemination workshops in nutrition. e.g. the anaemia reduction workshop, supported dissemination of vitamin A guidelines by government

DONOR:

With support from donors, Sindh, endorsed AAP sectoral action plan and framework and allocated resources through development and recurrent budgets.

The EU-financed Programme for Improved Nutrition in Sindh (2017-2021; 60 MEUR) is fully aligned on Government of Sindh Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition and thus on some of its indicators. It is also aligned on SDGs and other international reference nutrition indicators (such as FAO MDDW indicator) Australia is supporting a study on the feasibility of Chakki fortification for 100% coverage of wheat flour fortification.

CSA

A situation analysis on implementation challenges and gaps of policies and legislations regarding nutrition is being conducted by SUNCSA. The advocacy campaigns launched based on recently conducted researches by Planning Commission and other stakeholders.

SUNAR:

SAUNAR members organizations are involves in evidence generation. SUNAR, Pak members participate and contribute in progress review meetings organized by relevant ministries and departments

Business: Business focused inputs extended into formulating the Multi-sectoral nutrition Strategy and Food fortification strategies.

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 | UN Supports government on developing the review papers and evidence generation. TA was provided for organizing various advocacy events. Regular reviews and evaluation conducted, sharing of evidence building and case studies were done for which evidence from NNS, PDHS, MICS were used. Some of the researches include nutrition in the Cities, Economic Consequences of Undernutrition etc. to support the decision-making process focusing on 1000 days as well as adolescent health. Secondary data analysis “Filling the nutrient gap (FNG) analysis” has been done based on all the secondary data that was available to provide key messages on nutrition for the stakeholders. Food safety laws are under the review process. Infant Feeding boards are revitalized in all provinces/ regions and capacity building has started for example Net Code. |
| Donor | Donor support for analytical work and evidence generation continue. Donor support is visible in IRMNCH & WASH PC-1s of Chief Minister’s Stunting Reduction program in Punjab as well as in Sindh. |
| Business | Business focused inputs extended into formulating the Multi-sectoral nutrition and Food fortification strategies. Technical support for creating a conducive business environment. (exemption of taxes on fortificants and machinery). Updating of the standards for fortification of Wheat Flour and Edible Oil. SBN Co-conveners generated evidence to inform policy and practices. |
| CSO | CSA has undertaken a Nutrition- Specific and Nutrition Sensitive policy gap analysis at National and Provincial level with focused on Province Khyber Pakhtunkhwa including various policies, laws and action plans. Engaged over 100 parliamentarians from national and provincial assemblies to sensitize them on the value of investing in nutrition. As a result, issue of malnutrition was discussed at different political/parliamentary forums. Parliamentarians from different political parties made commitments to bring more investment for nutrition |

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)

Government:

Legislations on food and nutrition are in place in almost all provinces and areas and work is in progress in the remaining. With support from UN, some of provincial governments initiated the review of existing BF law, based on which Punjab has revised the BF law. SUN and

Fortification active in advocacy and sensitizing legislators for nutrition relevant actions and policies. Multisector Accelerated Action Plan for stunting prevention is approved and executed in the province.

Pakistan Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy is approved that provide overall guidance for multi- sectoral nutrition actions across various ministries and department as well as highlights federal functions in a post devolution scenario. Vitamin A Guidelines, IYCF Communication Strategy and IYCF in Emergency Guidelines approved. Pakistan Dietary Guidelines are approved and ready to launch. Fortification standards are revised as per WHO guidelines. In Sindh province Nutrition Program PC-1 is operational in 9 districts

Almost all Multi-sectoral plans PC-I, PFA, SUN documents. have focus on advocacy on Nutrition. Parliamentarians are fully involved and included in committees on Nutrition, SDGs etc. Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization strategies and policies are being formulated and implemented. Advocacy sessions with parliamentarian are being conducted at provincial level. Women empowerment and gender sensitive nutrition interventions are incorporated in multi-sectoral plans. Nutrition Wing of Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination with support from partners conducted a landscape analysis and the report, “Embodying the Future: How to Improve the Nutrition Status of Adolescent Girls in Pakistan”. Recenect NNS is in progress along with The National Complementary Feeding Assessment. Various studies (including FNG and Economic consequences of malnutrition) have been conducted focusing 1000 days and adolescent health with support from UN and other development partners. All provinces and areas were invited at federal level to share their experiences and to learn from the evidence generated and proven best practices (roundtable conference on nutrition for prioritisation of actions). Budget analysis and tracking exercised have also initiated. At provincial level particularly at Balochistan and Sindh PC1 implementation has started in full scale, so out come and impact evaluation is in process.

UN

Continued support to government at national and subnational levels. Breast feeding rules are analysed and support is extended to the government of Pakistan for further improvement. UN Network support government in evidence generation and its dissemination to influence the development agenda. Parliamentarians and other stakeholders are constantly engaged on key nutrition issues resulted in increased engagements of parliamentarian, led to parliamentarian task force meetings on SDGs with reference to nutrition and commissioning of breast feeding facilities at parliament house/s. Revitalization of Infant feeding board and sensitization of health practitioners and media on nutrition, however legislation related to fortification and supplementation are in progress. Moreover, fortification standards for wheat flour have been revised in accordance with the WHO standard guidelines. UN is supported in review of BF law in Pakistan, based on which Punjab province has revised the law.

Supported localization of SDGs. Regular reviews and evaluation, sharing of evidence building and case studies, using the evidence from NNS, PDHS, MICS, nutrition in the Cities, Economic Consequences of Undernutrition, Normative guidelines etc. to inform the decision-making process. E.g. “Filling the nutrient gap (FNG) analysis” has been done based on all the secondary data that was available to provide key messages on nutrition for the stakeholders which supported the integration of nutrition in social protection program (BISP). Similarly, the operational research on stunting prevention program in Sindh showing promising results were disseminated. TA provided for the anemia reduction workshop and dissemination of vitamin A guidelines (by government) as well as development of Pakistan Multi-Sectoral Nutrition strategy (2018- 25). Infant Feeding boards are revitalized in all provinces/ regions and capacity building has started for example Net Code.

DONOR:

Donor support for analytical work and evidence generation continued (i.e. additional financial resources were mobilised for pilots on CCT to improve nutrition, early child hood development and nutrition, policy and implementation through an innovative approach, and for WASH and nutrition: pathways and linkages, a diagnostic tool, supporting nutrition through multi-sectoral initiatives.

In the food fortification space, DFAT (Australia) has committed further funding to WFP over one year to continue to support effective legislation and policy development through the National and Provincial Fortification Alliances (NFA & PFAs). DFID funded, large scale food fortification programme has worked with WFP, GAIN and NFA to revise fortification standards and align them with WHO standards. During the reporting period, the donor community continued to advocate and support the incorporation of nutrition into sector policies and programmes. Nutrition sensitive programmes are under formulation. A donor joint initiative supported the finalisation and the contribution of initial financing to the Sindh’s Stunting Action Plans by WB and EU.

In the food fortification space, DFAT (Australia) has committed further funding to WFP over one year to continue to support effective legislation and policy development through the National and Provincial Fortification Alliances (NFA & PFAs) and also has provided funding through UNICEF and with government for a National Nutrition Survey and a National Complementary Feeding Assessment. The National Nutrition Survey will provide robust evidence on the nutritional status of the people of Pakistan which is in process. The National Complementary Feeding Assessment has provided options for complementary feeding (in addition to breastfeeding) of children six to 23 months in Pakistan. Together, these data will increase the effectiveness of policy and programme decisions to improve nutrition across Pakistan, by ensuring they are based on credible evidence.

CSA CSA has undertaken a Nutrition- Specific and Nutrition Sensitive policy gap analysis at National and Provincial level with focused on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa including various policies, laws and action plans. We are also working on Food fortification law and Universal Salt Iodization law. Supplement on nutrition on international days with key recommendations/advocacy asks of SUNCSA, Pak also published periodically.

SUNCSA has been advocating for implementation of existing nutrition plans and other relevant laws including breastfeeding laws approved at provincial law and universal salt iodization law. CSA also advocating for enactment and enforcement of Mandatory food fortification, food authority laws in all provinces/regions. SUN CSA, Pak engaged over 100 parliamentarians from national and provincial assemblies to sensitize them on the value of investing in nutrition. As a result, issue of malnutrition was discussed at different political/parliamentary forums. Parliamentarians from different political parties made commitments to bring more investment for nutrition

SUNAR:

Since SUNAR mandate is to promote nutrition teaching and research and produce evidence for devising and putting into practice nutrition policy, the research studies carried out from the SUNAR platform disseminated to multi-sectoral stakeholders for advocacy.

Parliamentarians and ministers are regularly approached through SUNAR Pak's meetings, and seminars in which research is presented for advocating nutrition. The SUNAR Pak and its partners have advocated for addressing equity in accessing nutrition especially for women and girls. Supplementing this, SUN CSA develops policy briefs for targeted advocacy and is contributing in reviewing of existing breastfeeding laws, framing rules of business for food authority Acts, drafting

SBN

Business focused inputs extended into formulating the Multi-sectoral nutrition and Food fortification strategies. Technical support for creating a conducive business environment. (exemption of taxes on fortificants and machinery). Contributed in updating of the standards for fortification of Wheat Flour and Edible Oil. SBN Co-conveners generated evidence to inform policy and practices



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, 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

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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 -3

FINAL SCORE

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

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

SUN secretariat Planning Commission and Ministry of Health Regulation and Coordination have conducted various researches with support from technical agencies, results are disseminated. Fill the nutrient gap analysis was conducted. Annual review of current investments on nutrition was held at federal level followed by High level roundtable conference which was participated by high level government officers and development partners. In these activities, the existing multi-sectoral programmes were reviewed by involving all provinces and areas; the short, medium and long-term actions are prioritized.

At provincial level (KP), to facilitate the concerned line departments (Health, Education, Agriculture, Food, Social Welfare, Local Government, Public Health Engineering and Industries) to review their ADP 2017-18 with nutrition lens, guidelines were developed and circulated. The proposed projects shall be in line with subnational MINS, keeping in view sectoral allocation for 2017-18.

UN

After successful implementation of OP II; the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework for Pakistan (UNSDF), also known as the Pakistan One United Nations Programme III (OP III) 2018-2022, is finalised. It is a medium-term strategic planning document that articulates the collective vision and response of the UN system to Pakistan’s national development priorities. It elaborates the activities to be implemented in partnership with the Government of Pakistan and in close coordination / collaboration with international and national partners and civil society.

Donors

Building on the achievements of the previous reporting period, the actual reporting period focused on mobilisation of funds for multi-sectoral action to reduce stunting, building on the previously developed inter-sectoral strategies, operationalising and prioritising, finalising costed action plans and matching Government investments with foreign aid funding to accelerate efforts and enhance impacts. The suggestion to all stakeholders and Government institutions is to translate political and financial commitments into tangible actions and implementation at large scale. Continue to facilitate for a better resource utilisation and effective approaches to expedite and accelerate implementation to achieve results.

SUN CSA

SUNCSA has developed its Work plan which is aligned with national goals and policies around nutrition especially Vision 2025, SDGs and provincial multi-sectoral nutrition strategies. SUNCSA is reviewing its strategy in the light of changing context and nutrition targets at national and provincial level. SUN-CSA members have designed and implemented projects aligned with national target and policies. In addition, several meetings are organised with provincial governments to review progress on multi-sectoral nutrition strategies. Similarly, CSA members approached relevant MPAs and MNAs to ensure that nutrition and food security issues are discussed in the meetings of parliamentary standing committees. SUN CSA, Pak provided technical support to Child Rights Movement (CRM) to include malnutrition and food in security issues in Stakeholders Report which was submitted to UN Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2015, as a result committee included nutrition related recommendation in its report. SUN CSA, Pak. has collaborated with White Ribbon Alliance (WRA) to promote citizen’s voice and accountability to combat maternal and child anaemia in Sindh.

SUNAR

SUNAR, Pak strategic objectives and annual plan are fully aligned with the national priorities and targets. To improve the capacity number of trainings have been conducted. Members have been part of working groups particularly in development of Inter-sectoral nutrition strategies, dietary diversity guidelines, and development of breastfeeding rules. They also contributed in development of Pakistan Multi-sectoral nutrition strategy by participation in provincial consultative workshops.

SBN

The private sector is uniquely positioned to deliver positive nutrition outcome; the review of Business Engagement Strategy is planned to look in to the bottle necks and existing opportunities.

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

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

FINAL SCORE – 3.5

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

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

Based on provincial multi-sectoral strategies and aligned with Vision 2025, WHA and SDGs, Pakistan Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy, developed following bottom up approach with extensive consultation process, is approved. The document provides overall guidance for multi- sectoral nutrition actions across various ministries and department as well as highlights federal functions in a post devolution scenario. It clearly translates roles and responsibilities of each department and various actors. While during provincial and areas consultations, all the departments and actors were sensitized about their roles and overall targets. Vitamin A Guidelines, IYCF Communication Strategy and IYCF in Emergency Guidelines approved. Pakistan Dietary Guidelines are approved and ready to launch. All provinces have their costed multi-sectoral- nutrition plans in different phases of implementation.

Nutrition multi-sectoral guidance notes and multi-sectoral nutrition strategies formulated in all provinces and areas. There is involvement and harmony between different ministries, departments and stakeholders. Provinces have well costed multi-sectoral plans with result framework to measure progress. All the targets and monitoring indicators are incorporated in to a common result framework and monitoring mechanisms has been devised in many provinces.

Allocation of resources for nutrition and SDGs in the PSDP. Block allocation in nutrition PC1 and number of nutrition development programmes are reviewed for nutrition sensitivity at provincial level. Further Block allocation for nutrition PC1 and PC 2.

UN

A well costed plan of action is in place; OP III

DONOR:

Common results framework exists for certain funding envelopes such as PPIN TF, to which DFID and DFAT are contributors and the bank manages the trust fund but this is not applicable to all the donors. This provides a good framework for inter-sectoral work at larger scale. Sindh’s Action Plan for reducing stunting, supported by the donors, provides a good example of provincial frameworks. EU supports the Government of Sindh for a similar RF at provincial level, in coordination with other development partners (under new EU-funded nutrition programme).

CSA

CSOs plans are very much in lined with existing policies and strategies, in addition CSA has developed its Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Business:

Out of five, three Thematic groups have identified future priorities

SUNAR

SUNAR has a framework of prioritised actions aligned with SUN Movement principles and national nutrition priorities.

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

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

GOVERNMENT:

Technical Working groups meetings held and discussed proposed Nutrition sensitive and specific project to be included in the ADP 2018-19. Before formulation of PC1s, assessment of capacity was carried out and priorities chalked out. Detailed annual work plans with measurable targets are prepared. Based on the need and requirement for the new projects and programs, necessary reform is being carried out in the government structure to assure quality and accountability, at different level.

UN

Annual work plan are in place and fully aligned with national priorities. Moreover, UN Nutrition Network works under joint outputs and outcomes and moved from OP II to OP III with dedicated nutrition output aligned fully with SDGs

DONOR:

Sindh has established monitoring and evaluation system and a financial tracking system for inter-sectoral nutrition. EU has a commitment to support the Government of Sindh in that regard under their new nutrition programme, in coordination with other development partners.

CSA

Nutrition is one of the priority area for CSOs, the annual plans are very much aligned with provincial level nutrition strategies.

Business:

Three Thematic groups have drafted their future action plan which are aligned with existing policies and strategies.

SUNAR

the SUNAR Pak. Strategic framework of action is supporting the overall goal of Government. Furthermore, SUNAR is supports relevant bodies through technical backing required for implementation of nutrition related policies, programs and laws. Scaling-up of robust evidence from recent researches addressing clear gaps will be supported by SUNAR itself, stakeholders and governments.

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

GOVERNMENT:

Merging of MIS and NIS is done now NMIS is launched. A health and Nutrition Dashboard has also been prepared at the national level under the Mo/NHSR&C and in some provinces. Different projects have their own MIS linked to this dashboard.

Regular project monitoring visits and review is being done. Reports from technical working groups also aid in progress review National. A Multi Sectoral Nutrition Dashboard is developed at the Multi Sectoral Nutrition Center. The bridging of Multi Sectoral dashboard with Sectoral dashboards is in progress.

UN

Monitoring mechanisms are in place under the joint programming of One UN. Closely aligned with SDGs, OP III Results Frame work is an outcome level framework that reflects on joint outcomes. It draws inputs from localised SDGs. Furthermore, as part of the multi-sectoral strategies, monitoring framework is finalized. Management Information system for fortification is also in progress

DONOR:

MDTF-N Steering Committee meets quarterly. Impact evaluations are planned as part of MDTF-N. Approaches established during the previous reporting period continued. Joint support missions to review the implementation status of implementation of Governments Nutrition Investments (PC-1s) are conducted at least twice per year for every donor supported program. MDTF-N Steering Committee meets quarterly. Impact evaluations are planned as part of MDTF-N.

CSA

A third-party review of SUNCSA, Pak strategy and its implementation was conducted, in addition to the quarterly monitoring by Executive council for implementation of annual action plan. General Council has also recommended actionable steps for improving implementation of nutrition specific interventions. In Sindh and Punjab CSA members are contributing to Nutrition Management information system. SUNAR members contribute in national and provincial review meetings and provide technical inputs. SUNAR is planning to scale-up use innovative information systems (Artificial Intelligence-based) for tracking nutrition among most vulnerable groups of populations.

Business:

Once action framework is developed, Monitoring and Evaluation will be streamlined. However, SBN strategic review is planned

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

GOVERNMENT:

Various studies/researches as well as evaluations are completed while engaging all concerned stakeholders from provinces/ areas (e.g. COD, FNG, economic consequences of malnutrition research studies in provinces etc.) Findings of these studies with wider dissemination have led to higher level sensitization and a dire need to expand the nutrition interventions. SUN newsletter is shared to all relevant stakeholders on regular basis. In addition, National Food Security and Nutrition Strategic Review is approved and disseminated. It has identified key actions to improve the current indicators of malnutrition and food insecurity in short and long term. National Nutrition Survey is under progress.

UN

UN Network supported programme reviews, surveys and evaluations on regular basis. Moreover, coverage surveys were also conducted time to time and results disseminated at national and international level. With support from UN National Nutrition Survey is also initiated. Financial tracking at federal level and in Balochistan is supported. SUN News-letter is disseminated. Nutrition Working Group Bulletin disseminated. UN Supported MICS and other survey

DONOR:

Donors are continuously supporting the government for improving the understanding and impact of nutrition interventions. Financial tracking systems are under establishment in Sindh Donors facilitate the lessons learnt and dissemination workshop, however, monitoring and impact evaluation systems for nutrition are still very weak in Pakistan, but will improve as actions scale up. DFID’s funded National Nutrition Survey which will have data to district level, will assist with understanding the effect of nutrition interventions across Pakistan. DFID is also funding an independent impact evaluation of the nationwide food fortification programme

CSA

At Government level different studies have been conducted and disseminated. To utilise the evidence generated, CSA is planning to enhance advocacy for increased effective coverage of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes. CSA members in their individual capacity are also engaged in evidence generation.

SUNAR members participated in program reviews, surveys and regulations on regular basis. SUNAR success stories and progress are also shared with all the relevant stakeholders. SUNAR Pak’s executive committee meets regularly to assess and evaluate activities, research, projects and initiatives to inform decision making process through appropriate forum

Business:

Technical support of partners for aligning to the CRF defined in the relevant strategies. Thematic roadmaps provide the underpinning of the CRF in each respective group

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 | After successful implementation of OP II; the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework for Pakistan (UNSDf), also known as the Pakistan One United Nations Programme III (OP III) 2018-2022, is finalised. Monitoring mechanism are in place which is closely aligned with SDGs. OP III Results Frame work is an outcome level framework that draws inputs from localised SDGs and reflects on joint outcomes. UN NETWORK supported programme reviews, surveys and evaluations on regular basis thus provide support in sequencing of priorities for improved nutrition situation. |
| Donor | Donors continue to support Government for large scale investment to nutrition with clear objectives and results frameworks. |
| Business | Technical support of partners for aligning to the CRF defined in the relevant strategies. Thematic roadmaps provide the underpinning of the CRF in each respective group |
| CSO | SUNCSA, Pak members have prioritized nutrition in their respective organizational agenda and plans considering SUN Multi-Sectoral Framework, National and International Commitments. The annual work plans are in accordance with this prioritization. Progress of Work plan is reviewed on quarterly basis. Third party review of SUN CSA strategy and implementation was also conducted. |

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)

National and Subnational Multi Sectoral / Integrated Nutrition Strategy are in place and serves as documents that are recognised as a reference point for all sectors and stakeholders that work together for scaling up nutrition. These multi-sectoral strategies clearly state the roles and responsibilities of the respective departments/sectors. The department/sector had prepared action plans which are being followed/implemented effectively at provincial levels. Steering committees and Technical Working groups meets regularly. Websites available in some areas/ provinces. Periodic reviews and monitoring is being done and monitoring reports are shared with relevant stakeholders. Results being monitored. Various studies / researches have been completed and results disseminated. To complement government's policies and plans and to achieve national goals; all networks have developed and implemented their own workplans.

UN Network supported programme implementation, reviews, surveys and evaluations on regular basis. Monitoring mechanisms are in place under the joint programming of One UN. Closely aligned with SDGs, OP III Results Frame work is an outcome level framework that reflects on joint outcomes. It draws inputs from localised SDGs

Donors are supporting the government for improving the understanding and impact of nutrition interventions. Financial tracking systems are under establishment in Sindh, with other provinces to follow. Donors facilitate the lessons learnt and dissemination workshop, however, monitoring and impact evaluation systems for nutrition are still very weak in Pakistan, but will improve as actions scale up. Many partners have commissioned studies examining the impact of their programming. Dissemination events are often held



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

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

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

Government;

Tracking of public Finance on Nutrition has been initiated. This is done at federal level as a regular exercise however to engage provinces and to build their capacities, a ToT is organized. Balochistan has done this exercise with support from UN

UN

Nutrition plans within UN system are thoroughly costed and expenditure are tracked in result based management context. UN supported government in organising training for Public Finance in Nutrition at federal level.

DONOR:

The World Bank is in the process of developing nutrition expenditure tracking system by government of Sindh and Balochistan (very initial stages).

CSA

SUNCSA Pak sustained its advocacy with Parliamentarians and policy makers to increase additional budget allocation for nutrition. Commitments and allocations are enhanced at federal and provincial levels in 2017. The allocations are anticipated as separate line items for the provincial budgets for 2018-19 financial year.

Business:

SUN Conveners have some financial and secretariat support; financial tracking is yet to develop. For the reporting period, financial support has been provided mainly by GAIN with additional contributions by WFP & NI.

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

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

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

GOVERNMENT:

Nutrition specific interventions by health departments under PC1s are already underway and their tracking and monitoring system is well established, Punjab has already begun the monitoring while other provinces are also on track for this. A mechanism to track nutrition financing is formulated. Recently all these monitoring frameworks have been revised to ensure financial transparency and accountability. Spending on nutrition sensitive intervention by line departments would start after their PC1s are approved. Law of public information has been enacted in Punjab and KP and under process in Sindh and Balochistan for public access to financial information. Balochistan has completed analysis of their allocations of PSDP

UN

Nutrition plans within UN system are thoroughly costed and expenditure are tracked in RBM context. In collaboration with Pakistan SUN Secretariat relevant government officers are trained on SPRING tool. The main purpose was to enable them to manage this process in future. Balochistan was provided TA to analyze their allocations for nutrition.

DONOR:

Reporting system in place for on-budgets through the Economic Affairs Division (EAD). Donors investments are available online. Strengthen support to the federal and provincial government improve financial management and tracking system has started for Sindh.

CSA

SUNCSA, Pak has used the findings of Nutrition Budget Analysis-2016 and GNR 2017 to advocate for pro-nutrition budgeting with relevant decision makers and stakeholders. Position Papers also developed for advocacy purposes. The difficulties faced with tracking, has also resulted in SUN CSA advocating for separate line budgets for nutrition in 2018-19 financial year. SUNCSA, Pak has conducted Nutrition Budget Analysis but it's yet to publish as recommendations from relevant stakeholders are awaited. Based on this study, policy brief notes also be developed in future for advocacy purposes.

Business

Contributed in development of Financial tracking tools for SBN

SUNAR

Costed plan in place.

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

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

FINAL SCORE - 3

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

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

GOVERNMENT:

With support from UN, Pakistan SUN secretariat / Nutrition section MPDR, has initiated a study, "Cost Of solution study" which will help in estimating the required financial means, based on which existing financial gaps will be identified.

Moreover, gap analysis carried out regularly in all the projects at provincial levels to see if there are short falls and where we need to scale up resources. Midterm evaluations started in Sindh.

UN

Financial needs are assessed regularly by the UN Network and gaps are identified in development and humanitarian context for which individual and joint resource mobilization efforts are made.

DONOR:

Over the reporting period donor commitments (EU, WB, ECHO and DFID) to nutrition for Sindh and Punjab increased. Previous commitments, however, show slow progress and risk to be cancelled if no improvements observed in near future. In addition, efforts needs to be strengthened across the federal and provincial levels

CSA CSOs are incessantly doing advocacy for increased budget allocations for nutrition. The CSOs' are continuously doing efforts for resource mobilisation. A media campaign to highlight the need for more resources for nutrition was carried out through electronic, print media and seminars. However, these have focused on absolute expenditure for nutrition as gap analysis requires a tracking system (see 4.2).

Business:

Business community can play key role in mobilizing resources from within their own community. However, discussions on establishing of Business support fund to catalyze engagement

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

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

GOVERNMENT:

For the approved PC1s, the pledges by the governments are completely met. In addition, various donors are supporting the nutrition related interventions in the province along with research and studies.

UN:

Pledges made by the UN Network for their disbursements were realized and were reported accordingly under One - UN. Through constant advocacy PSDP captures nutrition sensitive and specific projects.

DONOR:

Commitments have been completely met and in some areas increased i.e. Sindh. However, previous commitments show low utilisation. Things have improved over the last decade but we still have a long way to go for the sustainability of funding.

CSA

Nutrition focused projects are designed and bilateral discussion are going on for enhanced funding on nutrition. Many CSOs have incorporated long term development programs in their plans and are engaged in different nutrition forums for advocacy purpose. their plans. Domestic and external coordination is ongoing in this connection.

SUNAR is playing role in making realization of appropriate resource allocations for nutrition

Business;

Pledges from partners have been realized in terms of holding of meetings and secretariat support, however no such pledges from businesses are available

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 -3

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

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

Government:

PC1s are for 3-5 years, so there is partial sustainability and multi-year funding ensured. In addition, due to consistent advocacy, PM has announced 10 billion Pak Rupees for nutrition (stunting) and it is expected that more resources will be allocated for scale up and extension of the existing projects and many more in the pipeline in many provinces.

UN:

Multi-year funding through different functional modalities of UN can be ensured. However, availability of funds is donor dependent.

DONOR:

Same as during the previous reporting period. Donors continue to support through multi-year funding for nutrition in health; agriculture and WASH (WB, DFID, DFAT, EU, ECHO). Funding is available (for direct implementation of community based interventions, health, agriculture, nutrition –prevention of stunting).

CSA

SUNCSA, Pak planned to develop its resource mobilization strategy and effectively advocated for securing financial commitments by provincial governments in the form of budget allocation for ‘Stunting reduction program’ by Punjab government and ‘Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition’ by Sindh Government. Donor and donor-funded Government programmes are multiyear. Allocation from mainstream Annual Development Plans are limited, most programmes are externally funded. Downstream CSOs receipt of multiyear programmes are inconsistent.

Business:

Business Engagement Strategy is in place, road map/ plan of action for prioritised themes are in development process. Once developed business will be advocated for resource mobilisation in a sustainable manner.

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 | UN organisations as one UN program track financing and assess shortfall for nutrition and may support Multi-year funding however it is more dependent on Donors funds. Financial needs and gaps are identified in both development and humanitarian contexts. UN network supporting government on Public Finance for Nutrition ad capacity development in this context |
| Donor | Donors continue to support through multi-year funding particularly for nutrition in health; agriculture and WASH. |
| Business | Financial tracking tools for SBN being developed. Discussions on establishing of Business support fund to catalyze engagement. |
| CSO | SUNCSA through its Invest in Nutrition Campaign Highlighted Impacts of Malnutrition and created demand for Budgetary allocations for Nutrition |

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

Government is fully committed and in recent past, funds allocation for nutrition has been increased both for nutrition specific as well as nutrition sensitive programmes and interventions. Provincial multi- sectoral Nutrition Plans are costed and in different phases of implementation. Mid-term evaluations are started that will also provide insight for funding gaps. Financial tracking mainly covering allocation has been done t federal level for past three years. To engage provinces, ToT of PF4N has been conducted at federal level. Balochistan province has also carried out financial tracking exercise.

Under One UN program there is regular financial tracking. Commitments from donors are sustained and even increased in some areas i.e. for Sindh. However, major challenge is the absorption and implementation capacity of the public sector might result in cancelation of some of the commitments. Tracking of public sector funding has started, system under establishment for Sindh.

Sindh Civil Society has conducted Budget Analysis to track spending on nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions. First draft of report is ready which will be finalized after discussion with relevant stakeholders. Advocacy meetings were conducted with policymakers and parliamentarians at national and provincial level to seek additional budgetary allocations for nutrition. Because of campaign, a number of news reports, editorials, and articles on nutrition were published in national and regional newspapers. SUN CSA Pak members were also invited in different TV talk shows and radio Programs to discuss the economic consequences of malnutrition. SBN contributing in development of Financial tracking tools for SBN and ongoing discussions on establishing of Business support fund to catalyze engagement.

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

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

FINAL SCORE

(Scaling up nutrition-specific actions) 3.5

FINAL SCORE

(Scaling up nutrition-sensitive actions) 3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Progress in scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

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

Multiple nutrition specific interventions / program, both clinical and preventive, are being implemented across Pakistan particularly in prioritized districts through health facilities, community outreach, CBOs and volunteer networks etc.

MNCH programs having nutrition components (IYCF, Iron/Folic Acid Supplementation etc.) are implemented in almost all provinces/areas. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) programs are also in progress with TA of UN and donors. Country wide USI is continued. DFID funded Food Fortification Program (FFP) is being implemented by Nutrition International in collaboration with National Fortification Alliance. Vitamin A supplementation is being carried out biannually with National Immunization Days (NIDs).

Province Punjab (11 districts) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (5 districts) has Integrated MNCH programs having nutrition as a component. In Sindh Province Nutrition Support Program (NSP) and Multi-Sectoral Accelerated Action Plan (AAP) is in progress (will cover whole province in a phased manner). In addition, EU-WINS project completed (December 2017) and EU PINS is in inception phase. Balochistan Enhanced Nutrition for Mothers and Children (BNPMC) having key interventions as CMAM, IYCF and BCC is in progress (7 districts) with support from WB Grant. In FATA Integrated Nutrition Project (in 6 agencies) is in progress. In addition, CMAM project for returnees of North Waziristan, stunting prevention project (Kurram Agency), targeted programs for refugees and repatriated population or IDPs. WFP and UNICEF supporting Community Nutrition Program in AJK (5 districts). Gilgit Baltistan Nutrition Program is approved having facility and community based components.

Expanded Program for Immunization (EPI) is being implemented across the country which is led by the government and supported by development partners/donors.

First nationwide Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) survey has been conducted with support from WHO, Indus Health Network, Interactive Research & Development (IRD), Evidence Action. Based on its findings a School Based Deworming program (40 districts) has been designed and steering / technical committees are notified.

PC I for Federal Nutrition Program (9 district – AJK, FATA, GB and ICT) is under process.

UN/CBOs/ NGOs are contributing towards Government's objectives for nutrition.

Progress in scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

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

National Food Security Policy approved

Education; Ministry of Education & Professional Trainings through a consultative process has developed national curriculum of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) under the notion of developmentally appropriate practices for young children and to provide best possible conditions for growth and development, child friendly & conducive environment where they can experience choice and freedom of

action in safe, guided and healthy environment. The curriculum covers developmental domains of a child till 5 years and can be used guideline for age 6-8 years. Various aspects of Nutrition/WASH have been included as cross cutting theme.

Many Schemes to establish facilities and improve girls' enrollment in primary and secondary and elementary education are launched by the government; Introduction of Early childhood education in 1000 primary school in Punjab; reopening of 400 closed girls' schools in Sindh

Agriculture and Food security; At national level; under the lead of National Food Security and research division kitchen gardening initiative has been taken to promote nutritious vegetables as well as strengthening of seed certification services for food security in Gilgit Baltistan.

In Punjab, Livestock and dairy development programs are being implemented to support policy environment and to support smart investments that may induce the private capital for poverty alleviation, food security and generation of export surpluses. Programs for revamping agriculture extension services are in progress

In KP province various nutrition sensitive programs related with fisheries, and livestock dairy development and Insaf Food security program and sustainable agriculture development through integrated approach for food security is in progress

In Balochistan, livestock, fisheries and agriculture improvement program are in progress to improve food security in province

Under social protection; Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) is the largest social safety net program in Pakistan with more than five million beneficiaries. It has various components under conditional and unconditional cash transfers mainly for women from poor segment of society. In addition, Wasilla - e- Taleem (education): Wasilla- e - Sehat (health): Wasilla- e- Rozgaar (employment) and Waseela - e - Haq (women self-employment/ entrepreneurship) With support from nutrition development partners efforts are underway to make BISP schemes more nutrition sensitive. WFP has signed MoU with BISP in this regard. Nutrition Section / SUN Secretariat Ministry of Planning Development and Reform has developed a feasibility study / PC II, which is under approval process, for selected district in KP and AJK mainly on commercialization of SNF promoting Public Private Partnership (PPP) in collaboration with social protection program (Benazir Income Support Program), Utility Stores Corporation and Ministry of Health.

The Governments of Sindh and KP have various programs under women development/empowerment and economic support to orphan and handicapped women and girls.

WASH; To provide safe drinking water and sanitation facilities government owned programs are in progress. In Sindh, drinking water hubs are established and water supply schemes are in progress. Similarly, in Punjab safe drinking water and sanitation schemes are underway. In Sindh with support from WB, *Saaf Suthro Sindh* Project is in process.

Food Safety & Quality: To ensure food safety and quality, Food authorities are fully functional in Punjab and Sindh however for KP, Balochistan and AJ&K the process is underway through TAN support.

CSO, UN, donors, and other nutrition development partners are contributing / supporting various nutrition sensitive initiatives: process for nutrition-sensitive curriculum development initiated, , bio fortification, community based Water, sanitation and hygiene programs etc.. They are also intervening in food security and livelihood enhancement programs as well.

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? | Has this priority been met? | What actions took place to ensure the priority could be met? | Did you receive external technical assistance to meet this priority? |
|---|-----------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Enter priority</i> | <i>Yes or No</i> | <i>Please outline stakeholders' contributions (government, UN, CSOs, donors, etc.)</i> | <i>If yes, please explain</i> |
| 1. Pakistan Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy development | Yes | It is developed with Technical support from WFP however it followed a consultative process involving all nutrition partners | It is developed following extensive reviews, IDI, FGDs, consultative workshops at all levels to seek feedback of all concerned partners representing all relevant sectors; ministries and line departments, UN, Donors, CSO and Businesses. It is completely aligned with SDGs, Vision 2025, WHA targets and SUN Global Strategy. |
| 2. GNR Launch | Yes | Support from WFP | All partners involved. |
| 3. Food Security and Nutrition Strategic Review | Yes | All partners involved but mainly UN | |
| 4. National conference to disseminate innovative researches conducted by SUNAR members. | Yes | Nutrition International and Australian Government | |
| 5. Food Fortification Coverage Assessment Survey | Yes | Consultations with nutrition partners – Technical support from GAIN | Covered Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan |
| 6. Advocacy strategy | In progress | Consultations with nutrition partners mainly with TAN support | - |
| 7. Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plans / feasibility study | Yes | Consultations with nutrition partners | |
| 8. Pakistan Dietary Guidelines | Yes | Consultation all partners involving provinces | Developed in consultation with all partners, the document is approved and ready for launch. |
| 9. Food Composition Table | Yes | In progress | Covering 12 agroecological zones, work is in progress |
| 10. Data management system | Yes | National Nutrition Management Information System also functional with MoNHSRC. Also in Punjab and in Sindh. | |

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| | | Mainly supported by UN | |
| 11. Evidence generation and Advocacy | Yes | All partners were involved, conducted with technical support from UN | Study; Economies Consequences of Malnutrition; Fill the nutrient Gap Analysis done |
| 12. Establish functional finance tracking system, evaluate use of resources and impact | - | Donors | |
| 13. Facilitate a fast release and utilisation of commitments to reduce stunting (Sindh and Punjab, initiate for KP, identify options for Balochistan-joint donor mission planned) | Yes | Donors and UN | |
| 14. Advocacy and awareness activities: briefing papers on value of investing in nutrition, scale up nutrition interventions, Launching of GNR report | Yes | All partners involved (UN, CSA, SUNAR) | Consistent advocacy on various issues related with different forms of malnutrition- Focus remained on Government, Parliamentarians and Media Press briefings, blogs, awareness raising seminars, advocacy ask from activists (video Statement/selfies; Letters to Federal & Provincial leadership to scale up nutrition program; 3rd phase of Invest in Nutrition campaign for increased nutrition budget, Social media (twitter, Facebook), Radio messages/ content integration in different talk shows |
| 15. Capacity building | Yes | | National Consultation on implementation of SDG 2; Capacity building workshop of SUNCSA, Pak members on nutrition budget advocacy, integration of nutrition in routine development program, resource mobilization, advocacy & campaigning skills on different themes. Training of 120 Young researchers and faculty members on o (a) development of research proposals o (b) research methodologies/use of research software for data analysis TOT- PF4N. With support from Australian Government 25 participants were sent to Australia for short course on multi-sectoral nutrition approaches. |
| 16. Review of Pakistan Business Engagement Strategy | Not done | SBN | Due to scarce resources and absence of dedicated person (coordinator) for SBN, little progress seen by SBN |
| 17. SBN road Map/ frame work of actions with key action points | Partially done | | Three working groups completed |

Please list key 2018-2019 priorities for the MSP

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

1. Establishment of a high-level forum led by the federal government to improve interprovincial and inter-ministerial coordination. Since Pakistan Multi-Sectoral Strategy is developed therefore to enhanced coordination mechanism joint work plan is planned at federal level

1. Preparation/implementation of new nutrition projects including federal areas

2. Public Finance for nutrition with more engagements of provinces

3. Multi sectoral Nutrition Information Management System linking with other ministries and provinces/ areas

4. Establishment of National Centre of Excellence for Human Nutrition

5. Establishment/ strengthening of Food Regulatory Authorities at Subnational level

6. Revision of BF law/s

7. National Nutrition Survey

8. ECD intervention mapping

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 Please explain: The plan was to address life-saving nutritional needs in KP/FATA facing internally displaced people and Drought affected districts of Sindh. Most of the support was provided in KP/FATA through CMAM programming and IYCF.</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 Please explain: HSP exercise was done in 2017 but not in 2018 however UN agencies specific plan were made Government has established Disaster Management Authority/ Departments at National and subnational levels however nutrition integration needs improvement</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 Please explain: There is only working cluster at provincial level of KP/FATA but at national level a National Working Group exists It is identified as a gap in provincial MSPs however recently launched Pakistan Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy addresses critical actions needed in emergency settings.</p> |
| <p>4. What are the key limitations faced at the country level in terms of linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?</p> | <p>Please explain: Funding is major constrain followed by security. Lack of coordination/ week or no engagements of national / provincial level disaster management authorities with multi-sectoral platforms as existing provincial MSPs do not address this.</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 Please explain: Multi-sectoral Strategies and guiding principles include gender empowerment and also include development of enabling environment for gender empowerment by prioritizing educational opportunities, nutrition sensitive skills development and provision of microcredit opportunities to play more active role at household and community level decision. Most of the Provinces/ areas working in coordination with various departments i.e. Social Welfare, Special Education and Women empowerment Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In Gilgit Baltistan, Women Development Directorate under the Ministry of social welfare is responsible with gender equity</p> |
|---|--|

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 2. | <p>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>In federal as well as in all provinces / areas SUN secretariat / Cell are coordinating for Multi Sectoral Nutrition activities with the Civil Society Organization however in KP province training on the subject for 22 CSOs actively engaged in MSP was held.</p> <p>In AJK Social welfare and women development department is actively involved in development of sectoral action plans considering, AJK INS by engagement of DPOs and Civil Society Organizations</p> |
| 3. | <p>How does the MSP ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as part of their work plan?</p> | <p>Please explain:</p> <p>Education and women Empowerment Departments are the key stake holders in MSP therefore these departments are engaged in the MSP activities at provincial level. Focus on first 1000 days of life with prioritization of health care services for pregnant and lactating women and integrated services through MNCH, Education sector interventions focus on girls' education and engagements with mothers through school management committees and prioritization of WASH facilities for girl schools. Agriculture sector interventions prioritize rural poultry development, promotion of kitchen gardening and livestock rearing for women empowerment. Through Social protection, CCT to pregnant mothers.</p> |
| 4. | <p>What actions are identified and implemented by the MSP to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at the community level?</p> | <p>Please explain:</p> <p>Civil Society organizations have major role particularly at community level to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.</p> <p>The project for development of nutrition sensitive skills by social welfare and women development department is implemented under AJK INS. 4400 vulnerable women will be trained in nutrition sensitive skills (kitchen gardening, food preservation and poultry) with provision of microcredit facility for 400 women.</p> <p>In GB, DoPW, WDD, Social Welfare & BISP will coordinate with Akhwat GB to explore development works on common grounds for efficiency and inclusive development of women in GB</p> |
| 5. | <p>Have you analysed or done a stock take of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective?</p> | <p>No</p> <p>However, It is planned that In Gilgit Baltistan Women Development Directorate (WDD) GB will conduct socio-economic based survey to gauge the nutrition status of women for any one district of GB in second quarter of 2018. Furthermore</p> |
| 6. | <p>Does your country have a national gender equality and/or women's empowerment policy or strategy in place?</p> | <p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain: In some provinces / areas (for example AJK) Government has establishment Women Development Department for women empowerment</p> |
| 7. | <p>Has advocacy been undertaken for gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making and legislation on nutrition?</p> | <p>Not in very focused way however gender consideration is always essential component of all advocacy activities related with nutrition</p> |

Annex 4: Advocacy and communication for nutrition

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Do you engage with the media to amplify key messages, create awareness and demand for action on nutrition?</p> | <p>Yes</p> <p>Examples: we have engaged with media persons at provincial and national level. We organised orientation sessions of media persons to highlight impacts of malnutrition. As result, many contributions in form of editorial, opinion pieces, articles, news reports, radio and TV talk shows appeared in local and national media.</p> <p>In addition, MoNHSRC with Support from UNICEF has developed various messages on nutrition particularly covering IYCF etc. In this regard, messages, promos are developed also been developed. WFP has also developed short video clips covering nutrition and hygiene for BISP beneficiaries.</p> |
| <p>2. Are parliamentarians actively contributing to improve nutrition, in collaboration with the MSP?</p> <p><i>Examples could include the existence of an active Parliamentary network or group focusing on food security and nutrition, votes in support of legal or budget changes that the MSP suggested, debates in parliament on nutrition or other concrete actions taken by parliamentarians in support of improved nutrition.</i></p> | <p>Yes</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>Through various activities, we’ve sensitized parliamentarians on value of investing in nutrition. As result parliamentarians asked questions in provincial and national assemblies. SUN CSA members approached members of standing committees on health, agriculture and education to ensure implementation of inter-sectoral nutrition strategies.</p> <p>Parliamentary taskforce at national level also developed a detailed work plan for implementation of SDG2.</p> <p>Ms. Saira Iftikhar MPA from Punjab Assembly formed a parliamentary group on nutrition. In acknowledgement to her voluntary services for improving nutrition, she was nominated as a nutrition champions and won the award in SUN Global gathering. On her return, Ms Saira arranged a meeting with Prime Minister of Pakistan to promote nutrition as a national political agenda, as a result of consistent advocacy PKR 10. Billion were allocated from the government for nutrition.</p> |
| <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.</p> <p>There were many nutrition champions in previous legislative assemblies. AS mentioned above Ms. Saira has been an actively involved with the Pakistan SUN secretariat. General Elections in Pakistan will be held in last week of July. We intend to mobilize at least 10 parliamentarians from all political parties. They will be sensitized and capacitated around nutrition and food security issues so that they could play their effective role to create enabling policy and legislative environment and secure additional budgetary allocations. Currently, we are in process of development of ToRs for parliamentary engagement.</p> <p>Similarly, various TV channels i.e. Rose TV and Geo have organised many sessions on different aspects of nutrition. Many media persons have shown their interest to become regular members of SUN networks.</p> |
| <p>4. Have you documented advocacy successes and best practice in reducing malnutrition through multi-sector and multi-stakeholder action, and shared them nationally and/or with regional and global partners?</p> | <p>Yes</p> <p>We drafted case study, on Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Secretariat as a multi-sectoral platform and its role however it is not published yet.</p> |

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| 5. Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period? | Yes <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. An international conference/ event on nutrition is planned in collaboration with WFP (subject to availability of funds)2. high level round table in Month of July 2018 to discuss implementation status of provincial Multi- Sectoral Nutrition Strategies and the challenges and to draw synergies between national and provincial Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategies and to identify a clear way forward along with monitoring mechanism |
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Annex 5: Participants at the 2018 Joint-Assessment of the national multi-stakeholder platform

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