



Reporting template

Kenya

Participants

Did the following stakeholder groups feed into the Joint-Assessment (in writing or verbally)?

Group	Yes/ No
Goverment	Yes
Civil society	Yes
Donors	No
United Nations	Yes
Business	Yes
Academia and science	No
Other	No

If other, please specify:

How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?

Total
22

2.

How many participants were female and how many were male?

Female	Male
4	18

Process

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

3.

Step	Format
Collection	Email
Review and validation	Meeting

4.

If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, you can attach one or more photos here.

Usefulness

5.	If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, would you say that the meeting was seen as useful by participants, beyond the usual work of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)?
	Yes
6.	Why? The meeting was useful in getting partners to interact and share ideas and information on what is coming up. It was also an opportunity to review and discuss the plans moving forward for all SUN networks members and set priorities for the year.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SBN 3 The SBN is currently well constituted with a neutral secretariat and a convenor and co convenor. The secretariat meets once every two month and has been regular on all meetings. The SBN is a member of the Multisector coordination forums convened CSA 3 NTF/CNTF/ SCNTF are strong in most counties but only are attended by organization implementing nutrition programs in the National or sub national level and the Ministry of Health. MSP is work in progress both at national and sub national levels. Govt 3 The network members are multisectoral in nature and currently is has very diverse membership. This has improved from the past year and this year is even more vibrant with representation from Office of the president The network has all the relevant stakeholders as members UN The UN Network is well constituted and has been operational and meeting regularly



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SBN 3 The SBN has this year broaden its membership and currently has a strategic partnership with the SDG partnership that formally joined the SBN. There are recruitment structures in place and the membership has grown three folds with 70 SMEs currently signed up members CSA 3 The existing platforms at National and sub National level are well inclusive but we are still lacking strength in one platform such as MSP The membership has been growing and the CSA has expanded at sub national level with chapters being opened in the counties. For the nine chapters in the counties they have remained vibrant GOVT 3 The network has this year been strengthened with an expansion in the membership At county level the government network has been instrumental during the formation of the MSPs and has been involved in giving technical assistance and guidance to the other networks like the SBN and CSA networks UN 3 The UN network has remained consistent with its membership. It has interacted well with SBN network as a secretariat offering both financial and technical support for various activities. With the CSA the UN has provided technical assistance and collaboration for nutrition program implementation



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SBN 3 SBN Kenya secretariat has prioritized important issues i.e stunting and anemia (aligned its priorities with latest KNAP 2018-22) The SBN through guidance by the neutral secretariat has remained aligned to the National nutrition agenda CSA 2 A lot of good things happening in the technical groups at national and sub national levels but strength in multi-stakeholder platform is lacking- it is still work in progress in many Counties The CSA has consistently encouraged meaningful engagements among different stakeholders and the various advocacy events with parliamentarians, media are just as example. A lot still needs or remains to be achieved The CSA agenda and workplans are well aligned with government priorities and key nutrition strategy priorities GOVT 3 The government network has been at the forefront of fostering actions to ensure Multistakeholder engagements. Offering guidance and regulations for actions by various networks. The government network is central for strategy formulation and action plan development that guides actions by different sector. This year the development of a Nutrition action plan that is deliberately Multisectoral was a key achievement and worked and fostering engagement of different stakeholder UN 3 The UN Network has been very central in the agenda setting and championing for a common agenda to be adopted for nutrition in the country. The network supported both technically and financially to ensure the development of a multisectoral nutrition Action Plan



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SBN 2 • SBN Kenya coordinator reports (monthly) on the activities undertaken to fulfill her commitment as per agreed work plan • SBN Kenya secretariat tracks and reflects on the implementation of its work plan (bi monthly) to achieve priorities agreed upon • SBN Kenya communicated its progress to its secretariat members and other SUN networks in Kenya (All SUN Network Meeting: March 2019) • SBN Kenya reports its achievement to SUN Focal Point (Bi monthly as part of the secretariat meeting) CSA 1 MSPs functionality is poor but individual actors track what they do and report through respective technical forums such as CNTF Attempts at internal reporting and accountability of the CSA to the members and to the focal point especially on actions are their GOVT 2 The government did a review of the previous action plan and this report was shared widely. The government through the focal point follow up on individual network actions and follow up on implementation of the agreed upon workplan. The challenge or gap is with communicating progress though attempts at communication are made during program update meetings as relevant (regional meetings, NTF, NICC etc) UN 3 The network supports the development, implementation and monitoring of country annual work plans. Most recently the Un supported the counties through the development of the annual plans. The UN periodically has supported forums for information sharing where progress is accessed by different stakeholders



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SBN 2 The government is part of the SBN secretariat (Trade, Agriculture and Health) CSA 1 Strong government will from health sector and not the other sectors GOVT 3 This year the government recognized nutrition and food security as a national agenda and this was named among the government top 4 priorities The office of the president has also recognized this as a key priority and joined the government network for SUN The Cabinet secretary accepted to be part of the Africa nutrition champions and is adopted the Africa Nutrition Score card and this is being contextualised in Kenya The COHA study was rolled off in the country under leadership of the National treasury and the treasury is even putting money towards the study UN 3 Efforts towards supporting the development of a high level MSP continue and the UN network is keen to support the process technically At every opportunity the UN has sustained efforts to have high level commitments for Nutrition.



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

Scaling up nutrition at the sub-national level

1.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) exist at the sub-national level?							
	Yes							
2.	If so, in how many counties, districts or regions?							
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Counties</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Districts</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Regions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">9</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Counties	Districts	Regions	9		
Counties	Districts	Regions						
9								
3.	Who convenes the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable:							
	This differes by context. In some cases it is the governor. In others the county secretary or the County executive member for agriculture. This depends with the county context							
4.	Is there regular communication between the national and sub-national MSPs?							
	No							
5.	Does the MSP at the sub-national level meet regularly?							
	Yes							
6.	Which Governmental sectors work with the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable							
	Various government sectors work with the MSP. The sectors include Agriculture, Health, Water, Planning, and the Social services							
7.	Does the sub-national multi-stakeholder platform or platforms work with civil society, business, the UN and donors?							
	Yes, these are members of the MSP at the subnational level. They are useful as they support the MSP both technically and also financially							



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

SUMMARY: Bringing people together in the same space

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SBN 1 The SBN has just started off writing its strategy and is yet to finalize this. CSA 3 There is strong government will from the health and nutrition sector but not as strong from other sectors (agriculture, water and education, etc), even though the country has launched the FSNAU and Implementation framework that brings together different sector to address malnutrition little had been done to implement this policies. GOVT 2 The government has been leading any review of policies and has participated in establishing any gaps. The process is review of the NNAP 2012-2017 preceded development of the KNAP 2019-2022. UN 2 Presently reviews have been done for different policies and budgets and policy statements published on the same. During any strategy development process the UN has supported to have initial reviews undertaken to inform the development process FAO did reviews of the food and nutrition policies and a consultative meeting was held to disseminate the results of this review Review of the SDG 2 was done with different stakeholders



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SBN 3 The SBN has been very vocal in support of National nutrition policies. All businesses who wish to be an SBN Kenya member must agree with and sign detailed declarations including the following – “The organization complies with UN guidance on health and nutrition and the International Code on Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes and World Health Assembly resolutions related to Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition” The SBN ascribes and is guided by the national Advocacy strategy for nutrition in the country. CSA 3 Key actors (State and Non State) have been engaged in development of nutrition relevant policies such as; • KNAP (multisectoral approach) • CNAP (Multisectoral approach) • Healthy Diets • BFCI • CIDPs reviewed on an annual basis (County Annual Development Plan) • Breastfeeding at workplace policy GOVT 4 The government has spearheaded the implementation of the advocacy strategy for nutrition in the country and the nutrition action plan. The government has led partners to come together and make joint appeals and mobilize donors and stakeholders around common actions UN 4 The UN network provides support to the MOH towards implementation of the Advocacy strategy and also spearheads actions towards common appeals. The UN has been instrumental in generating up to date evidence for advocacy. The Investment case for Kenya the current cost of hunger study are examples



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SBN 1 The SBN has begun writing its strategy which is updated to reflect the objectives and the Vision of the Kenya Nutrition Action Plan. The SBN secretariat coordinated and gave inputs to the National Nutrition Action Plan development process CSA 3 State and Non state actors have been engaged in the development and review of policies in; Agriculture, WASH, Education, Nutrition, Social protection, CIDPs and AWPs The CSA has been engaged in all this processes contributing in the devilmnt processes GOVT 3 The government has been instrumental in ensuring and all-inclusive consultative process while developing policies and strategies. In Kenya it is a requirement by law to ensure inclusivity and this has assisted the country and the government to achieve this marker The next steps would do with ensure there is a review framework to ensure coherence of nutrition policies and strategies with other development policies. This is however being done without a framework in place UN 3 The networks supports the government both technically and financially to ensure there are coherent policies and legal frameworks. The Network works to ensure that there is inclusivity due the review process and even offers technical capacity to ensure review of different documents and policy documents. An example is the Primary Healthcare Guideline development process and the BMS regulation Implementation framework etc



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal frameworks

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SBN 2 The network has ensured that with its members there are plans in place to capacity build them and keep them informed of the legal frameworks in place that affect them and their businesses CSA 3 CSA has participated in the review of the United Nations Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Report on Sub-Theme Right to Food that is chaired by KANCO GOVT 3 The government has supported and is in the process of developing frameworks to operationalize or support implementation of various laws and regulations. Examples are the FNSP IF, BMS Act operational Framework, Workplace support Guideline, CHS laws in the counties that operationalize the Community Health strategy etc Training and capacity building for Public Health officers for the testing for micronutrient fortification Development of a guideline for blending of flours is under development UN 3 The UN works with the government to support both financially and technically during the development of the operational frameworks. The UN is also very instrumental doing advocacy for uptake and operationalizing of some of the laws and regulations that advance the nutrition agenda like like the BMS act, Health Act etc



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SBN 0 SBN yet to review or track any policy. It is too early to track or evaluate for impact CSA 2 • Annual development plan is tracked and anchored on the 4 year strategic plan. All plans have indicators which are tracked. GOVT 3 The government has in working with other stakeholders spearheaded the learning and sharing platforms to track and report progress for learning and so as to influence policy. Various forums and symposiums have been organized in collaboration with government and the government is always represented in these forums to learn for the sake of informing country policy direction. An example is the Food safety conference organized by Government and the academia, The scientific conference organized by KEMRI, agri nutrition conference (an example) UN 3 The UN has been supporting various Knowledge sharing platforms where monitoring and evaluation of programmes and activity results are shared. Where study results are done efforts to provide forums to share this have been created. The Majority of the work done by the UN is done to eventually influence policy and ensure learning of lessons and good practices is shared across for replicability and sustainability. Example is the school meal program originally done by WFP but now being implemented fully by government



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

SUMMARY: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

Progress marker 3.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislation

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SBN 2 SBN Kenya Strategy is being developed in line with Kenya Nutrition Action Plan (2018-22) The SBN has endeavoured to align all its actions to guiding policies in the country and specifically to the Nutrition Action plan and the Food and Nutrition security Policy CSA 3 NAP 2012-2017 came to an end in 2017 and Kenya undertook a review of its implementation. The process included a desk review of key policy documents, interactive inception workshop and consultation with key stakeholders from counties. Key achievements reported include, • improved micronutrient level • Reduced stunting and wasting levels • Implementation of BFCI • Training of health workers • Enhanced government leadership • Improved coordination of stakeholders • Harmonized approach to M&E Improved political prioritization of Nutrition and budgeting for nutrition at county level by MCAs GOVT 3 The network is at the forefront steering direction for SUN movement in as policy alignment. At present the Nutrition Action plan is aligned to key strategic policies in the country and through different coordination bodies KFSSG, NICC, NTF mapping of the different stakeholders has been done and is continuously being updated. Through this network other sector plans being developed have mainstreamed nutrition eg the Social protection bill, School meals Policy, Curriculum review, Agrinutrition framework etc UN 3 The UN Network activities are harmonized under the UNDAF and the UNDAF is aligned to government strategies being led by the MTF. Regular checks and monitoring is done in a coordinated way with all stakeholders from different sectors which ensures further alignment and reprogramming where necessary.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SBN 1 Finalizing SBN Kenya objectives (short, medium and long term) is ongoing CSA 3 The process of translating policy in to a Common Results Framework (CRF) is completed at National level. The KNAP 2019-2022 document includes a costed common results measurement and accountability framework. The National TWG Supported by various members of the SUN Network has also facilitated development of operational guidelines for county nutrition action plans. A mapping of network members in each county will ensure a facilitated support for all counties to develop CNAP 2019-2022. The process of CNAP development is ongoing and the SUN networks supported an orientation exercise for all the counties in April 2019. GOVT 4 The government network has led the development of the Nutrition Action Plan which is Multisectoral and the Food Nutrition Policy Implementation framework which is Multisectoral too. The FNSP IF has been signed on and endorsed by all relevant sectors at the highest level and presently its implementation is captured in the MTP 111 and the KNAP is also developed to ensure its implementation. Agriculture strategy has nutrition reflected UN 3 The Network support the government towards translating key policies and legal frameworks into the common results Framework and currently is working to ensure roll out of the same and that the CRF is captured in the Annual workplans



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SBN 1 Top line assessment of the technical and financial needs assessment of SBN Kenya members done. CSA 2 • With transition CSA Network coordination has been relatively low with new leadership and an approved coordination grant the network expects to coordinate implementation of activities stipulated in the KNAP in a more coherent way. Further to this the CSA network is guided by their strategic plans which lays out the objectives and activities of the network. A Kenya Nutrition Capacity Development Framework 2014-2019 has been used to conduct Capacity gap assessments for counties. Capacity assessment has been completed in some of the counties. A mapping of CSA Network members working in various counties has been completed. GOVT 4 Government network has participated in the development and updating of the Nutrition Capacity development framework AND CURRENTLY THIS Capacity development framework is being used to increase and improve capacity to deliver nutrition in the country. The monitoring and evaluation of the key action plans is guided by the M and e framework and this has consistently helped organize the planning and implementation of annual priorities in line with the Common results Framework UN 4 Network members in the UN are all aligned to implement government priorities and this are all borrowed from the CRF and the KNAP. The UNDAF and individual network members annual workplans are aligned to the MTP 3 and the sector working plans for the government There is evidence of the annual workplans developed jointly with government and capacity strengthening activities happening with coordination of government



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SBN 0 Network has not started anything on this CSA 2 Even though Kenya has the common results framework included in the KNAP, the health sector which is responsible for nutrition is fully devolved. It will therefore require a coordination framework that links counties to the national government to facilitate joint monitoring. However it's expected that the CNAPs will provide a joint monitoring framework for nutrition at county level. This will be coordinated through the county chapters. Challenge with linkage between counties and National level GOVT 4 The government has a central data collection point KHIS and the NIPN is just being rolled (initial stages) . The government participates in joint review meetings called with different partners and with the UN and this has helped to ensure priority actions and implementation of joint workplans is coordinated and monitored jointly. At sb national level with the CSA and implementing partners joint support Supervision is happening and the annual review meetings and planning is jointly done with stakeholder UN 4 There is regular quarterly review or bi annual review meetings that is done jointly with various stakeholders to monitor implementation of common results and agreed on priorities. The Network technically and financially supports the Nutrition Information working group which is central in the monitoring and evaluation for the common results framework



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SBN 0 Implementation of the strategy has not begun. CSA 2 The CSA has led efforts to share best practices and lessons learnt through various publications and reports dissemination. Programming is evidence based and is based on results from the population surveys and other assessment GOVT 3 The government is the custodian of all population-based surveys and is central and leads all assessments in the country. Sharing of results from such surveys and assessment is through the government and the government uses this information for decision making. Government has been very vocal in advocacy for equitable distribution of programmes and in guiding donors on areas with gaps. Advocating for increased investment in nutrition sensitive actions and programming. The annual convening of an agri-nutrition conference is just an example UN 3 Evaluations of actions is agency led but with involvement of different stakeholders. The results of such evaluation and the lessons learnt are always shared widely and this are used to guide future programming. Examples of this are the maturity analysis discussions, the capacity assessments and endline evaluations for different programmes and projects. Results of such are shared widely



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

SUMMARY: Aligning actions around common results

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SBN 1 There is no specific budget for the network . There is a strategy for resource mobilization and has been successful. CSA 2 • We have a costed KNAP • We have a budget analysis tool and a finance tracking tool in place which focuses on both nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific interventions. The tool is rolled out to some level but not fully utilized GOVT 3 All nutrition related actions at the National and county level are costed and the government has led counties and the national level building their capacities on various costing models to ensure good costing is done for plans The KNAP is costed and this is being used to guide resource mobilization and planning (There is a gap dissemination to stakeholders of an overview of the allocations available for the implementation of the KNAP and the other plans) UN 3 The network has supported the government to costs its actions and other workplans both at county and national level. A costing tool has been developed for the nutrition specific actions and there is efforts to build capacity of counties on how to cost their plans Financial tracking tool has been developed and rolled out but so far few counties are able to use the tool properly



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SBN 1 The network is keeping a track of the spending of the budget allocated by TAN. Other than this nothing much on the MSP. Reports are shared with the focal point CSA 1 • Utilization of finance tracking tool is a challenge. • Some counties plan and allocate resources for nutrition, but are not able to track expenditure. Some counties are not costing nutrition needs GOVT 2 The costing tool is being rolled out in the county and so far over 15 counties have received sensitization on how to use the tool. Support to use the tool for financial tracking is ongoing. The government however is continuously tracking resources being used and being made available for Nutrition by donors and implementing partners. The challenge is with sharing of this information UN 3 The network regularly and as a requirement reports on the funding allocation and utilization under the UNDAF. The network has been central in supporting the government to implement the financial tracking tool and also to analyse the budgetary allocations to the social sectors. Nutrition not having a budget code has been a challenge with general budget analysis if tracking for nutrition funding is to be achieved.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SBN 1 Nothing started on this marker yet CSA 2 Costed action plan enables fundraising, informs what is needed. National events are planned and supported- WBW, malezi bora, Agri nutrition conferences, World Food Day GOVT 3 The government has continuously offered leadership in ensuring consensus on areas to be funded and gaps to be filled by funders and donors. Resource mobilization for the nutrition sector is spearheaded by different programmes and continuous evidence generation and sharing is key in ensuring communication for need. During the annual planning, resource gaps are identified and government leads in identifying donors to feel the resource gaps During the emergencies the government has led in identifying the resource gaps and having common plans for resource mobilization and funding appeals UN 3 While the donor landscape in Kenya has been changing, the UN network has been consistent in ensuring communication of the need and te gaps is sustained. Resource mobilization and encouraging Public private Partnerships has been key to ensure scaled up resources to address the gaps.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

Final score	Last year's data used
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SBN 0 Nothing much being done on this by the network CSA 2 • There is accountability for donor's money, timely disbursement and implementation of interventions • However, many pledges by the government are not fully actualized. • CIDPs, AWPs are costed, but those resources are utilized elsewhere due to other priorities in the counties. GOVT 2 The government has endeavoured to ensure timely disbursements of funds. However at county level this remains a challenge as budgetary allocations does not necessarily equal budgetary disbursement. During financial analysis there is always a low absorption rate and this has been credited to untimely disbursements and sometimes no disbursements at all. Follow up for pledges has been good and for the development partner pledges this have been honoured to a very large extent UN 3 The network has achieved disbursements for all pledges that have been made The network is very timely with disclosing and reporting on all funds received and giving reports for how the financial or any other resources is used



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

SBN CSA 1 • 5-year CNAP costed CNAP developed, but no commitment of funds yet. • Nutrition is not prioritized in county budgets/ no line budget for nutrition Donors are committing multiyear funds GOVT 2 The government has long term programmes and action plans and resource mobilization strategies for long term funding. However the funding environment has not been very good with acquiring long term funding mechanisms. Presently the very few long term funding for nutrition has been brought on board. With the bid Four agenda; the government budgetary allocation for the agenda is somewhat medium term and is going to run until 2022. UN 2 The network resource mobilization strategy for long term funding is their; however this is affected by the funding landscape where by access to long term funding mechanisms has not been forth ecoming. Efforts to access multi year funding are ongoing



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SUMMARY: Financial tracking and Resource mobilisation

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Overall achievement: Costed Budget Budget analysis and finance tracking tools CIDPs costed and AWPs costed CSOs doing resource mobilizations Donors commitment Key Challenges Utilization of budgeting and finance tracking tool Translation of pledges – followup Agenda 4- UHC and FS Capacities for advocacy both CSOs and CNCs Kenya as MIC-shrinking funds CSOs putting government accountable-capacities Suggestion for improvement Improve advocacy capacities – skills and resources Strengthen utilization of already developed tools Strengthen coordination and fundraising mechanisms due to MIC CSOs to strengthen Implementation of policies Start with CNAPS to KNAPS – How do you cost national document before county?

Outcome marker

Scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Final score: 3

Scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Final score: 2

Outcome marker summary: Scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions

Most interventions in the national nutrition action plan are being implemented. For the nutrition sensitive interventions that are present in the action. A good number are being implemented though not at scale. The majority are being funded by partners and tracking is not regular. OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS- positive developments Finalization of the KNAP Interim Food and Nutrition Secretariat formed Funding for TAN obtained and supporting SBN CSA obtained the SUN Pooled Fund Increased capacity for Nutrition country wide Key challenges The placing of Nutrition and SUN is at ministry of health which limits its actions Delay in implementation of the coordination structures proposed in the FNSP IF Budgetary constraints for the running of the networks

SUN Business Network

1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?
	Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
	SUN Bussiness network
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?
	Name: Leah Kagwara____GAIN , Country Director_and co convened by WFP Kenya Office-Judy Ndungu Email:
4.	If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan?
	In progress
5.	If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months?
	Yes
6.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the private sector/businesses, at large?
	Not applicable as a Network has been established
7.	Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan?
	Yes
8.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)

Key contributions of the private sector/businesses towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SUN Civil Society Network

1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?
	Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
	SUN CSA
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?
	Name: Martha Nyagaya, Nutrition International, Country Director Kenya Email:
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with civil society, at large?
	Not applicable as a Network has been established
5.	Please explain:
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)

Key contributions of civil society towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SUN Donor Network

1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions?
	Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
	SUN Donor Network
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?
	Name: Email:
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with donors, at large?
	Yes
5.	Please explain:
	the Donors are engaged in all nutrition programming and they attend meetings that they are called to attend. Even at the annual country assessment meeting one of the donors GIZ was present. The past one year one meeting with the donors was held to try and get them to start convening as a network
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)

Key contributions of donors towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

UN Network for SUN

1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the United Nations coordinate their nutrition actions?
	Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
	SUN UN Network
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?
	Name: Patrick Codjia UNICEF Kenya Country Office Email:
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the United Nations, at large?
	Not applicable as a Network has been established
5.	Please explain:
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)

Key contributions of the UN towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Academia, science and research institutes

1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where academia, science and research institutes coordinate their nutrition actions?
	Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
	SUN Academia and Research Network
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener
	Name: Ziporrah Bukania of Kenya Medical Research Institute Email:
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with academia, scientists and researchers, at large?
	Not applicable as a Network has been established
5.	Please explain:
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)

Key contributions of academia, science and research institutes towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Status of past priorities

#	Status of past priorities	Yes/ No/ In progress
1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A
4.	N/A	N/A
5.	N/A	N/A
6.	N/A	N/A

Support given to meet priorities

	How did stakeholders (the Government, the UN, civil society organisations, donors, private sector, etc.) contribute to meeting these priorities? Please explain:
1.	All networks have been involved in achieving the priorities as part of the members of the MSP. In establishing the networks at county level the Government, UN and CSA have been taking the lead during discussions and trainings. The different networks are engaged at different stages and levels depending on strength of the network eg Financial, Technical, Political mobilization etc
2.	Did you receive internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) to meet these priorities?
	Yes
3.	If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:
	The UN network and the CSA network have been very useful in giving technical assistance to towards achievement of the priorities set
4.	Did you receive external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) to meet these priorities?
	Yes
5.	If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:
	UN and CSA network hired consultants to help in development of the KNAP, and they have also hired a SUN Officer to Support the SUN Focal Person and a Business network Coordinator who has been instrumental in getting the business network operational. The Academia network has offered guidance and technical assistance during key research activities like the Cost of hunger Study. The country received the TAN support to hire a coordinator for the Business network

2019-2020 priorities

Please list the key priorities of the multi-stakeholder platform for 2019-2020 (max 6)

#	Priority
1.	Establishment of the Multi Stakeholder Platforms for Nutrition and strengthening the already existing platforms at National and sub national Level
2.	Launch the Food and Nutrition Security Policy -Implementation Framework and disseminate the Agri- Nutrition strategy and the Food and Nutrition security Policy Implementation framework. Advocate for their implementation
3.	To roll out of Nutrition Financial tracking tool and harmonization of Nutrition Financial Tracking methodologies being used at national and county level. This will include tracking of actions and financial contribution by private sector
4.	Support Finalization of relevant legislations and Implementation of the same legislations eg. The Food and Nutrition Security Act (Support Finalization), Health Act (support and advocate for implementation) and any other acts and legislations relavent to food and Nutrition Security in the country
5.	Disseminate and roll out compendium of action for nutrition and support counties and sectors to take up the actions relevant to them
6.	Mobilize resources to support and operationalize networks

Support needed to meet 2019-2020 priorities

1.	Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities?
	Yes
2.	If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain:
	Applying for Sun Pooled grant and seekig for extra TAN support for the Business network. Internally the SUN Officer and the Business Cordinator will be instrumental in keeping track of the priorities

Priorities summary

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards meeting your priorities the past year (April 2018 - April 2019) and looking ahead.

Emergency preparedness and response planning

1.	Within the reporting period (April 2018 - April 2019), has the country faced or responded to a crisis requiring humanitarian assistance?
	Yes
2.	If yes, what was the type of emergency
	Natural and climate-related disasters
3.	And what was the duration of this emergency? Please explain:
	First quarter of the year the country was still getting out of the drought situation
4.	Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response?
	Yes
5.	If yes, does the national plan on emergency preparedness and response include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)?
	Yes

Emergency preparedness and response planning

6.	Is the continuum of good nutrition (from lifesaving emergency action to long-term development planning) considered in discussions within the multi-stakeholder platform?
	Yes
7.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform include relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian, resilience, or disaster risk reduction actors?
	Yes
8.	If yes, which stakeholders are included? Please explain:
	Government led institution (National Drought management Authority, Min Of Health, Kenya Red cross, Agriculture, Special programmes and internal security), UN agencies (UNICEF, WFP, FAO, UN OCHA), Donors and some implementing agencies
9.	Does the SUN Focal Point, or another representative from the multi-stakeholder platform, participate in existing national humanitarian coordination systems?
	Yes
10.	More information: Please add any additional information that is important to the work of the multi-stakeholder platform in times of crisis.

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

1.	Is gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls seen as a priority in the work of the multi-stakeholder platform?
	Yes
2.	Has gender parity (no less than 40 per cent of either women or men) in the composition of the multi-stakeholder platform been achieved?
	No
3.	Is a governmental Ministry or Department responsible for women's affairs/gender equality in the country a member of the multi-stakeholder platform?
	No
4.	If yes, what is the name of this Ministry or Department? Please explain:
5.	If not a part of the multi-stakeholder platform, how do you engage with this Ministry or Department? Please explain:
6.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform collaborate with other non-state actors that are working towards gender equality and the empowerment of women?
	Yes
7.	If yes, with whom do you engage?

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

8.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform have an overview of the nutritional status of women, men, adolescent girls and adolescent boys in the country, to better address needs?
	Yes
9.	Has analysis or a stocktake of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective taken place?
	Yes
10.	Does the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder nutrition plan or strategy address gender equality, through actions and indicators?
	No
11.	Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place?
	Yes
12.	If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators?
	Yes
13.	What actions, such as advocacy, have been implemented by the multi-stakeholder platform in 2018-2019 to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls? Please explain:

Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems

1.	In addition to the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition, does another multi-stakeholder platform or mechanism on food security and food systems exist in the country?
	Yes
2.	If yes, what is this platform or mechanism called and who is a part of this platform? Please explain:
	Kenya Food Security Steering Group
3.	If yes, does the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition work in close collaboration with this food security or food system mechanism?
4.	Do key food system stakeholders (including the private sector) participate in the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition?
	Yes
5.	If yes, which stakeholders participate? Please explain:
	Different members of the Multi-stakeholder Platform participate in one or another, The Ministries, The UN are members of this group while the CSA, Research and Private sector consume information and are often invited to meetings of the KFSSG
6.	If not, which stakeholders should be more involved? Please explain:
7.	Are efforts ongoing to put in place policies or legislation to enhance the contribution of food systems towards healthy diets and good nutrition?
	Yes

Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems

8.	If yes, what types of policies or legislation?
9.	Has your country put in place large-scale programmes or investments aiming to improve the productivity and sustainability of food systems?
	Yes
10.	If yes, which ones? Please explain
11.	Irrigation agriculture on a large scale, Government distribution of certified seeds at either free or Subsidized prizes and subsidy on fertilizer And are these programmes designed to contribute to healthier diets and good nutrition?
	Yes
12.	Are these programmes aligned with or integrated into the Common Results Framework?
	Yes

Advocacy and communication

1.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform have a communication and/or advocacy strategy or plan in place?
	Yes
2.	If yes, does this strategy aim to:
3.	Do you work with the media to amplify key messages, raise awareness and demand action on nutrition?
	Yes
4.	If yes, how does this work take form and with whom do you work?
5.	Do parliamentarians work with the multi-stakeholder platform?
	Yes
6.	Has a parliamentary network for nutrition been established? Yes/No
	No
7.	Has the multi-stakeholder platform nominated nutrition champions?
	Yes
8.	If yes, please list their names and titles:
	They are several, Some include National first lady (H.E Margaret Kenyatta) Various County First ladies and some Governors
9.	Have you produced any communication materials or products related to the SUN approach and/or country-level SUN achievements?
	Yes

Advocacy and communication

	Do you use any SUN Movement communications materials to support in-country advocacy?
10.	Yes
11.	If yes, which products do you normally use:
12.	If no, this is because of:
13.	Have high-level nutrition events been organised during the reporting period (April 2018 -April 2019)?
	Yes
14.	If yes, please explain:
	World Breastfeeding Week Launch, Launch of the School meals Strategy
15.	Are any high-level events planned for the period ahead (April 2019 - April 2020)?
	Yes
16.	If yes, please explain:
	We plan to have a nutrition Week in October the same week of the World Food Day
17.	Have you ever received advocacy and communication-related technical assistance?
	Yes
18.	If yes, please explain:
	In 2016, the UN Network Through UNICEF had a consultant who assisted in developing the National Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization Strategy for the Country
19.	Would you like to scale up your communication and advocacy, but feel that you do not have the capacity, resources or knowledge?
	Yes