



Reporting template

Malawi

Participants

1.	Did the following stakeholder groups feed into the Joint-Assessment (in writing or verbally)?	
	Group	Yes/ No
	Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Civil society	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Donors	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	United Nations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Business	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Academia and science	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
	If other, please specify:	
2.	How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?	
	Total	
	21	
How many participants were female and how many were male?		
Female	Male	
8	13	

Process

3.	Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="244 490 576 566">Step</th> <th data-bbox="576 490 758 566">Format</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="244 566 576 672">Collection</td> <td data-bbox="576 566 758 672">Meeting</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="244 672 576 777">Review and validation</td> <td data-bbox="576 672 758 777">Email</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	Format	Collection	Meeting	Review and validation	Email
Step	Format						
Collection	Meeting						
Review and validation	Email						
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)?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
6.	<p>Why?</p> <p>Yes, the meeting was very productive as it gave an opportunity to MSP to assess the progress of Scaling Up Nutrition in the Country. The discussion resulted in identification of key achievements and gaps for 2018-19 and prioritisation of the activities for 2019-20. The meeting also provided an opportunity for making necessary positive changes towards improvement in areas with lower scoring/progress.</p>

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
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Participant list

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Zione Kalumikiza	DoNUTS	DoNUTS Coordinator			N/A

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
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Violet Orchardson	USAID				N/A
Tomaida Msiska	EUD				N/A



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
4	Yes

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

At National level: • SUN focal point in place housed at DNHA and MSP in place and functional. DNHA convenes and coordinates institutions for national nutrition response and secretariat for all MSPs • Cabinet Committee on Social Protection and Nutrition (Functional – Meets bi-annually) • Principal Secretaries Committee on Nutrition, HIV & AIDS (Functional - meets bi-annually) • Parliamentary Committee on Nutrition, HIV & AIDS (Functional - meets quarterly) • National Nutrition Committee which is composed of five Technical working groups (Functional - meets twice in a year or as required) • SUN Policy Advisory Committee (Functional – Meets bi-annually or as required) • SUN Learning Forum which includes national and district partners (Functional - meets once a year) • National Fortification Alliance (Functional - meets quarterly) At District level: • District Nutrition Coordination Committee which is chaired by the Principal Nutrition and HIV AIDS Officer- PNHAO (Functional in all the districts) • Establishment of 28 posts (PNHAO) at district level to lead and coordinate nutrition programming. At Community level • Area Nutrition Coordination Committee (Chaired by Senior Chief) • Village Nutrition Coordination Committee (Chaired by Group Village Headmen) • Community leaders action group for nutrition (Chaired by Chief) • Area Community leaders action group for nutrition (Chaired by Chief) Donors, UN, CSONA, Business and Academia participate in all the National Multi-sectoral stakeholder platforms as described above.



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
4	Yes

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

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



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
4	Yes

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

Regular consultations are done to solicit contributions from all stakeholders in the development, reviews and integration of nutrition in Sectoral Policies and Strategies, Sector-specific nutrition operational plans. Government through the Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS providing oversight, strategic and technical leadership, overall coordination for the National Nutrition Response in the Country. Donors and UN provided technical and financial support in the roll-out and scale up of evidence-based nutrition programmes. Academia supported Government in evidence generation and advocacy through research and surveys. CSONA and other stakeholders supported the implementation of nutrition programmes. SBN engaged with private sectors for aligning nutrition actions.



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
3	Yes

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

Developed key priority areas and circulated to all nutrition stakeholders and the progress is tracked through the National, Nutrition Coordination Committee, SUN learning forum, Policy Advisory Committee. A website in place (www.dnha.gov.mw) as a medium for sharing reports, progress, results and announcements is active and up to date. A web-based system National Multi-Sector Nutrition Information System (NNIS) in place to monitor and track nutrition indicators across the sectors at district and national levels. It provides information on both nutrition sensitive and specific interventions. A multi-sector nutrition dashboard at national level was developed in the system. Nutrition resource tracking tool is integrated in NNIS and in place. Data collection is completed and analysis in progress. Budget analysis and tracking is being done and disseminated to parliamentarians annually.



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
4	Yes

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

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



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?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
2.	If so, in how many counties, districts or regions?		
	Counties	Districts	Regions
			28
3.	Who convenes the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable:		
	District commissioner with support from Principal Nutrition, HIV and AIDS Officer placed at District Council		
4.	Is there regular communication between the national and sub-national MSPs?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
5.	Does the MSP at the sub-national level meet regularly?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
6.	Which Governmental sectors work with the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable		
	Health, Agriculture, Education, Gender and Social Welfare and Community Development, Information, Home affairs and internal security, Trade, Ministry of Finance (Economic Planning and Development) and Office of the Vice President through Department of Disaster and Preparedness		
7.	Does the sub-national multi-stakeholder platform or platforms work with civil society, business, the UN and donors?		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, there is District Nutrition Coordination Committee whose function is to provide sub-level nutrition oversight so all partners at sub-national level work through this platform under the leadership of the District Commissioner and the Principal Nutrition, HIV and AIDS Officer. 		



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.

Multi-sectoral Coordination Platforms in place and functional at national, district and community levels. DNHA is the convening and coordinating institution for national nutrition response and secretariat for all MSPs. SUN focal point person in place housed at DNHA and each MSP has well defined TORs. Through continuous advocacy by DNHA with MoLGRD, Malawi has created and filed the positions of Nutritionist at a senior position in each of the 28 posts (Principal Nutritionist and HIV AIDS Officer) these is in addition to the 3 nutrition officer making a total of 4 nutritionist in each district. The Principal Nutrition, HIV and AIDS Officer being a senior position lead and coordinate nutrition programme which has improved multi-sector nutrition governance at district level. All key sectors implementing nutrition sensitive and specific interventions form part of the MSP. Representatives of Government, UN, Donors, CSOs, Research and academia, private sectors and community members are involved during national events eg. SUN learning forum, nutrition research dissemination and are also consulted during development of national policy and strategy documents related to SUN including IEC materials. There are regular consultations and contributions from all stakeholders in the development and reviews of Policies, Strategies, Guidelines and other relevant implementations. The think tank grouping called the Policy Advisory Team (PAT) comprises of academia senior government officers at minimum level of Deputy Director, representative of Donor, UN and civil society meets regularly to review progress, strategic documents and new programmes to be initiated. The PAT is an independent high level team and not influenced by any sector in decision making.



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
4	Yes

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

The Government took consultations, review, validation from MSP on Food and Nutrition Bill, Agriculture Sector Food and Nutrition Strategy, Nutrition Education Communication Education Strategy II, Adolescent Multi-Sector Nutrition Strategy, Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition Strategy and National Integrated ECD Policy. All donors aligned to nutrition and other relevant policies. Food and Nutrition Bill is developed and approved by full cabinet. Recommendations from evaluation of 2011-2016 NECS guided development of the NECS II which continued addressing stunting and adopting life-cycle approach to social behaviour change communication (SBCC). The strategy guides the implementation of the 2018-2022 National Multi-Sector Nutrition Policy priority area 5 (nutrition education, social mobilisation and positive behaviour change which will address negative gender norms on adolescent nutrition. There is now existence of National Multi-Sector Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and resource tracking system, which is being aligned to the SDGs, MGDS III, Policy and Strategic Plan.



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

Development of Policies, strategies, guidelines, legislation and other strategic documents are completed and done in full consultations with relevant stakeholders at all levels including grass root. Additionally strategic plans to support operationalization of policies have been developed for example: The 2019-2023 National Strategic Plan for Adolescent Nutrition, Maternal Infant and Young Child Strategy which includes emergency, and the Agriculture nutrition sensitive strategy were developed, validated and finalised by the PAT. These have also been rolled out for instance adolescent nutrition program, IYCF-e (especially in disaster prone areas). This has helped in profiling the much-neglected nutritional issues of adolescents and enhanced leverage of resources for nutrition interventions in the country. The strategic plan has provided framework and guidance for effective implementation of nutrition services to ensure improved nutrition among adolescents in Malawi. For example, development of legislation involved the grass root, district teams, regional consultations, private sectors, civil society, law commission, legislators (parliamentarians), principal secretaries, Directors and other Heads from line-ministries. The Policies and Strategic plans have just been launched at the highest level by the First Lady of the Republic of Malawi and the event was live on TV and Radio stations including newspapers. Launched international food and nutrition dissemination conference for improved evidence-based programming. Through advocacy meetings with District councils, there are now 14 councils who have included nutrition in District Development frameworks. The legal framework (the Nutrition bill) are complete and ready for approval by parliament.



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
4	Yes

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

Inclusion of Nutrition in the National Development Agenda and development of Policies and Strategic plans (Agriculture Sector Food and Nutrition Strategy, Nutrition Education Communication Education Strategy II, Adolescent Multi-Sector Nutrition Strategy, Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition Strategy and National Integration of Early stimulation in different nutrition service delivery platforms). The National Multi-Sector Nutrition policy and National Nutrition Strategic Plans have been aligned with national and global agenda including SDGs, WHAs, SUN Movement, AU strategy, G8's Nutrition for Growth among others. The policy has placed gender equality, equity, protection and empowerment as one of the key priority areas, where it advocates on extension of maternity leave and protection, women empowerment and male involvement in addressing gender and socio-cultural issues. Food and Nutrition Bill ready for submission to Parliament for approval.



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

Public Health Act and Labor Act which has provided an enabling environment for maternity where maternity leave is mandatory for two months for private and three months for public sector. However, the Food and Nutrition Bill has provided a provision for extended maternity leave up to six months. The Right to Food has a provision under the Food and Nutrition Bill which is approved by the Cabinet. The National code of marketing of breastmilk substitutes is in place and enforced. The Food Fortification legislation on mandatory fortification is in place for cooking oil, sugar, flour (Wheat and Mazie) and Salt. The fortification monitoring manual is now reviewed, finalized and disseminated to districts. The fortification monitoring forms are now integrated with NNIS for effective tracking and ensuring standards of fortified foods. Enforcement of law both at district and national level is in place. Enforcement of the mandatory fortification is in place. Regulatory monitoring mechanisms are in place at national and district levels under the guidance of Malawi Bureau of Standards (MBS). The Labor Act enforces the provision of maternity leave both at private and public sectors. CODE of marketing of BMS has been enforced at all levels and its clear in the laws of Malawi.



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

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



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.

The Government took consultations, review, validation from MSP on Food and Nutrition Bill, Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition Strategy, Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy II, Adolescent nutrition strategy, Agriculture Sector Food and Nutrition Strategy and National Integrated ECD Policy, Parenting education manual. National guidelines are in place for key nutrition program intervention areas such as Community-Infant and Young Child Feeding, Community Management of Acute Malnutrition, NCST, MNPs, Salt Iodization Act, Integrated Homestead Farming, Care for Child Development. Enforcement of law both at district and national level is in place. Enforcement of the mandatory fortification is in place. Regulatory monitoring mechanisms are in place at national and district. Fortification Logo for centrally processed foods is in place as one way of enforcing mandatory fortification. Monitoring and enforcement mechanism on the Code on the Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes is in place. Enforcement of baby friendly initiative is in place. Overall, the policy environment is more conducive and a coherent policy and legal framework exists. Development and review processes are consultative and platforms exist to share best practices for further improvement.



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
4	Yes

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

All the National policies, strategies, frameworks related to Nutrition are aligned with Global and National Agendas. The Nutrition indicators are aligned with MGDS III, SGDs and WHA targets. The finalized National Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (NNMEF) was disseminated to stakeholders at national and district levels with the purpose of enforcing its implementation at all levels. All nutrition stakeholders are aligning their actions around the NNMEF.



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

There is now existence of a nutrition coordinator (PNHAOs) at district level which has strengthened nutrition governance and enabled districts to coordinate and align nutrition actions across sectors. All districts are now equipped with skills and knowledge on inclusion of nutrition in their district development plans and developing nutrition profiles.



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

Annual work plan in place and reviewed periodically. All districts are now equipped with skills and knowledge on using nutrition information system to track and monitor nutrition indicators across sectors. Regional review meetings were conducted with all districts during 2018 to review their progress in nutrition activities which enabled districts to identify and prioritize nutrition actions in their quarterly plan.



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

The resource tracking, community nutrition and fortification monitoring modules are now integrated in National Nutrition Information Systems (NNIS) which significantly helped to ensure timely availability of critical nutrition data. The capacity of 118 district officials has been enhanced to use NNIS, which has increased the reporting rate from 21% (6/28 districts) in 2017 to 57% (16/28 districts) in 2018. Conducted multi-sector joint-annual reviews and joint-monitoring visits. In addition to that, routine monitoring on nutrition activities at all levels. National and district feedback meetings are conducted bi-annually



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

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



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.

Sub-national level capacity has been strengthened with placement of a senior position to coordinate and provide oversight function at that level which has strengthened nutrition governance. Districts are able to effectively coordinate, monitor and align nutrition actions across sectors. A National multi-sectoral Nutrition Information system is developed and rolled out to all the districts. District Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (DMECCs) had improved knowledge and skills in planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions. At least ten out of 28 district assemblies produced costed quarterly and annual work plans, which will guide implementation of Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture (NSA) activities. Process is on-going for other districts Three new reporting modules (Fortification, Resource Tracking and Care group) are now integrated in the NNIS, which inform evidence-based decision making at district-level. Nutrition stakeholders are able to monitor and report on budget and expenditure and identify financial gaps for nutrition programming using nutrition resource tracking system. Adolescent nutrition programming has been rolled out including IFA supplementation. Annual work plan in place and reviewed periodically. All districts are now equipped with skills and knowledge on using nutrition information system to track and monitor nutrition indicators across sectors. Regional review meetings were conducted with all districts during 2018 to review their progress in nutrition activities which enabled districts to identify and prioritize nutrition actions in their quarterly plan. Sub-national Lot Quality Assurance Survey (LQAS) and SMART survey was conducted to assess the nutrition status of the population during 2018.



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

Nutrition Resource Tracking System (NURTS) which is now integrated with NNIS is being used in tracking budget and expenditure by stakeholders. A sensitization meeting on resource tracking was conducted by DNHA during Feb 2019 with MSP to operationalize resource tracking for nutrition. The resource tracking is aligned with the National Multi-Sector Nutrition Policy and Strategy Priority areas. The system captures budget and expenditure on each priority areas which is costed for both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions.



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
3	Yes

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

System in place at all levels, on-going capacity developed on resource tracking by DNHA during Feb 2019 with MSP to operationalize resource tracking for nutrition. Majority (18/20) of nutrition stakeholders are now reporting using nutrition resource tracking.



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

Financial analysis of nutrition resource tracking is underway and DNHA is planned to disseminate the results with MSP in 2019. Advocacy for nutrition financing is on-going with Donors utilizing high level visits to carry across the message on need to increase nutrition investments. Through CSONA, budget analysis sessions allow for identification of gaps and provide data for advocacy.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

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

Donor pledges and commitments to government honoured. This is further tracked through national aid atlas by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development. Donors' honour funding commitments and turn to disbursements, new project have emerged and supported. However there has been limited to accountability. Changes in leadership at donor level (headquarter) has affected turning pledges into disbursement due to variation in priorities. Government financing still low.



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
3	Yes

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

Multi-year funding is available up to 2024, however gaps are still here for some interventions. Government sectors have specific nutrition budgets that are costed but allocations are below the desired amounts leaving gaps that need to be addressed. Public sector funding to nutrition is limited and inconsistent despite budgeting (as revealed by findings from nutrition budget analyses in previous years). This makes the process unpredictable and funding to implement programmes is left largely to donors. Calls to close financial gaps are made time and again, and, nutrition response planning is on-going. Different project timeframes and scope remain challenge to properly predict future funding flows in line with policy frameworks.



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.

Nutrition Resource Tracking System (NURTS) which is now integrated with NNIS is being used in tracking budget and expenditure by stakeholders. A sensitization meeting on resource tracking was conducted by DNHA during Feb 2019 with MSP to operationalize resource tracking for nutrition. The resource tracking is aligned with the National Multi-Sector Nutrition Policy (2018-22) priority areas. It has two components – project profiling which collects data on stakeholders and financial profiling which collects data on budget and expenditure. As a result, there are now 18 development partners reporting using nutrition resource tracking. Advocacy to increase allocation of resources to nutrition response continued as a result development Partners have increased funding to nutrition. Financial gaps were identified using Resource Tracking System and development of Resource Mobilization strategy is still underway.

Outcome marker

Scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Final score: 4

Scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Final score: 3

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

Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition: The Country is promoting MIYCN with a life-cycle approach with focus on first 1,000 special days which includes maternal nutrition before, during and after pregnancy, breastfeeding, complementary feeding using MNPs, dietary diversity. Micronutrient Supplementation: Preconception nutrition is key for addressing stunting in addition to maternal and child nutrition. Weekly supplementation of 100mg iron and 500 mcg folic acid (IFA) has shown promising results globally and is an approach that Malawi is adopting. Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation for adolescent girls is an approach that can be effective for improving adolescent nutrition. Daily supplementation of IFA for pregnant women is being implemented. Vitamin A supplementation is being provided to children 6-59 months and de-worming medication administered to children 12-59 months biannually. Prevention and Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition: To achieve early identification of children with severe acute malnutrition in the community, trained community health workers and care group promoters observe the growth of infants aged 0-6 months, measure the mid-upper arm circumference of infants and children aged 6-59 months and examine them for bilateral pitting Oedema and refer to health facilities to ensure timely access to CMAM services. All nutrition specific interventions are being implemented in all 28 districts using health facilities, outreach and community platforms. Nutrition sensitive Health/HIV: Nutrition-sensitive Health and HIV interventions will focus on the delivery of the following behavior change messages: (i) to increase the age at first pregnancy; (ii) ensuring an early start and achieving at least 4 focused antenatal care visits; (iii) skilled attendance at delivery, ensuring optimal and quality post-natal care for mothers and newborns, including prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV (PMTCT), (iv) delivery of nutrition counselling on appropriate infant and young child feeding and caring practices and (iv) full immunization and appropriate management of childhood diarrhea, pneumonia and malaria at community (care group) and health facility levels. Nutrition sensitive Agriculture: Nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions are being implemented to promote increased production, availability and consumption of safe and diverse nutritious foods (both crops and livestock) all year round. This is being achieved through integrated homestead farming (back yard gardens), the production of bio-fortified crops, small livestock production and postharvest food handling. Nutrition Sensitive WASH: Good hygiene (cleanliness) is important to avoid diarrhea and other illnesses. This approach is being implemented to promote handwashing at critical times: Hand washing with soap and water before preparing foods and feeding baby, Wash hands and baby's hands before eating, wash your hands with soap and water after using the toilet, wash your hands with soap and water after cleaning the child after excretion and disposal of feces. All nutrition sensitive interventions are being implemented in 16 districts using health facilities, outreach and community platforms.

SUN Business Network

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>SUN Business Network</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Chrispine Botha, WFP, Email: Chrispine.botha@wfp.org/+265998511719</p>
4.	<p>If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan?</p> <p>Yes</p>
5.	<p>If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months?</p> <p>No</p>
6.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the private sector/businesses, at large?</p> <p>Not applicable as a Network has been established</p>
7.	<p>Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan?</p> <p>Yes</p>
8.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>The SUN Business Network was established and officially launched by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism in Feb 2019. The key achievements include setting up coordination structures at both national and regional chapters which continue to meet and collaborate with DNCCs and engage continuously with the National Fortification Alliance. Membership has grown to 26 since it was launched by February 2019. Through PPP there has been significant contribution towards reduction of micronutrient deficiencies for instance sugar fortification with Vitamin A led to reduction of deficiencies from 59% to 3.6% (Micronutrient survey, 2015). The SUN Business Network strategy is in place to complement and catalyze PPP engagement in the nutrition space. This is planned for the year 2020. SBN objectives have been derived from the MNNP, meaning that the actions are highly linked with what other networks are doing at national and subnational level. SBN Malawi was able to visit Tanzania and Mozambique and tap from the regional SBN experiences in those countries. SBN was able to develop its 5-year strategy, which defines actions that will shape its contribution to the national nutrition agenda. Key challenges remain sustainable financing and mobilization</p>

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

- SBN Malawi is an established platform where private sector members/businesses meet and pursue collective action that seeks to improve nutrition

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

- SBN objectives are aligned with the existing policy and legislative framework and SBN also contributes through policy reviews and recommendations to government. By ensuring its members adhere to legislative requirements in marketing of nutritious products, SBN contributes towards ensuring a coherent policy and legislative framework

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

- SBN seeks joint planning, monitoring and review of progress in order to contribute to common result framework

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

- SBN independently develops and submits funding proposals to both donors and global multinational companies

SUN Civil Society Network

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>Civil Society Nutrition Alliance (CSONA)</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Bessie Ndovie Email: Bessie.banda@gmail.com Bessie.ndovi@csona.org</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with civil society, at large?</p> <p>Not applicable as a Network has been established</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>Among the key achievements is facilitating a budget analysis, and, further advocacy and engagement with parliamentary committee on nutrition based on the analysis findings; hosting a nutrition political debate for party aspirants prior to the May 21, 2019 general elections; continued coordination with district level CSO nutrition platforms, and, advocating for nutrition sensitive social protection and coordinating stakeholders implementing nutrition programs in Malawi A Key challenge is sustaining advocacy work and momentum, and, funding gaps and human resource constraints CSONA and other stakeholders continue to meet regularly to track the implementation of nutrition interventions. CSOs have made several advocacy initiatives targeting policy makers, donors, parliamentarians and private sectors. An analysis of the 2018/19 National budget shows that aggregate budgetary provisions for nutrition remain significantly lower (0.9%) when compared to the prevailing global average (1.7%) of General Government Expenditure on nutrition. CSOs conducted Private companies engagement meetings to lobby private sector to buy in into the nutrition agenda.</p>

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

- Institutionalization of the SUN business network - Capacity building of government and CSO staff to conduct budget analysis and nutrition advocacy - Capacity building civil society on the Right to food - Conducted a Global Day of Action on Nutrition - Conducted civil Society quarterly meetings at national level - Regional and national annual CSO SUN network meetings - Conducted advocacy meetings on resource allocations through budget analysis with members of Parliament - Provided financial support for the Food and Nutrition Bill for stakeholder consultations - Supported popularization of the Policy through different media channels - Provided high level advocacy on MSPs through Graca Machel Foundation

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

- Active participation and contribution in policy and legal framework developments - CSOs support the government to disseminate national nutrition policy and strategic plans in some districts - Advocacy and awareness for all partners / stakeholders participate - Tracking accountability of selves and others to implement policies and follow laws - Monitoring progress, contributing data

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

- Active participation in policy and common results framework development - Advocacy and awareness for all partners / stakeholders participate - Tracking accountability of selves and others to implement policies and follow laws - Monitoring progress, contributing data

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

- Conducted adhoc resource tracking for advocacy - What about advocacy events with Graca Machel, participation in National Budget consultations; AFIKEPO work etc

SUN Donor Network

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>Donor Nutrition Security Group</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Irish Aid/Columba O'Dowd Email:</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with donors, at large?</p> <p>Not applicable as a Network has been established</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>The Donor network has made great strides to bring its members together for action. Coordination within the platform is good, and, meetings are regular allowing for regular updates and coordinated response. There is increased DP coordination, and engagement with government (monthly DONUTS, Troika meetings with government, GDP meeting, joint monitoring), and participation in various nutrition working groups. Sun donor convenors are in place and there is good donor coordination as regards to emergency support, through activation of relevant clusters which included nutrition cluster. Mapping of donor projects that support nutrition, in terms of intervention areas, timeframe budget and coverage is continuously done. Some engagement with other actors also exists, mainly, SUN Business network and CSONA although more actors could be engaged. As members, Donors operate with existing policy frameworks and support the development of frameworks that promote nutrition actions. The platform agenda is driven by the wider government agenda, for example. The greatest challenge is around supporting government in better tracking finances and in developing more sustainable resource mobilisation mechanisms. Another challenge is limited traction on the TWGs and timely adherence to troika meetings</p>

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

- Part of the DoNUTS which is functional - Forms part of the GDP meeting, a high-level engagement platform - Engage Government for Joint planning through Troika on monthly basis

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

- Donuts contributed to review process of key policies and strategies including the MIYCN strategy, Adolescent nutrition strategy, Agriculture nutrition strategy, National Education Communication Strategy - Donors contribute to government accountability - Donor contributed to the national SMART survey

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

- Donors are implementing annual work plans in line with policies - Donors participate in joint monitoring and review events - Donors provide financial support to conduct SUN learning forum & SMART survey

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

- Provided technical and financial support for district level M and E - Coordinate/promote DP utilization of the NURTS - Support national level advocacy efforts through technical and financial support to CSONA and within agencies

UN Network for SUN

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the United Nations coordinate their nutrition actions?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>UN Network for SUN Malawi</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Dr. Sangita Jacob Duggal, Chief of Nutrition, UNICEF Malawi Email: sjacob@unicef.org</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the United Nations, at large?</p> <p>Not applicable as a Network has been established</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>UN supported the development and finalization of the 2018 – 2022 National Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy (NECS) II, finalization and dissemination of the 2018 – 2022 National Multi-Sector Nutrition Policy and the Strategic Plan, finalization of the Multi Sector Maternal and Infant and Young Child Strategy, finalization of the National Integrated ECD policy and finalization of the Agriculture Sector Food and Nutrition Strategy and development of the emergency response plan for lean season. The UN provided technical support to Government on surveys and the results were disseminated with the stakeholders. The UN in collaboration with Government generated evidence for reduction of Stunting and Vitamin A deficiency in the country and this is being finalized. UN strengthened the NNIS reporting and scaling-up of NNIS by integrating fortification, resource tracking and care group modules in the system for effective monitoring at district and community levels. UN will increase efforts in use of innovative technologies for improving effectiveness and efficiency of nutrition monitoring information systems. UN supported the conducting of the following: SMART survey, LQAS, Baseline survey for NSA districts The socio-cultural practices and belief which promotes negative nutrition behaviours and practices in MIYCN still remain a challenge. To address this UN engaged Traditional Authorities as nutrition champions in their community who are continually advocating for adoption of good nutrition specific and sensitive behaviours because Traditional Authority are custodian of socio cultural practices and beliefs. In addition, UN will continue to address this challenge through multisectoral approach and involvement of the community local leaders. Limited availability of agriculture extension support to the household. UN supported the identification and training of community-based facilitators who are acting as lead farmers. Lack of coherence in terms of development and implementation of integrated district nutrition plans. UN have supported the development of these plans and advocated for inclusion of all partners at the district level</p>

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

- UN supported the revamping of the nutrition led agriculture TWG which meets quarterly

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

UN supported the following: - Development and finalization of the 2018 – 2022 National Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy (NECS) II - Finalization of the Multi Sector Maternal and Infant and Young Child Strategy - Finalization of the National Integrated ECD policy - Finalization of the Agriculture Sector Food and Nutrition Strategy

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

- UN supported capacity building of the DMEC and other district focal M and E persons to report into the NNIS. - UN supported the strengthening of the nutrition data reporting flow and community level data reporting

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

- UN supported the reporting of financial resources allocated for NSA activities into the NURTS. In addition, UNICEF through a system called HACT can track funds utilizations at district level.

Academia, science and research institutes

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where academia, science and research institutes coordinate their nutrition actions?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>Research, Monitoring and Evaluation Technical working group</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener</p> <p>Name: Dr Mangani Chilala Katundu, Chancellor College, University of Malawi, Box 280, Zomba. Email: mkatund@cc.ac.mw</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with academia, scientists and researchers, at large?</p> <p>Not applicable as a Network has been established</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>Supported development of National Hospital Food Service Guidelines and National guidelines on the prevention of non-communicable diseases. As a TWG, supported Implementation of various programmes and projects aimed at reducing malnutrition and promoting nutrition education. Capacity building aimed at producing the human resource needed to implement nutrition programmes within government, civil society and private sector. For example in the past year the Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR) produced the first graduates in Clinical Dietetics who have been deployed to governments hospitals and each year LUANAR and Chancellor College produce nutritionists at undergraduate and postgraduate levels. Access to adequate resources to provide scholarships for students and for increased production of trainers in the field is one of the key challenges. There is need for increased investment in food and nutrition related research both in terms of practical research funds and equipment for research through review of National food and nutrition research Strategy.</p>

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

- The academia has been instrumental in facilitation joint learning sessions through the bi-annual research dissemination conference as well as advocacy for progressive legislations, policies and policy implementation strategy.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

- Academia participates in and sometimes initiate policy implementation practices

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

- The academia develop project proposals and implement programmes that are aligned with the aspirations of the Government.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

- The academia has been central in accessing project grants for implementation of nutrition programmes to augment government and civil society efforts.

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

Support given to meet priorities

1.	<p>How did stakeholders (the Government, the UN, civil society organisations, donors, private sector, etc.) contribute to meeting these priorities? Please explain:</p> <p>Consultations, review and validation from MSP were done for Food and Nutrition Bill, Agriculture Sector Food and Nutrition Strategy and Adolescent nutrition strategy. MSP supported the alignment and implementation of interventions (IFA supplementation for adolescent girls, Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture etc) related to these new strategies.</p>
2.	<p>Did you receive internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) to meet these priorities?</p> <p>Yes</p>
3.	<p>If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:</p>
4.	<p>Did you receive external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) to meet these priorities?</p> <p>Yes</p>
5.	<p>If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:</p>

2019-2020 priorities

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

#	Priority
1.	Food and Nutrition Bill to be enacted
2.	Dissemination and implementation of Agriculture Sector Food and Nutrition Strategy (2019-23)
3.	Dissemination and implementation of NECS II (2019-23)
4.	Implementation of integrated ECD Policy
5.	Dissemination and implementation of SUN Business Network Strategy (2019-23)
6.	Strengthen the national M and E system and districting reporting

Support needed to meet 2019-2020 priorities

1.	Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.	If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain:

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

Emergency preparedness and response planning

6.	<p>Is the continuum of good nutrition (from lifesaving emergency action to long-term development planning) considered in discussions within the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
7.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform include relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian, resilience, or disaster risk reduction actors?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
8.	<p>If yes, which stakeholders are included? Please explain:</p>
9.	<p>Does the SUN Focal Point, or another representative from the multi-stakeholder platform, participate in existing national humanitarian coordination systems?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
10.	<p>More information: Please add any additional information that is important to the work of the multi-stakeholder platform in times of crisis.</p>

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

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

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

8.	<p>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?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
9.	<p>Has analysis or a stocktake of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective taken place?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
10.	<p>Does the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder nutrition plan or strategy address gender equality, through actions and indicators?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
11.	<p>Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
12.	<p>If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
13.	<p>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:</p>

Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems

1.	<p>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?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is this platform or mechanism called and who is a part of this platform? Please explain:</p> <p>Nutrition led agriculture TWG</p>
3.	<p>If yes, does the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition work in close collaboration with this food security or food system mechanism?</p>
4.	<p>Do key food system stakeholders (including the private sector) participate in the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p>
5.	<p>If yes, which stakeholders participate? Please explain:</p> <p>Farmers Union, Illovo etc</p>
6.	<p>If not, which stakeholders should be more involved? Please explain:</p>
7.	<p>Are efforts ongoing to put in place policies or legislation to enhance the contribution of food systems towards healthy diets and good nutrition?</p> <p>N/A</p>

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? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
10.	If yes, which ones? Please explain Afikepo, Kulima
11.	And are these programmes designed to contribute to healthier diets and good nutrition? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
12.	Are these programmes aligned with or integrated into the Common Results Framework? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Advocacy and communication

1.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform have a communication and/or advocacy strategy or plan in place?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, does this strategy aim to:</p>
3.	<p>Do you work with the media to amplify key messages, raise awareness and demand action on nutrition?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
4.	<p>If yes, how does this work take form and with whom do you work?</p>
5.	<p>Do parliamentarians work with the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
6.	<p>Has a parliamentary network for nutrition been established? Yes/No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
7.	<p>Has the multi-stakeholder platform nominated nutrition champions?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
8.	<p>If yes, please list their names and titles:</p>
9.	<p>Have you produced any communication materials or products related to the SUN approach and/or country-level SUN achievements?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

Advocacy and communication

10.	Do you use any SUN Movement communications materials to support in-country advocacy?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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)?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
14.	If yes, please explain: Launch of National Multi-sector Nutrition Policy and Strategy, Hosted Global SUN Coordinator, UN Goodwill ambassador for Nutrition visit from His Majesty Lesotho, Graca Machel for nutrition advocacy
15.	Are any high-level events planned for the period ahead (April 2019 - April 2020)?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
16.	If yes, please explain:
17.	Have you ever received advocacy and communication-related technical assistance?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
18.	If yes, please explain: Regional CSO SUN Network annual Meeting
19.	Would you like to scale up your communication and advocacy, but feel that you do not have the capacity, resources or knowledge?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes