



Reporting template

Mozambique

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"/> No
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
	If other, please specify:	
2.	How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?	
	Total	
	5	
How many participants were female and how many were male?		
Female	Male	
4	1	

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>Step</th> <th>Format</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Collection</td> <td>Meeting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Review and validation</td> <td>Meeting</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	Format	Collection	Meeting	Email	Review and validation	Meeting
	Step	Format						
Collection	Meeting							
	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)?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
6.	Why?
	Because is our practices in multi-stakeholders joni meetings



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	N/A

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

Actually the CONSAN was approved and we had two meetings leaded by the prime minister of Mozambique, who is the president of this council.



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

The CONSAN is operational and the Council of Minister approved the decree of the redifinition of CONSAN, which is the step to operationalize the COPSAN (Provincial level) and CODSAN (distrital level)



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



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
	No

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



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
	No

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



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
			0
3.	Who convenes the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable:		
	Mozambique have 11 province and all of them have reported to created the GT-PAMRDC and are aperacitional in provincial and district levels in all the country.		
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		
	Agriculture, Health, Education, Water and sanitation, welfare (social action), Trade and Industry, Young and sports and Fisheres. Some provinces the there are other sectors involved like, disaster and manangement, meteorology.		
7.	Does the sub-national multi-stakeholder platform or platforms work with civil society, business, the UN and donors?		
	Yes		



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.

Positive aspects: - Creating of CONSAN; - Consolidated of GT-PAMRDC at the provincial and district levels; - The formulation of ESAN III; - The realizations of two CONSAN meetings lead by the Prime Minister; - Approval of decree of redefinition of CONSAN leaded by the President of Republic of Mozambique; - The realization of Consultive Council leaded by the Minister of Agriculture and Food Security
The key challenges: - The approval of ESAN III; - The realization baseline survey; - Capacity building; - Decentralization of COPSAN and CODSAN at provincial and districtal levels.



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



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

For example: the training of members of assembly or republic.



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



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce 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



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



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
4	Yes

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



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
	No

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



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
	No

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



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
	No

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



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
4	Yes

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



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
	No

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



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
	N/A

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



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



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



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
	No

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



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.

Outcome marker

Scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Final score: 4

Scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Final score: 4

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

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>Private sector platform - SBNMOZ</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Katia dos Santos Dias Email: ksd@gainhealth.org</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>Yes</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>In overall, the SBNMOZ has made significant progress in terms of membership development by engaging in the platform large, medium and small enterprises. The major achievement in terms of membership is the interest developed among the private sector regarding nutrition as both business opportunity, as well as, an investment for social impacts. In terms of partnerships, the SBNMOZ managed to develop a strategic partnership with the confederation of business associations, which concur for more effective engagement of the private sector into the national nutrition agenda. Concerning the mobilisation of investments, the platform managed to establish a working group with several banks and financial institutions aiming to stimulate the offer of tailored-made financial services and products that stimulate the investment in production, processing and distribution of nutritious food.</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

The SBNMOZ network expanded its membership from 62 in 2018 to 94 members by July 2019. The platform developed partnerships with five strategic organisations, as well as with three business associations and three government departments. Over the last year, the SBNMOZ established working groups in the six provinces where the network has operations, namely in Manica, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia, Sofala and Cabo Delgado. The aim is to build vibrant networks at the provincial level, with a focus in identifying and addressing the challenges of the private sector in engaging in the national nutrition agenda at the local level. The SBN organised 24 training events for its members and extended to the private sector in general. The topics addressed in the activities included business modelling, strategising and development, marketing, food technology, quality, safety and food handling. As part of action envisioning promoting an environment for private sector engagement in the national nutrition agenda, the SBNMOZ organised 14 roundtable events to discuss subjects affecting the food systems, agribusiness value chains developments and or impacting the nutrition. Topics covered included food value chains studies such as packaging, enriched porridge, eggs and biofortified products. In the above-mentioned roundtables, the SBNMOZ also brought into the discussion studies focused on consumers, with a focus on consumers purchasing motivation and consumption behaviour. On the one hand, the combination of training and roundtables contributed to sensitise the private sector to get more engaged with the nutrition agenda. On another hand, these events provided technical knowledge for the private sector to better identify business opportunities within the food systems with a focus on nutritious foods. Regarding private sector engagement to influence policies aimed at improving the business environment with a focus on nutrition, the SBNMOZ facilitated the process of electing three private sector members for CONSAN. Private sector participation in CONSAN will streamline the process of influencing policies and legislation conducive to investment in nutrition. Regarding financial investment, the SBNMOZ organised its 3rd national conference, involving sectors such as mining (envisioning stimulating the companies in this sector to strategise and develop workplace nutrition initiatives), the banking and the financial sectors (aiming to sensitise these sectors to promote products and services that stimulate more investment in nutritious food). On the same conference, the SBNMOZ convened all other SUN platforms established in Mozambique to discuss and influence the private sector to develop nutrition-sensitive investments. Additionally, the platform facilitated the dissemination of 8 business development financing initiatives. The set of activities and indicators reported above indicate how successfully the SBNMOZ network was able to achieve the goal of bringing together different nutrition actors around the platform and the goal of engaging and inspiring the private sector to invest in nutrition.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

In general, the overall policy, strategies and legal framework on nutrition are favourable for the collaboration and development of coordinated interventions among the different nutrition stakeholders, particularly for the private sector. The establishment of CONSAN reinforces the overall business environment for the private sector to get more engaged with the national nutrition agenda. Additionally, the recent developed ESAN III strengthens the role of the private sector in the implementation of the national nutrition agenda. So at this reporting stage, Mozambique has a coherent and legal framework for the massive engagement of the private sector in the nutrition agenda, as well as, with the SUN movement goals.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Through the Nutrition Partners Forum, the different nutrition stakeholders share plans and identify potential synergies for collaboration and implementation. Indeed, this forum helps each of the actors to revise the projects progress implementation against the national nutrition goals vs indicators. The SBNMOZ is part of the forum and on a regular basis shares progress, and gets inputs from other networks on potential initiatives to improve the impact of the platform. So, through the Nutrition Partners Forum, the SBN aligns its plans and intervention strategies with the nutrition stakeholders.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

The SBNMOZ has secured funds for the implementation of its strategic until 2020. However, the network through its co-conveners has been developing new fundraising initiatives to respond to specific cases. For example, to respond to the devastations of the business and companies in central and northern provinces of Mozambique caused by the Idai and Kenneth cyclones the SBNMOZ developed a roadmap to assist the recovery of the food systems. Led to these initiatives, the SBNMOZ managed to mobilise support from SBN global members to provide technical support for the affected members. The overall analyses are that the SBNMOZ has been well-positioned to mobilise funds to its operationalisation, as well as, for more investments in the private sector envisioning increasing the availability, affordability and access of nutritious food. On the other side, the network stills facing challenges to track the investments made by the private sector in nutrition. Among various reasons, the Mozambican private sector is very sensitive to share its financials figures. However, the main challenges arise from the fact that although the private sector makes several investments in the food systems, there was little knowledge about nutrition. So, even in those cases where it seems very clear that a significative investment was made to produce, process and or to trade food products stills difficult to assess from the company's perspective how much of that investment is directly impacting the provision of nutritious food. The SBNMOZ is working together with the confederation of business associations to find a way to convince the companies to share its financials information without jeopardising its right to confidentiality.

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>Plataforma da Sociedade Civil para o Movimento SUN (PSC-SUN)</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Carina Ismael Email: carinaismael@gmail.com</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> <p>NA</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>The geographical coverage of the CS platform has increased in line with the plan of action for 2018. Since December 2017, civil society (CS) voice has been enhanced, with 6 new provinces (Niassa, C.Delgado, Zambézia, Manica5, Sofala and Gaza) establishing their CS CS platforms under the guidance of the project, completing the 10 provinces, as Maputo, Inhambane, Tete and Nampula established their CS platforms in 2013. The provincial platforms will lobby for an increased attention to the nutrition agenda and monitor interventions that aim to reduce malnutrition in all its forms. In addition, and as planned, 6 districts (Malema, Larde in Nampula; Cahora Bassa and Mutarara, in Tete; and Zavala and Homoine in Inhambane) have established CS platforms. Three of the six new provinces held provincial meetings with attendance of governor representatives, to discuss provincial nutrition situation; these provinces are; Manica (meeting launched by the First Lady), Sofala and Zambézia.</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

During 2018, PSC-SUN had expanded and established provincial network in 6 new provinces (C-. Delgado, Niassa, Zambézia, Sofala, Manica and Gaza) completing the 10 provinces, as Maputo, Inhambane, Tete and Nampula established their CS platforms in 2013. + pilote SC network in 6 districts (Malema, Larde in Nampula; Cahora Bassa and Mutarara, in Tete; and Zavala and Homoine in Inhambane). Having provincial and district CS platform established, is an important achievement as it will allow an effective and knowledge based influence into government annual planning process (Plano Económico Social – PES), from the bottom (district level) to the top. In addition, it can be considered that the potential for the voice of the CS to influence the governmental agenda is higher as these organizations are now part of a structure, i.e. the SC Platform, under the strategic plan of the SUN-SC initiative. SUN-SC platform is an active member of key national forum on nutrition. The SC platform participates regularly and actively in Working Group for the National Action Plan for for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition (GT PAMRDC) and at the Nutrition Partners Forum (NPF).

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

SUN-CSP is one of the three civil society representatives at the newly established National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONSAN). The SUN-SC platform has also participated in a series of workshops led by the team of consultants consultants who are working on the elaboration of the National Strategy for Food Security and and Nutrition (ESAN III). ESAN III final draft was presented in the CONSAN first meeting and returned to the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) in December.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Capacity building and awareness raising activities for the new platforms (additional provinces and expanded districts) related to the following issues: basic nutrition concepts and advocacy (including fundraising and lobbying) was conducted to all Members. Refresher training for existing provincial SUN-CS Platforms focal points were also provided. A tool for the Independent Community Monitoring (ICM) has been developed and the pre-test exercise was undertaken in four provinces (Inhambane, Nampula, Tete, Maputo city). The results were analysed by all involved in this process, and some issues were identified that need to be addressed before data collection in 2019. These include, increasing the capacity of the member organizations to carry out qualitative research (focus groups discussion) and re-formatting the data collection instruments. A joint (PSC-SUN, SETSAN & SNJ) “Journalism Prize for Nutrition and Food Security” was officially launched on 29th of June at a ceremony held at the National Union of Journalists (SNJ) attended by media, representatives of SNJ, SETSAN and SUN-CSP. The prize will be awarded in November 2019. An MOU was signed with the University of Eduardo Mondlane, School of Communication and Arts (ECA) to develop and implement a ‘media monitoring tool’. The results of the retrospective coverage of nutrition sensitive or nutrition specific questions in the written media will be presented in February 2019. This will be used as benchmark for future evaluations of media coverage, and guide engagement with the media in the next two years.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

This analysis will be carried out during present year, 2019.

SUN Donor Network	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions?
	N/A
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
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?
	N/A
5.	Please explain:
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? UN/Donor Network
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: Lindsey Wise; Nicolienne Oudwater; n-oudwater@dfid.gov.uk Email: lindsey.wise@wfp.org
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: N/A
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019) Progress achieved: Formalization of CONSAN, institutional capacity assessment of SETSAN, development of ESAN III. Challenges: SETSAN lacks an appointed Executive Secretary, there is no line item for nutrition within the National Economic and Social Plan, making nutrition investments difficult to quantify and track and there is low-understanding of the role of SETSAN and multi-sectoral coordination at the district level.

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

The collaboration of the UN Network with the SUN Government Focal Point, the interim executive director of SETSAN, is strong. The capacity strengthening efforts have focused primarily on the institutional capacities of SETSAN as an entity rather than on a single individual to strengthen the SUN movement platform. The UN Network members have, in a coordinated manner, provided direct technical assistance and supported technical advisors to SETSAN and to CONSAN, which is a newly developed, higher level council that is directly linked to the office of Prime Minister. In addition, the UN agencies also provide bilateral support for the capacity building of SETSAN. UNICEF (with EU support) contracted a firm to conduct an in-depth Institutional Capacity Assessment of SETSAN at national and sub-national (Nampula and Zambezia provinces) level. The planning and consultation of this activity was done with input from stakeholders via the Nutrition Partners Forum (NPF). WFP also conducted a capacity assessment of SETSAN at national level, this fed into the UNICEF activity. In addition to what is described above (support to SUN focal point and SETSAN at national level), UNICEF (with EU support) also provides direct funding and technical assistance to support the coordination and functioning (convening, planning, monitoring) of the SETSANs (Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security) at the provincial level in Nampula and Zambezia provinces, and at the district level in seven districts (3 in Nampula; 4 in Zambezia). UNICEF collaborates with and provides financial support to members of the SUN Civil Society in implementation of various nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities (e.g. Helen Keller International, GAIN, PATH) in cooperation with the relevant line Ministries (e.g. Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Youth and Sports). FAO through the FIRST program has been providing support to provincial SETSAN to strengthen policies and coordination for FSN in three provinces (Cabo Delgado, Manica and Inhambane). WFP as co-chair of the UN/Donor network convenes meetings on a monthly basis to discuss strategic issues for nutrition. The meetings alternate every other month with one closed session with UN/Donor Network and the alternative month an open meeting of the 'Nutrition Partners Forum' that includes the SBN, CSN, SDN, Government (including SUN FP) and other partners that are interested. WFP as co-chair liaises directly with the SUN FP to ensure that the partners are aligned with the national nutrition agenda and that a close working relationship is sustained across all networks.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Technical support has been provided on the development of the ESAN III, on drafting TORs for budget and financial tracking consultancy, implementation of an institutional capacity assessment of SETSAN, conducting three IPC surveys, support to CONSAN, scoping and mapping for a FSN information system, support to technical advisors to SETSAN/CONSAN, development of the regulatory frameworks for the CONSAN, COPSAN and CODSAN (national, provincial, and district level Food Security and Nutrition Councils), support the development of Provincial PMRDC plans, support to the provincial action plans for the implementation of SBCC. WFP, UNICEF, FAO and WHO contributed to development of ESAN III through provision of technical input. UNICEF financial support and the all UN team provided technical to the development of the "Regulamentos" (regulatory framework) for the CONSAN, COPSAN, and CODSAN. WHO, UNICEF and FAO contributed to development of the National Strategy on Infant and Young Children Feeding through technical input.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

All the UN agencies support the actualization of the ESAN III and the PAMRDC. Under this umbrella each agency is active at the policy and programmatic levels. There are two joint programmes of the UN that were implemented during the reporting period to further support national policy and priorities. These were: Lean season nutrition response and resilience building in Mozambique implemented by WFP and UNICEF in support of MOH and Support to accelerate progress towards MDG1c in Mozambique implemented by FAO, IFAD and WFP in support of MOH, MOE, and MASA. WFP is supporting a mapping and scoping exercise to inform the development of a integrated multisectoral FSN information system with support from DFID. FAO, UNICEF, and WFP provided financial and technical support to IPC (food security and nutrition) seasonal assessments throughout 2018 and 2019 including post-cyclone assessments in May 2019. WHO provided financial and technical support to training on Planning and monitoring in Nutrition at National and sub-national level IFAD supported the Government Directorates to prepare the baseline of its nutrition interventions using MDD and KAP. During the reporting period, PROMER (rural markets), PROPESCA (artisanal fisheries) and PSP (extension) projects without any external support were able to prepare high quality end line evaluation of the nutrition interventions using the available database and MDD methodology.. IFAD has contributed for the development and integration of Nutrition Sensitive Extension services in the Extension Master Plan.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

The UN agencies have contributed input to a TOR to Develop Mozambique Nutrition Financial Tracking, Budgeting and Resource Mobilization Framework. This is supported through Nutrition International and is a very important body of work that all the agencies are invested in.

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>Academia</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener</p> <p>Name: UNILURIO, ISCISA, UEM Email: smaciel@unilurio.ac.mz; chumep@gamil.com; lartur2000@yahoo.com</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>

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	In progress
2.	N/A	In progress
3.	N/A	Yes
4.	N/A	N/A
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>They provide technical assistance and support in national working group.</p>
2.	<p>Did you receive internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) to meet these priorities?</p> <p>No</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> <p>Nutrition International</p>

2019-2020 priorities

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

#	Priority
1.	Improve the coordination of food and nutrition stakeholders at all levels
2.	Approve and implementing the ESAN III
3.	Realizations of baseline survey
4.	Regular M&E of SAN activities
5.	
6.	

Support needed to meet 2019-2020 priorities

1.	Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.	If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain:
	TA for develop local plans for food and nutrition interventions TA to support the baseline survey Finance support to implement ESAN III

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> <p>Armed conflict</p>
3.	<p>And what was the duration of this emergency? Please explain:</p> <p>Natural and climate related disasters - 6 months</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>Yes</p>
7.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform include relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian, resilience, or disaster risk reduction actors?</p> <p>Yes</p>
8.	<p>If yes, which stakeholders are included? Please explain:</p> <p>Government, Donnors, UN Agencies, Civil Society, Private sector</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>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> <p>conducting a post shock assessment</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>Ministry os child, gender and social action</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"/> No</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>Network of Food Sovereignty Organizations (ROSA)</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>Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and food security</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>In progress</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?
	Yes
10.	If yes, which ones? Please explain
11.	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?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
6.	Has a parliamentary network for nutrition been established? Yes/No
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
7.	Has the multi-stakeholder platform nominated nutrition champions?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
8.	If yes, please list their names and titles:
	Isaura Nyusi - First Lady of Mozambique; Religions leaders; First Ladies of Provincial Governments
9.	Have you produced any communication materials or products related to the SUN approach and/or country-level SUN achievements?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

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:
	CONSAN meetings;
15.	Are any high-level events planned for the period ahead (April 2019 - April 2020)?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
16.	If yes, please explain:
	CONSAN meeting
17.	Have you ever received advocacy and communication-related technical assistance?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
18.	If yes, please explain:
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