



Reporting template

South Sudan

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"/> No
	United Nations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Business	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	Academia and science	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	If other, please specify:	
NA		
2.	How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?	
	Total	
	13	
How many participants were female and how many were male?		
Female	Male	
6	7	

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 rowspan="2">Review and validation</td> <td>Meeting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	Format	Collection	Meeting	Email	Review and validation	Meeting	Email
	Step	Format							
Collection	Meeting								
	Email								
Review and validation	Meeting								
	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)?
	<div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Yes</div>
6.	<p>Why?</p> <p>To complete the Joint Annual Assessment each network conducted separate meetings and finally the SUN Steering committee Members which representatives from each networks made a meeting. These all gatherings helped to exercise assessment thoroughly .At the same time the meetings enable exchange of information among the networks, understand the status of the SUN movement , the challenges and way forward for future.</p>

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Ishraka Khamis	University of Juba	Dr	numek72@yahoo.com	+211926382497	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sandra Balet	University of Juba	Lecturer	baletsandra85@gmail.com	+211922555606	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Salah K Jubarah	University of Juba	Dean	sjubarah@yahoo.co.uk	+211910706637	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

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

Stakeholder are implementing their respective mandates on the nutrition response including nutrition specific and sensitive projects. There are ongoing efforts in getting evidence to design contextualized and more coordinated implementation modalities. During 2018/2019 the Academia and Parliament were engaged on advocacy and mobilizing stakeholders for multi- sectoral nutrition response mechanism. The Nutrition Cluster Coordination mechanism and Inter-cluster Cluster Working Group (ICWG) used to mobilize other sectors particularly Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) and Health



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

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

This year, the Internal and external coordination performed progressively. The Academia and Parliament networks established working strongly with other networks each government sectors nominated SUN focal points, the Country SUN focal is the Ministry of health maintained providing leadership. The Nutrition, Health, WASH, and FSL clusters have harmonized coordination mechanism, training focusing on inter- cluster coordination was provided to the cluster members facilitated by the global FSL and Nutrition clusters



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

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

Collaboration strengthened for setting nutrition priorities, joint advocacy, policy and costed strategy among 1. Government sectors (Ministry of Agriculture, Health, water and Sanitation, Education, Gender, Child and Social welfare, and) 2. Academia lead by Juba University and Parliamentary networks established this reporting period 3. UN agencies including FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, WHO, members continued to be engaged 4. SUN CSO platforms lead by CARE, and SCI with 37 members as well the Nutrition Coordination mechanism



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

Efforts of tracking evidence and nutrition progress are ongoing. The Nutrition Cluster Information system (NIS) capture, store and disseminate nutrition program data and assessment, in addition the Ministry of health is on process of revising the District Health Information System (DHIS2), to include the minimum nutrition indicators. The Nutrition Information working group (NIWG) providing coordination and leadership for nutrition information, starting 2019 the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) included additional nutrition indicators for Stunting, underweight and YCF. the FSNMS is handled by the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Food security and National Bureau of statistics with the support of FAO, UNICEF, WFP and NGOs, the FSNMS result is used for monitoring the nutrition situation and program design



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

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

During this reporting period Nutrition is getting priority in the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Education , however, there is a need to increase the political commitment and monitoring mechanism. Most relevant sectors and members of the parliament have the commitment to ensure nutrition is as one of the priority in the sectoral plan and the overall national development agenda, the parliament promised to increase the budget for nutrition from the national budget.



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?						
	No						
2.	If so, in how many counties, districts or regions?						
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Counties</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Districts</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Regions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Counties	Districts	Regions			
Counties	Districts	Regions					
3.	Who convenes the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable:						
4.	Is there regular communication between the national and sub-national MSPs?						
	In progress						
5.	Does the MSP at the sub-national level meet regularly?						
	In progress						
6.	Which Governmental sectors work with the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable						
7.	Does the sub-national multi-stakeholder platform or platforms work with civil society, business, the UN and donors?						



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.

The South Sudan Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) growing wider, this year additional two networks were established, the Academia and Parliament Networks. These progress enables to mobilization and coordinate efforts, identify lesson learning and experience sharing at national level and continues linking with regional and global nutrition stakeholders. The UN and Civil Society Alliance (CSA) SUN networks maintain the strong role for the last three years, the Academia and Parliamentary networks are established the first and second quarter of 2019 respectively, showing progress and contributing to the MSP. The SUN steering committee is a technical unit of the SUN movement providing advisory role. The existing coordination forums especially Nutrition, WASH, Health and FSL clusters are consider opportunities for advocacy, mobilization and bringing people together. As a result of the MSP is growing wider, Nutrition getting to the attention of line Ministries and the overall national development agenda, there is promising commitment to mobilize domestic resource for nutrition.



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
2	Yes

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

The need for nutrition policy and costed multi-sectoral strategy plan analysis is done, a team lead by the Ministry of Health is assigned to develop the road map. The Republic of South Sudan Nutrition Strategic Priorities and the road map is draft stage. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security aligning policies and strategies towards the 2014 Malabo Declaration on Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) which nutrition is to be well articulated



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
2	Yes

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

Two rounds of Advocacy and awareness creation workshop conducted focusing on the importance investing on nutrition, coordinating efforts and prioritizing nutrition to achieve the overall national development goal. The UN and CSO networks continued sharing of global policy documents, advocating the wider humanitarian sector creates enabling environment for nutrition sensitive programming



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
2	Yes

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

Taking the regional and global experiences and considering the current situation in the country stakeholders are planning to review the existing and develop harmonized legal frame works, Costed Strategy and policy documents for South Sudan which is considered as a priority for 2019/2020



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal frameworks

Final score	Last year's data used
1	Yes

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

Through the Rapid Response Team (RRT) technical support contextualize the international Code Breast Milk Substitute(BMS) marketing , Baby friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) and integration of nutrition responses to the ongoing cluster responses is started during this reporting period. In addition, there is initiative on designing of nutrition sensitive intervention modalities. More emphasis to be considered for the coming 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
1	Yes

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

Similar to 2.4 , on planning



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 Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and Maternal and Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) guidelines and strategies focusing on nutrition specific interventions rolled out. The implementation is ongoing through the humanitarian partners. The National health policy articulate improved nutrition services to achieve the mission of the policy (2016-2025) and improve the health condition of nationalities. In line with the Malabo Declaration, the South Sudan has contextualized the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) since 2015, monitoring of progress is ongoing during this reporting period. The SUN Steering continued advocating the development of costed strategy, legal frameworks and food and nutrition policy documents. Road map for Multisectoral Nutrition Costed Strategy (MNCS) is drafted and shared to the Senior management. Through consultation with the MSP Nutrition priorities focusing on nutrition sensitive , governance, and coordination identified to be incorporated in the Multisectoral Nutrition Costed strategy, however, advocacy should continue to attract the attention of policy makers and donors.



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
1	Yes

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

There are no legal frameworks developed so far, however, the stakeholders actions are aligned to the nutrition cluster strategy and implementation modality



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
1	Yes

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

Same as above



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
1	Yes

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

Same as 3.1



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
1	Yes

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

As compared to last year during this reporting period stakeholders have started joint monitoring for priority action , sectoral experience sharing jointly with Line Ministries, UN and CSA



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
1	Yes

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

This year the MOH organized National Nutrition Annual Review workshop involving all UN, CSA members, some line ministries, members from the academia, to evaluate what has been done, the key challenges, areas of improvement. SUN movement was considered as one of the key agenda dealing on how to strengthen and rolling to the Sub-National level. The CSA have conducted biannual review to adjust the CAS strategy in line with the government priorities.



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.

Though MSP Common Results Framework is yet to be developed. However, nutrition actions are integrated into the Ministry of Health, Health and Nutrition Package which has an annual nutrition workplan. Humanitarian nutrition interventions are defined and are part of the Humanitarian Response Plan. Nutrition outcomes are mainly tracked through the Nutrition Information System (NIS) managed by the Nutrition Cluster, UNICEF and WFP. The Government is finalizing the District Health Information Software (DHIS 2) which will common database and link all health and nutrition relevant information and analysis. Food security and livelihood interventions are aligned with the 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods



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
1	Yes

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

The SUN Steering committee advocating for multi-sectoral costed plan. The members of the Parliament promised costing for nutrition especially to health, Agriculture and Education sector at the same time budget tracking system as part of their mandate. Currently the Nutrition cluster is using the budget tracking system from the humanitarian aspect to understand how much is invested on nutrition, gaps and use for advocacy



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
1	Yes

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

The nutrition cluster together with UNICEF and WFP conducting Unit cost analysis for management of acute malnutrition



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
1	Yes

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

As explained above financial tracking and financial short fall analysis focus on the lifesaving nutrition responses



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

Final score	Last year's data used
0	Yes

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

Not in progress



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
1	Yes

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

Most of the funding are 6-12 months life , multiyear funding is very limited



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.

The protracted and cyclic emergency context, and limited funding the available resources are largely focused on lifesaving nutrition actions particularly the management acute malnutrition complemented some prevention aspects. Due to the complex and ongoing emergency, the humanitarian cluster currently leads on prioritization and donor engagement. The SUN steering committee continue advocating for domestic resource mobilization, funding for nutrition which government sectors shown the commitment, however, there is need to follow the actual costing. Multiyear nutrition costed strategy is yet to be carried out, addressing nutrition sensitive, specific interventions, governance and evidence trucking. There is no overall financial tracking system for nutrition in place within the Government. Currently, UN agencies, through the Nutrition Cluster track, donors' funding contributions for nutrition.

Outcome marker

Scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Final score: 3

Scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Final score: 2

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

Compared to the last four years, the multi-sectoral platform show remarkable progress especially mobilizing and bringing people from different backgrounds, advocating to ensure nutrition as one of the priority agenda both in the developmental and humanitarian situations. This year the platform especially the UN and CSA networks were able to mobilize resource specific SUN movement activities. Gathering evidences for informed intervention, harmonizing nutrition specific and sensitive interventions , improving the coverage and quality of nutrition specific interventions, and introducing the movement to the state/community level were remarkable achievements this reporting period Due to the chronic and cyclic nature of the humanitarian crisis , most responses and funding are focusing on nutrition specific interventions

SUN Business Network

1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
	n/a
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?
	Name: NA Email: NA
4.	If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
5.	If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
6.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the private sector/businesses, at large?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
7.	Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
8.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)
	NA

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

NA

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

NA

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

NA

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

NA

SUN Civil Society Network	
1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #f4a460; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 10px;">Yes</div>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>South Sudan Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Alliance</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Emmanuel Soma Email: emmanuel.soma@care.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> <div style="border: 1px solid #f4a460; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px; text-align: center;">Not applicable as a Network has been established</div>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>N/a</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>The South Sudan SUN CSA has registered 40 NGOs who participate in monthly meetings to discuss various issues on SUN in the country. The SUN CSA has been able to have various meetings that brought together different stakeholders. In April 2018, a SUN public lecture was organized by the SUN CSA in conjunction with the University of Juba resulting in the formation of the SUN Academia network. The SUN CSA were also able to receive funding from the SUN Movement Pooled Fund that has supported. The SUN CSA also reached out to two parliamentary committees and done advocacy at parliamentarian level through stakeholder’s workshop resulting in promise of inclusion of nutrition in country’s budgeting. The SUN CSA has carried out roundtable discussions in Nimule and Juba with 4 grassroots organizations, with trainings conducted to them on nutrition, adherence to policies, and being story tellers. One public mobilization walk for nutrition was carried out in Juba with grassroots organizations on SUN. The SUN CSA has been reaching out through social media Facebook and twitter handles and print media. Generation of learning was done by the SUN CSA through doing a report on gender studies in nutrition. The SUN CSA continues to support advocacy efforts towards development of a multi-sectoral food and nutrition policy for South Sudan. The SUN CSA was able to mobilize funds from the SUN Movement Pooled Fund from August 2013 for a year to enable the carrying out of it is activities</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

The SUN CSA platform is well established with membership of 40 NGOs, who meet regularly once a month at the national level in Juba, led by CARE – Chair, SCI – Co-chair, and Christian Aid – Secretary. The SUN Academia network was formed in April 2018 with support from the SUN CSA, and now has membership of 2 Universities, with initial activity being SUN Public lecture on mainstreaming agriculture into nutrition. The SUN Movement Steering committee is in place, with meetings held led by the SUN Focal Point, with support from WFP SUN Focal Point. The SUN CSA attends these meetings regularly. The SUN CSA identified and reached 4 grassroots organizations (2 Nimule and 2 in Juba) and is in the process of expanding the network at grass-roots level, through trainings and conducted 2 round –table discussions. The SUN CSA as well held meetings with various stakeholders and parliamentarians to advocate for scaling up nutrition in the country. These meetings were fruitful and have generated increased interest among parliamentarians. Nutrition results are tracked in country through the Nutrition Information System (NIS) managed by the Nutrition Cluster, UNICEF and WFP. Various technical working groups of the Nutrition cluster are able to foster accountability. The MSP led by the SUN Focal point tracks the achievements and activities of the various platforms as they are reported in the meetings. The SUN CSA report monthly to UNOPS on achievements of the SUN movement pooled fund. The SUN CSA also did lessons learnt workshop in presence of other stakeholders to take stock of their current achievements and progress in implementing the SUN Movement Pooled Fund.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

There have been development and dissemination of various nutrition guidelines – Inpatient management, CMAM guidelines. SUN CSA has trained 4 grassroots organizations on nutrition policies and to be advocates for change, and monitoring Parliamentarian groups of health and agriculture identified and engaged on the importance of SUN Roadmap to development of multi-stakeholder food and nutrition policy draft developed and will be followed through with commitment from SUN focal point. Training was done to 4 grass-roots organizations on nutrition policy and to act as advocates for change at grass-roots level and carried out 2 roundtable discussions. SUN walk for nutrition carried out as part of public mobilization activities. Advocacy workshop with various government ministries and parliamentarians was carried out, with commitment to include nutrition budget in country planning. Use of social media through Facebook and Twitter to disseminate information on SUN CSA in South Sudan. Use of Nutrition champions through print media and newspaper messaging on SUN CSA carried out a gender analysis of integrating gender into nutrition programming with results to be shared and disseminated in the next year.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

The nutrition cluster forms the main body that tracks the implementation of current nutrition actions and programs in the country, with support from WFP and UNICEF, and the various technical working groups. The Cluster works hand in hand with the MOH. SUNCSA has a 3-year strategy, and developed a M & E plan to track its progress, is yet to develop a costed work plan. The MOH is leading efforts towards development of a MSP food and nutrition policy, that will also result in a costed workplan for SUN at national level.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Discussions with parliamentarians to budget for nutrition in the national budget. NGOs are able to track their funding through the UNOCHA financial tracking mechanisms. SUNCSA was able to mobilize funds for 1 year from the SUN Movement Pooled Fund to jump-start and support SUN CSA activities.

SUN Donor Network	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions? <input type="checkbox"/> No
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? NA
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: NA Email: NA
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with donors, at large? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
5.	Please explain: Through the cluster coordination System, and Inter-Cluster Working group (ICWG) most donors are reached.
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019) The donors are focusing on the life saving interventions , the MSP is still advocating to have donor convener for SUN movement

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

NA

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

NA

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

NA

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

NA

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 Network for SUN
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: Shishay Ttsadik Hailu, WFP South Sudan SUN Movement Consultant Email: Shishay.Tsadik@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: Already established
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019) The UN networks assigned technical staff responsible to facilitate and coordinate the SUN movement priorities. The UN network use the technical expertise for capacity building of other networks through experience sharing, linking with the global networks and sharing of global evidences. The UN network ensured to align with with the country priorities, and continuously advocating for nutrition policy and standard frame works , and to maintain government leadership and commitment

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 UN network is one of the active platforms established in 2016, since then the network has been playing a key role in bringing people together for multi-sectoral nutrition action. The UN network has been continuously calling for the need for multi-sectoral platforms, hiring technical expertise as technical backup to the SUN focal point and networks, coordinating SUN movement activities of the varied networks, as well as linking with regional and global networks. The UN network was also hosting advocacy and awareness creation meetings, panel discussions, training and workshops,

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

In South Sudan, nutrition-relevant policies and legal frameworks are not yet completed. However, the UN network, together with other networks, is advocating for the need, supporting government networks to get global experiences and mobilizing technical and financial resources. The UN network took the initiative to develop a road map for Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Costed Strategic Plan (MNCSP), focusing on four key priority areas: (1) policy and legal frameworks, (2) Nutrition Specific, (3) Nutrition Sensitive, (4) Nutrition Information System.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Members of the UN networks are Cluster System lead agencies and working collaboratively and MOU with sector line ministries; most actions are aligned to national priorities and agreed frameworks.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Same as above, though most resources are diverted for life-saving interventions.

Academia, science and research institutes

1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where academia, science and research institutes coordinate their nutrition actions?
	Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
	Academia Network
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener
	Name: Professor Salah Jubarah Email: sjubarah@yahoo.co.uk
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with academia, scientists and researchers, at large?
	Not applicable as a Network has been established
5.	Please explain:
	Not applicable
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)
	The Academia network is young, however together with the CSA and UN networks there are efforts in advocacy, awareness creation and evidence generation. The Academia network is member of the Country SUN steering committee and actively engaging at relevant meetings. Over the last year, the network managed to conduct a public lecture on mainstreaming nutrition in agriculture at University of Juba which was well attended and well received. However, lack of fund limits rest of the programmes envisaged.

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 Network was established in April 2018. The members of the network are University of Juba and Upper Nile University. In addition, students from five colleges of University of Juba namely: School of Natural Resources and Environmental Studies, School of Community Studies and Rural Development, School of Applied and Industrial Science, School of Medicine and School of Management Sciences have joined the network. We are advocating other universities to join the movement. Besides, we are adapting programmes about nutritional awareness as part of our outreach programmes.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

We are on the process to develop policy and legal framework with the other networks.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Nutrition relevant policies and standards are not openly reached the wider MSP, however, the Universities are aligning with the overall national policy, curriculum developed based on the national priorities, the universities are with capturing evidence of the need of policies and standards.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

There is no clear budget lines relevant to nutrition except salaries of instructors.

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

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>The MSP especially the Government , UN and CSO networks were working with more collaborative and sharing of responsibilities. In addition inclusion of expertise from different sectors especially the Academia and Ministry of health and agriculture was a big lesson that in South Sudan there is diversified experiences which was under utilized but to be considered for future.</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> <p>Technical expertise from UNICEF, FAO, WFP and CARE were providing supports on demand The leadership of the Country SUN focal was very vital and encourage the networks maintain their efforts</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>The SUN global secretariat country support team were available to provide technical support, experience sharing and keep updating regarding the SUN movement events. in addition South Sudan SUN movement achievements and continue advocating</p>

2019-2020 priorities

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

#	Priority
1.	Develop Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Costed Strategic Plan and finalization of Nutrition Policy for South Sudan
2.	Advocate for SUN Business Network and SUN Donor Conveyor
3.	Maintain the scale of the nutrition specific activities with improved quality and diversify and scale up nutrition sensitive interventions
4.	Strengthening the national MSP and establishing of sub-national MSP for SUN, and grass-roots movement engagements.
5.	Continue advocacy on domestic as well international resource mobilization for nutrition sensitive interventions
6.	Generate knowledge through conducting of research and assessments for evidence-based learning to improve programs for scaling up nutrition.

Support needed to meet 2019-2020 priorities

1.	Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities?
	Yes
2.	If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain:
	Technical support for the development of Multi-Sectoral Costed Strategy, Nutrition Policy, Capacity Building and Resource mobilization.

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.

The South Sudan SUN movement was very vibrant this year with active SUN in-country networks, and increased government commitment towards the SUN movement. Various stakeholder meetings with parliamentarians, line ministries, humanitarians and academia were held in the reporting period. This resulted in an expanded membership with 2 new networks registered. Successful awareness creation and advocacy platforms for domestic resource mobilization were held, bring on board decision makers for open discussion. A commitment from the parliamentarians to include nutrition in the national budget of the country. The Multi-stakeholder platform developed a road map towards development of the multi-sectoral costed strategy. However, financial tracking, policy development and standards is lagging behind. Moreover, due to the ongoing and cyclic crisis resources are prioritized to life saving interventions. The absence of Donor network is one of the areas to be addressed for the next year. Regional as well global SUN Secretariat need to continue their technical support, and advocate for resource mobilization for policy and costed strategy development with needs of multi-year funding.

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>Communal violence</p> <p>Armed conflict</p>
3.	<p>And what was the duration of this emergency? Please explain:</p> <p>Since 2013</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>The emergency preparedness is led by the Inter Cluster Working Group, which include Nutrition, WASH, FSL, Health, Education, Protection and other clusters. The relevant government sectors act as a lead/Co-lead in each sector, signing and release of the Integrated Food and Nutrition Security phase classification (IPC) which also forms the basis for classification of the severity of the humanitarian situation, the magnitude of population affected and the recommended response plan</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>The cluster coordination mechanism is the opportunity used to reach wider stakeholders, especially the Cluster-Donor meetings. FSL, Nutrition, WASH, and Health clusters have joint minimum package for multi-sectoral response in selected priority areas</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>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>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>Yes</p>
4.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this Ministry or Department? Please explain:</p> <p>The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare</p>
5.	<p>If not a part of the multi-stakeholder platform, how do you engage with this Ministry or Department? Please explain:</p> <p>NA</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>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> <p>Through the SUN CSA, Gender Analysis was conducted in four representative counties that help to understand gender issues and use for advocacy for different level. Moreover, through cluster system partners received GBV, there is system Gender Safety Audit tool and Gender marker indicators. Through the GESI project supported by DFID girls have been reached with education. ACF carried out a gender analysis in two counties. Through the SUN Academia network in Juba University, the Institute of National Transformational Leadership has been carrying out sensitization and training on gender and advocacy. The Nutrition cluster is making efforts to integrate gender risk mitigation and referrals in nutrition programming in the whole country through capacity building and mentorship.</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>The Inter-cluster network, Food Security and Nutrition Council, Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) Cluster Coordination, the CADEP.</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>The Government led by the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Humanitarian Actors, Inter-cluster, network, FSL cluster. However, efforts are being made to engage the private sector.</p>
6.	<p>If not, which stakeholders should be more involved? Please explain:</p> <p>n/a</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>Yes</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"/> No
10.	If yes, which ones? Please explain NA
11.	And are these programmes designed to contribute to healthier diets and good nutrition? <input type="checkbox"/> No
12.	Are these programmes aligned with or integrated into the Common Results Framework? <input type="checkbox"/> No

Advocacy and communication

1.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform have a communication and/or advocacy strategy or plan in place?</p> <p>In progress</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>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>Yes</p>
6.	<p>Has a parliamentary network for nutrition been established? Yes/No</p> <p>Yes</p>
7.	<p>Has the multi-stakeholder platform nominated nutrition champions?</p> <p>No</p>
8.	<p>If yes, please list their names and titles:</p> <p>NA</p>
9.	<p>Have you produced any communication materials or products related to the SUN approach and/or country-level SUN achievements?</p> <p>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: 2 rounds of Advocacy workshop with High level Authorities and Members of the parliament, Panel Discussion, and Celebration of the World Breast Feeding Week
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: RUN FOR NUTRITION, and Celebration of World Breast Feeding Week
17.	Have you ever received advocacy and communication-related technical assistance?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
18.	If yes, please explain: Global SUN Secretariate have been continuesly supporting and advising on areas of advocacy, multi-sectoral platform coordination , and cross country experience sharing. The South and Easter Africa CSA network have supporting the country CSA on strengthening and resource mobilization
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