



Reporting template

Tajikistan

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"/> N/A
	Academia and science	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
	If other, please specify:	
2.	How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?	
	Total	
	35	
How many participants were female and how many were male?		
Female	Male	
16	19	

Process

	<p>Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?</p>						
<p>3.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="244 488 576 566">Step</th> <th data-bbox="576 488 716 566">Format</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="244 566 576 667">Collection</td> <td data-bbox="576 566 716 667"> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Email</div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="244 667 576 768">Review and validation</td> <td data-bbox="576 667 716 768"> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Email</div> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	Format	Collection	<div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Email</div>	Review and validation	<div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Email</div>
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<p>4.</p>	<p>If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, you can attach one or more photos here.</p>						

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?
	The validation meeting will take place on August 30, 2019. The validation process will enable us to see the whole picture and status of our actions. Moreover, it will help to take stock of achievements and identify where more focused actions are required.

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Saida Umarzoda	Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population	First Deputy Minister/National SUN Coordinator			N/A
Mirhamuddin Kamolzoda	Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population	Deputy Minister/Deputy National SUN Coordinator			N/A
Zoir Nabiyeu	Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population	Director, Mother and Child/Family Planning Department			N/A
Sherali Rahmatulloev	Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population	Child Health/Nutrition Specialist			N/A
Rano Rahimova	Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population	Head of the International Relations Sub-Department			N/A
Sanavbar Rahmatulloeva	Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population	Senior Specialist			N/A
Zulfiya Abdurahmonova	National Nutrition Center/Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population	Deputy Director			N/A
Ahliddin Kandakov	State Sanitary and Epidemiology Control Service/Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population	Senior Specialist of the Food Hygiene			N/A
Hasan Kholiqzoda	Ministry of Agriculture	Deputy Head of the General Affairs Department			N/A

Participant list					
Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Sherali Safarov	Academy of Agricultural Sciences	Scientific Secretary			N/A
Hukmiddin Nasriddinov	Agency of Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan	Senior Specialist			N/A
Abdullo Mahmadalizoda	Committee of Youth Affairs and Sports under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan	Deputy Head of the Department of Sports and Development			N/A
Akmal Zoirov	Committee of Local Development under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan	Leading Specialist of the Department of Planning and Evaluation of Development Programs			N/A
Abdulvahhob Avghonov	Food Safety Committee under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan	Head of the National Food Safety Center			N/A
Jamshed Barotov	Committee of Television and Radio under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan	Senior Specialist of the Program Coordination and International Relations Department			N/A
Bezhan Nasrulloev	Ministry of Finance	Senior Specialist of the State Budget Department			N/A
Ismonsho Sultonov	Agency of Standardization, Metrology, Certification and Trade Inspection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan	Head of the Department of Adherence to Technical Reglements			N/A
Sherali Ahmadzoda	State Unitary Enterprise \\\"Residential and Communal Services\\\"	Deputy Head of the Water Supply, Sewerage and Energy Department			N/A

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Alijon Ghafurov	Ministry of Industry and New Technologies	Deputy Director, National Scientific-Research Institute \"Nutrition\"			N/A
Mohtob Odinayeva	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade	Senior Specialist of the Social Sector Development Department			N/A
Robiya Mirzoyeva	Ministry of Education and Science	Senior Specialist of the Education Economy and Planning Department			N/A
Muhabbat Shodibekova	Committee of Women's and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan	Senior Specialist of the Gender Development and International Relations Sub-Department			N/A
Alfiya Rafiyeva	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Tajikistan	Senior Specialist of the Certification and Inspection Sub-Department			N/A
Muidin Tukhtakhujaev	Committee of Religion, Regulation of Rituals and Traditions under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan	Specialist of the Regulation of Traditions and Rituals Sub-Department			N/A
Mavluda Zokirova	Republican Healthy Lifestyle Promotion Center/Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population	Head of Sub-Department			N/A
Mukaddam Shohzodayeva	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Office in Tajikistan	Component Manager, \"Improved Maternal, Infant and Child Nutrition in Rural Tajikistan\"			N/A
Malika Mahkambayeva	United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Tajikistan Office	Project Management Specialist/Health			N/A

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Shamsiya Miralibekova	World Food Programme, Tajikistan Country Office	Nutrition Officer			N/A
Khadicha Boimatova	World Health Organization, Tajikistan Office	Programme Officer, Health and Nutrition			N/A
Malohat Shabanova	UNICEF Tajikistan	Nutrition Officer			N/A
Ibrohim Ahmadov	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Tajikistan Office	Programme Manager			N/A
Gulnora Razykova	Feed the Future Tajikistan Health and Nutrition Activity	Deputy Chief of Party			N/A
Mutriba Latypova	World Bank, Tajikitsan Office	Nutrition Specialist			N/A
Makhsud Muhiddinov	Public Organization \"ODAM\"	Executive Director			N/A
Otabek Sulonov	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Office in Tajikistan	Program Officer			N/A



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

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

The Multi-Sectorial Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition (MSCC) was established in 2014. Dr. Saida Umarzoda, the First Deputy Minister of Health and Social Protection of Population has been serving as the SUN Government Focal Point since 2016. UNICEF and USAID as donor co-conveners ensure the active participation of development partners within SUN DP's Network. Since 2017 GIZ has been supporting the MSCC and provided technical assistance with the establishment of the national Secretariat for SUN under the MSCC and dedicated a permanent staff to assist the MoHSPP with multi-sectoral coordination and communication. Nutrition focal points from WHO, FAO, WFP and UNICEF represent UN Network. In 2019, the MSCC consists of representatives of eighteen government ministries and agencies, two academia, eight international agencies and one civil society. The Multi-Sectorial Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition systematically meets on quarterly basis.



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	N/A

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

In 2019 The Mutliti-Sectorial Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition (MSCC) expanded its membership to include the representative of the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and Committee for Food Safety and Security. The 2019 Action Plan of MSCC has been discussed and developed with active participation of all MSCC members and helped to identify and prioritize actions necessary to push forward the nutrition agenda at the national level. For example, the national Secretariat of MSCC facilitated development and signing of the joint Action Plan between the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population (MoHSPP) and the Committee of Television and Radio under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. The joint action plan will ensure that the nutrition is promoted through the national television and radio channels. MSCC coordinates the development of costed multisectoral nutrition action plan 2020-2025 of the Common Results Framework to improve nutrition in Tajikistan with the support of the MQSUN+ Consortium. The MSCC intends to complete and approved costed multisectoral plan for nutrition by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan by the end-2019. The MSCC has been facilitating the growing public interest to nutrition through the active engagement of its member agencies in advocacy. For example, the Agency for Standardization, Metrology and Trade Inspection (Tajik Standard) under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan along with undertaking its regulatory and controlling functions and increasing its own capability to ensure quality control of food products, has taken firm steps towards raising awareness of education and healthcare workers, journalists, media workers and food/salt producers on the food quality norms and standards as well as on the importance of the iodized salt to health. Along with the development of the Common Results Framework for improved nutrition, the MSCC is facilitating the process of establishing the networks to scale up nutrition country-wide. The priority action in this regard is to support the establishment of the SUN Civil Society network. The draft ToR and MoU have been developed and shared with the potentially interested local civil society organizations, who already implement nutrition-sensitive or nutrition-specific activities country-wide. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry, member of the MSCC, has worked with GAIN and in 2018 drafted the SUN Business Network strategy. With the adoption of the Law “On the provision of population with fortified food products in the Republic of Tajikistan” and dynamically growing interest to food fortification, the commitment of local food producers and importers to trading fortified food will progressively grow.



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	N/A

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

In June 2018, Ms. Gerda Verburg, Coordinator of the Global SUN Movement visited Tajikistan to participate at the High-Level International Water Conference “Water For Sustainable Development”. Ms. Verburg met with top government officials including the First Vice-Chairperson of the Tajik Parliament. This visit and meetings enabled the reinforcement of nutrition as a significant national issue. The visit served as a good precursor to Multi-Sectorial Coordination Council’s multi-stakeholder high-level advocacy workshop held in August 2018. Upon her visit to Tajikistan, Ms. Verburg provided her recommendations to the National SUN coordinator and Vice-Chairperson of the Parliament to address the high rate of stunting and other forms of malnutrition in Tajikistan. The recommendations were following: • To address the high - level of stunting and other forms of malnutrition, it is necessary to increase national investments and budget allocations for nutrition. As indicated in the National Development Strategy 2016-2030, nutrition is a clear priority area. Going forward, domestic funding will be needed to budget for interventions as identified in the national multi-sectoral nutrition strategy which is currently being developed. Increased domestic funding signals strong government ownership, and donors and investors will recognize this. • To ensure a coherent approach to addressing malnutrition, the Government should ask stakeholders including donors and the United Nations to align among themselves and with the priorities of the Government. It will also be an important step to establish a S{JN Civil Society Network and a S{JN Business Network. For the private sector, the Government should ask businesses to contribute to making Tajikistan a well-nourished, prosperous country through workforce nutrition that includes maternity leave and decent breastfeeding opportunities for lactating mothers as well as through their social commitments. • To maintain the momentum for nutrition, nutrition should be included in the agenda of the meeting of the Council of Ministers once per year. Such an agenda item could be informed by a high-level meeting which includes SUN Movement stakeholders from United Nations, donors, civil society, and the private sector. The SUN Movement’s Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system, as reflected in Tajikistan’s country dashboard, could serve as a baseline and inspiration. Such high-level meetings, combined with having nutrition as an enabler for the implementation of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals- (SDG’s) will further strengthen the Government’s and partners’ efforts towards implementing Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. • To further strengthen the momentum for nutrition, it would be good if the President would choose nutrition or the “golden” first 1,000 days as the theme of the year for 2019. A year dedicated to “Brilliant Brains” would create momentum for investment in the grey matter infrastructure. Since 2018, in the frame of the Scaling Up Nutrition initiative, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population and Committee for Television and Radio under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan develop and sign annual Joint Action Plans to raise the awareness of the public on the importance of nutrition, dietary diversity, nutrition-sensitive agriculture at household level, food preparation for pregnant women and children under 2 years old as well as for breastfeeding women among others. In line with the Joint Action plan, the three major republican television channels and radio stations broadcasted specials programs on nutrition according to specified timeframes defined in the Joint Action Plan.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	N/A

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

The Multi-Sectoral Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition (MSCC) develops annual work plans serving as a roadmap for the MSCC to align its action throughout the year. The minutes of the MSCC meetings are documented in detail and serve as additional monitoring tool for the national Secretariat of the MSCC to track the progress towards the objectives and tasks set in every passed meeting. The MSCC also serves as a forum for the Government and development partners to report on the activities and plans, bring the issues for the open discussion and seeking solutions. The national Secretariat in every quarterly meeting of the MSCC reports on what has been accomplished and where are the gaps. As an example, the National SUN Coordinator has repeatedly raised the pressing issues related to the multi-sectoral coordination during the meetings, which helped to back up the Secretariat's efforts to initiate various actions with partner ministries, such as the establishment of the working groups on nutrition within different ministries for the translation of CRF into costed multi-sectoral plan for nutrition, work on the Financial Tracking and accomplish the Joint Annual Assessment. The MSCC meetings have also increased the visibility of the SUN initiative and raised the profile of nutrition at the national and sub-national levels. In June 2018, MSCC was involved into the "Fill Nutrition Gap" analysis carried out by WFP in cooperation with the team of MSCC experts and other important stakeholders. "Fill the Nutrient Gap" aimed to identify the barriers to adequate nutrient intake through the Reviewing secondary data and sources of information and Linear programming on the Cost of the Diet. It concluded that Stunting prevalence is slowly declining, but prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies remains very high and the burden of overweight and obesity is high and increasing. This indicates that nutritional quality of the diet is inadequate. According to the data, nationally, stunting dropped 12 percentage points from 2009 to 2017. The diet in Tajikistan is too high in high-energy, but low-nutrient foods ('empty calories'). Typical diet contains too much bread and oil and is not diverse enough. Agricultural production is centered on staple foods. About 40% of households across the country derive more than half of their income from agriculture; one in five obtain more than 70% of their income from agriculture. Women make up 53% of the economically active population in agriculture. Some of the main findings were as below: • Stunting is declining, but prevalence of MNDs is high, and overweight/obesity and non-communicable diseases are increasing • Too high consumption of bread and oil, too little diversity; a nutritious diet must be more diverse, and costs 2-3 times more than a diet that just provides enough energy • Target groups with high needs (1000 days, adolescent girls, elderly) are most at risk of inadequate nutrient intake • Major drivers of food security: agriculture, remittances, imported foods and their prices • Prevalence of wasting is high during early infancy (0-5 mo.) and many children receive water in addition to breastmilk - water quantity & quality • Availability of nutritious foods can be improved through collaboration with food producers and processors: agricultural diversification and productivity; fortification (wheat flour, oil, complementary foods for young children); assessing and addressing seasonality • Access to nutritious foods, including for specific target groups, can be improved using existing platforms & delivery channels: e.g. social safety nets, schools, preventive health and nutrition services, and markets In August 2018, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population in cooperation with its partners conducted the country-wide campaign titled "Week of Breastfeeding". The main objective was to propagate the exclusive breastfeeding for children 0-6 months of age through the awareness-raising, media projects and field events. This country-wide campaign is followed by the Vitamin A supplementation and deworming campaigns. In September 2018, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted the methodological guidelines for the "Health Child Care Guidelines in the period of 0-24 months" with the purpose to integrate the guidelines in the clinical practices of the PHCs and curricula of the training bases of the Child Diseases and Family Medicine faculties. In October 2018, the MQSUN+ consultant undertook the Mid Term Review of the SUN Movement initiative and assessed the key outcome indicators along the SUN Theory of Change (ToC). Tajikistan was selected for case study. The assessment led to the following key conclusion: -SUN Tajikistan has played an instrumental role in elevating the issue of nutrition amongst politicians and high-level decision-makers. However, there is room for improvement in ensuring that broad scale buy-in and momentum are achieved and sustained, with less reliance on donor support. -When Tajikistan joined SUN, the placement of the National Secretariat within MOHSPP leveraged genuine interest and commitment of some MOHSPP officials to elevate the issue of nutrition. Five years after joining SUN, there are bona fide nutrition champions within the central MOHSPP. -The establishment of food fortification as a flagship national nutrition issue creates a golden opportunity to engage private-sector entities in multisectoral nutrition efforts and can be used as the impetus for bringing a national SBN into fruition. -There are expressed technical support needs, particularly with respect to (a) subnational nutrition coordination and (b) sectoral responses aligned with the CRF and the anticipated joint action plan. -Tajikistan is keen to learn from other countries that are further along in their evolution vis-à-vis multisectoral, multi-stakeholder nutrition action. However, there is a need for clear objectives and post-visit deliverables to maximise benefits from study tours / learning exchanges. In December 2018 a delegation of the MSCC visited Kyrgyz Republic to learn the best practices of the Kyrgyz SUN partners in moving the multi-sectorial coordination to improve nutrition, cooperation with private businesses in food fortification, salt iodization, school feeding, and working with the communities. This visit enriched the Tajik delegation with the insight and inspiration to replicate the best experiences. In March 2019 members of MSCC participated at a 3-day training on Food Security and Nutrition was facilitated by the trainers of the Eurasian Center for Food Security of the Moscow State University. The training provided information on certain scientific, policy and economic aspects of food security and nutrition, discussed the food security and nutrition challenges faced by Tajikistan and defined the immediate policy steps to improve the food security and nutrition of the Tajik households.



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
3	N/A

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

In December 2018, along with the establishment of the Committee of Food Security (Safety) the Government adopted the National Program of Safety of Food Products for 2019-2023. Adoption of the Program was driven by His Excellency, President of the Republic of Tajikistan and will ensure complex actions to protect the health and lives of population through the provision of safety of food products produced or imported. This creates additional momentum for the MSCC to expand its cooperation with the key stakeholders in the country and increase the national capacity on fields contributing to improve nutrition. During the 3rd quarter of 2018 based on the government degree, the ministries and agencies, the members of MSCC, established the working group in each ministry to institutionalise a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach to improved nutrition. Following establishment of the working groups the awareness-raising seminars was organized to increase the knowledge and awareness on nutrition of the members of the working groups. The seminars were facilitated by the Technical Focal Point of MSCC and the MQSUN+ local consultants under the financial support of GIZ.



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"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="223 750 654 851">Counties</th> <th data-bbox="654 750 1069 851">Districts</th> <th data-bbox="1069 750 1503 851">Regions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="223 851 654 918"></td> <td data-bbox="654 851 1069 918"></td> <td data-bbox="1069 851 1503 918"></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 Multi-Sectorial Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition is functional, continues to develop its capabilities and requires further support to realize its full capacity.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	N/A

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

High-level roundtable that brought together leading policy makers, inspection agencies, industry representatives and other national and international partners reviewed the achievements and bottlenecks related to the implementation of the law on salt iodization and explore how the enforcement of the law can be strengthened to bridge Tajikistan's micronutrient gap. The national roundtable facilitated increased political commitment for USI at national level, and other relevant stakeholders such as the media. Furthermore, the round tables at the regional and district level for Khatlon region was organized in order to promote inter-departmental coordination and generated political commitment for USI. As a result, the Regional USI/IDD Coalition in Khatlon was established. The regional coalition would play the key role of mobilizing different stakeholders who have stake in USI scale up and compliance, timely identification of bottlenecks and solutions to identified bottleneck and facilitating the implantation of the solutions.



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	N/A

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

The Multi-Sectorial Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition (MSCC) in collaboration with the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli (Chamber of Representatives of the Tajik Parliament) organized the first national advocacy workshop for the members of the National Committee for Population and Development under the Tajik Parliament. The National Committee for Population and Development functioning under the Chamber of Representatives is comprised of members of the Parliament and high-ranking government officials and develops recommendations to the Tajik Parliament on the social and development programs. The advocacy workshop was the first steps to raise the awareness of the members of the National committee on Population and Development on nutrition, importance of the public support to the improvement of access of the various strata of society, especially of children and women to nutritious food, safe drinking water, salt iodization, family counselling services and expansion of the public funding to such programs. The advocacy workshop was co-chaired by the First Deputy Chairperson of the Chamber of Representatives and the National SUN Coordinator. The development partners namely GIZ Health Program, EU Delegation, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, Consortium MQSUN+ attended the high-level workshop and acknowledged that the event should be considered as a successful step forward in high-level advocacy for nutrition. The Main Department of State Sanitary and Epidemiology Control Service of the State Agency for Control in Healthcare and Social Protection enforces adherence to the norms of the national legislature on food quality and hygiene in food sector. The State Sanitary and Epidemiology Control Service undertakes continuous surveillance in food production and trade sectors to ensure that quality of food is adequate and outbreak of food contamination diseases is prevented.



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	N/A

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

MSCC members, especially Food Security/Agriculture, Health and Economic development sectors worked closely to each other. In 2018 and 2019, the working group on MN (micronutrient) deficiency under the strong leadership of MoHSPP has been making significant efforts in law making for prevention of micronutrient deficiency through food fortification. Thanks to this collaboration the draft law “On the provision of the population of the Republic of Tajikistan with fortified food products” was developed and submitted to the government for approval. The Multi-Sectorial Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition in collaboration with the development partners and member ministries has been extensively involved in the process of developing the costed multi-sectorial action plan for nutrition of the Common Results Framework. Currently, the Common Results Framework and certain chapters of the Costed Action Plan have been developed and reviewed. It is expected that by the end of 2019 the entire document will be finalized and submitted to the Government for review and approval. In the frame of the “National Health Strategy for 2010-2020” and in line with the “Strategy on Sustainable Provision of School Feeding by 2027”, the Multi-Sectorial Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition and the Multi-Stakeholder Coordination Council on School Feeding conducted a joint meeting to develop joint recommendations to the National Council on Health and Social Protection Chaired by the Vice-Prime Minister. School feeding is considered as an important motivational factor for improved attendance rate, and currently 355 thousand children in some 2000 schools in 52 districts of the country are covered by the program. The program also focuses on strengthening the capacities of schools, renovation and equipping the kitchens and training of staff, establishing kitchen gardens, green houses and optimal use of available land plots to improve access to fresh vegetables. It is expected that as of 2021 the Government will gradually commence funding of the school feeding. The national Secretariat of the Multi-Sectorial Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition offered technical support to the Technical Working Group in developing the draft Law “On the provision of the population of the Republic of Tajikistan with fortified food products”. The draft Law was approved by the Parliament and then entered into force in July 2019. In June, the Multi-Stakeholder Coordination Working Group on School Feeding in cooperation with the MSCC developed joint recommendations to the National Coordination Council on Health and Social Protection chaired by the Vice-Prime Minister. By the time of developing the report the Law was approved (July 2019).



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal frameworks

Final score	Last year's data used
3	N/A

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

Effective implementation of laws and policies remains a challenge. For the enforcement of Universal Salt Iodisation (USI) initiative, the assessment on supply-side barriers for production of high-quality iodized salt in Tajikistan was conducted in 2019. This assessment included review and identification the potential supply-side barriers from producer's perspective, including production efficiency, regulatory issues, and marketing strategy, for production of high-quality iodized salt. The Micronutrient (MN) technical working group under the Council for Food Safety chaired by the First Vice Prime-Minister serves as a 'National USI/IDD Coalition' to mobilize diverse stakeholders who have stake in USI scale up and compliance, identify bottlenecks in a timely way and try to address them effectively. The MN working group developed a USI/IDD annual work plan and the clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of working group members.



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	N/A

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

The Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population (MoHSPP) in collaboration with its partners conducted a program review to stock take the achievement and remaining challenges related to implementation of the Child and Adolescent Health (CAH) Strategy, and improving nutrition was one of the main priorities of this strategy. Based on the bottlenecks identified and recommendations drawn for future, the MoHSPP finalized the action plan for reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH), including nutrition. Furthermore, essential service package for RMNCAH was defined and costed. In late 2017, the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan jointly with MoHSPP and other national and development partners conducted the second Demographic and Health Survey to provide information on population and health issues, including nutrition and compare the findings with the 2012 DHS survey. Although the survey is not meant for evaluation of the existing interventions, it will certainly inform the future policy directions to improve nutrition status of children and women. In 2019, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population established a multi-stakeholder working group to develop the new “National Health Strategy for 2021-2030”. The new strategy will be built on the analysis of the previous health strategy and SDGs, and will have a specific focus on Nutrition.



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.

Increased policy makers' interest and commitment toward food fortification efforts, including flour fortification and salt iodization as demonstrated in the development of the food fortification law and submitting to the Government for approval was a major achievement during the reporting period. Effective implementation of laws/policies still remains a challenge. For the enforcement of Universal Salt Iodization, there is a plan to enhance supervision and enforcement, monitoring and governance mechanism as well improving capacity of the iodized salt producers in internal quality control and assurance system Building the momentum already created, the third Nutrition Forum is planned in October 2019. The National Nutrition Forum will take place in the frame of the National Conference of Pediatricians. The aim of the forum is to take stock of the progress achieved since 2016; review and validate the new evidence created (e.g., new national surveys, studies); discuss policy/program implications of the new evidence; facilitate experience sharing and cross-fertilization between sectors.



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
2	N/A

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

Food Security and Nutrition is considered as of high priority. Therefore, food security and nutrition are the Priority III of the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan by 2030. Government's efforts to turn the national economy from agro-industrial to industry-agricultural mode, introducing innovations and moving towards energy-exporting economy is expected to contribute towards eradication of poverty and improving the living standards of the population. Moreover, reforms in agricultural sector have given opportunity for the rural residents to receive so called "Presidential" land plots for free use where the families are free to grow cultures to sustain their family wellbeing. However, improving the general situation with nutrition, due to its multi-sectoral nature, demands complex actions targeting all sectors. The Priority IV of the National Development Strategy for 2030, proclaimed by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, His Excellency Emomali Rahmon, is to ensure advancements in turning the national economy industrialised. This approach will ensure building new industrial capacities, including the establishment of, among others, the food production enterprises. Significance of the approach will raise in the view of implementation of the requirements on the Law "On the provision of the population with fortified food products" that will contribute towards improved nutritional status of all, especially of the most vulnerable groups. The program are aligned to national nutrition-relevant policies, but there are still some gaps and bottlenecks – particularly around nutrition-sensitive policies. In 2015, with support from MQSUN, Tajikistan conducted an undernutrition gap analysis. It identified gaps in current programming to address undernutrition in the country and suggested which nutrition-specific, nutrition-sensitive and governance interventions should be prioritized in the Tajikistan context, based on a consensus from key stakeholders in line with the existing evidence including recommendations outlined in the Lancet articles (2013). Building on these recommendations, priority interventions in different sectors have been identified as part of the sectorial consultations to develop CRF. MSCC is working in translation of CRF into costed multi-sectorial plan for nutrition for further submission to the government for approval by the end of 2019.



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	N/A

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

In the reporting period, the costed multi-sectoral plan for nutrition is still under the development. The multi-sector plan of action contains chapters outlining strategy on: - Integration of CRF targets into sector plans and policies - Developing multi-sector plan of action with sector specific implementation plans (national and sub-national levels) - Governance, accountability, management and coordination mechanisms - Financing sources and mechanism, tracking and reporting on on-budget and off-budget funds for nutrition - Capacity development in nutrition - Monitoring and evaluation framework This will involve costing of the overall plan and its different components (including training and capacity building), in order to highlight the financial commitments required over a specified timeframe, both for individual sectors and for the achievement of the overall goal and to assist in the definition of nutrition financing and tracking mechanisms. In the meantime, the working groups established under the ministries and agencies of the Government, development partners and donors will be involved in the review, discussion and implementation of the sector-specific action plans of the CRF. The Secretariat of the MSCC for Scaling Up Nutrition acts as focal point to facilitate and follow up of the process of reviewing sector-chapters of the multi-sectorial action plan for nutrition.



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
2	N/A

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

CRF has not yet been finalized (see PM 3.2).



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
2	N/A

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

The CRF has not yet been finalized and approved.



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
2	N/A

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

Monitoring mechanism is in place with different degree of intensity depending on the programmes. For example, within health sector, quarterly reporting of the results of nutrition specific interventions is practiced, but mechanism is to track and report implementation results of nutrition sensitive interventions is less clear. The donor-funded programmes typically have a structured monitoring and evaluation framework, including baseline and endline population-based surveys. The variation is due to absence of common indicators for all different government ministries to report to the Government. This will be addressed through finalization of CRF in near future.



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.

MSCC is working on the development of a detailed multi-sectorial plan of action which contains chapters outlining strategy on: - Integration of CRF targets into sector plans and policies - Developing multi-sector plan of action with sector specific implementation plans (national and sub-national levels) - Governance, accountability, management and coordination mechanisms - Financing sources and mechanism, tracking and reporting on on-budget and off-budget funds for nutrition - Capacity development in nutrition - Monitoring and evaluation framework This will involve costing of the overall plan and its different components (including training and capacity building), in order to highlight the financial commitments required over a specified timeframe, both for individual sectors and for the achievement of the overall goal and to assist in the definition of nutrition financing and tracking mechanisms. The third nutrition forum is planned to take place in September 2019 in order to: take stock of the progress achieved since 2017; review and validate the new evidence created (e.g., new national surveys, studies); discuss policy/programme implications of the new evidence; facilitate experience sharing and cross-fertilization between sectors.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	N/A

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

The CRF is being developed into a detailed multi-sector plan of action. This will involve costing of the overall plan and its different components in order to highlight the financial commitments required over a specified timeframe, both for individual sectors and for the achievement of the overall goal and to assist in the definition of nutrition financing and tracking mechanisms. Moreover, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population (MoHSPP) undertook an exercise to define and costing of the essential Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) Service Package at different level of care. The package includes the essential nutrition-specific interventions. The cost of the package was validated by MoHSPP and other relevant stakeholders.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

Final score	Last year's data used
3	N/A

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

Tajikistan took part in the exercise to track financial resources for nutrition, using “3 Steps Approach” and the final outcomes of this exercise are available for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 budget. Since 2018, The Multi-Sectorial Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition has been reporting on the funding made by the donors and development partners through various projects and programs. This format of reporting will be preserved in 2019, and Tajikistan will also report on the investments made by the development partners and donors. Ministry of Finance as a lead agency for public funds is the key partner of the Multi-Sectorial Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition in this work.



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
2	N/A

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

This will be done upon development of CRF and multi-sectorial plan of action for nutrition. To see examples of what this could include, please see the progress marker explanatory note.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

Final score	Last year's data used
1	N/A

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

As per the Strategy on the Sustainable Provision of School Feeding by 2027, the Tajik Government has pledged to proceed with the financing of the school feeding as of 2021. Currently, the Ministry of Finance is in the process of planning and budgeting to ensure sustainable funding for the school feeding.



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	N/A

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

This will be done as part of the development of multi-sectorial plan of action for nutrition.



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.

Tajikistan took part in the exercise to track financial resources for nutrition, using “3 Steps Approach” and the final outcomes of this exercise are available for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 budget. The 2017 plan included donor contribution in analysis. Joint work between Ministry of Health and Social Protection and Ministry of Finance on this exercise created a foundation for further collaboration around budget allocation process. In 2018, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population also plans approved the costing of the essential reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health / nutrition service package, which will contribute to the better understanding about costed estimations of nutrition related actions (mostly nutrition specific interventions). Other aspects of costing, financial tracking and resource mobilization will be addressed upon finalization of CRF and in the process of elaborating it into multi-sectorial plan of action in 2019.

Outcome marker

Scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Final score: 2

Scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Final score:

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

Tajikistan made a significant stride in three major priorities identified last year: i) development of costed multi-sectoral plan for nutrition in 2019; ii) development of a National 1,000 Golden Days communication strategy and implementation plan; and iii) development and submission of the Law on food fortification to the Government. Two other priorities – i.e., a strategic plan for decentralization of SUN movement and strategy to empower community – will be addressed as part of the translation of CRF into multi-sectoral nutrition plan in the coming year. Multi-stakeholder platform played a key coordination role in development of costed multi-sectoral plan for nutrition, in particular, as all sectoral inputs solicited through sectoral consultation were presented and discussed at MSP level and beyond, under the leadership of SUN National Focal Point. The results of the 2012 and 2017 Demographic and Health survey show that Tajikistan has made impressive progress in reducing malnutrition. Only U5 anemia still seems to be stubbornly high, especially for the U2 which is apparently still over 40%. □ U5 stunting is down from 28% to 18% □ U5 Wasting is down from 10% to 6% □ U5 Underweight is down from 12% to 8% □ U5 Overweight is down from 6% to 3%

SUN Business Network	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions? No
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 yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan? In progress
5.	If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months? N/A
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? Yes
7.	Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan? Yes
8.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)

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

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SUN Civil Society Network

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?</p> <p>In progress</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Email:</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>Yes</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>No, but currently a local civil society organization “ODAM” who actively works on salt iodization and cooperates with many government agencies is a member of the Multi-Sectorial Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition. This organization is bringing experiences and ideas of working on the communities level on nutrition and meaningfully contributes to discussions and surveys.</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>The Multi-Sectorial Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition (MSCC SUN) has commenced with the establishment of the Civil Society Alliance for Scaling Up Nutrition. It is expected that by the end of 2019 the Civil society network will be established.</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

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SUN Donor Network	
1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions?</p> <p style="border: 1px solid #f9c996; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 20px;">Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>Donor Coordination Council (DCC) that incorporates both UN agencies and donors, such as UNICEF, USAID and GIZ</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: USAID Email:</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with donors, at large?</p> <p style="border: 1px solid #f9c996; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 20px;">N/A</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>DCC is functional. Moreover, the World Bank presented the OpimaNutrition software which is just starting to be used in Tajikistan that can serve a good service with identifying whether the value of the public funding is adequate to tackle the nutrition needs.</p>

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

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Since October 2017 GIZ Tajikistan has been supporting the national Secretariat of the Multi-Sectorial Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition (MSCC) and provided technical support to organization of the MSCC quarterly meetings, the development of the CRF, facilitation of awareness-raising seminars for the ministry Working Groups. Together with UNICEF colleagues facilitate the SUN donor network meetings.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

USAID-GAIN Project 2013-2018 resulted in the passage of the Food fortification legislation in 2019

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? Donor Coordination Council on Food Security and Nutrition
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: Luciano Calestini, Representative of UNICEF Tajikistan Email: lcalestini@unicef.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: Not applicable as a Network has been established
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019) To enable a comprehensive approach and leveraged resources for national nutrition specific and sensitive response and coordination among sectors, UNcontinued to provide secretarial support and to co-chairing the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) national coordination committee. The Common Results Framework (CRF) developed with UNICEF support in 2017 provided the base for the development of the Multi-sector plan of action for nutrition and its costing which is on-going. The costed plan when finalized will influence prioritization and resource mobilization by government and partners. Effective implementation of laws/policies still remains a challenge. For the enforcement of Universal Salt Iodisation, there is a plan to improve supervision and enforcement, monitoring and governance mechanism and enhance capacity of the major salt producers in internal quality control and assurance system. In addition, Ms. Gerda Verburg, the Coordinator of the Global SUN movement participated at the International Water Conference in June 2018. She met with top government officials including the Tajikistan Parliament. This visit and meetings enabled the reinforcement of nutrition as a significant national issue. The visit served as a good precursor to Multi Coordination Committee’s multi-stakeholder high-level advocacy workshop held in August 2018.

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

UNICEF as SUN co-convenor for development partners in Tajikistan, provided support to the SUN national secretariat in organizing the participation of Ms. Gerda Verburg, the Coordinator of the Global SUN movement at the International Water Conference in June 2018 and her meeting with top government officials including the Tajikistan Parliament. This visit and meetings enabled the reinforcement of nutrition as a significant national issue. The visit served as a good precursor to Multi Coordination Committee's multi-stakeholder high-level advocacy workshop held in August 2018.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Tajikistan has a number of good policies and laws; however, the enforcement is a challenge. An example is the enforcement of Law on Universal Salt Iodization (USI). UNICEF organized the round tables at the regional and district level for Khatlon region in order to promote inter-departmental coordination and generated political commitment for USI. As a result, the Regional USI/IDD Coalition in Khatlon was established. The regional coalition would play the key role of mobilizing different stakeholders who have stake in USI scale up and compliance, timely identification of bottlenecks and solutions to identified bottleneck and facilitating the implantation of the solutions.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

UN supported the MSP in developing of the costed multisectoral nutrition action plan, which contains chapters outlining strategy on: - Integration of Common Result Framework targets into sector plans and policies - Developing multi-sector plan of action with sector specific implementation plans (national and sub-national levels) - Governance, accountability, management and coordination mechanisms - Financing sources and mechanism, tracking and reporting on on-budget and off-budget funds for nutrition - Capacity development in nutrition - Monitoring and evaluation framework - This will involve costing of the overall plan and its different components (including training and capacity building), in order to highlight the financial commitments required over a specified timeframe, both for individual sectors and for the achievement of the overall goal and to assist in the definition of nutrition financing and tracking mechanisms.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

UNICEF provided support in capacity building of SUN MSP in financial tracking exercise using '3 steps approach'. This support enables the members of SUN MSP to conduct financial tracking in 2018 without external support.

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>No</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener</p> <p>Name: Email:</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>Yes</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>Yes, Academy of Agriculture as well as the Republican Scientific Research Institute “Nutrition” under the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies are represented at the Multi-Sectorial Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition. They report on the researches, findings and scientific approaches to nutrition and nutrition-specific agriculture.</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>In 2019 Academy of Agricultural Sciences expressed its interest in collaborating with the Multi-Sectorial Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition. This step was very much welcomed. Gradually, the input of academia into nutrition has to be increased.</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	In progress
4.	N/A	No
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>UNICEF and GIZ have been providing extensive support in meeting the priorities. MQSUN+ has been providing support with the elaboration of the CRF.</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>National Secretariat of the Multi-Sectorial Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition, supported by GIZ, UNICEF, USAID, FAO, WFP and WHO.</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>GIZ, WFP and FAO have provided opportunities for advocacy, raising knowledge and skills of the MSP members on nutrition, while UNICEF and MQSUN+ have continuously supported the process of CRF development. External technical support in developing the CRF and Costed Action Plan for Improved Nutrition has been provided by Consortium MQSUN+. This support is expected to last until end of 2019, when the CRF is planned to be finalized and submitted to the Government for review and approval.</p>

2019-2020 priorities

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

#	Priority
1.	Finalization of the CRF, including its action plan and costing and integration into the sectoral plans
2.	Organization of the National Nutrition Forum III
3.	Establishing SUN Civil Society Network and SUN Business Network
4.	Expanding the Multi-Sectorial Coordination Council for Scaling Up Nutrition to the sub-national level
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:
	MSCC will need the support of MQSUN+ and development partners to finalize the CRF and costed multi-sectorial action plan.

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.

Tajikistan made a significant stride in three major priorities identified last year: i) translation of Common Results Framework (CRF) into the multi-sectorial plan for nutrition; ii) the development of a National 1,000 Golden Days communication strategy and implementation plan; and iii) development of the law food fortification. Two other priorities – i.e., a strategic plan for decentralization of SUN movement and strategy to empower community – will be addressed as part of the translation of CRF into multi-sectorial nutrition plan in the coming year. Multi-stakeholder platform played a key coordination role in development of the multi-sectorial plan for nutrition, in particular, as all sectorial inputs solicited through sectorial consultation were presented and discussed at MSP level and beyond, under the leadership of SUN National Focal Point.

Emergency preparedness and response planning

1.	<p>Within the reporting period (April 2018 - April 2019), has the country faced or responded to a crisis requiring humanitarian assistance?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what was the type of emergency</p> <p>Natural and climate-related disasters</p>
3.	<p>And what was the duration of this emergency? Please explain:</p> <p>around one month</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>No</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>No</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>1. Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population; 2. Main Department of State Sanitary and Epidemiology Control Service of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population; 3. State Unitary Enterprise “Tajik Communal Services”; 4. WFP 5. UNICEF 6. USAID 7. WHO 8. FAO The above agencies are the members of the specific Clusters which are parts of the Rapid Emergency Assessment Coordination Team (REACT) established by the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defence under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Tajikistan, and donors.</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>In times of emergencies the Government establishes the special commission to coordinate the response actions and post-emergency restoration. In the meantime, coordination between the government is done through the REACT. Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population also has a Sub-Department of Emergency Situation and Rapid Medical Aid whose major role is to follow up on the preparedness of the healthcare facilities to emergencies and to organize rapid medical aid at time of onset of emergencies. The contribution of the UN agencies, development partners and donors to the strengthening of the local emergency response capacity is significant.</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>Committee for Women's and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</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.	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?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
9.	Has analysis or a stocktake of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective taken place?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
10.	Does the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder nutrition plan or strategy address gender equality, through actions and indicators?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
11.	Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
12.	If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
13.	What actions, such as advocacy, have been implemented by the multi-stakeholder platform in 2018-2019 to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls? Please explain:
	Awareness-raising and advocacy events at different levels.

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>National Council for Food Security</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>Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry and New Technologies, Tojikstandard, Food Safety Committee , MoHSPP</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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed Development 2016-2020, • Pasture Development 2016-2020 • Horticulture and vineyards development 2016-2020 • Pedigree Livestock Breeding 2016-2020, • Storage Development 2015-2019
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?
	No

Advocacy and communication

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

Advocacy and communication	
10.	Do you use any SUN Movement communications materials to support in-country advocacy? <input type="checkbox"/> No
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 type="checkbox"/> Yes
14.	If yes, please explain: Advocacy Workshop for the Committee on Population and Development under the Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Majlisi Oli (Lower Chamber of the Tajik Parliament)
15.	Are any high-level events planned for the period ahead (April 2019 - April 2020)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
16.	If yes, please explain: National Nutrition Forum 2019 in IV quarter of 2019
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 type="checkbox"/> Yes