

Baseline Report



September 2012



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SUN Movement Secretariat

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Abbreviations

CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CSA	Civil Society Alliance (refers to CSO Network at country level)
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
LG	Lead Group
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MSP	Multi-Stakeholder Platform
PM	Progress Marker
PPP	Public Private Partnership
REACH	Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and undernutrition
SBN	SUN Business Network
SCN	Standing Committee for Nutrition
SMS	SUN Movement Secretariat
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
UN	United Nations
WHA	World Health Assembly
WHO	World Health Organisation

Executive Summary

In September 2012, the SUN Movement Strategy 2012 – 2015 was endorsed by the SUN Lead Group, creating an important milestone in the lifetime of the SUN Movement. An important element of this strategy is the resolution across the movement to pursue mutual accountability for the results of the movement as a whole and the contribution of the individual constituent parts that make up the movement.

To realise this ambition of mutual accountability, a comprehensive M&E Framework has been adopted to measure results of the movement at the impact, outcome and output levels. This M&E Framework has been used in making the first measurement of the status of the Movement at all three levels as of September 2012, and thereby establishing the baseline for the Movement.

The results of this first measurement are described in this baseline report which aims to provide a comprehensive and accurate picture of the situation across the SUN Movement in September 2012. This baseline is meant to serve as a reference point against which to capture future progress and achievements across the Movement in terms of impact, outcome and output. As such, the baseline will enable the constituent parts of the SUN Movement to be accountable to each other and to mothers and children at risk of under-nutrition

The report reflects descriptive baseline information concerning the desired impact of the SUN Movement in line with the WHA global nutrition targets and in terms of a set of agreed nutrition-specific and –sensitive impact indicators. In addition, the report reflects baseline information on the outcome level in terms of behavioural characteristics of the various constituent parts of the SUN Movement at global and country levels. Lastly, the report reflects baseline information on the output level in terms of the contribution of two key entities in the Movement's governance structure, namely the SUN Lead Group and the SUN Movement Secretariat.

Chapter 1 – Introduction

1.1. The purpose of the Baseline Study

The baseline information presented in this report provides a reference point for the monitoring and evaluation of the progress and achievements of the SUN Movement. The information is structured according to the SUN Movement M&E Framework developed in consultation with the SUN Networks and presented to the SUN Lead Group at their meeting on April 10, 2013. It captures the starting situation of the Movement at the time the SUN Movement Strategy and the revised SUN Road Map were approved in September 2012. The baseline information collected and validated by the various constituencies of the Movement sets the ground for future M&E activities. This is meant to enable mutual accountability and learning among the various parts that make up the Movement (Country Governments, Donors, Civil Society Organisations, UN Agencies, Private Sector, Lead Group and SUN Movement Secretariat). In addition it will enable the Movement to be accountable to the individuals, families and communities who are at risk of under-nutrition.

1.2. The methodologies used in the Baseline Study

The baseline provides a measurement of an agreed set of indicators on nutrition across countries (i.e. impact level), an overview of the contributions of the various constituent parts at global and country levels that make up the Movement (i.e. outcome level) and the contributions of the Lead Group and the SMS (i.e. output level). Different methods have been used to collect information for each of these three levels all using September 2012 as the baseline date.

1. Secondary data to assess the status of the agreed nutrition indicators by country, region, age and gender for information on **Impact** level;
2. Outcome Mapping¹ using existing data complemented by a survey to capture behavioural characteristics of the constituent parts that make up the SUN Movement, i.e. information on **Outcome** level.
3. Data collected by the SMS to determine the baseline situation in terms of contributions/services provided by the Lead Group and the SMS at **Output** level.

¹Reference is made to the M&E framework document, for a detailed description of how the Outcome Mapping methodology is applied <http://scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/SUN-ME-Framework.pdf>

Chapter 2 - SUN Impact

This chapter reflects the baseline information concerning the desired impact of the SUN Movement, i.e. SUN countries demonstrating significant reductions in under-nutrition in line with global targets established by the 2012 World Health Assembly:

- 40% reduction of the global number of children under five who are **stunted**;
- Reducing and maintaining child **wasting** to less than 5%;
- 30% reduction of **low birth weight**;
- No increase of child **overweight**;
- 50% reduction of **anaemia** in women of reproductive age;
- Increase exclusive **breastfeeding** in the first six months of life up to at least 50%.

In addition, chapter 2.2 reflects baseline information on an agreed set of nutrition-specific and -sensitive indicators.

*We define **impact** as the ultimate, final changes in the nutritional well-being of women and children worldwide towards which we strive to contribute with broad cross-sector and cross-agency coordination.*

2.1. Baseline for impact in line with WHA global nutrition targets

The baseline information on the impact of the SUN Movement consists of **comparative data** across SUN countries on the following **indicators of nutrition in line with the WHA global nutrition targets** (see composite table 1 on the next page);

- **U5 Stunting** – The percentage of children under five years old whose height-for-age is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.
- **U5 Wasting** – The proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.
- **U5 Over Weight** – The prevalence of overweight children is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations above the median for the international reference population of the corresponding age as established by the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.
- **Low-birth weight** – The percentage of all births with new-borns weighing less than 2,500 grams, with the measurement taken within the first hours of life, before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred.
- **0-6 months Exclusive Breastfeeding** – The percentage of infants of age 0 to 5 months who received only breast milk, with no other solids or liquids, including water.
- **Anaemia 15-49 years** – The prevalence anemia among women of reproductive age (15-49 years).

The impact baseline data are based on the findings of the most recent validated national survey (see reference in the last column of table 1). *The current data sources include:*

- Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
- National Family Health Surveys
- National Maternal-Infant Health Surveys (ENSMI)
- Nutrition and food security survey
- FAO Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and constraints/threats (SWOC)
- Database of Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)
- The State of the World's Midwifery Report (SOWMR)

Table 1. Comparative impact data across SUN countries on the indicators in line with the WHA global nutrition targets

Country	U5 Stunting	U5 Wasting	U5 Over Weight	Low-birth weight	0-6 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	Data Sources	Anaemia 15-49 years	Data Sources
Bangladesh	41.3%	15.6%	1.5%	21.6%	63.5%	DHS 2011	29.0%	WHO 2001
Benin	37.0%	4.7%	9.0%	12.5%	43.1%	DHS 2006/AGVSN 2008	64.6%	WHO 2001
Burkina Faso	34.6%	15.5%	7.7%	16.2%	24.8%	DHS 2010	38.9%	WHO 1993
Burundi	57.7%	5.8%	2.7%	10.7%	69.3%	DHS 2010	19.0%	-
Ethiopia	44.4%	9.7%	1.7%	10.8%	52.0%	DHS 2011	23.9%	WHO 2005
Ghana	28.0%	8.5%	5.3%	10.0%	62.8%	DHS 2008	41.4%	WHO 2003
Guatemala	43.4%	0.9%	4.9%	11.4%	50.6%	ENSMI 2008-2009	20.2%	WHO 2002
Haiti	23.0%	9.1%	3.9%	4.2%	40.6%	DHS 2005-2006	45.2%	WHO 2005-2006
Indonesia	37.0%	13.3%	12.2%	5.5%	41.5%	DHS 2007	No data	-
Kyrgyz Republic	17.7%	2.7%	8.5%	5.3%	56.1%	DHS 2012	No data	-
Lao PDR	44.0%	6.0%	0.8%	10.8%	26.4%	MICS 2006	No data	-
Madagascar	50.1%	15.2%	6.2%	12.7%	50.7%	DHS 2008-2009	44.9%	WHO 2003-2004
Malawi	47.1%	4.0%	8.3%	12.3%	71.4%	DHS 2010	45.8%	WO 2004-2005
Mali	27.8%	15.2%	4.7%	14.4%	37.8%	DHS 2006	59.5%	WHO 2001
Mauritania	18.0%	11.9%	1.3%	33.7%	11.4%	MICS 2007	No data	-

Mozambique	42.6%	5.9%	7.4%	16.0%	41.1%	DHS 2011	52.8%	WHO 1998
Namibia	29.0%	7.5%	4.3%	14.0%	23.9%	DHS 2006-2007	No data	-
Nepal	40.5%	10.9%	1.4%	12.4%	69.6%	DHS 2011	34.0%	WHO 2006
Niger	47.0%	10.3%	3.5%	20.5%	13.5%	DHS 2006	43.4%	WHO 2006
Nigeria	40.6%	13.9%	8.8%	7.6%	13.1%	DHS 2008	62.0%	WHO 1993
Peru	19.5%	0.4%	9.8%	6.5%	70.6%	DHS 2011	38.2%	WHO 2004
Rwanda	44.2%	2.8%	6.7%	6.2%	84.9%	DHS 2010	32.6%	WHO 2005
Senegal	15.5%	8.8%	2.5%	15.9%	39.0%	SMART 2012/DHS 2010-11	57.5%	WHO 2005
Sierra Leone	44.4%	8.5%	9.6%	10.5%	31.6%	MICS 2010	No data	-
Tanzania	42.0%	4.8%	5.0%	6.9%	49.8%	DHS 2010	46.9%	WHO 2004-2005
The Gambia	28.0%	6.4%	2.3%	19.9%	40.8%	MICS 2005-2006	No data	-
Uganda	33.4%	4.7%	3.4%	14.0%	62.0%	DHS 2011	26.3%	WHO 2000-2001
Zambia	45.4%	5.2%	7.9%	4.4%	60.9%	DHS 2007	No data	-
Zimbabwe	32.0%	3.0%	5.5%	9.5%	31.4%	DHS 2010-2011	38.3%	WHO 1998

In addition to monitoring impact in terms of the global nutrition-related targets, country-level impact will also be monitored using national nutrition goals addressing country-specific causes of under-nutrition, such as increased access to affordable nutritious food, clean water, sanitation, healthcare and social protection. These goals are considered outside the scope of this Movement-wide baseline report.

2.2. Baseline for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive impact

In addition to the WHA global nutrition targets, the impact of the SUN Movement is measured through a set of nutrition-specific and -sensitive **indicators** across SUN countries as described below. The baseline measurements according to these indicators are reflected in composite tables 2 and 3 on the next pages.

Nutrition-specific indicators (table 2):

- **4+ food groups (6-23)** – The proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive foods from 4 or more food groups.
- **Children IYCF (6-23)** – The proportion of infants and young children (6-23 months of age) who are appropriately fed.
- **Zinc treatment** – The prevalence of children who were given zinc as part of treatment for acute diarrhoea.
- **4+ ANC for pregnant women** – The percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care four or more times during pregnancy
- **De-worming (12-59)** – The percentage of children (12-34 months or 12-59 months) receiving de-worming drugs children to reduce losses of nutrients.
- **Vitamin A (6-59)** – The percentage of children between the ages of 6 months and 59 months receiving at least one high-dose vitamin A supplement in the past six months prior to survey.
- **Presence of iodized salt in household**–The percentage of households with at least 15 ppm of iodine level in household salt.

Nutrition-sensitive indicators (table 3), a selection of the MDG Indicators²

- Access to improved water (% population)
- Access to improved sanitation (% population)
- Access to primary school enrolment
- Unmet need for family planning
- Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel

²Definitions can be found on the official United Nations site for the MDG Indicators <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm>

Table 2. Comparative impact data across SUN countries on the nutrition-specific indicators

Country	4+ food groups (6-23)	Children 3 IYCF (6-23)	Zinc treatment	4+ ANC for pregnant women	De-worming (12-59)	Data Source	Vitamin A (6-59)	Data Source	Presence of iodized salt in household	Data Source
Bangladesh	25.2%	20.9%	40.8%	25.5%	50.2%	DHS 2011	59.6%	DHS 2011	82.3%	DHS 2011
Benin	61.2%	32.3%	No data	60.5%	No data	DHS 2006	100.0%	SWOC 2010	67.0%	SOWC 207
Burkina Faso	6.0%	3.1%	0.4%	33.7%	12.8%	DHS 2010	63.0%	DHS 2010	95.9%	DHS 2010
Burundi	18.5%	8.8%	0.1%	33.4%	62.4%	DHS 2010	80.7%	DHS 2010	96.1%	DHS 2010
Ethiopia	4.8%	4.1%	No data	19.1%	21.0%	DHS 2011	53.1%	DHS 2011	15.6%	DHS 2011
Ghana	68.9%	36.2%	1.8%	78.2%	41.9%	DHS 2008	55.8%	DHS 2008	No data	DHS 2008
Guatemala	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	36.0%	SWOC 2010	76.0%	SOWC 2007
Haiti	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	21.0%	SWOC 2010	3.0%	SOWC 2006
Indonesia	76.3%	41.2%	No data	81.5%	No data	DHS 2007	68.5%	DHS 2007	No data	DHS 2007
Kyrgyz Republic	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	97.0%	SWOC 2010	76.0%	SOWC 2006
LAO PDR	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	83.0%	SWOC 2010	84.0%	SOWC 2006
Madagascar	62.8%	2.7%	1.4%	49.3%	69.1%	DHS 2008-09	72.2%	DHS 2008-09	52.6%	DHS 2008-09
Malawi	29.4%	18.5%	0.2%	45.5%	68.7%	DHS 2010	85.6%	DHS 2010	97.2%	DHS 2010
Mali	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	-	99.0%	SWOC 2010	79.0%	SOWC 2006
Mauritania	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	MICS 2007	55.5%	MICS 2007	1.6%	MICS 2007

Mozambique	No data	100.0%	SWOC 2010	25.0%	SOWC 2008					
Namibia	61.0%	25.8%	No data	70.4%	9.1%	DHS 2006-07	51.5%	DHS 2006-07	No data	-
Nepal	28.5%	24.4%	11.4%	50.1%	83.7%	DHS 2011	90.4%	DHS 2011	80.0%	DHS 2011
Niger	No data	-	98.0%	SWOC 2010	32.0%	SWOC 2010				
Nigeria	54.9%	30.2%	0.7%	44.8%	21.3%	DHS 2008	25.8%	DHS 2008	51.5%	DHS 2008
Peru	No data	No data	No data	94.2%	28.7%	DHS 2011	3.9%	DHS 2011	No data	-
Rwanda	25.8%	16.8%	No data	35.4%	86.1%	DHS 2010	92.9%	DHS 2010	99.3%	DHS 2010
Senegal	No data	9.2%	0.2%	50.0%	18.7%	DHS 2010-11	78.4%	DHS 2010-11	41.5%	DHS 2010-11
Sierra Leone	27.4%	22.7%	6.1%	74.7%	37.0%	MICS 2010	90.6%	MICS 2010	91.7%	MICS 2010
Tanzania	56.4%	21.3%	4.7%	42.7%	49.6%	DHS 2010	60.8%	DHS 2010	58.5%	DHS 2010
The Gambia	No data	-	100.0%	SWOC 2010	21.0%	SWOC 2010				
Uganda	12.8%	5.8%	1.9%	47.6%	50.2%	DHS 2011	56.8%	DHS 2011	99.0%	DHS 2011
Zambia	65.7%	37.3%	No data	60.3%	70.0%	DHS 2007	92.0%	SWOC 2010	No data	SWOC 2010
Zimbabwe	23.5%	11.0%	0.1%	64.8%	2.6%	DHS 2010-11	65.6%	DHS 2010-11	94.0%	DHS 2010-11

Table 3. Comparative impact data across SUN countries on the nutrition-sensitive indicators

Country	Access improved water (% pop)	Access improved sanitation (% pop)	Data Source	Access to primary school enrolment	Data Source	Unmet need for family planning	Data Source	% Births attended by skilled personnel	Data Source
Bangladesh	98.5%	36.6%	DHS 2011	74.8%	DHS 2011	13.5%	DHS 2011	31.7%	DHS 2011
Benin	75.0%	13.0%	JMP Database, 2010	89.0%	UNESCO 2008	29.9%	DHS 2006	74.0%	SOWMR 2011
Burkina Faso	77.0%	29.5%	DHS 2010	44.4%	DHS 2010	23.8%	DHS 2010	67.1%	DHS 2010
Burundi	75.5%	31.4%	DHS 2010	73.3%	DHS 2010	31.0%	DHS 2010	60.3%	DHS 2010
Ethiopia	50.8%	8.8%	DHS 2011	64.5%	DHS 2011	25.3%	DHS 2011	10.0%	DHS 2011
Ghana	83.8%	12.4%	DHS 2008	73.8%	DHS 2008	35.3%	DHS 2008	58.7%	DHS 2008
Guatemala	92.0%	78.0%	JMP Database, 2010	96.0%	UNESCO 2010	20.8%	ENSMI 2008/9	No data	-
Haiti	69.0%	17.0%	JMP Database, 2010	No data	-	38.0%	DHS 2006	26.0%	SOWMR 2011
Indonesia	82.0%	54.0%	JMP Database, 2010	96.0%	UNESCO 2010	9.1%	DHS 2007	79.0%	SOWMR 2011
Kyrgyz Republic	90.0%	93.0%	JMP Database, 2010	88.0%	UNESCO 2011	1.1%	MICS 2005-2006	No data	-
Lao PDR	67.0%	63.0%	JMP Database, 2010	97.0%	UNESCO 2011	No data	-	20.0%	SOWMR 2011
Madagascar	39.9%	2.8%	DHS 2008-09	81.2%	DHS 2008-09	18.9%	DHS 2008-09	43.9%	DHS 2008-09
Malawi	79.3%	8.8%	DHS 2010	90.7%	DHS 2010	26.1%	DHS 2010	71.4%	DHS 2010
Mali	64.0%	22.0%	JMP Database, 2010	63.0%	UNESCO 2011	31.2%	DHS 2006	49.0%	SOWMR 2011
Mauritania	50.0%	26.0%	JMP Database, 2010	74.0%	UNESCO 2010	24.6%	MICS 2007	61.0%	SOWMR 2011

Mozambique	47.0%	18.0%	JMP Database, 2010	90.0%	UNESCO 2011	18.0%	DHS 2003	55.0%	SOWMR 2011
Namibia	93.0%	32.0%	JMP Database, 2010	85.0%	UNESCO 2010	6.7%	DHS 2006-07	No data	-
Nepal	88.6%	39.5%	DHS 2011	91.9%	DHS 2011	27.0%	DHS 2011	36.0%	DHS 2011
Niger	49.0%	9.0%	JMP Database, 2010	62.0%	UNESCO 2011	15.8%	DHS 2006	33.0%	SOWMR 2011
Nigeria	55.8%	31.2%	DHS 2008	62.1%	DHS 2008	20.2%	DHS 2008	38.9%	DHS 2008
Peru	77.1%	58.4%	DHS 2011	94.7%	DHS 2011	6.1%	DHS 2011	85.0%	DHS 2011
Rwanda	73.6%	61.8%	DHS 2010	87.3%	DHS 2010	18.9%	DHS 2010	69.0%	DHS 2010
Senegal	78.3%	46.2%	DHS 2010-11	54.2%	DHS 2010-11	29.4%	DHS 2010-11	65.1%	DHS 2010-11
Sierra Leone	57.1%	40.5%	MICS 2010	45.0%	MICS 2010	27.4%	MICS 2010	62.0%	MICS 2010
Tanzania	54.5%	13.3%	DHS 2010	79.7%	DHS 2010	25.3%	DHS 2010	47.6%	DHS 2010
The Gambia	89.0%	68.0%	JMP Database, 2010	68.0%	UNESCO 2011	No data	-	57.0%	SOWMR 2011
Uganda	70.0%	18.7%	DHS 2011	81.0%	DHS 2011	34.4%	DHS 2011	58.0%	DHS 2011
Zambia	61.0%	48.0%	JMP Database, 2010	91.0%	UNESCO 2010	26.5%	DHS 2007	47.0%	SOWMR 2011
Zimbabwe	76.7%	37.3%	DHS 2010-11	88.1%	DHS 2010-11	12.8%	DHS 2010-11	66.2%	DHS 2010-11

Chapter 3- SUN Outcomes

3.1 Introduction: rationale and methodology

The SUN Movement represents a new type of multi-stakeholder collaboration in an effort to create a more coherent and effective response to under-nutrition. It brings together 40 countries committed to tackling under-nutrition and improving the lives and futures of mothers and children. It is recognised that the Movement can only be effective if the constituent parts making up the Movement demonstrate an evolving contribution towards this collaboration. In other words, the SUN Movement can only progress if the behaviour and contribution of its members progresses. To measure this progress in member behaviour, an Outcome Mapping methodology has been used. More details about the use of this methodology can be found in the M&E framework document.

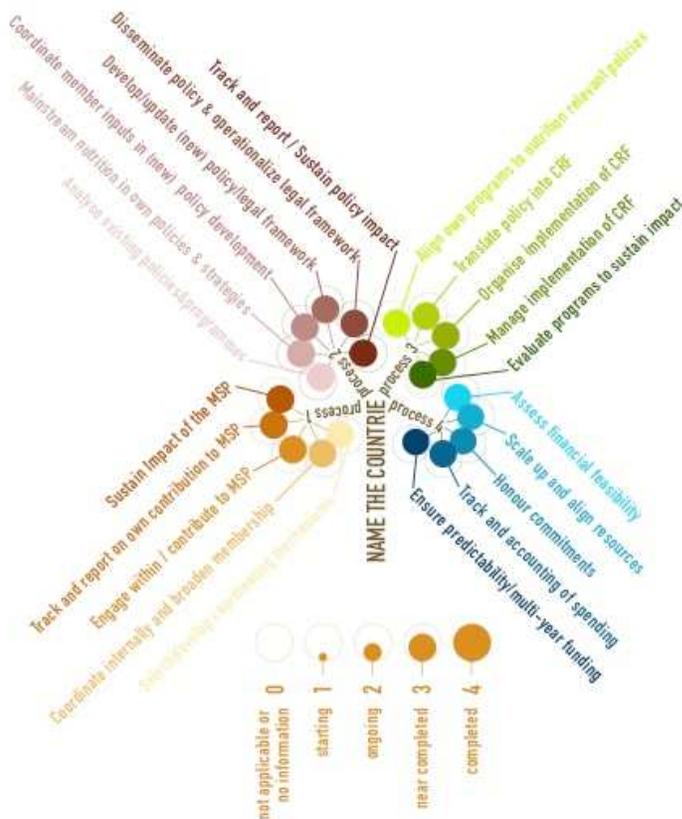
This chapter presents the baseline information in terms of behavioural characteristics of the stakeholders at country level: governments of the SUN countries, UN System Donors and Business Networks.

The behavioural characteristics of these actors are determined with the use of Progress Markers (PM) and organised around the four SUN processes. The PMs indicate progressive levels of behaviour that can be expected as the SUN Movement evolves, whilst recognising that in reality progress will neither be steady nor

*We define **outcome** in terms of changes in behaviour, relationships, activities, actions, policies and/or practices of key stakeholders that result from their association with the SUN Movement and that are needed to contribute to the defined SUN Movement impact.*

linear. Each PM is further detailed with examples (“signs”) of behaviour that help recognise the level of organisation behaviour that is being displayed.

In the pages in Chapter 3.3 The “level of behaviour” displayed in each SUN country in September 2012 is visually illustrate by a “flower”, made up of four to six petals (i.e. according to the number of Progress Markers in the respective processes). The bigger the size of the petal, the more advanced the level of behaviour. Some of the petals are understandably small since the Progress Markers show an evolving change and the SUN Movement is only at the beginning of its journey (see picture 1 on the left).



Picture 1. Legend for visualising progress markers for SUN country

This visualisation is linked to the stages of preparedness, as illustrated in the SUN country summaries dated September

2012.³ In the country summaries each of the four processes is assessed by the presence and functioning of a set of essential elements that are critical if the process is to work effectively. The overall status of all four processes indicates the stage of a country's preparedness and is visually presented by a table with a bar under each Process Indicator. Each bar is made up of four boxes: if all boxes are filled all the necessary elements of the process are in place and (provided the pattern is consistent across all four processes) scaling up is underway (see picture 2 below).

	Indicator 1: Bringing People into a Shared Space for Action	Indicator 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	Indicator 3: Aligning around a Common Results Framework	Indicator 4: Financial Tracking and Resource Mobilisation
Country name				

Picture 2. A sample bar visualising four processes

To keep the link between this validated information about the country preparedness in all four processes, the baseline presents these tables together with the new visuals. These new visuals have additional steps that enable capturing the future ambitions of the SUN Movement members, in particular concerning the *quality* of collaboration, as envisaged in the SUN Progress Reports of 2012.

³<http://scalingupnutrition.org/resources-archive/country-resources/progress-in-the-sun-movement>

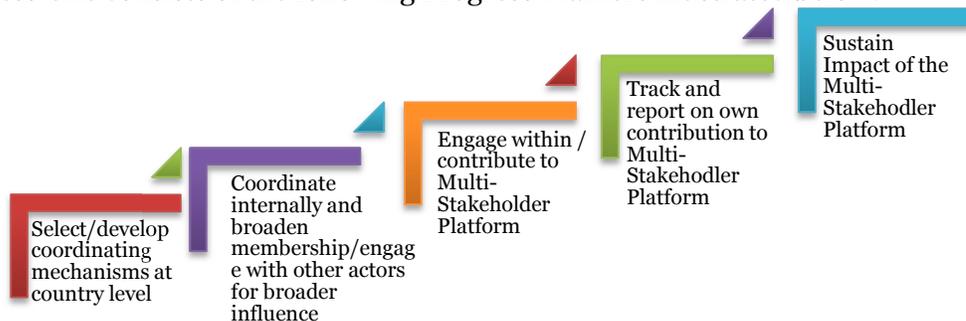
3.2 SUN Movement Outcomes: Progress markers in four processes

The SUN Movement outcomes at country level are represented by the behavioural changes of stakeholders at country level around the four SUN processes as defined in the SUN Strategy, being;

Process One: Bringing people into a shared space for action

This process describes the progressive changes needed to bring stakeholders into a Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) in order for them to align activities behind country-led policies and plans and to take joint decisions for action. The MSP is convened by a government body with a multi-sectoral mandate able to engage relevant line Ministries and key partners from civil society, donors, business, UN system organisations and universities.

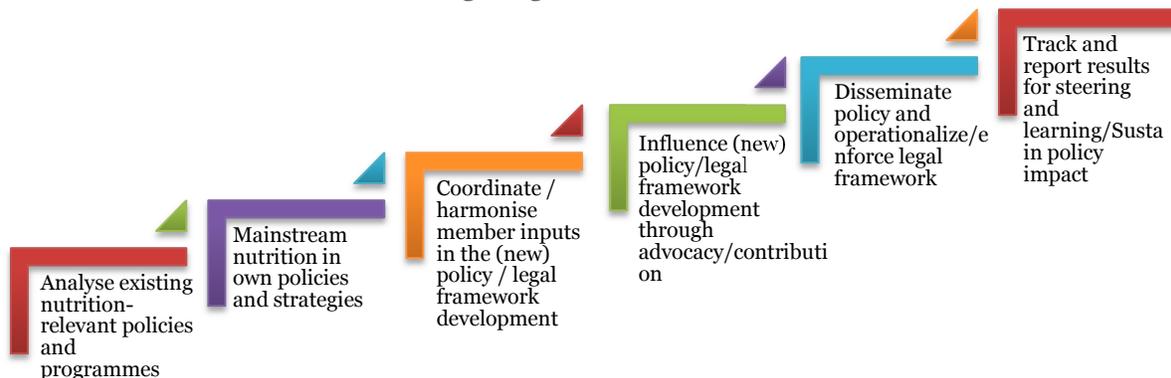
Process One consists of the following Progress Markers illustrated below:



Process Two: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

This process describes the progressive changes needed to create a legal and policy environment where nutrition action is prioritised and enabled. Such a legal environment is created by the existence of legislation related to nutrition such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, Maternity Leave Laws and Food Fortification Legislation, among others. In addition, an enabling environment for nutrition is created through the existence of nutrition-specific policies, strategies and plans, as well as updated nutrition-sensitive policies in areas such as agriculture, education, social protection and others.

Process Two consists of the following Progress Markers illustrated below:

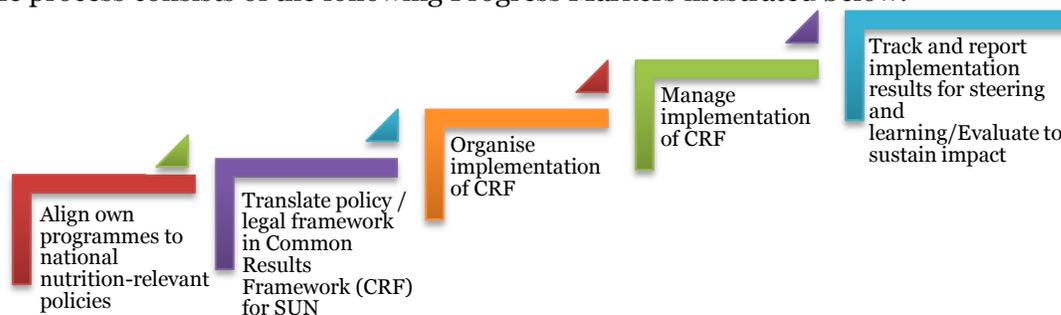


Process Three: Aligning around a Common Results Framework

This process contains a description of the progressive changes needed to show the alignment of programmes around shared goals captured in a Common Results Framework (CRF), for

both nutrition-specific interventions and for nutrition-sensitive programmes in other sectors. The CRF is based on consensus across the Government (e.g. key line Ministries and Government Departments) and key non-Government partners (e.g. bilateral Donors, UN system organisations, civil society organisations, etc.) on the contribution that each stakeholder can bring to improved nutrition outcomes. The formulation of the CRF helps to align existing nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive strategies and programmes and draws as much as possible on available relevant targets, indicators, programmes and means of verification.

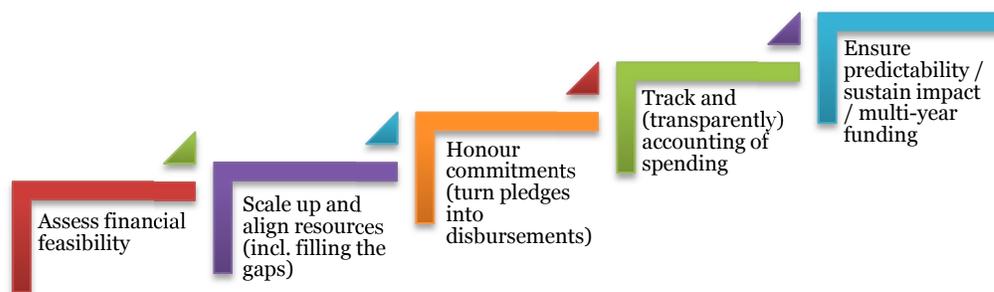
The process consists of the following Progress Markers illustrated below:



Process Four: Financial Tracking and Resource Mobilisation

This process focuses on the progressive changes needed to ensure programmes are clearly costed, gaps are identified and domestic and external resources are mobilised and tracked.

The process consists of the following Progress Markers illustrated below:



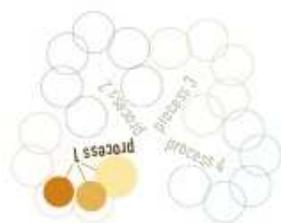
The baseline of behavioural characteristics of the SUN actors at country level in September 2012 is determined through a combination of desk-study and self-assessment, while future measurements are envisaged to completely rely on self-assessments. The baseline study of the SUN outcomes draws on the information provided by country Government Focal Points (GFP) and disseminated via the SUN website in September 2012 as well as the online survey of self-assessment done by the SUN Networks. Therefore, this baseline is a translation of existing information to the new format, enriched with data provided by the Networks through the surveys. The new format follows the SUN Movement M&E Framework and will enable SUN countries, in a comparative and comprehensive way, to share information about their preparedness for scaling up. This in turn will help determine future actions per country to accelerate progress towards a full, coherent and effective response to under-nutrition.

The following section of the report provides the baseline for the outcomes described as levels of behaviour at country level around the four SUN processes for the 29 countries that were members of the SUN Movement in September 2012.

3.3 Baseline for outcomes at country level (country pages)



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Bangladesh	   	   	   	   



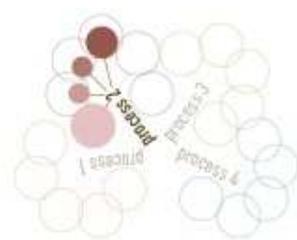
The Steering Committee for Nutrition Implementation within the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) **chaired by the Senior Secretary convenes** 28 representatives from 10 ministries, 10 departments, development partners, UN, academia and the Nutrition Working Group. The **SUN Focal Point** is the **Additional Secretary** in the MoHFW.

UN network: **REACH** is the UN facilitation mechanism. UNICEF, FAO, WFP, USAID, WB work with SUN Focal Point and technical experts to provide assistance for nutrition-specific and/or nutrition sensitive national plans.

Donor network: There is a **separate platform** for the donor community and development partners in the form of the Nutrition Working Group. The World Bank and USAID, **the Donor Conveners** engage with the multi-stakeholder platform through Local Consultative Groups.

CS alliance/network: The Civil Society Alliance for SUN is a **separate platform with participation of 30 plus organisations**. The Alliance works on Terms of References and agreed on number of result areas with SUN Government Focal Point and experts.

Business involvement: There are a number of **private public partnerships** including the National Food Fortification Alliance and Vegetable Oil Refineries Association. The private sector has its **own separate business platform** - Federation of Chambers of Commerce.



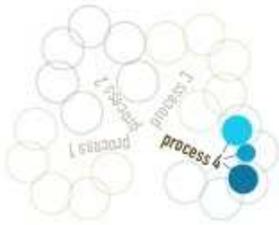
The National Food and Nutrition Policy and Action Plan are 15 years old. There are a number of specific policies relating to infant and young child feeding, micronutrient provisions and therapeutic treatment for severely malnourished children.

Policies in key nutrition-related sectors are current. These include poverty reduction and development, public health, education and social protection. **There is some national legislation in place on food fortification** and food safety. Many provisions for the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes have been enshrined in law covering the age range 0-24 months. The maternity protection law ensures maternity leave of 24 weeks, which exceeds the minimum recommended length of leave of 14 weeks set by the ILO.



There is no agreed common results framework for nutrition though coverage of relevant programmes are scaling up and receiving increased financing.

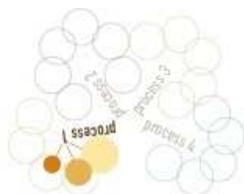
The National Nutrition Services deliver direct interventions and has an operational plan that covers food based programmes and growth monitoring of children; nutrition education on dietary diversification; food supplementation and fortification, and women and children's health; and protection and promotion of breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding. Key programmes e.g. prevention and treatment of severe acute malnutrition, have low coverage despite high levels (around 17%) of wasting.



The government budget line for nutrition specific interventions is channelled through the MoHFW and National Nutrition Services. External partners contribute as well, but resource mapping is required. The Country Investment Plan (2011) is a 5-year plan for mobilizing aligning funds. Although the Government and external partners contribute to agriculture and social protection programmes, there are considerable funding gaps in these sectors.



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Benin	■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■



To coordinate the SUN at country level, the **National Council on Food and Nutrition (CAN)** was set in 2009 under the President’s Office. The **Government Focal point** is appointed and call meetings of the SUN Multi-Stakeholder Platform.

UN network: An **inclusive MSP** with participation of UNICEF, FAO, the WFP, FNUAP and UNDP, **led by UNICEF** until the end of 2012. The aim is to regroup the financial and technical partners in the field of nutrition and support the CAN.

Donor network: An **inclusive platform** of technical and financial partners under the joint initiative of the World Bank and UNICEF. The **Donor Convener** is the representative of UNICEF; the World Bank is the main donor in the country.

CS alliance/network: Academia is **represented in the CAN** by one person; NGOs and other CSOs - by the consumers association.

Business involvement: **Private sector companies** cooperate on initiatives to include nutrients in their products. They **participate in the CAN** through the representative of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.



The Strategic Plan for the Development of Food and Nutrition (PSDAN, 2009) of Benin is supported by a wide range of nutrition-specific policies and provisions. The PSDAN includes: **Nutrition direct interventions** (“Short road”) with a focus on the **1000 days** “window of opportunity”, with infant and young child feeding interventions, the control of micronutrients deficiencies and the management of acute malnutrition, hygiene and maternal nutrition; and **Nutrition-sensitive policies** (“Long road”) **and strategies** (updated after 2005), that cover all key sectors.

The national legislation on nutrition is wide and also includes food fortification laws (salt, oil, wheat flour). Noteworthy, maternal breastfeeding is promoted, encouraged and protected through a national policy (2009). In addition, the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes is fully into law with an aging scope of 0-12 months and the maternity protection law ensures maternity leave of 14 weeks therefore matching the minimum recommended length (ILO).



Government has nutrition specific plans and strategies (2009 – 2015) that target vulnerable groups and are sector specific. **The establishment of a unified and multi-sectoral information system (at the decentralised level) is one of the first priorities set by the CAN in 2012.**



The current government and the external partner’s allocated budgets have been evaluated, and the government searched for additional funding. Although there is no specific budget line for nutrition, a special budget of 100,000 USD was allocated for nutrition by the government in 2012.



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Burkina Faso	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■



Convening of the SUN at country level was assigned in 2008 to the **Conseil National de Concertation en Nutrition** located within the Ministry of Health and assisted by several other Ministries and UNICEF. The prime minister and eleven ministries officially and regularly convene. The SUN **Country Focal Point** is the Director of Nutrition.

UN and Donor network: **UN System Organizations** contribute to the organization and the animation of platform meetings. The **Donor Convener** is a UNICEF representative, and donors providing assistance for national plans include UNICEF, WHO, WFP, FAO, EU, ECHO, OFDA, USAID, World Bank and several NGOs. All the development partners have their **own separate platform** called the Group of Technical and Financial Partners for Nutrition Security. This is divided into four sub-groups: Acute Malnutrition Management, Infant and Young Child Feeding, Food Security, and Advocacy and Political Dialogue.

CS alliance/network: The **Civil Society Organizations** implement community projects that help to scale-up nutrition. The **Academic Sector** improves strategies for resolving malnutrition through research.

Business involvement: The **Private Sector** implements national guidelines in line with Governmental strategies especially on food fortification.



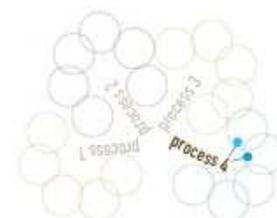
Burkina Faso has an updated Strategic Plan for Nutrition (2010) in line with its National Policy for Nutrition (2007). **Nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies are updated, are long-term and cover most of the key sectors** including agriculture and food security (Strategy for Rural Development 2004-2015), poverty reduction and development (Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development 2011-2015), public health (National Health Policy 2011 and National Plan for Sanitaire Development 2011-2020), education (Strategic Development Plan for Primary Education 2011-2020).

The International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes is fully translated into law. The maternity protection law matches the ILO recommendation.



Policies are translated into many nutrition-specific programmes. **A Roadmap is developed and the work on a Common Results Framework is on-going.**

Burkina Faso is ready to move in the direction of decentralising responsibility for nutrition-sensitive strategies and specific nutrition interventions to district level.



There is no specific budget line for nutrition under the Government funding in 2012. No information on costing and financing of specific nutrition interventions and other identified sectoral programmes.



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Burundi	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■



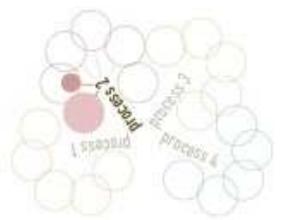
The **Multisectoral Platform of Food Security and Nutrition, chaired by the President/the Second Vice President is the convening body in Burundi**. In parallel, the Ministry of Agriculture facilitates an inter-ministry consultation framework - Sectoral Group of Agriculture and Rural Development. Burundi is in the process of appointing a SUN Country Government Focal Point. Currently acting Focal Points participate in the platform.

UN network: Four UN Agencies - FAO, WFP, WHO and UNICEF – using **REACH**, provide technical assistance and support the process of the country's adherence to the SUN movement.

Donor network: The **Donor Convener(s) have not been identified yet**. Technical and financial partners' food security, health and nutrition sectors support the national platform through two groups: Food Security (chaired by the Netherlands) and Health (chaired by Belgium).

CS alliance/network: Own platform - the Forum for the Strengthening of Civil Society, however with no specific focus on nutrition. Research units are yet to be included.

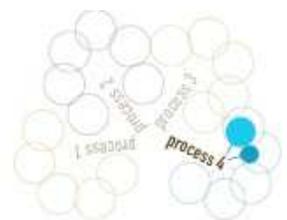
Business involvement: The private sector is not yet included. The platform of the Federal Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture and Crafts of Burundi is likely to join the Multi-Stakeholder Platform.



Burundi's **national strategic plan for nutrition is about to be finalised**. It comprises nine strategic axes, including reinforcement of political commitment, breastfeeding promotion, micronutrient supplementation and food fortification and the increased integration of nutrition interventions in primary health care. The plan has a good number of nutrition specific strategies, guidelines and plans. Nutrition-sensitive multi-annual policies and strategies cover key sectors. Burundi has **nutrition-relevant laws and decrees** focusing on, among others, the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, fortification of foods, labour regulations, the import and marketing of salt for human consumption, and free healthcare for children under 5 and women (for childbirth).



Burundi's national strategic plan for nutrition is about to be finalised. The Project to Accelerate the Achievement of the MDGs (2012) is being implemented in 8 provinces by the Ministry of Health and the Fight Against AIDS as well as by the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP, UNICEF and FAO. The other programmes, which are either community-based (by using the positive deviance approach for nutritional rehabilitation) or food security-based, are implemented by the Ministry of Health independently or in a collaboration of with the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Health and the fight against AIDS implements the Project Tubaramure (2009) aiming at prevention of infant malnutrition. Common Results Framework is not yet used. **The Roadmap is agreed in January 2012**. The implementation plan, budget and M&E framework are being finalised.

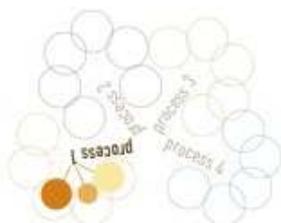


The **financial overview** is the **result of teamwork** by representatives from Governments and partners. **The results clearly reflected in the table of expenditures in the Country Template**.

The UNDAF is instrumental in assessing multilateral and multi-stakeholder contributions, as well as the extent of the **existing gaps**.



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Ethiopia	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■



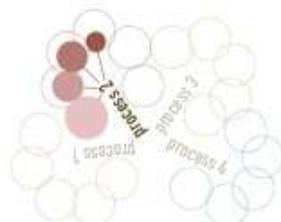
The **National Nutrition Coordination Body convenes** seven Ministers from relevant sectors **quarterly**. It includes country representatives from UN agencies, bilateral donors and academia. The **SUN Focal Point** is the **State Minister for Health**. The Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (the Ministry of Agriculture) convenes partners delivering emergency nutrition interventions.

UN network: The UN Nutrition Lead – **UNICEF** - facilitates the UN agencies. **REACH** has been active since 2011 and is instrumental in revitalising and strengthening the **National Nutrition Development Partner Group** as well as providing technical inputs for the revision of the National Nutrition Program.

CS alliance/network: **CSOs participate** in the Nutrition Development Partner Group together with UN agencies and other **relevant sector-specific platforms**. There are plans to add CSO representatives to the Multi-Stakeholder Platform in the near future.

Donor network: The **Donor Convener is to be confirmed**. Active donors are: EU, Governments of US, UK, Ireland, Japan, Canada, Germany and the Netherlands, the Gates Foundation, World Bank and the UN agencies.

Business involvement: The **Private Sector** has its **own platform through the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce**. There is a functioning Multi-stakeholder Food Fortification Working Group that has been instrumental in setting quality standards for the salt iodization and the flour and oil fortification.



Ethiopia has a National Nutrition Strategy (2008) and is **in the process of updating its National Nutrition Program** (endorsed in 2008). A number of specific policies relating to promotion of good nutritional practices; micronutrient supplementation; nutrition support for People Living with HIV/AIDS; and treatment of severe and moderate acute malnutrition are in place.

Important progress in the national legislation with a bearing on nutrition was made with the endorsement of the salt iodization regulation in 2011 and with the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes being in the final stage of being translated into Law. The maternity protection law foresees 90 days of maternity leave (close to the ILO recommendation). The legislation on flour and oil fortification is in progress.



The revised National Nutrition Program (NNP) that provides the framework for strategic objectives and interventions across relevant sectors is in the process of being agreed among relevant line Ministries but a number of programmes are already implemented at scale. The work on seeking effective means to ensure that sectoral programmes are nutrition-sensitive and aligned is on-going. The sectors responsible for agriculture, education, water, sanitation and social protection are engaged, but there is a need to strengthen links at community level. As a part of the revision of the NNP, M&E framework is being developed, which will include key indicators from relevant sectors. The Food Fortification program is still at an early stage of program formulation while Universal Salt Iodization is scaling up after the endorsement of the regulation in 2011.



The 2008 NNP provided a costed plan for each component including the multi-sectoral linkages. The estimation of the contributions of main donors against key interventions of the NNP was also possible. A similar level of financial information is available for other sectoral programmes but is not accounted for against the NNP. The challenge is to ensure tracking of financial expenditures across sectors. **An assessment of the costing and mapping of key nutrition interventions by partner (and by sector) is expected to be complete in November 2012.**



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Ghana	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■



Ghana has two platforms: one is **Cross Sectoral Planning Group(CSPG)** that includes various government entities, NGOs, businesses, research institutions and technical specialists, convened by the National Development Planning Commission and another - an inter-ministerial platform for nutrition partners convened by the Nutrition Department of the Ghana Health Service. The SUN Government **Focal Point** - the Vice Chairperson of the National Development Planning Commission - **chairs the CSPG**.

UN network: The **UN agencies are all members** of the multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral platform -**CSPG**. In addition, REACH is fully aligned with the UNDAF 2012-2016 in particular with Thematic Area on Food Security and Nutrition.

Donor network: The **Donor Convener is USAID**. Donors harmonize their support to (draft) national plans using country systems and are **members of the CSPG**. There is no separate donor platform.

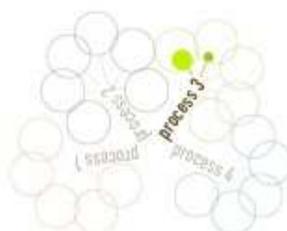
CS alliance/network: CSOs **participate in the CSPG and** have their own **separate platform** coordinated by the Hunger Alliance of Ghana that includes grassroots farmer and community-based organizations.

Business involvement: The **Private Sector has had limited involvement with SUN** and is not yet represented on the CSPG. The business community was involved in the Food Fortification Alliance.



The Ghana National Nutrition Policy is in draft form, **to be finalised by** working groups within **CSPG**. There are a number of current strategies concerning nutrition-specific interventions including infant and child feeding, salt iodisation and nutrition guidelines for people living with HIV/AIDs. **Policies in key nutrition-related sectors** cover agriculture, development, a number of health policies and social protection.

National legislation is in place regulating the use of breast milk substitutes through the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes. The Maternity Protection Law passed in 2003 allows for 12 weeks maternity leave, which is 2 weeks less than recommended time by the ILO. The food fortification laws only relate to the iodisation of salt.



Health sector working group under Ghana's **Multi-Donor budget system** operates around a **results framework** on health **including nutrition indicators**. Development Partners align their work towards national priorities through this framework. A **draft SUN Country framework** has been **developed as a first step** towards the development of a **results framework around which sector and donor alignment** will be secured.

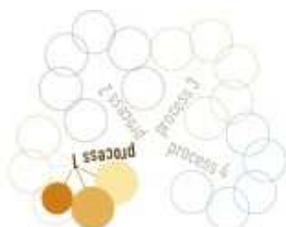


There are **difficulties in ascertaining exact resource allocation and expenditures around nutrition**.

The CSPG working group on Resource allocation is tasked to establish a baseline and trends in nutrition financing going forward.



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Guatemala	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■



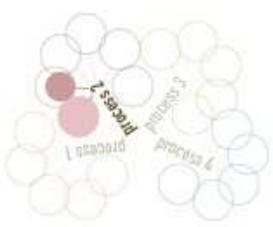
Guatemala has selected the **National Council for Food Security and Nutrition as the implementing body** and **Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition as the coordinating body**, the Secretary of the latter is the **SUN Focal Point**.

UN network: The **UN system** established a technical working group on food security and nutrition with the participation of UNICEF, OPS/WHO, FAO, WFP, OHCHR and UNFPA. In addition, so called ‘G13’ (the 13 major donors and development partners) have a working group on food security.

Donor network: The World Bank is the **Donor Convener** with support from the Inter-American Development Bank and WFP. Donor Network members have all their own agenda and work independently.

CS network: The Instance for Consultation and Social Participation is a **Civil Society platform** consisting of 20 members from different sectors: NGOs, indigenous peoples, churches, academia, private sector, trade unions and women’s groups.

Business involvement: **Private sector** signed National Zero Hunger Pact together with the government institutions, national and international NGOs. Private sector shares experiences in communication strategies to promote better health practices and malnutrition awareness.



Guatemala has a **Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition (PESAN)** running for the period 2012-2016 as well as a **National Strategy for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition (ENRDC)** running for the period 2006-2016. In 2012, under a new government, the main components of this plan were integrated into the **Zero Hunger Plan**. Government plans are based on WFP and UNICEF literature and support from the nutritionists from both organizations. Policies and legislation in key sectors have been in place for some years with only a few of them being recently updated. There is National legislation on food fortification (approved in 1992) and a Law for the Commercialization of Breast-Milk Substitutes (approved in 1983), however they are lacking resources for monitoring of their application. Some **private companies** have included specific programmes to support nutrition activities in their domains.



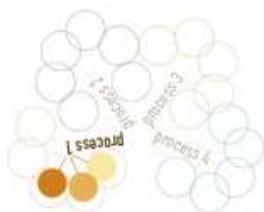
Guatemala has **developed Common Results Framework for SUN – Zero Hunger Plan** as part of the “National Agenda for Change” of the President, Otto Perez Molina. Operationalized into a Zero Hunger Plan for the period 2012-2016, it is a comprehensive Governmental strategy for chronic child malnutrition, for acute malnutrition, for micronutrient deficiency and food insecurity for children under age of 5 in the country. Some **industries** engage in current research on alternative fortifiable food items. Specialised **donor agencies**, such as WFP, have fully mainstreamed nutrition in their own policies and strategies, while others are considering to do the same in their future bilateral programmes.



In 2012 a “1000 days” budget line was created. Guatemala has reported on efforts to estimate overall financial investments for nutrition and on a **special budget for interventions** to support fight against chronic child malnutrition and infant-maternal mortality. There is no reference to funding contributions from donors and development partners unless subsumed into overall State budget for Food and Nutrition Security.



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Haiti	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■



Haiti joined the SUN movement in June 2012. The **Focal Point** is the **Director of the Unit of the National Program of Nutrition and technical adviser of the Committee of Fight against Hunger and Malnutrition.**

UN network: The UN agencies are involved through **Technical Committee on Nutrition** at the national and departmental levels, as well as through **Sectoral Round Tables** and a limited group on nutrition.

Donor network: **A Donor convener has not yet been identified.** The Ministry of Health coordinates the activities of donors to ensure better sustainability and continuation of work underway.

CS alliance/network: Civil Society has own forum called the Private Health Workers' Association that is committed to the delivery of services, communication and education for nutrition. This is **not a part of Multi-Stakeholder Platform yet.**

Business involvement: The government deals with sectors and companies separately. Initial contacts about participation with the Chamber of Commerce of Haiti and national food producers and importers have taken place.



In January 2012 Haiti published an updated and complete **National Nutrition Policy** that targets children up to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women, the old men and the persons infected by the HIV / AIDS and Tuberculosis. Numerous other **policies and strategies** contribute to the nutrition through different sectors including a strategy of poverty reduction (National Strategy for the Growth and the Poverty Reduction 2008-2010) and an Investment National Plan for Agriculture, informal education and social protection (May 2010).

The right to food is set in the Constitution. The maternity leave is of 12 weeks with 100 % of the salary paid only during 6 weeks. Haiti has **special legislation** on the fortification of the salt, the flour and the oil with iodine, iron and Vitamin A and maternity leave.



ABA GRANGOU is the **national flagship program to fight hunger and malnutrition.** It includes 21 programmes from different sectors, covering different sectors and is the framework for agreement on Ministerial responsibilities. The UNAG (National Unit of Management ABA GRANGOU) is responsible for the coordination and for the execution of the activities.

Concerning specific interventions on nutrition, a first draft of the strategic plan for 2012-2016 was elaborated, to implement the Nutrition National Policy. A national workshop on nutrition to guarantee that the civil society and the participants agree with the priorities defined in the action plan was led in May 2012. This plan is to be finalized through a consultative process that will involve the main technical agencies and the donors supporting nutrition. There is no indication that a Common Results Framework is being created or used by other stakeholders yet.



A new national budget line (15 million gourdes or 353,000USD) has been created for the nutrition. In 2011, the financing to fight against malnutrition and hunger represented 750 million USD and completely financed by the external cooperation.

In 2012, **15 million dollars were assigned to ABA GRANGOU** to strengthen the actions of the priority programmes. The emphasis is on social safety nets (Food vouchers, FFW, distribution of food kits), the agriculture (fertilizer and infrastructures for the storage of food) and projects of community development. The low capacity of the governmental institutions and the complexity of the procedures for the laying out of funds slow down the process of implementation.



	Indicator 1		Indicator 2		Indicator 3		Indicator 4	
Indonesia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■



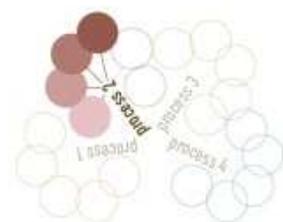
The Ministry for People’s Welfare is proposed as the convening body (awaits approval by Presidential Decree) with participation from 13 ministries and two agencies. SUN Forum convenes under the leadership of the Deputy Minister for Human Resources and Culture of the Ministry of National Development Planning.

UN network: UN agencies established **several mechanisms** to coordinate their activities around nutrition. UNICEF, WFP and WHO participate in the SUN Platform for Development Partners under the overarching SUN Forum.

Donor network: The SUN Platform of Development Partners regroups AusAid, USAID, World Bank, UNICEF, WFP, WHO and MCC. A **donor convener has not yet been assigned**.

CS alliance/network: Civil society organisations meet through the **Nutrition Forum** to share experience among 16 NGOs and professional organisations. Most of them participate in Regional Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition in Asia, some - in multi-stakeholder platform convened by the government.

Business involvement: There are several associations grouping private sector (Indonesia Association of Flour Producers; Association of Food and Beverage Industries). In the **SUN platform** private sector is represented by actors: IndoFoods, Pertamina, Charoen Pokhand Indonesia, PT Astra Indonesia, APPNIA, Kaltim Prima Coal PT PLN.



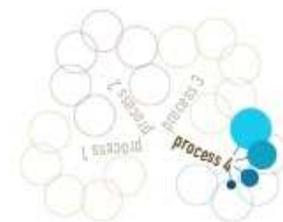
Indonesia has updated nutrition-specific policies and strategies since 2005 and **cover key sectors**. Legislative approval to a wide range of policies and strategies in relevant sectors provides a coherent framework for multi-sectoral action. The national legislation with a bearing on nutrition covers a range of health and food laws (food safety, food quality, food labelling and advertisement). The maternity protection law legislates for 12 weeks of maternity leave that is 2 weeks less than the minimum recommended length of time by the ILO. Many provisions for the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes have been endorsed in law in 2012. Legislation on flour fortification and salt iodization is also in place. Oil fortification with vitamin A will be mandatory from 2013. Rice fortification is under consideration.

CS network participates in the evaluation of food and nutrition situation in the country. More NGOs such as KRKP, Bina Desa, SPI participate in implementing nutrition sensitive programmes.



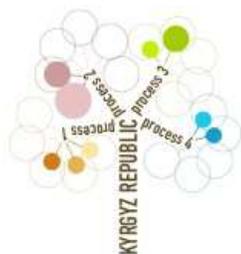
Common Results Framework was put in place for the 2011-2015 - National Food and Nutrition Action Plan. Large-scale programmes are implemented by different Ministries e.g. community-based nutrition programme (2010-2014) and fortification programmes such as salt iodization and flour fortification. No information yet on how far these programmes converge or have shared results.

The Launch of SUN Indonesia was marked by the launching of the **First 1,000 Days of Life Movement** in September 2012. **Decentralization at sub-national level is a priority**. Mechanisms for coordination need to be strengthened especially at sub-national level.



Finance information is tracked for nutrition specific programmes. Total funds allocated at central level to Ministry of Health, Department of Nutrition is US\$ 70 million per year. Each of the provinces (33) and each district (497) manage their own resources, which add to the central level contribution.

Gaps are not yet identified and the contribution of external donors is not yet explicit, await the finalisation of the mapping.



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Kyrgyz Republic	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■

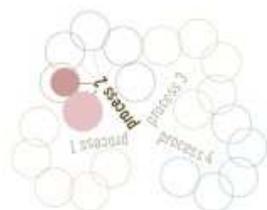


The Food Security Council is proposed as the convening body for nutrition, established under the Prime Minister’s Office and currently combining focus on food safety and food security (but not nutrition). The Council includes a range of ministries. The representation from the private sector and donors is planned. The **SUN Focal Point** is the **Deputy Minister of Health**.

UN and Donor networks: To increase capacity the Council, FAO and WFP provide technical and financial support on improvement of food security monitoring system. **UNICEF and the World Bank are Donor Conveners.** Donors use the Nutrition Cluster and Nutrition Group within the Health Sector Wide Approach (SWAP) is a **specific platform**. In addition, the support is provided by WHO, GIZ, JICA, UNICEF, UNIDO, Mercy Co, Peace Corps, Kyrgyz-Swiss-Sweden Health Project on Community Health Actions, ADB, World Food Program, FAO, USAID, and DFID.

CS alliance/network: **CSOs work with government through Association of Village Committees of Health** which functions through more than 14,000 volunteers at community level to promote good health and nutrition.

Business involvement: Salt and vitamin producers are the main **private sector actors involved in SUN platform**. Private mills work on nutrition by producing enriched flour; salt producing plants iodize the salt. These private enterprises are directly connected with the Ministry of Agriculture, which coordinates the activities of the processing industry.



A National Public Nutrition Improvement Strategy 2013-2017 has been developed but is not yet endorsed. **There are a number of updated policies and strategies that cover key sectors** like agriculture, poverty reduction and development and social protection. National legislation with a bearing on nutrition covers support to farmers and pastures, food security and agriculture. Many provisions for the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes have been endorsed by law. The Labour Law defines the recommended length for maternity leave as 126 days. Flour fortification was approved in 2009. Currently the amendments related to fortification of flour are developed.

Business network: Salt producers work together with government to identify barriers in nutrition policy for success producing.



The Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy with Common Results Framework outlining the responsibilities of all parties involved **has been developed, but not approved yet**. Large-scale nutrition-specific interventions are implemented through the Ministry of Health; the extent and type of nutrition-sensitive programmes (especially in relation to water and sanitation which is associated with poor nutrition) need further clarification. The Baby Friendly Hospitals Initiative has been introduced.



National nutrition programmes are developed and implemented with both **state budget and donor support**. The state budget financing is provided for school feeding for 1-4 grade children annually; funds for different nutrition-related lines are allocated within the SWAP. Substantial gaps are identified in nutrition-specific interventions. Work is on-gong to obtain information from other sectors.



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Lao PDR	■	■ ■ ■	■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■



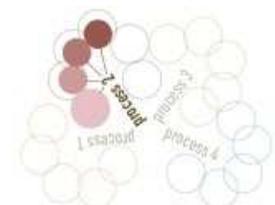
Consultation for establishing a convening body for nutrition in Lao PDR has started. The relevant existing sector wide working groups and the round table meeting can be used to promote inter-ministerial cooperation on nutrition and food security activities.

UN network: UN Country Team under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator has initiated **REACH pilot with the endorsement of the Government** in June 2008.

Donor network: **The European Union has been identified as the Donor Convener**, that helps to ensure that key stakeholders are informed of the SUN Movement developments both nationally and globally and advocates for nutrition and food security issues to be addressed in a cross-sectoral manner across line ministries' sectors.

CS alliance/network: Civil society has **own network for sharing information and learning** as well as **an informal coordination mechanism**, coordinated by the INGO Network. Civil society is also involved in the government of round table process.

Business involvement: There are currently no private companies in LAO PDR working specifically to scale up Nutrition



The National Nutrition Strategy and Plan of Action 2010-2015 is a strategic guideline for all stakeholders, including ministries, development partners and the private sector on what should be undertaken in order to address malnutrition and its determinants. Updated nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies cover most of key sectors including agriculture and food security, development, public health and education with multi-sector framework plans. A National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy was adopted in 2006.

Lao PDR's **nutrition-relevant legislation** covers maternity leave and provisions for the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes are being processed into law. The maternity protection law is for 90 days of maternity leave which is just under the minimum recommended length of 14 weeks by the ILO.

Legislation on Food Fortification and International Code not yet endorsed.



Direct **nutrition interventions are delivered as part of a package of maternal, neonatal and child health services.** There is no Common Results Framework agreed yet.

Donor network: Donor alignment and coordination behind national plans are not yet formal however the donor community supports the creation of the multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder platform.

CS network: Civil society organizations' activities are integrated into the development planning process of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. They continue to play a key role in achieving the 2020 Agriculture Strategy, which also addresses the issue of food security and nutrition.



No information was provided on financial tracking and resource mobilization.



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Madagascar	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■



The **Conseil National de Nutrition** under the supervision of the Prime Minister **convenes** representatives of the President, Senate, National Assembly, eight governmental ministries, community and religious leaders, NGOs, civil society, UN organizations, and other partners. **The SUN Focal Point** is the National Coordinator of the National Nutrition Office.

UN network: **UNICEF represents the UN system** organizations in the National Nutrition Council; FAO, WFP, UNFPA and UNDP are members of the platform.

Donor network: The nominated **Donor Conveners UNICEF**; other donors include World Bank, JICA and USAID.

CS alliance/network: There are **two platforms that bring together all CSOs** from which one VIF Association unites all national NGOs working in nutrition, food security, support, agriculture, water and sanitation and social protection.

Business involvement: The **private sector** has its own platform within **Madagascar's National Alliance for Food Fortification** and works alongside public organizations for the implementation of national plans, e.g. on salt iodization and or bread fortification.



Madagascar's nutrition-specific policies date from 2004 while the National Plan of Action for Nutrition was updated in 2012. **The approved national policies and strategies reflect a multi-sectoral approach for improved nutrition.** Madagascar has specific gender policies that will contribute to nutritional outcomes. Policy for the promotion of good nutritional practice is in place as well. Under nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies, Madagascar covers all key sectors including agriculture and food security, development, public health, education and social protection with a Plan of Action for Gender and Development. The national legislation covers food fortification and salt iodization. The maternity protection law allows for 14 weeks of maternity leave, matching the minimum the recommendation of the ILO. The provisions for the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes are full into law with a scoping age period of 0-6 months.



The National Plan of Action for Nutrition (PNAN II) is recently updated and is the **Common Results Framework.** Monitoring and Evaluation plan has been developed to track achievement of results and contributes to the follow up of the implementation of all National Plan activities. Some nutrition specific interventions not yet at scale. Nutrition is not yet fully integrated in relevant sectors – agriculture, social protection, WASH. Donor programmes are not yet aligned to PNAN II.

CS Network: Civil Society Organisations are **directly involved in the implementation of the National Action Plan** for Nutrition at community level; journalists and media representatives are active in the nutrition sector; several research institutions invest in nutrition.



The estimated budget the PNAN II (2012- 2015) amounts to 137 951 692 USD. The allocated budget for each program is currently being evaluated with development partners. The search for funding is on going.

PNAN II has been costed but most recent data on contribution are from 2005-2009.



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Malawi	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■



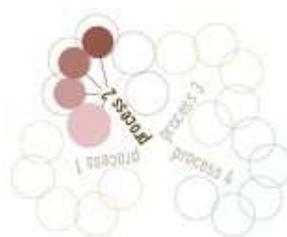
The **National Nutrition Committee** is the multi-stakeholder platform and convening body for coordination action on scaling up nutrition. The **SUN Focal Point** is the Principal Secretary on Nutrition, HIV and AIDS, supported by the Deputy Director for Nutrition as **SUN National Coordinator**. The coordinator chairs the SUN Task Force Committee and coordinates the Technical Working Groups (TWGs) for SUN in all districts.

UN network: UN agencies, including UNICEF, WFP, WHO and FAO are part of the SUN Task Force. **UNICEF** supervises five TWGs and **coordinates** with the Nutrition Development Partners Group and the Donors Partners Nutrition.

CS alliance/network: CONCERN Worldwide has been nominated as the **Convener** for great number of CSOs active in Malawi. CSOs participate in the SUN Task Force.

Donor network: Donors, including Irish Aid, USAID, CIDA, World Bank, DFID and the EU participate in the SUN Task Force as well, **convened** by **Irish Aid** and **USAID**. The Development Partners for Nutrition chaired by Irish Aid and co-chaired by UNICEF meet to share information, advocate and review the progress of the National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan.

Business involvement: The **private sector** participates in Multi-Stakeholder Platform. It has its own **separate business platform** through the Malawi Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the National Fortification Alliance. **VALID INTERNATIONAL** is the **Convener** for the private sector.



Malawi has a Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2005) and a National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan for the period 2007-2012. **Nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies are updated and cover all key sectors:** agriculture and food security, public health sector with a cross-sectoral policy and strategy for HIV/AIDS and Agriculture, education and the social protection.

The national legislation with a bearing on nutrition covers salt iodization, sugar fortification and consumer protection. The New Labour Act in Malawi has increased maternity leave in the public and private sectors, but yet does not match the minimum recommended length of 14 weeks (ILO). Many provisions for the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes (BMS) are into law. **A Nutrition Act is being developed.**



The Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS under the Office of the President and Cabinet with the support from UNICEF, the World Bank, Irish Aid and USAID developed and operationalized **SUN Rollout Framework**. The national multi-sector institutional setting is elaborated up to the district and community level with a target of establishing 50% districts for 2012 and 2013. In addition, the **1 000 Special Days National Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy** is being prioritized from 2012 to 2017 to reduce child stunting. Alignment of all sectors at district level needs further clarification.



The Development Partners for Nutrition are responsible for resource mobilization and for the resolution of disagreements between partners and stakeholders. **There are still multiple funding sources and accounting mechanisms and no agreement on financial gap.** The World Bank, UNICEF and the Governments of Canada, Ireland and USA have jointly mobilized their resources for ensuring community-based scaling-up of nutrition.



	Indicator 1		Indicator 2		Indicator 3		Indicator 4	
Mali	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■



Comité Technique Intersectoriel de Nutrition chaired by the **Ministry of Health convenes** regularly and officially four ministries and the Food Security Commission. The **multi-sector, multi-stakeholder platform is underway** as an all-compassing policy on nutrition was being finalized, foreseeing the creation of National Nutrition Development Council. The **SUN National Focal Point** is a technical consultant from the Ministry of Health.

UN network: **REACH coordinator** starts in September 2012, other engaged UN System Organizations include the WFP and UNICEF.

Donor network: Canada has been **convening** since January 2012. Donors providing assistance for national nutrition plans include UNICEF, WFP, WHO, FAO, USAID, EU, Canada and Belgium. Donors coordinate their support through multiple fora.

CS alliance/network: **Civil society is establishing their own platform** to coordinate their support for scaling up nutrition. The Nutrition Cluster includes national and international NGOs and coordinates the humanitarian response in nutrition.

Business involvement: The **private sector** is mostly involved in agricultural investments.



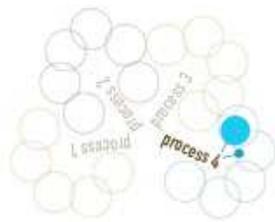
Mali is in the process of endorsing the multi-sectorial nutrition policy **La Politique Nationale de Développement de la Nutrition** that will also trigger the start of a Multi-Stakeholder Platform. As nutrition-specific policies and strategies there is a National Strategic Plan for Food and Nutrition (2006), a National Strategy for Nutritional Care of PLWHA (2006) and other provisions for nutrition of young children.

The national legislation with a bearing on nutrition is wide and covers agriculture and food laws including a mandatory legislation for wheat flour fortification. The maternity protection law foresees 14 weeks of maternity leave, matching the minimum recommended length by the ILO. Many provisions for the implementation of the Code for Marketing of BMS are currently in force.

Donor Network: Major donors involved in nutrition contribute to the development (and adoption) of the national-multi-sectoral nutrition policy. However the platform has not yet been created. Until then, donors meet on an ad-hoc basis to discuss nutrition from a multi-sectoral perspective.



The **Ministry of Health is in charge of six programmes that have a specific bearing on improved nutrition**, including the Acute Malnutrition Management, the Food Standards and Procedures Policy, the People Living with HIV/AIDS Nutrition Management, the National Guidelines for Vitamin A Supplementation, the Infant and Young Child Feeding and the Essential Nutrition Actions Programmes. Programmes run by the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture respond to sectoral planning and strategies. Reported current focus on emergency nutrition response. The donor-funded activities are monitored as part of the annual health programme. **The multi-sectoral plan is not finalized yet.**



There is no specific for nutrition budget line in the governmental budget yet, however there are in sectoral budgets. All stakeholders have **judged overall funding for nutrition as insufficient**. Lack of funding reported as a main challenge, at the same time, not enough data on available and required financial resources from external partners.



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Mauritania	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■



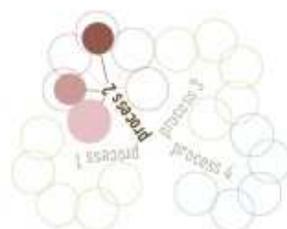
National Nutrition Development Council, created in 2010, **convenes multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral platform** with a Permanent Technical Committee. The Director General of Economic Policies and Developmental Strategies in the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development, assisted by the Director of Basic Health and Nutrition in the Ministry of Health are the **SUN Country Focal Points**.

UN network: UN System Organizations such as UNICEF, WHO, FAO and WFP support national plans and participate in the platform. **REACH** is present since 2008.

Donor network: There is currently **no identified Donor Convener**. Donors are increasingly involved in emergency nutrition interventions.

CS alliance/network: **International NGOs** are active members of the platform however **national CSOs** specialized in nutrition are not sufficiently developed.

Business involvement: The **private sector** is a member of the platform but its involvement in implementation is currently very limited.

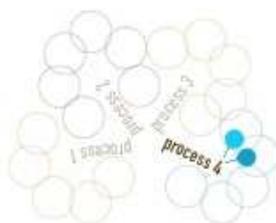


Mauritania has a National Policy for the Development of Nutrition with nutrition-specific provisions such as a National Strategy for Young Children (2007) and a National Protocol to tackle Chronic Malnutrition (2007). Mauritania is finalizing a multi-sectoral action plan for nutrition that will cover the period 2011-2015. Nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies cover most of the key sectors like agriculture and food security, poverty reduction and development, public health and social protection. They are updated and with a long-term vision until 2020. The legislative approval to a wide range of policies and strategies in relevant sectors provides a **coherent framework for multi-sectoral action**.

The national legislation with a bearing on nutrition covers agriculture and food laws (flour and oil fortification). The maternity protection law foresees 14 weeks of maternity leave, matching the minimum recommended length by the ILO. The implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes is currently being studied.



A full component of the Strategic Framework for the Fight against Poverty is dedicated to the **multi-sectoral approach for improved nutrition**. However, no information on alignment to it and limited information on actual scale of identified programmes. Mauritania also maintains a Social Protection Programme aimed at pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 years, the EMEL Programme covering the all country under the Prime Minister's Office which provides assistance to all vulnerable populations, the Fight Against Malnutrition Programme, and the WASH Community Sanitation Programme. **The Common Results Framework is being finalized.**



Each sector **considers certain nutrition activities** and actions in its budget, but there is **not yet a specific budget line for nutrition**. Existing efforts support advocating for the creation of a Governmental budget line for nutrition. Donors are involved in emergency nutrition interventions and contribute to development.

Cost and breakdown provided for only two programmes reveal considerable gaps: the programme for the Acceleration of the Fight Against Hunger and Malnutrition in Children in Southeast Mauritania has an agreed financial gap of 14 million dollars, the EMEL Programme has a budget of 150 million dollars, 80 million allocated from the overall government budget and a financial gap of 70 million dollars.



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Mozambique	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■

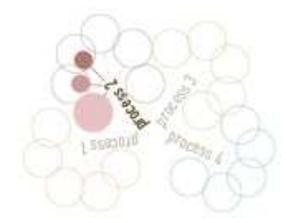


The Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (**SETSAN**) **convenes** the **multi-sector, multi-stakeholder platform** – GT PAMRDC (Technical Group for Multi-sectoral Action Plan to reduce Chronic Malnutrition). Platform coordinates line ministries implementing nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes, UN agencies, donors and CSOs. The selection of senior government institution that will coordinate nutrition at the policy-making level remains undecided.

Donor and UN networks: **Donors and UN agencies** have formed the Nutrition Partner Forum as a coordination mechanism for donors and partners providing support to the implementation of the Multi-sectoral Action Plan. The Forum is hosted by **SUN donor conveners** UNICEF and DANIDA and has been meeting on a monthly basis since its creation in 2011. **REACH** has been supporting SETSAN with the coordination of the GT-PAMRDC since July 2012.

CS alliance/network: **No platform yet.** The Nutrition and Food Security Association and Helen Keller International represent civil society on the Nutrition Partner Forum, a coordination platform set up by donors and United Nations agencies.

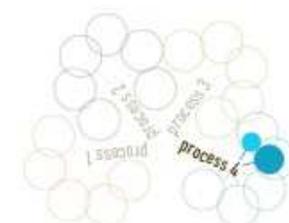
Business involvement: The **private sector** is engaged in **different programmes**: salt producers meet under National Program for Salt Iodization (PRONIS), while millers and oil producers meet on a regular basis in the National Committee for Food Fortification in Mozambique (CONFAM). The latter also includes CSOs, UN agencies, donors and consumer associations. Both PRONIS and CONFAM are chaired by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce with the Ministry of Health as vice-chair.



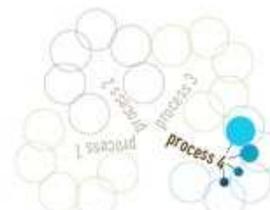
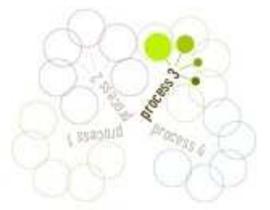
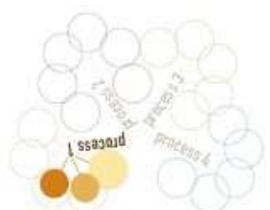
Nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies cover the agriculture and food security sector, health, development, education and social protection. The national legislation with a bearing on nutrition includes a ministerial decree on salt iodization. **Legislation on the right to food is in the process of being finalized.** The maternity protection law provides 60 days of maternity leave which is shorter than the 14 weeks recommended by the ILO. The implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes is fully endorsed by law. Standards are being developed for the fortification of wheat flour and edible oil and legislation on mandatory food fortification is being drafted.



The PAMRDC is the Common Results Framework that is in the process of decentralization at provincial level. In line with the priority interventions identified in the PAMRDC, the Nutrition Department in the Ministry of Health is implementing large-scale supplementation programmes. The Ministry of Health oversees the Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme. Increasing the alignment across sectors is also in progress. Mozambique is moving forward with the large-scale fortification of wheat flour and edible oils. Some nutrition-specific interventions need to scale up.



The seven PAMRDC strategic objectives for the period 2011-2015 were costed for the year 2012, totalling an approximate cost of US\$ 60 million a year including supplementary feeding for around US\$ 26.4 million (World Bank costing methodology). Mozambique has reported on **efforts to estimate overall financial investments for nutrition.** However estimated costs by Government are difficult to reconcile with information provided by donors. **No funding mechanism are yet available to facilitate alignment** and tracking of resources being mobilized against estimated costs.



	Indicator 1			Indicator 2			Indicator 3			Indicator 4		
Namibia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

The Office of the Prime Minister **convenes** the National Alliance for Improved Nutrition (NAFIN), the **multi-sector, multi-stakeholder platform** chaired by the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister (also a member of the SUN Lead Group). Several specialized Task Forces and working group, accountable to NAFIN are created with their own ToRs. **The SUN Government Focal Point is yet to be appointed.**

Donor network: There is **no UN agency facilitation mechanism** although engagement with REACH has been on going for technical assistance on the Country Implementation Plan and Result Matrix. UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNESCO, FAO and UNDP are active in NAFIN.

UN networks: The **Donor Convener** UNICEF is on a specific SUN Task Force together with the Ministry of Health and Social Services, Synergos Namibia and the GAIN. The USAID support the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III Project and the International Training and Education Center for Health. USAID and the CDC participate in the NAFIN.

CS alliance/network: **CSOs are members of NAFIN.** The Namibia Non-Government Organizations Forum Trust is the umbrella body. CSOs contribute to scaling up nutrition to the communities through direct activities at household level.

Business involvement: The **Private Sector** engagement has provided financial support through the Pupkewitz Foundation and the Millers Association. A number of industries like Namib Mills, Namibia Dairies and Praktika Afrika are fully engaged in the Food Fortification Technical Working Group.

Namibia has a National Food and Nutrition Policy (1995) and a National Strategic Plan for Nutrition (2010). In addition, there are a variety of nutrition-specific strategies and guidelines covering all aspects from infant and young child feeding, to micronutrient deficiency control, to acute malnutrition management to nutrition management for people living with HIV/AIDS. **Nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies in Namibia cover all key sectors.** The national legislation with a bearing on nutrition covers salt iodization, water management and social protection with the Social Security Act being amended in 2004. The maternity protection law provides 12 weeks of maternity leave. Measures for the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes are currently awaiting final approval. A Civic Organization Partnership Policy is also in place

Country Implementation Plan is **just being developed** and will be used as the **Common Results Framework.** As part of nutrition-specific programmes, the Ministry of Health is implementing national scale supplementation and deworming programmes. Activities being carried out by the **private sector** such as Namib Mills are **reflected in the National Nutrition Plan.** Different sectoral programmes are needed for alignment.

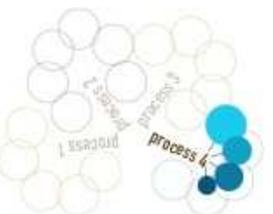
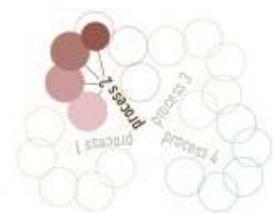
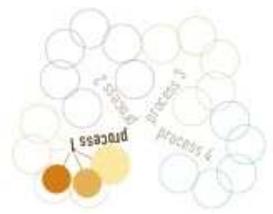
NAFIN has a line item within the Ministry of Finance with allocated resources for N\$ 200 000 per year (about US\$ 24 000) for a period of 4 years (2011-2014). **No financial system available yet to track** financial contribution by Government sectors and external partners. There is agreement about limitations in the financial resources available and allocated to nutrition between Government and partners, but the amount has not been agreed upon.

Namibia

M&E Framework – Baseline



www.ScalingUpNutrition.org



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Nepal	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

The high Level Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committee chaired by under Vice Minister of National Planning Commission is the highest-level body for nutrition, MSP representing three areas: social sector; agriculture and development; and commerce and supplies. In addition, there is also a Nutrition and Food Security Coordination Committee that includes high-level government officers in five key ministries.

UN network: UN agencies working on nutrition include UNICEF, WHO, WPF and FAO, they are members of National Nutrition and Food Security Coordination Committee. Through **REACH** they supports the National Planning Commission and relevant ministries to review annual plans and budget regarding nutrition-sensitive activities.

Donor network: The World Bank is the **donor convener**. There are **two separate platforms** for the donor community and development partners: National Nutrition Group and National Food Security Working Group.

CS alliance/network: CSOs and academia are **represented** on the **multi-stakeholder nutrition platform**. Around 10 INGOs work through the Association for International NGOs and are thoroughly involved in the preparation of the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan.

Business involvement: The private sector is not yet involved.

In June 2012, the Cabinet (Council of Ministers) approved Nepal's **Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan that covers nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies for key sectors**. Nutrition-specific strategies and plans include micronutrient provision, promotion of good nutritional practice and a multi-sectoral strategy for school health and nutrition. A national Emergency Nutrition Policy was adopted in 2008. Nutrition relevant legislation covers food fortification (flour) and salt iodization. Provisions for the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes are fully endorsed by law. The maternity protection law covers paternity leave and provides 52 days of maternity leave which is less than the minimum recommended by the ILO length of 14 weeks. Nepal will update its National Nutrition Policy and Strategy at the end of 2012.

The **Multisectoral Nutrition Plan (MSNP) provides for a Common Results Framework** where all ministries agree on a set of essential nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. Responsible Ministries are in charge of the identified programmes, under the lead of the National Planning Commission. **The MSNP is at early stage of implementation**. Nepal is ready to move to decentralization of responsibility for nutrition-sensitive strategies and specific nutrition interventions to district level.

There is a government budget line for nutrition specific interventions that is channelled through the Ministry of Health and Population. The amount for 2011/2012 is likely to be doubled for 2012/2013, 90% is being secured. External assistance increased from US\$ 0.2 million to US\$ 5 million. A **basket fund** for the Multisectoral Nutrition Plan will receive funding from the government and development partners.



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Niger	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■



The **Interdepartmental Orientation Committee of the 3N** (Nigeriens Feed Nigeriens) **Strategy** presided by the **Prime Minister convenes** all ministers concerned with food and nutrition security. Multisectoral Multi-stakeholder Steering Committee of the Strategic Nutrition Programme focuses exclusively on nutrition issues and involves relevant ministries, technical and financial partners, representatives from civil society, the private sector and research and training institutions. The 3N High Commissioner might become SUN Country Focal Point.

UN network **REACH** with financial back-up of the EU **actively supports the government** in efforts to implement the “3N” Strategy, by helping to strengthen the coordination of all actors

Donor network The **donor convener** is the Head of Delegation of the EU . Donors that provide assistance for national nutrition plans include the EU, Islamic Development Bank, WAHO, UN agencies and NGOs.

CS alliance/network: Eighteen **civil society organizations** have given their principle agreement for creating a platform under the SUN framework. Public and private **academic institutions** work to elaborate political and strategic documents for the 3N initiative.

Business involvement: The **private sector** is engaged in the Food Fortification Alliance but not yet fully involved in scaling up nutrition.



Nutrition-specific policies in Niger are extensive, updated and provide a coherent framework for multi-sectoral action. The 3N Strategy focuses on food security, malnutrition prevalence and chronic malnutrition and mainly targets pregnant and lactating women, infants and young children, and people living with HIV.

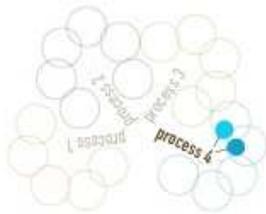
A Gender Diagnostic Document is in place since 2009. The Decree on the Regulation of Commercialization of Breast-milk Substitutes, as well as the Decree on the Importation, Commercialization and Consumption of Iodized Salt were both revised in 2011 and are being adopted by the government. Other nutrition relevant laws cover food hygiene (1998), water potability (2004) and oil fortification with vitamin A (2012).

Donor network: Supports the design and implementation of a multi-sectoral approach to nutrition in the 3N Strategy.



Niger's Ministry of Health maintains many on-going programmes that have an explicit bearing on improved nutrition. The "**3N**" multi-sectoral **program** (2012-2015), which aims to ensure a sufficient and quality supply of food for all Nigeriens, is comprised of 5 axes and links together different nutrition-related initiatives. The “3N” is currently being operationalized. Many programmes are not assessed using a Common Results Framework, but the introduction of “3N” will improve the alignment of programmes, especially since a roadmap for alignment of sectors and partners has been finalized.

Donor network: With a support of EU, an organizational assessment of the National Direction of Nutrition was done in the perspective of scaling up nutrition interventions.



A budget line for nutrition is 500 000 000 FCFA exists since 2012. **All stakeholders**, including external partners (EU and other country agencies) **agree on the existence of financial gaps but sharp estimations are difficult**. Some programmes are fully supported by external partners. A donor network with a pool funding is established in the health sector which include SUN Movement activities. Several coordination mechanisms chaired by the Government are established to address the crisis mitigation (Dispositif national and Groupe technique Nutrition).



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Nigeria				



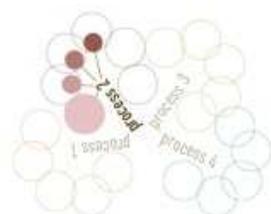
The National Nutrition Partners Forum **convened by development partners** appears to be **the only multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder functional platform**. All Ministries are engaged through the Forum, which meets at least four times annually with external partners. Private sector, national and international NGOs, UN Agencies, donors and the media participate in this Forum. The **Nutrition Division**, located in the Department of Family Health in the Federal Ministry of Health, is the **current convening Government body** responsible for Scaling-Up Nutrition. The **SUN Focal point** is the Head of the Nutrition Division.

Donor network: The **Donor Convener** is DFID that engages in the Nutrition Partners Forum.

UN networks: The **UN Agencies** active in Scaling-Up Nutrition are UNICEF, FAO and WHO.

CS alliance/network: The **CSO Convener is Save the Children** that works with a wide range of international NGOs.

Business involvement: The **Private Sector** has its own business platform - the Chamber of Commerce and engages in SUN through the National Fortification Alliance.



Nigeria has **National Plan of Action on Food and Nutrition (2004)** and nutrition-specific policy on infant and young child feeding (2005) that is **updated**. **Nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies in Nigeria cover main key sectors**. There are significant provisions for the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes. The maternity protection law provides for 16 weeks of maternity leave. The mandatory Law for the fortification of wheat flour and maize flour and Vegetable Oil is in place. Nigeria was certified USI COMPLIANT in 2005.

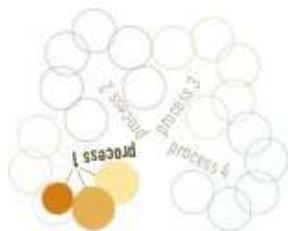
Civil Society Alliance/Network: Civil Society platform works towards advocating addressing core nutrition issues, including women’s empowerment and right to food.



No information provided.



The SUN Focal Point reported the lack of a budget line specifically for nutrition in line Ministries at national and state levels. In addition, there is no financial tracking system that allows tracing the contribution from external partners.



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Peru	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■

The **Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion** ensures inter-governmental and inter-sectorial coordination for the implementation of the National Development and Social Inclusion System. Government engages with civil society and private sector through the **Round Table for the Fight against Poverty (MCLCP)**. The First Lady is a member of the SUN Lead Group. **Vice-Minister of Policy and Social Evaluation** is SUN Focal Point.

UN network: **No UN facilitation mechanism such as REACH exists in the country.** The MIDIS is negotiating technical support with UN agencies in support of specific components of its social programmes.

Donor network: 17 institutions use the **Initiative against children’s chronic malnutrition** a space for dialogue.

CS network: CSOs are members of **the Economic and Social Research Consortium**, a Peruvian umbrella organization that works on nutrition-related subjects with 48 institutional members, including think tanks, research centres, NGOs, private firms and public agencies contributes to recommendations. Different organisations from civil society and church are involved in MCLCP.

Business involvement: Private sector involved in the fight against child chronic malnutrition created a platform to coordinate their actions.

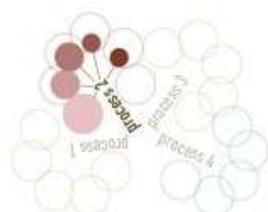
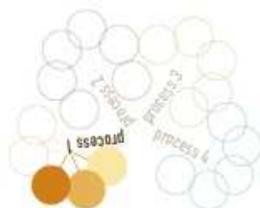
Earlier strategies on Food Security paved the way for the 2012 of the MIDIS Guidelines for Intersectoral and Intergovernmental management to Reduce Child Malnutrition.

The Grow National Strategy (CRECER) as approved in 2007 has been a guiding instrument in the fight against child chronic malnutrition; further integration of strategies (CRECER PARA INCLUIR) is currently underway. The national legislation with a bearing on nutrition covers agriculture and food (flour fortification and salt iodization). The maternity protection law foresees 90 days (almost 13 weeks) and is covered through social security. Measures for the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes are full into law.

The MIDIS is currently working on a revision of the Grow Strategy into **‘Inclusive Growth’ National Social Inclusion Strategy (CRECER PARA INCLUIR)**. It is to be issued before end of the 2012, further emphasize the inclusion component of the original strategy and serve as **the Common Results Framework** for nutrition in the country. The Comprehensive Health Insurance System together with the five programmes currently under direct management of MIDIS (of which some under revision) are the preferred programmatic instruments indicated by the Government in the fight against child malnutrition.

Business network coordinates actions with the private actors to disseminate guidelines to improve nutrition.

The Peruvian **government allocates a yearly 1.1 billion USD** to fight against child malnutrition. There is a multi-annual budgetary commitment to increase or at least maintain the financial resources associated to reduce and prevent children’s chronic malnutrition. The Government, the Private Sector Confederation (CONFIEP) and the Inter-American Development Bank are preparing a Social Innovation Fund to find and finance creative ways to solve social problems (including stunting). The level of financial alignment of donors is to be clarified.



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Rwanda	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■

There are several multi-stakeholder platform: **Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee** is the highest-level **government convening** body under the leadership of the Minister of Health; A **Government and Development Partner’s Group** consists of all donors and development partners from various sectors and co-Chaired by the Ministry of Finance and the UN Resident Coordinator; the same stakeholders specifically working in health sector meet as **Health Sector Cluster’s Group**, co-Chaired by Ministry of Health and the WHO. **A SUN Focal Point is the Minister of Health.**

Donor network: The EU, UK, Belgium, Netherlands and the World Bank are **convened** by the USAID through the Health Development Partners Group to collaborate on nutrition and the broader health sector.

UN network: **REACH** serves as the coordinating mechanism WHO, WFP, UNICEF and FAO. The UN system has been instrumental in promoting the SUN Movement through the Health and Agriculture Sectoral Working Groups, the Nutrition Summits and the behavioural change.

CS alliance/network: **CSOs and academia engages** through the NTWG.

Business involvement: The private sector has an **established platform** – National Food Fortification Alliance – under the auspices of the NTWG within the Ministry of Health. The alliance includes industries, consumer associations, academia and government ministries and consult mainly on food fortification.

The National Strategy to Eliminate Malnutrition 2010-2013 that includes both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive approaches to addressing under-nutrition was developed in 2010. There are current policies in key sectors that have an impact on nutritional outcomes including agriculture, poverty reduction and development, health, education and social protection. The maternity protection law providing for 12 weeks of maternity has not yet been officially approved. Measures for the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes await final approval. Food fortification legislation is drafted and awaiting approval.

Business network: National Food Fortification Alliance has been engaged in the development of the National Standard or Protocol on Food Fortification and the Rwanda Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes.

To operationalize the National Strategy to Eliminate Malnutrition, Rwanda has developed a comprehensive Joint Action Plan to Fight Malnutrition that provides a **common results framework for nutrition**. The plan is being implemented throughout the country and has a monitoring and evaluation element. Common Results Framework is implemented at district level through the District Plans for the Elimination of Malnutrition. **The NTWG coordinates interventions of all partners** - UN agencies, national/international NGOs, the academic institutions, donors and private sector/corporation. Programmes still scaling up with progressively increasing coverage. Monitoring system need strengthening.

Rwanda

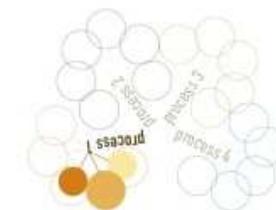
M&E Framework – Baseline



The Government has signed a MOU with the EU to provide USD 10 million for Nutrition over the next 3 years. Various partners are also leveraging funds from donors both in country and outside. It is estimated that Rwanda may receive up to US\$ 12 million per year for nutrition over the next 3 years.



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Senegal	 	 	 	



The **Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition (CLM)**, located at the level of the Prime Minister is Senegal's nutrition **convening** body and oversees different ministry representatives. The **SUN Focal Point** is the National Coordinator of the CLM and acts as a direct link with the Director of the Prime Minister's Office.

UN network: UNICEF, WFP, WHO, FAO and UNESCO provide technical and financial support for the CLM.

Donor network: The designation of the **donor conveners not finalised yet**. The **donors meet quarterly** and conduct bi-annual joint reviews of the CLM's portfolio of projects and programmes. Donor commitments from the World Bank, UNICEF, the WFP and MI are the most significant.

CS alliance/network: **CSOs are engaged with the CLM** by ensuring the management of project implementation; the Consumers Association ensures the social marketing of food fortification programmes; academic sector helps to scale-up nutrition through operational research and the provision of results indicating the impact of interventions.

Business involvement: The **private sector** is involved with the implementation of food fortification programmes and convenes and has its **own separate business platform** convened by the public-private alliance, the Senegalese Committee for Micronutrient Fortification.



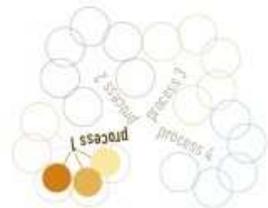
The Lettre de Politique de Nutrition (**Nutrition Policy Letter**) **currently under updating, based on WHO recommendations** and linked to policies for poverty reduction and social protection. There are nutrition-sensitive policies, strategies and plans such as National Agricultural Investment plan (2011-2015), the National Strategy of Child Survival (2007-2015) and the National Social Protection Policy (2011-2015). Senegal maintains a number of nutrition relevant laws, such as the code of breast milk substitutes (2002), salt iodization (2000), fortification of oil with vitamin A (2009), and fortification of flour with folic acid and iron (2009). The maternity protection law foresees 14 weeks of maternity leave, matching the minimum recommended length by ILO.



There is a **Common Results Framework an agreed Roadmap** that has potential to lead to greater synergy of efforts across different sectors. The CLM is in charge of five country-owned programmes that have an explicit bearing on improved nutrition. These are: 1) Community Nutrition Program, 2) Nutrition Program focused on Children and Social Transfers, 3) Child Nutrition and Food Security Program, Fortification Reinforcement Program, financed by the GAIN, 3) Acceleration of Universal Salt Iodization and 6) Health Program/Community Health, managed by Child FUND and USAID. Senegal also benefits from a **National Agricultural Investment Program (2011-2015)** that addresses hunger and under-nutrition.



Senegal benefits from the government's budget line from nutrition, but they are continuing the search for funding from other partners. **There is adequate funding to sustain all programmes in 2013**; funds to fill the gaps post 2013 are being mobilized. Senegal is working on a **break down of costs and commitments for the next year** and reported that resource mobilization is underway for 2014.



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Sierra Leone	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■

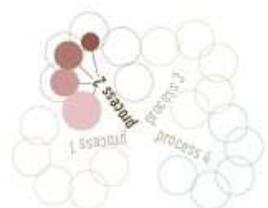
Vice President convenes and chairs a **multi-stakeholder platform** - Food and Nutrition Security Steering Committee. Donors, UN agencies and CSOs also participate in Health Development Partners Group (chaired by the Minister of Health), Presidential Task Force in Agriculture (Chaired by the President) and Agriculture Advisory Group (chaired by the Minister of Agriculture).

Donor network: Although **Donor Convener is not yet appointed** USAID, Irish Aid, the World Bank, EU, ADB and Governments of the UK, USA, Germany and Japan, **convene** in multi-sectoral Nutrition Working Group chaired by Irish Aid and USAID to share updates in food and nutrition security with Government and CSOs.

UN network: UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WHO, UNAIDS use REACH to work with the Government to conduct a situation analysis, advocate for the inclusion of nutrition and develop of a costed Food and Nutrition Policy Implementation Plan.

CS alliance/network: CSOs participate in a **number of existing platforms** including the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security NGO Coordination; the Health NGO Forum and the INGO Forum; the Food Security Technical Meeting (chaired by FAO); and the REACH Technical Committee.

Business involvement: The **Private Sector** has its **own platforms** such as the Chamber of Commerce and a functioning Multi-stakeholder Food Fortification Alliance. The latter has been instrumental in engaging the Private Sector in the development of nutrition related bills and the National Plan, as well as setting mandatory quality standards for the fortification of flour, salt and oil.



Sierra Leone has **recently developed a National Food and Nutrition Policy** and other nutrition-specific policies and strategies on infant and young child malnutrition, managing acute malnutrition and on micronutrient supplementation. Nutrition-sensitive policies and plans cover key sectors like agriculture and food security, poverty reduction and development and public health. The mandatory food fortification standards and measures for the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes are **finalized and await approval**. The maternity leave is in place covering 12 weeks, which does not match the minimum recommended the ILO length of 14 weeks.



The National Food and Nutrition Implementation Plan **is the Common Results Framework**. Its development, following the endorsement of the Policy, was the result of the concerted efforts led by the Ministry of Health and Sanitation and the Ministry of Agriculture, together with other line ministries and stakeholders. Programmes have been aligned around seven priorities with involvement of relevant line Ministries, Local Government and multiple stakeholders. However, there are reported constraints in the multi-sectoral integration and coordination to ensure actual implementation of relevant interventions and services at scale.

CS network: Through the National and Regional Food and Nutrition Forum, CSOs have engaged in advocacy to further improve coordination at district level for SUN.



An overview of the contribution for each of the seven priorities is provided. The implementation budget is being finalized and will provide the basis to reconcile estimates with investments to agree on financial gaps



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Tanzania	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■



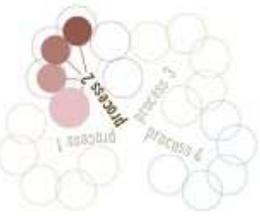
The **High Level Steering Committee on Nutrition (HLSCN)** convened by the **Prime Minister’s Office**, regularly gathers Permanent Secretaries from nine relevant sectors, development partners, UN agencies, CSOs, university and business. The **SUN Focal Point** is the **Permanent Secretary**. A multi-sector Nutrition Technical Working Group (NTWG) chaired by the Director of the Tanzanian Food and Nutrition Centre supports the HLSCN.

Donor network: **Convened** by USAID and Irish Aid, a wide range of bi-lateral donors, UN agencies and CSOs meet regularly under **Development Partner Group for Nutrition** and use existing dialogue mechanisms to facilitate donor alignment for all development initiatives including the promotion of the SUN movement.

UN network: UN agencies use **REACH** to coordinate efforts; also they are involved in the NTWG, the Development Partners Group on Nutrition and other nutrition fora. UNICEF is represented on the HLSCN.

CS alliance/network: 238 CSO members working on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive development are united as **partnership for Nutrition** called **PANITA**. It currently operates under the **Save the Children Fund** and has a seat in the HLSCN along with COUNSENUETH, the biggest Tanzanian CSO working on nutrition.

Business involvement: The **private sector engages in the SUN** through the National Food Fortification Alliance while general business platform is the Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture. The G8 New Alliance provides the opportunity for private sector to increasingly engage in agriculture and nutrition. SUN Business Network focal point reaches out to Government Focal Point and other country network.



Tanzania is **reviewing** its nutrition-specific **National Food and Nutrition Policy** and **has a National Nutrition Strategy – NNS (2009-2015)**. The approved national policies and strategies base on a multi-sectoral approach and cover most of key sectors. National measures for the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes are **under review**. The maternity leave does not yet match the ILO recommendations.

Business network: Business network produced Guidelines on Food Fortification for approval by the Cabinet of Ministers.



Tanzania just started operationalization of its Common Result Framework - **National Nutrition Implementation Plan**. In addition, a **Council Steering Committee on Nutrition** has been established at **District level** chaired by the Executive Director and with full inclusion representatives of relevant departments, UN agencies, CSOs and private sector. The UNDAF and the REACH Country Implementation Plan are both aligned with the NNS.

Info from other networks will (if available) be added later



The findings from the **review of expenditure on nutrition** conducted throughout the country are finalized. The **figures are not yet available** for dissemination. CSOs have identified funding gaps and raised funds from UNICEF and Irish Aid for creation of the CSO alliance. World Bank, DFID and CIDA provide financial and technical support while DANIDA supports small-scale food fortification efforts.

Tanzania

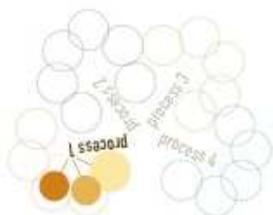
M&E Framework – Baseline



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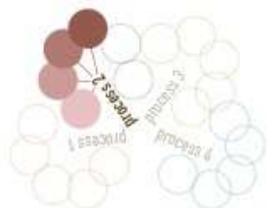
	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
The Gambia	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■



The **National Nutrition Agency (NaNA)** under the Office of the Vice President, funded by the Government of The Gambia and UNICEF and reporting directly to the National Assembly Members, is responsible for overseeing and coordinating the implementation of the National Nutrition Policy (2010-2020). **The SUN Focal Point is the Executive Director of NaNA.** The capacity of NaNA is supported by the World Bank and includes the strengthening of its M&E function to inform decision-making, communication, information sharing and advocacy. At national level, the NaNA convenes all relevant Government sectors through the National Nutrition Council that is chaired by the Vice-President.

Donor and UN networks: As per July 2012, **no donor convener** has been identified. Except for UN agencies and the World Bank, there are no other identified donors.

CS alliance/network: **NGOs have formed an association (TANGO)** with around 80 national and international members to better influence government decisions and policies and to effectively liaise and coordinate with the Government programmes.



Since 2010, The Gambia has updated its nutrition-specific policy and validated a Costed Strategic Nutrition Plan and a Business Plan for Better Nutrition. **Updated policies** are present in all key sectors – agriculture, poverty reduction, health and education - and nutrition-relevant legislations. The Gambia has a **National Gender and Women Empowerment Policy (2010-2020)** and a **Women’s Act 2010** that provides for the minimum recommended maternity leave of six months. The Women’s Act 2010 also provides 10 working days of Paternity leave for each child born.

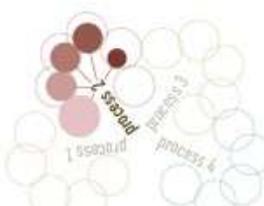
With a growing involvement of the private sector, standards and capacities for food safety and quality have been updated with attention to food processing, packaging and labelling. In 2011 there has been an enactment of the Food Safety and Quality Act and of the Fish and Fish Product Regulation. The Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes is fully translated into law (WHO 2012). NaNA is mandated to coordinate The International Baby Food Action Network activities in the country for the protection, promotion and support of Infant and Young Children Feeding practices.



The Baby Friendly Community Initiative which started in 1995 under the Vice President’s Office and Ministry of Women’s Affairs is rapidly scaling up reaching nearly half of the communities. The main supporters are UNICEF and the World Bank; NGOs are contributing to its implementation as well. **Large-scale programmes and systems are in place but not yet at full scale.** A National Nutrition Communication Strategy is being finalized. Alignment of sectoral programmes around the common results framework needs further clarification. There is **no Common Results Framework** reported yet.



NaNA tracks required and available resources. Finance information available for nutrition-specific programmes indicates a substantial gap for some programmes. Partners’ contributions are only indicated for the Baby Friendly Community Initiative (29% funded) and the Micro-Nutrient Deficiency Control Program (56% funded). UNICEF and the World Bank are the main investors in nutrition-specific programmes. The government also provides funds in support of the nutrition programmes. **Challenge to obtain financial information across sectors remains.**



	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Uganda	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

The Office of the Prime Minister is the **convening body** responsible for the coordination of the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP) with different platforms, one of them is the Multi-Sectoral Technical Coordination Committee (MSTCC) comprised of eight implementing line ministries, the National Planning Authority, development partners, CSOs, academia and the private sector. The **SUN Focal Point** is the Permanent Secretary and Accounting Officer of the Office of the Prime Minister.

Donor network: DFID, Irish Aid, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, FAO and the World Bank are **convened** by USAID using **separate platforms:** the Health Development Partners Group, the Social Protection Donor Group, REACH working group and the Development Partners Sectoral Committees.

UN network: IFAD, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNHCR and UN Women use **REACH** and established an Inter-agency Nutrition Technical Working Group to ensure **alignment** between UNDAF and UNAP.

CS alliance/network: International, national and local CSOs formed a **Uganda Civil Society Coalition on Scaling Up Nutrition (UCCO-SUN)** that already has in place an interim governance structure with a draft constitution in place and uses own platform to communicate across CSOs.

Business involvement: The private sector **engages in SUN** through the Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU), mostly in food fortification and a gap assessment for capacity to enrol new industries to receive support for it. The PSFU sensitizes businesses on their social corporate responsibility and is represented in MSTCC.

Since 2011 Uganda has a **Nutrition Action Plan (2011-2016) for scaling-up multi-sector efforts** for establishing a strong **nutrition foundation**. The Food and Nutrition Policy and Strategy are being revised in line with this plan. The nutrition-sensitive policies are extensive, updated and cover all key sectors. Existing national legislation with a bearing on nutrition include mandatory food fortification (which covers wheat, maize flour and oil). The maternity protection law provides 60 days (approximately 9 weeks) of maternity leave, which does not match the ILO recommendation. The International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes has just been updated to take care of new norms. The Food and Nutrition Security Bill not yet approved.

CS network: UCCO-SUN has successfully lobbied the improved legislature to prioritize Maternal, Infant and Young Children Nutrition, the incorporation of nutrition into agriculture programming and contributed to the formulation of the UNAP.

UNAP is a Common Results Framework. Uganda is **ready to decentralize** responsibilities for specific nutrition interventions to district level; there is strong commitment for a quick rollout. MSTCC ensures alignment to the UNAP.

CS network: Members of UCCO-SUN actively participate in the development and rolling out the UNAP at district levels: orient local district leaders on the UNAP and feed data into the district surveillance systems to facilitate planning.

UNAP has been costed with involvement of CSOs but there is **no system yet in place to track financial commitments and expenditures** across sectors and with external partners. No information is provided on domestic and external financial contribution.

Uganda

M&E Framework – Baseline



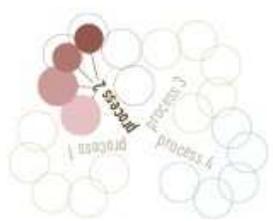
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	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
Zambia	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■



The National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC), that functions with appointed by Ministry of Health rotating Chair and five Board Members from 1967 coordinates key and relevant across-sector ministries involved in food and nutrition interventions. Stakeholders involved in nutrition such as CSOs Focal Point, UNICEF and WFP, academia, Manufacturers Association of Zambia met to **start establishment of Multi-Stakeholder platform**. The high-level SUN Government **Focal Point** is the Executive Director of the National Food and Nutrition Commission. *UN and Donor:* There is **no UN facilitation mechanism** yet. As per its global mandate UNICEF is the lead agency for nutrition within the UN system in Zambia. The other UN agencies active in the SUN are WHO and WFP. World Bank, WFP, USAID and Irish Aid that are **convened** by DFID and UNICEF are a part of a Nutrition Cooperating Partners' Group (NCPG). Together with conveners they **attend multi-sectoral platforms** that are coordinated by key line ministries. *CS alliance/network:* CSOs have formed their **own platform** - Zambia Civil Society Organizations on Scaling Up Nutrition Alliance, have appointed the coordinator and the **convener** - Save the Children as responsible for the initial phase of the SUN campaign process. *Business involvement:* **Private Sector participates** in SUN through Manufacturers Association of Zambia Secretariat, although their main arena for engagement is through the National Fortification Alliance.



Zambia has a National Food and Nutrition Policy (2006) with other nutrition-specific provisions for infant and young child feeding and micronutrients. The approved **national policies and strategies reflect a multi-sectoral approach for improved nutrition**. Nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies are present in key sectors like agriculture and food security, poverty reduction and development and public health. The national legislation with a bearing on nutrition covers particularly food and drugs, there is a specific provision for the mandatory fortification of food. There is a specific provision for the mandatory fortification of sugar with Vitamin A and of margarine. The maternity protection law has provision for 12 weeks of maternity leave. Many provisions for the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes are endorsed by law. **A Social Protection Strategy is being finalized.**



The **National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan** for 2011-2015 (NFNSP), was the result of broader consultations and participation of stakeholders including senior government officers in key across-sector ministries and departments, international partners, representatives of non-government organizations, civil society, academicians, and the private sector. This process was coordinated and led by the concerted efforts of the NFNC with financial and technical support provided by the NCPG. The NFNSP is endorsed by government and serves as the **Common Results Framework**. Still, some nutrition-specific interventions need scaling up and alignment by sectoral programmes needs further clarification.



No overall financial system in place to reconcile **estimates of costs** with national investments across sectors and external contributions towards the implementation of the NFNSP. Funding for government programmes is prioritized through sector Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks, but a specific budget line for the NFNC is extremely small to show substantial impact and the actual disbursement often falls short by 50%. Information available on external financial contributions for specific programmes only.



	Indicator 1				Indicator 2				Indicator 3				Indicator 4			
Zimbabwe																



The Vice-President chairs an Inter-Ministerial Taskforce for Food and Nutrition Security that engages sixteen line ministries and reports to the Cabinet. The **Food and Nutrition Council (FNC)** convenes and manages a **multi-stakeholder platform - ZimVAC** with participation of UN agencies, NGOs and the Food and Nutrition Security Advisory Group, jointly led by three Ministries. ZimVAC is chaired by the Deputy Chief Secretary and co-chaired by **the SUN Focal Point** - the Director of the FNC.

Donor network: The donors have their **own platforms**: the “Fishmongers” for humanitarian issues, another for health and nutrition, education, social protection and WASH sectors and “transition funds” for networking, coordination and pulling resources. Donors are **convened** by the SDC.

UN network: FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNEP and UNFEM provide financial and technical assistance for nutrition specific and/or nutrition relevant national plans. They are **members** of the **ZimVAC but their engagement is minimal**. Only four UN Agencies - FAO, WFP, WHO and UNICEF coordinate their assistance.

CS alliance/network: The **national CSOs** participate in the SUN through **several platforms**: a National Association of NGOs, Zimbabwe Association of Church Related Hospital, Consumer Council and Farmers Unions.

Business involvement: The Private Sector is organized through several associations, participates in the Food Safety and Standards **coordination platforms** and is involved in the FNS policy development.



The Zimbabwean cabinet has **recently endorsed a Food and Nutrition Security Policy**. There is also a Nutrition and HIV/AIDS policy (2010). Nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies are present in all key sectors. A Policy for the Education of Girls, Orphans and Vulnerable Children exists (2005).

The national legislation with a bearing on nutrition covers particularly public health. The maternity protection law provides for 16 weeks of maternity leave, exceeding the minimum recommended by the ILO length of 14 weeks. Provisions for the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes are fully endorsed by law covering the age range of 0-60 months.



No information is provided.

Donor network: Donors use the FNS Policy to align agendas and, once finalized, they will use the Roadmap to prioritize actions and mobilize resources.

CSO network: NGOs participate in needs assessment and the implementation of community-based interventions.

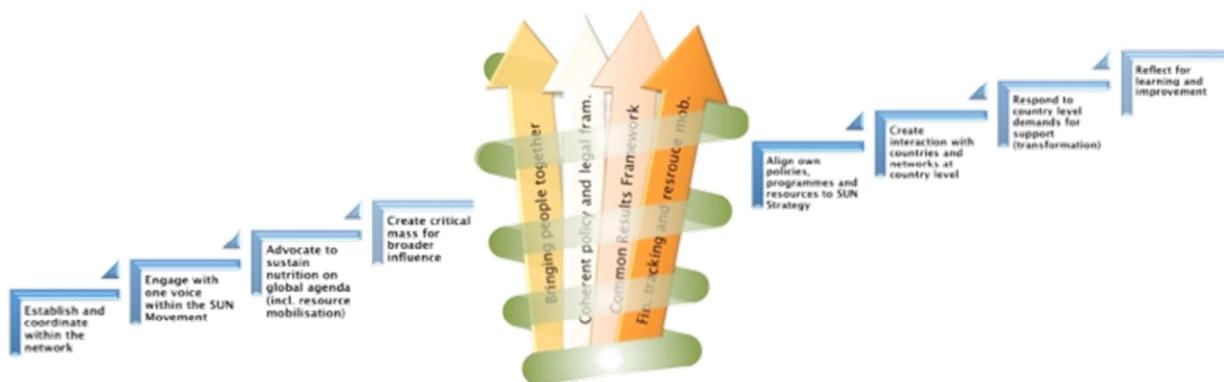


No information is provided.

2.4 Baseline for outcomes at global level

The main purpose of the SUN Networks at global level (CSOs, Donors, UN and Business) is to enable and support the Movement’s efforts in the SUN countries. The Global Networks form an integral part of the SUN Movement, but for the purpose of outcome monitoring are considered as separate actors.

The progressive behaviour that is associated with the contribution of the global CSO, Donor, Business and UN Networks to the Movement is ultimately meant to support and enable the four processes at country level. This progressive behaviour is reflected in eight progress markers, illustrated below (see picture 3).



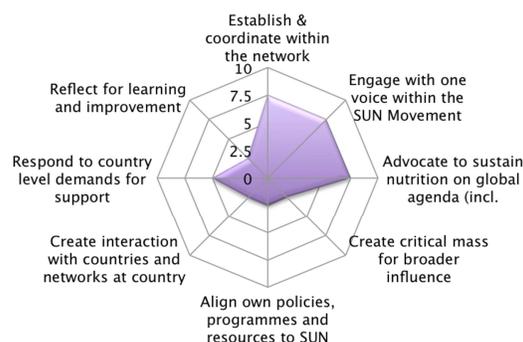
Picture 3. Progress markers for Global Networks around four country processes

The baseline describing the behavioural level of the SUN Networks at global level has been determined through a self-assessment by means of an online survey of Network Facilitators with respondents indicating the extent to which actual network behaviour illustrates a particular progress marker. The resulting baseline per Network is visually illustrated by a filled radar chart, made up of eight spokes with each spoke representing one of the Progress Markers. The higher the value on a particular spoke, the more advanced the level of the respective behaviour, as self-assessed by the networks. The legend for explaining the scale of the spokes’ axis is: 0-1 as “starting to show signs”, 1.1 to 2.5 as “some signs are in place”, 2.6 to 5 as “many signs are in place”, 5.1 to 7.5 as “most of the sings are in place” and 7.6 to 10 as “all signs are in place”. Some of the filled areas are understandably small since the Progress Markers show an evolving change and some networks only started their work in September 2012. The baseline per network is presented below.

The **Donor Network** takes responsibility for aligning its members’ Official Development Assistance and mobilising additional external resources where such investments are requested.

- By September 2012, this network included a small group of core players consisting of UK, Ireland, Canada, USA, the World Bank, Gates Foundation, and EU with other partners becoming more involved such as: Germany, France, Switzerland, and Japan.
- By September 2012, the Donor Network had been established with an agreed Terms of References, governance structure and principles for engagement. The network

SUN Donor Global Network

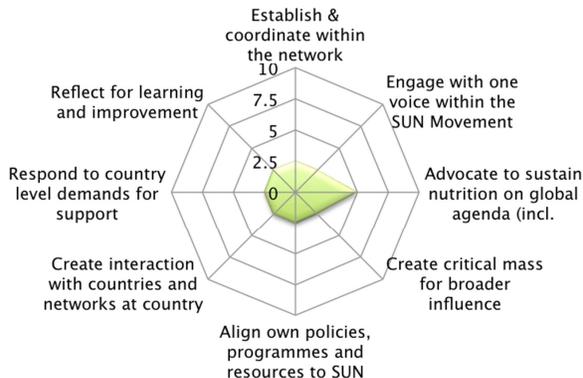


held regular calls to exchange information among members and the SUN Movement Secretariat.

- The Donor Network coordinated its actions internally and already in September 2012 spoke with one voice within the SUN Movement.

The **Civil Society Network** represents a broad constituency, including social movements of fishers, farmers and pastoralists, human rights advocates, national and international NGOs, women’s groups, youth associations, research entities, consumer groups and trade unions.

SUN Civil Society Global Network



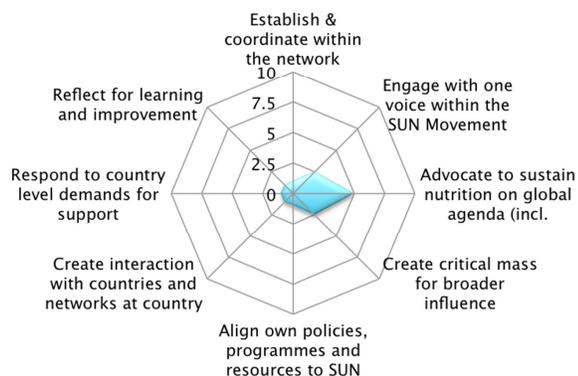
to the Network, country level multi-stakeholder platforms were consulted yet limited requests for support were received.

- In September 2012, a transition from SUN Taskforce C to the SUN Civil Society Network was set in motion.
- Although minimal communication occurred across the network, active members of the Network were in regular contact with the SUN Movement Secretariat.
- Advocacy at the national level was strong in some areas but links to the global agenda were limited and depended on relationships between key individuals.
- During the transition from Taskforce C

The **UN System Network** harmonizes and coordinates UN agencies involvement in the SUN Movement to improve efficiency and maximize opportunities for impact.

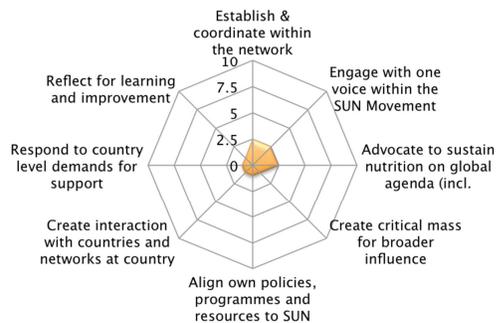
- In September 2012, the UN Network had started an internal dialogue with the aim of improved internal coordination. In addition, the Network had initiated the development of a draft concept note to articulate its own strategy/approach in contributing to the SUN Movement.
- Contribution of knowledge and international standards for nutrition outcomes and the delivery of nutrition interventions are considered important contributions from the UN Network that will feature in this concept note. At the same time, internal harmonisation is an on-going task and efforts are made towards engaging with one voice within the SUN Movement.
- To advocate for sustaining nutrition on the global agenda, the UN Network regularly updated knowledge sharing platforms through the UN-SCN and REACH websites.
- The UN-SCN facilitated joint UN inputs into the work of the CFS (e.g. terminology, social protection, Global Strategic Framework; joint side event on mainstreaming nutrition and strengthening connections with agriculture and food security; SUN round table at the Rio World Nutrition Conference in April 2012). In addition, the UN-SCN organized a meeting with SUN Country Focal Points and stakeholders on nutrition-sensitive agriculture in New York in September 2012.

SUN UN System Global Network



- The UN Network had furthermore started interaction with the SUN Movement stakeholders at country level by co-facilitating and providing joint technical inputs to SUN Country Networks.

SUN Business Global Network



In September 2012 the **Business Network** had only just started getting organised. The network had started internal discussions to identify ways in which it could live up to its potential to contribute to the SUN Movement ambitions and set the first steps towards providing a platform for business to align behind Government plans and support the global and country-level efforts to scaling up nutrition.

Chapter 4 - SUN Outputs

4.1 Introduction to SUN Movement outputs

The SUN Movement is stewarded by a high-level, multi-stakeholder Lead Group, that is expected to exercise accountable stewardship over the movement. The Lead Group’s responsibilities are to provide strategic oversight to the Movement, promote coherent and coordinated support, mobilize resources, sustain political will at national, regional and global levels and ensure accountability throughout the Movement. The Lead Group members have been appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2012, based on their demonstrated commitment to equitable human development.

The services/contributions of the Lead Group members in exercising their leadership role in the Movement, both as a collective and as individuals, are considered as output level results. The baseline situation of Lead Group contributions in September 2012 is reflected in chapter 3.2 based on the minutes of the 6-monthly LG meetings and reports describing the contribution of 11 Lead Group members.

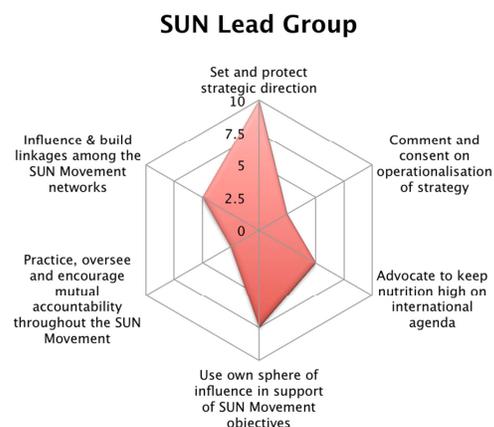
*We define **outputs** as products and services delivered directly as a result of the activities carried out by the Secretariat and Lead Group of the SUN Movement and needed to support the desired SUN Movement outcomes.*

The Lead Group and the Networks representing the constituent parts of the Movement are coordinated and supported by the SUN Movement Secretariat headed by the SUN Movement Coordinator. The Secretariat is expected to ensure that SUN Government Focal Points are enabled to play their role and that implementation of effective evidence-based actions is encouraged. The SMS furthermore is expected to collect, collate and analyse information about the results of the Movement at country and global levels and to assist the Networks to respond adequately to requests for assistance from SUN countries. In addition the Secretariat is expected to facilitate cross-country and cross-network learning and to promote the Principles of Engagement to ensure that all members of the Movement work towards country-driven and results-focused objectives.

The actual service delivery of the SMS is the second part of the output level results of the Movement and the baseline in terms of service delivery in September 2012 is reflected in chapter 3.3.

4.2 Baseline for Outputs of the Lead Group

In September 2012, the Lead Group formally endorsed the SUN Movement Strategy 2012 – 2015 by providing initial strategic direction to the Movement. During the six-monthly LG meetings some further suggestions are made to reinforce the relevance of its strategic focus, e.g. by requesting increased focus on for women empowerment and climate change. The LG group as a whole supports operationalization of the strategy at global level while some individual LG members also cite examples of supporting country-level and/or thematic operationalization. Various members of the Lead Group report having represented the Movement in international



fora like: African Union Heads of State summits, the UN General Assembly, G8 and G20 meetings and so on. They have used these opportunities to advocate for the goals and mission of the Movement in an effort to maintain the issue of nutrition high on the international agenda. In addition almost all reporting LG members relate occasions where they have used their individual sphere of influence among their own constituency, be it in their respective countries or organisations, to further the ambitions of the Movement. None of the responses of LG contributions explicitly refer to efforts in pursuit of greater mutual accountability, but almost all illustrate modest yet initial occasions whereby LG members have been instrumental in bringing different constituent groups together.

4.3 Baseline for Outputs of the Secretariat.

The services or outputs provided by the Secretariat are grouped in four clusters:

1. Outputs related to the SUN Movement Lead Group
2. Outputs related to the SUN Movement Countries
3. Outputs related to the SUN Movement Networks

The outputs of the Secretariat are presented in the Logical Framework below, which at the same time serves as the agreed basis for reporting on contractual monitoring obligations to the Secretariat's donors.

The next section of the report provides a baseline in the shape of a detailed account of services delivered by the Secretariat by September 2012. It should be noted that the Logical Framework for the Secretariat was developed after September 2012 and built upon the status of existing activities. This baseline aims to reflect the outputs of the Secretariat before the development of the logical framework. This is the reason why several logframe indicators are marked as not applicable as the related processes were due to start after September 2012.

Outputs		Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Deliverables 2012
1. Outputs related to the SUN Lead Group	1.1. Provide assistance to Lead Group so that it can exercise accountable stewardship over the Movement in line with the SUN Movement Strategy and Revised Roadmap	(a) Organise meetings of the Lead Group, report regularly on to the Lead Group Chair, prepare messages – as requested - from the Chair to Lead Group members, prepare and provide reports for Lead Group members two weeks in advance of its meetings; update the SUN Movement Strategy when requested by the Lead Group	(a) Meeting are organised twice yearly; reports are prepared on a monthly basis; Movement Strategy agreed by the Lead Group disseminated throughout the Movement and updated as appropriate.	<i>Two meetings of the Lead Group organized (April 2012 and September 2012) Six thematic papers produced and six meetings of the Lead Group held to help guide the development of the SUN Movement Strategy and revised Road Map (June 2012) In consultation with Lead Group, drafted, amended and finalised 2012 – 2015 SUN Movement Strategy and 2012 SUN Road Map</i>
		(b) Communicate decisions of the Lead Group throughout the SUN Movement Networks, ensure that the decisions are implemented through the Networks and throughout the Secretariat, report back to Lead Group Chair on implementation	(b) Lead Group meetings to discuss SUN progress are prepared by Secretariat twice a year	<i>First Meeting of the SUN 27 Lead Group Members on 10 April 2012. Minutes shared. 18 Lead Group members present, 5 represented by observers, 4 apologies Second meeting of 27 Lead Group Members on 26 Sept 2012. Minutes shared. 19 Lead Group members present, 5 represented by observers, 3 apologies</i>
		(c) Develop an annual Operating Plan for the Movement – with milestones - that translates the revised Road Map into agreed actions, indicates collective and individual responsibilities and serves as a basis for the Lead Group to exercise stewardship	(c) Annual operating plans for the Movement are developed, their implementation is monitored and reported to the Lead Group	<i>N/A (process started after September 2012)</i>

Outputs		Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Deliverables 2012
1. Outputs related to the SUN Lead Group	1.2. Provide assistance to Lead Group Members – and the Movement as a whole - to undertake effective resource mobilization for addressing under-nutrition	(d) Develop description of the investment case for nutrition designed initially for Members of the Lead Group but suitable for use throughout the Movement	(d) Investment case containing around 2000-words is developed for use by Lead Group members and disseminated throughout the Movement	<i>N/A (process started after September 2012)</i>
		(e) Provide members of the Lead Group – and the Movement as a whole – with messages that empower them to advocate for substantially increased financing that supports national plans for scaling up nutrition and is aligned around Common Results Frameworks	(e) Consistent method for tracking financial investments in nutritional outcomes developed and disseminated throughout the Movement	<i>N/A(process started after September 2012)</i>
		(f) Establish a consistent method for tracking financial investments in nutritional outcomes by September 2013; encourage and track progress of its application through the SUN countries and make the results available to the Lead Group	(f) Use of the method for tracking financial investments in nutritional outcomes is monitored and reported to the Lead Group	<i>N/A(process started after September 2012)</i>

Outputs		Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Deliverables 2012
1. Outputs related to the SUN Lead Group	1.3. Provide assistance to Lead Group Members to oversee the accountability of the overall SUN Movement	(g) Develop an outline Accountability Framework for the overall SUN Movement (based on the SUN Movement Strategy), interact with SUN Networks to ensure their buy-in, adapt the proposed outline as necessary, finalise the Accountability Framework and present it for approval by the Lead Group in 2013	(g) Accountability Framework of the SUN Movement is presented to the Lead Group in 2013	<i>N/A (process started after September 2012)</i>
		(h) Provide monitoring reports and commentaries (written and verbal) that assist Lead Group members to interpret and review the reports, identify issues and challenges and propose actions that will improve implementation of the SUN Strategy	(h) Monitoring reports are provided to Lead Group at least once a year; Baseline for evaluation of the SUN Movement is presented to Lead Group	<i>Detailed monitoring report provided to the Lead Group for the September 2012 meeting – the SUN Movement details of Progress.</i>
		(i) Develop Terms of Reference for the continuous and formative evaluation of the SUN Movement from 2009 to 2015, secure agreement across the networks and within the Lead Group and establish implementation arrangements before the end of first Semester 2013	(i) Terms of references for final evaluation are available	<i>N/A(process started after September 2012)</i>
		(j) Organise a Mid-Term Evaluation of the activities of the SUN Movement Secretariat taking place before end of 2014	(j) Mid-term evaluation report is disseminated, as appropriate	<i>N/A(process started after September 2012)</i>

Outputs		Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Deliverables 2012
1. Outputs related to the SUN Lead Group	1.4. Enable Lead Group members to undertake effective High Level Advocacy	(k) Develop and update regularly a continuous inventory of high-level advocacy opportunities in selected policy arenas (e.g. European Union, G8, G20, Committee on World Food Security, World Health Assembly, ECOSOC, UN General Assembly, World Economic Forum) and seek to have at least one Lead Group member attend all important events	(k) A 1000 word inventory of high level advocacy is developed, at least bi-annually updated and shared via SUN website	<i>N/A (process started after September 2012)</i>
		(l) Develop and update regularly communication material for Lead Group members which reflects the significance of scaling up nutrition and the key principles of the SUN Movement that includes appropriate references to a) the gender dimensions of under nutrition and b) women's empowerment for improved nutrition outcomes	(l) Key advocacy messages are prepared for Lead Group members and tailored to specific audiences as needed, at least every quarter	<i>N/A (process started after September 2012)</i>
		(m) Brief Lead Group members to help them be effective advocate	(m) Lead Group members are briefed in preparation for high-level advocacy opportunities in selected policy arenas	<i>N/A (process started after September 2012)</i>
1. Outputs related to the SUN Lead Group	1.5. Foster greater understanding of the SUN Movement and its progress	(n) Establish the SUN Movement message platform	(n) Number of communication material such as presentations incorporating 'Tag-lines' and 'Elevator pitches' on unique contribution of SUN Movement	<i>Second High Level Event on Scaling Up Nutrition took place on 27 Sept 2012 in the margin of the 67th UN General Assembly (New York). A summary of the proceedings and the press release of the meeting made available</i>

	(o) Develop the ‘position’ of the SUN Movement	(o) Number of short, accessible briefs on relevant topics such as costing, economic benefits of nutrition	<i>SUN Movement website updated and re-launched before Second High Level Event on Scaling Up Nutrition</i>
	(p) Develop a suite of SUN Movement materials	(p) Communication material (e.g. video – story) about the SUN Movement ready for September 2013 event	<i>Videos of 12 Focal Points recorded at High Level Event for use on the SUN Website</i>
	(q) Maintain, expand and update SUN web-site	(q) SUN website translated into French and Spanish; SUN website query/comment mechanism established	<i>With GMMB, SUN video produced and presented at High Level Event</i>
	(r) Production of SUN Progress Report 2013	(r) SUN progress report written, translated and printed	<i>2012 SUN Progress Report written, translated in French and Spanish and printed for the meetings in Sept 2102 (New York)</i>

Outputs		Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Deliverables 2012
2. Outputs related to the SUN Countries	2.1. Support SUN countries to ensure they have timely access to the technical expertise they need	(a) Make every effort to engage SUN Country Government Focal Points and their in-country supporting teams so that they share experiences with each other and work together to overcome constraints to progress by, among others, organising teleconferences and/or meetings linking the Country network to members of the Lead Group and with the Networks	(a) SUN Country Focal Points six-weekly teleconferences are arranged, minutes shared within two weeks and SMS follow-up action executed within a month of each call; Teleconferences and/or meetings are organised at least once every year linking Country networks to members and at least once every four months linking the networks	<i>Organized four teleconferences with up to 30 Country Focal Point participants, grouped per geographic area</i> <i>Meeting of up to 40 Country Focal Point participants on 26 and 28 Sept 2012. Full list of participants and the complete Notes for the Record of the meetings made available.</i>
		(b) Maintain a tracking system to ensure reliable and timely identification of constraints and gaps in scaling up nutrition based on joint report from the SUN multi-stakeholder platforms, update this information every two months, share it with all SUN Movement Networks and the Lead Group; follow up, with news of progress at six monthly intervals	(b) Milestones for the SUN Movement identified and agreed on by members of the Country Networks	<i>Details of progress document with details for 29 countries developed for September 2012. Updated during country calls.</i>

Outputs		Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Deliverables 2012
2. Outputs related to the SUN Countries	2.1 Support SUN countries to ensure they have timely access to the technical expertise they need	(c) Prepare and disseminate SUN Country Briefs at regular intervals so that – when requests from SUN Countries are agreed by in-country platforms – country needs are made explicit to stakeholder networks, and track the country-level and global network responses to these requests	(c) Country-Briefs made available at six-weekly intervals to all stakeholders in the SUN Movement so as to enable aligned support behind country-led efforts and priorities	<i>Documents with updated information developed after the country calls.</i> <i>A system for sharing information from countries and tracking response from global networks being defined as the latter are becoming functional</i>
		(d) Engage SUN Country Government Focal Points in strategic discussions, including on mutual accountability, conflict of interest issues, validation of plans and data, and alignment of external support to national priorities	(d) Discussion with SUN Country Focal Points are held at least every six weeks	<i>SUN Government Focal Points engaged in strategic discussions during the six-week country calls around the following priorities:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Development, endorsement and implementation of country plans for improved nutrition</i> • <i>Development or strengthening of M&E systems</i> • <i>Articulation of needs and alignment of in-country support as first line of response</i> <i>Country progress being captured at the end of each country call</i>
		(e) Engage SUN Country Government Focal Points in any global consultations for updating the SUN Movement Strategy and evaluating progress	(e) SUN early progress reports are made in consultation with SUN Country Focal Points	<i>Draft of the SUN Movement Strategy shared with SUN Government Focal Points to get feedback</i> <i>Details of progress document with details for 29 countries developed and shared with SUN Government Focal Points to get feedback</i>

Outputs		Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Deliverables 2012
2. Outputs related to the SUN Countries	2.2 Track progress in SUN countries	(f) Track and inform countries on progress in line with 4 SUN processes	(f) Countries performance, per defined 4 SUN processed, is annually tracked and presented as a part of the common M&E/progress report	<i>2012 SUN Progress report with compiled country information on four SUN processes</i>
		(g) Enable SUN Country Government Focal Points and representatives from the multi-stakeholder platforms to jointly to develop and regularly update their Country Fiches to demonstrate their progress in Scaling Up Nutrition	(g) Country fiches containing credible information are annually updated and as part of progress report disseminated among members of SUN Movement, with other partners and with the general public (through SUN website)	<i>Baseline for 29 country fiches is prepared and agreed</i> <i>SUN Country Templates are finalised and uploaded on the website</i>
		(h) Organise the preparation of case-studies and in-depth documentation of best practices by linking SUN countries with global members of the Movement and by facilitating the consultation process	(h) Country case studies are produced and published with agreement from country focal points and backing from stakeholders in the SUN Movement	<i>N/A (process started after September 2012)</i>
		(i) Ensure SUN Country Government Focal Points access to resources that enable them to develop and validate (i) plans and strategies for scaling up nutrition and estimates of requirements to implement them (including capacity development); (ii) systems for monitoring investments, activities and progress; (iii) data on processes underway, as well as outcomes and impact achieved	(i) Country policies, strategies, plans and programmes are shared by SUN countries and disseminated among members of the SUN Movement (in collaboration with SCN and other similar coordination groups), as well as with other partners and with the general public (through the SUN Movement website)	<i>N/A (process started after September 2012)</i>

		(j) Assure quality, consistency and credibility of joint reports coming from SUN Country Government Focal Points and representatives from the multi-stakeholder platforms	(j) Within one month of it being received, review joint reports coming from SUN Country Government Focal Points and representatives from the multi-stakeholder platforms	<i>N/A (process started after September 2012)</i>
2. Outputs related to the SUN Countries	2.3 Empower Stakeholder Advocacy and Communications	(k) Establish advocacy and communications platform for SUN Movement stakeholders	(k) Number of country support visits by SMS to establish country needs and opportunities; number of thematic materials in support of in-country activities	<i>N/A (process started after September 2012)</i>
		(l) Provide targeted advocacy and communications support to multi-stakeholder platforms	(l) Number of advocacy messages on key areas produced and disseminated as needed	<i>N/A (process started after September 2012)</i>
		(m) Re-position SUN ACT to become more inclusive of all supporters	(m) SUN ACT meetings convened	<i>N/A (process started after September 2012)</i>

Outputs		Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Deliverables 2012
3. Outputs related to the SUN Movement Networks	3.1. Ensure that the four SUN stakeholder networks provide an optimal service when receiving and responding to requests identified by governments and other stakeholders within SUN countries	(a) Ensure Terms of Reference, Governance Structures, Expected Results and Principles of Engagement are aligned to SUN Movement strategy across the Networks	(a) Terms of Reference for all SUN Networks are agreed before mid-2013 and subject to annual review; Principles of governance and responsible engagement for all Networks endorsed by mid-2013 and subject to annual review	<i>SUN Donor Network had agreed Terms of Reference for the global Network and country level donor convenors and supporters.</i>
		(b) Organise and conduct meetings between Network facilitators to ensure that the services provided by Networks respond to country needs and that best practices are developed and shared within and between the Networks	(b) Bi-monthly teleconferences between Network Facilitators organised and summary notes shared	<i>N/A (process started after September 2012)</i>
		(c) Participate in meetings of individual Networks to encourage ways in which they can respond to country needs in a fully transparent manner	(c) Documented (minutes of meetings) participation of SMS in Network meeting	<i>Meeting held with facilitators from four SUN Networks on 28 Sept 2012. Minutes shared</i> <i>SUN Civil Society Network breakfast meeting on 28 September 2012. Full list of participants (62) and the complete Notes for the Record of the meetings made available.</i>
		(d) Report on SUN Country Focal Point meetings to the Networks and follow up to ensure that appropriate action is taken within the agreed time intervals	(d) Regular reports on SUN Country Focal Point meetings, as requested	<i>N/A (process started after September 2012)</i>
		(e) Ensure effective operation of the SUN Movement website as a tool for advocacy, communications, and coordination among networks and	(e) Number of hits and downloads of documents from website	<i>N/A (process started after September 2012)</i>

		Lead Group members			
3.2. Ensure that strategies and actions of SUN Networks are in synergy with the overall SUN Movement strategy, and that they are monitored, reviewed and updated regularly	(f)	Organise meetings of Network facilitators and interactions with the stakeholder and country Networks	(f)	Progress report of stakeholder networks updated on an annual basis, as part of common M&E/progress report	<i>Each SUN Global Network contributed to the development of the SUN Progress Report 2012</i>
	(g)	Monitor responses of Networks to individual requests from SUN countries, as well as to the individual results' frameworks developed by the countries	(g)	Country request and agreed response deadlines are communicated to Networks on regular basis	<i>N/A(process started after September 2012)</i>
	(h)	Involve Networks in strategic discussions about the Movement and in the development of Network progress reports	(h)	Individual network progress reports are collated, linked to each other and circulated to all members of SUN, as a part of annual common M&E/progress report	<i>N/A(process started after September 2012)</i>
3.3. Support to the functioning of the SUN Multi Partner Trust Fund	(i)	Review proposals submitted by requesting entities for consistency with agreed SUN principles and MPTF criteria	(i)	Recommendations on the feasibility of the proposals are provided to the MPTF Management Committee, for each round	<i>12 proposals assessed by the Secretariat; 7 recommended for approval by MPTF in August 2012; Logframe document detailing action and results is produced and agreed for MPTF</i>
	(j)	Assess and compile lessons-learned from the programme and initiatives supported	(j)	Lessons learned produced per year	<i>1 paper produced on impact of reduced funding on the original proposals</i>
	(k)	Develop and implement an effective knowledge management system linked to the SUN website	(k)	Reports (narrative and financial) prepared by the MPTF Office are available online	<i>Minutes and key decisions of SUN MPTF management committee meetings (July and August) published on the website</i>

		(l) Facilitate independent evaluations, as needed	(l) Evaluation report is disseminated, as appropriate	<i>N/A (process started after September 2012)</i>
		(m) Broker potential involvement in the MPTF and successor arrangements from interested donors and implementing partners	(m) Briefing materials for the Lead Group on activities supported by the MPTF prepared on a bi-annual basis	<i>MPTF progress reported against in global progress report (Sep 2012) and in background material to LG meetings</i>
3. Outputs related to the SUN Movement Networks	3.4. Facilitate communication, learning and engagement across the Movement	(n) Establish mechanisms and materials to enhance cross-network and cross-movement communication, 'learning' and engagement	(n) Regional advocacy and communication 'learning and sharing' workshop; Private online spaces established for each of the SUN networks (conditional to requests from networks)	<i>N/A (process started after September 2012)</i>
		(o) Document and share lessons and best practices	(o) Number of updates on SMS activities (e.g. Doctor Dave's diary, costing, M&E etc.); Number of Case studies of good practice from across the Movement shared widely	<i>N/A (process started after September 2012)</i>