



## Summary Note: 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SUN Movement Lead Group

22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2015 - UNICEF House, New York

- I. **The 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SUN Movement Lead Group was held on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2015 in New York.** The Lead Group considered progress throughout the SUN Movement, the draft high-level strategy 2016-2020, and the renewed stewardship arrangements. Nine Lead Group members attended the meeting, whilst a further seven were represented. Two Lead Group members provided written comments. The Lead Group was also joined by the newly formed Executive Committee, the outgoing Transitional Stewardship Team and staff of the SUN Movement Secretariat.
- II. **The Lead Group reaffirmed the ambition of the SUN Movement** as an inclusive, multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral Movement open to all countries committed to achieving nutrition justice and an end to malnutrition in all its forms. The Lead Group encouraged the Movement to amplify the reach and impact of their collective actions with a focus on implementation throughout the policy management cycle.
- III. **The draft strategy for the SUN Movement 2016-2020, its vision, principles, strategic objectives, and stewardship, was agreed** as a strong basis for the Roadmap, acknowledging that this will require a revision of the indicative targets, and further consultation on activities before completion. Specific guidance on the strategy is provided below.
- IV. **The Lead Group's guidance to the SUN Movement on immediate priorities:**
  - i. Continue to maintain a focus on the *implementation* of effective actions to scale up nutrition, throughout the policy management cycle - fostering a culture of continuous improvement;
  - ii. Complete the recruitment of the SUN Movement Coordinator as soon as possible, ensuring that this is done transparently.
  - iii. Finalize the strategy and Roadmap, before the end of March 2016, including measurable and feasible indicative-targets;
  - iv. Engage members of the SUN Lead Group and other champions in ongoing advocacy efforts, including the United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP21) in Paris in December, the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in May 2016 and the Nutrition for Growth event in Rio August 2016;

**V. The Lead Group's guidance to the Executive Committee on the finalization of the SUN Movement Strategy 2016-2020:**

- i. Ensure a process of collaborative consultation, with SUN countries, SUN networks and members of the Lead Group. Utilise the opportunity of the annual SUN Movement Global Gathering in Milan (October 20<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup>);
- ii. Further develop ambitious targets for the SUN Movement's strategic objectives, ensuring that these are specific, measurable and achievable. Pay particular attention to the financing targets and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals;
- iii. Strengthen the focus on women's empowerment, pregnant and lactating women, and in particular adolescent girls. Encourage linkages between national Gender Action Plans and plans for improved nutrition;
- iv. Further encourage the integration of nutrition in humanitarian action, and encourage nutrition to be integrated into planning for crises – particularly in protracted and recurrent crises and especially for adolescent girls, and women during the 1000 days from pregnancy to a child's second birthday;
- v. Better consider the impact of a changing climate that is already affecting millions of families, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities to malnutrition. Climate action can be most effective where it intersects with other social and economic aspects of development, including nutrition and gender equality;
- vi. Reinforce mutual accountability within the Movement – and urge all Movement members to realize their commitments and fulfil their responsibilities. This includes consideration of ways to strengthen government oversight of improved nutrition outcomes, and the strengthening of national common results frameworks;
- vii. Elaborate on actions that will enable SUN countries to access innovative sources of financing for nutrition, recognizing that countries that invest in their own nutrition are more likely to attract external investments;
- viii. Reinforce country capabilities to implement their plans to scale up of nutrition, including consideration of peer reviews of costed plans and the sharing of experiences;
- ix. Improve evidence collection and access to advice on effective nutrition sensitive programming, and promote the sharing of experiences through peer-to-peer learning;
- x. Facilitate the inclusion of business, particularly national enterprise, in the implementation of SUN government's efforts to scale up nutrition;
- xi. Continue to integrate nutrition in national processes, regional cooperation frameworks and international initiatives - including in the development of national Sustainable Development Goal action plans. **Establish strong linkages with the renewed UN Secretary General's strategy on Women, Children and Adolescent Health;**
- xii. Continue to seek ways to respond to the findings of the Independent Comprehensive Evaluation (ICE) – specifically on improving a) the quality of costed plans b) the relevance, timeliness and quality of technical assistance, and c) on tracking investments;
- xiii. Ensure that the Lead Group's enhanced stewardship for the Movement – through the Executive Committee - remains light and facilitative, that mechanisms for mutual accountability are strengthened and that no extra burden of reporting is placed on SUN countries; and
- xiv. Consider opportunities to strengthen staffing capacities of the SUN Movement Secretariat and networks, in line with the increased ambition articulated in the strategy.

*The detailed note for the record follows....*

Note for the Record  
**8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SUN Movement Lead Group**  
 Tuesday 22nd September 2015, New York

| Lead Group  |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1   | <b>Honourable Nahas Angula</b>                               | Chairperson of Namibian Alliance for Improved Nutrition  |
| 2   | <b>Mr. Ibrahim Mayaki</b>                                    | CEO – NEPAD  |
| 3   | <b>Mr. Chris Elias</b><br><i>(teleconference)</i>            | President Global Development Program- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation  |
| 4   | <b>Ms. Ertharin Cousin</b>                                   | Executive Director – World Food Programme  |
| 5   | <b>Mr. Michael Anderson</b>                                  | CEO – Children’s Investment Fund Foundation  |
| 6   | <b>Mr. Jay Naidoo</b>  | Chair of the GAIN Partnership Council  |
| 7   | <b>Mr. David Nabarro</b>                                     | SRSF Food Security and Nutrition   |
| 8   | <b>Mr. Tom Arnold</b>  | SUN Movement Coordinator <i>a.i.</i>   |
| 9   | <b>Mr. Anthony Lake</b>                                      | Chair of the SUN Movement Lead Group   |
| Official Observers  |  |  |
| 10  | <i>Mr. Ariel Pablos Mendez</i>                               | <i>Assistant Administrator for Global Health on behalf of <b>Acting Administrator USAID</b></i>                                |
| 11  | <i>Mr. AFM Ruhul Haque</i>                                   | <i>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on behalf of the <b>Prime Minister of Bangladesh</b></i>                              |
| 12  | <i>Ms. Diane Jacovella</i>                                   | <i><b>Assistant Deputy Minister, Global Issues and Development</b> on behalf of <b>Minister Christian Paradis - Canada</b></i> |
| 13  | <i>Ms. Kaosar Afsana</i><br><i>(also TST)</i>                | <i>Director of BRAC's Health, Nutrition and Population Programme on behalf of <b>Sir Fazel Hasan Abed - BRAC</b></i>           |
| 14  | <i>Ms. Meera Shekar</i><br><i>(also Executive Committee)</i> | <i>Global Lead Health Specialist on behalf of <b>Sri Mulyani Indrawati - World Bank</b></i>                                    |
| 15  | <i>Mr. Klaus Rudischhauser</i>                               | <i>Deputy Director General Policy and Thematic Coordination on behalf of the <b>European Commissioner for Development;</b></i> |
| 16  | <i>Ms. Alison Cairns</i>                                     | <i>Global Advocacy Director on behalf of <b>Paul Polman –Unilever</b></i>  |
| Executive Committee and Transitional Stewardship Team (TST) |  |  |
| 17  | <b>Mr. Felix Phiri</b>                                       | Director of Nutrition, Dept. of Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, Malawi  |
| 18  | <b>Mr. Abdoulaye Ka</b>                                      | National Coordinator of the National Committee for the Fight Against Malnutrition, Office of the Prime Minister of Senegal     |
| 19  | <b>Ms. Christine Guwatudde Kintu</b>                         | Permanent Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda  |
| 20  | <b>Ms. Uma Koirala</b>                                       | Chair of the CSANN (SUN CSA in Nepal)  |
| 21  | <b>Ms. Martha Newsome</b>                                    | Partnership Leader - Sustainable Health - World Vision   |
| 22  | <b>Mr. William Chilufya</b>                                  | National coordinator of CSO-SUN Alliance Zambia  |
| 23  | <b>Mr. Shawn Baker</b>                                       | Director of Nutrition, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation   |
| 24  | <b>Mr. Martin Bloem</b>                                      | Director of Nutrition, WFP   |
| 25  | <b>Mr. Francesco Branca</b>                                  | Director, Dept. of Nutrition for Health and Development, WHO   |
| 26  | <b>Mr. Marc Van Ameringen</b>                                | Executive Director, GAIN   |
| 27  | <b>Mr. Fokko Wientjes</b>                                    | VP, Sustainability and Public-Private Partnerships Royal DSM   |
| 29  | <b>Mr. Werner Schultink</b>                                  | Director of Nutrition, UNICEF  |
| 29  | <b>Mr. David Ray</b>   | Director of Advocacy, CARE   |

## Introduction:

- 1) **The SUN Movement Lead Group met for its 8<sup>th</sup> meeting during a week when the world's attention was focused on setting out a sustainable development agenda for the next 15 years**, and during a time when humanitarian crises and climate change threaten the food and nutrition security of millions of children and their families.
- 2) **Equitable and sustainable social and economic development will be built upon a bedrock of good nutrition.** Without adequate attention to nutrition, both directly and as part of an integrated set of interventions aimed at ending poverty and hunger, the full potential of the 2030 Agenda will not be realised. The Lead Group stressed that, in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), nutrition is a *cause of inequality*, and less of a sector that needs to be improved. The importance of linking nutrition to economic policies in a more sustainable manner and of enhancing improved nutrition across all sectors, policies and programmes was emphasised.
- 3) **Good nutrition is a marker of responsible governance.** It is a major factor for stability and economic growth especially with a changing demographic in developing and emerging nations. In Africa, for example, 75% of the population is under 25, and the potential for this social and economic dividend risks being lost. If nutrition outcomes are not improving, changes in policy design may be needed. For that the utilisation of good data is required, and all stakeholders will need to work together taking individual responsibility to align actions with the government plan for scaling up nutrition. This narrative has yet to gain weight with policy makers, and the Lead Group urged the Movement, including themselves, to talk to leaders outside the nutrition community to gain more traction.

## Update of progress throughout the SUN Movement:

- 4) **The SUN Movement marks its fifth year with 55 countries and the Indian State of Maharashtra committed to scaling up nutrition.** In recent years the numbers of children affected by stunting has shown marked declines. Eleven SUN countries are reporting significant reduction in stunting,<sup>1</sup> but progress needs to be accelerated in all SUN countries if the vision of an end to malnutrition in all its forms is to be achieved. There are significant concerns about populations affected by protracted crises, such as in Yemen and South Sudan and those displaced by the situation in Syria. The impact of climate change on nutrition security is a growing concern.
- 5) **The Movement's members must continue to work together with more urgency to achieve results**, and contribute fully to efforts that address the devastating consequences of undernutrition now, and for generations to come. This requires a delivery on commitments, more effective use of available resources as well as more investments, alignment and coherence and – crucially through a cycle of continuous improvement- a focus on implementation.
- 6) **The SUN Movement has transformed a way of working that others are now seeking to emulate.** It has positioned nutrition firmly on the national development agendas and the new discourse for sustainable development. Whilst there is clearly a long way to go before the Movement's ambitions are realized it has infused a sense of urgency for those committed to ending malnutrition to work

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<sup>1</sup> Benin, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe

together as a collective force for change. The Lead Group encouraged members of the Movement to continuously communicate with other alliances and multi-stakeholder partnerships, such as the social protection community, the Secretary General's *Every Women, Every Child* initiative, and stakeholders involved in humanitarian action.

- 7) **Progress is being made in efforts to catalyse multi-stakeholder efforts at country level.** Political commitment remains high and leaders from 34 SUN countries have championed high-level nutrition events in the past year whilst 49 countries have established multi-stakeholder platforms. SUN countries are demonstrating the importance of planning, costing, implementing and financing *Common Results Frameworks*, with 28 reporting that these are in place, and 21 having further developed action plans to achieve their joint goals. A key challenge for the SUN Movement will be sustaining and building political commitment towards the implementation of aligned actions, and the Lead Group identified the need to strengthen country capacities to do this.
- 8) **Stakeholders are continuing to align with national plans and are broadening their membership:** Civil Society Alliances have been established in 39 countries – there are close to 3,000 organisations now involved in the Movement; 25 countries are now reporting the engagement of parliamentarians through few are actively involving the media. Donors are convening in 37 countries; the UN System network has been reinvigorated and, through REACH, is providing support to 17 countries; businesses are engaged in the platforms of 29 SUN countries and 25 SUN countries involve the academic, science and research communities.
- 9) **Effectively using existing financial resources remains a priority.** 30 SUN countries have shared, reflected and built consensus around their efforts to estimate nutrition interventions (specific and sensitive) in their national budgets. In a strong step toward transparency and accountability, the preliminary figures and trends are featured in the 2015 Global Nutrition Report.
- 10) **Financing for nutrition remains woefully inadequate:** the World Bank has recently estimated that an additional US\$ 42 billion is needed to effectively reduce stunting in the 37 highest-burden countries over the next ten years – and as yet there is not the capability to accurately track financial flows for nutrition. Furthermore, with several SUN countries seeing significant downturns in public finances due to the end of the commodities boom, money has to be sought from elsewhere. The Lead Group urged the Movement to consider ways to assist countries to access external, domestic and blended financing as set out in the Addis Agenda for Action. This will also require support for the improvement of costed plans, the costing and financing of targets and, potentially, through peer reviews and investment boards.

#### **SUN Movement strategy 2016-2020:**

- 11) **The *draft* Movement strategy was presented to the Lead Group for their reflections and guidance.** The strategy aims to harness the energy of *collective action*: amplifying the reach and impact of the Movement's members' work, by bringing together stakeholders – from governments and partners in development and across different sectors - so that they can better convene, mobilise, share, learn, advocate, align and coordinate actions that contribute to improved nutrition outcomes. The strategy

builds upon the ties that bind the Movement together: the commitment of its members to work together and be mutually accountable, through shared principles and common approaches.

- 12) **The Lead Group urged that the strategy catalyse – with urgency - a step change in the ambition needed to turn the progress made into lasting results.** For the strategy to be successfully implemented, it will require *each and every* member of the Movement to do their part for accelerating implementation at scale, whilst respecting country leadership and institutional mandates.
- 13) **For the period 2016 to 2020, and towards an overall vision of ending malnutrition in all its forms, the strategic objectives are to:**
  - I. Expand and sustain an enabling political environment for nutrition;
  - II. Prioritize effective actions that contribute to good nutrition;
  - III. Implement these actions aligned with national common results frameworks; and
  - IV. Better utilize and significantly increase financial resources.
- 14) **The draft strategy locates the SUN Movement in the ever-evolving global nutrition landscape and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development –** the Movement has been an important catalyst for change, and can continue to be so. It sets out the vision and goals for the SUN Movement and, over the 2016-2020 period, its strategic objectives and outcome markers are linked to the World Health Assembly targets on stunting, wasting, breastfeeding, birthweight, anaemia and obesity. Priorities and the capabilities required to achieve the strategic objectives are identified, and the principles of engagement that enshrine the values and ethos of the Movement are reaffirmed. With all countries now committed to developing action plans for realizing the SDGs, more can be done to encourage the integration of nutrition across multiple sectors at national level.
- 15) **The Lead Group welcomed the focus on *implementing actions* at country level.** They noted the importance of peer-to-peer learning; of the strengthening of capabilities to scale up nutrition and the structures need to support these; of tracking- and holding to account- commitments by governments and stakeholders; and of applying international standards in line with the follow up to the International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2). They noted that attention, and support, from external actors should be garnered when no in-country capacity exists and that this support is likely to be concentrated in countries that have demonstrated their commitment to scaling up nutrition.
- 16) **Directions for how stakeholders can contribute to the realisation of the strategic objectives are to be detailed in the Roadmap.** The absence of a coherent Roadmap was identified in the Independent Comprehensive Evaluation as a significant weakness from the previous strategy. The Roadmap needs further consultation and consensus within the Movement before finalisation. The Executive Committee will be expected to take forward its finalisation on behalf of the Lead Group no later than March 2016.
- 17) **The Lead Group asked that the Executive Committee further articulate how the SUN Movement will work to mitigate the risks and build upon the opportunities identified in the strategy** including: improving nutrition outcomes in humanitarian crises; a young, growing and increasingly urbanised population; climate change, and a reduction in public finances. Improving the coverage of

high impact evidence based interventions needs further focus, as does consideration of the life-cycle approach to improved nutrition with a particular emphasis on adolescent girls. Evidence collection and dissemination remains important, especially for influencing policy makers, and for enabling effective use of resources. Understanding the interlinked causes of nutrition needs to be better explored: in Bangladesh, for example, where maternity admissions in hospitals have risen in recent years, breastfeeding rates have been in decline.

- 18) **Movement-wide *indicative targets* for each of the strategic objectives are helpful in setting the ambition required to accelerate progress.** These are intended to contribute to a transformation in approaches to scaling up nutrition commensurate with the needs, challenges, and opportunities ahead. The Lead Group asked that more analyses be done to ensure these are specific and measurable - and implemented in way that strengthens a system of mutual accountability. The Lead Group asked for further consideration for explicit markers for fortification and women.

#### **Appointment of the Executive Committee**

- 19) **The Lead Group welcomed the appointment of the Executive Committee to enhance their stewardship of the SUN Movement.** Fifteen people have been appointed to serve for a two year period – the Coordinator joins as an ex-officio member. The members reflect, but do not represent, the multi stakeholder nature of the Movement and include people from SUN countries, civil society, donors, business, and the UN system. The Executive Committee will report to the Lead Group, elect a Chair and Vice Chair, and develop their programme of work shortly.
- 20) **The role of the Executive Committee is to oversee the implementation of the Movement’s strategy, and support the Coordinator,** advising on course-corrections to the strategy as required. They will work to encourage the alignment of stakeholders to the Movement’s strategic objectives, and see that the networks and secretariat are adequately resourced. The Lead Group asked that the Executive Committee’s provide light and facilitative stewardship of the Movement, ensuring that mechanisms for mutual accountability are strengthened and that no extra burden of reporting is placed on SUN countries.

#### **Recruitment of the SUN Movement Coordinator**

- 21) **The UN Secretary General will appoint the SUN Movement Coordinator at Assistant Secretary General level** through a transparent recruitment process following standard UN rules and procedures. The vacancy announcement will be published in reputable publications and on the SUN Movement website. It will also be widely circulated in the Movement by the different networks.
- 22) **The Lead Group urged that the Coordinator be appointed as soon as is feasible,** and it is expected that the new Coordinator will be in position by early 2016.

#### **Annual SUN Movement Global Gathering**

- 23) **The 2015 annual Global Gathering will take place in in Milan on 20<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> October during the Milan Expo.** The Global Gathering is an important opportunity to take the momentum from the Lead

Group meeting forward. Whilst taking stock of the experiences from the past year it will be a key moment to ensure that guidance to the Movement is translated into tangible actions that are reflected in the Roadmap. The Global Gathering will enable the Movement's members, from SUN countries and the networks, to share experiences, discuss approaches and commit to amplifying the reach and impact of collective efforts.

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SUN Movement Secretariat  
29<sup>th</sup> September 2015