

**Note for the Record: 3rd SUN Lead Group Meeting: 10th April 2013****Summary:**

- I. **The Lead Group chair highlighted the significant progress** that has been made since the last Lead Group meeting in sustaining the political momentum for nutrition and in supporting countries achieve results in ensuring that all people can realize their right to adequate nutrition.
- II. **However, progress is uneven- and alongside reinforcing the support for those that are doing well, focus is needed on helping others surge forward.** The Movement is looking to the Lead Group as a resource to encourage sustained commitments from governments and to stimulate Networks of supporters in SUN countries level to achieve these results.
- III. **The Lead Group identified three main challenges in achieving the Movement's strategic objectives.** These centered on a) increasing resources for nutrition; b) strengthening capacity, and learning from good practice; c) encouraging leadership around aligned actions and ensuring accountability of all stakeholders. Underpinning these challenges are opportunities for a greater involvement of the Lead Group and members of the Movement in advocating for the objectives of the Movement in their individual and collective spheres of influence.
- IV. **The Lead Group's Guidance to the Movement on increasing resources for nutrition**
 - a) Advocate for more resources for nutrition, and for ways to ensure that these resources are used effectively in alignment with national plans- all stakeholders in the Movement have this responsibility. The High Level event on nutrition on June 8th is of particular significance.
 - b) Be clear on the immediate and future financing shortfalls per SUN country and across the Movement.
 - c) Encourage more effective use of existing investments so that they yield more widespread nutritional outcomes.
 - d) Involve families and communities in decision making: they are the biggest investors in their own nutrition.
 - e) Encourage the Government of each SUN country, as well as their in-country and external supporters, to prioritize their strategies and interventions.
 - f) Support the alignment of investments around a common results framework.
 - g) Continue focusing on actions that prevent under-nutrition especially in pregnancy and early childhood.
- V. **The Lead Group's Guidance to the Movement on establishing best practice for improving capacity to scale up proven nutrition interventions:**
 - a) Encourage the strengthening of mechanisms that promote country-to-country, stakeholder-to-stakeholder and inter-sectoral sharing of experiences.
 - b) Support SUN countries to effectively communicate targets in reducing under nutrition and encourage the demonstration of progress.
 - c) Ensure clarity on which interventions are being prioritized and the way they are being implemented.

- d) Support SUN countries to operationalize their nutrition-sensitive approaches at scale and across key sectors. This includes taking advantage of opportunities that link agriculture and improved nutrition outcomes.
- e) Ensure that shared learning focuses on the underlying social determinants of under nutrition.

VI. **The Lead Group's Guidance to the Movement on encouraging leadership around the alignment of actions**

- a) Encourage greater alignment of actions behind agreed national plans to scale up nutrition.
- b) Encourage high-level government commitment in aligning the actions of ministries with interests in improving nutrition outcomes.
- c) Improve the alignment of supporters in the Movement behind national plans to scale up nutrition in ways that improve the efficacy of actions.
- d) Support the engagement of responsible business in the Movement and encourage a positive symbiotic role.
- e) Ensure robust linkages between accountability and political commitment.
- f) Promote agreement for a methodology to track resources that is both practical and accepted by SUN countries and their partners.

VII. **The Lead Group requested 10 actions of the SUN Movement during the next six months:**

- 1) Ramp up Lead Group involvement in advocacy for increasing resources for nutrition with special emphasis on under-funded countries;
- 2) Harness the capacities of the business community and civil society;
- 3) Improve linkages between nutrition outcomes and agriculture;
- 4) Encourage South-South, cross-sector and inter-network learning;
- 5) Seek ways to strengthen national capacities to ensure that resources can be absorbed and used efficiently;
- 6) Encourage the alignment behind, and the resourcing of, prioritized country actions;
- 7) Improve mutual accountability in the Movement and link these with agreed targets;
- 8) Improve the accessibility of country data to enable resource mobilization.
- 9) Amplify the voices of citizens and encourage their participation in national plans of action
- 10) Utilize opportunities in the media to amplify the investment case for nutrition.

3rd SUN Lead Group Meeting: Summary Note

Lead Group Members	
<i>Wilbald Lorri, representing the President of Tanzania</i>	<i>Advisor to the President</i>
<i>AFM Ruhul Haque, representing the Prime Minister of Bangladesh</i>	<i>Minister of Health and Family Welfare</i>
<i>SK Rai, - representing the former Prime Minister of Nepal</i>	<i>SUN Country Focal Point and National Planning Commission</i>
Nina Sardjunani	Deputy Minister National Development Planning-Indonesia
<i>Isy Faingold Vigil, representing the First Lady of Peru</i>	<i>Director of Social Policy Planning</i>
<i>Len Le Roux - representing Minister Angula of Namibia</i>	NAFIN Representative
Andris Piebalgs	Commissioner for Development EC
Rajiv Shah	Administrator USAID
Helene Gayle	CEO, CARE
Vinita Bali	CEO Britannia Industries
Chris Elias	President, Global Development Programme, Gates Foundation
Mary Robinson	President, Mary Robinson Foundation for Climate Justice
Jay Naidoo	Chair of the Board, GAIN
Tom Arnold	former CEO, Concern Worldwide
Bruno le Maire	Member of Parliament, France
Marie Pierre Allié,	President MSF- France
Ertharin Cousin	Executive Director, WFP
<i>Margarita Salinas, on behalf of Alessandra Da Costa Lunas, COPROFAM</i>	<i>Special Advisor</i>
<i>David Stevenson, on behalf of Julian Fantino, Canada</i>	<i>Director General for Global Initiatives</i>
<i>Anne Huegen, on behalf of Paul Polman, Unilever</i>	<i>Director of External Affairs, Unilever</i>
<i>Bibi Giyose, on behalf of Ibrahim Mayaki, NEPAD</i>	<i>Special Advisor</i>
<i>Kaosar Afsana, on behalf of Fazle Hasan Abed, CEO BRAC</i>	<i>Director BRAC Health Nutrition and Population Programme</i>
<i>Leslie Elder on behalf of Sri Mulyani Indrawati,</i>	<i>Senior Nutrition Advisor, World Bank.</i>
Anthony Lake	SUN Lead Group Chair
David Nabarro	SUN Movement Coordinator
Apologies for Absence	
Armando Emilio Guebuza	President of Mozambique
Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala	Minister of Finance, Nigeria

Agenda

- 1) In this 3rd meeting, Members of the Lead Group reviewed progress and challenges of the SUN Movement.** Members focused on options for a) mobilizing more resources for nutrition by making the case for investment, demonstrating that investments are yielding results and encouraging shared accountability across the Movement; b) encouraging countries to learn from each other's experiences and strengthen their capacities for effective action and c) stimulating better-aligned efforts among multiple in-country stakeholders. Members also identified

opportunities for increasing their advocacy for the objectives of the Movement in their individual and collective spheres of influence.

Progress Report by the Lead Group Chair and SUN Movement Coordinator

- 2) Countries in the SUN Movement are making significant progress in demonstrating the results of their efforts to scale up nutrition¹.** Since the last meeting of the Lead Group a further five countries have committed to scale up nutrition (Kenya, Sri Lanka, Yemen, El Salvador and Cameroon). There are now 34 countries in the Movement, home to around 60 million of the world's 165 million stunted children. At least 5 countries demonstrating improved readiness to scale up nutrition. At least 5 others require intensified support. Stunting levels are declining by more than 2% per year in at least 10 SUN countries.
- 3) Progress is uneven, and alongside reinforcing the support for those that are doing well, focus is needed on helping others to surge forward.** Challenges to scaling up nutrition vary at the country, regional and global levels - but the Movement as a whole must continue to focus on achieving- and demonstrating- results. The Movement is looking to the Lead Group as a resource to encourage sustained commitments from governments and to stimulate Networks of supporters at country level to achieve results. It now seems clear that SUN countries are more likely to receive support if they are committing their own investments to their reviewed costed national plans and are prioritizing actions around interventions that work.
- 4) There are a number of opportunities to strengthen this support, by building upon the significant progress made in galvanizing a shared commitment to scale up nutrition.** In the past 6 months there were high-level launches and commitment ceremonies for Scaling Up Nutrition by governments and Networks in 14 countries, and nutrition was the focus in 3 major regional meetings. High-level events at the global levels focused on monitoring and accountability (hosted by the EC in Brussels) have highlighted the significance of aligned, measured and accountable support for nutrition for national development.
- 5) Significant events in 2013 will take nutrition to new heights.** On June 8th, in a high level and high profile event preceding the annual meeting of G8 leaders, the UK Government, with support from CIFF, is hosting a High-Level meeting on "Nutrition For Growth" in London. The objectives for the meeting are being finalized: the ambition is for pledges of political and financial support for scaling up nutrition (in line with the 2012 World Health Assembly targets) by national Governments, donor agencies, foundations and development banks, civil society groups, businesses and researchers. The ambition is best described as the forging of a Global Commitment for Nutrition. There will be multiple foci in the meeting, including a major effort to support the costed plans for scaling up nutrition from SUN countries, a reinvigorated engagement of businesses in securing optimal nutrition for all, and a focus on the science – especially ways to enhance the contribution of agriculture and food systems to nutrition outcomes².

¹ Country progress is set out in the **State of the Movement Report** which is organized around the 4 strategic objectives set out by the Lead Group in the strategy and the work being undertaken by the SUN Networks, the Secretariat and Lead Group. **The annexes to the report provide the detail of this progress** giving a stock take of SUN country progress and the KEY asks from the Focal Points in the Country calls. They also include the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, a calendar of events, information on the costing exercise being undertaken and information on the SUN Movement Secretariat.

² Supplementary information provided by the co-hosts after the Lead Group meeting

- 6) Other key events in 2013 include** the groundbreaking conference on Hunger, Nutrition and Climate Justice during the Irish EU Presidency in April and a UNICEF-French Government meeting focusing on nutrition in Sub-Saharan Africa in Paris on May 14th and 15th. June 6th will also see the launch of the second Lancet series on child under nutrition, and events to mark the first 1000 days of the Movement by the civil society network in Washington DC June on 10th. There will be a gathering of the SUN Movement during the High Level segment of the UN General Assembly on September 23rd and 24th: it is proposed that the next Lead Group and SUN country focal point meetings will take place on these dates. Nutrition will be addressed in the Committee on World Food Security in October and in the preparations for the International Conference on Nutrition in November. Building on the meeting organized by Spain and Colombia on April 4th efforts to incorporate nutrition within the post-2015 development agenda are ongoing.
- 7) To support this work, a number of key activities in support of SUN countries are underway.** These include support for the costing of country plans (16 to date), analyzing the shortfalls in funding, tracking of financial expenditure for nutrition, and exploration of options for resource mobilization.
- 8) Members of the Lead Group are playing a major role in encouraging concerted action by all stakeholders in the Movement:** their key contribution is in supporting the translation of the growing political momentum into well-aligned effective engagement by multiple stakeholders and increased accountability for progress. Demonstrating the impact of collective action is a priority, and is key to sustaining the unprecedented momentum of the SUN Movement. Lead Group members are helping to tap new opportunities for highlighting the significance of good nutrition in local and global media. In this way, the enormous efforts and promising results being demonstrated by SUN countries can be brought to the attention of more and more people: this will lead to an ever-widening appreciation that those working within the Movement are – indeed - making a positive difference to the lives of millions.
- 9) The Movement's Networks, Lead Group and Secretariat appreciate the need to effectively demonstrate the value of their contributions to SUN countries.** The accountability of different elements within the Movement is clearly set out in the recently-revised monitoring and evaluation framework which is serving as the basis for assessments of progress. One area of focus is the need for timely and effective responses to requests for support from SUN countries. The SUN Movement Networks are increasingly functional though they progress at different speeds. Networks are developing their governance structures to oversee their members' performance establishing work plans and defining performance indicators. A mechanism for identifying and addressing conflicts of interest in the Movement has been initiated, and the Movement has a re-designed website that is improving the ability of stakeholders to access information on the Movement and share their experiences.
- 10) There are high expectations of the SUN Movement – and its Lead Group.** There is a palpable impatience for a demonstration of sustainable results. However, in some countries it is taking several months to create the enabling environment needed to scale up nutrition. Evidence of concrete progress is continuously requested, and is imperative if high-level political commitment is to be sustained and financial commitments are to be increased. There remains a significant financial gap between needs identified by countries and the resources available, as well as capacity gaps to implement these ambitions.

The Lead Group members' guidance to the Movement on increasing resources for nutrition:

- 11) The level of national and international resources being invested in nutrition outcomes is insufficient for many SUN countries to achieve their goals for scaling up nutrition, and to contribute to realization of the 2012 international goals for improved nutrition. Significantly more financial resources are needed.**
- 12) All stakeholders in the Movement, including the Lead Group, have a responsibility to advocate for more resources for nutrition within their individual and collective spheres of influence.** Sustained High-level advocacy for nutrition remains critical throughout the Movement, reiterating (a) the consequences for individuals and societies if women and children continue to be malnourished at current levels and (b) the benefits of securing better nutritional outcomes within the coming five years.
- 13) All members of the Movement should be clear on the immediate and future financing shortfalls per SUN country and across the Movement and must prioritize:** (a) accounting for national and international resources invested in improving nutrition and (b) demonstrating results in a timely, reliable and transparent manner. Clearly indicating the improvements that will be achieved were these funding gaps to be filled will greatly enhance the investment case. In order for this to happen priority should be given to developing networked Information Systems for Nutrition across the SUN Movement that builds on existing monitoring mechanisms.
- 14) There are a series of High Level events on nutrition throughout 2013 that are important for the Movement. Of particular significance is the "Nutrition for Growth" event in London on June 8th,** a week before the G8 meeting, organized by the UK Government with support from the Government of Brazil and the Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF). This event is set to transform prospects for effective global action to fight malnutrition with strong political and financial commitments from SUN countries as well as from SUN supporters - in donor governments, philanthropic organizations, civil society, businesses and the UN system. As well as securing long-term pledges of new resources for nutrition, the event should also encourage the fulfillment of pledges that have already been made to counter global malnutrition. The Lead Group, in particular, should be visible and active in the run up to, and during, this event.
- 15) The Movement should encourage more effective use of existing investments so that they yield more widespread nutritional outcomes.** There is potential for increasing the leverage of investments in the agriculture and food sectors through the national compacts within the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Plan (CAADP), and through increased nutrition sensitivity within the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP). Multi-stakeholder partnerships that bring together business, civil society organizations and government have great potential for expanding the reach of specific nutrition interventions at modest cost. For example, the US Governments' investments in national programmes through the Feed the Future and Global Health Initiatives have brought nutritional benefits to over 12 million children.
- 16) As the biggest investors in nutrition are families themselves, members of the Movement should seek ways to better involve them in the decision making.** This has two implications. First, women, their households and their communities should be centrally involved in the development, implementation and evaluation of nutrition programmes in their own communities. There is a role for member organizations of the civil society network to work to ensure that communities are included in the oversight of nutrition program design and

monitoring. Second, smallholder food producers and processors, most of whom are women, should be better linked to markets - with the support of local businesses, government services and farmer organizations (including cooperatives). They are key partners in all efforts to scale up nutrition: when they are fully engaged, investments in nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems will yield sustainable outcomes.

17) The Movement should encourage the Government of each SUN country, as well as their in-country and external supporters, to prioritize their strategies and interventions. Ministries of Finance and development partners are more likely to finance actions for scaling up nutrition if priorities are: (a) identified and explained, (b) relate to national targets, and (c) reflect costed national nutrition plans. This is vital given that national plans are ambitious and the current level of available resources is only a fraction of what is being sought for the successful achievement of national goals.

18) The Movement should support the alignment of investments around a common results framework, tracking of expenditures and demonstration of results in ways that are meaningful to Ministries of Finance and Development Partners. Ways to track civil-society and private sector investments need to be developed.

19) The Movement should continue focusing on actions that prevent under-nutrition especially in pregnancy and early childhood. Prevention of nutritional deficiencies needs to be accompanied by treatment programmes where necessary. This includes the implementation of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-enhancing strategies in sectors that influence the underlying causes of poor nutrition.

The Lead Group members' guidance to the Movement on establishing best practice for improving capacity to scale up proven nutrition interventions:

20) The Movement should continue to promote shared learning: a large part of supporting the political impetus to invest in nutrition comes from the ability to demonstrate progress and learn from others. The Movement should encourage the strengthening of mechanisms that promote country-to-country, stakeholder-to-stakeholder and inter-sectoral sharing of experiences that help SUN countries speed up stages from preparedness to scaling up. **In Peru**, for example, recognizing that poverty is a main driver of malnutrition, the government is focusing on effective targeting of interventions. The government would like to learn from others how to reach children in rural areas, how to cost programs, develop successful communication and advocacy strategies and learn more about successful public private partnerships.

21) The Movement should support SUN countries to effectively communicate targets in reducing under nutrition and encourage the demonstration of progress. There are opportunities to learn from other examples where this has been effective. The African Leaders Malaria Alliance (ALMA) scorecard, for example, is an effective tool that enabled people in countries to monitor progress.

22) Reaching targets will take time and intermediary steps can help guide action. Greater clarity is needed on which interventions are being prioritized and the way they are being implemented – investors need indicators of implementation. Quality remains a huge issue- both programmes and support. Partners in the Networks need to accelerate capacity strengthening urgently if results are to be sustainable and extra financing be efficiently absorbed.

- 23) Supporting SUN countries to operationalize their nutrition-sensitive approaches across key sectors remains a priority**, and inter-sectoral coordination is a critical component of this. Lead Group members may also be able to help facilitate the sharing of good models. Experiences from fragile and conflict-affected states must be carefully considered.
- 24) Representatives of SUN countries on the Lead Group reflected on their own experiences** in translating high-level political engagement to leverage improved inter-sectoral coordination and greater synergy with stakeholders in their national nutrition platforms.
- In Bangladesh**, for example, the Government has incorporated the focus on 1,000 days across key government services. The launch of SUN in Bangladesh will take place on the 14th May 2013.
 - In Tanzania**, multi-sectoral action is being brought together under 9 ministries reporting to the Prime Minister. There is a huge mobilization of action on nutrition across the country, with over 280 civil society organizations are aligning behind the government's National Plan, and a nationwide food fortification program underway.
 - In Nepal**, inter-sectoral actions are being strengthened by the establishment of coordination platforms. This has enabled actions in 6 districts that are scaling up nutrition and 1 district in particular is well on its way. Nepal is in the process of drafting its plan of action for next 3 years.
 - In Namibia**, the Prime Minister extended an invitation to Graça Machel to visit in November to provide impetus to the work in country. Effectively demonstrating the success of inter-ministerial coordination has led to institutionalizing the presence of nutrition in Namibia: the successive Prime Ministers have embraced the National Alliance for Improved Nutrition as part of their oversight.
 - In Indonesia**, there is support from office of President and work is ongoing to encourage actions to scale up nutrition in all provinces and districts.
 - In Benin**, the visit by the CEO of CARE provides a good model of how to lend political support to Government commitments to scale up nutrition.
- 25) Processes leading up to the 2014 International Year of Family Agriculture** provide an opportunity to ensure that nutrition sensitive approaches to nutrition and smallholder farmers and their families are at the centre of the nutrition discourse. Opportunities exist to engage other CSO organizations with Movement and to influence these policy debates. This may also be an opportunity to advance the discussion on the linkages between land and food security and nutrition, especially in Africa. The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition is similarly important in this respect.
- 26) Ensure that shared learning focuses on the knowledge of the underlying social determinants of under nutrition:** specifically focus on gender equality and woman's empowerment and climate change. These should underpin all aspects of the SUN Movement and be included in the indicators used to monitor progress.

The Lead Group members' guidance to the Movement on encouraging leadership around the alignment of actions:

- 27) Encourage greater alignment of actions to improve nutrition in SUN countries:** As SUN countries move to finalize their national plans for scaling up nutrition, engage partners in their multi-stakeholder platforms, and strengthen their governance mechanisms and coordination systems they seek ways to encourage all stakeholders to align behind their commitments and institutionalize progress.

- 28) Encourage high-level government commitment in aligning the actions of ministries** with interests in improving nutrition outcomes. To take one example, Peru, the government is seeking an integrated strategy that brings all the ministries together. In African countries this could be around alignment with CAADP (see above).
- 29) Improve the alignment of supporters in the Movement:** All members of the SUN movement have a responsibility to align behind national plans to scale up nutrition in ways that improve the efficacy of actions. This includes Civil Society, that is discussing these issues on 10th June meeting being organized by Bread for the World and Concern Worldwide in Washington, the UN System that continues to make progress in their coordination arrangements at the Global level and in SUN countries, and donors- who are adhering to principles developed by the Networks' senior officials in 2010.
- 30) Supporting responsible business practices remains a key priority for the Lead Group** and a number of its members highlighted the need for an improved strategy and a frank dialogue, without any pre-conditions, to engage business and encourage a positive symbiotic role. Business must include smallholder farmers and local and regional entrepreneurs in the Movement. Strategically the Movement needs to define what is meant by, and expected from, business involvement at global and country levels- and how best to leverage these strengths and expertise, understanding that there will often be contradictory views within stakeholder groups. There is an opportunity to build on recent work of GAIN on the Access to Nutrition Index.
- 31) Some in the Lead Group reflected that as new countries join the Movement,** it is important to recognize the increased levels of support are needed for those with the highest burdens of under nutrition.
- 32) Ensuring robust linkage between accountability and political commitment will improve the success of the Movement.** The Lead Group thought that the M&E Framework was good starting point and are hopeful that baseline data will help track work progress. Some reflected on experiences with the on post-2015 Agenda, where the importance of involving citizens in national accountability mechanisms is very important to enable beneficiaries and stakeholders to be involved.
- 33) Leadership in tracking resources needs to be sustained.** Agreeing a methodology that is both practical and accepted by SUN countries and their partners is important. This will enable those seeking proof of concept before investing to match investments with progress against national stunting reduction targets.

Conclusion

- 34)** The Movement continues to make good progress in supporting countries scale up nutrition. Significant opportunities exist in 2013 to greatly increase the resources needed to make substantial improvements in the nutrition of millions of children, their mothers and their communities. All members of the Movement have opportunities to advocate for the necessary resources, share their knowledge and experiences, align behind national plans and encourage the translation of this incredible political momentum into real and lasting results.