

SUN Movement Reporting Template, 2016

Name of Country: Malawi

2016 Reporting Template: Joint-Assessment by National Multi-Stakeholder Platform

April 2015 to April 2016

Process and Details of the 2016 Joint-Assessment exercise

To help the SUN Movement Secretariat better understand how your inputs for the Joint-Assessment 2016¹ were compiled from stakeholders, and to what extent the process was useful to in-country stakeholders, please provide us with the following details:

Participation

1. Did the following stakeholder groups provide specific inputs, whether in writing or verbally, to the Joint-Assessment?

Group	Yes (provide number) / No (= 0)
Government	Yes
Civil Society	Yes
Science and Academia	Yes
Donors	Yes= 4
United Nations	Yes=6
Business	Yes
Other (please specify)	

2. How many people in total participated in the process at some point? ____ 22 ____

¹ Please note that the analysed results of this Joint-Assessment exercise will be included in the SUN Movement Annual Progress Report 2016 along with the details of how the exercise was undertaken in- country.

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Process

3. Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting, or via email?

Step	Format	
Collection	Meeting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email <input type="checkbox"/>
Review, validation	Meeting <input type="checkbox"/>	Email <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Dates?

4. If a collection or validation meeting did take place, please attach a photo of it if possible

Usefulness

5. If a collection or validation meeting did take place, would you say that the meeting was useful to participants, beyond the usual work of the MSP?

Yes the meeting very useful as some stakeholders understood their role in ensuring programme coordination, complementarity and contribution to SUN and especially to the M&E common result framework and take stock of how DPs contribute to this was. The meeting was part of the usual multi-sectoral platform and members were from cross sectors, including Civil Society Organisations, Line Ministries, Donors, UN Network, Academia. Malawi has a SUN learning forum that meets on a bi-annual basis to take stock of progress in implementation of SUN in Malawi, hence the meeting conducted was in line with processes of multi-stakeholder engagement that are already established in the country. It must be noted however, that the Self-assessment meeting, provided an opportunity for all SUN networks in Malawi to review 2015 support and contribution towards the four SUN processes. The Business Network was not represented during the meeting however they responded through email.

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	On-going	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/ Validated/ Evidence provided

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

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<p>Strengthened coordinating mechanisms at national and sub-national level enable in-country stakeholders to better work for improved nutrition outcomes. Functioning multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms enable the delivery of joint results, through facilitated interactions on nutrition related issues, among sector relevant stakeholders. Functioning multi-stakeholder platforms (MSP) enable the mobilisation and engagement of relevant stakeholders, assist relevant national bodies in their decision making, enable consensus around joint interests and recommendations and foster dialogue at the local level.</p>			
Progress marker 1.1: Select / develop coordinating mechanisms at country level			
DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which coordination mechanisms are established at government level and are regularly convened by high-level officials. It indicates if non-state constituencies such as the UN Agencies, donors, civil society organisations and businesses have organised themselves in networks with convening and coordinating functions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formal multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordinating structure in place and functioning, such as a high level convening body forum ▪ Official nomination of SUN Government Focal Point as coordinator ▪ Convene MSP members on a regular basis ▪ Appoint Focal Points/conveners for Key Stakeholder Groups e.g. Donor convener, Civil Society Coordinators, UN Focal Point, Business Liaison Person, Academic representative ▪ Institutional analysis conducted of capacity of high-level structure ▪ Establish or refine terms of reference, work plans and other types of enabling arrangements [Supporting documents requested] 	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-sectoral Coordination Platforms in place and functional. MSP includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At National level high level committees are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cabinet Committee on Social Protection and Nutrition (Functional) - Principal Secretariat Committee on Nutrition, HIV & AIDS (Fully functional) - Parliamentary Committee on Nutrition, HIV & AIDS (Fully functional) - Government Development Partners Committee on Nutrition (Not functional need to be revived)



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical level committees are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Nutrition Committee which is composed of five technical working groups (Fully functional) - SUN Partners’ Forum (Functional) - SUN Learning Forum which includes districts (Fully functional) - National Fortification Alliance (Business Network) (Fully Functional) - Donor convenors in place (Fully functional) - Donor Group in Nutrition Security - ○ At District level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Nutrition Coordination Committee which is chaired by the District Commissioner (Functional in almost over 60% of the districts and at different levels) ○ At Community level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Area Nutrition Coordination Committee - Village Nutrition Coordination Committee ● DNHA is the convening and coordinating institution for national nutrition response and secretariat for all MSP ● SUN focal point person in place ● The high level MSP meets bi-annually while the technical MSP meets on a quarterly basis. At district level, the DNCC meets quarterly while at community level they meet monthly. ● Each MSP has well defined TORs
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In addition there is also National Evaluation Platform (NEP) steering committee chaired by Secretary for Health. The NEP is aimed at evaluating large scale nutrition and health programmes answering what works questions related to MNCH & N.
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Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which coordinating mechanisms established by the government and by non-state constituencies are able to reach out to relevant members from various sectors, to broaden the collective influence on nutrition-relevant issues. It also analyses the extent to which local levels are involved in the multi-stakeholder-sector approach in nutrition (e.g. decentralisation of platforms).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expand MSP to get key members on board ▪ Additional relevant line ministries, departments and agencies on board e.g. nutrition-sensitive sectors ▪ Actively engage executive level political leadership ▪ Key stakeholder groups working to include new members e.g. Development partners; diverse civil society groups; private sector partnerships; media; parliamentarians; scientists and academics ▪ Engage with actors or groups specialised on specific themes such as gender, equity, WASH etc ▪ Establish decentralised structures and/or processes that support planning and action locally, and create a feedback loop between the central and local levels, including community, and vulnerable groups. [Provide examples, if available] 	<p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Business Network is convened through the National Fortification Alliance and efforts are underway to increase membership beyond fortification. • All key sectors implementing nutrition sensitive and specific interventions forms part of the MSP as defined by the National Nutrition Policy. • High-level engagement on nutrition is on going e.g. held advocacy meetings with Parliamentarians, PSs, and key government institutions such as Economic Planning and Finance. • All networks review and update membership regularly. • Nutrition has TWG at both National and District levels to support planning and track progress. • Nutrition has decentralised structures at national, district and community levels • Donor Network has a well-defined membership, yearly rotational chairperson, responsibilities and meets on a monthly basis • UN Network is convened by UNICEF as the focal point under the UNDAF Nutrition results group and meets regularly
Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/ contribute to multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)			
<p>This progress marker looks at the actual functioning of the MSP to facilitate regular interactions among relevant stakeholders. It indicates the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure MSP delivers effective results against agreed work-plans ▪ Ensure regular contribution of all relevant MSP stakeholders in discussions on: policy/legal framework, CRF, plans, costing, financial tracking 	<p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Nutrition Strategic Plan is in place and is under view, which guides the national nutrition response and the sectoral plans. • The four pillars have been developed

<p>capacity within the multi-stakeholder platforms to actively engage all stakeholders, set significant agendas, reach consensus to influence decision making process and take mutual ownership and accountability of the results.</p>	<p>and reporting, annual reviews.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regularly use platform for interaction on nutrition-related issues among sector-relevant stakeholders ▪ Get platform to agree on agenda / prioritisation of issues ▪ Use results to advocate / influence other decision-making bodies ▪ Key stakeholder groups linking with global support system and contributing to MSP/nutrition actions e.g. financial, advocacy, active involvement 	<p>following nutrition sector mapping 2014/2015 to support the national strategic plan and sectoral programming. The four pillars include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture for Food and Nutrition Security (Improved Maternal, Infant and Young Child Feeding and Care). - Primary Health care, Management of Moderate and Severe Malnutrition and Water and Sanitation - Integration of behavioural change and communication through Nutrition Education - Governance, Human Capacity Development, Research, M&E and Fortification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are regular consultations and contributions from all stakeholders in the development and reviews of other sectors policies such as social protection, agriculture, legal frameworks, strategic plans and guidelines, CRF, financial tracking, joint annual reviews and monitoring. • Annual joint reviews, and research disseminations, bi-annual national nutrition committee meetings, SUN Partners and SUN Learning Forums are the major platforms for interactions on nutrition-related issues among sector-relevant stakeholders. The platforms agree on the national nutrition agenda and priorities and take stock in implementation of nutrition actions in the country. • The NEP, Cost of Hunger and other tools are
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			<p>used for advocacy for decision-making.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy I put nutrition as a priority area in line with the global agenda and all key stakeholders link their support within the national framework while in MGDSII didn't not bring out nutrition clearly as a priority area and the government is reviewing the MGDS and we are advocating for inclusion of nutrition as a priority area as it was in MGDS I.
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Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and critically reflect on own contributions and accomplishments			
<p>This progress marker looks at the capacity of the multi-stakeholder platform as a whole to be accountable for collective results. It implies that constituencies within the MSP are capable to track and report on own contributions and achievements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor and report on proceedings and results of MSP (including on relevant websites, other communication materials) on a regular basis [Supporting documents requested from the latest reporting cycle] ▪ Key stakeholder groups tracking commitments and are able to report on an annual basis, at a minimum e.g. financial commitments, Nutrition for Growth commitments, etc. 	<p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website developed to share documents, reports, progress, results and announcements (www.dnha.gov.mw) • Nutrition resource tracking tool in place and stakeholders are contributing to it to track commitments from partners. • Through CSONA Budget analysis conducted and used as evidence to advocate for nutrition investment as it relates to Nutrition for Growth.
Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform			
<p>This progress marker looks at how the multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition is institutionalised in national development planning mechanisms and in lasting political commitments, not only by the government executive power but also by the leadership of agencies and organisations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrate MSP mechanism on nutrition into national development planning mechanisms ▪ Continuous involvement of the executive level of political leadership irrespective of turnover ▪ Institutional commitments from key stakeholder groups 	<p>4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Development Agenda included nutrition as a focus area. Review of the national agenda is in progress and the nutrition chapter was drafted. • Through the MSP, continuous engagement of the political leadership is on going for instance four meetings were conducted with Parliamentarians and two nutrition-monitoring visits were held this year with the Parliamentarians. While 2 Principal Secretaries Committee meetings were conducted • The Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS is the recognised and institutionalised structure within government mandated to coordinate nutrition. . • Commitments by key stakeholders are aligned within sectoral plans and budgets.

Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process One
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Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment, functionality and resource mobilisation for MSP at all levels. - Convene regular meetings with MSP and ensure membership updates. - Facilitated development of CRF, NEP, Financial Resource Tracking System, and joint monitoring and review meetings. Facilitate review and development of policies, strategies and guidelines for nutrition response. - Compiling reports for the national nutrition response - Continuous advocacy for nutrition with different arms of government key to nutrition.
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint collaboration of UNICEF, WFP, FAO, EFAD for REACH and UNDAF frameworks. Technical and Financial support - Efforts to engage EFAD, UNFPA and WHO but minimal to no participation at country level. Active members WFP, UNICEF & FAO - Within UNDAF biannual review and reporting allows for joint tracking of implementation of actions towards Scaling up Nutrition and review of data to inform program planning and prioritization; WFP supported Cost of Hunger Study in 2015 enabled high level advocacy on loss of GDP due to undernutrition, and provided platform for dialogue within the economic development platform - Biannual UNDAF reporting - UN Network actively participated in the development of NNP 2016-2020 and Strategic Plan
Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support Donor coordination network meetings - Technical and financial support on nutrition - Providing technical support in setting the agenda and convening the Government Development Partners committee meeting - Support advocacy for nutrition
Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in the National Fortification Alliance meetings. - The business network is represented in the National Nutrition Committee and the Technical Working Groups - Private sector commitment to New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition and participation in the commitment's annual review process.
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support advocacy - Support coordination and advocacy at district and community level - Provide technical support
Others	-

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016) FOR PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

Coordination has been successful as evidenced by regular meetings by all the networks, existence of focal points for all networks, establishment and functionality of structures at district and community levels, roll out of the web based national M & E framework and development of the Nutrition Resource Tracking System. Despite coordination being successful there is need to strengthen the Government - Development Partners Committee and increase membership of the National Fortification Alliance (NFA), participation of private sector beyond participation in the NFA and strengthen coordination between Nutrition MSP and New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition.

Process 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	On-going	Nearly completed	Completed

Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring / Validated/ Evidence provided
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Process 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
 The existence of a coherent policy and legal framework should inform and guide how in-country stakeholders work together for improved nutrition outcomes. Updated policies, strategies and legislations are fundamental to prevent conflicts of interest among the wide range of actors involved in a complex societal topic such as nutrition. This process focuses on the enabling policy and legal environment.

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

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislations are analysed using multi-sectoral consultative processes with representation from various stakeholders, especially civil society representatives. It indicates the availability of stock-taking documents and continuous context analysis that can inform and guide policy making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular multi-sectoral analysis and stock-take of existing policies and regulations ▪ Reflect on existing policies and legal framework ▪ Existence of review papers ▪ Indicate any nutrition relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislations identified, analysed during the reporting period and specify the type of consultative process that was applied <p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of the analysed policies and legislations</p>	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Nutrition Policy and National Nutrition Strategic Plan have been reviewed and costed and aligned to SDGs • Sector specific policies and plans especially for Agriculture, Gender and Climate Change have also been reviewed to align with the global agenda and emerging issues in line with the SDGs. • The draft nutrition legislation has incorporated the Food Security component as right to food. • Infant and Young Child Nutrition Strategy, Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy, Nutrition Profiles, Advocacy Materials, and Nutrition Orientation Materials are under review. • All donors aligned to nutrition, health and agriculture policies and strategic plans • Nutrition sector mapping helped in designing a four pillar approach, incorporated into the National Nutrition Programme. DPs in the sector have started aligning their proposed interventions to one or more of these pillars.

Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, update and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks

<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders are able to contribute, influence and advocate for the development of an updated or new policy and legal framework for improved nutrition and its dissemination (i.e. advocacy and communication strategies in place to support the dissemination of relevant policies).It focuses on how countries ascertain policy and legal coherence across different ministries and try to broaden political support by encouraging parliamentarian engagement. It also focuses on the efforts of in-country stakeholders to influence decision makers for legislations and evidence-based policies that empower the most vulnerable and disadvantaged (children and women) through equity-based approaches.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of a national advocacy and communication strategy ▪ Advocacy for reviewing or revising policies and legal framework with assistance from other MSP members to ascertain quality ▪ Develop common narrative and joint statements to effectively influence policy making ▪ Parliamentary attention and support (e.g. groups that deal specifically with nutrition; votes in support of MSP suggested changes) ▪ Influence of nutrition champions in advancing pro-nutrition policies ▪ Key stakeholder groups promote integration of nutrition in national policies and other related development actions ▪ Publications, policy briefs, press engagement examples, workshops ▪ Dissemination and communication of policy / legal framework by key stakeholders among relevant audiences <p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of advocacy impact on policy and legal frameworks and supporting strategies</p>	<p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition Education Communication Strategy (NECS) is under review • National Evaluation Platform for nutrition in place • Updated the nutrition profiles • Reviewing advocacy and communication materials • The review of key strategic documents involved all the members from all MSP • There has been continuous engagement with Members of Parliament on nutrition budgeting, monitoring of nutrition programs, policies, legal consultations and advocacy meetings. • Policy and legal frameworks have been widely consultative through out the review process with key stakeholders. • Nutrition interventions (specific and sensitive) have been adequately integrated in sectoral policies and strategies e.g. Agriculture, Education, Gender, Health, Education, Social Protection, Local Government.
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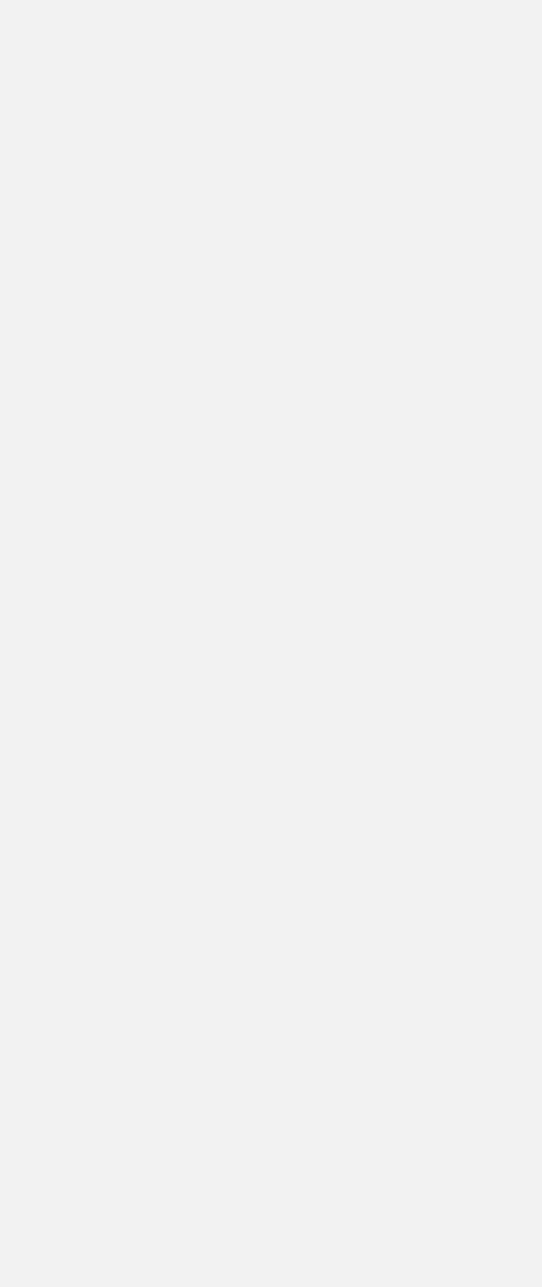
Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholders efforts			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders - government (i.e. line ministries) and non-state partners - coordinate their inputs to ensure the development of a coherent policy and legislation framework.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate nutrition policies and regulation between relevant line-ministries E.g. - Existence of national ministerial guidelines / advice / support for mainstreaming nutrition in sector policies. ▪ Key Stakeholder Groups coordinate and harmonise inputs to national nutrition related policies and legislation (specific and sensitive) ▪ Develop/update policies / legal framework with assistance from other MSP members to ascertain quality. ▪ Existence of updated policies and strategies relevant (specific and sensitive) ▪ Existence of comprehensive legislation relevant to nutrition with focus on International Codes for BMS, food fortification and maternal leave and policies that empower women ▪ Ascertain nutrition policy coherence with other, development-related policies such as trade, agriculture, other <p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of the policies and legislations developed through coordinated efforts</p>	<p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National development agenda includes Nutrition as one of the key priorities • National Nutrition Policy and Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategic Plans are in place and reviewed and aligned with national and global agenda including climate change, women empowerment, gender, WASH, emergency • The draft Nutrition Legislation has been reviewed to incorporate a food security component and the draft document will be known as Food and Nutrition Bill. • The National Nutrition Policy has been aligned with other development-related policies and strategic plans such as Trade, Agriculture, Health, Gender, Education, and Climate Change.
Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise / enforce the legal frameworks			
<p>This progress marker looks at the availability of mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislations such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of national and sub-national guidelines to operationalise legislation ▪ Existence of national / sub-national mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislation <p>[Please share any relevant reports/documents]</p> <p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries</p>	<p>4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National guidelines are in place for key nutrition program intervention areas • Enforcement of law both at district and national level is in place. • Enforcement of the mandatory fortification is in place.

Substitutes, Maternity Leave Laws, Food Fortification Legislation, Right to Food, among others.	are required to provide evidence of law enforcement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and enforcement mechanism on the Code on the Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes is in place Fortification Logo for centrally processed foods is in place as one way of enforcing mandatory fortification
Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislation impact			
This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing policies and legislations have been reviewed and evaluated to document best practices and the extent to which available lessons are shared by different constituencies within the multi-stakeholder platforms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence and use of policy studies, research monitoring reports, impact evaluations, public disseminations etc. Individual stakeholder groups contribution to mutual learning <p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of lessons learned from reviews and evaluations, such as case studies and reports</p>	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition Research Dissemination conducted annually SUN learning forums conducted bi-annually M & E framework is in place to assess nutrition indicators performance NURTS is in place to track nutrition financing Joint Annual monitoring and Review meeting Best practices shared through SUN calls and Country annual reports Nutrition Sector mapping done and report in place.

Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each Stakeholder to Process Two
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitated and provided resources for the review of the Nutrition Policy, National Strategic Plan and Nutrition Bill. The incorporation of the food component to the nutrition bill is underway. Facilitated the alignment of the Nutrition Policy with key sector policies and strategic plans in line with the SDGs Facilitated the roll out of M & E Framework and the development of the Nutrition Resource Tracking System Facilitated the Nutrition Sector Mapping
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided technical support on the review of the Policies, Strategic Plans, Legal Framework and alignment of Nutrition Policy to the sectoral policies. Influenced the development of a roadmap for engaging the Social protection sector to ensure nutrition is integrated across different pillars such as social cash transfer, public works, Villages Savings Loans and other safety nets such as school meals and treatment of acute malnutrition; UN Network has been the driver for supporting for the gazettement of the mandatory food fortification standards for maize meal, oil, sugar, wheat flour, maize flour in 2015 Supported CSONA to advocate for nutrition in development actions by engaging Parliamentarians. Supporting development of Guidelines for Iron supplementation in adolescents and Women of Child Bearing age
Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided technical and financial support on the review of the Policies, Strategic Plans, Legal Framework and alignment of Nutrition Policy to the sectoral policies. Supported sharing of best practices and research at country and global levels Provided technical and financial support to the Nutrition Sector Mapping.

Business	
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous advocating for nutrition in development actions - -Provided information for the Nutrition Sector Mapping
Others	-

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016) FOR PROCESS 2: Coherent policy and legal framework (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)
The review of the Nutrition Policy, National Nutrition Strategy and Nutrition Bill have taken in account the existing documents, other legal framework and the sustainable development goals through consultative process.



Process 3: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	On-going	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/ Validated/ Evidence provided

Process 3: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework (CRF – please see ANNEX 4 for the definition)

The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to nutrition improvement demonstrates the extent to which multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together and the extent to which the policies and legislations are operationalised to ensure that all people, in particular women and children, benefit from an improved nutrition status. This process delves into the operational side of policy and legal frameworks and how they translate into actions². The term ‘Common Results Framework’ is used to describe a set of expected results agreed across different sectors of Governments and among key stakeholders through a negotiated process. The existence of agreed common results would enable stakeholders to make their actions more nutrition driven through increased coordination or integration. In practice, a CRF may result in a **set of documents that are recognised as a reference point** for all sectors and stakeholders that work together for scaling up nutrition impact.

Progress marker 3.1: Align existing actions around national nutrition targets/policies

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholder groups take stock of what exists and align their own plans and programming for nutrition to reflect the national policies and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of actions across sectors and relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition. Note: while Progress Marker 2.1 looks at the review of policies and legislations, Progress Marker 3.1 focuses on the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-sectoral nutrition situation analyses/overviews ▪ Analysis of sectoral government programmes and implementation mechanisms ▪ Stakeholder and nutrition action mapping ▪ Multi-stakeholder consultations to align their actions ▪ Map existing gaps and agree on core nutrition actions aligned with the policy and legal frameworks 	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted Cost of Hunger assessment • Reviewed nutrition profiles, National Evaluation Platform for Health and Nutrition • The Nutrition Policy and Nutrition Strategic Plan has adequately defined roles and responsibilities for different key sectoral ministries for effective implementation of nutrition programmes. • Nutrition Sector Mapping of stakeholders, interventions types, situation analysis and geographical and financial coverage was conducted and this is an on going process

² ‘Actions’ refers to interventions, programmes, services, campaigns and enacted legislation or specific policy. The 2013 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition provides a set of evidence-based high-impact specific nutrition actions including the uptake of practices such as ‘exclusive breastfeeding for six months’

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<p>review of programmes and implementation capacities</p>	<p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide documentation supporting the alignment</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations done for nutrition interventions through SUN Partners' Forum • Consultations were made for nutrition action and incorporated in the National Nutrition Policy
<p>Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders are able to agree on a Common Results Framework to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF is recognised as the guidance for medium-long term implementation of actions with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, the CRF should have identified the coordination mechanism (and related capacity) and defined the roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder for implementation. It should encompass an implementation matrix, an M&E Framework and costed interventions, including costs estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defining the medium/long term implementation objectives ▪ Defining the implementation process with clear roles for individual stakeholder groups³ ▪ Agree on CRF for scaling up nutrition. Elements of a CRF would include: Title of the CRF; implementation plans with defined roles of stakeholders in key sectors (e.g. health, agriculture, social protection, education, WASH, gender); cost estimates of included interventions ; cost estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E; capacity strengthening needs and priorities ▪ Assessment of coordination capacity to support CRF <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of a robust plan that has been technically and politically endorsed</p>	<p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Nutrition Strategic Plan, M & E framework is in place • Defined four pillars for medium and long term implementation. The four pillars are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture for Food and Nutrition Security - Primary Health care, Management of Moderate and Severe Malnutrition and Water and Sanitation - Integration of behavioural change and communication through Nutrition Education - Governance, Human Capacity Development, Research, M&E and Fortification • M & E Framework in place with clear defined short and long term indicators. The indicators were agreed by all stakeholders through a consultative process. The process needs to be strengthened. • Technical support being provided by REACH to support capacity for common result framework
<p>Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at</p>	<p>▪ Assessments conducted of capacity for</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>• Capacity assessment conducted and</p>

³ This assumes existence of multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination and engagement under Process1

<p>the national and local capability to sequence and implement the priority actions. This requires, on the one hand, a clear understanding of gaps in terms of delivery capacity and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global stakeholders to mobilise their technical expertise to timely respond to the identified needs in a coordinated way.</p>	<p>implementation, including workforce and other resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sequencing of priorities to mobilise and develop capacity of implementing entities in line with assessments and agreed arrangements ▪ Existence of annual detailed work plans with measurable targets to guide implementation at national and sub-national level ▪ Institutional reform implemented as needed to increase capacity of coordination mechanism <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of aligned actions around annual priorities such as an annual work plans or implementation plan</p>		<p>implementation gaps were identified. To address this, a capacity building exercise was rolled out through academic institutions (LUANAR) and other technical assistance e.g. REACH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual work plan is in place and reviewed every year
<p>Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per Common Results Framework</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for improved nutrition. It looks specifically at the availability of joint progress reports that can meaningfully inform the adjustment of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information System (e.g. multi-sectoral platforms and portals) in place to regularly collect, analyse and communicate the agreed indicators focusing on measuring implementation coverage and performance ▪ Existence of regular progress reports ▪ Conducting of joint annual/regular reviews and monitoring visits ▪ Adjustments of annual plans, including budgets based on analysis of performance ▪ Existence of participatory monitoring 	<p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Systems are in place which provides regular information on performance which includes periodic surveys (DHS, MICS, SMART) and routine monitoring • Annual reports based on the annual work plans are produced. • Joint annual monitoring visits and reviews are conducted • Through the National Nutrition Committee and SUN Learning forum budget analysis is done based on sectoral performance.

	by civil society Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of regular/annual joint review of implementation coverage and performance of prioritised actions		
Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact			
This progress marker looks specifically at how results and success is being evaluated to inform implementation decision making and create evidence for public good.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports and disseminations from population-based surveys, implementation studies, impact evaluation and operational research ▪ Capture and share lessons learned, best practices, case studies, stories of change and implementation progress ▪ Social auditing of results and analysis of impact by civil society ▪ Advocate for increased effective coverage of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of evaluation of implementation at scale that demonstrates nutrition impact and are made available publicly	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Dissemination workshops conducted annually • Survey results are disseminated through the multi-sectoral platforms • SUN Learning Forum to share best practices, lessons learned, challenges and progress • Advocacy is done for nutrition programming and financing with the Donor Partners, UN, Civil Society and District Councils to ensure increased coverage.

Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Three
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor, track progress and report to key stakeholders through different platforms - Facilitation on the review of the indicators based on the lessons learnt over the period of implementation.
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDAF is completely aligned to National Nutrition Policies and Targets - Participated in the stakeholder and nutrition action mapping done under SUN movement ; - Provided technical and financial support to the CRF - Provided technical and financial support for national nutrition surveys e.g. SMART, MICS, DHS - Support resource mobilization and fund raising for nutrition programmes
Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided technical and financial support for national nutrition surveys e.g. DHS, Micronutrient Survey, NEP, Nutrition sector mapping, and the review of the



	profiles Support the SUN Learning forum
Business	-
CSO	- Participate in the whole process alignment of CRF
Others	-

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016) FOR PROCESS 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming) (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)	
The national M & E Framework with clear indicators in place, which is strengthened by joint monitoring, joint reviews and research disseminations which are conducted annually. Stakeholder mapping and resource tracking is on going and the country has defined key priority areas into four pillars for medium and long term nutrition implementation monitored by periodic surveys. M&E framework indicators under review to rationalise and ensure it captures all relevant indicators for both Nutrition sensitive and specific indicators and ligning them to the global Nutrition common results .However the M and E system needs to be strengthened at all levels	

Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	Ongoing	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/ Validated/ Evidence provided

Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Assessing the financial feasibility of national plans to implement actions for improved nutrition is essential to determine funding requirements. The latter is based on the capability to track planned and actual spending on nutrition across relevant government ministries and from external partners. The existence of plans with clearly costed actions helps government authorities and key stakeholders (e.g. UN, Donors, Business, Civil Society) to align and contribute resources to national priorities, estimate the required budget for implementation and identify financial gaps.

Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess financial feasibility			
DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
This progress marker looks at the extent to which governments and all other in-country stakeholders are able to provide inputs for costing of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways including conducting a review of current spending or an estimation of unit costs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of costed estimations of nutrition related actions [please provide the relevant documentation] ▪ Existence of costed plans for CRF implementation ▪ Stakeholder groups have an overview of their own allocations to nutrition related programmes/actions [please provide the relevant documentation] <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide documents outlining the costing method, and the costed programmes or plans</p>	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual costed work plan in place by sector • A five year costed strategic plan under development at the stage of costing • Nutrition Resource Tracking System (NURTS) has been developed for tracking government and donor financing on nutrition and It is currently being tested • NECS costed but is under review
Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition			
This progress marker looks at the extent to which governments and all other in-country stakeholders are able to track their allocations and expenditures (if available) for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reporting of nutrition sensitive and specific interventions, disaggregated by sector, and financial sources (domestic and external resources) including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Planned spending 	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition Resource Tracking System (NURTS) is able to capture nutrition sensitive and specific interventions on annual basis. However there is a challenge in reporting by partners. • Through the NURTS it will be able to provide

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<p>nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions in relevant sectors. This progress marker also aims to determine whether the financial tracking for nutrition is reported and shared in a transparent manner with other partners of the MSP including the government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current allocations ○ Recent expenditures (within 1-2 years of the identified allocation period) ▪ Existence of reporting mechanisms including regular financial reports, independent audit reports, cost effectiveness studies, multi-sectoral consolidation of the sectoral nutrition spending (including off-budget), and others. ○ Existence of transparent and publicly available financial related information ▪ Social audits, sharing financial information among MSP members, making financial information public. <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of publicly available information on current allocations and recent actual spending</p>		<p>regular financial reports and accountability across nutrition sector.</p>
<p>Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at the capability by governments and other in-country stakeholder to identify financial gaps and mobilise additional funds through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, setting-up of specific mechanisms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of a mechanism to identify current financial sources, coverage, and financial gaps ▪ Government and other In-country stakeholders assess additional funding needs; continuous investment in nutrition; continuous advocacy for resource allocation to nutrition related actions ▪ Strategically increasing government budget allocations, and mobilising 	<p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NURTS is able to show financial allocation for nutrition and coverage of nutrition interventions across the country • Through the Government – Development Partners Committee additional financing needs are discussed and also within the DONUTS (Donor Network) they also discuss additional financing needs. • Continuous advocacy for increased government resource allocation for nutrition is on going.

	<p>additional domestic and external resources.</p> <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of a mechanism for addressing financial gaps</p>		
Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements			
<p>This progress marker looks at how governments and other in-country stakeholders are able to turn pledges into disbursements. It includes the ability of Donors to look at how their disbursements are timely and in line with the fiscal year in which they were scheduled.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turn pledges into proportional disbursements and pursue the realisation of external commitments ▪ Disbursements of pledges from domestic and external resources are realised through: Governmental budgetary allocations to nutrition related implementing entities ▪ Specific programmes performed by government and/or other in-country stakeholder <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of disbursements against pledges (domestic or external)</p>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous advocacy for increased government resource allocation for nutrition is on going. Tracking budget allocations and actual use of resources on nutrition actions within line ministries need strengthening
Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at how governments and in-country stakeholders collectively engage in long-term predictable funding to ensure results and impact. It looks at important changes such as the continuum between short-term humanitarian and long-term development funding, the establishment of flexible but predictable funding mechanisms and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of a long-term and flexible resource mobilisation strategy ▪ Coordinated reduction of financial gaps through domestic and external contributions ▪ Stable or increasing flexible domestic contributions ▪ Existence of long-term/multi-year financial resolutions / projections <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide</p>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans are underway to develop resource mobilisation strategy and disbursement tracking. • Government, UN and Donor Partners working together for nutrition resource mobilisation. • The National Nutrition Strategic Plan has projected financial requirements on yearly basis

the sustainable addressing of funding gaps.	evidence of multi-year funding mechanisms		
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Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Four
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costing the Nutrition Strategic Plan to project yearly financing for the period of five years. - Mobilising resources for nutrition response from Government and DPs e.g. KfW, World Bank, EU, USAID, DFID, etc. - Rolling out NURTS to track financing for nutrition
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing technical support for costing of the National Nutrition Strategic Plan - Supported national mapping of stakeholder nutrition specific and sensitive actions completed in 2015 - Providing resource mobilization and financial support for emergency response and on going nutrition specific and sensitive interventions.
Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided technical and financial support for national mapping of stakeholder nutrition specific and sensitive actions completed in 2015 - Financing nutrition sensitive and specific interventions including emergency
Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting fortification of the centrally processed foods
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocating for increased budget allocation for government financing - Mobilising resources for nutrition - Supported national mapping of stakeholder nutrition specific and sensitive actions completed in 2015 -
Others	-

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)
<p>Resource tracking system in place which provides projections for nutrition, resource gaps and financing by different sectors. There is joint on going resource mobilisation among Government, UN and Donor Partners for nutrition. However, there are still challenges such as unavailability of Resource Mobilisation Strategy, partners not providing data to feed into the NURTS, and inadequate financing from government for nutrition.</p>

Annex 1: Details of Participants

No.	Title	Name	Organisation	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in SUN mailing list?
1.		Felix Pensulo Phiri	DNHA			
2.		Kondwani Mpeniuwawa	DNHA			
3.		Mphatso Mapemba	Irish Aid			
4.		Dalitso Kang'ombe	DNHA			
5.		Molly Kumwenda	CRS			
6.		Janet Guta	MOH			
7.		Frank Msiska	MoH			
8.		Sylvester Kathumba	MOH			
9.		Margie Lwanda	MOA			
10.		Tomaida Msiska	European Union	Tomaida.msiska@eeas.europa.eu	265 1 773 199	
11.		Mutinta Hambayi	WFP			
12.		Kudakwashe Chimanya	UNICEF			
13.		Dorothy Phiri	DNHA			
14.		Tisunge Zimpita	CSONA			
15.		Patience Kanjere	KfW			
16.		Benson Kazembe	UNICEF			

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17.	Seona Dillon McLoughlin	Irish Aid			
18.					
19.					

Annex 2: Focus Questions:

1.	How many time has your MSP and/or its associated organs met since the last Joint-Assessment? Please provide details of the meeting, where applicable, i.e., Technical committee meetings, inter-ministerial meetings, working groups meetings, etc.	8 Technical working Group meetings 4 Multi sectoral coordination meetings
2.	Is your MSP replicated at the decentralised levels ? Or is there a coordination mechanism for nutrition at the sub-national level? (Yes/No) If Yes, please provide details of the coordination mechanism, composition and roles, etc.	Yes there are coordination mechanisms at District and local level The District Nutrition Coordinating Committee (DNCC) Coordinates nutrition Programming at District level and the Area Nutrition Coordinating Committee (ANCC) coordinates nutrition implementers at area level (the coordinating structure is attached)
3.	Have you organised any high level event since the last Joint-Assessment? (Yes/No) If Yes, please provide details of the event organised, i.e., Forum on Nutrition, Workshop for high-level officials, etc.	The Nutrition Sector met with the Members of Parliament to brief them on progress made in nutrition programming and challenges in the year
4.	Are you planning to organise any high level event in the coming months (April 2016 – April 2017)? (Yes/No) If Yes, please provide details of the event to be organised	We are meeting with the Principal Secretaries committee on nutrition and the cabinet committee on nutrition
5.	Do you have identified Nutrition Champions in your Country? (Yes/No) If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the Champions.	Only that the champions have not been formalised
6.	Are Parliamentarians in your country engaged to work for the scale up of nutrition in your country? (Yes/No) If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the Parliamentarians for nutrition.	There is a scheduled meeting with the parliamentary committee on nutrition HIV and AIDS before the budget session and in the mid year to track progress. The parliamentary committee also conducts visits to programme

		implementation sites to appreciate progress made
7.	Are journalists and members of the media involved in keeping nutrition on the agenda in your country? (Yes/No) If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the media and journalists for nutrition.	The National level invited the journalists to participate in the National joint supervision, there are briefing sessions that are conducted to equip the journalists with knowledge and skills of the nutrition programmes in the country and also about the Scaling up Nutrition initiative. At District level the District information Officer is a member of the District Nutrition Coordinating Committee (DNCC)
8.	Is there any reported Conflict of Interest within or outside your MSP? (Yes/No) If Yes, how was the Conflict of Interest handled?	No
9.	Do you have a Social mobilisation, Advocacy and Communication policy/plan/strategy ? (Yes/No) If Yes, kindly attach a copy or copies of the documents	Yes
10.	Do you use the SUN Website , if not, what are your suggestions for improvement?	Yes
11.	To support learning needs , what are the preferred ways to: – access information, experiences and guidance for in-country stakeholders? – foster country-to-country exchange?	Country to country exchange; communities of practice for knowledge exchange within regions
12.	Would it be relevant for your country to reflect and exchange with SUN countries dealing with humanitarian and protracted crises, states of fragility ?	Yes
13.	What criteria for grouping with other SUN countries with similar challenges and opportunities would be most useful for your country? i.e. federal, emerging economies, maturity in the SUN Movement, with double burden, etc. (for potential tailored exchanges from 2017 onwards)	Countries with double burden of malnutrition; countries where business network is well established without conflict of interest

Annex 3: Common Priorities For 2016-2017:

The table below provides a basic overview of services available to support SUN Countries in achieving their national nutrition priorities in 2016-17. Please review the list below and record your key priorities for the coming year, providing specific details, so the SUN Movement Secretariat can better appreciate how to maximise delivery of relevant support.

The Policy and Budget Cycle Management – from planning to accounting for results	Social Mobilisation, Advocacy and Communication	Coordination of action across sectors, among stakeholders, and between levels of government through improved functional capacities	Strengthening equity drivers of nutrition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Review relevant policy and legislation documents ✓ Situation/Contextual analysis ✓ Mapping of the available workforce for nutrition ✓ Strategic planning to define the actions to be included in the Common Results Framework (CRF) ✓ Development of a Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) framework ✓ Support better management of data (e.g. National Information Platforms for Nutrition - NIPN) Estimation of costs to implement actions (national and/or sub-national level) Financial tracking (national and/or sub-national level) ✓ Support with the development guidelines to organise and manage Common Results Framework (CRF) at sub-national levels ✓ Financing of selected programmes (due diligence) ✓ Support with the design and implementation of contextual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Engaging nutrition champions to position nutrition as a priority at all levels ✓ Engaging parliamentarians for legislative advocacy, budget oversight and public outreach ✓ Engaging the media for influencing decision makers, accountability and awareness ✓ Utilising high level events, partnerships and communication channels for leveraging commitments, generating investment and enhancing data ✓ Building national investment cases, supported by data and evidence, to drive nutrition advocacy ✓ Developing, updating or implementing multi-sectoral advocacy and communication strategies ✓ Developing evidence based communications products to support the scale up of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Support with assessments of capacity and capacity needs ✓ Strengthening of skills of key actors, such as Multi-stakeholder Platform member. Skills could include communication and negotiation, team building and leadership, planning and coordination. ✓ Support with strengthening capacity of individuals or organization to better engage with: themes (like WASH), sectors (like Education or Business), or groups (like scientists and academics) ✓ Analysis/ guidance for institutional frameworks at national and subnational levels, including MSP, Coordination Mechanisms, stakeholder groups, or others ✓ Prevention and management of Conflicts of Interest (COI) ✓ Analysis of the broader enabling environment for scaling up nutrition, such as political commitment, or stakeholder group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop or review mechanisms that address equity dimensions in nutrition plans, policies and strategies. ✓ Ensuring participation of representatives from marginalised and vulnerable communities in decision-making processes ✓ Adapting, adopting or improving policies that aim to empower among women and girls

research to inform implementation decision-making ✓ Support with the design and implementation of research to generate evidence	implementation.	analysis	
Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country: The country is preparing a comprehensive nutrition advocacy which will be implemented at national and district level	Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country: There is a drive to involve more the SUN business forum beyond the fortification objective mainly	Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:	Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:

Annex 4 – Scaling Up Nutrition: Defining a Common Results Framework

The SUN Movement Secretariat has prepared this note to help you take stock of progress with the development of a Common Results Framework

1. Within the SUN Movement the term ‘common results framework’ is used to describe a set of expected results that have been agreed across different sectors of Government and among other stakeholders.
2. The existence of a negotiated and agreed Common Results Framework helps different parts of Government and other Stakeholders (including development partners) to work effectively together.
3. The ideal is that the Common Results Framework is negotiated and agreed under the authority of the highest level of Government, that all relevant sectors are involved and that other stakeholders fully support the results and their implementation.
4. The Common Results Framework enables different stakeholders to work in synergy, with common purpose. It combines (a) a single set of expected results, (b) an plan for implementing actions to realize these results, (c) costs of implementing the plan (or matrix), (d) the contributions (in terms of programmes and budget) to be made by different stakeholders (including those from outside the country), (e) the degree to which these contributions are aligned – when designed and when implemented, (f) a framework for monitoring and evaluation that enables all to assess the achievement of results.
5. When written down, the Common Results Framework will include a table of expected results: it will also consist of a costed implementation plan, perhaps with a roadmap (*feuille de route*) describing the steps needed for implementation. There may also be compacts, or memoranda of understanding, which set out mutual obligations between different stakeholders. In practice the implementation plan is often an amalgam of several plans from different sectors or stakeholders – hence our use of the term “matrix of plans” to describe the situation where there are several implementation plans within the Common Results Framework. The group of documents that make up a country’s Common Results Framework will be the common point of reference for all sectors and stakeholders as they work together for scaling up nutrition.
6. The development of the Common Results Framework is informed by the content of national development policies, strategies of different sectors (eg. health, agriculture, and education), legislation, research findings and the positions taken both by local government and civil society. For it to be used as a point of reference, the Common Results Framework will require the technical endorsement of the part of Government responsible for the implementation of actions for nutrition. The Common Results Framework will be of greatest value when it has received high-level political endorsement – from the National Government and/or Head of State. For effective implementation, endorsements may also be needed from authorities in local government.
7. It is often the case that some sectoral authorities or stakeholders engage in the process of reaching agreement on a Common Results Framework less intensively than others. Full agreement across sectors and stakeholders requires both time and diplomacy. To find ways for moving forward with similar engagement of all sectors and stakeholders, SUN Countries are sharing their experiences with developing the Frameworks.
8. SUN countries usually find it helpful to have their Common Results Frameworks reviewed by others, so that they can be made stronger – or reinforced. If the review uses standard methods, the process of review can also make it easier to secure investment. If requested, the SUN Movement Secretariat can help SUN countries access people to help with this reinforcement.