



Scaling Up
NUTRITION
ENGAGE • INSPIRE • INVEST

THE SCALING UP NUTRITION (SUN) MOVEMENT SCALING UP NUTRITION TOGETHER – FOR IMPACT ON PEOPLE, SOCIETIES & COUNTRIES



Key 2017-2018 highlights¹

Good nutrition is the starting point and the foundation of a sustainable future. Essential to living a healthy and productive life, nutrition often makes the difference in whether women, men, girls and boys – but also communities and nations – thrive. As nutrition is both a maker and marker of sustainable development, the fight against malnutrition in all forms requires coherent and consistent action by multiple stakeholders and sectors, to leave no one behind. This is also underpinned in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In 2018, the SUN Movement marks its eighth year and the mid-term period of its Strategy and Roadmap (2016-2020). It is driven by 60 countries and the Indian States of Jharkhand, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh. In October 2017, Afghanistan became the Movement's newest member. These countries and states are home to most of the girls and boys who are too short for their age (stunted) or weigh too little for their height (wasted). United with civil society, business, United Nations agencies, donors and academia – SUN Movement member countries and states are committed to making sure that the potential of everyone, everywhere is unleashed by making malnutrition a thing of the past. By joining this country-driven and country-led Movement, members become part of a fast-growing community that is learning – also from one another – how to bring people together, put the right policies and laws in place, strive toward common results and invest for lasting impact.

WELCOME TO THE
SUN MOVEMENT,
AFGHANISTAN!

The SUN Movement transforms lives and futures, but faster results at scale are needed to reach the World Health Assembly Global Targets to improve maternal, infant and young child nutrition by 2025, and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

**EL SALVADOR, GHANA,
KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN
& SWAZILAND ARE ON
TRACK TO MEET TARGETS
FOR BOTH STUNTING
AND WASTING!**

In 2017-2018, Bangladesh, El Salvador, Ghana, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia and Swaziland have reported a decline in the number of stunted children and are on course to meet the stunting target.² 12 countries are on track to ensure a significant reduction in wasting³ – with 5 SUN countries today seeing progress in both areas.⁴ Almost one-third of all SUN countries are on course to stop the rising rate of children under five years of age who are overweight.⁵ 13 SUN countries, mostly East and Southern African nations, can boast exclusive breastfeeding rates of above 60 per cent between a baby is 0-5 months old today.⁶ However, progress is lagging behind, and across the board, in crucial domains, meaning that scaling up actions to reduce

anaemia in women, halt the rise in adult obesity and diabetes and ensure an increase in exclusive breastfeeding is urgently needed.

¹ The reporting period, for the purposes of this summary, covers April 2017 to August 2018.

² 40% reduction in the number of children under-5 who are stunted; Bangladesh, El Salvador, Ghana, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Swaziland.

³ Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5%; Benin, El Salvador, Ghana, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Swaziland, Guatemala, Lesotho, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

⁴ El Salvador, Ghana, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Swaziland.

⁵ No increase in childhood overweight; Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Myanmar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

⁶ World Health Organization (WHO), 2018. Enabling women to breastfeed through better policies and programmes: Global breastfeeding scorecard 2018. Available at: <http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/global-bf-scorecard-2018/en/>. These countries include: Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia, Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Peru.



The SUN Movement is breaking down silos centrally, regionally and locally – in line with its conviction that working together, in alignment, achieves results far greater than what could be achieved alone.

Between April and August 2018, 53 SUN countries – the highest number in the Movement’s life-span – have examined their scaling up nutrition efforts, by bringing together stakeholders for the yearly Joint-Assessment. This exercise provides insight into country-level action and is one of the Movement’s unique features and tools, to share progress and challenges and set a course for the future. Afghanistan, as a SUN Movement newcomer, has undertaken a baseline study, to ascertain the status quo.

Governments are uniting their nutrition communities, with 57 SUN countries – 6 more than in 2016-2017 – having an active multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) at the national level. In 33 countries these platforms also work at the sub-national level, supporting local actions and implementation, across sectors such as women’s empowerment, agriculture, water and sanitation, health, social protection and education.

SUN countries are determining the right people for sustained change, by bringing together multiple stakeholders, also through networks.

- » The SUN Civil Society Network (CSN) encourages the formation of vibrant civil society alliances, with 40 existing in SUN countries today. The network represents over 3,000 organisations locally, nationally and internationally, spanning multiple sectors and backgrounds, including four regional coordination groups. *In 2018, the CSN launched the youth leaders for nutrition programme (#YL4N2018), to support young campaigners develop skills and knowledge to help accelerate progress to end malnutrition.*
- » The SUN Business Network (SBN) is a global business and nutrition platform for multi-stakeholder collaboration and counts more than 400 multinational and national companies committing to ending malnutrition as members. 28 MSPs now include private sector representatives, with 18 countries today having put in place SBNs. *In 2018, the SBN and the Government of Zambia launched a Good Food Logo, guided by a set of criteria to help consumers identify more nutritious food options in stores.*
- » The UN Network for SUN (UNN) provides a platform for UN agencies to harmonise and coordinate nutrition efforts with all relevant stakeholders, in support of country-level actions and strengthened governmental ownership to attain nutrition targets and achieve the SDGs. Today all 60 SUN countries have established UN Networks, with nominated focal points. 80 per cent – up from 74 per cent in 2016-17 – have appointed UN Network chairs or co-chairs. *In 2017-2018, successful UNN advocacy has prompted concrete policy change in Sierra Leone, where a donor/UN-backed televised debate with parliamentarians has led to the enactment of a food safety and nutrition bill.*
- » The SUN Donor Network (SDN) seeks to ensure political commitment and country-level results. 35 countries have an appointed donor convener to increase, harmonise and align development partners’ support for government-led nutrition plans, with SDNs existing in 21 SUN countries today. *In 2017-2018, the SDN has scaled up work and partnerships with innovative financing mechanisms, such as the Global Financing Facility, to galvanise more nutrition funding and build bridges with SUN countries.*
- » To better support evidence-based decision-making and improve the coordination between governments and research institutions, 40 MSPs are working with scientists and academia.
- » 41 countries – 7 more than in 2016-2017 – are leveraging the political powers of parliamentarians to cement nutrition as a national priority. This was supported by Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and member of the SUN Movement Lead Group, Martin Chungong, who has encouraged all speakers of parliament to scrutinise national nutrition efforts, annually.
- » The media is spreading the nutrition word across 38 SUN countries, with more and more countries across the Movement following suit.
- » 31 SUN countries have nominated one, or several, high-level political or social champions for nutrition – from Presidents, Prime Ministers and First Ladies, to sports stars and celebrities.



SUN countries are striving for coherent policy and legal frameworks and implementing more and more common results – with action plans to bring goals to life – although investments need scaling up.

- » 42 countries have a national nutrition plan in place, bringing together sectors and stakeholders in a whole-of-government approach to address malnutrition.
- » 46 SUN countries have in place some form of legal measure related to the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes. Out of which, 22 SUN countries have comprehensive legislation or regulations reflecting all or most provisions of the Code.
- » 80 per cent of SUN countries have at least partial maternity protection laws in place – an important component for empowering and enabling working mothers to breastfeed and care for their babies. 24 countries have a minimum of 14 weeks' fully-paid maternity leave, and 5 SUN countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Peru and Senegal) have ratified the International Labour Organization's Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183).
- » 18 countries have a high level of constitutional protection of the right to food, with 10 SUN country constitutions explicitly proclaiming the right to food for everyone.⁷
- » 56 countries have legislation on universal salt iodisation, whilst 48 countries have legislation on mandatory flour fortification.
- » 7 SUN countries have healthy diet-related regulations. Only Zimbabwe has included non-communicable (NCD) disease targets in their national nutrition and development plans, while Cambodia, the Gambia and Senegal have included overweight, obesity and NCDs in their development policies. 14 SUN countries have included the World Health Assembly nutrition targets in theirs.
- » 42 SUN countries report that they have a national common results framework (CRF) in place, and 9 more are in the process of developing or updating theirs. 36 countries have developed action plans to achieve the goals set out in their CRFs. 30 have a monitoring and evaluation framework, with a further 12 under development. 28 CRFs are fully costed.
- » 48 countries are tracking public financial allocations for nutrition with 27 countries acknowledging funding gaps. 24 countries report that in-country donors have aligned behind the national reporting of this information.
- » The total estimated nutrition-relevant budget allocations across 19 SUN countries have been pegged at 4 per cent of general government expenditure. In order of sectoral spending priority, countries are investing the most in social protection, health, agriculture, water and sanitation, and education, respectively. They are using evidence gathered through budget analysis exercises to advocate for more and better spending.



A snapshot of global action in 2017-2018

- » The **2017 Global Nutrition Summit**, held in Milan on 4 November, convened governments, cities, international agencies, foundations, civil society organisations and businesses to accelerate the global response to malnutrition. This summit – the first global forum of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2026) – galvanised USD 3.4 billion in pledges, in total, including USD 640 million in new commitments towards the eradication of all forms of malnutrition, everywhere.
- » For the first time, the **2017 SUN Movement Global Gathering** took place in a SUN country – Côte d'Ivoire. From 7 to 9 November, Abidjan welcomed more than 1,000 members of the SUN Movement – making it the largest Global Gathering to date. This Gathering offered a space for countries and stakeholders to share their inspirational progress, at the country level, and encourage global collaboration in the fight against malnutrition.
- » On the margins of the seventy-first World Health Assembly, held 21-25 May 2018, the SUN Movement Secretariat hosted a **Nutrition Hub** to shed light on the importance of nutrition within the broader health and development agendas. It also served to make sure nutrition is recognised as a strong foundation for

⁷ Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Malawi, Nepal, Niger, Philippines, Zimbabwe. FAO database on the Right to Food around the Globe. Available at: [http://www.fao.org/right-to-food-around-the-globe/level-of-recognition/en/?page=3&ipp=10&no_cache=1&tx_dynalist_pil\[par\]=YToyOntzOjU6ImJveF8xjtzOjE6IjEiO3M6MT0iTCI7czoxOia3wwljt9](http://www.fao.org/right-to-food-around-the-globe/level-of-recognition/en/?page=3&ipp=10&no_cache=1&tx_dynalist_pil[par]=YToyOntzOjU6ImJveF8xjtzOjE6IjEiO3M6MT0iTCI7czoxOia3wwljt9).

universal health coverage. The SUN Nutrition Hub arranged multiple events, in collaboration with civil society, the UN system, the donor community and the private sector. SUN Government Focal Points from Afghanistan, Burundi, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Lesotho, Madagascar, Niger, Sierra Leone and Somalia were in attendance.

- » The first-ever **Scaling Up Nutrition Champion Award ceremony** was held as part of the 2017 Global Gathering, where nine Scaling Up Nutrition Champion Awards, three Lifetime Achievement Awards and one SUN Country Team Award were given. These champions, and those shortlisted, as part of their prize, were invited to take part in the **EAT Stockholm Food Forum 2018**, preceded by a first of its kind, three-day Champion Training from 8-10 June, designed to help progress national food and nutrition objectives.
- » In July 2018, a total of 46 countries, including SUN countries Benin, Guinea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo and Viet Nam undertook their voluntary national reviews of country-level progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This took place during the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), with the theme "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies", and encompassed in-depth reviews of SDG 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, and 17. Also during the HLPF, the SUN Movement co-organised two side events with global partners, including Sanitation and Water for All, Every Woman Every Child, and the Global Partnership for Education - where focal points from Senegal, Madagascar, Mauritania and Afghanistan had the opportunity to showcase progress and the SUN Movement's multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach, in practice.
- » The SUN Movement Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system is being rolled out at the country level, step-by-step, with **country dashboards** that look at challenges and strengths in ensuring a future without malnutrition, and progress towards the SDGs. Thematic briefs on priority areas, including the multiple forms of malnutrition, adolescent girls and women, and nutrition in fragile and conflict-affected countries and contexts have also been launched. To ensure this system is fit-for-purpose in countries, in-depth reviews have been kickstarted. These reviews will focus on six SUN countries and will take place between July and December 2018.
- » The SUN Movement Coordinator, Gerda Verburg, has rallied political commitment for nutrition in high-level visits to Afghanistan, Indonesia, Fiji, Gabon, Viet Nam, the Gambia, Zambia, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Chad in the reporting period. Globally, Ms. Verburg has called for stakeholders to align behind the Movement's member countries and collaborate for impact at scale at the World Economic Forum in Davos, the World Health Assembly in Geneva, the EAT Stockholm Food Forum and the High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development in New York.
- » The SUN Movement's Lead Group has spoken up and out for nutrition in 2017-2018, with strong engagement at the Milan Nutrition Summit, the SUN Global Gathering, to mark International Women's Day, cementing nutrition as central to the G7 Whistler Declaration, and encouraging speakers of parliament to scrutinise nutrition on assembly floors through to unblocking challenges in SUN member countries.



Moving forward: Making sure a future with no malnutrition is within reach

As the Movement is currently halfway through its second phase (2016-2020), 2018 is an important moment to review progress and look ahead, to ensure the Movement is fit-for-purpose and makes continuous progress.

- » In January 2018, the SUN Movement Executive Committee agreed on a planning timeline for the period 2018-2020, identifying milestones, including a mid-term review, and a SUN Movement Global Gathering to be held at the end of 2019 or in early 2020. An independent evaluation of progress and impact of the SUN Movement is expected before the end of the current second phase – to inform decisions on the future of the SUN Movement beyond 2020.
- » In May 2018, the SUN Movement Executive Committee commissioned a mid-term review to ascertain the extent to which the Movement Strategy and Roadmap (2016-2020) is implemented and to identify areas for strengthening as well as potential course correction. The independent team conducting the mid-term review commenced its work in early June 2018, through surveys (both at the country level and at the global level of the SUN Movement support system), interviews, country visits, country case studies and a desk review. The final mid-term review report will be made public by 31 December 2018.
- » The annual SUN Movement Lead Group meeting – the first for the **recently appointed Lead Group Chair, Ms. Henrietta H. Fore, UNICEF Executive Director** – will be held on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2018, with the theme "Nourishing a Sustainable Future". At this meeting, three topics will be discussed – to spur individual Lead Group members' commitments – on areas of key concern to all levels of the Movement, namely: the SUN Movement 2020 and beyond – reviewing progress and looking forward; scaling up gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the Movement; and addressing multiple forms of malnutrition through nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems. A new SUN Movement Lead Group composition will be announced by the United Nations Secretary-General in early 2019.



60 countries are leading a global movement to end malnutrition in all its forms

The SUN Movement Secretariat is supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, the European Union, France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. Human resource capacity, reporting directly to the SUN Movement Director, has been made available by the World Food Programme. The activity plan and budget of the SUN Movement Secretariat supports the implementation of the revised SUN Movement Strategy and the priorities identified by SUN countries in the context of the SUN Movement Roadmap 2016-2020.