UNN-REACH’s role in Nutrition Governance: Emerging Themes

UNN-REACH Annual Gathering

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Capacities differ depending on where countries are?

Roll-out phase
- Putting in place M&E systems
- Developing sub-national plans
- Resource mobilisation
- Multi-sectoral platforms are operational and require minimum support

Planning phase
- Develop/review policy and plan
- Scale-up discussions
- Multi-sectoral platforms exist but requires some support for full operations

Mobilisation phase
- Countries require support in setting up a multi-sectoral bodies (e.g. Secretariat, working group) to coordinate the scale-up
- Support with stock taking and joint advocacy, visioning

Level of complexity
Adapting support to different phases of nutrition coordination

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- **External Drivers**
  1. Overall governance effectiveness
  2. National leadership
  3. Context (e.g. crisis)
  4. Donor Engagement/Resource levels for planning & coordination vs implementation
  5. Hosting arrangement of REACH
Types of institutions /mechanisms

Countries have established different types of nutrition governance structures. These may include:

1. SUN Government Focal Point
2. High level coordination mechanisms
3. Technical level coordination (including working groups)
4. Nutrition secretariats
5. SUN stakeholder networks - UN, Donor, Academia, Business, Civil society
6. Sector level coordination mechanisms
7. Sub-national level coordination platforms
Nutrition Governance Mechanisms in UNN-REACH Countries

- **Policy & Strategic Direction**
  - **High Level**
  - **SFP**

- **Support implm. & advice High level comm.**
  - **Working/Technical Level**
  - **Supra ministerial** (Niger, Nepal)
    - OP, VP, PM Planning Comm.
    - Chair: Host or Minister
    - Membership: Mostly all government
  - **Line Ministry (LM)**
    - Ministry of Health or Agriculture (Haiti)
    - Chair: Host
  - **Supra ministerial** (Nepal) or **LM** (Moz, Niger)
    - Chair: Supra ministerial body or Line Ministry
    - May have co-chairing arrangements
  - **Supra ministerial body** (Niger, Nepal) or **LM** (Moz)
    - May have technical nutrition responsibilities and/or coordination role

- **Members**
  - Mostly all gov’t, includes S/H in few countries
  - Gov’t, & S/H
  - SUN MSP
  - 4-100 staff

The mechanisms have varying capacity needs to be fully operational
## Country examples of nutrition coordination mechanisms

### Mozambique: Secretariat (Line Ministry)
- SETSAN (MOA)
- REACH led by a national facilitator
- High level not fully functional; technical level and Secretariat in place
- REACH hosted by gov’t
- UN Network in place
- Strong UN nutrition team
- Strong engagement of RC
- Advanced in developing UN nutrition strategy
- Joint Proposal for REACH II (UN concerted efforts): Focus on decentralised level

### Nepal: Nutrition Secretariat
- NNFSS (NPC)
- Led by REACH facilitator
- Has both national and international facilitator
- Two high level mechanisms, and working groups
- Gov’t investing in NNFSS
- REACH hosted by gov’t
- High turnover of gov’t and UN FPs
- UN supporting Secretariat
- UN Network nascent
- Weak nutrition presence of some UN agencies
- Sustainability of NNFSS? Strategy for full gov’t ownership

### Niger: Decentralised approach
- President leading 3N movement
- Int’l REACH facilitator supported by 8 reg. facilitators and 3N coordinators anchored in gov’t
- High level, technical level, Secretariat
- National facilitator in gov’t acting as REACH FP
- High level of UN coordination
- REACH hosted in gov’t
- UN working together in Communes of Convergence
- UN Network in place
- Gov’t to take over funding of regional facilitators