The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Global Gathering 2019
Kathmandu, Nepal
4 – 7 November 2019
UNN Secretariat Report
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1. About the UNN

The UNN is a platform for operationalizing integrated action and partnerships for nutrition. Our strategic objective is to provide an entry point for all UN agencies to harmonize and coordinate nutrition efforts in support of national governments.

The UN Network elevates the nutrition dialogue through its senior leadership and helps to leverage the collective strengths of the UN agencies, to foster innovations, find efficiencies and enhance complementarity across agencies and with government and SUN networks. This enables the UN to work more effectively to deliver nutrition actions at scale and to achieve value-for-money and results.

Please have a look at our list of documents and resources by clicking here.
2. About the SUNGG

The SUN Global Gathering brings together all SUN Government Focal Points and representatives of their partners from civil society, donor, United Nations agencies, private sector partners, academia, media, parliamentarians and others. It is the flagship event of the SUN Movement and an important moment where members take stock of progress and challenges, share their innovations and learn what is helping to reduce malnutrition across all SUN Countries. It is a moment for every actor to be energised and encouraged through sharing, learning and finding ways to take their fight against malnutrition to the next level.

This year, the SUN Movement Global Gathering took place at Lal Durbar Convention Centre, Hotel Yak & Yeti in Kathmandu, Nepal from the 4th to the 7th November.

The overall theme of this 2019 year was “Nourishing People and Planet Together”, which highlights the phenomenon and circumstances that are leading to a negative turnover in people’s nutrition worldwide, such as globalisation, urbanisation, inequities, humanitarian crisis and climate shocks.

Moreover, the SUN Movement has taken advantage of the Global Gathering as an opportunity to promote ending hunger and malnutrition as crosscutting areas for all SDGs in partnership with all relevant stakeholders.

The main objectives of the 2019 SUNGG were:

• The SUN Movement beyond 2020 – Setting our ambitions for phase three of the Movement (2021-2025);

• Celebrating progress and setting priorities – The sharing of knowledge, progress and challenges of SUN member countries;

• Committing to a healthier, better-nourished future – Ensuring renewed commitments for improving nutrition in the lead up to the Tokyo 2020 Nutrition for Growth Summit.
2.1 Structure of the SUNGG

As in previous years, the SUN Global Gathering was divided into several sections including plenary sessions, workshops, and a marketplace designed to showcase country experiences in scaling up nutrition.

This year the SUNGG was structured with five parallel workshop sessions, and 25 workshops, throughout the four-day programme of the 2019 Global Gathering (two on Tuesday 5 November, two on Wednesday 6 November and one on Thursday 7 November). Each workshop granted participants, both from SUN countries and the movement’s support system, the space and time to learn best practices and to acquire knowledge on a broad range of topics to better scale up nutrition. All workshops were categorised by five overarching themes – in line with the SUN Movement Strategy and Roadmap (2016-2020):

| Theme 1: From planning to practice: Delivering throughout the policy cycle |
| Theme 2: Advocating and mobilising for mass change: Making nutrition everyone’s business |
| Theme 3: Building capacity for impact at scale: Multi-stakeholder action on universal challenges |
| Theme 4: Equity, equality and empowerment: Leave no one behind |
| Theme 5: Sharing, learning and demand-driven technical assistance: Harnessing the knowledge of SUN for sustainable change |

This report summarises the events that were led by the UNN at the SUNGG 2019.
DAY 1
MONDAY 4TH NOVEMBER
UNN SESSION
## 3.1 Agenda

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tr>
<td>8.30 – 9.00 hrs</td>
<td>Registration of participants</td>
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<td>9.00 – 9.45 hrs</td>
<td><strong>Welcome to Session 1</strong></td>
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<td>Welcome to Nepal</td>
<td>Valeria Julland, UN Resident Coordinator, Nepal</td>
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<td>(by hosting Resident Coordinator)</td>
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<td>Insights from the SUN Coordinator</td>
<td>Gerdas Verburg, Coordinator of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement and Assistant Secretary-General</td>
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<td>Motivational speech</td>
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<td>Updates on SUN 5.0 and Strategic Review</td>
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<td>Moderated panel discussion with three Directors of Nutrition (FAO, UNICEF and WFP) – “Setting the scene”</td>
<td>Anna Larrey, Director, Nutrition and Food Systems Division, FAO, Italy</td>
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<td>Victor Aguayo, Global Chief of UNICEF Nutrition Programme</td>
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<td>Lauren Lands, Director of Nutrition WFP</td>
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<td>9.45-10.10 hrs</td>
<td><strong>Role of the UN Resident Coordinator and Leveraging Nutrition as a Cross-Sector Priority Area in the UNSCDF</strong></td>
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<td>role of the Resident Coordinator in UN collective action to support</td>
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<td>- Introduction by Laurent Michel (UNICEF) – UNICEF Desk Review by UNN</td>
<td>Valeria Julland, Resident Coordinator Nepal</td>
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<td>- Moderator to introduce the 20’ exercise to be completed in</td>
<td>Felicitas Tchibindjo - UNICEF Representative Niger</td>
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<td>Introduction of session and panelists</td>
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<td>The Decade of Actions Where are we now? Next step</td>
<td>Anne Larrey, Director, Nutrition and Food Systems Division, FAO</td>
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<td>Quick overview and latest updates</td>
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<td>Highlights from UNN Reporting Exercise 2019, opportunities and way</td>
<td>Furminah Kshayap, Director and Global Coordinator, UNN Secretariat</td>
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<td>Stefanie Deonna, UNSCON</td>
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<td>Open discussion with UN Directors of Nutrition and guidance on</td>
<td>Victor Aguayo, UNICEF</td>
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<td>future directions</td>
<td>Anna Larrey, FAO, FAO</td>
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<td>(Responding to questions posted for the Directors by participants)</td>
<td>Lauren Lands, WFP, Joyce Mejia, IFAD</td>
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<td>Closing remarks</td>
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3.2 Session highlights

A half-day Network session was planned on the 4th of November with the aim of deciphering the opportunities provided for nutrition within the broader UN Reform agenda. It was a great opportunity for the UN Network to share best practices, lessons learned and to get to know more about what UNN is doing in the field and its achievements.

Session 1: Welcome and setting the stage session.

The session was moderated by Purnima Kashyap, Director and Coordinator of the UNN Secretariat and by Ms. Valerie Juilliand, Resident Coordinator in Nepal, who welcomed the over 100 attendants from various UN agencies from SUN countries.

Following the welcome, Gerda Verburg, Coordinator of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement and Assistant Secretary-General, opened with a very compelling and motivational message “The UN is always a reliable actor in the SUN movement to join forces and support the government”. She highlighted the fact that most decision makers are aware of the physical impact of nutrition but aren’t cognizant of the cognitive impact of the children. There is a demand to keep spreading awareness about the importance of the 1000 first days.

Gerda Verburg also appealed for a critical dialogue and engagement with the private sector, especially with small and medium size companies at country level. There is a need to find new ways of working together with the private sector, encouraging them to play a role encouraging girls to stay in school, preventing early pregnancy, paying men and women equally and so forth.

Moreover, she stressed there is a lot to learn about the best practices from private companies such as marketing or logistics.

Lastly, Gerda Verburg took the opportunity to launch the new UNN publication, “Tales be told”, the UNN storybook which gathers a compilation of country stories reflecting their action on nutrition and showcasing promising signs that nutrition targets are being met, even if there is still so much to work on.

At the end of this session, few remarks were made by the UN Directors.

Anna Lartey’s message, Director of Nutrition and Food Systems Division at FAO Italy, was addressed at food systems, which is the new buzz word. But what does this really mean? We say the food systems are not delivering because we are not going into the right direction; however, global food production is incredibly efficient, the world's farmers produce enough food to feed 1.5x the global population; despite this excess, hunger still exists. “There’s no reason for anyone to go to bed hungry” Anna Lartey said.
Moreover, food systems are also very unequal, they are governed by a few stakeholders while small farmers – those who produce most of the food in the world – don’t receive the benefits and consequently have the most malnourished children.

The global food system is broken because it is not sustainable, i.e. the global food system is responsible for a third of all greenhouse gas emissions, which is more than all emissions from transport, heating, lighting and air conditioning combined. All in all, too many efficiencies in our food systems!

Lauren Landis, Director of Nutrition at WFP, referred to the last SOFI report and stressed the inextricable link between conflict and hunger/food insecurity. Double-duty actions are needed, with a dual focus on meeting immediate needs and reducing future risk and vulnerability. In order to design context-specific programmes able to respond to the multiple burden of malnutrition, programme designers and policy makers also need to make better use of data, with a focus on certain key questions: Is there an enabling environment for good nutrition in a given context? Is nutritious food available? Can people afford it? Do they choose it?

Victor Aguayo focused on social protection calling attention to the triple burden of malnutrition as a reality. The number of overweight children has increased in every continent, including Africa. The primarily driver of this burden is the very poor diets of children. Another factor to consider is the problem of affordability: far too many households cannot afford healthy foods for their children/families! And as Victor well said, there is no magic bullet! The food system needs to deliver healthy foods; the food system needs to be health accountable; the social protection service also needs to work for our children and women. Social protection mechanisms need to work hand in hand with nutrition and health.

Session 2: Role of the UNRC and leveraging nutrition as a cross-cutting priority area in the UNSDCF.

This session was moderated by Victor Aguayo, Global Chief of UNICEF Nutrition Programme.

Laurent Michiels, liaison officer for UN Network opened the session with a brief introduction on how nutrition can be better integrated in the UNSCDF development process. Evaluation criteria for nutrition integration and best practices were shared, including an overview on how nutrition is linked to 12 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The potential role of UN Network in analysing nutrition integration was emphasized with an overview of the 11 country analyses conducted already regarding nutrition integration in UNSDCF.

The second part of the session focused on the reform process and the role of the RC in UN collective action to support the national nutrition agenda.

Valerie Julliand, UN Resident Coordinator from Nepal, shared what the role of the UNRC enrolls, and showcased specific Nepal country examples such as the role of advocacy, emergency preparedness and leadership by UNRC and UNCT.
As Valerie disclosed, the role of the RC is coordination among UN agencies, and not only the traditional ones but also non-conventional ones, including UNFPA. Moreover, the role of the RC englobes to support this multisectoral approach within the government, since ministries are often working in silos. Additionally, the role of the RC is also to work on the political willingness of the government; and furthermore, to be the small “Jiminy Cricket” reminding to look upon nutrition as continuum. **“During emergency we need to think about development; during development we need to anticipate emergencies”**. The role of the RC is also to work on advocacy on issues linked to nutrition, including gender and non-communicable diseases; this is also essential to mobilize resources from the multisectoral approach; and the joint programme approach is the response!

In a nutshell, the Resident Coordinator needs to be the voice in country bringing the human rights approach which is critical to nutrition.

**Felicite Tchibindat**, UNICEF Representative in Niger shared the best practices and lessons learned from Niger:

As best practices she highlighted the fact that the nutrition multisectoral plan that was already adopted has helped to integrate nutrition in all 5 outcomes; which talks to the importance of having consensus of all stakeholders on nutrition. Important to note that the UNDAF was also created in cooperation with the government. Moreover, the UNDAF in Niger has 5 outcomes, each of them supported/led by different agencies; one of the outcomes is specifically on health/nutrition but the country team also made sure nutrition was embedded in all 5 outcomes.

As lessons learned, it is worth noting the importance of reaching out to other partners, such as World Bank. What is telling us? How can we use it for advocacy? And furthermore, how can we be agile enough to take the opportunities we see? (As for example, to climb the ladder of the human development index.)

**Session 3: The Decade of Action. Where are we now? Next steps.**

This session was moderated by **Joyce Njoro**, Lead Technical Specialist, Nutrition and Social Inclusion at IFAD; and was followed by a presentation on **2019 achievements of UNN-REACH** given by **Purnima Kashyap**, UNN-REACH Coordinator and **UNSCN update for 2019** was provided by **Stineke Oenema**, UNSCN Coordinator.

**Session 4: Updates N4G and open discussion**

The last part of the session was moderated by **Lauren Landis**, who introduced the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan that gave updates on Nutrition for Growth.

Victor Aguayo, conveyed two key messages before opening the floor questions:

1. The importance of having a national vision
2. The 3 words describing the UN: facilitate, strengthen and hold accountable

The session concluded with an open discussion with the UN directors. A wide range of questions were raised by the audience.

Q: Is it envisioned that the UNN continues to exist beyond SUN?
A: As long as the UN exists and we haven’t addressed the problem of malnutrition, the UNN should continue existing.

Q: What is the strategic vision and main objectives of the 3rd phase of the SUN?
A: The SUN phase 3 will focus on all forms of malnutrition and therefore will be called to be a more universal movement, including LATAM and developed countries. Also, a more country-focused approach + supporting subnational governments.

Q: Can the SUN UN Network 1) demand more funding for nutrition from our respective agencies? 2) campaign for governments to set budget lines if 2-3% for nutrition?
A: 1) All UN agencies who want to join the UN nutrition group should be able to belong to it. But it’s a critical success factor to have all agencies who want to step in to put money/funding. 2) We noticed that when domestic funding comes in, we begin to see the change.

Q: It would be great to hear more focus on prevention and on women – we need a more inclusive approach – we will only solve children’s diets if we work for families.
Victor: A: prevention comes first! And when prevention programs fail, treatment kicks. Another reason to put more emphasis on prevention is $. Emergency is very costly.

Q: What will be the success for the N4G for the UN?
A from the floor: One key success will be new commitments for nutrition from government, not recycling donor’s money. We want to see the commitment from the donors that was made in Istanbul on having a common agenda and a joint approach to nutrition happen!

What was the financial track of donor’s commitments in meetings such as N4G?

Lauren Landis, Director of Nutrition Division WFP did the closing remarks.

Additional information about the session can be found on UNN for sun website by clicking here.

As part of the session on nutrition in the UNSDCF, attendants were asked challenges and opportunities of integrating nutrition into the UNSDCF and relevant information was gathered both on “post it” notes and through and the summarized below:
Challenges

- **UN agencies’ agenda** is not aligned to national development priorities. Moreover, every agency has their separate agenda on nutrition.
- **Financial tracking** and **resource mobilization** need to be reinforced; funding to scale up evidence-based interventions is needed. There is no long-term predictable funding and hardly dedicated budget lines.
- Nutrition is cross-cutting and sometimes difficult to mainstream and measure. Difficulties in measuring progress due to badly designed indicators. **Monitoring & evaluation** should be improved, including data management. Moreover, there is a limited absorption of proposed indicators, hence limits accountability and resource allocation.
- UN Agencies are working in silos, and nutrition is mostly programmed under health; this **weakens role & governance**.
- Dedicated agenda is missing out **effective interventions**
- We should **increase awareness**: food diversity & behavior change communication
- There is a need of one **outcome that integrates health, nutrition, WASH**
- There is a **lack of clarity between SDG2 and SUN** (Multi-sector approach) which hampers country – level cooperation; this includes how to ring-reference cooperation to a workable number of UN partnerships. Is the driver nutrition or food security?

Opportunities

- High level of commitment and representation of UN advocating for nutrition in the UNSDCF
- Enabling environment which increases the opportunities to engage more sectors and explores opportunities to work on climate response food system
- Alignment with Nutrition Strategy
- Mainstream SDG2
- Strengthen Social Protection System
- Outcome where nutrition is clearly mentioned
- Multi-sectoral nutrition architect from Federal to local government level
- UNDAF into nutrition is one of key 5 areas
- Existence of a national strategy for development
- Nutrition and food security network at UN led by Resident Coordinator
- Nutrition is a development priority for UN SDG2; it can be incorporated at any point
Participants were asked to rate the usefulness of the UN Network meeting from 1 to 10. Out of the responses we had, these are the percentages which reflect participants' impression.

Attendants were asked if the UN Network meeting reached some specific objectives. Results are shown hereunder based on the percentage of people that responded to the online survey.

- **96%** of respondents agree that the UN Network meeting reached the objectives of updating UN colleagues on upcoming global nutrition milestones.
- **85%** of respondents think the UN Network meeting reached the objectives of unpacking the role of the UN Resident Coordinator in making nutrition a cross-cutting priority area in the UN cooperation framework (UNSDCF/UNDAF).
- **93%** of respondents think the UN Network meeting reached the objectives of informing about the progress on the UN Decade of Action for Nutrition.
- **85%** of respondents think the UN Network meeting reached the objectives of highlighting main UN Network achievements at country level.
What is your main takeaway about the session of the Decade of Action and what can you do to maintain the commitment on the Decade in the next 5 years?

- There is a need in working more closely with country governments, other UN agencies and stakeholders across sectors related to nutrition as well as with the adolescent and youth group if we wish to achieve the target of Decade of Action on Nutrition
- UN member states need to make commitments with appropriate policies, strategies and program framework to execute in practice their commitments made in ICN2
- Country nutrition goals and actions should be addressed in a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder dimension for results across-the-board
- It is a genuine call for progress review analysis of commitment and a call for immediate coherent action and implementation of policies. There is a need for proper/effective implementation of programs and investing in nutrition

What is your main take away from the update of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan on the Nutrition for Growth Summit (N4G)?

- Understanding how to prioritize cost effective nutrition actions that can help leverage more resources from government and external partners
- Donors' commitment follow-up is a must
- The role of the government to shoulder the greatest responsibilities and accountability and ensure commitment in ending malnutrition and all its forms is crucial
- The summit will contribute to bring all global leaders to achieve the Nutrition for Growth goal
- UN can play a role starting from now by advocating and sharing more information with governments through the RCs

UN Network needs to help countries to establish accountable leadership at all levels

What is your main takeaway from the 2019 UN Network reporting exercise?

UN Network should improve monitoring of their commitment and Action Plan

Materials are useful for advocacy at country level

Very important exercise and helpful to show country progress

It is an opportunity to work closer in supporting the government nutrition action plans
What is your main takeaway from the UNSCN update?

- Involving civil society and youth and school systems is a new and interesting approach
- UNCSN and SUN UNN Secretariat are to be merged
- Complementarity to UNDAF and good coordination instrument
- UNCSN has been leading in providing technical guidance to UN on nutrition including research update, program interventions, etc.
- The UNCSN promotes intersectoral analysis and action
- Alignment of Decades of action with the SDG

What would you include in a future UN Network session?

- More report on achievements and solutions to the challenges at country level
- Alignment of the UN network, private sector and the government
- Agreeing on a common approach to support countries in establishing sustainable integrated information system to help decision-making
- Common approach and joint commitment to support improved nutrition through food systems and gender and girl’s empowerment

What more can the UN Network Secretariat do to support UN?

- Increase the provision of harmonized support (both technical and financial), coordination and strong individual realistic agenda
- Providing more technical support as well as mobilize funds to expand UNN-REACH support
- Be a more info-sharing platform of key references and international initiatives that might help address country or common challenges
- Be a catalytic to help UN Country offices engage UN Residence Coordinators to push the nutrition agenda at country level.
4. Monday 4th November – SUN Joint Network Session

4.1 Agenda

**SUN Joint Network Session**

**Date:** Monday November 4th, 16:00-18:00

**Workshop duration:** 2 hours

**Estimated number of participants:** 50 (10 per Network with a mix of global and country, 5 SMS, 5 others)

The SUN Movement brings together a broad range of global, regional, and country-level stakeholders to rally around and support national governments' nutrition priorities as they work to end malnutrition in all its forms. While the asset base of SUN's support structures varies across SUN countries, there is a focus on organizing key nutrition contributors into groups, or networks, so they are able to better coordinate support to governments, expand stakeholder engagement, increase transparency and trust among the different groups, and strengthen governance within the nutrition sector at all levels.

As the SUN Movement moves into its third phase, we must look at the mandate and effectiveness of the SUN Networks, and consider ways to adjust and strengthen those supporting mechanisms, drawing from best practices as well as lessons learned from our failures and challenges. Although only a small part of this broader discussion, this session will provide an informal platform to:

1. Increase visibility into function(s), successes, and challenges of SUN Networks at national level
2. Further best-practice examples of inter-network collaboration that support national government priorities
3. Brainstorm ways to make national and global SUN support structures more effective in SUN 3.0

**Session Facilitators:** Emily Nonhlanhla Kadzema, SUN Business Network; World Food Programme and Melanie Krueger, SUN donor network, UNICEF agency for development & cooperation

**Workshop format:**

1. Welcome & opening
2. SUN Network Overviews
3. Collaboration Snapshots (resulting presentations)
4. Group Discussion & Brainstorming
5. Feedback and Closing

**Additional Information:**

Equipment needed: projector, name tags, flip charts & markers

**Segment 1: Welcome & Opening:** Session Facilitators & Mahadeh Peterson, SUN Networks Secretariat

**Time:** 15 minutes (5 minutes to ensure participants are in place, 5 minutes for welcome and introductions)

**Segment 2: Collaboration Snapshots**

**Time:** 30 minutes (10 minutes x 3 micro-sessions; 5 minutes for each presentation, 5 minutes Q&A)

- Three presentations from countries highlighting a good example of inter-network collaboration. Visual presentations, no powerpoints. If relevant handouts available, can be used. If possible, presentations should be jointly delivered by reps of both networks in a collaborative manner, somewhat like telling a story.
- Each network has at least one micro-session presenter, with different Network combinations across the three groups.
- 5-6 minutes to provide overview of project and collaboration, then remaining minutes for Q&A/interaction.
- Participants split into 3 groups for this session, presenters will rotate while participants remain stationary.
- Should be upbeat, snappy, and to the point

**Rapporteur:** SBH, CSA, and UNICEF assign one global team member to take notes on group discussions

**Segment 3: Group Discussion and Brainstorming**

**Time:** 30 minutes

- Participants will remain in the same 3 groups and discuss the following issue: Given the successes and challenges of SUN's Network model, what aspects of the Networks should continue in SUN 3.0 and what changes should be made?
- Facilitators for each group will be assigned to lead the discussion and keep it on track.

**Rapporteur:** SBH, CSA, and UNICEF assign one global team member to take notes on group discussions

**Segment 4: Feedback & Closing:** Session Facilitators

**Time:** 20 minutes

- Report back on highlights from each group (2 minutes per group)
- Take questions from group and send them to relevant participants to briefly answer
- Closing and thanks

**Rapporteur:** SBH to provide rapporteur to capture key points linked to Q&A and emerging themes
4.2 Session highlights

As the SUN Movement moves into its third phase, we must look at the mandate and effectiveness of the SUN Networks and consider ways to adjust and strengthen these supporting mechanisms.

This session provided a chance to increase visibility into best practices, challenges and lessons learned of SUN Networks at national level, as well as gathering best practice examples of inter-network collaboration in supporting national government priorities. The way forward is to join forces and to forge a landmark commitment in making national and global SUN support structures more effective in SUN 3.0.

All three case studies (Cambodia, Chad and Tanzania) from the Joint Network Session depicted how these endeavours go beyond work in capital cities and support action at the sub-national level, with UNN being a key player in each case. REACH was cited as a success factor for its neutral facilitation and providing the right evidence, specially though its tools, for advocacy.

Tanzania:

Tanzania’s decentralized structure has greatly benefited from technical and financial assistance from UNN. At the top of its coordination structure for nutrition, Tanzania has a high-level steering committee on nutrition bringing together 9 ministries and representatives from all SUN networks.

Coming down, Tanzania established multisectoral platforms through which all stakeholders coordinate and share the network plans. These platforms called “Partners group for nutrition” give stakeholders an opportunity to share lessons learnt, challenges and way forward.

At the 3rd level in the coordination structure, we find the technical working group on nutrition, seating twice a year and holding technical discussions that are then reviewed by the Steering Committee.

At subnational level the country has put in place the Regional committee for nutrition, where TORs were created to have a parallel structure.

Furthermore, the Annual nutrition multi stakeholder/multisectoral review is becoming the key event on nutrition in Tanzania with more than 300 participants, where the multisectoral nutrition plan is reviewed and which brings regional level people to bring, inter alia, best practices and funding opportunities. It is noteworthy that having nutrition hosted in the Prime Minister’s office has been a success factor.
Chad:

Chad plays an exemplary inter-network collaboration with the technical guidance of the UNN -REACH.

In Chad, country REACH facilitators have been real agents of change working closely with the government SUN Focal Point to bring different networks together and advocate for aligning their nutrition agenda and joint programming. REACH facilitators have also been working with the SUN Focal Point to develop a workplan for the SUN Alliance and led resource mobilization for the SUN Alliance through the SUN Pool Funds. They have provided technical guidance during regular sessions and have led capacity building efforts to raise awareness among different actors on nutrition issue.

The REACH support has also allowed for extensive evidence generation through the UNN’s portfolio of analytical tools. The analytical tools have granted the development of the SUN Alliance workplan based on existing gaps and coordination needs. The data generated has also informed the SUN Alliance on the existing nutrition capacity gaps to address. It has helped in developing advocacy plans and communication material to be disseminated as well as resource mobilization frameworks.

8 networks are operative in Chad, each of which has a workplan which feed into joint network workplan. Moreover, they also organize themselves as an alliance of the 5 different civil society networks (champions, scientists, journalists, parliamentarians and civil society). This structure has been replicated at subnational level: these 5 civil society networks being present in 6 regions (piloted since 2019) a model that will be scaled up in all the regions in 2020. Their main focus of the alliance is advocacy and resource mobilization through media (radio), caravans and awareness days.

Cambodia:

Cambodia is also an outstanding example of great collaboration and strong connections among networks, showing great examples of Joint network activities.

1) Organization of events where everyone contributes equally: National nutrition day, breastfeeding day, etc.
2) Budget analysis (first time exercise) – core working group with representation from all networks
3) Food security and nutrition strategy – multisectoral nutrition plans. Subnational consultations involving NGOs, UN and governmental to reflect needs from decentralized level. Shared responsibilities with different networks chairing the consultations in the different regions.

“This mapping is not only a remarkable advocacy tool to raise awareness among Ministries, partners and donors but from a human rights perspective, it also raises an important question related to accountability: Who are the duty bearers?”
DAY 2
TUESDAY 5th NOVEMBER
WORKSHOP

"From Undernutrition to Overweight and Obesity: Two sides of the same coin? The challenges of addressing malnutrition in all its forms"
5.1 Agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title: From Undernutrition to Overweight and Obesity: Two sides of the same coin? The challenges of addressing malnutrition in all its forms.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected Outcomes:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>o Understanding the multiple burden of malnutrition and to explore all the possible factors that may influence the relationship between different forms of malnutrition (including wasting, stunting, micronutrient deficiency or insufficiency, overweight and obesity)</td>
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<tr>
<td>o Understanding of double-duty actions (interventions, programmes and policies) that can be applied for addressing all forms of malnutrition</td>
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<td>o Exploring best practices that apply existing data on the multiple burden of malnutrition to influence policy makers and leverage for success</td>
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<td>o Identify challenges and bottlenecks to translate data and evidence into policy development and country engagement</td>
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<td>o To set and agree on priorities and the way forward to tackle the multiple burden of malnutrition</td>
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<td><strong>Workshop Format:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>The workshop will take around 2 hours and will be divided into following sections;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Opening of the session: General Welcome to all: Dr Purnima Kashyap, Director and Global Coordinator, UN Network. Handing over session to Moderator.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moderator and session time keeper: Dr Victor Aguayo, Associate Director, Programme Division, Chief, Nutrition Programme, UNICEF, New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Welcome the participants and introduce the presenters. (5 min)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Welcome the Key Note Speaker and hand over. Key note speaker Hon Dr. Arscena Dayanghirang, Executive Director of the National Nutrition Council Philippines and National SUN Focal Point. (10 minutes)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Country experiences from four panelists — will highlight key data and experiences, in addressing the multiple burdens of malnutrition (Health and agriculture perspectives).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Presenter 1:</strong> Cecilia Gamboa, Costa Rica National Policy Coordinator for food and nutrition in the Ministry of Health and National SUN Focal Point (7 minutes)</td>
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<td><strong>Presenter 2:</strong> Gladys Mugambi, Head of Kenya’s Nutrition and Dietetics Unit in the Ministry of Health and National SUN Focal Point (7 minutes)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Presenter 3:</strong> Patrizia Fracassi, Senior Nutrition and Food Systems Officer, Food and Agriculture Organization, Italy (7 minutes)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. After presentations, audience will break into Working Groups: The participants will be divided into groups to discuss questions. Each group will be presenting on 1 specific question. Depending on the number of participants there will be either 3 or 4 groups. In case of 4 groups, 2 groups will discuss similar question to explore different views under each question. (30 min)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Working group moderators: (REACH facilitators) - Soilemn Sone, Kuo Baawo and Mohamed Levak</td>
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<tr>
<td>Questions for the group work:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- What examples of intervention strategies (double duty actions) have been applied in your experiences/context that has presented success in addressing the multiple burden of malnutrition?</td>
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<tr>
<td>- What are current research and policy gaps in addressing the multiple burden of malnutrition and what is missing to help countries translate evidence into practice?</td>
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<tr>
<td>- What are key priorities at global and country level to increasing understanding and raising awareness in the multiple burden of malnutrition?</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Plenary session with presentations of the group work (20 min)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Closing of the session by Lauren Lands, Director Nutrition, World Food Programme. Highlighting key priorities identified to translate the evidence of the multiple burden of malnutrition into practice. (20 min)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Full Programme</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Presentation of Group work to Plenary</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Closing Remarks:</strong> Drs. Lauren Lands, Director Nutrition, World Food Programme, Rome, Italy and member of SUN Executive Committee (10 minutes)</td>
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5.2 Workshop highlights

**Workshop: From Undernutrition to Overweight and Obesity: Two sides of the same coin? The challenges of addressing malnutrition in all its forms.**

The aim of this workshop was to give participants insights and understanding of the multiple burdens of malnutrition and to explore all the possible factors that influence the relationship between the different forms of malnutrition. This includes wasting, stunting, micronutrient deficiency or insufficiency, overweight and obesity. The workshop showcases good practices, using existing data on the multiple burdens of malnutrition, to influence policymakers and leverage investments and impact. It also sheds light on double duty actions (interventions, programmes and policies) that can be effective to address all forms of malnutrition.

The expected **outcomes** of the workshop were:

- Understanding the multiple burden of malnutrition and exploring all the possible factors that may influence the relationship the different forms of malnutrition (including wasting, stunting, micronutrient deficiency or insufficiency, overweight and obesity)
- Understanding of double-duty actions (interventions, programmes and policies) that can by applied for addressing all forms of malnutrition
- Exploring best practices that applies existing data on the multiple burden of malnutrition to influence policy makers and leverage for success
- Identify challenges and bottlenecks to translate data and evidence into policy development and country engagement
- Setting and agreeing on priorities and the way forward to tackle the multiple burden of malnutrition

The workshop had a duration of 2 hours and was opened by Purnima Kashyap, Director and Global Coordinator of UN Network Secretariat.

**Dr. Victor Aguayo**, Associate Director, Programme Division, Chief, Nutrition Programme, UNICEF then introduced the presenters and the key note speaker, Dr Azucena Dayanghirang, Executive Director of the National Nutrition Council Philippines and National SUN Focal Point.

Azucena Dayanghirang’s opened her keynote speech stressing Nepal’s commitment for improved nutrition. She alluded to the challenge of addressing malnutrition given the complexity of its determinants and inter-related causes and effects, but also the multiplicity of stakeholders involved and their different interests and objectives.
For decades, the number of hungry people has been declining, but undernutrition is still prevalent. Meanwhile, overweight is dramatically increasing in developing countries; over 10 billion people are considered obese; 28.3 billion children will be living in obesity. Dietary changes along with climate change, environmental changes, migration and change in demographics have compounded what is known as the triple burden of malnutrition. The triple burden of malnutrition is the coexistence, in the same communities, of undernutrition, overnutrition (among which obesity) and micronutrient deficiencies.

More than ever, a nutrition-focused food system approach should be integrated into national development, health and economic plans. As Azucena mentioned, in times of crisis, it is recognized that undernutrition, micro-nutrient deficiencies and overnutrition materialized by overweight and obesity tend to increase; being nutrient-dense products the first to be sacrificed. Philippines is a great example with stunting rates of 30.3%, wasting of 5.6% but at the same time increasing obesity rates with 35% of adults and 12% of children over 5 years overweight and/or obese.

3 showcases were presented. The aim was to cover different regions and to highlight key data and experiences in addressing the multiple burdens of malnutrition, both from a health and agriculture perspective:

- **Cecilia Gamboa**, Technical coordinator for Food Security and Nutrition. Costa Rica Ministry of Health and National SUN Focal Point
- **Gladys Mugambi**, Head of Kenya’s Nutrition and Dietetics Unit in the Ministry of Health and National SUN Focal Point
- **Patrizia Fracassi**, Senior Nutrition and Food Systems Officer, Food and Agriculture Organisation, Italy
CECILIA GAMBOA

Works at the Ministry of Health in Costa Rica at the Department of Strategic Planning and Evaluation in Health. Licensed in Human Nutrition with a master’s degree in public health at the University of Costa Rica. Postgraduate specialization in Public Health Policy with emphasis in Health Promotion and Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases, at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia.

Focal Point of the International Movement “Scaling Up Nutrition” in Costa Rica. Member of the National Commission of Non-Communicable Diseases of Costa Rica. Member of the National Commission of Micronutrients.

KEY POINTS OF PRESENTATION “From malnutrition to obesity”:

- Undernutrition is no longer a public health problem in Costa Rica (with 1.8% in 2018)
- Stunting is decreasing (from 17% in 1966 down to 2% in 2018)
- In parallel, overweight is increasing (7% in 2018)
- The Government of Costa Rica reduced stunting with very effective programs that helped indicators
- PANE A is a school programme which promotes complementary food to students and where healthy food and hygiene habits are promoted in relation to the daily diet
- Figures for school children (age 6 to 12) are quite striking. Undernutrition has gone down (from 16.5% in 1996 down to 2% in 2016), while overweight is increasing (14.9% in 1996 up to 34% in 2016)
- The government of Costa Rica is now implementing food fortification targeting school children
- Obesity programs haven’t been evaluated enough
- To reduce obesity rates, there is a need to evaluate and re-orient programs
- Interventions taken so far:
  - School meals – quality and portions were revised;
  - Increase breastfeeding;
  - Put obesity on political agenda
- A multisectoral approach is needed. It is not enough with health and nutrition. Coordination with stakeholders is important

Please access her presentation by clicking here.
KEY POINTS OF PRESENTATION “Food fortification in Kenya”:

- Food Security is in Kenyan Constitution; therefore, Food Security is a right for every Kenyan citizen
- Micronutrient status from 2011 survey reflects:
  - Iron deficiency is low in general with the highest point in 27% for pregnant women
  - Vitamin A deficiency is particularly high among both school aged children and primary school children
  - Zinc deficiency is the main problem Kenyan population faces with almost every group around 80%
  - Iodine deficiency was addressed by iodizing salt and consequently went down
- In 2005 the Kenya National Food Fortification Alliance was established
- From 2006 onwards, Standards for Food Fortification were developed, guided by WHO
- MOUs with Companies were signed meaning about 200 industries are producing fortified foods
- A legislation on mandatory fortification for maize and wheat flour, oils and edible fats was approved in July 2012
- Guidelines on Internal and external monitoring of fortified food products were developed by the government
- There are various challenges such as inadequate technical capacity and high staff turnover and inadequate resources for continuous social marketing. Small scale millers have low support for fortification.
- As way forward for nutrition in Kenya:
  - Partner with civil society
  - Explore use of low cost and high-quality technology alternatives and dialogue with financial institutions to provide credit.

Please access her presentation by clicking here.

GLADYS MUGAMBI

Gladys has a Bachelor of Science in Home Economics from the University of Eastern Africa, Baraton. She is also currently completing her Master of Science in Foods, Nutrition and Dietetics at Kenyatta University. After graduation, Gladys worked as a District Nutritionist with The Ministry of Health at Thika District Hospital for 10 years. She then went on to become National Coordinator of the Micronutrient Program including the development of guidelines on Vitamin A supplementation for children under the age of five. She initiated supplementation through Early Childhood Development centres and developed a proposal for funding the National Food Fortification program. She worked as Deputy Head Division of Nutrition and National Food Fortification Project Manager for the Ministry of Health, Kenya. She is now licensed and currently the Registrar at the Kenya Nutritionists and Dieticians Institute (KNDI).
KEY POINTS OF PRESENTATION “Food systems for sustainable healthy diets”:

- While severe food insecurity is associated with the concept of hunger, people experiencing moderate food insecurity face uncertainties about their ability to obtain food and have been forced to compromise on the quality and/or quantity of the food they consume.
- It is estimated that over 2 billion people do not have regular access to safe, nutritious and enough food, or 26.4 percent of the world population.
- The food system is not just the farmers or just the consumers. The food system is made up of a large range of constituents.
- Social protection and school meals have a great positive impact in improving diets.
- The Chilean Nutritional Labelling and Advertising Law – Guido Girardi, Senator of the Republic of Chile - first proposed in 2007, is a good example of improving children’s diets through marketing.
- Making food systems deliver Sustainable Healthy Diets will require a comprehensive policy making overview that goes beyond assessing the nutrition situation, i.e. a better understanding of what people eat, what is over or under represented in their diets and how food systems contribute to dietary patterns in terms of challenges and potential solutions.
- Policy coherence can increase the value added by interlinked actions in food systems, but it needs to be backed-up by a coherent financial landscape that can leverage from public, private and blended finance.

Please access her presentation by clicking [here](https://example.com).

PATRIZIA FRACASSI

Patrizia Fracassi is a Senior Nutrition and Food systems officer in FAO. Previously Senior nutrition Analyst and Policy Advisor in the SUN Movement Secretariat. She also worked in Ethiopia as a consultant for UNICEF on Nutrition Information System strengthening and for the World Bank on Linkages between Productive Safety Net Program and National Nutrition Programs. Patrizia previously worked for UNICEF Uganda as a Nutrition Specialist and for NGOs, including CESVI and Oxfam Italia in Viet Nam, as Country Representative and Programme Manager, specializing in Community Based Nutrition, Primary Health Care and Livelihoods.
13 workgroups were formed, and three questions were discussed among each of the groups. These are some of the points that were discussed.

1) What examples of interventions strategies (double duty actions) have been applied in your experiences/ context that has presented success in addressing the multiple burden of malnutrition?

   o Involving men in addressing undernutrition and overnutrition
   o Bring non-traditional actors to change the social norms (Getting Fat is being rich)
   o Decentralized interventions including district plans and subnational committees
   o NCD Plans
   o Maternal IYCF guidelines, training, campaigns and baby friendly hospitals contributing to increased exclusive breastfeeding practices
   o Free universal maternal health care
   o Village health initiatives
   o School feeding programs providing one hot, nutritious meal a day to basic school children
   o Iron-folic supplementation (tablets) given to girls in secondary schools

2) What are current research and policy gaps in addressing the multiple burden of malnutrition and what’s missing to help countries translate evidence to practice?

   o Lack of evidence for formulation of policies on overweight and obesity (Routine data systems and validity)
   o Not all countries have enough research on adolescent nutrition needs (adolescence is a window of opportunity - a unique group we must address) mostly focused on CU5
   o Lack of political will and conflict of interest with private sector
   o Food Labeling – incorrect information/ fake information on nutrient contents
   o Focus on rural and urban approach
   o Laboratory capacity to check the food quality (food item claims nutrient contents but need to check the description is correct)
   o Most policies are focused on stunting only, not enough on micro-nutrient deficiencies/overweight and obesity
   o Country specific food consumption standards are missing

3) What are key priorities at global and country level to increase the understand and raising the awareness of the importance of the double burden of malnutrition?

   o Analysis the situation in different countries, determinant factors and harmonize and standardize the different indicators for nutrition, undernutrition, food security, obesity, over nutrition
   o Elaborate multisectoral strategies for food and nutrition
- Communication Plan for Nutrition
- Legislation for Healthy Foods
- Local Adaptations for national recommendations
- Financing to address double burden of malnutrition “Global Fund for Nutrition”

Victor Aguayo concluded the session remarking the issue of having gaps on data and policy. “We have less experience in scaling up of double duty actions; Moreover, emergency of overnutrition is an opportunity to reengage government dialogue for nutrition” he said.

For more information, you can access the UNN for SUN website and read the article by clicking here.
DAY 3
WEDNESDAY 6th NOVEMBER
SUN Executive Committee and UN Network for SUN
6.1 Agenda

SUN Movement Global Gathering 2019
Executive Committee – UN Network for SUN meeting
6 November 2019, 17:15-18:15 NPT, Yak and Yeti Hotel,
Agenda and background materials

Proposed agenda
1) Welcome and introduction round 5’
2) Presentation by the UN Network for SUN (UNN) 15’
3) Discussion between UNN representatives and Executive Committee members 35’
4) Summary and key take-aways 5’

Expected outcomes:
• 2019 annual reporting by UNN to executive committee
• Executive Committee member have good understanding of
  o Network’s highlights 2019;
  o Network’s priorities for 2020;
  o Network’s preparations for N4G;
  o Network’s key challenges;
  o How UNCG can guide and support the Network;
  o Enhancing network collaboration at country level.

Background documents
• Guidance note for SUN Network meetings with the Executive Committee at SUNGG 2019
• (possibly 2-page note provided by Network)

Session format
• Chair by Executive Committee Chair
• Network participation: up to five representatives
• Strategic Review team attending as observer

6.2 Highlights
The following section represents the contents of a brief provided to the UN Network EX-COM during the global gathering, to facilitate improved understanding and awareness on the strengths, achievements, challenges, and support needed by the UN Network.

6.2.1 UN [Nutrition] Network Strengths
The UN [Nutrition] Network (UNN) is well-positioned to be the voice for “Delivering as One” on nutrition at the country level—where action takes place. The UN Network Secretariat helps to mobilize both traditional and non-traditional UN agencies (i.e. the United Nations Country Team) around the nutrition agenda in a coordinated and coherent manner. In addition, the Network helps governments galvanize civil society, the donor community, private sector actors, the media, as well as other stakeholders, to employ collective action on nutrition, thus raising awareness on the effectiveness and efficiency of multi-sectoral actions for nutrition.
6.2.2 UN Network Achievements

- In 2018-19, 16 UN agencies were engaged in country UN Networks, including non-traditional UN agencies such as IAEA, IOM, UNCDF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UN WOMEN and the World Bank. This represents an increase from the 12 UN agencies engaged in the 2017 – 2018 reporting round.

- In 75% of the 60 SUN countries, UN Networks increased engagement with the UN Resident Coordinator. Examples of such countries include Burkina Faso, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, the Philippines, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe.

- UN Networks also increased engagement with the UNCT in 75% of the 60 SUN countries, in alignment with the ongoing UN reform.

- In most SUN countries, country UNNs have fostered collaboration with other SUN networks, including the Civil Society Network (92%), the SUN Government Focal Point (85%), the SUN Donor Network (69%) and the SUN Business Network (56%).

- Country UNNs also maintained a high-level of engagement in national Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSPs) in 92% of the 60 SUN countries.

- During the 2018-19 reporting round, 92% of the 60 SUN countries reported efforts undertaken by Country UNNs to improve nutrition mainstreaming in national nutrition plans, policies, strategies and UN development frameworks.
The following provides a snapshot of the use and subsequent results achieved in countries, leveraging the analytical tools and technical assistance provided by the UN Network Secretariat. These successes were further verified through an Impact Assessment exercise conducted across several SUN countries in August 2019.

The Multi-sectoral Nutrition Overview (MNO) has been deployed in 25 countries to raise the awareness of high-level stakeholders on all forms of malnutrition, including their causes and consequences.

- The Nutrition Stakeholder and Action Mapping has been utilized by 24 countries (with an additional 7 countries currently underway with undertaking the exercise) to track progress at national and sub-national levels and to inform equitable resource allocation and nutrition intervention coverage.

- 15 countries are using the Policy and Plan Overview to identify opportunities for: (a) better reflecting nutrition in governance frameworks; (b) multi-sectoral coordination interventions; and (c) sensitizing actors, including non-traditional nutrition actors, on their respective roles in nutrition.

- 19 countries are using the UN Nutrition Inventory to assess alignment between UN actions and government priorities, as well as to identify gaps in coordination and prioritization of nutrition interventions.

- 7 countries are using the Nutrition Capacity Assessment to develop nutrition capacity building plans based on existing gaps.
6.2.3 UN Network Challenges

The UNN shared some of the challenges faced in terms of its internal governance, its engagement in global and national nutrition governance, and its resources, such as:

**Within the SUN Movement (Internal governance):**

- Heavy reliance on UNN support for SUN engagements at country level
- Duplication of processes within the SUN Movement
- There is also insufficient clarity on complementarities between the role of the SMS (country liaison team) and the UN Network Secretariat.

**In terms of global/national nutrition governance:**

- Competition among the multiplicity of actors involved in providing technical assistance in nutrition, including nutrition coordination, at country level.
- Lack of aligned actions and advocacy for nutrition among UN agencies at global and country levels (persisting focus on UN agencies individual agendas).
- Limited engagement of non-traditional UN agencies/sectors in SUN platforms and country UN Networks.

**In terms of resources:**

- Insufficient funding and staffing for the work plan of the UNN Secretariat, despite growing demands for inter-sectoral coordination and capacity building from countries.
- Need to involve the UN Network in capacity development initiatives organised by SMS for SUN Government FPs.
- Insufficient human resources to facilitate multi-sectoral coordination for nutrition at country level.

6.2.4 What can Ex-COM members do to support the UN Network?

- Recognize and promote the role of the UN Network as a facilitator and convener of collaboration for nutrition among UN agencies and within the wider SUN community.
- Promote the UNN and the use of the UNN analytical tools (and their findings), especially since evidence generated supports multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder engagement for nutrition at country level (national and sub-national).
- Leverage and promote the use of technical assistance available within the UN system.
- Support and advocate for the inclusion of UNN activities and contributions in corporate frameworks and reports.
- Incentivize collective action (or suggest incentives for collective action) among UN agencies and across the SUN Global Support System.
- In this regard, promote the UN Network as a catalytic entity for facilitating a “one UN, one nutrition” voice at country level, especially in preparations towards the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit in 2020.
- Leverage the UNN as reference group for consultations with Member States.
- Propose UNN expertise and assistance (UNN-REACH technical facility and UNN analytical tools) as a means for responding to the challenges and gaps raised in the SUN Mid-Term Review.
GLOBAL VILLAGE
7.1 Global Village

Inspired by the SUN Movement Global Gathering marketplaces of 2014, 2015 and 2017 the SUNGG in Kathmandu has featured this year a Global Village as an integral part of its programme – a place where all participants are able to:
- Network with one another and visit country, network and partner stands;
- Nourish our bodies with a selection of food and drinks;
- Relax and take a moment to catch up on the outside world;
- Participate in events featured:
  o On the Global Village central stage;
  o At village stands;
  o In meeting rooms.

Over 1,000 people were able to be at the Global Village on the opening day. It was inaugurated by high level representatives of the Government of Nepal and the SUN Movement Coordinator and UN Assistant Secretary-General, Gerda Verburg, following the opening ceremony. For the first time, there was a stage and a small schedule of creative events, such as such as TED talks, a celebration of SUN champions and gastronomic activities in addition to a youth hub, where participants could meet the nutrition leaders of tomorrow.

The Global Village was also a great opportunity for engagement with national delegations.
7.2 Hero shero Ceremony

The Chad International UNN-REACH Facilitator, Mohamed Cheikh Levrac, who has championed intersectoral action on nutrition in Chad, the Sahel and greater African continent over the years, was recognized as an outstanding individual from the UN Network for his remarkable efforts during the SUN S/Heroes Reception.

Mohamed is among a list of eleven esteemed individuals, who were formally identified as "nutrition champions" by Chad's multi-sectoral collaboration platform on food and nutrition (Le Comite Technique Permanent de Nutrition et d'Alimentation). The list brings at the forefront high-ranking government officials, including the Ministers of Public Health and Planning, an Advisor in the Prime Minister's Office, the Deputy to the Assembly and President of the Parliamentarian Network on Nutrition, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Public Health as well as other government officials from the ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Public Health and Research.

Mohamed Levrak’s nomination is backed with salient reasons that speak for themselves:

- **He has championed SUN network convergence in-country**, facilitating the development of annual joint network plans and supporting their operationalization.

- **He has been named a champion in the country**

- **He is helping to bring UNN-REACH support on MSPs to the sub-national level**

- **He has helped successively mobilize significant resources for nutrition in Chad** (EU grant for UNN-REACH + new programme FORMA-NUT)

- **He has supported South-South learning**, by traveling to:
  - **Burundi** to facilitate UNN Strategic Retreat, where the preliminary findings of the UN Nutrition Inventory were presented. During this mission, he shared experiences from Chad.
  - **Mali** to support the National Nutrition Forum and highlight related experiences in Chad.
  - **Côte d'Ivoire** where he gave an opening address during an *African Development Bank (AfDB)* event on 'Banking on Nutrition' and presented on UNN-REACH experiences/successes (further info highlighted below).

- **He was nominated for the 2017 SUN Nutrition Awards**
  During his speech, he outlined that all the results obtained in Chad are neither just fruit of one person nor an institutions’ work but of a teamwork, and he’s just one of the elements of that team.
7.3 Ted Talk

**Frances Piagie Alghali**, Ministry of State of Sierra Leone gave a TED-style talk in which she shared the use and impact of UNN analytics at national and sub-national levels.

In 2018, nutrition actors from government, UN, civil society organizations and the private sector started engaging with parliamentarians to find legislative support nutrition in Sierra Leone. With UNN-REACH, IFAD and Irish Aid assistance, the SUN Secretariat hosted a **Parliamentarian Breakfast meeting** on the 1st December 2017. This meeting aimed at advancing the well-being of the boys, girls and women in their constituencies by supporting legislation, voting budget and holding their governments accountable for the commitments made in relation to improvement of nutrition for all Sierra Leoneans.

During this meeting, parliamentarians were presented the **Policy and Plan Overview for Sierra Leone**, a tool developed by UNN-REACH. The tool provided the MP’s with graphics to consider comprehensively nutrition related policies, strategies and documents articulated to the needs of the populations and showed the relevant linkages to other relevant sectors. Immediate results were witnessed as on that very same day. Parliamentarians from ruling and opposition voted unanimously in favour for **legislating the Food and Feed Safety Authority act**. Food safety controls and measurements where put in place, and The Food and Feed Safety Authority Act of 2017 will now ensure the safety and quality of food and feed in order to protect the population against health hazards.

Moreover, a **Food and Safety Authority** in Sierra Leone was established as a statutory, independent and science-based body with the responsibility to coordinate and implement all functions relating to food safety regulation including inspection, food borne disease surveillance, monitoring, laboratory service and education of consumers on food safety issues.

In the run off to the national elections in Sierra Leone, the SUN Secretariat seeked the support of UNN REACH, Focus1000 (a local NGO working on nutrition and immunization) and Irish Aid, to **advocate for including nutrition in the political manifestos**. The partners took great advocacy strides, leading up to the Country’s presidential and parliamentary elections, held in March 2018. Representatives from all political parties were gathered and strategically targeted to ensure that nutrition would be placed high on the political agenda of the new Government. A **Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Overview (MNO)**, provided a visual narration of the nutrition situation in the country for politicians to show that while moderate stunting and wasting has decreased, severe forms of malnutrition have increased in the country. The MNO analysis showed the actual needs and gaps across multiple sectors, including indicators ranging from breastfeeding rates to food insecurity, adolescent pregnancy and women’s empowerment. It also highlighted the geographical areas that are most in need of action.

**A comprehensive action and stakeholder mapping** was also used, looking at nutrition-specific and sensitive programming supported by all relevant stakeholders – from Government to the UN,
civil society and donors. This mapping generated valuable coverage data critical to identify gaps, overlaps and potential areas where efficiencies can be enhanced, to maximize impact. 14 registered political parties included food and nutrition security, as well as teenage pregnancy and WASH in their respective manifestos. These measures have kept nutrition on the political agenda irrespective of the election outcomes.

The new Sierra Leone government has now put nutrition high on the political agenda as reflected in the National Development plans. Renewed efforts to strengthen nutrition governance at the highest level are ensured by having strong political support at the office of the Vice president and under direct supervision of the Minister of State. The new Multisectoral strategy for the reduction of malnutrition in Sierra Leone calls on all actors from Government, UN, civil society organisations, private sector and research institutions to come together as “one” to create an enabling environment for the fight against all forms of malnutrition in Sierra Leone.

For more information about Sierra Leone’s implementing nutrition action scale, please click here.
8. Picture Gallery
9. Quotes bank

“The UN is always a reliable actor in the SUN movement to join forces and support the government” Gerda Verburg

“There is a need to find new ways of working together with the private sector, encouraging them to play a role encouraging girls to stay in school, preventing early pregnancy, paying men and women equally and so forth” Gerda Verburg

“Food systems is the new buzz word. But what does this really mean? We say the food systems are not delivering because we are not going into the right direction; however, global food production is incredibly efficient, the world's farmers produce enough food to feed 1.5x the global population; despite this excess, hunger still exists.” Anna Lartey

“There’s no reason for anyone to go to bed hungry” Anna Lartey

“The global food system is broken because it is not sustainable” Anna Lartey

“Double-duty actions are needed, with a dual focus on meeting immediate needs and reducing future risk and vulnerability” Lauren Landis

“We need dual actions, but we also want to make sure we want the best buys” Lauren Landis

“The food system needs to deliver healthy foods; the food system needs to be health accountable; the social protection service also needs to work for our children and women. Social protection mechanisms need to work hand in hand with nutrition and health” Victor Aguayo

“During emergency we need to think about development; during development we need to anticipate emergencies” Valerie Julliand

“The role of the RC is also to work on the political willingness of the government; and furthermore, to be the small “Jiminy Cricket” reminding to look upon nutrition as continuum” Valerie Julliand

“It is a once in a lifetime opportunity, because most of us will never experience again a 10-year commitment of Member States to support the nutrition agenda” Anna Lartey

“As long as the UN exists and we haven’t addressed the problem of malnutrition, the UNN should continue existing” Anna Lartey