UN NETWORK FOR SUN
WEBINAR SERIES

ACHIEVING INCREASED UN COHERENCE ON NUTRITION

ENGLISH:
Tuesday, December 12
04:00 EDT / 10:00 Rome time
Tania Goossens-Allen has been working with REACH since 2012, first as a Facilitator in Mozambique, and more recently, at the UN Network Secretariat, supporting countries with the implementation of the REACH. She helped develop the guidance package for UN Networks on the UN Nutrition Inventory and UN Nutrition Strategy/Agenda.

Tania has over 20 years’ experience with NGOs and the UN in sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia. Prior to joining REACH, she was Country Director for HKI in Mozambique. Tania holds a M.P.H. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and a M.Sc. in Comparative Government from the London School of Economics and Political Science.
Chloé Denavit works at the UN Network for SUN Secretariat, supporting countries with analytical exercises that measure and enhance collaboration between nutrition stakeholders, and support the scale-up of nutrition actions. Chloé also supported the development and roll-out of a web-based tool to monitor the status of the UN Network in SUN countries.

Previously, Chloé worked with REACH in Senegal and Burkina Faso, where she developed situation analyses examining the immediate, underlying, and basic causes of malnutrition. Chloé holds a Master of Development Practice from Columbia University and a Bachelor’s degree from Tufts University.
Ilaria Schibba works in the Nutrition Division at WFP Headquarters as a Partnership Officer. In her position, she supports the strengthening of partnerships and forming of new alliances for the new WFP Nutrition Policy, with a focus on the UN Network and Business Network for SUN.

Ilaria holds a Master in Public Health from Columbia University and has extensive professional experience both in the public and private sector, at global and country level. Prior to joining the team, she worked with the UN Network for SUN Secretariat, WFP, UNICEF, Columbia University, and Johnson and Johnson.
Sansan Myint joined REACH in 2016, initially as a Policy & Advocacy Consultant, before assuming her current role of REACH Facilitator in Myanmar. She works to bring 9 UN agencies together under the UN Network, facilitating the UN Network’s engagement with multiple sectors to raise the profile of nutrition in the country. Sansan also works with other SUN Networks, and cultivates a neutral, shared space for action on multi-stakeholder nutrition.

Sansan has over 30 years of experience working with the UN, civil society, donors and governments in the Southern African region and South East Asia. She is a medical doctor and has an MPH in Population and Family Health from UCLA.
Filippo Dibari is a Nutrition Advisor at WFP, managing both nutrition-specific and -sensitive programmes in Mozambique. Under his leadership, the WFP Nutrition Unit in-country has supported the Cost of Hunger study for Mozambique. His team is currently supporting the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis. These studies will help to shape the next National Strategy on Food Security and Nutrition. He has actively contributed to the SUN UN Nutrition Agenda for Mozambique.

Filippo has previously worked for the University of London (where he obtained his Ph.D., and M.Sc.), and Valid International. Since 1996, he has worked extensively in more than 15 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.
Achieving Increased UN Coherence on Nutrition through UN Network Actions

12 December 2017
Key Steps

7 key steps have been identified to date, as critical to completing the UN Nutrition Inventory and to developing a high quality UN Nutrition Strategy/Agenda at the Country Level.

1. Secure Consensus to complete UN Network for SUN Inventory and Strategy/Agenda
2. Conduct & Analyze UN Nutrition Inventory
3. Conduct 1 on 1 Interviews and Synthesize Results
4. Prepare & Facilitate Strategic Workshop
5. Prepare & Conduct RC/Reps Debrief
6. Outline Key Elements of the UN Nutrition Strategy/Agenda
7. Finalize UN Nutrition Strategy/Agenda

- Support to UNDAF Drafting / Implementation
- Common Narrative / Messaging
- Joint Programming
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What is the UN Nutrition Inventory?

Takes stock of all nutrition actions conducted by the UN in one country

Spans food & agriculture, health, care, social protection, and multi-sectoral governance

Showcases geographic concentration and gaps across the country

Identifies alignment between UN efforts and government priorities

Provides an overview of the sizes of investments in nutrition

Recognizes existing UN joint programming

Provides a strong evidence base upon which to develop the UN vision and priorities for nutrition moving forward, for example through a UN Nutrition Strategy.
What is the UN Nutrition Inventory?

Takes stock of all nutrition actions conducted by the UN agencies in one country.
What is the UN Nutrition Inventory?

Spans five areas:
- Food & agriculture
- Health
- Maternal and child care
- Social protection
- Multi-sectoral governance
What is the UN Nutrition Inventory?

Showcases geographic concentration and gaps across the country, in comparison with the prevalence of malnutrition.
What is the UN Nutrition Inventory?

**UN agency alignment to the National Nutrition Plan**

- % of CAN Actions conducted by the UN
  - Not aligned to an objective in the national nutrition plan
  - Aligned to one or more objectives in the national nutrition plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN agency</th>
<th>Not aligned</th>
<th>Aligned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAD</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On average, 80% of actions are aligned.

Actions supported by the UN but not explicitly listed in the National Nutrition Plan:

- Insurance
- Nutritional care & support for children with measles
- Publicly funded asset transfers with skills training
- Public Works programmes
- Food storage
- Family planning support
- Prevention & mgt. of nutrition-related NCDs

Identifies alignment between UN efforts and government priorities
**What is the UN Nutrition Inventory?**

The UN Nutrition Inventory provides an overview of the sizes of investments in nutrition.
What is the UN Nutrition Inventory?

Recognizes existing ongoing UN joint programming and collaboration.
Using the UN Nutrition Inventory as a framework and evidence base

Provides a common framework and language for describing UN nutrition actions

- “providing breastfeeding counseling”
- “awareness of optimal breastfeeding”
- “education on breastfeeding practices”

It leverages the evidence base, as outlined in the CAN ...

From which key strategic questions may arise

Upon which to develop the UN’s vision and priorities

And move towards a UN Nutrition Strategy / Agenda
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What is a UN Strategic Retreat on Nutrition?

Current UN contributions to nutrition

The UN’s vision and priorities for nutrition

Participative, fact-based discussion around:

UN agencies’ comparative advantages in nutrition

Key strategic opportunities to enhance performance
How to prepare for a UN Strategic Retreat on Nutrition?

Results from the UN Nutrition Inventory

Preparatory interviews with UN colleagues

Provide the evidence of current UN contributions to nutrition, gaps and opportunities

Stimulate the discussion on vision/strategic direction/priorities
Why do a UN Strategic Retreat on Nutrition?

Outputs from the workshop serve as a starting point for:

- Agreement on **key elements** of a UN Nutrition Strategy/Agenda
- Agreement on **roles and responsibilities** across UN agencies for supporting the nutrition agenda, including **nutrition governance**
- Agreement on the key indicators and process by which the UN Network for SUN will **measure its success**
Key Steps

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What is a UN Nutrition Strategy/Agenda?

- Sets a **vision and aspirations** for future UN contributions, in alignment with government policy on nutrition
- **Tells the story** on UN contributions to nutrition concisely, clearly and holistically
- Clarifies agency responsibilities and identifies **gaps in programmes** where an agency is uniquely positioned to contribute
- Identifies areas of **weakness and opportunities** to improve joint programming approaches as well as alignment between agencies and national strategies
- Identifies areas requiring additional **fundraising**

- Harmonizes nutrition messages for use in **joint advocacy**
- Contextualizes the UN Network for SUN strategy (2016-2020) to **country realities**
- The ‘Strategy’ may be a tool that is used for multiple purposes, such as **advocacy**, feeding into an upcoming **UNDAF process** or a document that has stand alone value for UN coordination and reflection on performance over several years
- UN Networks are encouraged to develop an **annual work plan** relevant to the country context, drawing from activities outlined within the strategy
Which countries have undertaken UN Nutrition Inventories, Strategic Retreats and Strategy/Agendas to date?

- Nutrition Inventory (12 countries)
- Nutrition Inventory Ongoing/Upcoming (5 countries)
- Nutrition Inventory AND UN Strategic Retreat (8 countries)
- Strategy / Agenda (5 countries)
What **resources** are available to help countries with this process?

### UN Network for SUN Secretariat
- Guidance package on all 3 steps
- TORs for Inventory exercise, consultants, and Lead Facilitator
- Interview guide
- Data collection tool (web-based)
- Compendium of Actions for Nutrition
- PowerPoint templates
- UN Network Strategy/Agenda template

### Experienced REACH Facilitators
- Contact details of REACH Facilitators (current/past) who have been through the process and may be available to act as a reference or mentor

### Pre-Identified Consultants
- A list of consultants suitable for supporting UN Networks for SUN, at the country level, is available through the UN Network for SUN Secretariat
- It is recommended that the country recruits a consultant to support these exercises in order to give them full attention

### Local Resources
- UN Networks are encouraged to leverage qualified locally available resources if additional support is required
Achieving Increased UN Coherence on Nutrition through UN Network Actions

The Myanmar experience

12th December 2017
Most regions/states receive support on nutrition actions from more than one UN agency, but few agencies surveyed are working in Kayah, Bago E & W, and Taninthayi (despite relatively high stunting levels).

Key questions:
When more than one agency present

- How complementary are the nutrition actions? Is there combined value added?
- Is there a critical nutrition action missing in each region/state, that the UN is well-placed to deliver?
- Are there opportunities for improved collaboration on joint planning (targeting & geographic focus), implementation, M&E?
- How can the use of delivery mechanisms (e.g. schools, community health volunteers, agricultural extension) be optimized?
- Alignment of advocacy, communications, other?

Note: The logos depicted here only include those agencies whose support is being carried out at region/state level.

Source: UN Nutrition Inventory exercise; MICS 2009 (UNICEF)
The overlap of 6 actions undertaken by the surveyed UN agencies in Magway highlights an opportunity to revisit targeting schemes and to work better together.

In addition, actions supported by the following agencies at national level may also impact Magway Region:

A. Diversification & locally adapted varieties
   - Food storage

B. Protection, promotion & support of optimal breastfeeding practices
   - Hand-washing
      - Household water treatment & storage
      - Sanitation management
      - Supplementation of vitamins A/D/calcium/zinc/iodine
      - Multiple micronutrient supplementation

C. Improvement of complementary feeding
   - Sanitation facilities management

D. Antenatal & postnatal care
   - Health professional-assisted delivery
   - Iron or iron/folic acid supplementation

E. HIV management & prevention of mother to child transmission
   - Care to pregnant/lactating women
   - Health-seeking behaviour

F. Improvement of water supply & source quality
   - School-based social safety nets

Source: UN Inventory exercise
UN retreat on nutrition

Inventory & retreat key to kick-starting the UN Network in-country

UN Network supports engagement of 5 ministries in Nutrition Stock-taking exercises

UN Network inventory initiated

Nutrition Stock Taking – 1st draft available

Multi-sectoral Nat’l Plan of Action for Nutrition initial discussions

MS–NPAN 1st draft anticipated

MS–NPAN detailed plan available & costed

Nutrition Stock-taking (incl. mapping) finalized

UN Network expands membership

Inventory presented at reg’l mtg

You are here

UN Network continues to support subsequent nutrition action

4 → 9 agencies

May 2015

Jun 2015

May 2016

Feb 2017

Aug 2016

Nov 2016

Aug 2017

Jun 2018

Jun 2015

Aug 2016

Jan 2018

Aug 2017
Achieving Increased UN Coherence on Nutrition through UN Network Actions

A summary of the findings – MOZAMBIQUE

12th December 2017
Questions Agenda

What is ‘Coherence on Nutrition’ through UN Network Actions? Which framework to assess it?

What was done to achieve Coherence in the Mozambique setting? How, and with which tools?
• The process
• UN Inventory
• The Fill-the-Nutrient Gap Analysis

What were (and still are) the challenges?
What is ‘Coherence on Nutrition’ through UN Network Actions? Which framework to assess it?
What is ‘Coherence on Nutrition’ through UN Network Actions? Which framework to assess it?

Chapter no. 5: **Partnerships to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development**

(A) **evidence** to inform coherent policy making

(B) **institutional practices** to enhance policy coherence for SDG implementation

(C) **integrated approaches** to address the interconnected SDGs

(D) quantitative and qualitative tools for **tracking progress** on policy coherence.

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**Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development 2017 (OECD)**

*Link*


*Link*
What was done to achieve Coherence in the Mozambique setting? How, and with which tools?

The process
The tool: UN Inventory
The Fill-the-Nutrient Gap Analysis
What was done to achieve Coherence in the Mozambique setting?

2014 - 2015

April – October 2015

November 2015

The process

1. UNDAF

2. One Voice / One Message

3. Programming
   - Knowledge sharing
   - Synergies
   - No overlapping

The tool: UN inventory

UN Inventory of Nutrition Actions

A summary of the workshop - Mozambique
March 17, 2015

SUN UN Mozambique / REACH Workshop - May 2015
What was done to achieve Coherence in the Mozambique setting?

SUN UN Network: policy alignment

Outcome group #1
Vulnerable populations are more food secure and better nourished

- Cycle: 2017-2020
- Prosperity Group
- Human Capital Group
What was done to achieve Coherence in the Mozambique setting? How, and with which tools?

The process

The tool: UN Inventory

The Fill-the-Nutrient Gap Analysis
What was done to achieve Coherence in the Mozambique setting?

UN support compared to stunting prevalence and number of stunted children

**DHS 2011**

**Are UN efforts concentrated in the ‘right’ geographic areas?**

**Number of UN nutrition actions by region**

**Stunting prevalence among <5s**

- ≥ 40%
- 30–39.9%
- 20–29.9%
- < 20%

**Absolute #s of stunted <5s**

- 0–49,999
- 50,000–99,999
- 100,000–499,999
- >500,000

Source: INE Population Census 2007, Projections for 2011
What was done to achieve Coherence in the Mozambique setting?

The nutrition-related actions of the UN agencies surveyed are mostly concentrated in the north, but no actions are taking place in Niassa despite a high stunting prevalence.

Agencies intervening at national level:

Key questions:
When more than one agency present

- How complementary are the nutrition actions? Is there combined value added?
- Is there a critical nutrition action missing in each region/state, that the UN is well-placed to deliver?
- Are there opportunities for improved collaboration on joint planning (targeting & geographic focus), implementation, M&E?
- How can the use of delivery mechanisms (e.g. schools, community health volunteers, agricultural extension) be optimized?
- Alignment of advocacy, communications, other?

Source: UN Inventory exercise; INE Population Census 2007. Projections for 2011
What was done to achieve Coherence in the Mozambique setting?

Actions undertaken by each surveyed UN agency in Manica with some overlap in 4 actions, highlighting the importance of strengthening existing collaboration

- Protection, promotion & support of optimal breastfeeding practices
- Improvement of complementary feeding
- Hand-washing
- Household water treatment & storage
- Food hygiene
- Sanitation management
- Health-seeking behaviour
- Insecticide treated nets (anti-malaria)
- Antenatal & postnatal care
- Anti-malaria
- Food assistance for vulnerable population groups

Agencies that intervene at national level:

MAM = moderate acute malnutrition
SAM = severe acute malnutrition
PMTCT = Prevention of mother to child transmission

Source: UN Inventory Tool
What was done to achieve Coherence in the Mozambique setting?

Actions undertaken by each surveyed UN agency in Zambezia with some overlap in 5 actions, highlighting an opportunity to revisit targeting schemes and/or to work better together.

1. Improvement of local recipes
2. Diversification & locally adapted varieties
3. Animal husbandry, fisheries & insect farming
   - Animal services
   - Food storage
4. Protection, promotion & support of optimal breastfeeding practices
5. Improvement of complementary feeding
6. Hand-washing
7. Sanitation management
8. Care to pregnant/lactating women
9. Childcare support/caregiver workload
10. Health-seeking behaviour
11. Insecticide treated nets (anti-malaria)
12. Antenatal & postnatal care
13. Iron or iron/folic acid supplementation
14. Multiple micronutrient supplementation
15. Mgt of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)
16. Management of respiratory infections
17. Improvement of water supply & source quality
18. Sanitation facilities management

Agencies that intervene at national level:

- UNICEF
- FAO
- UNFPA
- WHO
- UN Women
- UNHCR
- ILO

MAM = moderate acute malnutrition
SAM = severe acute malnutrition
PMTCT = Prevention of mother to child transmission

Source: UN Inventory Tool
What was done to achieve Coherence in the Mozambique setting?

In Nampula, the UN agencies surveyed are supporting 6 out of the 16 core nutrition actions.

Core nutrition actions:
- Prevention of early marriage/pregnancy
- Nutrition education
- Antenatal care
- Family planning
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Complementary feeding
- Deworming
- Vit. A supplementation
- Production of nutritious food
- Consumption of nutritious food
- Social protection
- Food fortification
- Hygiene promotion
- Water
- Sanitation

Source: UN Inventory Exercise
What was done to achieve Coherence in the Mozambique setting?

The Strategic Objectives of the National Nutrition Plan most supported by the surveyed UN agencies are not necessarily backed by large investments

**Most UN nutrition actions support Strategic Objectives 3.2 & 4.1 in the National Nutrition Plan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective</th>
<th>Number of actions by magnitude of investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Controlled anemia in adolescents (10-18 years) within and out of schools</td>
<td>SO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Reduced early pregnancy in adolescents (10-18 years)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Strengthened nutrition education in different education levels as part of school…</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Reduced micronutrient deficiencies and anemia before and during pregnancy…</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Controlled infections before and during pregnancy and lactation</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Increased weight gain during pregnancy</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Exclusively breastfed children in the first six months of life</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Receipt of adequate complementary feeding for all children from 6 to 24 months</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Foods with a high nutritional value produced locally and utilized by the…</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Strengthened capacity of households vulnerable to Food and…</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Households vulnerable to Food and Nutrition Insecurity with access to support…</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 Increased supply and consumption of fortified foods in the communities,…</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 Ensured basic sanitation for the poorest households with adolescent girls…</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Ensured optimal capacity of human resources responsible for nutrition at…</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UN Inventory exercise, Plano de Acceso Multisectorial para a Redução da Desnutrição Crónica em Moçambique (2010)
What was done to achieve Coherence in the Mozambique setting? How, and with which tools?

The process
The tool: UN Inventory
The Fill-the-Nutrient Gap Analysis
What was done to achieve Coherence in the Mozambique setting? How, and with which tools?

- Review of previous policies
- Coherence in Strategy and Design of interventions
- Cost of Hunger
- High level advocacy and decision making
What was done to achieve Coherence in the Mozambique setting? How, and with which tools?

Modelling of the most accessible nutritious diet for all the members of a family

1. Foods locally available
2. Potential diets which satisfy all the nutrient requirements of the Household
3. Cheapest diet
4. Cheapest diet adjusted to include two portions of the local staple foods

Guidelines customized for EACH province

2017

Data from Gov’s Sectors

2018

National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (III)

Province A
Province B
Province C
Etc.
What were (and still are) the challenges?
What were (and still are) the challenges?

Chapter no. 5: **Partnerships to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development**

(A) **evidence** to inform coherent policy making

(B) **institutional practices** to enhance policy coherence for SDG implementation

(C) **integrated approaches** to address the interconnected SDGs

(D) quantitative and qualitative tools for **tracking progress** on policy coherence.
What were (and still are) the challenges?

“The success of SDGs will depend on the M&E”

“The financial implementation of SDGs is the major challenge”

“Where are the quantitative and qualitative tools for tracking policy coherence?”

Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development 2017 (OECD)

Link
Thanks
Obrigado