

Project Evaluation Series

**Cluster evaluation of
“Establishing a Hunger-free Initiative for
West Africa”
and
“Mainstreaming Nutrition in CAADP and
Agriculture Policies and Programmes in
Sub-Saharan Africa”**

**Project codes: GCP/RAF/476/GER
and GCP/RAF/477/GER**

**Annex 4. Nutrition Policy Marker to assess nutrition integration in policy
documents**

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Purpose of the Nutrition Marker

Following the review of the FAO *Key Recommendations for Improving Nutrition through Agriculture and Food Systems* (2015)¹, the *ECHO Gender and Age Marker* (2013)² and the *Analysis Grid* developed by the GCP/RAF/476/GER project team, the nutrition marker's was defined to assess the extent to which a formulated Agriculture Policy or an Agriculture Investment Plan (NIAP/RIAP) document, has met a set of proxy indicators assessing the depth of nutrition integration into the policy/NIAP. The depth and completeness of nutrition integration in the policies will provide an indication for the potential of translation of policy into action and implementation. Policies and NIAPs will be rated for each criteria resulting in points that can provide an assessment of the depth and completeness of the policy itself and the integration of Nutrition into the document. The assessment will provide an opportunity to identify remaining gaps in specific country or regional policies, or provide positive examples of policy completeness and integration of Nutrition. While the nutrition marker through the depth of nutrition integration in policy cannot judge the capacity of government staff or teams to implement policy activities, the clarity and completeness of the formulation of the policy itself and nutrition integration can provide an indication for constructive translation into action.

Criteria of the Marker

Throughout the process of the evaluation of the two projects – GCP/RAF/476/GER & GCP/RAF/477/GER – a number of key stakeholders have been interviewed and contributed to the information and data gathering. From these interviews, together with the review of the above mentioned documents, critical criteria have been identified to assess completeness of policy components and integration of nutrition into a policy. Key stakeholders indicated that these would serve as a proxy for the probability of practical and concrete implementation of nutrition – sensitive action.

Eleven criteria have been identified as critical for policy completeness and integration of nutrition in policies and NIAPs, to optimise the potential for their practical and successful implementation. While they are general policy components or elements, the concrete integration of nutrition within each of these elements is critical for later implementation. Each criteria will be assessed through a binary question (Yes/No) of these elements being concretely formulated in the policy/NIAP document. Each answer receives a certain value, ie. No=0 or Yes= 0.25 to 1, which will be summed up and related to a final score (see table below) at the end of the Policy/NIAP review. Through this process, policy makers, practitioners or donors are able to identify key gaps in policies and nutrition integration, which may influence its implementation and the achievements of desired results. This can facilitate prioritisation and action to complete the identified gaps before proceeding with implementation.

¹ FAO Key Recommendations for Improving Nutrition Through Agriculture and Food Systems (2015)
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/aq194e/aq194e00.htm>

² European Commission's new Gender-Age Marker Toolkit for humanitarian action (2013).
https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/gender_age_marker_toolkit.pdf

Table 1: Nutrition Marker Criteria and Point System

No.	Criteria	Question to be answered with Y/N
1	Objectives – global or specific	Does the policy/NIAP have objectives – global or specific - that integrate nutrition? (1pts)
2	Context Analysis	Does the policy/NIAP consider the nutrition context in the overall context analysis and problem statement?(1pts)
3	Vulnerable Groups	Does the policy/NIAP use nutrition criteria for the identification of vulnerable groups, its beneficiaries or target population? (1pts)
4	Gender	Does the policy/NIAP demonstrate an understanding of gender dynamics in link with the identified nutritional needs and proposed solutions? (1pts)
5	Intervention Portfolio	Does the policy/NIAP promote any of the following nutrition – sensitive intervention axis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • production diversification, production of nutrient-dense crops and small-scale livestock promotion? (0.5pts) • processing, storage and preservation of produce? (0.5pts) • expansion of markets and market access for vulnerable groups, esp. for nutritious foods? (0.5pts) • incorporation of nutrition promotion and education? (0.5pts) • development of capacities for the vulnerable populations? (0.5pts) • Promotion of multi-sectoral strategies?(0.5pts)
6	Monitoring & Evaluation Framework	Does the policy/NIAP have an M&E framework or information system? (0.5pts) Does the policy integrate nutrition indicators and formulations into its M&E framework? (0.5pts) Does it measure key nutrition-sensitive indicators of MDDW, HDDS/FCS, FIES? (3 x 0.25pts)
7	Action & Implementation Plan	Does the Policy have an Action and Implementation plan? (0.5pts) Does the policy feature nutrition in its Action and Implementation plan? (0.5pts)
8	Governance & Coordination	Does the policy lay out the governance (0.5pts) and coordination (0.5pts) of its nutrition monitoring and implementation?
9	Capacity Development	Does the policy analyse nutrition-sensitive capacity development needs for line ministry staff (0.5pts) and incorporate capacity development activities (0.5pts)?
10	Research & Development	Does the policy have a research and development component fostering nutrition integration into agriculture, and impact documentation? (1pts)
11	Budget & Financing	Does the policy have a formulated nutrition-sensitive budget and financing plan for the implementation? (1pts)

The point allocation above uses a basic point system. Policy macro-components, ie. criteria 1-4, 10 and 11 are graded with one full point. Policy meso-components that have sub-components, ie. criteria 5-9 receive half points (0.5pts), firstly for overall existence, ie. of an M&E framework, and secondly integration of nutrition indicators in this M&E framework. Lastly, micro-components, ie. specific indicators promoted through the project integration into the monitoring framework receive quarter points (0.25pts). This reflects the overall importance of policy components and their linkages with clarity for possible implementation, and opportunities for successful nutrition integration. The total sum of points accumulated through the above criteria is used to issue a statement on the depth of integration of Nutrition in the Policy/NIAP document, see Table 2.

Table 2: Nutrition Marker Results

Number of Criteria Met	Assessment
The policy/NIAP meets 0-3.75 points.	The policy/NIAP barely integrates nutrition.
The policy/NIAP meets 4-7.75 points.	The policy/NIAP integrates nutrition to a certain extent.
The policy/NIAP meets 8-12.5 points.	The policy/NIAP integrates nutrition well.
The policy/NIAP meets all 12.75-13.75 points.	The policy/NIAP strongly integrates nutrition.

Application of the Marker

The nutrition marker has been applied to policies and NIAPs of countries who received supported through the two projects, GCP/RAF/476/GER & GCP/RAF/477/GER. Due to time constraints, only three national policies/NIAPs have been chosen for review as part of the evaluation report – Namibia, Nigeria and Seychelles. Additionally, REC policies for ECOWAS and IOC have been reviewed. The results make a statement of the completeness and depth of nutrition integration in the respective policy document. Gaps and weaknesses have been identified, which could improve the completeness of the policy and its guidance to implementation of the nutrition- sensitive action on the ground. The below table presents the detailed results from the review and application of the Nutrition marker. A qualitative statement on the quality of the developed policies and country feedback is integrated into the main evaluation report, under EQ2 - Integration of Nutrition.

Table 3: Nutrition Marker Country Review Results

Country	Type of Document	Score	Comments
Namibia	Namibia Revised National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2016 – 2025), Sept 2016	11pts	The Namibia Policy falls short of the following criteria: Market expansion and promotion are not explicitly promoted (0.5pts), absence of an actual M&E framework (0.5pts), absence of reference indicators (0.75), absence of an implementation plan (0.5pts), absence of budget (0.5pts). The policy integrates nutrition well.
Nigeria	Agriculture Sector Food Security and Nutrition Strategy 2016-2025	12.25pts	The Nigeria Policy falls short of the following criteria: Intervention axis of market expansion and multi-sectoral strategies are not explicitly referred to (2 x 0.5pts), absence of financing plan (0.5pts). The policy integrates nutrition well.
Seychelles	Seychelles National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2013)	12.5pts	The Seychelles Policy falls short of the following criteria: Absence of detailed budget in Implementation Plan (0.5pts), absence of the reference indicators in implementation plan (0.75pts). The policy integrates nutrition well.
ECOWAS	2016-2020 Regional Agriculture and Food and Nutrition Security Investment Program (RAIP-FNS) - covers all 15 ECOWAS countries	13pts	The ECOWAS RAIP-FNS falls short of the following criteria: absence of the reference indicators in the targets and indicator framework (0.75pts). The RIAP strongly integrates nutrition.
PRESAN	Programme Regional de Securite Alimentaire et Nutrtritionelle (PRESAN 2017-2022), Feb 2016 – covers all IOC countries (Comores, Madagascar, Maurice, Réunion et Seychelles)	12.25pts	The IOC PRESAN falls short of the following criteria: Use of only one reference indicator (0.5pts), absence of detailed implementation plan (0.5pts), weak formulation of capacity development (0.5pts). The programme integrates nutrition well.

Table 4: Nutrition Marker Application – Namibia - Country Review Details

No.	Criteria	Questions	Country Policy Details
1	Objectives – global or specific	Does the policy/NIAP have objectives – global or specific - that integrate nutrition? (1pts)	Yes, 1pts. Goals: To reduce all forms of malnutrition; To promote nutritional well-being through sustainable food and nutrition security for all Namibians. Policy Objectives are multi sector oriented, ie. nutrition treatment services, household food security, WASH, enabling environment. Policy guiding principles are commitment to the universal human right, commitment to implement the recommendations of SDGs, Maputo Declaration, SUN Movement, Zero Hunger Challenge, ICN2.
2	Context Analysis	Does the policy/NIAP consider the nutrition context in the overall context analysis and problem statement?(1pts)	Yes, 1pts. In depth context analysis around nutrition, underlying causes, and multi-sector responses. Analysis in link with 1994 National Nutrition Policy, its achievements and its disappearance. Nutrition focus on undernutrition, overnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, IYCF/EBF, etc. Explicit linkages to national policies, ie. Namibia School feeding Programme, National Policy on IYCF, etc. Additional alignment to CAADP, Maputo, ARNS and SADC Agriculture policy commitments. Namibia is taking a rights and equity based approach to food and nutrition security.
3	Vulnerable Groups	Does the policy/NIAP use nutrition criteria for the identification of vulnerable groups, its beneficiaries or target population? (1pts)	Yes, 1pts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under guiding principles – life course approach – with particular focus o key window of opportunity, ie 1000days, namely from pregnancy and the first two years of life to address infant, maternal and adolescent girls nutrition. For multi-sector interventions – consideration of the most vulnerable, under aa principle of equity in access and implementation. • O2 - ensure food security and nutrition for all Namibian households for a diversified and nutritious diet.
4	Gender	Does the policy/NIAP demonstrate an understanding of gender dynamics in link with the identified nutritional needs and proposed solutions? (1pts)	Yes, 1pts. Reference to promotion of optimal maternal nutrition, discrepancies exclusive breastfeeding and labour act for maternity leave, strategic measures for empowering women (3.6). nad promotion os

5	Intervention Portfolio	<p>Does the policy/NIAP promote any of the following intervention axis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production diversification, production of nutrient-dense crops and small-scale livestock promotion? (0.5pts) • Processing, storage and preservation of produce? (0.5pts) • Expansion of markets and market access for vulnerable groups, esp. for nutritious foods? (0.5pts) • Nutrition promotion and education? (0.5pts) • Development of capacities for the vulnerable populations? (0.5pts) • Promotion of multi-sectoral strategies? (0.5pts) 	<p>Yes, some. 2.5Pts. Intervention axis promoted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of nutrition specific measures – Objective 1– GAM treatment, coverage, growth monitoring, micronutrient disorders, maternal nutrition, preventing overnutrition and NCDs, nutrition for people living with HIV/TB, strengthening nutrition treatment in emergencies. • Promotion of diversified and nutritious diet – Objective 2 – strengthening local production through smallholder ad household farmers, improve physical and economic access to safe and nutritious foods, improve processing, storage and preservation, nutrition sensitive interventions in agriculture sector, straightening resilience to shocks, mitigate negative impacts of nutrition, create conducive healthy and safe food industry. • Promotion of nutrition security through nutrition sensitive measurements – Objective 3 – primary health care, WASH, school nutrition, promote safe and healthy institutional foods, promote social protection, empowerment of women. <p><i>NB: Market expansion and promotion are not explicitly promoted.</i></p>
6	Monitoring & Evaluation Framework	<p>a) Does the policy/NIAP have an M&E framework? (0.5pts) b) Does the policy integrate nutrition indicators and formulations into its M&E framework? (0.5pts) c) Does it measure MDDW, FCS/HDDS, FIES? (0.75pts)</p>	<p>Somewhat, 0.5pts. The policy itself does not have a monitoring framework, neither does it present any indicators to measure. Objective 4 - includes "Strategic measures for mainstreaming nutrition into national, sectoral, regional ad local plans and M&E frameworks" (4.2). Under this plan, the development of a costed national action plan for implementation including indicators and budget will be delivered. And, "Strategic measures for developing and implementing a common result framework" (4.3) refer to the establishment of an M&E mechanism for CRF aligned to various sectors. Additionally, Objective 5 refers to Strategic measures for strengthening M&E mechanism sat all levels (5.3).</p> <p><i>NB: point is provided for the reference and note on M&E framework.</i></p>
7	Action & Implementation Plan	<p>Does the Policy have an Action and Implementation plan? (0.5pts) Does the policy feature nutrition in its Action and Implementation plan? (0.5pts)</p>	<p>Somewhat, 0.5pts. The policy itself does not have an implementation plan. Objective 4 – <i>Strengthen the enabling environment for effective actions</i>, includes strategic measures for mainstreaming nutrition into national, sectoral, regional ad local plans and M&E frameworks (4.2). Under this plan, the development of a costed national action plan for implementation including indicators and budget will be delivered. Lastly, point 6.2.5 refers to a multi-sector implementation plan that will be developed under the supervision of the FNCS.</p> <p><i>NB: point is provided for the reference and note on implementation plan.</i></p>

8	Governance & Coordination	Does the policy lay out the governance (0.5pts) and multi-sector coordination (0.5pts) of its monitoring and implementation?	Yes, 1pts. Objective 4 – refers to strategic measures for strengthening coordination mechanisms (4.5). All of Objective 6 is dedicated to Governance and Implementation framework. While Objective 6 is laid out for governance, the necessary details to clarify the structure is missing. With the reactivation of the National FSN council and the voluntary NAFIN forum, the clarifications on the custodian/lead partners, secretariat host, partners etc will be crucial for the implementation. Multi-sector coordination is referenced and emphasised.
9	Capacity Development	Does the policy analyse capacity development needs for line ministry staff (0.5pts) and incorporate capacity development activities (0.5pts)?	Yes, 1pts. Objective 5.1. - Strategic measures for developing capacity for policy implementation – comprehensive human resource plan for nutrition, nutrition service providers receive adequate pre service or in-service training on nutrition, increase capacity of relevant sectors and stakeholders for nutrition-specific and nutrition- sensitive interventions, strengthen higher education institutions on nutrition, strengthen institutional, technical, and infrastructure capacity to develop and carry out problem based operational research.
10	Research & Development	Does the policy have a research and development component fostering nutrition integration into agriculture, and impact documentation? (1pts)	Yes, 1pts. Objective 5 – 5.1.6 Strengthen institutional, technical, and infrastructure capacity to develop and carry out problem based operational research. 5.3.3 Strengthen institutional, technical, and infrastructure capacity of relevant institutions to develop and carry out a problem based operational research agenda. 5.4.3 Promote learning platforms to share best practices, challenges and gaps to inform implementation.
11	Budget & Financing	Does the policy have a formulated budget (0.5pts) and financing plan (0.5pts) for the implementation?	Somewhat, 0.5pts. The policy itself does not have an implementation plan. <i>Objective 4 – Strengthen the enabling environment for effective actions</i> , includes “Strategic measures for mainstreaming nutrition into national, sectoral, regional and local plans and M&E frameworks” (4.2). Under this plan, the development of a costed national action plan for implementation including indicators and budget will be delivered. <i>NB: point are provided for the reference and note on costed action plan and budget.</i>
	Bonus: Information Systems	Does the policy integrate a defined surveillance/ information system/ early warning system to follow the nutrition situation?	Yes. Objective 5 – 5.2 Strategic measures for strengthening food and nutrition information management system for improved decision making and programming at all levels. With focus on community-based IS, indicator and methods formulation, surveillance system reflection, strengthening of quality of data and timely dissemination of information, harmonisation of nutrition plan with other strategic frameworks, ie SDGs, SUN, ICN2. <i>NB: not details on methodology or indicator.</i>
	Bonus: Social Protection	Does the policy integrate social protection?	Yes. Objective 3 – promote nutrition security through nutrition sensitive measures – 3.5 Strategic measures for promoting

			<p>and expanding coverage of high quality social protection</p> <p>– target to most nutritional vulnerable households, quality and coverage of SP measures, conditional and unconditional cash transfers to nutritionally vulnerable groups, nutrition education in SP interventions, promote school feeding as vehicles for nut education, micronutrient supplementation, deworming, school gardens.</p>
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Table 5: Nutrition Marker Application - Nigeria - Country Review Details

No.	Criteria	Questions	Country Policy Details
1	Objectives – global or specific	Does the policy/NIAP have objectives – global or specific - that integrate nutrition? (1pts)	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <p>Overall objective: To improve food and nutrition security of all Nigerians while empowering women and promoting resilience of the most vulnerable through sustainable agriculture livelihoods;</p> <p>Specific Objectives: 5 out of 6 have reference to nutrition and direct nutrition objectives (SO2-4);</p> <p>Strategy will support achievements to CAADP, ECOWAS Zero Hunger, Malabo, ICN2, SDGs.</p>
2	Context Analysis	Does the policy/NIAP consider the nutrition context in the overall context analysis and problem statement?(1pts)	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <p>Reference to stunting/wasting/underweight levels in Nigeria, micronutrient deficiencies, NCDs; economic and health implications; IYCF, access to health care and food insecurity as main reasons; role and care of women, maternal /child bearing age group.</p>
3	Vulnerable Groups	Does the policy/NIAP use nutrition criteria for the identification of vulnerable groups, its beneficiaries or target population? (1pts)	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets beneficiaries in particular: i) women of child bearing age (15-49yrs), ii) children 6-59 months old, iii) school-aged children, iv) internally displaced, and v) special circumstances vulnerable groups, ie. prisoners, orphans, people living with disability, people living with HIV/AIDS. • Priority areas base don Stunting prevalence levels in North West and North East zones, applying principle of leaving no one behind for national level.
4	Gender	Does the policy/NIAP demonstrate an understanding of gender dynamics in link with the identified nutritional needs and proposed solutions? (1pts)	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <p>Role and care of women holds a key relevance in nutrition, maternal/child bearing age undernutrition; better education and integration of women in socio-economic life.</p>

5	Intervention Portfolio	<p>Does the policy/NIAP promote any of the following intervention axis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production diversification, production of nutrient-dense crops and small-scale livestock promotion? (0.5pts) • Processing, storage and preservation of produce? (0.5pts) • Expansion of markets and market access for vulnerable groups, esp. for nutritious foods? (0.5pts) • Nutrition promotion and education? (0.5pts) • Development of capacities for the vulnerable populations? • Promotion of multi-sectoral strategies? (0.5pts) 	<p>Yes, some. 2Pts.</p> <p>Intervention axis promoted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversify HH food production and consumption, esp targeting women and increase micronutrient rich foods. • Processing - enhance value chains for improve nutrition; Improve food safety along the value chain. • Nutrition education, social marketing and behaviour change communication and advocacy. • Capacity development - improve agriculture sector capacity to address food security and nutrition problems. <p><i>Note: Intervention axis of market expansion and multi-sectoral strategies are not explicitly referred to.</i></p>
6	Monitoring & Evaluation Framework	<p>a) Does the policy/NIAP have an M&E framework? (0.5pts)</p> <p>b) Does the policy integrate nutrition indicators and formulations into its M&E framework? (0.5pts)</p> <p>c) Does it measure MDDW, FCS/HDDS, FIES? (0.75pts)</p>	<p>Yes, 1.75pts.</p> <p>a) Priority Area 8: Nutrition Surveillance and M&E – focusing on M&E framework for AFSNS, sample surveys and information database. M&E System includes: 1) Results framework, 2) Monitoring & Reporting process, 3) Independent Evaluation process, 4) Risk Management Process.</p> <p>b) Impact Indicator level – 5/5 indicators related to nutrition and hunger – FCS, MDDW, MDDIYC, GHI, Budget allocation.</p> <p>Intermediary Result (IR) Indicator level - 9/27 indicators have reference to nutrition.</p> <p>c) FCS and WDDS on Impact Indicator level, FIES on IR Target level.</p>
7	Action & Implementation Plan	<p>Does the Policy have an Action and Implementation plan? (0.5pts)</p> <p>Does the policy feature nutrition in its Action and Implementation plan? (0.5pts)</p>	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFSNS includes a simplified Theory of Change, including nutrition and outcome off nutrition status. • AFSNS includes reference of implementation phasing, a dedicated Results Framework Matrix per Specific objective for every sub-component with expected output, output proxy indicator, baseline, intervention/investment, target, verification source, and responsible institution. • AFSNS includes an investment costs by sub-category and output.
8	Governance & Coordination	<p>Does the policy lay out the governance (0.5pts) and multi-sector coordination (0.5pts) of its monitoring and implementation?</p>	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Level – National Committee on Food and Nutrition, 1990, under Ministry of Budget and National Planning, responsible for National Policy on FN. Decentralised FN committees exist on State and LGA level. • Federal Dept of Agriculture through the Nutrition and Food Safety Division (NFSD) is primarily accountable for implementation of the AFSNS strategy. • Agriculture and Nutrition Working group with secretariat at the NFSD provides strategic influence, policy and programmatic support. Working group is multi sector – 18 GoN line ministries, 3 UN, 2 donors, 5 NGOs, 2 chair/co-chair.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFSNS includes a flowchart for coordination of nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities within FMARD.
9	Capacity Development	Does the policy analyse capacity development needs for line ministry staff (0.5pts) and incorporate capacity development activities (0.5pts)?	<p>Yes, 1 pts.</p> <p>Priority Area 6 – Improve capacity – strengthen planning and managerial capacity of federal, state and LGA nutrition focal points, capacity building for federal, state and LGA agriculture extension personnel, integration of nutrition into agriculture curriculum of tertiary institutions.</p>
10	Research & Development	Does the policy have a research and development component fostering nutrition integration into agriculture, and impact documentation? (1pts)	<p>Yes, 1 pts.</p> <p>Priority Area 5: Promote Nutrition Research and information systems – National Food Consumption and Nutrition Surveys, develop crop varieties with enhanced nutritional attributes, develop food products with improves nutritional attributes, context assessments to guide implementation of AFSNS components in respective geographical areas.</p>
11	Budget & Financing	Does the policy have a formulated budget (0.5pts) and financing plan (0.5pts) for the implementation?	<p>Yes, 0.5pts.</p> <p>The overall strategy (2017-2025) has a 2017-2020 investment plan for 1,112 million USD. Prioritisation of costing based on criteria – 2/5 nutrition focused: 1) Impact on nutrition outcomes, 2) Highest burden of undernutrition areas. Out of 10 investment plan categories: Nut Education on 4th biggest investment – 1. Production (26.10%), 2. Food Safety (23.84%), 3. Bio-fortification (12.21%), 4, Nutrition Education (10.62%).</p> <p><i>Note: no financing plan is made explicit, assumption can be made that GoN is making all funding available.</i></p>
	Bonus: Information Systems	Does the policy integrate a defined surveillance/ information system/ early warning system to follow the nutrition situation?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Priority Area 8: Nutrition Surveillance and M&E – a) M&E framework for AFSNS, b) sample surveys on LGA and State level, and c) information database for horizontal and vertical collation of data from LGA, State and Federal level.</p> <p>Priority Area 5: Promote Nutrition Research and Information Systems - regular food consumption and nutrition surveys on LGA and State levels.</p>
	Bonus: Social Protection	Does the policy integrate social protection?	<p>Yes, agriculture focused component only.</p> <p>Priority Area 4: Build resilience and social protection nets through food and nutrition systems for vulnerable groups. Reference to prevention of irreversible coping, chronic vulnerabilities, building resilience. Concrete reference to smallholder farmer linkages to school feeding product market, access to credit for smallholder farmers, extension of insurance services to smallholder farmers.</p> <p><i>Note: No reference to social security through regular transfers to the most vulnerable, or emergency transfers during crisis situations, reference to National Policy on Social Protection.</i></p>

Table 6: Nutrition Marker Application - Seychelles - Country Review Details

No.	Criteria	Questions	Country Policy Details
1	Objectives – global or specific	Does the policy/NIAP have objectives – global or specific - that integrate nutrition? (1pts)	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure food security for all Seychellois through efficient and effective agricultural production, sustainable fisheries and balanced by importation of healthy and nutritious food To improve and optimize the nutritional status, health and wellbeing of all Seychellois Strengthen and align institutional resilience and capacity to effectively and appropriately respond to changes and shocks in food and nutrition security needs including an adequate and responsive knowledge and science base Government strategy "Health for All" translates constitutional obligations to support and facilitate right to food for its people.
2	Context Analysis	Does the policy/NIAP consider the nutrition context in the overall context analysis and problem statement?(1pts)	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <p>Reference to stunting/wasting/underweight levels in the Seychelles, with main focus on overweight/obesity, IYCF, micronutrient deficiencies, and NCDs; weight related behaviours, NCDs, CVDs, breastfeeding and baby friendly hospitals. Additionally, explicit policy integration with other national policies, ie. MTNDS, NFNSP, Fisheries, School Nutrition, Dietary Guidelines, Infant Feeding Policy. Commitment to end hunger and extreme poverty, in relation to World Food Summit of 1996, MDGs and SDGs, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) 2003, and Malabo declaration.</p>
3	Vulnerable Groups	Does the policy/NIAP use nutrition criteria for the identification of vulnerable groups, its beneficiaries or target population? (1pts)	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets beneficiaries in particular: i) pregnant and lactating women, ii) children 6-59 months old, iii) pre- and school-aged children, iv) adolescent girls and boys of school age, v) households participating in food security programmes, and vi) vulnerable groups, ie. single female headed homes, pensioners, pregnant teens and recovering drug addicts. Priority areas based across the 115 islands, with main focus on where the majority of the population is, ie. Mahe.
4	Gender	Does the policy/NIAP demonstrate an understanding of gender dynamics in link with the identified nutritional needs and proposed solutions? (1pts)	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <p>Explicit statement on the role of gender in food and nutrition security, ie women's role in breastfeeding infants, in food production, decisions about food and the preparation of nutritious meals. The policy addresses this unique role of women to enhance food and nutrition security within the household.</p>

5	Intervention Portfolio	<p>Does the policy/NIAP promote any of the following intervention axis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production diversification, production of nutrient-dense crops and small-scale livestock promotion? (0.5pts) • Processing, storage and preservation of produce? (0.5pts) • Expansion of markets and market access for vulnerable groups, esp. for nutritious foods? (0.5pts) • Nutrition promotion and education? (0.5pts) • Development of capacities for the vulnerable populations? • Promotion of multi-sectoral strategies? (0.5pts) 	<p>Yes. 3Pts.</p> <p>Three main pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SECURING FOOD AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY – Availability of Food - Securing national sovereignty in food and nutritional needs, Strengthening agriculture and fisheries as key players in food and nutrition security, Promoting the agricultural value chain, Home gardens and peri-urban farming, Enhancing the fisheries value chain, Mariculture as a new industrial sector, Food imports; Access to Food - Job creation and poverty alleviation: Incomes and food prices, Access for the vulnerable sections of the population. 2. NUTRITION SECURITY - Nutrition and Health Care, Education and public awareness on Food and nutrition, Nutritional education in schools, Nutrition and local cultures and social systems. 3. FOOD SAFETY, STANDARDS AND QUALITY CONTROL - Food safety and public health, Quality Management and Certification Services, Enhanced Food Management and Control Systems, Promoting Quality Food Production, Storage, Handling and Processing Practices along the value chains. <p><i>NB: Market /Trade and Multi-sectoral approach is recognised throughout the policy and its implementation plan, ie. National Food and Nutrition Multi-Sector Implementation Plan</i></p>
6	Monitoring & Evaluation Framework	<p>a) Does the policy/NIAP have an M&E framework? (0.5pts)</p> <p>b) Does the policy integrate nutrition indicators and formulations into its M&E framework? (0.5pts)</p> <p>c) Does it measure MDDW, FCS/HDDS, FIES? (0.75pts)</p>	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation, Accountability and tracking policy implementation and review - effective and independent M&E system for food security and nutrition established by the Steering Committee, to develop priorities and measurable targets.</p> <p>Implementation plan has detailed indicators for each priority area.</p> <p>Priority Area 1+2: a) reduce national NCD prevalence – overweight, obesity, diabetes; b) reduction of childhood obesity, c) reduction of women (15-49yrs) with BMI <25; d) reduction of stunting to 1%; e) national micronutrient survey completion.</p> <p>Priority Area 3: a) % of HH with improved food consumption and preparation; b) % of population with diverse diet.</p> <p>Priority Area 6: a) # of nutrition posts across all primary sectors (health, education, agriculture), # of internships and on the job training availed by relevant ministries for nutrition graduates.</p> <p><i>NB: none of the promoted indicators is referenced in the implementation plan, additional integration of nutrition could be featured in Priority Area 4 and 5 activities and indicators.</i></p>
7	Action & Implementation Plan	<p>Does the Policy have an Action and Implementation plan? (0.5pts)</p> <p>Does the policy feature nutrition in its Action and Implementation plan? (0.5pts)</p>	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <p>The policy has a complete separate National Food and Nutrition Multi-Sector Implementation Plan, with annual budget submissions.</p> <p>The implementation plan has nutrition elements and reference in it according to the policy.</p>

8	Governance & Coordination	Does the policy lay out the governance (0.5pts) and multi-sector coordination (0.5pts) of its monitoring and implementation?	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government recognizes that several institutions need to be strengthened to execute the policy in an efficient manner. The National Food Security Steering Committee (NFNSSC) to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the NFSNS, coordinate participation of all stakeholders in the implementation, help ensure appropriate linkages among diverse sectors so that each would contribute to achieving immediate and longer-term strategic objectives. The SC meets on a regular basis, chaired by the PS in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Industry, co-chaired by MOH and MOAF, and has representative from line ministries, NGOs, private sector and civil society. Core members, ie. line ministries are standing members, others are volunteering members. <p><i>NB: makes active reference to private sector contribution to nutrition security.</i></p>
9	Capacity Development	Does the policy analyse capacity development needs for line ministry staff (0.5pts) and incorporate capacity development activities (0.5pts)?	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <p>The SAA, SFA, national health authority and the SBS are strengthened to ensure future research and analytical capacity for sustainable development, sustainable use and exploitation of resources.</p> <p>Priority Area 6 in Implementation Plan – Improving capacity to address food and nutrition security problems – institutional capacities and human resources development for sustainable nutrition-sensitive programming.</p>
10	Research & Development	Does the policy have a research and development component fostering nutrition integration into agriculture, and impact documentation? (1pts)	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <p>Research and analytical capacity on food systems and nutrition in all Seychelles institutions implicated in food systems and nutrition is limited by human capacity, research equipment and funding. Seychelles Government recognizes the need to address shortcomings to cope with the scientific requirements for natural resources management and agriculture development, in the face of climate change.</p>
11	Budget & Financing	Does the policy have a formulated budget (0.5pts) and financing plan (0.5pts) for the implementation?	<p>Yes, 0.5pts.</p> <p>The Government and Development Partners commit financial resources to the NFNSSC to support activities to meet goals of NFNSP, in particular to monitor and evaluate efficient implementation of the policy. Annual budgets submitted to the SC focus on priority areas as identified in the NFNSP and operationalise their respective action plans.</p> <p><i>NB: No detailed budget in Implementation Plan.</i></p>
	Bonus: Information Systems	Does the policy integrate a defined surveillance/ information system/ early warning system to follow the nutrition situation?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Food and Nutrition Security Information mechanisms to provide food security and nutrition information. To ensure availability of quality and timely food security and nutrition data and information for better management of integrated food</p>

			<p>security and nutrition programmes and actions. The sectoral ministries, public and private sector agencies will be supported in their efforts to gather and manage crucial data and information, which will also be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the policy.</p> <p>National Data and Information Systems through the Statistics Department will ensure that the following statistical information is continuously collected, analysed, updated and disseminated: a) statistics on production, trade and consumption; b) knowledge of operators at various stages of the food chain; c) typical and atypical use of products, raw materials and by-products; d) structure of production and supply chains; e) production technologies, processes and practices, and f) Population nutrition surveys.</p>
	Bonus: Social Protection	Does the policy integrate social protection?	<p>Not explicitly.</p> <p><i>Strategic food reserves, early warning, safety nets and emergency management – a) The Seychelles does not have a dedicated strategic food reserve. The Seychelles Trading Company which is a parastatal company holds a strategic reserve of certain foods only. b) The Disaster Management Policy provides strong institutional support for the implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction at local and national levels; identifies, assesses and monitors disaster risks and provides early warning; has contributed towards developing a culture of safety and resilience at all levels through the targeted and effective dissemination of information; has reduced underlying risk factors and has enabled effective response capacities at all levels. c) Government recognizes the need to revise mitigating measures towards volatility in food prices and availability to ensure food security for the people of Seychelles.</i></p> <p><i>NB: Not explicit in the Implementation Plan.</i></p>

Table 7: Nutrition Marker Application – ECOWAS/ECOWAP - Review Details

No.	Criteria	Questions	REC Policy Details
1	Objectives – global or specific	Does the policy/NIAP have objectives – global or specific - that integrate nutrition? (1pts)	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <p>Overall objective – contribute in a sustainable way to meeting food and nutritional needs of the population, economic and social development and poverty reduction in the member states, and inequalities between territories, zones and countries. 4 Specific objectives, SO 3- Improve access to food, nutrition and resilience for the vulnerable populations.</p> <p>Strategy will support achievements of commitments towards CAADP, Malabo, SDGs, Zero Hunger.</p>
2	Context Analysis	Does the policy/NIAP consider the nutrition context in the overall context analysis and problem statement?(1pts)	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <p>Includes a historic review since 2000, incl. malnutrition and hunger, with dedicated paragraph (4.5), with linkages to nutrition prevalences on wasting and stunting, as well as Global Hunger Index. Nutrition is recognised as a multi sector issue to be addressed beyond the Agriculture Investment plan, esp with</p>

			WASH, health and education. <i>Combating hunger and malnutrition and strengthening resilience for food and nutrition security</i> are emphasised as emerging thematic issues and challenges to address by 2030. Commitment to reduce stunting to 10% in the region.
3	Vulnerable Groups	Does the policy/NIAP use nutrition criteria for the identification of vulnerable groups, its beneficiaries or target population? (1pts)	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally most vulnerable populations, smallholder farmers, agriculture producers, herdsmen, fisherman, and poor workers in the informal economy. • Target the priority population that is selected by AGIR alliance in the various activities and SOs. • SO3 – specifically – children, pregnant and lactating women, elderly and disabled, displaced persons and refugees.
4	Gender	Does the policy/NIAP demonstrate an understanding of gender dynamics in link with the identified nutritional needs and proposed solutions? (1pts)	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <p><i>Systematic gender mainstreaming and promoting employment vocational training for women and young people</i> are emphasised emerging thematic issues and challenges to address by 2030. Result 1.5 – Gender inequalities are reduced.</p>
5	Intervention Portfolio	Does the policy/NIAP promote any of the following intervention axis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production diversification, production of nutrient-dense crops and small-scale livestock promotion? (0.5pts) • Processing, storage and preservation of produce? (0.5pts) • Expansion of markets and market access for vulnerable groups, esp. for nutritious foods? (0.5pts) • Nutrition promotion and education? (0.5pts) • Development of capacities for the vulnerable populations? • Promotion of multi-sectoral strategies? (0.5pts) 	<p>Yes. 3Pts.</p> <p>Specific Objectives promoted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SO1 – Contribute to increasing agro-forestry, pastoral and fisheries productivity and production through diversified and sustainable production systems, and reduced post production losses. • SO2 – Promote contractual, inclusive and competitive agriculture and agri-food value chains oriented towards regional and international demand, with a view to the regional market integration. • SO3 – Improve access to food, nutrition, and strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations. • SO4 – Improve the business environment, governance and funding mechanisms for the agro-forestry-pastoral, fisheries and agri-food sector.
6	Monitoring & Evaluation Framework	<p>a) Does the policy/NIAP have an M&E framework? (0.5pts)</p> <p>b) Does the policy integrate nutrition indicators and formulations into its M&E framework? (0.5pts)</p> <p>c) Does it measure MDDW, FCS/HDDS, FIES? (0.75pts)</p>	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <p>SO4 – 4.5 Public institutions have the capacity and responsibility for planning, gender budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and mutual accountability. 4.5.3 – Facilitate planning, gender budgeting, monitoring and evaluation of RAIP-FNS, incl. <i>facilitate the M&E systems with member states, stakeholder groups and regional partners, as well as provide information to the continental M&E mechanisms, NEPAD/AU.</i> Point 12 details the M&E regional framework clarifying the linkages between national and regional level – a mechanism serving as source of M&E information, data centralisation, analysis and reporting systems, and accountability system at the various decision-making levels on the performance of the regional policy implementation.</p> <p>The RAIP-FNS has a results framework, with an indicator for SO3 – GHI has fallen to moderate level, 3.1 Reduce rates of stunting by 10%, and underweight by 5% by 2020, 3.4 Eradicate</p>

			<p>the proportion of the population affected by hunger and chronic malnutrition by 50% by 2020.</p> <p><i>NB: none of the promoted indicators is referenced in the targets and indicator framework. While not part of the M&E system per se, these indicators likely feature in the Cadre Harmonise data collection methods and system.</i></p>
7	Action & Implementation Plan	<p>Does the Policy have an Action and Implementation plan? (0.5pts)</p> <p>Does the policy feature nutrition in its Action and Implementation plan? (0.5pts)</p>	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes detailed implementation plan with activities and actions, as well as target and indicators framework is provided, with nutrition featuring mainly under SO3, but as well in other activities.
8	Governance & Coordination	<p>Does the policy lay out the governance (0.5pts) and multi-sector coordination (0.5pts) of its monitoring and implementation?</p>	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome 3.4 – The governance of FNS is strengthened within the framework of Zero Hunger. R 3.4.2. Improve the governance of FNS. The RAIP-FNS provides details on the institutional arrangements for its implementation – Consultative committee on Agriculture and Food, close coordination between ECOWAS, CILSS and UEMOA, to align policies and country reporting. A number of overlapping technical institutions are present in the region to improve resource efficiency and collaboration, ie DARD, ARAA, Animal Health Centre, WAHO etc. Otherwise, implementation oversight, monitoring and reporting will go through usual ECOWAS structures and mechanisms. Governance of the overall FSN system and sector is recognised as needing to be inter-sectoral and multi-sectoral.
9	Capacity Development	<p>Does the policy analyse capacity development needs for line ministry staff (0.5pts) and incorporate capacity development activities (0.5pts)?</p>	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <p>Capacity development for smallholder farmers and program participants is integrated throughout the RAIP-FNS technical elements and approaches. Specific and formalised emphasis is on capacities under O4.5 - 4.5.1 Building Capacity of national institutions (members states, NIAP focal points etc.), 4.5.2 Building capacity of regional institutions (DARD, ARAA, etc.), especially for planning, analysis and monitoring & evaluation.</p>
10	Research & Development	<p>Does the policy have a research and development component fostering nutrition integration into agriculture, and impact documentation? (1pts)</p>	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <p>Result 1.1.3 – Promoting research and knowledge dissemination on production methods of strategic products. 2.2.1.1 Develop regular research and surveys on food demand and its future trend prospects. 3.1.1.3 Conduct studies and prospective reflections on the future of pluri-active and smallholder farmers and relevance of policies and support instruments. 3.2.1.1 Support the research programs and pooling of outcomes on the interrelations between agriculture and nutrition.</p>
11	Budget & Financing	<p>Does the policy have a formulated budget (0.5pts) and financing plan (0.5pts) for the implementation?</p>	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome 4.1 – The financing needs of the agriculture and agri-food sector are covered, and finance services are adapted to the needs of the different actors in the sector. Out of the total budget forecasted until 2025 (USD3.5 billion), SO3 has an allocation of 30% budget share (USD

			<p>1.05 billions). For the 2016-2020 allocation SO3 equally has a 30% allocation (USD 525 million).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additionally, a resource mobilisation strategy is integrated into the RAIP-FNS laying out funding mechanisms, ie. ECOWAS internal resource contributions from each member state and ECOWADF regional fund (Activity 4.1.4), and technical and financial partners contributions, ie DAEWR, TCP, etc.
Bonus: Information Systems	Does the policy integrate a defined surveillance/ information system/ early warning system to follow the nutrition situation?	Yes. 3.3.1 Strengthen information and early warning mechanisms on crisis risks and develop the analysis of the <i>Cadre Harmonise</i> . 4.3 National and regional information systems are fully functional and provide relevant decision support. Reinforcement of CH data collection and analytical capacity on regional and national level. <i>NB: No reference to indicators, methods, nutrition information in document, but in CH framework.</i>	
Bonus: Social Protection	Does the policy integrate social protection?	Yes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under SO3 - 3.1.2 Support the implementation of social safety net programs targeted at FNS. This includes fundamental social rights, ie. minimum health cover, regular conditional and unconditional cash transfers, as well as one-off crisis response programs, with the main aim of improving food and nutrition security and resilience of the most vulnerable populations. • 4.1.2 Promote risk management tools and insurance mechanisms, integrates risk management on various levels from individuals, groups (ie warrantage) to indexed insurance (crops, livestock) and global climate insurance (ARC). 	

Table 8: Nutrition Marker Application – IOC Programme Régional de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle (PRESAN) - Review Details (all content translated from the original document in French)

No.	Criteria	Questions	REC Policy Details
1	Objectives – global or specific	Does the policy/NIAP have objectives – global or specific - that integrate nutrition? (1pts)	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main objective - Promote the increase of productivity and production, of competition and inter-island trade, promote regional agriculture products, and the food and nutrition security in IOC countries. • Sub-objectives - (1) improve the food and nutrition security of the populations; (2) improve the distribution of production towards the population; (3) improve regional cooperation in production and commercial exchange; (4) intensify the local production; (5) increase the volume of exportation from Madagascar; (6) respect established quality standards for exportation; (7) strengthen the agriculture trade. • PRESAN is coherent with CAADP and NEPAD efforts, SDGs and ICN2 commitments.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •PRESAN was formulated based on learning an experiences from RECs - ECOWAS and OUMEA, and EU, and West African countries' design and implementation of agriculture policies and investment plan.
2	Context Analysis	Does the policy/NIAP consider the nutrition context in the overall context analysis and problem statement?(1pts)	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <p>Chronic hunger levels are considered, ie. 33% Madagascar, less than 5% in Mauritius and the Seychelles (SOFI 2015). Stunting levels are Madagascar and Comoro 49,2% (2009) and 32,1% (2012) respectively; less than 10% in Mauritius and the Seychelles. Levels of anaemia in women in reproductive age are elevated in all countries, ie. Madagascar and Comoros more than 30%, Mauritius and the Seychelles between 20-23%. In contrary, overweight is 59% and 49% in the Seychelles and Mauritius respectively, compared to 10% and 20% in Madagascar and the Comoros respectively. Micronutrient deficiencies need to be addressed across all countries.</p>
3	Vulnerable Groups	Does the policy/NIAP use nutrition criteria for the identification of vulnerable groups, its beneficiaries or target population? (1pts)	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <p>Target beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All islands' populations will benefit from the main staple food fortifications with micronutrients, and nutrition education programmes. • Additionally, smallholder family farmers, agriculture /agro-food producers in the selected value chains and crops production axes.
4	Gender	Does the policy/NIAP demonstrate an understanding of gender dynamics in link with the identified nutritional needs and proposed solutions? (1pts)	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <p>The programme emphasises the need for a gender balanced approach, as 46% of smallholder farmers are women, and estimates that with similar access to investment and inputs as men, their productivity could increase by 20-30 %. Priority to participation in all PRESAN activities will be given to women farmers and actors.</p> <p>PRESAN promotes MDDW indicator for its objective achievement measurement.</p>

5	Intervention Portfolio	<p>Does the policy/NIAP promote any of the following intervention axis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production diversification, production of nutrient-dense crops and small-scale livestock promotion? (0.5pts) • Processing, storage and preservation of produce? (0.5pts) • Expansion of markets and market access for vulnerable groups, esp. for nutritious foods? (0.5pts) • Nutrition promotion and education? (0.5pts) • Development of capacities for the vulnerable populations? • Promotion of multi-sectoral strategies? (0.5pts) 	<p>Yes. 3Pts.</p> <p>4 intervention axis promoted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Axis 1 – Production, productivity and competition of selected regional value chains (Code: FR) • Axis 2 – Intra-regional Trade of selected regional crops (Code: CR) • Axis 3 – Nutrition Security and Resilience (Code: NR) • Axis 4 – PRESAN coordination and Management <p>All six intervention elements are promoted throughout these 4 axis.</p>
6	Monitoring & Evaluation Framework	<p>a) Does the policy/NIAP have an M&E framework? (0.5pts)</p> <p>b) Does the policy integrate nutrition indicators and formulations into its M&E framework? (0.5pts)</p> <p>c) Does it measure MDDW, FCS/HDDS, FIES? (0.75pts)</p>	<p>Yes, some. 1.25pts.</p> <p>PRESAN documents includes a brief overview of M&E planning, and indicators to measure objectives. IOC-RUFNS team together with member countries will prepare an annual work plan and budget for steering committee approval. With assistance from FAO and in collaboration with NEPAD, IOC-RUFNS will develop an M&E system and guidance that will be validated by the steering committee. Once approved, a baseline survey will be established, with regular evaluations and midlines to confirm advancement of achievements.</p> <p>The following indicators have been identified for the objective level: 1) number of smallholder farmers who have improved access to markets (agriculture inputs and produce), 2) Minimum Dietary Diversity Score for Women, 3) Volume of each islands contribution to regional selected priority crops balance, 4) Volume of intra-island exportations of regional selected priority crops.</p> <p><i>NB: document does not have a full monitoring framework in the document, point is provided for reference of process, promoted indicators are not used, but one.</i></p>
7	Action & Implementation Plan	<p>Does the Policy have an Action and Implementation plan? (0.5pts)</p> <p>Does the policy feature nutrition in its Action and Implementation plan? (0.5pts)</p>	<p>Yes, somewhat. 0.5pts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOC-RUFNS team together with member countries will prepare an annual work plan and budget for steering committee approval. • Tableau 1: Framework of indicators, results and pre-identified components. • Inclusion of risk and mitigation measures <p><i>NB: document does not have a full implementation plan in the document, point is provided for reference of process.</i></p>

8	Governance & Coordination	Does the policy lay out the governance (0.5pts) and multi-sector coordination (0.5pts) of its monitoring and implementation?	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a Regional Unit for Food and Nutrition Security (IOC-RUFNS) based in Madagascar, for the management and oversight of the PRESAN implementation. RUFNS has diplomatic status, with small team of technical experts, who can get additional support from consultants, and public and private service providers. RUFNS will be supported by FAO local representations. The implementation is supervised by two committees: 1– Steering committee with representatives of public and private actors from members states who will a) ensure monitoring of activities implemented under PRESAN, b) propose adjustments to improve performance, c) review and validate annual work plans and budgets, regular rapports, and d) provide recommendations to the Council of Ministers (second level) to take any necessary decisions. 2- Council of IOC – in line with general IOC functioning and performance the Council unites all Ministers of Foreign Affairs of member states, who will approve the annual rapport and any adjustments to the PRESAN implementation. Composition of RUFNS – a) one director for management and relations with stakeholders, b) 2-3 programme officers to manage the PRESAN Axes (international technical officers provided by FAO), c) one administrative and financial manager (provided by FAO or IOC), d) and one internal auditor (provided by FAO or IOC). FAO will support and host the RUFNS for the implementation of the PRESAN in its office premisses.
9	Capacity Development	Does the policy analyse capacity development needs for line ministry staff (0.5pts) and incorporate capacity development activities (0.5pts)?	<p>Yes somewhat, 0.5pts.</p> <p>Capacity development for smallholder farmers and value chain/trade stakeholders are foreseen.</p> <p><i>NB: reference to capacity considerations with ministries and stakeholders is missing.</i></p>
10	Research & Development	Does the policy have a research and development component fostering nutrition integration into agriculture, and impact documentation? (1pts)	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <p>IOC activities will be implemented in close collaboration with the Regional Platform for Agriculture Research for Development in the Indian Ocean (RPARD), a CIRAD project based in Reunion.</p>
11	Budget & Financing	Does the policy have a formulated budget (0.5pts) and financing plan (0.5pts) for the implementation?	<p>Yes, 1pts.</p> <p>IOC-RUFNS team together with member countries will prepare an annual work plan and budget for steering committee approval. Overall, the total PRESAN budget (2017-21) is estimated at approx. 150 mio USD total, Axis 1 - 97 mio USD, Axis 2 - 13 mio USD, Axis 3 – 26 mio USD, Axis 4 – 5.5mio USD. A fund will be set up- Regional Fund for Food and Nutrition Security (RFFNS) to support the funding and implementation of the various axis, through financial contribution from IOC member states and donors, and with technical assistance from FAO to develop tools and processes of the fund.</p>

Annex 4. Nutrition Policy Marker to assess nutrition integration in policy documents

	Bonus: Information Systems	Does the policy integrate a defined surveillance/ information system/ early warning system to follow the nutrition situation?	Yes. The multi-sector implementation to address nutrition security will include nutrition data collection, as there are currently gaps in coherent and complete nutrition data sets for all indicators and countries.
	Bonus: Social Protection	Does the policy integrate social protection?	No. No reference to social protection is made in the PRESAN, Madagascar and IOC were not part of the social protection support component.