

SUN Movement Reporting Template, 2016

Bangladesh

2016 Reporting Template: Joint-Assessment by National Multi-Stakeholder Platform

April 2015 to April 2016

Process and Details of the 2016 Joint-Assessment exercise

To help the SUN Movement Secretariat better understand how your inputs for the Joint-Assessment 2016¹ were compiled from stakeholders, and to what extent the process was useful to in-country stakeholders, please provide us with the following details:

Participation

1. Did the following stakeholder groups provide specific inputs, whether in writing or verbally, to the Joint-Assessment?

Group	Yes (provide number) / No (= 0)
Government	√
Civil Society	√
Science and Academia	0
Donors	√
United Nations	√
Business	√
Other (please specify)	

2. How many people in total participated in the process at some point? 25 person

¹ Please note that the analysed results of this Joint-Assessment exercise will be included in the SUN Movement Annual Progress Report 2016 along with the details of how the exercise was undertaken in- country.

Process

3. Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting, or via email?

Step	Format			
Collection	Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Review, validation	Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. If a collection or validation meeting did take place, please attach a photo of it if possible

Usefulness

5. If a collection or validation meeting did take place, would you say that the meeting was useful to participants, beyond the usual work of the MSP?

Yes / No

Why?

Yes, MSP was able to get update from MoHFW and vice versa.



N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	On-going	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/ Validated/ Evidence provided

Process 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Strengthened coordinating mechanisms at national and sub-national level enable in-country stakeholders to better work for improved nutrition outcomes. Functioning multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms enable the delivery of joint results, through facilitated interactions on nutrition related issues, among sector relevant stakeholders. Functioning multi-stakeholder platforms (MSP) enable the mobilisation and engagement of relevant stakeholders, assist relevant national bodies in their decision making, enable consensus around joint interests and recommendations and foster dialogue at the local level.

Progress marker 1.1: Select / develop coordinating mechanisms at country level

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
This progress marker looks at the extent to which coordination mechanisms are established at government level and are regularly convened by high-level officials. It indicates if non-state constituencies such as the UN Agencies, donors, civil society organisations and businesses have organised themselves in networks with convening and coordinating functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formal multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordinating structure in place and functioning, such as a high level convening body from government (political endorsement) ▪ Official nomination of SUN Government Focal Point as coordinator ▪ Convene MSP members on a regular basis ▪ Appoint Focal Points/conveners for Key Stakeholder Groups e.g. Donor convener, Civil Society Coordinators, UN Focal Point, Business Liaison Person, Academic representative ▪ Institutional analysis conducted of capacity of high-level structure ▪ Establish or refine terms of reference, work 	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formal multi sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordinating structure (Bangladesh National Nutrition Council-BNNC) revitalized and strengthening is in progress. BNNC is envisaged to be the highest level coordinating mechanism for multi-sectoral nutrition chaired by the Prime Minister; ▪ Terms of Reference for the Executive Council, and Technical Standing Sub-Committees of BNNC, have been drawn up, with roles and responsibilities outlined; ▪ Government Focal Point (Additional Secretary PH &WHO of MoH&FW)) is on board and meetings with key ministries and stakeholders have been initiated. ▪ After endorsement of National Nutrition Policy (NNP) 2015 GoB decided to update National Plan of Action on Nutrition (NPAN) in line with NNP 2015. It is multisectoral and different committees (eg: Working, Technical, Core and Sectoral) are formed with

	<p>plans and other types of enabling arrangements [Supporting documents requested]</p>		<p>representation from relevant ministries DPs, CSOs, INGOs, Academicians, Researchers and eminent Nutritionists.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NPAN will be costed and the World Bank, UNICEF are providing Technical Assistants for the costing exercise. FAO, WHO, WFP and DFID are also providing Technical Assistants. It is expected that by September, 2016; the NPAN will be endorsed by BNNC. ▪ MSP members participate in all global calls; ▪ Government, Civil Society Organization (CSO), Development Partner (DP) network are fully formed. ▪ Private sector with partners have started working on process mapping to convene their commitments;
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Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which coordinating mechanisms established by the government and by non-state constituencies are able to reach out to relevant members from various sectors, to broaden the collective influence on nutrition-relevant issues. It also analyses the extent to which local levels are involved in the multi-stakeholder-sector approach in nutrition (e.g. decentralisation of platforms).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expand MSP to get key members on board included media ▪ Additional relevant line ministries, departments and agencies on board e.g. nutrition-sensitive sectors ▪ Actively engage executive level political leadership ▪ Key stakeholder groups working to include new members e.g. Development partners; diverse civil society groups; private sector partnerships; media; parliamentarians; scientists and academics ▪ Engage with actors or groups specialised on specific themes such as gender, equity, WASH etc ▪ Establish decentralised structures and/or processes that support planning and action locally, and create a feedback loop between the central and local levels, including community, and vulnerable groups. [Provide examples, if available] 	<p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MSP included additional relevant line ministries, departments/ agencies to create synergy and is also making sure to capture the work of ministries working on nutrition sensitive programming i.e. Ministry of Food, Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries And Livestock, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME), Ministry of Industries, Ministry of Labour and Employment (nutrition at workplace), Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief etc. ▪ High level Political leadership is engaged and meetings with key stakeholders groups working in WASH, gender and social protection sector started. For an example: Revision of Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Programme of Department of Women and Child Affairs has considered nutrition as one of the key component. ▪ Decentralized structures for primary health care (e.g. community clinics, agricultural extension network, social safety net programme etc.)is established and scaled up.
Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/ contribute to multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)			
<p>This progress marker looks at the actual functioning of the MSP to facilitate regular interactions among relevant stakeholders. It indicates the capacity within the multi-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure MSP delivers effective results against agreed work-plans ▪ Ensure regular contribution of all relevant MSP stakeholders in discussions on: policy/legal framework, CRF, plans, costing, financial tracking and reporting, annual reviews. 	<p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensity of the meeting on MSP has been increased and decisions made through consultative process against key deliverables. ▪ National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN) development process started and tangible progress made to cost the NPAN through multi-

<p>stakeholder platforms to actively engage all stakeholders, set significant agendas, reach consensus to influence decision making process and take mutual ownership and accountability of the results.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regularly use platform for interaction on nutrition-related issues among sector-relevant stakeholders ▪ Get platform to agree on agenda / prioritisation of issues ▪ Use results to advocate / influence other decision-making bodies ▪ Key stakeholder groups linking with global support system and contributing to MSP/nutrition actions e.g. financial, advocacy, active involvement 		<p>stakeholders engagement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BNNC has been revitalized and strengthening its secretariat is in progress. ▪ National Nutrition Services (NNS) has working partnership with other ministries (Food, Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, Local Government and Rural Development Cooperation (LGRDC), Information), development partners, INGOs and Civil Society. This partnership is actively engaged in expansion of nutrition activities as well as SUN movement in Bangladesh. ▪ Overall improvement in diversified food production occurred through national MSP efforts.
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Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and critically reflect on own contributions and accomplishments			
<p>This progress marker looks at the capacity of the multi-stakeholder platform as a whole to be accountable for collective results. It implies that constituencies within the MSP are capable to track and report on own contributions and achievements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor and report on proceedings and results of MSP (including on relevant websites, other communication materials) on a regular basis [Supporting documents requested from the latest reporting cycle] ▪ Key stakeholder groups tracking commitments and are able to report on an annual basis, at a minimum e.g. financial commitments, Nutrition for Growth commitments, etc. 	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 7th Five Year Plan has been developed through active participation of stakeholders and implementation started; which is monitored through Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Finance. • NNS, flagship program on nutrition specific interventions under MoHFW sectoral program- HPNSDP is monitored annually through GoB-DP joint assessment. • Country Investment Plan (CIP) for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition monitors/ tracks finance; CIP reports are published and disseminated regularly. In preparing the CIP Monitoring Report 2015, a results-oriented monitoring approach was adopted, coherent with existing national planning processes, namely the national MDGs and the Seventh Five year Plan (SFYP) results framework; • Regular reports include United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Bangladesh (UNDAF), Annual Program Implementation Report (APIR) and Annual Programme Review (APR) of HPNSDP 2015; MDG Bangladesh Progress Report 2015 are published; • Government and civil society stakeholders participated in the Asian event on financial tracking of Nutrition specific and sensitive interventions in Bangkok in April 2016 for the 2nd time ; • Financial tracking format provided by SUN will be incorporated in CIP from June 2016 to report more efficiently on annual basis.
Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform			
<p>This progress marker looks at how the multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition is institutionalised in national development planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrate MSP mechanism on nutrition into national development planning mechanisms ▪ Continuous involvement of the executive level of political leadership irrespective of turnover ▪ Institutional commitments from key stakeholder 	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Nutrition Policy 2015 was endorsed by the cabinet; one of the main pillars of which is integration of MSP mechanism for national development through improving nutrition; • Additional Secretary (PH & WHO) of MoHFW acts as SUN

mechanisms and in lasting political commitments, not only by the government executive power but also by the leadership of agencies and organisations.	groups	<p>Focal Point;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NNS gives support to implement nutrition specific intervention as well as also tries to harmonize with the sectors which cater sensitive intervention. Some of the key ministries which cater nutrition sensitive intervention (MoFood, MoAgriculture, MoWomen and Child Affairs) have their own multisectoral mechanism.
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Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process One
Government	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has been engaging multisectoral activities through key operation plan National Nutrition Service (NNS) and the Steering Committee for Nutrition Implementation and Task Force. 13(thirteen) Ministries have been involved in this process. National Nutrition Policy 2015 was endorsed by the cabinet; one of the main pillars of which is integration of MSP mechanism for national development. Government has formulated 7 th Five year plan through active participation of stakeholders; NPAN development process is in progress through multi-stakeholders engagement and will be costed. Ministry of Food has been working with 17 Ministries/Agencies to monitor food security and nutrition situation of Bangladesh. Thematic Teams, Food Policy Working Group, National Committee and Food Policy Monitoring Committee are involved in this process. A mixed group of Government delegation and civil societies participated in the SUN Financial Tracking Exercise in Bangkok (April 2016). Decentralized structures for primary health care was established and scaled up.
UN	UN REACH (FAO, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, IFAD) facilitates multi-sectoral collaboration through the UN agencies, and provides support to strengthening SUN processes. The UN provides support to the Country Focal Point for SUN activities, NPAN development and reporting, but the facilitator left in April – with no replacement planned. UNICEF supported launching of the National Nutrition Policy 2015 in January 2016 on a multi-sectoral platform coordinated by MOHFW in presence of Ministers for Health, Agriculture and Food, and country heads of UNICEF, WHO and FAO. UNICEF and FAO have been providing specific technical assistance to the NPAN development process.
DPs	DPs actively promote multi-stakeholder engagement through various fora and initiatives, including active engagement in and contribution to inter-ministerial planning processes, support to the civil society alliance and its engagement with other stakeholders, and specific events aimed at promoting multi-sector and multi-stakeholder dialogue on specific issues such as: a symposium on nutrition sensitive action in the agriculture sector, treatment of severe acute malnutrition, etc. While there is considerable bilateral engagement between different stakeholders, it requires more national and sub-national level strengthening. Donor and UN agency nutrition leads meet regularly as a joint group of development partners to coordinate engagement with GoB and other stakeholders. Global Affairs Canada, USAID, DFID, Netherland govt. and other DPs also supporting public private partnership model on fortification and nutrition issue.
Business	Several consultations with private sector i.e. rice millers, salt millers, edible oil refineries, BGMEA, BKMEA and Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FBCCI) along with Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MoWCA), Ministry of Industries (Mol), Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institute (BSTI) and Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRRI) have been made. The discussions were geared towards Public Private Partnership and discuss roles of responsible business by Private Sectors to comply with standardisation of fortified products and regulatory mechanism. UN is actively involved with the marketer to make the fortified rice available to the poor at an affordable price and Business sector focussing to have affordable Iodised salt and edible oil fortified with Vitamin A. A discussion has been started with Mol along with UN, International NGO and relevant partners to launch the National Food Fortification Alliance. One Goal Campaign “Nutrition for every child” has been initiated focusing on nutrition and food fortification. Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, WFP, MI, Global Affairs Canada (GAC), Royal Netherland Embassy and Private Sectors working on fortification of rice.
CSO	The Civil Society in general, and particularly the Civil Society for Scaling Up Nutrition, Bangladesh (CSA for SUN, BD) has been advocating to different stakeholders for collaboration with NNS and other Ministries for integrating and implementing nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive actions. Till today more than 150 civil society

	organizations are the members of CSA for SUN and these members are continuing local level nutrition awareness, advocacy etc. related to nutrition by utilizing this CSA Platform.
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OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016) FOR PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

Over the last year, several progressive steps have been initiated to bring more stakeholders into a shared space in the SUN MSP, and within individual SUN Networks. MSP included additional relevant line ministries, departments to capture the work on nutrition specific and sensitive interventions. In the Government Network, work goes on to engage with multiple sectors on nutrition in formulating Policy and Plan of action. A tangible progress was made in formulation of the National Nutrition Policy 2015, 7th Five year Plan, NPAN development and costing of NPAN through multiectoral, multi-stakeholder engagement. The working partnership of NNS with other ministries is actively engaged in expansion of SUN movement in Bangladesh. Formal multisectoral and multistakeholder coordination structure- Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC) has been revitalized and is envisaged to be the highest level coordination mechanism chaired by Prime Minister. In preparing the CIP Monitoring Report 2015, a results-oriented monitoring approach was adopted, coherent with existing national planning processes, namely the national MDGs and the SFYP results framework. UN and DPs actively promote multi-stakeholder engagement through various fora and initiatives, including active engagement in and contribution to inter-ministerial planning processes, support to the civil society alliance and its engagement with other stakeholders, and specific events aimed at promoting multi-sector and multi-stakeholder dialogue on specific issues. UNICEF supported launching of the national nutrition policy 2015 in January 2016 on a multi-sectoral platform coordinated by MOHFW in presence of Ministers for Health, Agriculture and Food, and country heads of UNICEF, WHO and FAO. UNICEF and FAO have been providing specific technical assistance to the NPAN development process. A group of Government, UN and Civil Society attended SUN financial workshop at Bangkok on April 2016. Several consultations with private sector and Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FBCCI) along with Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MoWCA), Ministry of Industries (Moi), Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institute (BSTI) and Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRRI) has been done to gear towards Public Private Partnership and discuss roles of responsible business by Private Sectors to comply with standardisation of fortified products and regulatory mechanism. There is still work to be done to encourage an academic/research Network in the SUN MSP that focuses on monitoring, and advocacy. In summary, there has been good progress and the SUN activities and Secretariat-demanded deliverables have helped bring people, strengthen understanding of the role to scale up effective interventions for nutrition. However, as nutrition is so complex, and there are so many stakeholders in Bangladesh, coordination and collaboration in a shared space continues to be a challenge.

Process 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	On-going	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring / Validated/ Evidence provided

Process 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The existence of a coherent policy and legal framework should inform and guide how in-country stakeholders work together for improved nutrition outcomes. Updated policies, strategies and legislations are fundamental to prevent conflicts of interest among the wide range of actors involved in a complex societal topic such as nutrition. This process focuses on the enabling policy and legal environment.

Progress marker 2.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislations

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislations are analysed using multi-sectoral consultative processes with representation from various stakeholders, especially civil society representatives. It indicates the availability of stock-taking documents and continuous context analysis that can inform and guide policy making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular multi-sectoral analysis and stock-take of existing policies and regulations ▪ Reflect on existing policies and legal framework ▪ Existence of review papers ▪ Indicate any nutrition relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislations identified, analysed during the reporting period and specify the type of consultative process that was applied <p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of the analysed policies and legislations</p>	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Nutrition Policy 2015 was developed in consultations with multiple ministries and stakeholders. As a result, the coordination among multi-sector has been strengthened to ensure countrywide efforts toward ensuring nutrition, including necessary financing for such programmes. • National Nutrition Policy 2015 was endorsed in August 2015 and was nationally launched by Honourable Ministers of Health and Family Welfare, Agriculture and Food in January 2016. The policy reflects the commitment of the State to improve the nutritional status of the population and focus on strengthening nutrition-specific, or direct nutrition, interventions along with sensitive • The focal point for nutrition has been the drive-force in the development, coordination and dissemination of National Nutrition Policy with active engagement of MSP. • NPAN development is in progress with active

			<p>participation of MSP and the consultative process has brought diversified thinking into the process enriching the participation facilitated by MSP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7th Five year Plan has incorporated Nutrition and Food safety and has been incorporated in plans of different ministries. • “<i>Breast-Milk Substitutes, Baby Foods, Commercially Manufactured Supplementary Baby Foods and Its Equipment (Regulation of Marketing) Act, 2013</i>”; shortly known as BMS Act 2013 was disseminated. The aim of this act is to protect the children of zero to five years of age. Institute of Public Health Nutrition (IPHN), Bangladesh is the authority under this act to enforce the law. • Revision of National Food Policy Plan of Action (NFP-PoA; 2008-2015) and Country Implementation Plan (CIP; 2010-2015) has started in 2015 and work is in progress. • Ministry of Primary and Mass Education has initiated process to develop ‘National School Feeding Policy’ with support from other stakeholders and active engagement of inter-ministerial coordination body. • Ministry of Industries has finalised regulatory mechanisms (based on law) for Food Fortification (Edible Oil with Vitamin A and Salt with Iodine).
<p>Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, update and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders are able to contribute, influence and advocate for the development of an updated or new policy and legal framework for improved nutrition and its</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of a national advocacy and communication strategy ▪ Advocacy for reviewing or revising policies and legal framework with assistance from other MSP members to ascertain quality ▪ Develop common narrative and joint statements to effectively influence policy making 	<p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Policies like Vision 2021, National Five Year Plans as well as sectoral plans has prioritized Nutrition and Food security as national issue. For an example: National Social Security Strategy incorporated nutrition and stunting as one of the key indicators. • National level Social and Behaviour Change Communication Strategy (SBCC) developed with

<p>dissemination (i.e. advocacy and communication strategies in place to support the dissemination of relevant policies).It focuses on how countries ascertain policy and legal coherence across different ministries and try to broaden political support by encouraging parliamentary engagement. It also focuses on the efforts of in-country stakeholders to influence decision makers for legislations and evidence-based policies that empower the most vulnerable and disadvantaged (children and women) through equity-based approaches.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parliamentary attention and support (e.g. groups that deal specifically with nutrition; votes in support of MSP suggested changes) ▪ Influence of nutrition champions in advancing pro-nutrition policies ▪ Key stakeholder groups promote integration of nutrition in national policies and other related development actions ▪ Publications, policy briefs, press engagement examples, workshops ▪ Dissemination and communication of policy / legal framework by key stakeholders among relevant audiences <p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of advocacy impact on policy and legal frameworks and supporting strategies</p>		<p>stakeholders and has been endorsed in May 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E learning course have been designed and started for the Programme Managers and Field workers to develop monitoring and evaluation skill, develop messages and materials, develop the professional skills and knowledge of field workers who counsel at the household, community and clinic level on Health, Family Planning and Nutrition by Bangladesh Center for Communication (BCCP) with support from DGFP and DGHS of MoHFW • National Strategy on Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Deficiencies (NSPCMD), Bangladesh (2015-2024) has been approved. NSPCMD will be implemented in alignment with NPAN. It is facilitated with stewardship from MoHFW through IPHN and active participation of 13 ministries, CSOs, stakeholders and academicians. • Joint efforts and strengthened multi-sectoral coordination started among sectors/Ministries/non-Government organizations and development partners with regard to social safety nets, women’s empowerment, education, and water, sanitation and hygiene, which was reflected in joint papers on nutrition, common narrative, discussion on SDGs. This highlighted key priorities i.e. first 1,000 days movements, education for girls, linking child marriage with decrease in nutritional outcomes etc. • National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) for the poor and vulnerable was revised, adopted by key ministries and disseminated with a proactive media engagement. • Development of National Strategy for Adolescent Health is in progress with the active participation of different stakeholders. Along with reproductive
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			health and rights, nutrition has been prioritised considering intergenerational cycle of malnutrition and demographic dividends.
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Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholders efforts			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders - government (i.e. line ministries) and non-state partners - coordinate their inputs to ensure the development of a coherent policy and legislation framework.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate nutrition policies and regulation between relevant line-ministries E.g. - Existence of national ministerial guidelines / advice / support for mainstreaming nutrition in sector policies. ▪ Key Stakeholder Groups coordinate and harmonise inputs to national nutrition related policies and legislation (specific and sensitive) ▪ Develop/update policies / legal framework with assistance from other MSP members to ascertain quality. ▪ Existence of updated policies and strategies relevant (specific and sensitive) ▪ Existence of comprehensive legislation relevant to nutrition with focus on International Codes for BMS, food fortification and maternal leave and policies that empower women ▪ Ascertain nutrition policy coherence with other, development-related policies such as trade, agriculture, other <p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of the policies and legislations developed through coordinated efforts</p>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure all MSP stakeholders are fully informed of policy developments and have the opportunity to provide feedback, intra and inter network communication was facilitated and strengthened. Coordination among different networks i.e. food security, nutrition, social protection was further improved alongside civil society engagements. • Active engagement and inputs from nutrition sensitive ministries/government, departments were ensured during development of National Nutrition Policy and are on-going for development of NPAN and costing of NPAN. • The BMS Act 2013 calls for complete restriction on advertisement of breast milk substitutes, baby foods, children’s food supplements and its equipment. This act authorises the government to form a nine member National Advisory Committee to ensure implementation of the law. • Food Safety Act has been enforced, Edible Oil Fortification with Vitamin A Rule based on law was Gazetted, ToR for new Salt Law has been finalised. Identification of priorities and action plans will be developed once the National Nutrition Plan of Action is endorsed by the Cabinet.
Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise / enforce the legal frameworks			
<p>This progress marker looks at the availability of mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislations such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes, Maternity Leave Laws, Food Fortification Legislation, Right to Food,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of national and sub-national guidelines to operationalise legislation ▪ Existence of national / sub-national mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislation [Please share any relevant reports/documents] <p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of law enforcement</p>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the provision of Food Safety Act 2013, Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA) was established in 2015 to strengthen inter-ministerial and inter-agency collaboration in the area of food safety and legislation. • Legislation is in place according to the International Breast Milk Substitutes Code (BMS Act 2013), Food Safety Act 2013, Formalin Control act 2014 and

<p>among others.</p>			<p>there is also paid maternity leave for six months under Banglade4sh Labor law. Though public servants are allowed to enjoy 6months maternity leave but the workers at private industries are not allowed to get the maternity leave with pay. Progress has been made on the enforcement of these legislations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement frameworks for the BMS act 2013 and the Food Safety Act are underway. • Based on Edible Oil Fortification with Vitamin A Rule, regulatory mechanisms have been drafted and regulations on Mobile Court are finalised and approved by Ministry of Law. • Dissemination on different law and policies at district level have started with active participation of local government.
<p>Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislation impact</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing policies and legislations have been reviewed and evaluated to document best practices and the extent to which available lessons are shared by different constituencies within the multi-stakeholder platforms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence and use of policy studies, research monitoring reports, impact evaluations, public disseminations etc. ▪ Individual stakeholder groups contribution to mutual learning <p>Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of lessons learned from reviews and evaluations, such as case studies and reports</p>	<p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoPlanning and MoFinance jointly monitor Annual Development Plan (ADP) • Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) and the planning wings of the administrative ministries, monitoring cells of some executing agencies, project implementation units (PIU) of some large projects, Planning Commission, Statistics Division, Economic Relations Division undertake some sectoral reviews of performance. • CIP- a country led planning, fund mobilization and alignment tool, monitors and tracks the investment and achievements of agriculture, food security and nutrition sensitive sectors • IPHN organised series of stakeholders’ consultations to map out different nutrition specific and sensitive intervention and to develop MIS system in alignment with Health-MIS and Family Planning MIS. • A nutrition information planning unit (NIPU) was

			<p>established at NNS to improve the availability and quality of routine nutrition data from the Health sector, as well as increased capacity to analyze and utilize nutrition information available in Bangladesh to adequately inform planning and programming on nutrition. Now NIPU is receiving reports from diverse delivery platforms for nutrition and trying to harmonize with the MSP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) is implementing the Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Programme (HPNSDP) for a period of five years from July 2011 to June 2016. HPNSDP has an M&E component with a provision of joint review of the sector program in the third quarter of every year (Annual Programme Review-APR) to oversee its implementation progress, to assess implementation performance against agreed upon indicators in the program framework and adjusts indicators as needed. • National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT) is conducting the Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) and Utilization of Essential Service Delivery (UESD) Survey to gather information on indicators underlined in HPNSDP results framework • BDHS present estimates for 18 indicators of the Results Framework of HPNSDP and considered as a major source of information for program monitoring. BDHS data 2014 is essential and instrumental in monitoring and evaluating the performance of the HPNSDP. The 2014 survey has been conducted successfully due to the dedicated support and involvement of a large number of individuals and institutions and disseminated on 2016.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is Food Security Nutritional Surveillance Project (FSNSP) to strengthen and institutionalize the previous nutritional surveillance system in Bangladesh, which produced relevant nutrition and health information, to influence the decision-making needs of policy makers, planners and other key stakeholders. FSNSP 2014 report was published in 2016. • Ministry of Food has been playing an active role through Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) to monitor the food security and nutrition situation. • Government of Bangladesh has also developed online reporting system to capture nutrition information by incorporating indicators on Direct Interventions in the District Health Information Software (DHIS2) of Health MIS, which is not only ensuring effective programme coverage monitoring but also has opened up a new horizon to track individual cases through HMIS. Almost all the Community Clinics are doing the online reporting. Information on nutrition specific indicators are collected. • Joint monitoring and reporting systems will be taken into account under NPAN. • BNNC to establish an M&E platform to effectively coordinate existing monitoring mechanism and to jointly fill remaining gaps • MSP and different networks facilitated workshops and meetings to share learning from different researches creating an enable environment for dissemination of information and knowledge sharing.
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Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each Stakeholder to Process Two
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Government	<p>Bangladesh Government has developed National Nutrition Policy 2015 in consultations with multiple ministries and stakeholders; endorsed and disseminated. Through this Bangladesh Government strengthened the coordination among multi-sector to ensure countrywide efforts toward ensuring nutrition and initiated the process of NPAN revision. Also, Government formulated 7th Five year Plan, Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021, incorporated Nutrition and Food safety. Revision of National Food Policy Plan of Action (NFP-PoA; 2008-2015) and Country Implementation Plan (CIP; 2010-2015) has started in 2015 and work is in progress. As a part of MoFood activities CIP monitoring is ongoing. National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) for the poor and vulnerable was revised and SBCC strategy was endorsed. The tools to carry out M&E activities under the HPNSDP that document and track outputs and indicators consist of: Annual Development Program (ADP) Review by MOHFW on a monthly basis, Annual Program Review (APR) jointly by MOHFW and DPs, Results Framework and Operational Plan (OP) - level indicators update by Planning Wing , Disbursement for Accelerated Achievement of Results (DAAR) and APR PAP Implementation Reviews by Planning Wing, Periodic OP Review by OP Implementation Committee (OPIC), Quarterly National ADP Review by National Economic Council (NEC), End-line Evaluation by Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED), Implementation Completion Report (ICR) by the World Bank, Periodic nationally representative sample surveys. MoPlanning and MoFinance jointly monitor ADP Implementation, IMED and the planning wings of the administrative ministries, monitoring cells of some executing agencies, project implementation units (PIU) of some large projects, Planning Commission, Statistics Division, Economic Relations Division also undertake some sectoral reviews of performance. As part of programme monitoring of HPNSDP; BDHS, FSNSP report were published to influence the decision-making needs of policy makers, planners and other key stakeholders. DHIS2 of HMIS, is ensuring effective programme coverage monitoring. Government has been working on ensuring legal frameworks are in place for the BMS Code, Food Safety Act and maternity Leave (6 months entitlement). Ministry of Food has been playing an active role through Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) to monitor the food security and nutrition situation.</p>
UN	<p>UN agencies in the REACH Partnership have contributed to drafting of the National Nutrition Policy 2015 and emphasised nutrition as a national development priority. UNICEF and WHO provided technical assistance to MOHFW to draft the Rules under BMS Act 2013.</p>
DPs	<p>DPs have contributed to the following policy processes and frameworks through active engagement and/or facilitation and funding: the finalisation of a background paper on nutrition as a key input to the nutrition priorities articulated in the 7th Five Year Plan agreed by the GoB in 2015; the formulation of the National Social Security Strategy launched by GoB in late 2015 which provides a framework for a nutrition sensitive social security system; development of the National Plan of Action for Nutrition and support for the launch of the National Nutrition Policy; formulation of the SIP for the new health sector programme.</p>
Business	<p>In scaling up rice fortification initiative different evidence and programmatic experience have been gathered. Documenting and sharing what works and what did not work is an opportunity for new initiatives for country and region and to undertake discussion with Policy Makers. With National Nutrition Policy being endorsed and National Strategy on Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Deficiencies (NSPCMD), Bangladesh (2015-2024), WFP and GAIN has already shared some of the effective practices from Bangladesh at Global Level i.e. Fortification Summit in Arusha in September 2015. MoI has already published the Edible Oil Fortification Acts and Rule 2015 in November 2015, started formulating the new Salt Law.</p>
CSO	<p>CSA for SUN is sensitizing the parliamentarian, journalists and others to promote Nutrition issues and also to support the government by following up the implementation of the policies. CSA for SUN are the part of sub- committee of National Plan of Action on Nutrition and supporting GoB to developing the framework.</p>

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016) FOR PROCESS 2: Coherent policy and legal framework (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

Last year was an active year for making progress towards development of different policies, strategies. Bangladesh has formulated 7th Five year plan which incorporated Nutrition and food safety. The National Nutrition Policy was developed in consultations with multiple ministries and stakeholders and disseminated with the engagement of Ministers from MoHFW, MoFood and MoAgriculture. As a result, the coordination among multi-sector has been strengthened to ensure countrywide efforts toward ensuring nutrition, including necessary financing for such programmes. MSP was engaged and the focal point for nutrition has been the drive force in the development, coordination and dissemination of National Nutrition Policy. NPAN development is in progress with active participation of MSP and the consultative process has brought diversified thinking into the process. National strategy for Adolescent Health development is in progress, SBCC strategy has been endorsed, NSSS for the poor and vulnerable was revised and adopted by the key ministries and disseminated with a proactive media engagement which provides a framework for a nutrition sensitive social security system. BNNC to establish an M&E Platform to effectively coordinate existing monitoring mechanism and to jointly fill remaining gaps. HPNSDP has an M&E component with a provision of joint review of the sector program in the third quarter of every year (Annual Programme Review-APR) to oversee its implementation progress, to assess implementation performance against agreed upon indicators in the program framework and adjusts indicators as needed. As part of programme monitoring of HPNSDP; Annual Programme Review, BDHS, FSNSP surveys were conducted and reports were published to influence the decision-making needs of policy makers, planners and other key stakeholders .UN agencies in the REACH Partnership have contributed to drafting of the National Nutrition Policy and emphasised nutrition as a national development priority. DPs also have contributed to the policy processes and frameworks through active engagement and/or facilitation and funding. Breast Milk Substitutes Code (BMS Act 2013), National Food Safety Act 2013, Formalin Control act 2014 is in place and there is also paid maternity leave for six months under Bangladesh Labor Law 2011. MoI has already published the Edible Oil Fortification Acts and Rule 2015 in November 2015, started formulating the new Salt Law, in collaboration with other stakeholders. Some of the effective practices from Bangladesh were shared at Global Level. CSA for SUN is sensitizing the parliamentarian, journalists and others to promote SUN issues and also to help the government by following up the implementation of the policies. CSA for SUN are the part of sub- committee of National Plan of Action on Nutrition and supporting Govt, to developing the framework. to yield results by proper implementation of the policies and their legal frameworks the combined efforts of all stakeholders will be important.

Process 3: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	On-going	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/ Validated/ Evidence provided

Process 3: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework (CRF – please see ANNEX 4 for the definition)

The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to nutrition improvement demonstrates the extent to which multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together and the extent to which the policies and legislations are operationalised to ensure that all people, in particular women and children, benefit from an improved nutrition status. This process delves into the operational side of policy and legal frameworks and how they translate into actions². The term ‘Common Results Framework’ is used to describe a set of expected results agreed across different sectors of Governments and among key stakeholders through a negotiated process. The existence of agreed common results would enable stakeholders to make their actions more nutrition driven through increased coordination or integration. In practice, a CRF may result in a **set of documents that are recognised as a reference point** for all sectors and stakeholders that work together for scaling up nutrition impact.

Progress marker 3.1: Align existing actions around national nutrition targets/policies

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholder groups take stock of what exists and align their own plans and programming for nutrition to reflect the national policies and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of actions across sectors and relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition.</p> <p>Note: while Progress Marker 2.1 looks at the review of policies and legislations, Progress Marker 3.1 focuses on the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-sectoral nutrition situation analyses/overviews ▪ Analysis of sectoral government programmes and implementation mechanisms ▪ Stakeholder and nutrition action mapping ▪ Multi-stakeholder consultations to align their actions ▪ Map existing gaps and agree on core nutrition actions aligned with the policy and legal frameworks 	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Development Programme (ADP) is the operational document of a Five Year Plan in respect of the public sector. It is a list of all public sector development projects undertaken during a fiscal year. The implementation of the public sector part of a plan involves the implementation of these projects in ADPs. MoPlanning and MoFinance conduct ADP monitoring. And as a part of ADP monitoring sectoral monitoring also are in place. ▪ Multi-sectoral nutrition and food security situation has been analysed in 7th Five year plan, and in

² ‘Actions’ refers to interventions, programmes, services, campaigns and enacted legislation or specific policy. The 2013 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition provides a set of evidence-based high-impact specific nutrition actions including the uptake of practices such as ‘exclusive breastfeeding for six months’

<p>review of programmes and implementation capacities</p>	<p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide documentation supporting the alignment</p>	<p>Country Investment Plan. ADP review, APR, APIR of HPNSDP, MDG monitoring covered the analysis of sectoral government programmes and implementation mechanism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7th Five Year Plans for different Ministries has included nutrition as one of the priorities i.e. Ministry of Primary and Mass Education will develop National School Meal Policy to address nutrition. ▪ Based on the National Nutrition Policy 2015, analysis of the existing sectoral plans and identifying the gaps of the current sectoral plans are being done. Grounded on this a comprehensive plan is under formulation for NPAN (Combination of existing plan and need based new interventions). For an example the relevant ministries identified priorities to address nutrition through diversified interventions i.e. Ministry of Agriculture through Agriculture Extension Workers, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief through mechanisms to ensure nutrition after disaster etc. ▪ In line with the World Health Assembly Nutrition Target, Bangladesh Government has set target to reduce stunting by 40% and 4th Health Nutrition Sector Programme (2016-2021) set target to decrease stunting to 25%. ▪ The Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Investment Plan (HNPSIP 2016-2021) has also developed results framework (RFW) indicators for assessing progress against three components, namely (i) strengthening governance and stewardship, (ii) strengthening HNP systems, and (iii) improving service quality.
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Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders are able to agree on a Common Results Framework to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF is recognised as the guidance for medium-long term implementation of actions with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, the CRF should have identified the coordination mechanism (and related capacity) and defined the roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder for implementation. It should encompass an implementation matrix, an M&E Framework and costed interventions, including costs estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defining the medium/long term implementation objectives ▪ Defining the implementation process with clear roles for individual stakeholder groups³ ▪ Agree on CRF for scaling up nutrition. Elements of a CRF would include: Title of the CRF; implementation plans with defined roles of stakeholders in key sectors (e.g. health, agriculture, social protection, education, WASH, gender); cost estimates of included interventions ; cost estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E; capacity strengthening needs and priorities ▪ Assessment of coordination capacity to support CRF <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of a robust plan that has been technically and politically endorsed</p>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scope has been created to develop the Common Results Framework (CRF) after finalization of the National Plan of Action on Nutrition and incorporate within the 7th Five Year Plans along with the other nutrition-related strategies and plans (which can then be related CRF for SUN).
Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at the national and local capability to sequence and implement the priority actions. This requires, on the one hand, a clear understanding of gaps in terms of delivery capacity and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessments conducted of capacity for implementation, including workforce and other resources ▪ Sequencing of priorities to mobilise and develop capacity of implementing entities in line with assessments and 	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Development Result Framework (DRF), considering the indicators of proposed SDGs, has been developed to be incorporated in the 7th FYP. The DRF was prepared in a consultative process in order to address the views of different actors and develop a robust and rigorous result based monitoring and evaluation framework.

³ This assumes existence of multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination and engagement under Process1

<p>stakeholders to mobilise their technical expertise to timely respond to the identified needs in a coordinated way.</p>	<p>agreed arrangements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of annual detailed work plans with measurable targets to guide implementation at national and sub-national level ▪ Institutional reform implemented as needed to increase capacity of coordination mechanism <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of aligned actions around annual priorities such as an annual work plans or implementation plan</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Though there is no CRF exclusively across the ministries but the steps of CRF development are underway. NPAN will create enabling environment to create CRF.
<p>Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per Common Results Framework</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for improved nutrition. It looks specifically at the availability of joint progress reports that can meaningfully inform the adjustment of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information System (e.g. multi-sectoral platforms and portals) in place to regularly collect, analyse and communicate the agreed indicators focusing on measuring implementation coverage and performance ▪ Existence of regular progress reports ▪ Conducting of joint annual/regular reviews and monitoring visits ▪ Adjustments of annual plans, including budgets based on analysis of performance ▪ Existence of participatory monitoring by civil society <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of regular/annual joint review of implementation coverage and performance of prioritised actions</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>National Health MIS system includes facility based nutrition interventions and reporting from all public health facilities. However in absence of CRF jointly monitoring action plan is yet to be developed.</p>

Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at how results and success is being evaluated to inform implementation decision making and create evidence for public good.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports and disseminations from population-based surveys, implementation studies, impact evaluation and operational research ▪ Capture and share lessons learned, best practices, case studies, stories of change and implementation progress ▪ Social auditing of results and analysis of impact by civil society ▪ Advocate for increased effective coverage of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of evaluation of implementation at scale that demonstrates nutrition impact and are made available publicly</p>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A National Development Results Framework exists which is annually reported under the Annual Bangladesh Development Programme monitoring of the FYP. This result framework is costed and monitored by Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC), Ministries of Planning and Finance. Regular annual monitoring of nutrition activities exists under 2 robust monitoring mechanisms in Health and in Food. ▪ BDHS and FSNSP have been disseminated and feedbacks were taken for further improvement. Discussion is in progress to make sure there are consistencies in data and information for policy makers to take decisions based on the surveys and surveillances. ▪ Revision of the national food policy plan of action (2008-2015) and CIP (2010-2015) is on-going, with national reports being produced engaging the involvement of 17 partner ministries/agencies. Annual and mid-term reviews of the HPSNDP, including the NNS, are being produced by the MoHFW. ▪ With mandatory laws, regulations and strategies i.e: Vitamin A Capsule for under 5 children, Universal Salt Iodization, Rice Fortification, Edible Oil Fortification with Vitamin A etc. nationwide coverage of nutrition sensitive programming have been taken into consideration.

Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Three
Government	<p>A development Result Framework (DRF), considering the indicators of proposed SDGs, has been developed and is incorporated in the 7th FYP. The Government of Bangladesh, along with relevant stakeholders, is now engaged is drafting a nutrition CRF encompassing nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive sectoral indicators and promoting consensus building and advocacy. These mechanisms have established synergies between food and health sectors to impact on</p>

	nutrition from a multisectoral approach. The coordination mechanism for NFP-POA and CIP monitoring involves thematic themes from 17 food security and nutrition relevant partner ministries. This involves: a Food Policy Working Group (chaired by the Secretary MoFood); a National Committee for NFP-PoA and CIP (chaired by Minister MoFood); a Food Policy Monitoring Committee (PFMC - a committee with membership of 7 Ministries represented at Minister/Secretary levels); and a National Multisectoral Committee for Nutrition Implementation (chaired by Senior Secretary MoHFW, and represented by membership from 13 partner Ministries and including DPs, UN and civil society). The SUN Government Focal Point (Additional Secretary in the MoHFW) provides national leadership for strengthening collaboration and coordination across multiple sectors for scaling up nutrition programmes, food security and nutrition relevant policies. Within Government, the ECNEC oversees the overall progress of activities, including nutrition. Analysis of the existing sectoral plans and identifying the gaps of the current sectoral plans are being done and formulation of comprehensive plan for NPAN is in progress.
UN	UN system supported formulation of the 7th Five Year Plan which stressed the need to develop a CRF under the Nutrition Policy and 7th FYP on multisectoral nutrition, building on the results frameworks in existing structures (MoF's CIP, MoHFW's HPNSDP)
Donor	Work on a CRF for the NPAN has only just commenced. DPs along with UN are ready to support this process as required.
Business	Standards for fortified rice, Oil and Salt have been adopted by Bangladesh Standards Testing Institute (BSTI) and fortified rice, salt and oil have been included in the National Strategy on Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Deficiencies, Bangladesh (2015-2024). As part of nutrition sensitive intervention, regular communication with IPHN, as well as report on coverage and capacity development of BSTI have been reported. As part of activation of the mobile court based on Acts and Rules 2015, BSTI has started field inspection of Fortified Oil. This is also a process to hold private sector responsible and accountable to comply with standards and regulatory mechanisms. National Food Policy Plan of Action (NFPPoA) and Country Investment Plan (CIP) included utilisation of fortified rice, salt and fortified edible oil.
CSO	CSA for SUN believes agreed common results would enable stakeholders to make their actions more nutrition driven through increased coordination or integration. Since CSA for SUN is involved in NPAN process therefore CSA will also be involve during the process of CRF development. While CRF is developed and recognized by all sectors, CSA will assists to share the CRF at local level and regular monitor to scale up nutrition impact.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016) FOR PROCESS 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)

(i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

Multisectoral nutrition situation has been analysed in CIP, 7th Five year plan. ADP review, Annual Program Review (APR), APIR, MDG monitoring covered the analysis of sectoral government programmes and implementation mechanism. Analysis of the existing sectoral plans and identifying the gaps of the current sectoral plans are being done and a comprehensive plan will be formulated for NPAN (Combination of existing plan and need based new interventions). The Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Investment Plan (HNPSIP 2016-2021) has developed results framework (RFW) indicators for assessing progress against three components, namely (i) strengthening governance and stewardship, (ii) strengthening HNP systems, and (iii) improving service quality. A development Result Framework (DRF), considering the indicators of proposed SDGs, has been developed to be incorporated the 7th FYP. The Government of Bangladesh, along with relevant stakeholders, is now engaged in drafting a nutrition CRF encompassing nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive sectoral indicators. NPAN will create enabling environment to create CRF. Due to frequent follow up discussions with MSP, the group has now better knowledge on the GoB process, efforts and has common consensus on how multisectoral CRF can enhance the implementation of NPAN and would enable stakeholders to make their actions more nutrition driven through increased coordination or integration.

Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	Ongoing	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/ Validated/ Evidence provided

Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Assessing the financial feasibility of national plans to implement actions for improved nutrition is essential to determine funding requirements. The latter is based on the capability to track planned and actual spending on nutrition across relevant government ministries and from external partners. The existence of plans with clearly costed actions helps government authorities and key stakeholders (e.g. UN, Donors, Business, Civil Society) to align and contribute resources to national priorities, estimate the required budget for implementation and identify financial gaps.

Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess financial feasibility			
DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
This progress marker looks at the extent to which governments and all other in-country stakeholders are able to provide inputs for costing of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways including conducting a review of current spending or an estimation of unit costs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of costed estimations of nutrition related actions [please provide the relevant documentation] Existence of costed plans for CRF implementation Stakeholder groups have an overview of their own allocations to nutrition related programmes/actions [please provide the relevant documentation] <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide documents outlining the costing method, and the costed programmes or plans</p>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenditure estimations for nutrition specific activities/NNS activities was done for 2011 to 2016 under 3rd Health Sector plan/NNS OP with provision of yearly review and adjustment The Sector Investment Plan (SIP) highlights essential service package (ESP) and improved financial coordination as tools for achieving efficiency and equity. Different Development Partners, I/NGOs have their own allocation for nutrition related activities in country. Efforts are also currently underway to formulate costed National Plan of Action of Nutrition (NPAN) in the light of new interventions. It will be linked with National Nutrition Policy 2015 and relevant nutrition policies.
Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition			

<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which governments and all other in-country stakeholders are able to track their allocations and expenditures (if available) for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions in relevant sectors. This progress marker also aims to determine whether the financial tracking for nutrition is reported and shared in a transparent manner with other partners of the MSP including the government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reporting of nutrition sensitive and specific interventions, disaggregated by sector, and financial sources (domestic and external resources) including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Planned spending ○ Current allocations ○ Recent expenditures (within 1-2 years of the identified allocation period) ▪ Existence of reporting mechanisms including regular financial reports, independent audit reports, cost effectiveness studies, multi-sectoral consolidation of the sectoral nutrition spending (including off-budget), and others. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Existence of transparent and publicly available financial related information ▪ Social audits, sharing financial information among MSP members, making financial information public. <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of publicly available information on current allocations and recent actual spending</p>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ APR is a review instrument designed for both the GOB and DPs to monitor progress in the implementation of the Program and to verify that management and policy responsibilities are met in the health sector program. APR assesses progress of the Program during the financial year and review the financing arrangements and assess how well the GOB and DP support meets the priorities and requirements of the HNP sector. ▪ Building on the experience from previous (Sector Wide Approaches) SWAs, HPNSDP adopted a revised Performance-Based Financing (PBF) modality ▪ Budget analysis, CIP monitoring report 2015 published. CIP analysed budget already financed, distributed as follows among components: Availability, Access, and Utilization ▪ A results-oriented monitoring approach was adopted, coherent with existing national planning processes, namely the national MDGs and the SFYP results framework. ▪ The national food policy plan of action and country investment plan monitoring produces annual reports on FSN spending.
<p>Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at the capability by governments and other in-country stakeholder to identify financial gaps and mobilise additional funds through increased alignment and allocation of budgets,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of a mechanism to identify current financial sources, coverage, and financial gaps ▪ Government and other In-country stakeholders assess additional funding needs; continuous investment in 	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The annual monitoring of the NFP Plan of Action (PoA) and CIP present tracking of financial resources for nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive investments through the joint process engaging 16 partner ministries, departments and agencies. The monitoring process demonstrates

<p>advocacy, setting-up of specific mechanisms.</p>	<p>nutrition; continuous advocacy for resource allocation to nutrition related actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategically increasing government budget allocations, and mobilising additional domestic and external resources. <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of a mechanism for addressing financial gaps</p>		<p>accountability for tracking progress in achieving national food security and nutrition targets. Analysis on nutrition- relevant budget allocations is carried out by the thematic teams from the participating ministries who are involved in annual exercise. Monitoring is carried out to the fullest extent possible through country assessments as well as data and information available from national accountability mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scaling up of resources is taking place for HNP and Food Security. It is easy to track GoB finance through ADP, Sectoral, and CIP monitoring. However it is needed to be institutionalized with Ministry of Finance and Planning. Comprehensive DP and non-government expenditure is yet to be tracked in alignment of GoB resource tracking.
Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements			
<p>This progress marker looks at how governments and other in-country stakeholders are able to turn pledges into disbursements. It includes the ability of Donors to look at how their disbursements are timely and in line with the fiscal year in which they were scheduled.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turn pledges into proportional disbursements and pursue the realisation of external commitments ▪ Disbursements of pledges from domestic and external resources are realised through: Governmental budgetary allocations to nutrition related implementing entities ▪ Specific programmes performed by government and/or other in-country stakeholder <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of disbursements against pledges (domestic or external)</p>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government and DP both mostly honour full commitments and disbursement for funds. Sharing of information in terms of activities and financial resource allocation needs to be further strengthened mutually among GoB, DP and CSOs. ▪ To utilise the project aid allocation to the maximum, some 16 ministries/ divisions having large share of ADP allocation of budget (around 80%) have been identified and their projects are also being monitored very intensively.
Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of a long-term and flexible 	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The government included nutrition in its 7th five

<p>at how governments and in-country stakeholders collectively engage in long-term predictable funding to ensure results and impact. It looks at important changes such as the continuum between short-term humanitarian and long-term development funding, the establishment of flexible but predictable funding mechanisms and the sustainable addressing of funding gaps.</p>	<p>resource mobilisation strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinated reduction of financial gaps through domestic and external contributions ▪ Stable or increasing flexible domestic contributions ▪ Existence of long-term/multi-year financial resolutions / projections <p>Minimum requirements for scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of multi-year funding mechanisms</p>		<p>year plan which provides long term planning. Under Mid-term budgetary framework, the government (ministry of Finance) is providing resource envelop for the coming three years, gives more insight in predictability of funding. The NFP-PoA and CIP monitoring report, SUN financial tracking shows that domestic contribution has been increasing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On the basis of National Plan of Action, multi-year funding is visible.
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Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Four
Government	CIP monitoring is carried out to the fullest extent possible through country assessments as well as data and information available from national accountability mechanisms. In line with Government's NFP-PoA and CIP, all projects/programme under Annual Development Programme (ADP) has been monitored since 2011. Performance based modality has been adopted for HPNSDP. Under Mid-term budgetary framework, the government (ministry of finance) is providing resource envelop for the coming three years, gives more insight in predictability of funding. Government delegates and CSOs participated in the SUN Asia Financial Resource Tracking Workshop in Bangkok (May 2016).
UN	UN agencies participate in the CIP Monitoring process and the HPNSDP NNS OP tracking, and identify resource gaps. UN agencies also actively participate in the process of drafting the 7th Five Year Plan and lobbied for nutrition through the Nutrition Background Paper, facilitated and funded by UN REACH
DP	UN and DPs are supporting a new costing exercise linked to the NPAN focusing on key interventions that can be scaled-up
Business	MoWCA with support from WFP from has already developed supply chain mechanism to distribute fortified rice in Government's safety net programme. GAIN, UNICEF and MI have been working with Mol have started strategic discussions to identify roles and responsibilities of partners along with roles of private sectors, as well as looking at gaps in financing some of the activities.
CSO	One of the CSA SUN member has joined the Bangladesh Delegation in Asia Regional Workshop on Public Finance for Nutrition (PF4N) organized by UNICEF and SUN Secretariat. Bangladesh shared cost analysis based on format given by secretariat and did Cost-benefit analysis. Participated in Q&A session by raising some valid and important questions where CSA member also contributed.
Others	-

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

As a part of GoB monitoring process CIP analyses availability, access and utilization of the financial resources for nutrition specific and sensitive interventions. Costed estimations for nutrition specific activities was done for 2011 to 2016 under 3rd Health Sector plan/NNS OP with provision of yearly review and adjustment. The Sector Investment Plan (SIP) highlights essential service package (ESP) and improved financial coordination as tools for achieving efficiency and equity. Analysis on nutrition- relevant budget allocations is carried out by the thematic teams from the participating ministries. Ministries/divisions are having large share of budget in ADP are being monitoring intensively. UN and DPs are supporting a new costing exercise linked to the NPAN focusing on key interventions that can be scaled-up. UN agencies participate in the CIP Monitoring process and the HPNSDP NNS OP tracking, and identify resource gaps. A mixed group of GoB, UN and CSA SUN members joined the Asia Regional Workshop on Public Finance for Nutrition (PF4N) organized by UNICEF and SUN Secretariat. There Bangladesh shared cost analysis based on format given by secretariat.

Annex 1: Details of Participants (not according to seniority)

No.	Title	Name	Organisation	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in SUN mailing list?
1.	Madam	Ms. Roxana Quder	MoHFW (Additional Secretary PH and WHO; SUN Focal Point)	roxanaquader@gmail.com	0171 0894497	√
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Annex 2: Focus Questions:

1.	<p>How many time has your MSP and/or its associated organs met since the last Joint-Assessment? Please provide details of the meeting, where applicable, i.e., Technical committee meetings, inter-ministerial meetings, working groups meetings, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The common MSP meetings happened 6 times. • Several other MSP meetings were held during Nutrition Working group meetings, IYCF Alliance meetings in a Quarter, NPAN Sectoral committee meetings, NPAN steering committee meeting, BF week related meeting, CIP monitoring and 4th Sector Plan formulation meeting
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2.	<p>Is your MSP replicated at the decentralised levels? Or is there a coordination mechanism for nutrition at the sub-national level? (Yes/No) If Yes, please provide details of the coordination mechanism, composition and roles, etc.</p>	<p>No, Bangladesh is currently piloting decentralized system for MSP</p>
3.	<p>Have you organised any high level event since the last Joint-Assessment? (Yes/No) If Yes, please provide details of the event organised, i.e., Forum on Nutrition, Workshop for high-level officials, etc.</p>	<p>Yes, as following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of National Nutrition Policy 2015 by 3 Ministers from MoHFW, MoFood and MoAgriculture in 2016 • Stakeholder Workshop for NPAN Costing January , May and June 2016 • Dissemination of NFPPoA and Country Investment Plan 2015
4.	<p>Are you planning to organise any high level event in the coming months (April 2016 – April 2017)? (Yes/No) If Yes, please provide details of the event to be organised</p>	<p>Yes, as following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level meeting for updating and finalizing the NPAN • High level meeting to formulate CRF • Dissemination workshop of NPAN • Consultative workshop to develop roadmap to reduce stunting at national and subnational level • Dissemination of National Guideline for SAM/CMAM • Celebration of World Breastfeeding week 2016
5.	<p>Do you have identified Nutrition Champions in your Country? (Yes/No) If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the Champions.</p>	<p>Yes,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Honorable Prime Minister: Under the leadership of the Honourable Prime Minister of Bangladesh, H.E. Sheikh Hasina, Bangladesh is participating in the global Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement. Under SUN, the Government of Bangladesh has committed itself to delivering nutrition-specific interventions at the community level, through a comprehensive nutrition package. In the 65th UN General Assembly Session, the Honourable Prime Minister of Bangladesh was awarded the MDG award for being on track for reducing infant and child mortality (MDG 4).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Honorable Minister for Agriculture: Ms Matia Chowdhury. Under her leadership Bangladesh has very rich diversity of fruits and vegetables to meet the nutritional demand, pioneered in accepting advanced technologies for agriculture. Bangladesh, for example, has released the zinc-biofortified rice variety, and orange sweet potato has been developed and locally adapted by the International Potato Center ▪ Additional Secretary (PH & WHO) & SUN focal Point Ms. Roxana Quader: Under her guidance and leadership the HPNSDP; 5-year health sector plan includes an operational plan for mainstreaming and scaling up nutrition services nationally, National Nutrition Policy 2015 has been formulated and National Plan of Action on Nutrition in underway. This is a major shift from the government’s previous strategy. Nutrition is being mainstreamed and scaled up through the NNS, in coordination with relevant ministries. The national dietary guideline was launched in collaboration of MoFood and MoHFW. The nutrition interventions identified in the HPNSDP Operational Plan for Nutrition align with the SUN movement. ▪ Sir Fazle Hasan Abed: He pioneered a new approach to development that has effectively and sustainably addressed the interconnectedness between hunger and poverty. In this regard, he has broken new ground by melding scalable development models, scientific innovation, and local participation to confront the complex causes of poverty, hunger, and powerlessness among the poor.
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6.	<p>Are Parliamentarians in your country engaged to work for the scale up of nutrition in your country? (Yes/No) If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the Parliamentarians for nutrition.</p>	<p>Yes, Parliamentarians are engaged to work for scaling up nutrition in our country through lobbying, sensitization and advocacy. They are,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • making laws, strategies, Plans for overall development • controlling Government spending or expenditure • Promoting inter-ministerial coordination, commitment, and management of nutrition implementation activities
7.	<p>Are journalists and members of the media involved in keeping nutrition on the agenda in your country? (Yes/No) If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the media and journalists for nutrition.</p>	<p>Yes, A reporting handbook Covering Nutrition (Pushti Shandhan) was published by an eminent journalist Shishier Morol. With the support of Alive and Thrive, USAID and NNS; Management and resources Development Initiative (MRDI) in partnership with FANTA III has implemented an initiative to build capacity among journalists to produce comprehensive and investigative reports on nutrition. Media was engaged in SUN Global Gathering meeting 2015. Journalists are also engaged in reporting on National Nutrition policy 2015, Nutrition Governance, BNNC revitalization etc.</p>
8.	<p>Is there any reported Conflict of Interest within or outside your MSP? (Yes/No) If Yes, how was the Conflict of Interest handled?</p>	<p>Yes, The global food companies are also violating the local law titled, Breast Milk Substitutes, Child Food, Commercially Produced Child Supplementary Food and the Utensils used (Marketing Control) Act 2013. 13 companies had been marketing 65 brands of breast milk substitutes and various baby foods in Bangladesh.</p> <p>From overall commercialization issue SUN is expected to be more proactive.</p>
9.	<p>Do you have a Social mobilisation, Advocacy and Communication policy/plan/strategy? (Yes/No) If Yes, kindly attach a copy or copies of the documents</p>	<p>National Social Behavioural Change Communication Strategy has been endorsed.</p>

		Relevant sectoral plan has their own communication strategy
10.	Do you use the SUN Website , if not, what are your suggestions for improvement?	Yes
11.	To support learning needs , what are the preferred ways to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access information, experiences and guidance for in-country stakeholders? – foster country-to-country exchange? 	<p>The preferred ways are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a Nutrition data hub/ archiving system-This data Hub will be the most comprehensive online resource for nutrition data alongside poverty, social and vulnerability indicators. It will combine an extensive data store with interactive visualisations enabling all to chart, map and compare data at the global, national and local level. • Disseminate on regular basis either electronically or physically
12.	Would it be relevant for your country to reflect and exchange with SUN countries dealing with humanitarian and protracted crises, states of fragility ?	Yes
13.	What criteria for grouping with other SUN countries with similar challenges and opportunities would be most useful for your country? i.e. federal, emerging economies, maturity in the SUN Movement, with double burden, etc. (for potential tailored exchanges from 2017 onwards)	Though Bangladesh is stable in terms of humanitarian and protracted crisis, emerging economics but this country is one of the most climate vulnerable countries in the world. Exchange can be done with relevant countries who have the similar challenges.

Annex 3: Common Priorities For 2016-2017:

The table below provides a basic overview of services available to support SUN Countries in achieving their national nutrition priorities in 2016-17. Please review the list below and record your key priorities for the coming year, providing specific details, so the SUN Movement Secretariat can better appreciate how to maximise delivery of relevant support.

The Policy and Budget Cycle Management – from planning to accounting for results	Social Mobilisation, Advocacy and Communication	Coordination of action across sectors, among stakeholders, and between levels of government through improved functional capacities	Strengthening equity drivers of nutrition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Review relevant policy and legislation documents ✓ Situation/Contextual analysis ✓ Mapping of the available workforce for nutrition ✓ Strategic planning to define the actions to be included in the Common Results Framework (CRF) ✓ Development of a Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) framework ✓ Support better management of data (e.g. National Information Platforms for Nutrition - NIPN) Estimation of costs to implement actions (national and/or sub-national level)Financial tracking (national and/or sub-national level) ✓ Support with the development guidelines to organise and manage Common Results Framework (CRF) at sub-national levels ✓ Financing of selected programmes (due diligence) ✓ Support with the design and implementation of contextual research to inform implementation decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Engaging nutrition champions to position nutrition as a priority at all levels ✓ Engaging parliamentarians for legislative advocacy, budget oversight and public outreach ✓ Engaging the media for influencing decision makers, accountability and awareness ✓ Utilising high level events, partnerships and communication channels for leveraging commitments, generating investment and enhancing data ✓ Building national investment cases, supported by data and evidence, to drive nutrition advocacy ✓ Developing, updating or implementing multi-sectoral advocacy and communication strategies ✓ Developing evidence based communications products to support the scale up of implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Support with assessments of capacity and capacity needs ✓ Strengthening of skills of key actors, such as Multistakeholder Platform member. Skills could include communication and negotiation, team building and leadership, planning and coordination. ✓ Support with strengthening capacity of individuals or organization to better engage with: themes (like WASH), sectors (like Education or Business), or groups (like scientists and academics) ✓ Analysis/ guidance for institutional frameworks at national and subnational levels, including MSP, Coordination Mechanisms, stakeholder groups, or others ✓ Prevention and management of Conflicts of Interest (COI) ✓ Analysis of the broader enabling environment for scaling up nutrition, such as political commitment, or stakeholder group analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop or review mechanisms that address equity dimensions in nutrition plans, policies and strategies. ✓ Ensuring participation of representatives from marginalised and vulnerable communities in decision-making processes ✓ Adapting, adopting or improving policies that aim to empower among women and girls

<p>✓ Support with the design and implementation of research to generate evidence</p>			
<p>Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPAN formulation and implementation • CRF development for MSP • BNNC revitalization and activation • Financial tracking of resource allocation • National Strategy on Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Deficiencies Bangladesh (2015-2024) will be implemented in alignment with NPAN. • DPs are willing to provide technical support for BNNC 	<p>Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:</p> <p>Social Mobilization and Advocacy campaign will start again.</p> <p>SBCC strategy will be implemented.</p> <p>Regular forums for networking and sharing, such as the BCC Working Group, HPN SBCC Coordination Committee will allow stakeholders to leverage resources, and encourage stakeholders to be aware of, embrace and replicate innovative programs that are proven effective</p> <p>All organizations involved in SBCC will participate in digital information sharing platforms (e toolkit, e learning course) and actively and regularly update their materials and activities</p>	<p>Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:</p> <p>Strengthening of skills of key actors and MSP coordination mechanism through revitalization of Bangladesh National Nutrition Council will take place. SUN Secretariat can look for further mechanisms to improve the coordination mechanism.</p> <p>Meetings with key stakeholders groups working in WASH, gender and social protection sector have been started with the high level Political leadership engagement and will be ongoing.</p> <p>Revised Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Programme of Department of Women and Child Affairs will be implemented which already considered nutrition as one of the key component.</p>	<p>Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:</p> <p>Equity dimensions have been addressed through 5year plan, Sectoral Plan, NNP 2015, NSSS. All these plans and policies are targeted for vulnerable and pro-poor. Regional equity will be addressed by NPAN. Institutional mechanism and leadership will be strengthening to implement policies and plan for improving gender equity.</p>

Annex 4 – Scaling Up Nutrition: Defining a Common Results Framework

The SUN Movement Secretariat has prepared this note to help you take stock of progress with the development of a Common Results Framework

1. Within the SUN Movement the term ‘common results framework’ is used to describe a set of expected results that have been agreed across different sectors of Government and among other stakeholders.
2. The existence of a negotiated and agreed Common Results Framework helps different parts of Government and other Stakeholders (including development partners) to work effectively together.
3. The ideal is that the Common Results Framework is negotiated and agreed under the authority of the highest level of Government, that all relevant sectors are involved and that other stakeholders fully support the results and their implementation.
4. The Common Results Framework enables different stakeholders to work in synergy, with common purpose. It combines (a) a single set of expected results, (b) an plan for implementing actions to realize these results, (c) costs of implementing the plan (or matrix), (d) the contributions (in terms of programmes and budget) to be made by different stakeholders (including those from outside the country), (e) the degree to which these contributions are aligned – when designed and when implemented, (f) a framework for monitoring and evaluation that enables all to assess the achievement of results.
5. When written down, the Common Results Framework will include a table of expected results: it will also consist of a costed implementation plan, perhaps with a roadmap (*feuille de route*) describing the steps needed for implementation. There may also be compacts, or memoranda of understanding, which set out mutual obligations between different stakeholders. In practice the implementation plan is often an amalgam of several plans from different sectors or stakeholders – hence our use of the term “matrix of plans” to describe the situation where there are several implementation plans within the Common Results Framework. The group of documents that make up a country’s Common Results Framework will be the common point of reference for all sectors and stakeholders as they work together for scaling up nutrition.
6. The development of the Common Results Framework is informed by the content of national development policies, strategies of different sectors (eg. health, agriculture, and education), legislation, research findings and the positions taken both by local government and civil society. For it to be used as a point of reference, the Common Results Framework will require the technical endorsement of the part of Government responsible for the implementation of actions for nutrition. The Common Results Framework will be of greatest value when it has received high-level political endorsement – from the National Government and/or Head of State. For effective implementation, endorsements may also be needed from authorities in local government.
7. It is often the case that some sectoral authorities or stakeholders engage in the process of reaching agreement on a Common Results Framework less intensively than others. Full agreement across sectors and stakeholders requires both time and diplomacy. To find ways for moving forward with similar engagement of all sectors and stakeholders, SUN Countries are sharing their experiences with developing the Frameworks.
8. SUN countries usually find it helpful to have their Common Results Frameworks reviewed by others, so that they can be made stronger – or reinforced. If the review uses standard methods, the process of review can also make it easier to secure investment. If requested, the SUN Movement Secretariat can help SUN countries access people to help with this reinforcement.