



SUN BANGLADESH

Report: Self-assessment of National Multi-Stakeholder Platform

For the period April 2013 to April 2014

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ To review national progress against the four SUN processes to feed into the 2014 State of the SUN Movement Progress Report
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Involved relevant representatives of Government and all stakeholder networks (bilateral/multilateral Development Partners DPs¹, civil society, UN, business)✓ Workshop with Mixed Networks:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Government of Bangladesh – 6 participants (4 Health, 1 Food, 1 Prime Minister's Office; includes 1 former Technical Support for SUN active in the period)- DPs – 1 participant (DfID)- UN – 4 participants (FAO, UNICEF, 2 REACH Facilitators)- Civil Society – 7 (CSA for SUN 4 participants, BCSNPN/Eminence 2 participants, Global Civil Society 1 participant)- Business – 2 participants (GAIN)✓ Individual Networks meetings:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Civil Society – 5 (CSA for SUN 5; Eminence 14, by email inputs)- UN and DPs – UN 3 participants (UNICEF and 2 REACH Facilitators); DPs - 5 participants (Canada DFATD, DfID, EU, USAID, World Bank)✓ Review and validation meeting:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Government of Bangladesh – 3 participants (2 Health, 1 Food)- DPs – 4 participants (Canada DFATD, DfID, USAID, World Bank)- UN – 7 participants (FAO, UNICEF-2, WFP, WHO, 2 REACH Facilitators)- Civil Society – 4 participants (CSA for SUN 1; Eminence 2, Global Civil Society 1)✓ Organisation and facilitation:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- SUN National Focal Point, Roxanna Quader- SUN National Technical Support, Dr. Nasreen Khan- Supported by UN REACH Facilitators
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Half-day participatory workshop held on Saturday May 10, at DG Health Services, Mohakhali, Dhaka (completion of Mixed Networks session)✓ UN and DPs Network meeting held at DfID on Tuesday May 12✓ Civil Society Alliance for SUN met/circulated for email inputs, May 12-14✓ BCSNPN/Eminence circulated for email inputs, May 10-14✓ Review/validation meeting held on Thursday May 22, Secretariat, MoHFW✓ Draft report reviewed by Government of Bangladesh on May 18✓ Draft report reviewed by MSP members between May 19-23✓ Final report submitted to SUN Secretariat on May 24

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Please note that, in the Bangladesh context, the term “donor” network is not used. Instead, we use the term Bilateral/Multilateral Development Partners or DPs (for the donors Network)

Introduction

This report contains the process details and results of the SUN Bangladesh Self-Assessment Exercise for the Multistakeholder Platform (MSP) as part of the SUN Movement M&E requirements. It outlines comments on the process, issues raised from the stakeholders, lessons learned and suggestions for the next phase of the MSP assessment.

There are four Appendices (Invitation; Workshop Agenda; Table of explanations and suggestions for improvements; spider chart results from Mixed Network sessions). The detailed scoring and spider chart diagrams from the individual Networks are also available on request.

Process

The SUN MSP Self-Assessment in Bangladesh took place in the Directorate of Health Services, Government of Bangladesh. The participants representing different parts of the MSP actively participated in the workshop. Keeping the objectives of the workshop in mind the participants exchanged their views and put their feedback by e-mails and in their individual networks over the next few days.

Once all the Network scores had been completed, they were compiled into a final score table (see page 4. Key achievements and suggestions were circulated and compiled into a table (see Appendix 3, pages 8-12). The SUN Focal Point then convened a revision and validation meeting at the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the final consensus scores for all 4 processes were decided.

After requesting the SUN Secretariat for some more time, the draft report was compiled and circulated among the full national MSP before final endorsement by the SUN Focal Point and dispatch to the SUN Global Secretariat.

Issues raised

- **Comparison with 2013?:** Because the methodologies for last year's assessment and this year are not the same, there was some discussion about whether or not we should refer to last year's Progress report as a "baseline". It was helpful to get clarity on the differences in the methodology from 2012 and how these prevent a meaningful comparison with last year's results. It was felt that the process last year was less consultative and less transparent than this current process. This year Process 1 score overall – taking mixed and individual Network results into account - is '2'. Last year it was '3'. However, this should not be interpreted as an underperforming by the MSP, or a regression, but rather an artefact of the differences in methodology between the two assessment processes. Moreover, there were items included last year (e.g. reference to national launch of SUN in September 2013) which we should admit did not take place (although at the time of scoring it was genuinely expected it would happen).
- **Scoring:** A number of concerns were raised by the participants relating to the scoring logic, subjectivity of the scoring and indicators used (see suggestions).
- **Civil Society Network scoring:** The two civil society groups (CSA for SUN, BCSNPN) in the Civil Society Network worked separately and did separate scoring. Therefore, two separate columns are included in the Final Score Table.

- **Business sector:** As yet, there is no formally established SUN Business Network in Bangladesh. However, two members of GAIN did participate in the first workshop and contributed to the Mixed Network scoring.

Lessons learned

- Participants of the Bilateral DPs and UN agencies meeting felt the Self-Assessment process was helpful as it “contributed towards bringing all of us closer in our understanding and expectations” of the MSP and SUN.
- It was agreed that it will be helpful next to understand how this self assessment, and the SUN MSP, can be used to contribute to scaling up nutrition multisectorally in Bangladesh. A specific suggestion emerged from the DP/UN meeting for supporting the Government shape a COMMON Results Framework matrix (from the existing Results Frameworks in various policies and plans). This CRF matrix would ensure alignment with national policies and programmes, such as HPSNDP, Food Policy CIP, 6th year Plan, Vision 2021, and plans in other key sectors such as education, women & children, agriculture etc. It would also incorporate nutrition-specific and sensitive indicators in the revised National Nutrition Policy, currently being finalized.
- The discussion in the workshops and the review and validation process should now be built upon to help us agree on what can be done to change a score on a particular process indicator: such as moving from a ‘2’ to a ‘3’, or a ‘3’ to ‘4’. This process can provide a road map for the SUN movement into 2014-2015.
- The continuation and strengthening of the MSP will help the country set immediate, mid-term and long term goals for scaling up nutrition.
- We need to discuss how the SUN MSP, and the SUN Movement, in the country assumes a specifically Bangladesh-defined character, under which progress can be reflected through a similar process next year.
- There was discussion around the purpose of the self-assessment. It was agreed that it is not so much about comparing ourselves with other countries but more importantly as a way of ensuring our own internal critical review.

Suggestions

- We request the SUN Secretariat to make clearer guidelines on the scoring and indicators. Some felt that this year’s questions, and the scoring categories, used were more ambiguous this year than those used in last year’s Survey Monkey. There was a tendency to end up talking about the country progress on nutrition activities, rather than assessing the progress of the SUN MSP in adding value to the progress on scaling up nutrition.



BANGLADESH Reporting format for final scoring

Process 1: *Bringing people in the same space*

Score : 0 (not applicable); 1 (started); 2 (on-going); 3 (nearly completed); 4 (completed)

STEP	OVERALL SCORE FOR PROCESS	MIXED PLATFORM (am Session)	Score for Government	UN + donor network	CS network – CSA for SUN	CS Network - BCSNPN
1. Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at country level	2	2	3	3	2	3
2. Coordinate internally, engage with others for broader influence		2	3	1	2	2
3. Engage within / contribute to MSP		2	3	2	2	2
4. Track/ report on own contribution to MSP		2	3	1	2	3
5. Sustain Impact of the MSP		3	3	2	2	3

Process 2: *Coherent policy and legal framework*

1. Analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies/programmes	3	3	3	3	3	4
2. Mainstream nutrition in own policies/prog strategies		3	3	4	3	4
3. Coordinate/harmonise inputs in policy/legal framewk devt		3	3	2	2	2
4. Influence policy/legal framewk dev through advocacy/contribution		3	3	2	2	3
5. Disseminate policy, operationalize/Enforce legal framework		2	3	2	2	2
6. Track/report results for steering and learning/sustain policy impact		3	3	1	1	3

Process 3: *Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)*

1. Align own programmes to national nutrition-relevant policies	3	4	3	4	3	4
2. Translate policy / legal framework in CRF for SUN		3	3	3	3	3
3. Organise implementation of CRF		3	3	2	3	3
4. Manage implementation of CRF		3	3	3	3	3
5. Track and report implementation results for steering and learning/evaluate to sustain impact		2	3	2	3	2

Process 4: *Financial tracking and resource mobilisation*

1. Assess financial feasibility	3	2	3	2	4	2
2. Track and (transparently) accounting of spending		3	3	1	3	4
3. Scale up and align resources (incl. filling the gaps)		3	3	2	2	3
4. Honour commitments (turn pledges into disbursements)		3	3	3	3	3
5. Ensure predictability / sustain impact / multi-year funding		2	3	3	2	2



APPENDIX 1: INVITATION



Roxana Quader
Additional Secretary (PH&WHO)
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Govt. Of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka-1000

Memo No. Mohfw/Addl WHO/SUN-2014/ ১৩৭

Date: 28-04-2014

To: Current Members and Ex-Officials of the SUN Bangladesh Multistakeholder Platform

Subject: Invitation to the Self-Assessment Workshop for the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement in Bangladesh: Dhaka, Saturday May 10th 2014 at MIS Auditorium, DGHS, Mohakhali.

Dear Sir/Madam,

The SUN M&E Framework was developed in 2013 to measure the progress and efficiency of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement at global and country level. The framework is now being rolled out and the Government of Bangladesh will host a workshop that brings together members of the SUN Bangladesh Multistakeholder Platform (SUN MSP) to assess the progress of each stakeholder Network and collective progress in implementing SUN in Bangladesh.

I would therefore like to invite you-as an active participant in the SUN MSP over the last 12 months to participate in a Self-Assessment (M&E) Workshop for the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement. This will take place on Saturday May 10th 2014 from 09:30-16:00, in the MIS Auditorium, DGHS, Mohakhali, Dhaka.

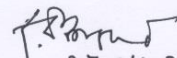
The one-day workshop, which will be led by the SUN Government Focal Point in Bangladesh, Madam Roxana Quader (supported by Mary Manandhar and Iftekhar Rashid, UN REACH Facilitators), will offer an opportunity for the national MSP to self-assess its performance and progress over the last 12 months.

The self-assessment workshop will focus on the four process indicators below, as well as reinforce the capacity of all stakeholders to work towards achieving priorities related to these processes:

1. Bringing committed groups together around a shared vision;
2. Establishing coherent policy and legal frameworks for collective action;
3. Aligning different actor's programmes behind a shared set of expected results;
4. Tracking expenditure within these programmes and mobilizing extra resources to accelerate their implementation.

I sincerely hope that you will be able to participate in this important meeting which will be crucial to measure the progress of efforts being made to scaling up nutrition.

Yours faithfully,


27.04.2014

Ms. Roxana Quader

Additional Secretary (PH&WHO), MOHFW

&

Government of Bangladesh Focal Person, for SUN Movement



APPENDIX 2: WORKSHOP AGENDA



SUN Bangladesh Multistakeholder Platform Self-Assessment (M&E) Workshop Agenda Saturday, May 10, 2014 MIS Auditorium, DGHS, MoHFW, Mohakhali, Dhaka

Introduction

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| What? | ✓ 1-day workshop to measure progress in the SUN Movement at national level |
| Why? | ✓ To review national progress of the country against the four SUN processes – this will feed into the 2014 State of the SUN Movement Progress Report |
| Who? | ✓ Relevant representatives of the SUN Bangladesh Multistakeholder Platform (MSP) from different networks (donors, civil society, UN, business) and government who have been engaged with, and active in, the MSP 2013-14 |
| Outcome? | ✓ Validated scoring of progress 2014 (April 2013-April 2014) of the national platform on all 4 SUN processes:
1) <i>Create an enabling political environment</i>
2) <i>Establish best practice for scaling up proven interventions</i>
3) <i>Align actions</i>
4) <i>Increase resources.</i> |

2014 is the first year that the SUN Movement is inviting all national MSPs to organise self-assessment workshops in order to contribute to the annual reporting on progress. This MSP self-assessment of national progress forms part of the monitoring routine of all SUN country platforms. It is envisioned to develop these workshops into an annual process as a method of ensuring accountability and so that pathways of change can be identified and shared as learning opportunities.

Documentation

The following materials are provided for your reference and familiarisation before the workshop:

- Powerpoint introducing M&E frame and self-assessment workshop
- Group instructions for participants (reference 2)
- Scoring posters to capture and visualise scoring for each of the four SUN processes (reference 3 a-d)
- List of invited participants.



SUN Bangladesh Multistakeholder Platform Self-Assessment (M&E) Workshop Agenda

Time	Activity	Lead
09:20- 09:30	Registration	
09:30-09:40	Welcome remarks and purpose of this workshop Participants introductions	Madam Roxana Quader, SUN Focal Point, Government Network Representatives
09:40 - 09:45	Outline of the day's programme	Government Network Representative
09:45 - 10:00	Brief refresher on measuring progress in SUN (M&E framework) using powerpoint	Government Network Representative, supported by UN REACH
10:00 - 12:00	Group work: Scoring on the four SUN processes for the MSP as a whole <i>Work in mixed Network groups (4), 1 hour per process. Each group will score 2 processes:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Bringing people into the same space</i> 2. <i>Coherent policy and legal framework</i> 3. <i>Common results framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligning programmes)</i> 4. <i>Financial tracking and resource mobilisation</i> 	Each group picks a facilitator
12:00- 12:45	Plenary reflection on the process and scores	Representative from UN Network
12:45- 13:30	Lunch	
13:30 -15:00	Group work: Scoring by each Network on their assessment of their progress on each of the four processes (in separate Network groups = 4 groups: GoB, UN, donors, civil society combined with private sector). Considering: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>What activities/interventions underlie scoring?</i> 2. <i>How can my network contribute to this better?</i> 	Each group picks a facilitator
15:00 - 15:30	Plenary discussion of network scores	Representative from Donor Network
15:30 - 15:45	Final scoring	Representative from Civil Society Network
15:45 - 15:50	Validation and explanation of the follow-up process	Government Network Representative
15:50 - 16:00	Closing remarks	Madam Roxana Quader, SUN Focal Point



APPENDIX 3: BANGLADESH SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE 2014
Scoring explanations and suggestions for improvements from individual NETWORK session

Process	Network	Achievements	Suggestions for improvements
PROCESS 1	BRINGING PEOPLE IN THE SAME SPACE		
1.1 Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at country level	UN and Donors	- The new Focal Point is proactive - Regular meetings of MSP are being organized	- To have coordination from a higher level - Purpose of MSP including roles and responsibility to be identified and ToR needs to be developed
	Civil society – CSA	- Convening body is the CSA Secretariat with guidance from the Executive Board. General committee members are invited to all events at central level. Other stakeholders also invited	
	Civil society - BCSNPN	- Current initiatives of SUN movement are similar to initiatives taken by Government in 1997 as the National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN). Father of Nation made commitment for nutrition in UN GA in 1972. In 1975, he established the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC) for ensuring multisectoral involvement and coordination to address malnutrition. It never got any priority after he was killed due to local and global politics. - The present global SUN movement, structure and objectives are similar to NPAN and SUN MSP is similar to the BNNC which never got any resources or priority from donor or previous government in last 30 years.	
1.2 Coordinate internally, broaden membership/ engage with other actors for broader influence	UN and Donors	- Various district/local level initiatives have been taken - Private sector was brought on board	- Bring other ministries into MSP, further expansion of MSP - Local/sub-national level planning should be encouraged
	Civil society – CSA	- Actively engaging government, UN agencies, donors, development partners	- All civil society groups who are working on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive aspects need to come together as ONE Civil Society Network so that we can speak with ONE voice. - Agencies, donors and development partners should ensure and facilitate this process.
1.3 Engage within /	UN and Donors	- Finalization of Common Narrative on Undernutrition by UN and DPs - A number of individual initiatives are ongoing	- Identify initiatives that are successful to use those as examples and also for scaling up



contribute to MSP	Civil society – CSA	- Trying to engage all other stakeholders for increasing advocacy & effective implementation of the 1000 days	
1.4 Track/report on own contribution to MSP	UN and Donors	- Multiple laws (BMS code, oil fortification) were passed in the parliament	- Share Bangladesh documents with other countries
	Civil society – CSA	- Sharing CSA documents and experiences with other countries	
1.5 Sustain impact of the MSP	UN and Donors	- Discussions on CIP and also on Post-2015 agenda - Different sectors are having discussions on other topics	- Political leadership from executive level
	Civil society – CSA	- Multisectoral approach being emphasized in all fora	



Process	Network	Achievements	Suggestions for improvements
PROCESS 2	COHERENT POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK		
2.1 Analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and programmes	UN and Donors	- National Nutrition Policy updating is in process	- Strengthen nutrition components in the Social Protection Policy - Analysis of the existing policies
	Civil society – CSA	- Analysis of CSA programs are carried out to be in line with national policies and programs	- CSA is keen to facilitate implementation of nutrition policies and strategies through member its NGOs and by assisting relevant Ministries/Depts. Govt bodies can include CSA for this
2.2 Mainstream nutrition in own policies and strategies	UN and Donors	- Mainstreaming of nutrition direct interventions is in progress in the health services and family planning directorates of the health sector, through the National Nutrition Services (NNS)	- Quality improvement of the mainstream process and scaling up will be required
	Civil society – CSA	- Nutrition is at the core of all programs – advocacy, education, health, behaviour change, water and sanitation, women and children affairs	
2.3 Coordinate / harmonise member inputs in policy / legal framework development	UN and Donors	- Nutrition was emphasized in Food Policy	- Guideline is needed to support integration of nutrition in other sectoral policies
	Civil society – CSA	- All the CSA members are invited to be involved in policy framework and program development	
2.4 Influence policy / legal framework development through advocacy / contribution	UN and Donors	- Policies were updated and are being updated - Laws were passed on Food Safety, BMS code, food fortification and maternal leave	- Nutrition policy coherence with other development related policies - Political support needs to be broaden
	Civil society – CSA	- Various advocacy activities are conducted for influencing policy development (talk shows, roundtables, individual meetings with high level government staff	
2.5 Disseminate policy and operationalize / enforce legal framework	UN and Donors	- Policies were widely disseminated	- operationalization and enforcement is needed
2.6 Track and report results for steering and learning / sustain policy impact	UN and Donors	- Review of policy was done for the revision and drafting of the National Nutrition Policy 2013	- Ensuring that research is supporting policy and programming - Cross sectoral alignment



Process	Network	Achievements	Suggestions for improvements
PROCESS 3	COMMON RESULTS FRAMEWORK FOR NATIONAL NUTRITION PLAN (aligned programmes)		
3.1 Align own programmes to national nutrition-relevant policies	UN and Donors	- We have two results framework in health and food	- Nutrition Policy to amalgamate the existing policies and be the common results framework
	Civil society – CSA	- Own programme aligned to national nutrition policies	- CSA for SUN has started to contribute to the CRF for national nutrition plan: however, it has many opportunities to contribute further working very closely with NNS and relevant focal points for nutrition in different ministries
3.2 Translate policy / legal framework in CRF for SUN	UN and Donors	- Indicators and monitoring and evaluation of nutrition specific and sensitive programme should be aligned	- Once the common results framework is in existence, it can become part of multisectoral plan for nutrition
	Civil society – CSA	- Policy / legal framework is in line with CRF	
3.3. Organise implementation of CRF	UN and Donors	- Mainstreaming of nutrition has started	- Follow the guideline of SUN for a CRF
	Civil society – CSA	- CSA is continuously organising facilitating implementation of CRF	- Financial allocation for full-time staff would accelerate implementation
3.4. Manage implementation of CRF	UN and Donors	- Most of the components are in place	- Follow the guideline of SUN for a CRF
	Civil society – CSA	- CSA is facilitating implementation of CRF	
3.5 Track and report implementation results for steering and learning/evaluate to sustain impact	UN and Donors	- Nutrition specific programmes and nutrition sensitive sector programmes are in place	- Capture the lessons learnt from the programmes and share
	Civil society – CSA	- Tracking and reporting of implementation activities are regularly carried out	



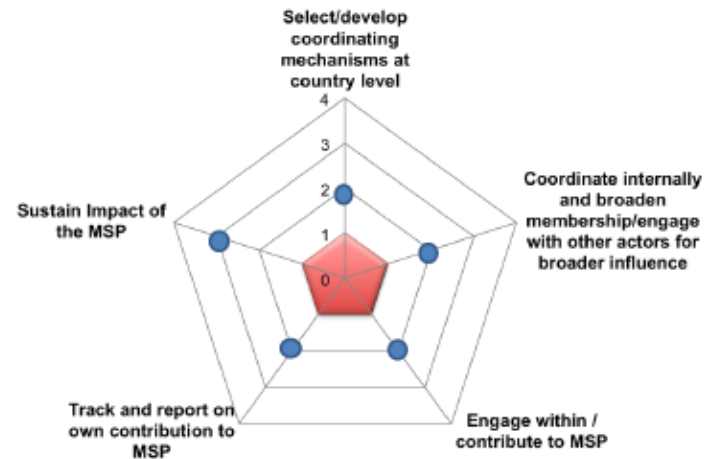
Process	Network	Achievements	Suggestions for improvements
PROCESS 4	FINANCIAL TRACKING AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION		
4.1 Assess financial feasibility	UN and Donors	- Some activities have started	- Future costing exercise should cover all relevant sectors
	Civil society – CSA	- Financial feasibility analysis completed for 3 years based on budgetary constraints and allocation	- cost-effectiveness analysis analysis should be undertaken
4.2 Track and (transparently) accounting of spending	UN and Donors	- Some reporting was done by Food	- Extract the nutrition specific expenditures - Design the Seventh Five Year Plan accordingly
	Civil society – CSA	- Expenditure tracking monitored by BRAC Finance and Accounts department (host of CSA for SUN) and auditors; financial reports directly submitted to WFP by BRAC Finance/Accounts dept	- Require in-house finance and accounts support to ensure segregation of duties for a smoothly functioning CSA for SUN Secretariat
4.3 Scale up and align planning and budget allocations (including filling the gaps)	UN and Donors	- Contribution figures are present in the programme documents	- Clear and accepted financial gaps should be identified
	Civil society – CSA	- Ongoing process to align resources with work plan	- strengthening of programme implementation
4.4 Programme delivery. Honour commitments (turn pledges into disbursements)	UN and Donors	- More commitments from donors	- Better monitoring, commitments are measured
	Civil society – CSA	- Allocation of funds completed according to priorities and mandates of CSA for SUN and overall commitments of SUN Movement; commitments from govt and translation to actions an ongoing process	- Programme design requires strengthening
4.5 Ensure predictability / sustain impact multi-year funding	UN and Donors	- More domestic contribution to nutrition and multi-year programmes are in place	- Financial gaps analysis
	Civil society – CSA	- Currently MPTF covers funding until September 2015; dialogue on post-2015 sustainability ongoing	- need domestic involvement for sustainability and reducing financial gap
	Civil society - BCSNPN		Bangladesh is on process of SUN. Government financial audit system is in place. But donors, especially UN and International INGOs funding is not accessible by general people, particularly overheads and international consultancy fees. Accountability is also very low as in most cases there is family relation. We found this among donor or UN Agencies staff and assigned INGO staff (e.g. WFP and ACF 2010-2013)

APPENDIX 4: RESULTS FROM MIXED NETWORKS (Saturday May 10 Workshop)

Process 1 Bringing people in the same space

GROUP A – MIXED NETWORKS

Participants: Government (4), civil society (2), UN (1), donors (1), private sector (1), global Civil Society (1) 0 (not applicable); 1 (started); 2 (on-going); 3 (nearly completed); 4 (completed)



Explanations

1. Government convening body (but not as high level as desired); MSP regularly convenes (but inadequate participation); SUN Focal Point appointed
- 1.2. Actively engaging executive level political leadership (Director, Prime Minister's Office is now actively involved, PM's Office covers all Ministries)
- 1.3. Mobilizing relevant stakeholders; right representation at meetings (but not enough); facilitating consensus building and joint conclusions; using results for advocacy (but not at highest level)
- 1.4. Sharing experiences across countries
- 1.5. Multisectoral approach on nutrition in national development plans

Suggestions for improvements

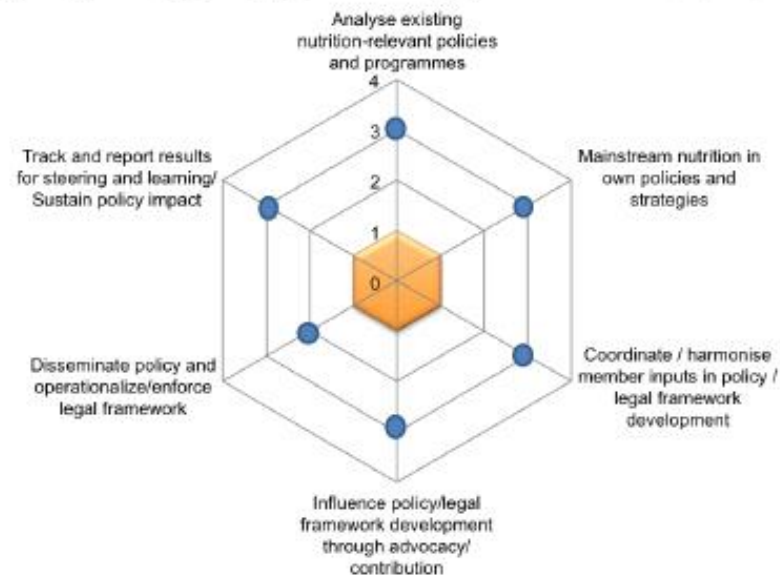
- 1.1. Convening body at the most high level in government; convene MSP that involves multiple sectors at the appropriate level
- 1.2. Promote proactive engagement with Line Ministries and others – media, research institutes; explore mechanisms to involve local level/community
- 1.3. Improve the use of results in decision-making of relevant Ministries; strengthen involvement of appropriate level of representatives from relevant sectors into the MSP
- 1.4. Need to include nutrition issues in the Parliament agenda as appropriate: for example Health Standing Committee; Agriculture/Food Security Standing Committee; Health Council (meets quarterly minimum every 6 months and involves multiple sectors)

Process 2 Coherent policy and legal framework

GROUP A – MIXED NETWORKS

Participants: Government (4), civil society (2), UN (1), donors (1), private (1), global civil society (1)

0 (not applicable); 1 (started); 2 (on-going); 3 (nearly completed); 4 (completed)



Explanations

- 2.1. Stock-taking documents exist; consultative process ongoing
- 2.2. Nutrition mainstreaming in own policies and strategies
- 2.3. Mainstreamed nutrition in policies and strategies; political support for oil fortification, Food Safety Act, BMS Code (positive and negative)
- 2.4. Updated policies and strategies (but not inclusive of all stakeholders)
- 2.5. Dissemination of policies and operationalization ongoing
- 2.6. Review and analysis

Suggestions for improvements

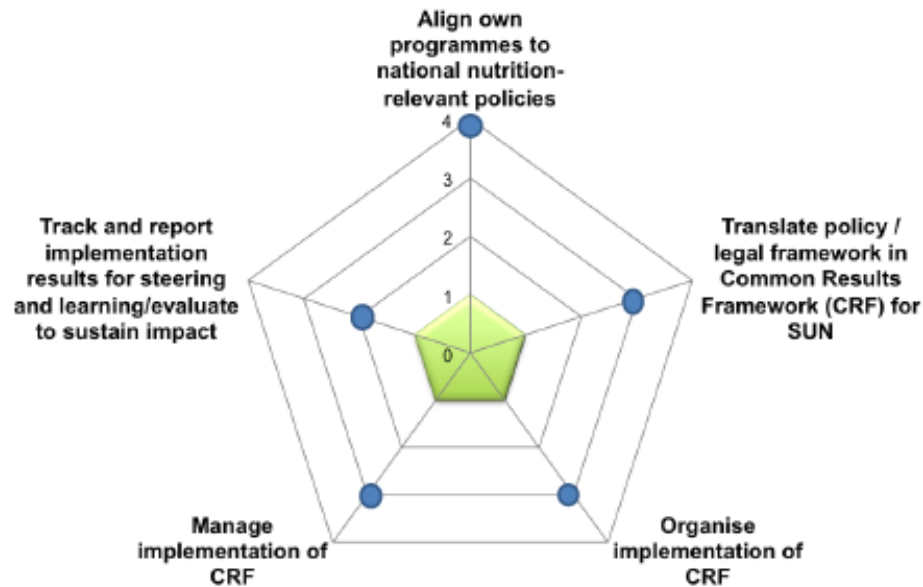
- 2.4. Strengthen or establish a parliamentary group that is responsible on nutrition
- 2.5. Strengthen implementation of relevant policies/Laws/Acts, particularly the legal framework
- 2.6. Need to consider policy review at the end of each policy timeframe that allow alignment with policies relevant to nutrition (e.g. agriculture, food policy, health etc)

Process 3 Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)

GROUP B - Mixed Networks

Participants: Government (2), civil society (3), UN (2), donors (0), private (1), global Civil Society (1)

0 (not applicable); 1 (started); 2 (on-going); 3 (nearly completed); 4 (completed)



Explanation

- 3.1. Review preparation done and monitoring ongoing
- 3.2. Preparation of draft National Policy 2013 which is multisectoral
- 3.3. Coordination consensus building ongoing
- 3.4. Regular annual monitoring on food security and nutrition in the CIP
- 3.5. Financial allocation for nutrition is increasing, as is technical capacity

Suggestions for improvements

- 3.1. Address challenges remaining in coordination and implementation
- 3.2. Complementarities to be strengthened
- 3.3. It takes time to achieve consensus
- 3.4. Shift focus from MDGs to the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals
- 3.5. Multisectoral lessons learned need to be shared; too centralized - support is needed at sub-national level towards more decentralisation

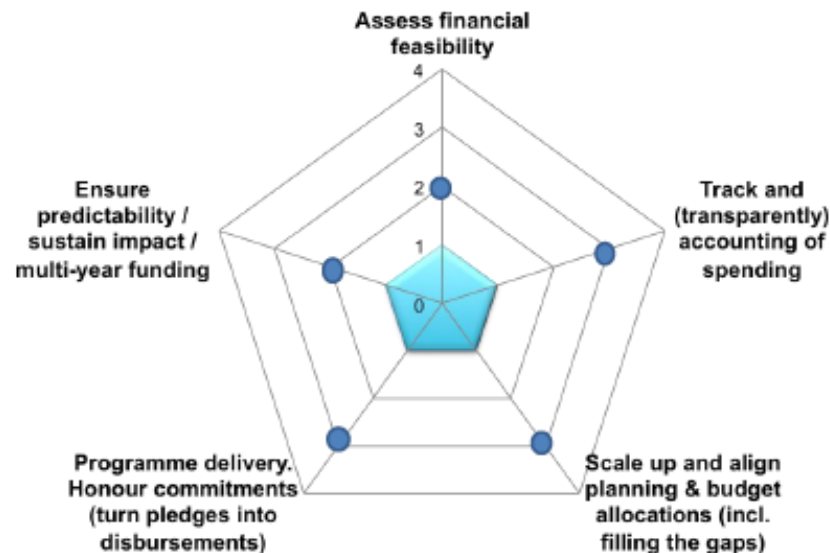
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Process 4 Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

GROUP B - Mixed Networks

Participants: Government (1 health, 1 food), civil society (3), UN (2), donors (0), private (1), global civil society (1)

0 (not applicable); 1 (started); 2 (on-going); 3 (nearly completed); 4 (completed)



Explanations

- 4.1. Mapping of sector-wide current spending on nutrition is done/ongoing; APR (government audit procedure) and CIP tracking
- 4.2. APR and CIP reports
- 4.3. Increased allocation shown in CIP Monitoring Report
- 4.4. GoB (HPSNDP) commitment to deliver 76% of total allocation (on nutrition?), with decrease from external sources; efforts are being scaled up; nutrition-specific intervention delivery has increased
- 4.5. There is progress but the scale of the problem is still challenging and the burden of maternal and child undernutrition is too high, with huge numbers still affected

Suggestions for improvements

- 4.1. Lack of cost-effectiveness analysis; need more active participation and ownership from more sectors
- 4.2. Increasing resources for nutrition-sensitive parts; identify nutrition indicators in other sectoral plans; enhance delivery mechanisms, and increase outreach and coverage
- 4.3. Strengthening of implementation mechanism and capacity
- 4.4. Need to continually understand contextual factors; need to strengthen programme design and capacity (particularly sub-national) to explicitly include nutrition multisectorally; Nutrition for Growth commitments (June 2013) to be tracked
- 4.5. Need to develop a more explicit focus on multisectoral nutrition above Line Ministry levels, with its own multisectoral nutrition CRF, drawing from existing CRFs in 5th year Plan and in strategies/plans in food and health etc.