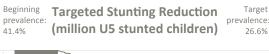
Joined: September 2010





## **Highlights**

- The revitalisation of the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council has been initiated.
   It is chaired by the Honorable Prime Minister and was established by Presidential Order in 1975. The BNNC is the highest multi-sectoral coordinating mechanism.
- The National Nutrition Policy has been finalised and sanctioned by the Cabinet.
   It incorporates the recommendations from the Second International Conference on Nutrition Declaration and Framework for Action.
- The Strategy for Social Mobilisation and Advocacy has been finalised.
   It aims to scale up multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder engagement to expand specific and sensitive nutrition interventions in the country.

Under five stunting: 38.7%
Low-birth weight: 21.6%
0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: 64.1%
Under five wasting: 18.1%
Under five overweight: 2.6%
Women Anaemia 15-49 years: 43.5%

\*data sources detailed in Annex 1



\*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

## Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



The Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC) has been revitalised and is envisaged to be the highest level coordinating mechanism for nutrition

chaired by the Prime Minister. The Terms of Reference for the BNNC, Executive Council, Technical Standing Sub-Committees and BNNC Secretariat, have been revised, with roles and responsibilities outlined and is in the process of endorsement by the Prime Minister.

The Steering Committee for Nutrition Implementation is headed by the Secretary of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW). It ensures multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration between 13 ministries and 10 departments as well as donors, United Nations (UN) agencies, academia, the Nutrition Working Group and the Civil Society Alliance (CSA for SUN). There is a strong internal

coordination between the MoHFW and the Ministry of Food (MoF).

UN REACH facilitates collaboration across UN agencies and promotes multi-sectoral coordination for nutrition. It provides support to strengthen progress against the four SUN processes. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department for International Development (DFID) are Co-Convenors of the Donor Network and have committed to increase their frequency of engagement. CSA for SUN has increased its membership from 125 organisations (in 2014) to 187 organisations. The last year has seen increased activity with other stakeholder groups including business and all networks have increased engagement with the media.



The National Nutrition Policy (NNP) has been drafted with contribution from all the stakeholders and is currently awaiting Cabinet endorsement.

A substantial Nutrition Background Paper was prepared to inform the 7th Five Year Plan (FYP) that will be operational from mid-2016. Nutrition is also incorporated in different sectoral policies: Agriculture Extension, Social Protection and Food Security.

The revision of the National Food Policy Plan of Action (NFP-PoA; 2008-2015) and Country Implementation Plan (CIP; 2010-2015) is ongoing.

Bangladesh has developed a draft national nutrition communication and advocacy strategy facilitated by UN REACH. Five Development Partners (Canada DFATD, DFID, EU, USAID, World Bank) have jointly developed the Common Narrative on Undernutrition to support advocacy efforts.

Legislation is in place according to the International Breast Milk Substitutes Code, and there is also paid maternity leave for six months. Progress has been made on the enforcement of these legislations. Upon endorsement of the National Nutrition Policy, the National Nutrition Plan of Action will be drafted with multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder involvement.



The Government, along with other relevant stakeholders, is currently developing a draft multi-sectoral nutrition Common Results Framework (CRF),

**encompassing nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive sectoral indicators.** The National Nutrition Services (NNS) Operation Plan facilitates the delivery of a comprehensive multi-sectoral nutrition package to the communities.

Regular annual monitoring of nutrition activities exists under two robust monitoring mechanisms in the MoHFW and the MoF. National monitoring reports are produced involving 17 partner ministries/agencies. A nutrition information planning unit (NIPU) was established and is receiving reports from diverse delivery platforms for nutrition.

Efforts are underway to embed the CRF into the overall Government 7<sup>th</sup> FYP and 'Annual Development Plan' (ADP) reporting processes, guided by the NNP which was pulled together using existing mechanisms and is aligned with ICN2 commitments and the Sustainable Developlment Goals.



The cost of the national FYP has been assessed but a financial feasibility plan is yet to be completed. The ADP monitoring process tracks the spending of all activities under the Government although there is a need to make it more comprehensive. The national monitoring process on food security and nutrition is in line with NFP-PoA and CIP and

relevant nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive projects and programmes under the ADP. This monitoring process also helps identify resources gaps.

The recent monitoring report shows that domestic contribution for nutrition has been significantly increasing. Discussions are ongoing within the Parliamentary Caucus to disaggregate the nutrition budget from health. A MidTerm Budgetary Framework under the Ministry of Finance provides a resource envelope for the next 3 years enhancing the predictability of funding.