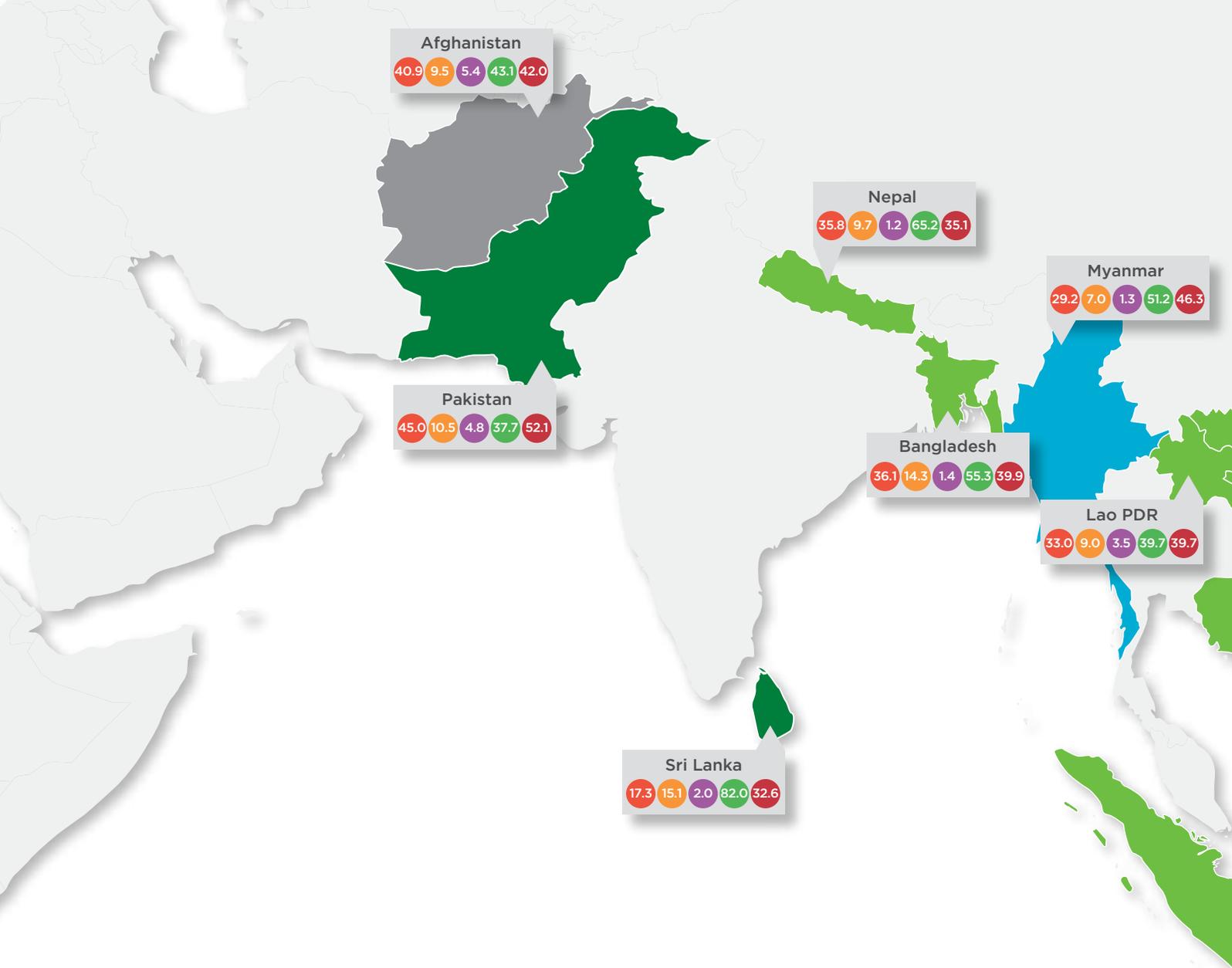




SCALING UP NUTRITION AROUND THE WORLD IN 2017-2018

 Scaling Up
NUTRITION
ENGAGE • INSPIRE • INVEST

South and Southeast Asia
and the Pacific



Scaling up nutrition in South and Southeast Asia and the Pacific

INTRODUCTION

The South and Southeast Asia and the Pacific region encompasses 12 countries,¹ and three Indian states,² all committed to scaling up nutrition. These countries and States have joined the SUN Movement at various times in the Movement's lifespan - ranging from Bangladesh joining in 2010, the year the SUN Movement was launched, to as recently as this past year, when Afghanistan joined.³

¹ South Asian SUN countries include: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The three Indian States of Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh are also members of the SUN Movement. Southeast Asian SUN countries include: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Philippines and Viet Nam. Papua New Guinea is the only SUN country in the Pacific.

² Please note that the below analysis mainly concerns the 12 countries, and not the Indian States.

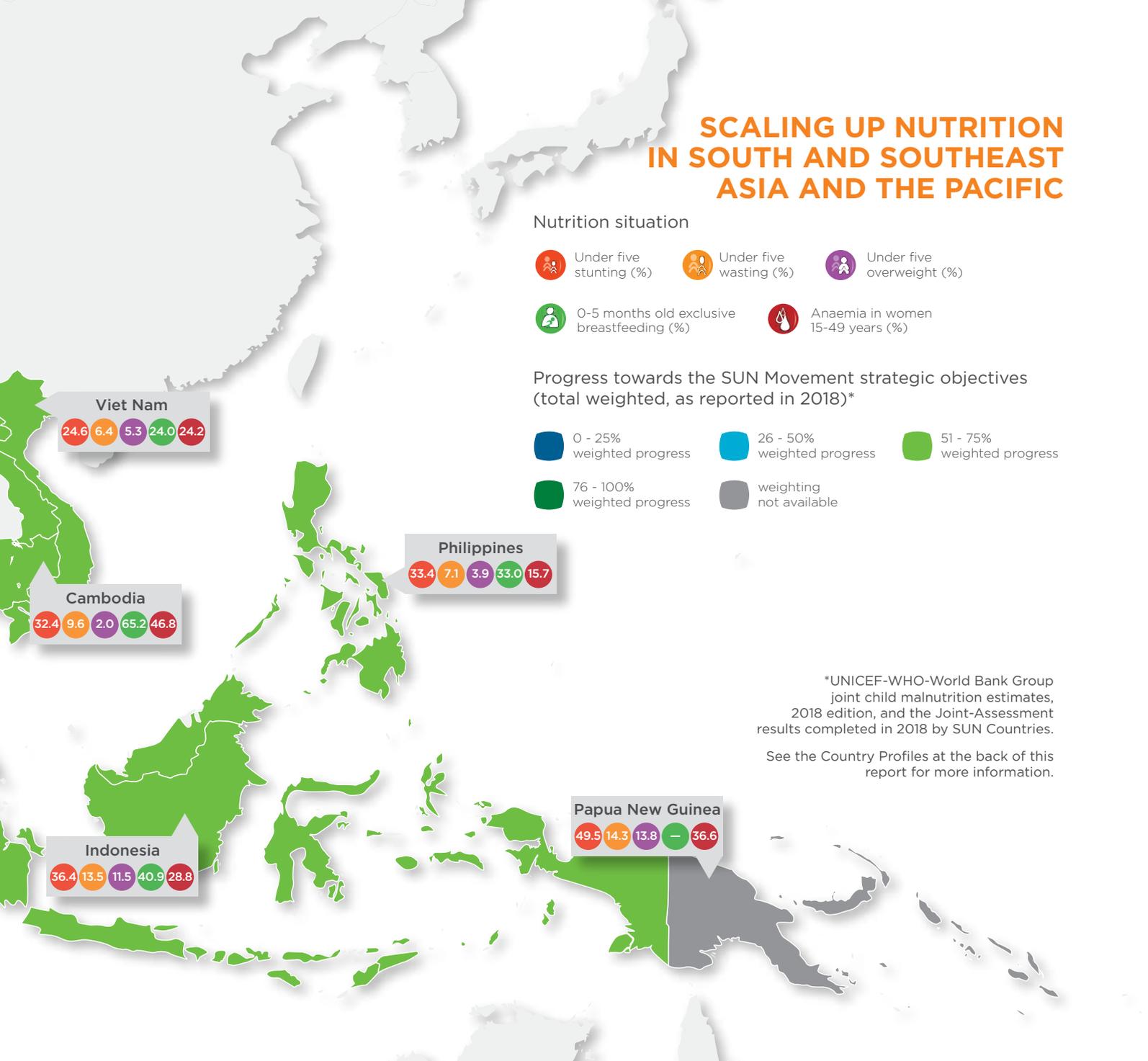
³ Unless cited otherwise, data presented in this section are from the SUN Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) database. These data have been compiled from various sources, as listed in the SUN MEAL Framework Baseline Document, which is available at: <https://scalingupnutrition.org/progress-impact/monitoring-evaluation-accountability-and-learning-meal/>.

SCALING UP NUTRITION IN SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Nutrition situation



Progress towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives (total weighted, as reported in 2018)*



*UNICEF-WHO-World Bank Group joint child malnutrition estimates, 2018 edition, and the Joint-Assessment results completed in 2018 by SUN Countries.

See the Country Profiles at the back of this report for more information.

All 12 countries⁴ have established a multi-stakeholder platform (MSP), with 11 countries having undertaken their SUN Movement Joint-Assessment in 2018. Scores towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives show a marked increase from a median of 52 per cent in 2014-2016 to 65 per cent between 2017-2018.

Looking ahead, it will be essential to address undernutrition (child stunting and wasting, in particular), while also preventing any further increase in overweight and obesity among children, adolescents and adults. Prioritising gender equality, ensuring the best possible infant and young child feeding practices and investing in maternal nutrition are essential going forward. Furthermore, tracking inequities within countries is needed to ensure that progress towards good nutrition for all becomes reality.

⁴ Papua New Guinea has yet to formalise their multi-stakeholder platform.



A SNAPSHOT OF NUTRITION AND DIETS ACROSS THE LIFECYCLE

Although this is a region that is making considerable progress in certain areas, South and Southeast Asia and the Pacific faces difficult hurdles.



Child stunting, despite improvements, is at a median of 36 per cent – the highest of any SUN region. The regional average also masks wide disparities in national stunting levels – Papua New Guinea has the highest stunting prevalence in this region (almost 50 per cent), while Sri Lanka has the lowest stunting prevalence rate (17.3 per cent). Only Bangladesh is on track to achieve the World Health Assembly (WHA) stunting target.⁵

BANGLADESH IS 1 OF ONLY 7 SUN COUNTRIES ON TRACK TO MEET GLOBAL STUNTING TARGETS



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With a median prevalence of 9.7 per cent, child wasting continues to be a high priority – especially for South Asian and Pacific nations. Several countries in these two sub-regions have high rates of wasting – including Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Papua New Guinea. 9 of 12 countries are experiencing high levels of both child stunting and wasting at the same time. Among the 8 countries with data for tracking progress in wasting reduction, only Nepal and Viet Nam are showing some progress. No country in this region is on track to meet the WHA wasting target of 3 per cent by 2030.



Some countries are seeing growing levels of overweight among girls and boys under five. This ‘double burden’ of malnutrition is more prevalent in middle-income countries. Across the SUN Movement, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea have the highest levels of overweight girls and boys, at 12 and 14 per cent, respectively. However, this region has some of the lowest prevalence rates of overweight in children, with a median of 3 per cent. Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar and Nepal are on track to meet the WHA child overweight target.



The breastfeeding picture is quite varied. While half of newborns are put to the breast within an hour of birth, and a median of 43 per cent of infants under 6 months of age are exclusively breastfed, there are large gaps between the highest and lowest performing countries. Sri Lanka is the SUN Movement’s highest performer globally (at 82 per cent) in exclusive breastfeeding rates. Although Myanmar and Sri Lanka are on track to meet the WHA breastfeeding target, greater effort will be necessary by other countries to reach the new WHA target of 70 per cent by 2030, which means scaling up breastfeeding should continue to be a priority in this region.

MYANMAR AND SRI LANKA ARE ON TRACK TO MEET THE GLOBAL BREASTFEEDING TARGET

⁵ UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates, (2018). Levels and trends in child malnutrition: Key findings of the 2018 edition. Available at: <http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/2018-jme-brochure.pdf?ua=1> [accessed October 2018]. Stunting progress is not available for 4 countries in this region (Afghanistan, Lao PDR, Pakistan and Papua New Guinea). Philippines is considered as making no progress based on the most recent data available (2015).



Although Bangladesh, Nepal and Philippines have seen some progress in reducing anaemia among women of reproductive age, other countries have seen less success. Women bear a heavy burden of anaemia in this region, estimated at 43 per cent amongst pregnant women and almost 38 per cent among non-pregnant women of reproductive age. However, this region also boasts the highest median coverage, across the Movement, of women who report receiving at least 90 iron tablets during their most recent pregnancy (at 47 per cent). For greater impact, the focus needs to be on ensuring women have access to prenatal care, including micronutrient supplements, early in their pregnancy and receive a sufficient amount throughout.



South and Southeast Asia and the Pacific has the highest prevalence of underweight adolescents and adults across SUN regions. Levels of underweight adolescent girls (median 10 per cent) and boys (16 per cent) have remained steady. However, there has been a marked increase in overweight and obesity among adolescent girls (from 4 to 9 per cent, median) and boys (from 3 to 12 per cent, median) between 2010 and 2016. A unique feature of this region is that adolescent girls and boys face similar levels of overweight and obesity, whereas, elsewhere in the Movement, girls tend to have higher levels than boys. Among adults, underweight continues to affect 14 per cent of women and 15 per cent of men in 2016 (slightly lower than the 2000 estimates which were at 19 and 20 per cent, respectively), while the median prevalence of overweight and obesity has increased by approximately 10 percentage points in both women and men. Currently, a median of 29 per cent of women and 21 per cent of men are considered overweight or obese.



Inadequate infant and young child feeding practices play a key role in the high prevalence of undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Whereas some progress has been seen in ensuring exclusive breastfeeding, in contrast, during the critical period from 6 to 23 months of age, only 1 in 4 children receives a minimum acceptable diet (median 27 per cent across 8 countries with data) and 2 in 5 receive minimum diet diversity (median 40 per cent across 9 countries with data). The gap between the richest and poorest is particularly stark for this region – 28 per cent of children from the poorest households receive minimum diet diversity as opposed to 52 per cent of the richest children. Nepal and Cambodia have shown encouraging signs of progress between 2010 and 2016 in improving complementary feeding practices.⁶ Data from Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar and Nepal reveals that over half of children under five are anaemic (range 51 to 58 per cent).



While over two-thirds of households are consuming iodised salt (median 69 per cent), national coverage for this essential nutrition intervention ranges widely from 52 to 95 per cent. All SUN countries except Viet Nam appear to have adequate iodine intake for women, men and their families. Legislation to promote consumption of iodised salt is essential in this context.⁷



An estimated 486 million people are undernourished in the region as a whole – SUN country or not – with little progress seen over the past two years.⁸ In fact, an increased prevalence of undernourishment was evident in Afghanistan, Cambodia and Philippines between 2000 and 2016. These 3 countries had the highest prevalence of severe food insecurity in the region in 2016, at 16 per cent, 14 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively. There are various challenges facing this region that have an impact on food security, including natural disasters such as the susceptibility to typhoons, earthquakes and flooding, as well as other humanitarian risks. 5 countries in this region are classified as high humanitarian risk contexts, with Afghanistan and Myanmar considered very high-risk contexts.

⁶ Based on analysis of UNICEF's Global IYCF Database, the percentage of children 6-23 months old that received a minimum acceptable diet increased from 24 to 36 per cent in Nepal (2011 to 2016) and from 24 to 30 per cent in Cambodia (2010 to 2014). The percentage of children 6-23 months that received minimum diet diversity increased from 27 to 45 per cent in Nepal and from 30 to 40 per cent in Cambodia.

⁷ Iodine Global Network, (2018). Iodine deficiency comes back to Vietnam. Available at: <http://www.ign.org/p142003459.html> [accessed November 2018].

⁸ FAO, (2018). Asia and the Pacific Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition 2018 – Accelerating progress towards the SDGs. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/CA0950EN/CA0950EN.pdf> [accessed October 2018].



PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SDGS: MAKERS AND MARKERS OF GOOD NUTRITION

10 countries are considered lower middle-income and 2 are low-income countries. Based on 2016 data, all countries are experiencing positive economic growth, with an average annual GDP growth of 5 per cent per capita. The median rate of poverty in the region is at 7.5 per cent. The coverage of social protection programmes, important tools to reduce poverty and inequity, also varies widely in this region from 3 to 49 per cent (median 26 per cent).

The median under five mortality rate has steadily declined from 47.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010 to 33 in 2017. However, a new study reveals that this rate is around 2.5 times higher among the poorest girls and boys compared to the richest – the highest level of inequity across all regions with low and middle-income countries.⁹ Among adults, the mortality rate attributed to NCDs is closely associated with levels of overweight and obesity in this region, reflecting the importance of taking action now to prevent further increases in overweight and obesity across all age groups.

Except for Papua New Guinea, most countries are making good progress toward targets for water and about half met the 2015 Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target for sanitation. However, there is a clear association in this region between lower levels of population access to basic sanitation services and higher prevalence of child diarrhoea, a contributor to undernutrition.

The status of women and girls varies across this region. In Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Lao PDR and Nepal, over one-third of girls are married or in a union before the age of 18 years. In Afghanistan, Cambodia, Pakistan and Papua New Guinea, only 35 to 41 per cent of girls are enrolled in secondary school. According to the World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Index, South Asia, as a sub-region, has the lowest score with an average remaining gender gap of 34 per cent.¹⁰ Having said that, South Asia has also made the fastest progress on closing its gender gap of any world region. Philippines, finds itself in the top 10 performers across the world, having closed over 79 per cent of their gender gap, overall, and having fully closed their gender gap in education. Myanmar (ranked in 83rd place), a part of this Index for the first time, in the reporting period, has closed its gender gap in secondary and tertiary school enrolment.

⁹ Chao et al., (2018). National and regional under-5 mortality rate by economic status for low-income and middle-income countries: a systematic assessment. *Lancet Global Health*; 6: e535-47. Available at: <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/National-and-regional-U5MR.pdf> [accessed October 2018].

¹⁰ World Economic Forum, (2017). The Global Gender Gap Report 2017. Available at: <https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-gender-gap-report-2017> [accessed November 2018].

REACHING THE SUN MOVEMENT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

In 2018, 11 of 12 countries¹¹ undertook the SUN Movement Joint-Assessment by bringing together various stakeholders. Afghanistan, the newest SUN country, undertook a baseline study to ascertain the status quo. This section outlines some of the findings on the challenges and progress made in the countries.



EXPAND AND SUSTAIN AN ENABLING POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

All 12 countries have functioning multi-stakeholder platforms (MSP) in place, showing country-level commitment to the SUN approach. MSPs work at the decentralised level in 7 countries, with Afghanistan and Viet Nam in the process of decentralising theirs.

All countries have SUN focal points, working at various levels, including within the office of the Chief Executive in Afghanistan, the office of the Prime Minister in Cambodia, and the President's Office in Sri Lanka. In Bangladesh, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, and Viet Nam, the focal points work within the Ministry of Health.

In this region, the MSPs have cast their nets wide to make sure the right stakeholders rally around country-level nutrition results. SUN Civil Society Alliances are gaining greater visibility and presence, with 8 countries reporting having advanced Alliances, and 2 countries have Alliances that are just starting up.¹² All countries have SUN Donor Networks and UN Networks for SUN in place. 9 countries report working with businesses and Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Lao People's Democratic Republic have formally launched their SUN Business Networks – with networks in Myanmar, Viet Nam and Sri Lanka in the pipeline.

9 of 12 countries report working with academia, to strengthen the research base for making policy and programme decisions, and 9 countries work with the media – which is essential to ensure information about healthy diets and nutrition reaches policy-makers and households, alike. Advocates for nutrition are key to ensure the fight for good nutrition for everyone, everywhere remains high on the political agenda. 7 countries report working with parliamentarians and nutrition champions, to this end.



At the 2017 SUN Movement Global Gathering, the Movement presented 2 eminent individuals with SUN Nutrition Champion Awards, recognising the efforts of Hon. Ms. Saira Iftikhar, a Member of Parliament from Pakistan and Hon. Prof. Dr. Geeta Bhakta Joshi, a former member of the National Planning Commission in Nepal



who has helped put nutrition front and centre of national development.



¹¹ Papua New Guinea is the only country in this region who did not undertake their 2018 Joint-Assessment. Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh do not undertake Joint-Assessments.

¹² Afghanistan and Viet Nam do not, as yet, have SUN Civil Society Networks.



PRIORITISING AND INSTITUTIONALISING EFFECTIVE ACTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO GOOD NUTRITION

Policies, legislation and actions – with governments in the driver’s seat – are essential to scale up nutrition. The South and Southeast Asia and Pacific region are slowly but surely progressing towards ensuring a coherent policy and legislative framework for improved nutrition.



Nepal and Philippines have explicit constitutional protection of the right to adequate food, while the Constitution of Indonesia implicitly guarantees the right to adequate food, through broader human rights.



There appears to be a movement in this region towards the alignment of national nutrition plans with international targets relevant to nutrition and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In Nepal, the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan has integrated SDG and WHA targets. This region ranks the highest across the Movement when it comes to including WHA targets into national nutrition plans.



Making maternity protection legislation effective, extending it to all women, and ensuring its implementation, including paid leave and adequate number of nursing breaks, is key to ensure women who work have an opportunity to raise a healthy, well-nourished family. Bangladesh and Viet Nam have full maternity protection in place, with 6 countries having partial legislation to protect mothers at work. No country in this region has ratified the ILO Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183). All countries have put in place legislation to prevent the inappropriate marketing of breast-milk substitutes and 7 countries have full provisions in law in line with the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes¹³. Implementation of the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative faces many challenges, with data from 10 SUN countries in this region revealing a median of 12 per cent of healthcare facilities and maternity wards being considered baby-friendly.¹⁴



None of the countries in this region have policies in place to reduce the impact of marketing of food and beverages on children. This is particularly important for stemming the increase in child overweight and obesity.

MAHARASHTRA HAS PUT IN PLACE A MID-DAY MEAL PROGRAMME, ALIGNED WITH THE NATIONAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME, TO BOOST SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND BETTER THE HEALTH OF CHILDREN

¹³ 3 countries have many provisions in line with the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and 2 countries have few provisions in place.

¹⁴ WHO, (2017). National Implementation of the Baby-friendly Hospital Initiative. Available at: <http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/bfhi-national-implementation2017/en/> [accessed November 2018].



IMPLEMENTING EFFECTIVE ACTIONS ALIGNED WITH COMMON RESULTS

All countries have, or are developing, a Common Results Framework (CRF). All active CRFs in this region include nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions and are accompanied by action plans and monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

The region has made strides towards better integrating overweight and obesity in National Development Plans. In Indonesia, SUN Networks are supporting, contributing to and participating in setting national priorities and ensuring nutrition is included, also beyond the 2019 Government Annual Workplan (RKP 2019) and National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2015-2019).

Countries highlight that national nutrition plans are meant to act at, and target, sub-national levels. Monitoring at sub-national levels is taking place and there are plans to increase coverage and health surveys for better understanding of collective progress. Some have noted the need for better country linkages or collaboration between sub-national and national levels.

The region fares well in putting in place information systems for nutrition. Viet Nam's National Nutrition Surveillance System (NNSS) has helped inform planning and monitoring of progress toward the goals set out in the National Nutrition Plan of Action. Provincial profiles generated from the annual surveys have contributed to increased awareness of child malnutrition rates and feeding practices among provincial governments.



EFFECTIVELY USING AND SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASING FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR NUTRITION

Many mechanisms are in place in this region to track and help facilitate financing for nutrition. Only Viet Nam took part in the 2018 SUN budget analysis exercise, having also undertaken this in 2015 and 2016.

All countries have either costed, or are in the process of costing, their Common Results Frameworks (CRFs). 9 out of 11 countries are estimating financing gaps, to be filled by government, external partners/donors or non-governmental actors. 9 countries have noted an alignment between donors and the CRFs.

Many countries have reported increases in funds available and public expenditure for nutrition – hopefully indicating that nutrition is increasingly recognised as a priority. In many cases, nutrition spending is included in national budgets and plans. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms exist for financing activities, but that could be strengthened.

Data on national budget spending for nutrition in 2016 are available for 7 countries. These governments budgeted a median of USD 7.40 per child under five for nutrition-specific interventions in 2016 – the second highest amount across the SUN regions. However, the ratio of spending on nutrition-specific to nutrition-sensitive spending was estimated at only 5.5 per cent (median). This may reflect both an absence of nutrition programmes and interventions in national budgets, and an inherent difficulty in tracking nutrition-specific activities when they are integrated into sectoral programmes.

An analysis of donor funding for nutrition shows some encouraging trends for the region overall, in terms of an increase in average spending per stunted child under five from USD 8.80 in 2013 to USD 14.30 in 2015. Donor spending per child under five for high-impact nutrition-specific interventions has also increased from USD 0.80 in 2013 to USD 1.88 in 2015. However, the ratio of donor spending for nutrition-specific versus nutrition-sensitive interventions decreased from 69 per cent in 2013 to 30 per cent in 2015.



THE WAY FORWARD: ACCELERATING PROGRESS

The adoption of a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach to fight malnutrition, in all its forms, and sub-nationally, is clearly high in South and Southeast Asia and the Pacific, which bodes well for the future of this region. More and more, countries work across sectors and stakeholders in support of government-led plans and programmes – also backed by donor support. To make sure no one is left behind and to ensure global nutrition targets, including the World Health Assembly targets, are met by 2030, however, many countries are still to overcome many obstacles. This includes tackling pervasive undernutrition in the region, while also preventing a rise in overweight and obesity. This challenge cuts across all age groups, from young children to adolescents and adults. Reducing child undernutrition will require actions to improve maternal nutrition, the quality and quantity of diets for young children and the sanitation and hygienic environments in which families live. As no country in the region has fully put in place healthy diet policies, looking ahead, this will be a key area to scale up. Ensuring the empowerment of women and girls and gender equality, will be essential for lasting success and a healthy, well-nourished future in South and Southeast Asia and the Pacific.



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A ROLE FOR BUSINESSES TO PLAY: LAO PDR LAUNCHES BUSINESS NETWORK

Businesses are rooted in their communities, and when their communities suffer from malnutrition they can have a role in uplifting them. With a focus on food security and reducing levels of malnutrition, Lao PDR launched its SUN Business Network in June 2018.

220 participants and 19 businesses have registered to this new initiative. It will be a unique platform for businesses to provide local solutions for improving access to and the availability of nutritious food, products and services. The Network aims to identify ways to mobilise businesses to invest in nutrition and sustainable operations. Businesses have also been enticed to join with free membership and access to networking events, updates on nutrition news, workshops, publicity on international forums, and access to Corporate Social Responsibility programmes.

“Businesses increasingly recognise that nutrition is closely linked to business growth and that malnutrition has a major impact on economic development, productivity and performance,” said H.E. Leo Faber, the EU Ambassador to Lao PDR.

Cross-country learning has begun, when delegates from the SUN Business Network Laos met with the SUN Business Network global team (GAIN and the World Food Programme), and representatives from Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

This solid foundation creates an attractive space for companies to take part in nutrition efforts and establishes the groundwork for new projects and partnerships to take hold.





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GEARING UP TO MAKE MYANMAR BREASTFEEDING FRIENDLY

Myanmar is implementing a **becoming breastfeeding friendly (BBF)** project with the support from Yale University. BBF is a methodology based on Breastfeeding Gear Model (BFGM) to create an evidence-based toolbox to help guide the development and tracking of large-scale, well-coordinated, multi-sectoral, national breastfeeding promotion programmes.

The BFGM stipulates that eight “gears” - Advocacy, Political Will, Legislation & Policies, Funding & Resources, Training & Programme Delivery, Promotion, Research & Evaluation, and Coordination, Goals & Monitoring - must be at work and in harmony for large-scale improvement in a country’s national breastfeeding programme. The BBF requires the formation of an in-country working group, comprising experts from different areas, to identify gaps, score the ‘gears’ and provide policy recommendations.

The BBF is a joint-initiative, as the BBF in-country working group is formed with representatives from government ministries, UN agencies, civil society organisations and a parliamentarian. The Working Group is chaired by Dr. May Khin Than, Director of the National Nutrition Center (NNC), from the Ministry of Health and Sports (MOHS) and co-chaired by Dr. Swe Le Mar, Assistant Director from NNC and Soe Nyi Nyi, Nutrition Advocacy Advisor for the Secretariat of the SUN Civil Society Alliance in Myanmar, which is hosted by Save the Children.

The BBF is deemed very important for the Civil Society Alliance and the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP), as it provides a great opportunity to inform the Government on how to strengthen policies to ensure breastfeeding is promoted, protected and supported in Myanmar.

ACHIEVING THE SDGs THROUGH SHARING AND LEARNING AND SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION: AFGHAN FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION AGENDA STAKEHOLDERS GO TO BANGLADESH



In 2018, a 12-member, high-level delegation from the Afghan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda (AFSeN-A) visited Bangladesh to learn about multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination and governance in food security and nutrition. The delegation, headed by H.E. Nasrullah Arsalai, Director General of the Afghan Council of Ministers' Secretariat and SUN Focal Point, spent five days in Bangladesh to learn about the Bangladesh experience in strengthening the policy, investment, monitoring and

governance frameworks in food security and nutrition, so that this could be taken back to Afghanistan. This South-South cooperation study visit was carried out under the joint FAO – European Union initiative on “Food and Nutrition Security, Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)” Programme.

Recognising the importance of addressing food insecurity and malnutrition, the Government of Afghanistan launched the AFSeN-A in October 2017, following joining the SUN Movement, “to ensure that no Afghan suffers from hunger and every Afghan is well nourished at all times”.

Bangladesh was chosen for this tour as a result of its unique multi-sectoral coordination mechanism and inclusive approach on food security and nutrition involving different stakeholders, at all levels. The team visited 16 different institutions including research institutes, departments, ministries, authorities, and universities, where they learnt, first-hand, about the progress Bangladesh has made in a variety of sectors. There was some focus in some key areas that could be successfully used in context of Afghanistan, such as nutrition-sensitive and climate-sensitive agriculture; fortification and bio-fortification; targeted programmes for vulnerable people; the development of environment-friendly pesticides and stress tolerant crop varieties; and the development of local technology to help farmers.

Following the visit, the delegation has developed a series of conclusions that will provide policy and decision-makers with insights as how to improve food security and nutrition-related actions in Afghanistan, which will eventually lead to the elaboration of a cooperation plan in this area between the two countries.

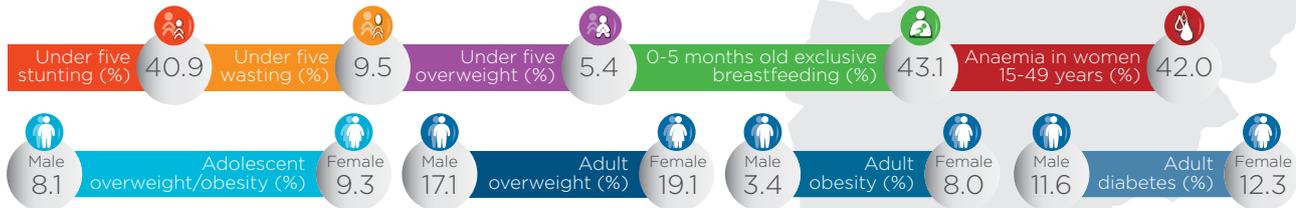


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Joined: September 2017
Population: 35.53 million

Afghanistan



Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Not available for 2014*

Not available for 2015*

Not available for 2016*

Not available for 2017*

Not available for 2018*

Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan joined the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement in September 2017 and subsequently launched the Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda (AFSeN-A) - a policy and strategic framework addressing hunger, food security and nutrition. The Director-General

of the Council of Ministers' Secretariat from the Office of the Chief Executive is the SUN Government Focal Point and coordinates the AFSeN-A which involves the UN, private sector, donors, and civil society. SUN networks are currently being officially established and conveners identified.

Not available for 2014*

Not available for 2015*

Not available for 2016*

Not available for 2017*

Not available for 2018*

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The AFSeN-A is the basis for the development of the AFSeN's Strategic Plan and serves as a policy statement by the Government to address hunger and malnutrition. AFSeN-A outlines roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders at central and subnational levels. Legislation and laws are in place on issues such

as food fortification and food safety as well as the Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes. Existing nutrition policies, strategies and plans span sectors such as agriculture, education, health, social welfare/protection, women's affairs, poverty reduction, and national development.

Not available for 2014*

Not available for 2015*

Not available for 2016*

Not available for 2017*

Not available for 2018*

Aligning actions around common results

The Government, with the support of MQSUN+, is in the process of developing a multi-sectoral strategic plan to address malnutrition and food insecurity. The strategic plan, which will complement existing sector-specific nutrition strategies and frameworks, will define a Common Results Framework (CRF)

including goals, objectives, indicators, and a set of interventions by sector. The CRF will assist stakeholders in elaborating the roles and responsibilities towards achieving common goals and objectives. There is further a need to establish a food security and nutrition information system.

Not available for 2014*

Not available for 2015*

Not available for 2016*

Not available for 2017*

Not available for 2018*

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

A financial tracking mechanism for nutrition is yet to be developed. However, as part of the work on finalising the multi-sectoral strategic plan, a financial tracking mechanism will be established. A recent stakeholder mapping and analysis of the AFSeN-A identified gaps in terms of developing, implementing and

monitoring plans and budgets at the sub-national level. No donor convener has been assigned yet, but the Nutrition and Food Security Development Partner Forum has been established to harmonise and align development partners' efforts around nutrition.

2018 total weighted

* Please note that the narrative on this page, since Afghanistan joined the SUN Movement in September 2017, is not based on the Joint-Assessment, but a baseline study - which new SUN Movement members are asked to undertake.

2018-2019 PRIORITIES

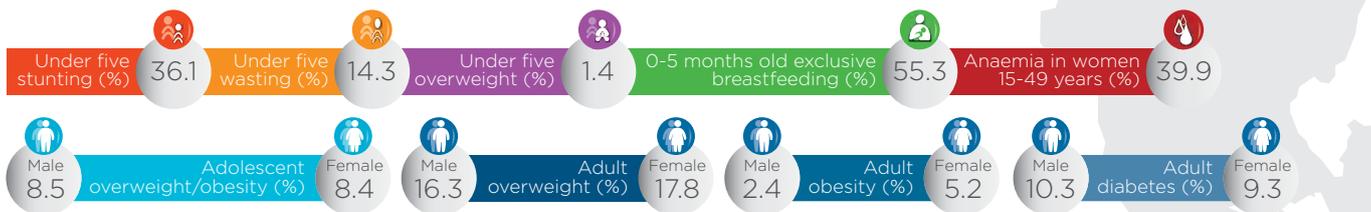
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/AFGHANISTAN

- Finalise the multi-sectoral nutrition strategic plan and Common Results Framework;
- Develop a nutrition financial tracking system;
- Establish 10 sub-national/provincial AFSeN-A committees;
- Establish SUN Civil Society and Business Networks;
- Develop a public awareness and advocacy framework and plan.



Joined: September 2010
Population: 164.7 million

Bangladesh



Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The revitalised Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC), led by the Prime Minister, had its first meeting in August 2017. The Minister of Health and the nutrition community made the “Unite4Nutrition” call to action, aiming to address undernutrition collectively. This momentum continued in 2018 with

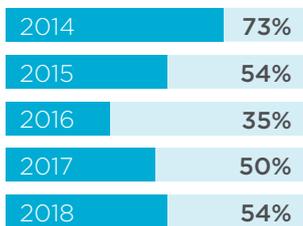
National Nutrition Week, which drew mass public and parliamentary attention to nutrition. A National Adolescent Nutrition Campaign and Convention was organised to address adolescent nutrition and child marriage. A new SUN government focal point was appointed in May 2018.



Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

An analysis of national nutrition indicators using the Global Nutrition Monitoring Framework has been completed. A National Nutrition Policy, Second National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN2), Country Investment Plan (CIP), BMS Act and Regulations, Food Safety Act and Regulations, Food Labelling

regulation 2017, Fortification of Edible Oil with Vitamin A Act, National Guidelines on Nutrition in Emergencies, and a School Meal Strategy are all in place. NPAN2 (2016-2025) was approved by the Honourable Prime Minister and will be implemented using a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach.



Aligning actions around common results

NPAN2 acts as a set of guidelines for implementation, with its monitoring and evaluation framework functioning as the Common Result Framework. The BNNC acts as supra-ministerial nutrition coordinator and monitoring body for NPAN2. CIP2 (2016-2020), which focuses on nutrition-sensitive food systems, was

developed in line with the SDGs and national targets. Priority indicators for the National Nutrition Services Operational Plan were defined and an information system designed to track progress in all 64 districts. A Monitoring Information System for fortified edible oil has also been developed.



Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The BNNC started tracking the budget and expenditure of NPAN2 through inter-ministerial coordination. The CIP regularly monitored the budget allocated to nutrition across various sectors. For the first time, a cross-ministerial Public Expenditure Review on Nutrition has been initiated by the Finance Division.

With support from UNICEF, this will guide policy revision to ensure adequate allocation of resources to meet the goals of NPAN2. The World Bank and UNICEF have jointly estimated the cost-effectiveness and economic benefit of expanding the coverage of direct nutrition interventions.



2018-2019 PRIORITIES

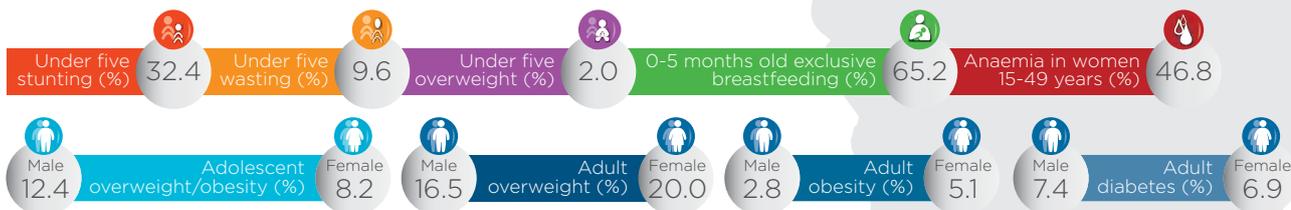
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/BANGLADESH

- Implement short-term priorities as outlined in the NPAN2;
- Strengthen the BNNC office through human resource allocations and capacity development;
- Strengthen the nutrition information system;
- Improve evidence building for nutrition interventions;
- Finalise and operationalise CIP2;
- Finalise the SUN Business Network Strategy and establish SUN Business and Academic Networks.



Joined: June 2014
Population: 16.01 million

Cambodia



Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

SUN Networks, including the Government, civil society, the UN and donors, regularly attend the meetings of the Technical Working Group for Social Protection, Food Security and Nutrition; Food Security Forum; Nutrition Working Group; the Sub Working Group on Nutrition and WASH; and the 2018 SUN annual

meeting. This ensures effective coordination on social protection, food security and nutrition among the different networks. The mid-term review of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN) 2014-2018 has raised the limited links between the national and sub-national level.



Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) is tasked by the Government to formulate and coordinate national strategies and policies on food security and nutrition. Several such policies and strategies are in place. Guidelines for the treatment of acute malnutrition have been updated to align them

with WHO recommendations. Formulation of the Food Safety Law is considered an urgent issue and the prevention of the double burden of malnutrition is also needed. The National Mother, Infant and Young Child Nutrition Strategy 2018-2020 is being drafted and there are new standards for iodised salt.



Aligning actions around common results

Under CARD's leadership, the Civil Society Alliance (CSA), UN and donor networks actively participated in the development of joint monitoring indicators and worked under the same framework to tackle major causes of malnutrition. In April 2018, the CSA conducted training on national nutrition policies and legislation

based on information submitted by CARD, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Planning. The mid-term review of the NSFSN highlighted the need to ensure better linkages with line ministries and sub-national government, to define responsibilities and outcomes, and improve information flows.



Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The government is working to ensure greater predictability, transparency and accountability of budgeting. SUN Networks are working with the Ministry of Health on an investment case for maternal, new-born and child health and nutrition. There are shortfalls in securing funding for some costed areas, such as for the Fast Track Roadmap for

Improving Nutrition 2014-2020 (funded at only 30%). Some programmes relied on external funding through concessional loans from financial institutions such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The UN Network is supporting the Government in tracking the funds allocated for nutrition.



2018-2019 PRIORITIES

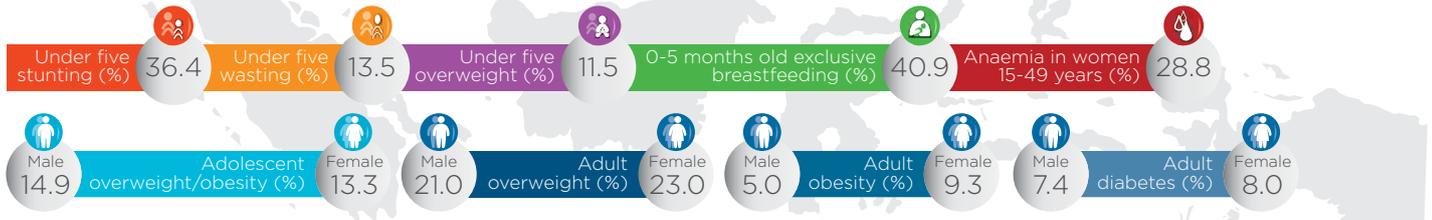
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CAMBODIA](https://scalingupnutrition.org/cambodia)

- Develop the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2019-2023 and strengthen sub-national linkages to ensure effective implementation;
- Advocate for increased investments by the Cambodian Government and the private sector for funding for food security and nutrition;
- Establish a SUN Business Network;
- Continue research and analysis to improve monitoring and response in case of vulnerability.



Joined: December 2011
Population: 263.99 million

Indonesia



Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Indonesia's multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) has been re-endorsed by the President and Vice President, through the Integrated Nutrition Intervention for Stunting Reduction. The SUN Country Network includes 19 government ministries, 11 donor/UN organisations, 29 civil society institutions, 24 universities or professional

organisations, and 29 business institutions. The sub-national government engages through channels such as workshops and technical meetings. However, integration at the sub-national level and participation from non-health sectors still needs to be increased.



Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Stunting reduction is a national priority in the Government Annual Workplan 2018 and has been aligned with the SDGs. The national government also led an analysis of existing food and nutrition policies to improve the quality of their implementation. The Strategic Policy on Food and Nutrition and the Food and Nutrition

Action Plan 2017-2019 were signed into legislation. Communication and advocacy efforts continued, including media messaging, workshops at the sub-national level, and civil society representation to Members of Parliament. Food fortification regulation is currently being revised.



Aligning actions around common results

The Common Results Framework (CRF) for Integrated Nutrition Intervention has been developed and agreed upon by all SUN Country Network members. Medium and long-term implementation objectives have been identified and an assessment of capacities at national and sub-national levels is underway. The CRF still needs

to be refined to focus on the most effective interventions. Bappenas and the Vice President's Office have led the development of a monitoring and evaluation system, which will track implementation progress. A community-based health surveillance system is currently in use.



Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The estimated costs for implementation of the Integrated Nutrition Intervention within the Government has been developed, finalised, and shared with members. Funding for health and nutrition interventions is increasing. A budget tagging and tracking system has been initiated through an integrated application

system for planning and budgeting. The mapping of financial gaps in each district is ongoing, non-government sectors have been requested to fill these gaps. There is a need for further advocacy, information dissemination, and technical support regarding budget planning and disbursement.



2018-2019 PRIORITIES

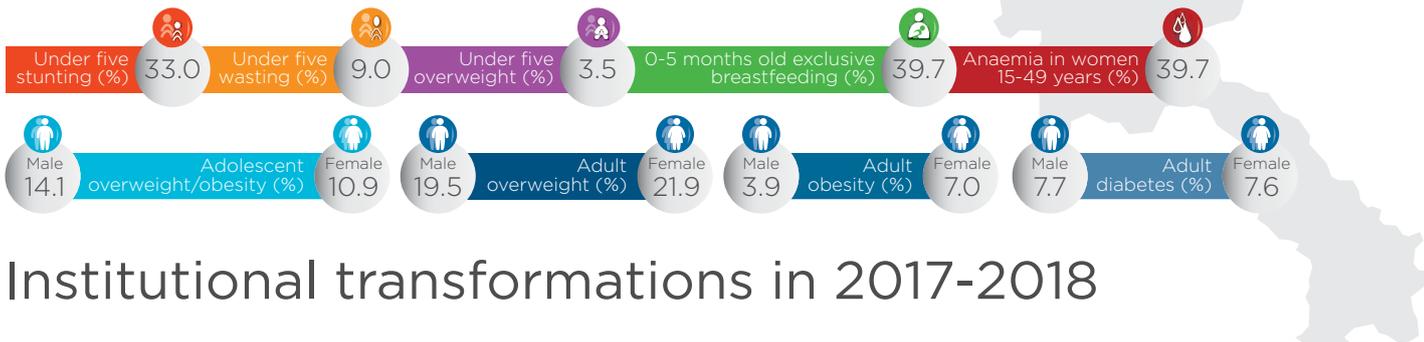
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/INDONESIA

- Implement an improved budget tagging and tracking system;
- Align public messages and campaigns on stunting reduction and prevention;
- Improve multi-sectoral coordination on nutrition-specific interventions;
- Develop a better system to share lessons learnt and findings amongst SUN network members;
- Develop an Integrated Nutrition Intervention monitoring and evaluation system.



Joined: April 2011
Population: 6.86 million

Lao PDR



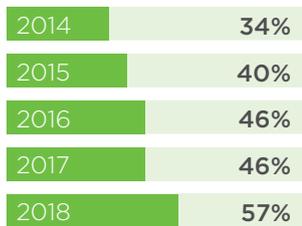
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Lao PDR has various multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) operating at national and sub-national levels. The SUN Business Network was launched in June 2018 - with 220 participants and 19 businesses registered. All provinces have a nutrition committee and 10 provincial nutrition coordinators have been recruited to

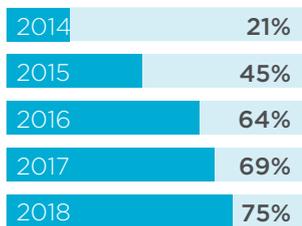
facilitate multi-stakeholder coordination at the sub-national level. Quarterly meetings are being held with representatives from different sectors: education, agriculture, planning, health and WASH. Updates on the nutrition situation are submitted biannually to the National Assembly.



Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The National Nutrition Committee Secretariat has facilitated the integration of nutrition priorities into national policy, plans and budgets. The Ministry of Health has facilitated the development of various specific nutrition guidelines, including the National Guideline of Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition. Guidelines in support of the International Code on

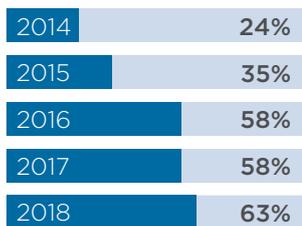
Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes have been developed with the support of various agencies and has been endorsed by the Government. Studies have been conducted to inform the Food Fortification Strategic Plan and mid-term review of the National Plan of Action on Nutrition (NPAN) 2016-2020.



Aligning actions around common results

The National Assembly has endorsed efforts to align national indicators with Sustainable Development Goal 2 on zero hunger. It has also prioritised preventing stunting and underweight in children under 5 in both the National Socio-Economic Development Plan and the Graduation from the Least Developed Country

plan. The Lao Social Indicator Survey has also been released in this period, the results of which will inform an update of the Common Results Framework. The National Nutrition Platform has been initiated, and the mapping of nutrition stakeholders and actions will be updated in 2018.



Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The Lao PDR Government and key donors are increasing efforts to provide longer-term funding for nutrition. This can be seen in national budget allocations for some priority nutrition actions, such as for procurement of nutrition commodities, capacity building and monitoring. Budget allocations for nutrition-sensitive

agriculture have increased due to new projects, such as the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme. Efforts to improve disbursement tracking are ongoing. Donors have continued to support the development of the National Plan of Action on Nutrition 2016-2020.



2018-2019 PRIORITIES

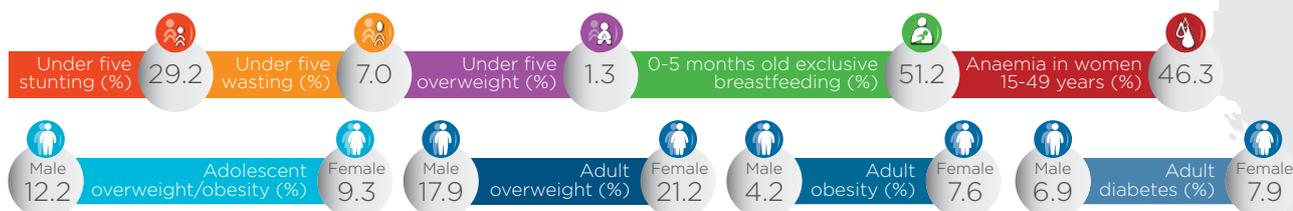
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/LAOS

- Ensure domestic support is aligned with the NPAN 2016-2020;
- Launch the NPAN mid-term review and ensure it prioritises districts with a high prevalence of malnutrition, including the double burden;
- Establish an improved forum for sharing of good practices as well as evidence-based lessons learned;
- Strengthen routine nutrition information management systems and multi-sectoral surveillance systems.



Joined: April 2013
Population: 53.37 million

Myanmar



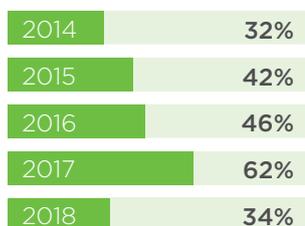
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) in Myanmar operates based on terms of reference and a workplan. In July 2017, a high-level Sector Coordinating Group on Nutrition was formed. Between mid-2016 and mid-2018, the Nutrition Stocktaking Report and the costed and prioritised Multisectoral National Plan of Action on

Nutrition (MS-NPAN 2018-2023) were developed, based on a consultation that used a multi-sectoral, multi-agency approach. The SUN civil society network expanded its membership and elected a new Steering Committee in October 2017. The first SUN Parliament meeting was held on 7 August 2018.



Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Policies enacted by different line ministries have explicitly stated that improving nutrition is a core concern and focus. The Nutrition Stocktaking Report reviewed and analysed relevant key policies and their positive or negative potential on nutrition. A technical working group has been established as a national oversight

mechanism to monitor adherence to the Order of Marketing of Formulated Food for Infant and Young Child law (adopted from ICOM-BMS). With FAO's support, the Ministry of Agriculture is working to align the Myanmar Agriculture Policy with national nutrition priorities.



Aligning actions around common results

SUN MSP partners – the Civil Society Alliance, the UN and donors, and Government ministries – have jointly developed the costed Multi-sectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition (MS-NPAN 2018-2023). The plan was finalised following a number of intense consultative sessions over a one-year period. It involves 4

relevant government ministries: Health and Sports; Education; Social Welfare; Relief and Resettlement and Agriculture. The MS-NPAN will be the common results framework within which partners will work and contribute. The overall goal is to “Reduce all forms of malnutrition in mothers, children and adolescent girls”.



Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

There is no financial tracking system for nutrition in development plans, nor for the predictability of the multi-year funding needed to sustain the implementation of nutrition activities. Government, UN and CSA organisations are each using their own financial and budget tracking systems for nutrition programming. The

MS-NPAN was costed as part of the plan's development but due to lack of data on costs for nutrition or other activities, some assumptions had to be made. The expectation is that this will lay the foundation and groundwork for future financial monitoring and tracking of nutrition.



2018-2019 PRIORITIES

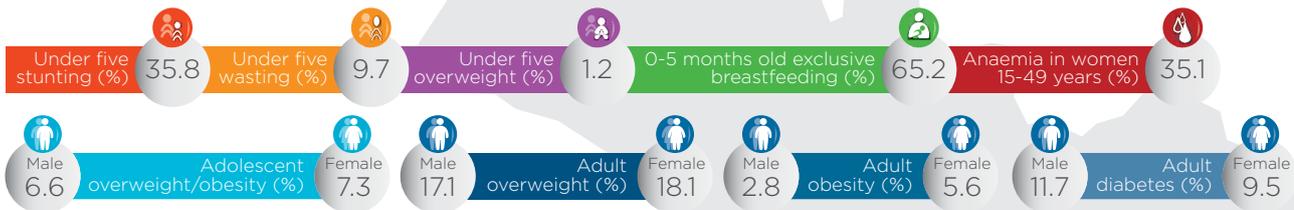
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/MYANMAR](https://scalingupnutrition.org/myanmar)

- Implement activities as specified for the inception period or year one of the five-year costed Multi-sectoral Plan of Action (MS-NPAN);
- Conduct a capacity assessment in terms of coordination, governance and operations at national and sub national levels;
- Carry out a prioritisation assessment of States and Regions;
- Establishment of the monitoring and evaluation System;
- Financial tracking and resource mobilisation.



Joined: May 2011
Population: 29.31 million

Nepal



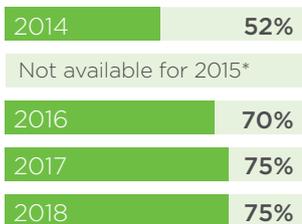
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The National Nutrition and Food Security Coordination Committee (NNFSCC) is coordinating work around the Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP II). SUN stakeholders are included in NNFSCC meetings. The High-Level Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committee (HLNFSSC) and the National Nutrition

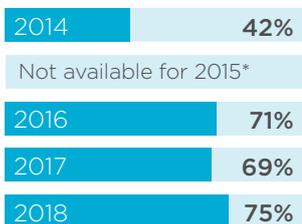
and Food Security Secretariat (NNFSS) support policy development. As Nepal is in a transition phase, moving from a unitary to federal structure, provincial Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committees are being established. The MSNP is operational in 62 districts, through coordination committees.



Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

In November 2017 the MSNP II (2018-2022) was approved by the Cabinet. The plan is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and World Health Assembly targets. The process that led to the formulation of the MSNP II included a 'deprivation' analysis, causality analysis, formulation of a common results

framework, identification of coverage status, and gap analysis. The Right to Food Act, the Food Safety Policy, and the Food Security and Food Sovereignty Policy have all been finalised. Food-based dietary guidelines have been reviewed, and the Nutrition Cluster operating guidelines have been revised.



Aligning actions around common results

The MSNP II is a framework to align nutrition programming for common results. Although roles and responsibilities for all relevant sectors and stakeholders are clearly defined and implementation guidelines have been developed, this will need to be revised based on recent changes in the Nepalese Government's

structure. All nutrition-related projects and programmes have been aligned with the MSNP II to increase geographical coverage, currently at 62 of 77 districts. All Government sectors at each level have their own annual workplan and budget for MSNP objectives, targets and activities.



Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

The MSNP II is envisioned as a tool for resource mobilisation. Financial resource gaps have been identified, and based on this gap analysis, the Government has agreed to contribute 60 per cent of the requirements of the MSNP II, while 40 per cent will be covered by development partners over the next five years, from

2018 to 2022. The total budget is estimated at USD 470 million, and costed annual workplans are available at federal, provincial and local government levels. Each ministry has a Line Ministry Budget Information System (LMBIS), which includes allocations towards the MSNP.



2018-2019 PRIORITIES

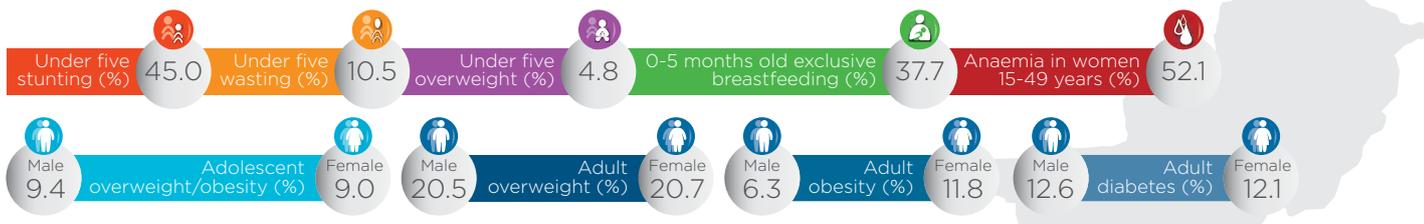
[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NEPAL](https://scalingupnutrition.org/nepal)

- Strengthen the engagement of private sector;
- Develop implementation guidelines for the MSNP at all levels;
- Establish MSNP structures at provincial and local government levels in areas where they are yet to be set up;
- Advocacy for resources to meet the requirement of MSNP II.



Joined: January 2013
Population: 197.02 million

Pakistan



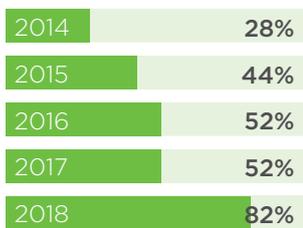
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

A national SUN Secretariat is complemented by provincial SUN units and steering committees at the sub-national level. The UN launched the One UN Programme for 2018-2022 (OP-III) and the Civil Society Alliance (CSA) increased to 156 members. Joint high-level missions have been conducted in three provinces,

resulting in action plans and allocation of resource to address stunting. An engagement plan for business partners has been developed for engagement activities through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The SUNAR network, which comprises academics and researchers, has developed a strategic plan.



Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The Pakistan Multi-Stakeholder Nutrition Strategy 2018-2025 has been launched and will guide nutrition actions across ministries and departments. Vitamin A guidelines, the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Communication Strategy, IYCF in Emergency Guidelines and

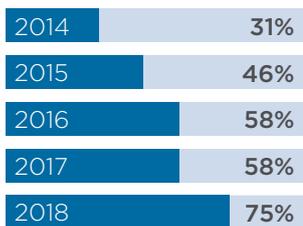
Pakistan Dietary Guidelines have also been approved. The Federal Government has analysed how it could improve the nutritional status of adolescent girls. The CSA has carried out a nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive policy gap analyse at national and provincial levels.



Aligning actions around common results

Multi-sectoral nutrition strategies at the national and sub-national levels serve as reference points for all stakeholders that are working together to scale up nutrition. Relevant sectors have developed their strategic plans and SUN networks are supporting and filling gaps. The OP-III

2018-2022 articulates the collective vision and response of the UN to national development priorities, in this case for nutrition. Monitoring and evaluation frameworks are being developed to track progress and support collective situation analysis.



Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Provincial nutrition plans are costed and mid-term evaluations will provide insight into funding gaps. Federal level financial tracking mainly covers allocation of funds. To engage provincial authorities training was provided on Public Finance for Nutrition (PF4N). Commitments from donors have been sustained and even

increased in certain areas. Making best use of the funds is challenging, which may result in cancellation of previous grant commitments. Advocacy meetings have been conducted with policy-makers and parliamentarians at national and provincial levels to seek additional funding for nutrition.



2018-2019 PRIORITIES

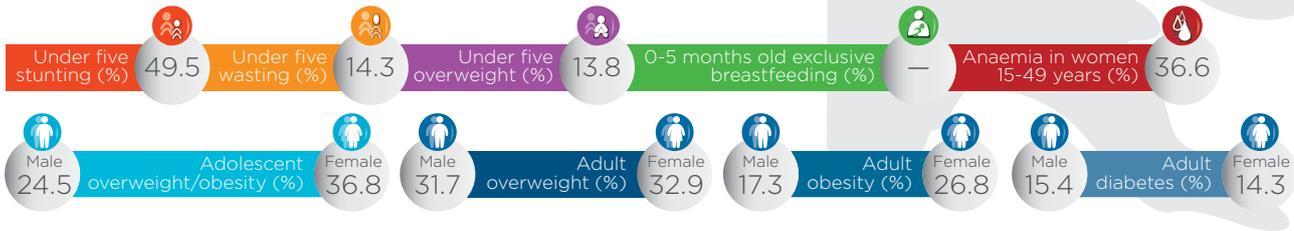
SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/NAMIBIA

- Establish a high-level forum led by the Government in order to improve inter-provincial and inter-ministerial coordination;
- Ensure a multi-sectoral information management system links ministries and provinces through the MEAL system;
- Establish a National Centre for Human Nutrition;
- Strengthen food regulatory authorities at the sub-national level;
- Conduct an awareness-raising campaign for nutrition behaviour change;
- Focus on Early Childhood Development and the first 1,000.



Joined: April 2016
Population: 8.25 million

Papua New Guinea



Institutional transformations in 2017-2018

Not available for 2014*	Bringing people together into a shared space for action
Not available for 2015*	
Not available for 2016*	
Not available for 2017*	
Not available for 2018*	
Not available for 2014*	Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
Not available for 2015*	
Not available for 2016*	
Not available for 2017*	
Not available for 2018*	
Not available for 2014*	Aligning actions around common results
Not available for 2015*	
Not available for 2016*	
Not available for 2017*	
Not available for 2018*	
Not available for 2014*	Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
Not available for 2015*	
Not available for 2016*	
Not available for 2017*	
Not available for 2018*	
2018 total weighted	—

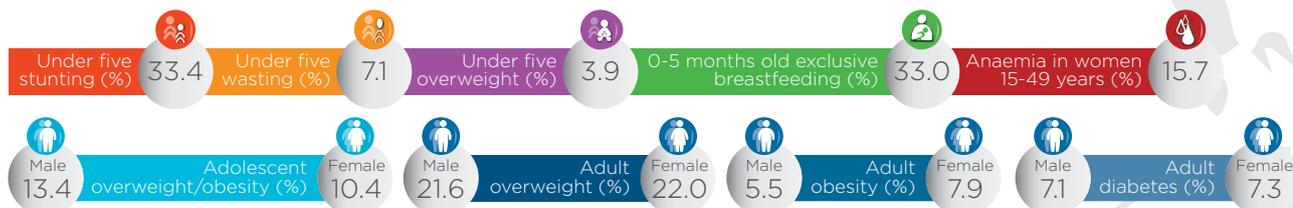
2018-2019 PRIORITIES

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/PAPUA-NEW-GUINEA



Joined: May 2014
Population: 104.92 million

Philippines



Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) comprises existing structures for policy, planning, programme formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, for example the National Nutrition Council Governing Board, Technical Committee and technical working groups. However the terms of reference of the MSP need

to be made more explicit, and contextualised within the SUN Movement. Following the 2017 Global Gathering, a SUN Core Group has been set up. SUN Civil Society and UN Networks have been created, but there is as of yet no Business nor Donor Networks.



Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Important gains towards ensuring an enabling policy and legal environment have been made during the reporting period, including the passing of taxation laws on sugary drinks, the advancement of bills on the first 1,000 days, and ensuring nutrition is a priority in national and local budgets. The review and enforcement of

the PPAN—using the SUN checklist—and other policies and legislation has been carried out by civil society organisations. However the MSP is constrained by a lack of coordination vis-à-vis coherent policy and legislative inputs, their operationalization and enforcement.



Aligning actions around common results

The PPAN and the 2019-2022 Regional Plan of Action for Nutrition (RPN) is to be launched between July and December 2018 across the Philippines. This, along with an addition to a draft Common Results Framework (CRF), serves as a common reference point for all sectors and stakeholders, to ensure scaling up

of nutrition in the country. The CRF, however, is still to be finalised and requires enhancement. Deeper, better collaboration amongst different governmental agencies and stakeholders including business and civil society organisations (CSOs) is needed.



Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Nutrition is a priority investment in the 2018-2019 national budget framework. Funding predictability for ongoing programmes and projects is ensured through 3-year forward estimates. Government agencies are, however, required to show a high level of absorptive capacity for continuous funding. A

system that consolidates, integrates and assesses nutrition-specific and -sensitive allocations and expenditures is needed. Development partners rely on country programmes for long-term funding, despite the Philippines being a middle-income country—leading to more technical than financial assistance.



2018-2019 PRIORITIES

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/PHILIPPINES

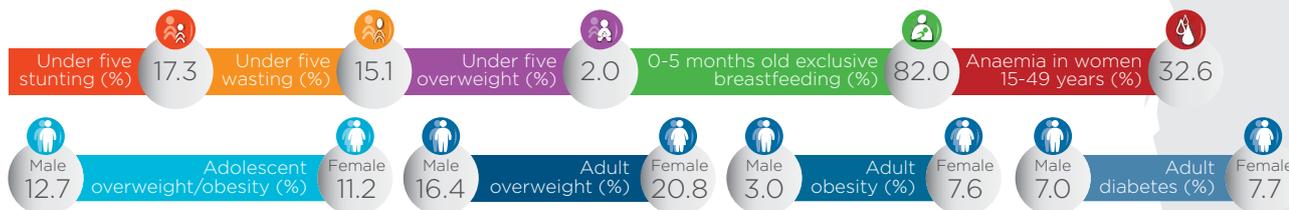
- Create SUN Business and Donor Networks;
- Define the MSP plan and ensure it includes policy implementation;
- Develop a long-term resource mobilisation strategy;
- Strengthen collaboration with the Legislative Executive Development Advisory Council for maternity

- protection policy coherence and involve Congress in the SUN Movement;
- Finalise and enhance the PPAN CRF, ensuring it includes monitoring and evaluation;
- Ensure gender sensitivity, preparedness and response for disasters.



Joined: October 2012
Population: 20.88 million

Sri Lanka



Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Endorsed by the President, the Multi-Sector Action Plan for Nutrition (MSAPN) is active at national and sub-national levels, with a second phase under development (MSAPN 2018-2025). Networks are set up for the Government, UN and civil society, which engage with MSAPN implementation. The SUN Civil Society

Alliance (CSA) has worked with 12 out of 25 districts during this period, while the Government's nutrition programme covers the whole country. The CSA also conducted a study on nutrition policy implementation, which was submitted to the Ministry of Health, Nutrition, and Indigenous Medicine.



Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The National Nutrition Policy will be updated in 2019 after a national strategic review in 2018, which identified gaps in policies and strategies related to food security and nutrition. A monitoring and evaluation framework is also being developed for MSAPN 2018-2025. Policies now

include mandatory fortification of wheat flour, voluntary fortification of rice, and a regulatory system for sugary beverages. To address weak enforcement of the Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes, Government and CSA partners carried out monitoring at the community level.



Aligning actions around common results

The MSAPN is the common results framework used to facilitate the implementation of nutrition interventions. The National Nutrition Secretariat reviews the MSAPN implementation continuously and has also provided capacity development for divisional level officials on the National Nutrition Information System.

The Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine and the SUN CSA also conducted capacity development at the sub-national level. Furthermore, the CSA prepared a common action plan for SUN CSA Sri Lanka. Demographic Health Survey findings were disseminated in this period.



Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Funds for implementing nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions were increased during this period and are distributed through the national budget. The National Nutrition Secretariat facilitated this at the sub-national level. Financial tracking is reported through the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP), and a

joint analysis is forthcoming. As the MSP has faced some financing issues, development partners are exploring the potential for use of non-traditional funding sources. Although government allocations were released at the beginning of the year, disbursements are delayed.



2018-2019 PRIORITIES

[SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/SRI-LANKA](https://scalingupnutrition.org/sri-lanka)

- Launch the Multi-Sector Action Plan for Nutrition 2018 - 2025;
- Upgrade and use National Nutrition Information System (NNIS) as a planning and monitoring tool, particularly at the sub-national level;
- Map nutrition activities and stakeholder contributions;
- Implement a media campaign to enhance awareness of nutrition among the public;
- Strengthen Government, Civil Society, and UN networks and establish Donor & Business networks.



Joined: January 2014
Population: 95.54 million

Viet Nam



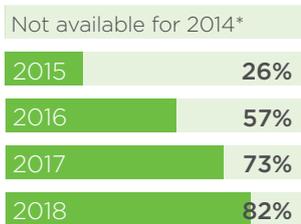
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

On 31 January 2018, Viet Nam's SUN Movement was officially launched at an event that also kicked off the implementation of the Prime Minister's Directive on strengthening multi-sectoral nutrition collaboration. The Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP), active since 2010, meets every six weeks and the National Plan

of Action for Nutrition (NPAN) was also approved during the reporting period. However, the lack of a national coordination committee for nutrition hampers progress in Viet Nam. A Business Network is expected to be set up in 2018, and there is as of yet no Donor Network.



Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The NPAN can be viewed as ministerial guidelines for mainstreaming nutrition into sectoral policies. Notable policy and legislative improvements during the period include a Resolution of 25 October 2017 (No. 20-NQ/TW) on enhancing the protection, care and promotion of

people's health, which was followed by a Prime Minister Directive of 21 December 2017 (No. 46/CT-TTg) on enhancement of nutrition in the new situation. During the reporting period a Zero Hunger Plan has been developed and rolled out.



Aligning actions around common results

Although limited progress has been seen in Viet Nam for aligning actions around common results during the reporting period, the NPAN has been rolled out nationally and has spurred the development and implementation of sub-national plans of action on nutrition. The

NPAN does not, however, have a detailed workplan, except for a National Nutrition Programme for the health sector, which has measurable targets to guide implementation at both national and sub-national levels.



Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Little progress towards effective financial tracking and resource mobilisation has been seen in Viet Nam over the past year, although it has been acknowledged that more domestic investment will be

crucial if the country is to reach the goal of eliminating malnutrition by 2030. More advocacy is needed to turn the plethora of policies that have been adopted into action and investments.



2018-2019 PRIORITIES

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/VIETNAM

- Ensure tracking of financial data for nutrition;
- Reinforcement of existing policies and regulations to ensure an enabling environment for the promotion of breastfeeding;
- Put in place a high-level coordination mechanism for SUN Viet Nam, with the involvement of key ministries;
- Set up a SUN Business Network.

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All information in this report was collected, reviewed and collated by the SUN Movement Secretariat during June, July and August 2017. The SUN Movement Secretariat is supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, the European Union, France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. Human resource capacity, reporting directly to the SUN Movement Director, has been made available by France and the World Food Programme. The activity plan and budget of the SUN Movement Secretariat supports the implementation of the revised SUN Movement Strategy and the priorities identified by SUN countries in the context of the SUN Movement Roadmap 2016-2020.

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