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.

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### 2018–2019 PRIORITIES

- 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;

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