

JOINT-ASSESSMENT BY THE NATIONAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM,
IN LINE WITH THE SUN MONITORING,
EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING
(MEAL) SYSTEM

2018 REPORTING TEMPLATE



(APRIL 2017-APRIL 2018)

BANGLADESH

About the 2018 Joint-Assessment

We invite you to provide us with the following details, to help the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS) better understand how inputs into the 2018 Joint-Assessment were compiled by stakeholders, and, to what extent this process is deemed useful.

Participants

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

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

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process? 36

Of these, please indicate how many participants were female and how many were male 19 Female, 17 Male

Process

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

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

4. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, please attach a photo.

A validation meeting held with the participation of all platform members. In addition to the validation meeting, members of each platforms also sit together to draft the respective platform report.



Figure 1: Validation meeting



Figure 2: A platform meeting

Usefulness

5. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, would you say that the meeting was deemed useful by participants, beyond the usual work of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)?

Yes/No

Why?

Yes, the process of validation through organizing the meeting deemed useful by the network members. It was an opportunity for the new SUN focal point as well as the network members to get update, share, discuss, evaluate the last year progress and identify the gaps/challenges. It also created the opportunity to identify the common priority areas along with the way forward to achieve the common result with a concerted and joint effort of all the stakeholders in the upcoming year.

Use of information by the SUN Movement

Please note that this template will be featured on the SUN Movement website, unless the SMS is otherwise notified. Analysed results of this Joint-Assessment will also form the basis of the 2018 SUN Movement Progress Report.

Scoring key

N/A	Not applicable	Progress marker not applicable to current context
0	Not started	Nothing in place
1	Started	Planning has begun
2	On-going	Planning completed and implementation initiated
3	Nearly completed	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational

4	Completed	Fully operational/targets are achieved/on-going with continued monitoring/validated/evidence provided
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PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Coordination mechanisms or platforms enable stakeholders to better work for improved nutrition outcomes. These platforms can serve to bring together a specific stakeholder, or they can be multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms (MSP), with a broader membership, and may help to link stakeholder-specific platforms. Platforms can exist at both the national and sub-national level, with the two levels often being linked. MSPs are seen as operational when they enable the delivery of joint results, on issues relevant to nutrition. MSPs are also deemed functional they enable the mobilisation and engagement of relevant stakeholders, assist relevant national bodies in their decision-making, spur consensus around joint interests and recommendations, and foster dialogue, at the sub-national level.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

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

This progress marker looks at the presence of both stakeholder-specific and multi-stakeholder platforms or mechanisms, and how they are linked. The platforms that now focus on scaling up nutrition may have either been developed from existing mechanisms, or have created recently, and specifically, for this purpose.

FINAL SCORE - 03

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC) is the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordinating body in Bangladesh headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister (PM). The BNNC was reformed on 22 September 2015 by the government to serve as the apex body to coordinate and lead nutrition programs across sectors. The first meeting of the revitalized BNNC was held on 13 August 2017 chaired by the Hon'ble PM with participation of highest level representation from 12 nutrition related ministries and other organizations. BNNC Executive Committee meeting chaired by Hon'ble Minister was held on 6 December 2017.



Figure 3: BNNC meeting chaired by honorable Prime



Figure 4: BNNC Executive Committee meeting chaired by Hon'ble Minister

- Revised Terms of Reference (TOR) of the BNNC Office (secretariat) was approved by the PM along with the National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN2) in the meeting.
- structuring and activation of five coordination platforms (nutrition specific programs, nutrition sensitive programs, research-study-policy analysis, capacity development, and communication/advocacy) within the

BNNC office is ongoing to carry out the responsibilities assigned upon it and to monitor the progress of NPAN2 implementation. The relevant ministries, agencies, development partners (DPs), civil society etc. that are already linked to the apex committees of BNNC will link with these working level platforms through mid-level representations. Sub-national level coordination committees are also being established.

- The Second National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN2) 2016-2025 was approved by the revitalized BNNC in its first meeting on 13 August 2017 with Hon'ble PM in the Chair. This action plan has been formulated to operationalize the National Nutrition Policy 2015 with the goal to improve the nutritional status of the population and achieve national and global commitments through multi-sectoral, multi-level and multi-stakeholder (3Ms) approach. The coordination structure for nutrition following 3Ms approach has also been proposed in the NPAN2. The NPAN2 formulation involved multiple Government sectors, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), private sectors and UN organizations who provided the technical support to the finalization of the NPAN2. New GOB SUN Focal person took the charge in May 2018 and committed to lead the SUN movement at the country level.
- The SUN movement in Bangladesh has an active SUN focal point and multi-sectoral platforms (MSP). During the process of NPAN2 development, members participated actively in all relevant processes. The UN network has been active all along. SUN five networks (Govt., Donor, UN, CSA, Business) are already functional, however academia network is still under formation. The team met at least once per quarter and priorities agreed in line with joint united nations development assistance framework (UNDAF) and as well as the national nutrition plans. Based on the new NPAN, a new revised Terms of Reference (TOR) and support plan is being developed to maximize UN support to achieve the World Health Assembly (WHA) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the Government. Furthermore, within the UN network, a consensus has been reached to design a joint multi-sectoral package of nutrition in selected high burden districts with engagement and contribution of other SUN network. The Development Partners (DP) nutrition network met regularly and discussed issues of significance which were then brought up at the DP consortium meeting. Also, there are regular communications between DPs with govt. UN, CSA SUN etc.
- MSP members actively participated in the SUN global conference call.



Figure 5: MSP members participating in a conference call

- The Business Network has been in discussion regarding formation of the National Fortification Unit (NFU) led by Ministry of Industries along with Ministries of Commerce, Health and Family Welfare, Planning Commission, Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI), Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC), Institute of Public Health Nutrition (IPHN), Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, GAIN, WFP, UNICEF, Nutrition International (NI), Alive & Thrive, icddr, b, HKI, etc.
- NGO Affairs Bureau under The Prime Minister's Office and the Citizen's Platform for SDGs, Bangladesh organized the half a day Conference on May 18, 2017 on Role of NGOs in implementation of SDGs in Bangladesh. Hon'ble Minister for Planning, Government of Bangladesh, was the Chief Guest at the Opening Session of the Conference. The Office of the Prime Minister and partners (different INGOs and NGOs) contributed in the technical session and it was a great moment to see the GO- NGO collaboration.

Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence

This progress marker looks the internal coordination, among members, achieved by the multi-stakeholder platform. It also looks at efforts to increase collective influence by engaging new actors and stakeholders, resulting in expanded membership. This can encompass sub-national platforms or actors, grassroots-focused organisations, or the executive branch of government, for example.

FINAL SCORE - 03

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- The national level dissemination of NPAN2 held on 12 December 2017 by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) with the support from WHO. The Hon’ble Minister of Agriculture inaugurated the launching ceremony. The event was attended by nearly five hundred participants including representatives from different ministries (e.g. Health, Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and livestock, Women and Children Affairs etc.), United Nations (UN) and other development partners (DP), medical colleges, professional societies, senior policy level persons, researchers, journalists, civil societies, NGOs, volunteers, and students.

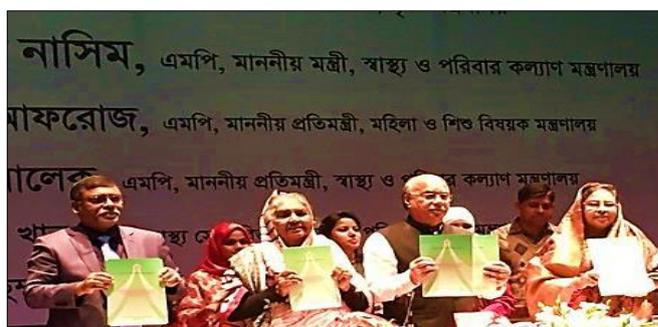


Figure 6: National level dissemination of NPAN2



Figure 7: Sub-national level dissemination of NPAN2

- Three events of sub-national level dissemination of NPAN2 were organized in April 2018 with a vision to create an enabling environment for sub-national level coordination to achieve the objectives of NPAN2 with 3M approach. Participants from different sectors/ ministries, DPs, NGOs, academicians attended the events. 21 more dissemination events at sub-national are planned to be organized by June 2018. UN organizations along with other platform members supported the dissemination of NPAN2 both at national and

subnational level.

- Coordination increased among govt. ministries like health, agriculture, fisheries and livestock, Women and Children Affairs etc. on nutrition issues. MoHFW organized two meetings with 16 nutrition relevant ministries to create synergies and to ensure that nutrition-sensitive programs identified in NPAN2 are captured in the relevant ministries’ Annual Development Program (ADP) as per the directive of the PM.
- In 43 districts, District Nutrition Coordination Committee formed with UNICEF support which are leading the local level multi sectoral approach.
- There exists high level political commitment for



Figure 8: Dignitaries in the official ceremony of Unite for Nutrition initiative

improving nutrition situation from the Govt. and other stakeholders. During the advocacy and national visioning for National Nutrition Services (NNS) in October, the Honorable Minister, MoHFW along with about 500 nutrition stakeholders made “Unite4Nutrition” call to action to address undernutrition collectively. As part of #Unite4Nutrition campaign, social movement will be launched to enhance voice and accountability for predictable and sustainable financing for nutrition.

- International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNICEF have jointly collaborated with the Ministry of Labour & Employment, and Private Sector to promote and operationalize Mothers@Work initiative in Garment Factories. UN partners have also supported various consultations and advocacy with political leaders and policy makers from different line ministries to promote nutrition as an overall development agenda and need for the multi-sectoral approach.
- GAIN and WFP has started discussion with Ministry of Industries (MoInd) to establish the SUN Business Network (SBN) chaired by the Secretary of MoInd, a technical assistance project proposal (TAPP) will be signed with MoInd to facilitate the establishment of the platform. GAIN has supported the development of mapping the nutrition landscape in Bangladesh and identifying opportunities areas for SBN.
- Ministry of Primary and Mass Education with support from WFP organized the SABER-SF (System Approach for Better Education Result- School Feeding) workshop in August 2017 bringing together government ministries, private sector, academic, civil society and development partners to contribute in the development of a national school feeding policy.
- WFP Rice Fortification (RF) team has facilitated and liaised with different chamber of commerce, women chamber of commerce, garment sector associations like Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BKMEA), business associations like rice millers, fortified food producers and mixers (through consultation workshops, technical workshops, advocacy sessions, study disseminations, etc.) to strengthen the supply chain of scaling up rice fortification and enhance the distribution of fortified rice to reduce micronutrient deficiencies.
- GAIN presented on the role of private sector for food and nutrition security in Bangladesh and linkages of multi-sector and SBN in October 2017 at the conference organized by interdisciplinary center for food security of Bangladesh Agriculture University (BAU).
- BNNC organized a workshop in March 2018 with an objective to enhance the coordination among relevant stakeholders including Govt., DPs, NGOs etc. for operationalization of NPAN2 through reformed BNNC.

Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/contribute to the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)

This progress marker looks at whether the MSP fosters collaboration among stakeholders, at the national level, on issues most relevant to the nutrition agenda, in addition to commitment and follow-through. When relevant, interactions at the sub-national level should also be addressed.

FINAL SCORE - 03

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- BNNC, the overarching body of monitoring NPAN2 implementation, have been staffed and started functioning. Concept paper on BNNC strengthening with costing has been approved by the government. UN organizations/platform helped BNNC to develop and structure commitments, ensuring that they are relevant and well defined. Extensive engagement and consultation has taken place with BNNC to build common vision and data driven advocacy priorities with BNNC. WHO supported BNNC to execute Standing Technical Committee, Executive Committee and Supreme Council meetings.

- UN organizations are the regularly attending IYCF alliance, donor consortium meetings. During these meetings they collectively identify the bottlenecks and challenges and practical steps to overcome these. Analysis of the existing sectoral plans, identify the gaps of the current sectoral plans, development of four sectoral matrices, priority setting, costing and assist to formulate comprehensive plan for NPAN2 were also supported by the UN organizations.
- Technical support was provided to the preparation of Country Investment Plan -2 on nutrition sensitive food systems in partnership with multiple ministries, CSOs, academia and private sectors across national and sub-national levels.
- UN agencies collaborated to organize a technical symposium on nutrition sensitive social protection in partnership with ministries of Food and Social welfare and CSOs.
- NPAN2 has prioritized important issues, nutrition problems etc. along with MSP stakeholders.
- A seminar on “Food System for Healthier Diets” was held in May 2017 to emphasize the importance of nutrition through food system lens. The seminar was jointly organized by IFPRI and GAIN in partnerships with ministries, Embassy of the Netherlands, WFP, UNICEF, FAO, BASF, icddr,b, Solidaridad and development partners.
- Government signed a MOU with ‘Shornokishoree’ Network Foundation (SKNF) to pursue the adolescent movement. ‘Shornokishoree’ Network Foundation (SKNF) in partnership with channel i, GAIN, UNICEF and other partners has brought together 8 ministries and relevant government departments along with businesses that have shown interest to be a part of the movement that started with the aim to address issues related to adolescent nutrition and child marriage. The event National Adolescent Nutrition Campaign and Convention from 18-19th December 2017 culminated with a Dhaka Declaration by Minister of Finance to committing to allocate resources in the next decade to prioritize adolescent nutrition and for ending child marriage.
- The engagement of youth and adolescents in Nutrition through the 2nd Nutrition Olympiad held in April 2018 align with National Nutrition Week. Nutrition Olympiad 2018 endeavors to continue to further strengthen the national youth platform. Nutrition Olympiad 2018 is organized by BIID and the MUCH project, FAO with the partnerships from the Ministries of Food, Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, Health and Family Welfare, Women and Children Affairs, Information and Communication Technology and Institute of Public Health Nutrition and other multiple stakeholders such as other UN and international organizations. The primary objective of the “Nutrition Olympiad 2018” is to strengthen a national platform for youth and relevant stakeholders for knowledge sharing and to demonstrate the potentials of youth engagement in nutrition activities towards improving diets and addressing malnutrition. The Nutrition Olympiad 2018 held and organized different innovation activities and interaction engaging to the youth groups.
- IPC (Inter-phase classification) initiatives – Joint Programme supported by USAID and EU funded MUCH project of FAO. More than 30 agencies are involving in this process currently. Acute Analysis Report based on 10 districts in Bangladesh is prepared and widely disseminated on April 2017. IPC acute training has been conducted on March 2018 among UN agencies, governments, INGOs and academia and NGOs. Apart from



Figure 9: Stakeholder consultation on BNNC



Figure 10: Stakeholder consultation on BNNC

that within the last 1 year, 5 IPC Technical Working Group TWG meetings have been conducted. IPC process and procedures were presented at divisions and districts among with all key stakeholders on May 2017.

- GLOPAN (Global Panel on Agriculture Food Systems and Nutrition) organized in November 2017 by BRAC university with the technical support from UN. Capacity development workshops on dietary diversity methodologies and Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) were organised for government policy officials, officials of SAARC.

On 2 April 2017, Ms. Gerda Verburg, SUN Movement Coordinator and UN Assistant Secretary-General, met with high level officials in Bangladesh to discuss how the country is working towards achieving the sustainable development goals and better nutrition for all. Roles of different networks of SUN and private sector for sustainable investment in nutrition were emphasized. The three-day long visit included meetings with country SUN Networks and with the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Food, Minister of Planning and Minister of Health and Family Welfare. The visit coincided with the 136th Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) General Assembly.



Figure 11: Hon'ble PM HE Sheikh Hasina and Ms. Gerda Verburg SUN Global Coordinator



Figure 12: SUN Multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) meeting



Figure 13: Ms. Gerda Verburg, SUN Global Coordinator with UN, SUN CSA and SBN members

Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and reflect on own contributions and accomplishments

This progress marker looks whether the MSP tracks and reports on implementation of agreed actions, by individual actors and stakeholders, and their contribution to the MSP's collective progress towards agreed priorities. The MSP's ability to foster accountability is also considered.

FINAL SCORE - 03

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the *progress marker explanatory note* for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- Specialized UN organizations regularly support Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) policy and investment monitoring by the government, notably that of the National Food Policy and Action Plan and the Country Investment Plan (CIP). Annual Monitoring Reports have been published since 2012 to date. It is noteworthy that the Monitoring Report 2017 was prepared in local language (Bangla). The recommendations provided have been in line with the Seventh Five Year Plan (2016-2020). Additionally, UN agencies also jointly review nutrition programs with the Government and report its mechanism either singly or collectively to the executive level of government.
- Nutrition Disbursement Linked Indicators/ Results (DLIs/DLRs) under 4th HNP Sector Plan tracked jointly by

GOB and DPs. Progresses are regularly shared in the newsletter of National Nutrition Services (NNS). The Nutrition Information and Planning Unit (NIPU), supported by UN and DP partners, track and report the delivery of implementation of NNS services in all 64 districts, which is one of the key focuses of UNDAF for nutrition. A joint UN workplan with results and accountability is being developed to support SUN initiative related activities for the next years.

- Other regular reports include United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Bangladesh (UNDAF), Annual Program Implementation Report (APIR) and Annual Programme Review (APR) of HPNSDP, Nutrition for Growth and ICN2 follow up actions.
- The Fortification MIS is a management information system that is developed to track data from different levels on food fortification. The Fortification MIS has been endorsed by the Ministry of Industries for tracking compliance of fortification of edible oil with vitamin A with the edible oil refineries, BSTI and Program Management Unit of MoInd.

Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform

This progress marker looks at the extent to which a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition is accepted as a national priority and institutionalised by all stakeholders.

FINAL SCORE - 03

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- BNNC successfully observed the National Nutrition week 2018 nationwide as per the directive of the PM. As part of celebrating National Nutrition Week (23-29 April), several programmes were organized in coordination with different stakeholders e.g. relevant ministries-sectors, DPs, NGOs etc. at National and sub-national level. Events and discussions were organized on different themes including maternal nutrition, childhood nutrition, adolescent nutrition, elderly nutrition and multi-sectoral coordination.
- The highest-level coordination mechanism for Nutrition i.e. the supreme council meeting of BNNC chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister; executive committee meeting and standing technical committee meetings, NPAN2 Bengali version review meeting etc. were held with support from WHO, UNICEF and technical support from all 4 UN organizations.
- The UNDAF 2017-2021 articulates the contribution of the joint UN agencies to the national nutrition agenda in the context of the development and implementation of improved social policies and programmes that focus on good governance, reduction of structural inequalities and advancement of vulnerable individuals and groups. Specific areas of attention are basic government services for health and nutrition, nutrition sensitive social safety nets and nutrition sensitive food systems to address the double burden of nutrition.
- FAO technically supported the development of the CIP- 2 on nutrition sensitive food systems along with the preparation of six technical background papers that helped to inform the CIP-2. A robust participatory process was adopted which elicited the engagement of technical working groups and thematic teams from 17 partner ministries, departments and agencies at national and sub-national levels. Institutional structures and arrangements have been established by the government to include technical team members and higher-level policy decision makers. This mechanism has actively helped to establish the political impact of the multi-



Figure 14: National Nutrition Week 2018 inauguration by 4 Ministers

stakeholder platform, with a focus on accounting for outcomes and the financial delivery of investments.

- Key Ministries like Health, Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, Women and Children Affairs are working collaboratively to reduce malnutrition through their priority projects.

Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process 1

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical contribution to finalization and joint dissemination of NPAN2 (2016-2025), CIP2 (2016-2020) on nutrition sensitive food systems, national level dissemination of NPAN2, nutrition advocacy, observation of Nutrition Week 2018 and the Nutrition Olympiad 2018 - Elaboration of joint nutrition programming under UNDAF (2017-2021) - Technical support to GLOPAN (Global Panel on Agriculture Food Systems and Nutrition) organized by BRAC university in November 2018 - Training course on dietary diversity methodologies for government policy officials - Organization of technical consultation national symposium on nutrition sensitive social protection - Technical support to Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) training for officials of SAARC at BARD, Comilla - Technical support to development and elaboration of school nutrition policy for national roll out and operational trial of locally procured fresh school meals to enhance positive impact on nutritional (micronutrient) status and dietary habit development - Technical support to dissemination of NNS OP to build one vision for collective action and support and alignment to OP - In 43 districts, District Nutrition Coordination Committee formed which leads local level multi sectoral approach - Joint UN emergency nutrition response to the influx of forcibly displaced Rohingya population from Myanmar - Support to the Nutrition Week 2018 and Nutrition Olympiad 2018 organized by government for policy makers and public attention for nutrition - UN engaged with the private sector (Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce) in CIP 2 consultations and for adopting multi sectoral and multi stakeholder approaches in nutrition sensitive food systems - UN agencies also technically contributed to the Nutrition Consultation organized for Parliamentarians by the SUN CSO network.
Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the reporting period, the Development Partners (DPs) have met regularly and developed nutrition specific and sensitive project mapping to explore opportunities for synergies and avoid duplication in terms of programming and overlap in working areas. - DPs are involved in BNNC establishment through technical and financial support. Nutrition interventions of DPs are aligned with NPAN which promotes innovation, scalability and sustainable approach for achievement of the SDGs. - DPs share highlights of the nutrition issues with donor consortium which meets on a monthly basis.

Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the visit of SUN Global Coordinator in Bangladesh, WFP and GAIN with other SUN networks actively participated and presented the progress of SBN. - To emphasize the importance of nutrition through food system lens a seminar was organized Food System for Healthier Diets on 7th May 2017 by IFPRI and GAIN in partnerships with Ministries, Embassy of the Netherlands, WFP, UNICEF, FAO, BASF, icddr,b, Solidaridad and development partners - GAIN and WFP has started discussion with Ministry of Industries (MoInd) to establish the SUN Business Network chaired by the Secretary of MoInd, a technical assistance project proposal (TAPP) will be signed with MoInd to facilitate the establishment of the platform. - Ministry of Primary and Mass Education with support from WFP organized the SABER workshop on August 24, 2017 bringing together government ministries, private sector, academic, civil society and development partners to contribute in the development of a national school feeding policy. - ‘Shornokishoree’ Network Foundation (SKNF) in partnership with channel i, GAIN, UNICEF and other partners has brought together 8 ministries and relevant government departments along with businesses that have shown interest to be a part of the movement that started with the aim to address issues related to adolescent nutrition and child marriage. The event National Adolescent Nutrition Campaign and Convention from 18-19th December 2017 culminated with a Dhaka Declaration by Minister of Finance committing to allocate resources in the next decade to prioritize adolescent nutrition and for ending child marriage. - GAIN has also presented the role of private sector for food and nutrition security in Bangladesh and linkages of multi-sector and SBN on 18th October 2017 at the conference organized by interdisciplinary centre for food security of Bangladesh Agriculture University (BAU). - WFP Rice Fortification (RF) team has facilitated and liaised with different chamber of commerce, women chamber of commerce, garment sector associations like BKMEA, business associations like rice millers, fortified food producers and mixers (through consultation workshops, technical workshops, advocacy sessions, study disseminations, etc.) to strengthen the supply chain of scaling up rice fortification and enhance the distribution of fortified rice to reduce micronutrient deficiencies. - The discussion regarding formation of the National Fortification Unit (NFU) Led by Ministry of Industries along with Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Planning Commission, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, GAIN, WFP, UNICEF, NI, Alive & Thrive, icddr,b, HKI, BSTI, BSCIC, IPHN was organized by Ministry of Industries on 22nd April 2018. - GAIN has supported the development of mapping the nutrition landscape in Bangladesh and identifying opportunity areas for the SBN.
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSA for SUN in country were actively involved during NPAN2 development process. - Along with Government, CSA for SUN has been involved in NNP and NPAN2 dissemination at sub national level. - CSA for SUN members are providing support to the implementation of various components of NPAN2 and BNNC for implementation of planned activities (for example, National Nutrition Week celebration). - CSOs participated in elaborating input to the CIP2.

*** All the above activities were carried out under the close collaboration with the government.**

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018)
FOR PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space (i.e. overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

The revitalized Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC), the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordinating body in Bangladesh headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister (PM) had its first meeting on 13 August 2017. Participants from 12 nutrition relevant ministries and other council members joined the meeting. The meeting approved revised Terms of Reference (TOR) of the BNNC Office (secretariat). Concept paper for strengthening the revitalized BNNC has also approved. The National Nutrition week 2018 (23-29 April) has been celebrated nationwide as per the directive of the PM. As part of celebrating National Nutrition Week, several events and discussions were organized on different themes including maternal nutrition, childhood nutrition, adolescent nutrition, elderly nutrition and multi-sectoral coordination. During this week, a sharing meeting was jointly organized to make aware the Honourable Members of Parliament about the nutrition activities and strategy of the government. High level political commitment for improving nutrition situation from the Government and other stakeholders has been demonstrated during the advocacy and national visioning for National Nutrition Services (NNS) in October 2017. Minister of Health and family Welfare along with about 500 nutrition stakeholders made "Unite4Nutrition" call to action to address undernutrition collectively. New GOB SUN Focal person took the charge in May 2018 and committed to lead the SUN movement at the country level. Discussion held with Ministry of Industries (MoInd) to establish the SUN Business Network chaired by the Secretary of MoInd; a technical assistance project proposal (TAPP) is in the process of signing with MoInd to facilitate the establishment of the platform. The mapping of the nutrition landscape in Bangladesh and identifying opportunities areas for SBN has been accomplished. Ministry of Primary and Mass Education organized the System Approach for Better Education Result- School Feeding (SABER-SF) workshop in August 2017 bringing together government ministries, private sector, academic, civil society and development partners to contribute in the development of a national school feeding policy. Dialogue and negotiations held with different chamber of commerce, women chamber of commerce, garment sector associations like Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BKMEA), business associations like rice millers, fortified food producers and mixers to strengthen the supply chain of scaling up rice fortification and enhance its distribution to reduce micronutrient deficiencies. The National Adolescent Nutrition Campaign and Convention brought together 8 ministries and relevant government departments along with interested businesses to address issues related to adolescent nutrition and child marriage on 18-19th December 2017, which was culminated with a Dhaka Declaration by Minister of Finance committing to allocate resources. On 2 April 2017, Ms. Gerda Verburg, SUN Movement Coordinator and UN Assistant Secretary-General, visited Bangladesh, when she met with high level officials in Bangladesh. The three-day long visit included meetings with country SUN Networks and with the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Her Excellency Sheikh Hasina; Minister of Agriculture; Minister of Food; and Minister of Planning and Minister of Health and Family Welfare.

PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

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

This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislation are analysed using multi-sectoral consultative processes, with inputs from various stakeholders, and civil

society in particular. It denotes the availability of stock-taking documents and continuous context analysis to inform and guide policy-making.

FINAL SCORE - 03

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the *progress marker explanatory note* for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- First ever Public Expenditure Review on Nutrition involving 17-line Ministries has been initiated and ongoing; the findings will guide policy revision for allocating adequate resources by the government to meet the goal of NPAN2.
 - CIP monitoring report 2017 has been published outlining the performance and challenges of programmes and policies in FSN sectors.
 - Analysis and assessment of National Nutrition Indicators with Global Nutrition Monitoring Framework (GNMF) has been done with active support from WHO. WHO South East Asia Regional Adviser and personnel from head quarter facilitated the meeting. Bangladesh Government and other networks had the opportunity to undertake the self-assessment exercise of own monitoring framework and indicators to give a snapshot of progress and state of institutional transformations. The nutrition monitoring framework exercise ensured to assist policy makers and programme managers to track the country progress against the set targets, so that they can review programmes and adjust to achieve its targets for nutrition.
-
- Figure 15: Stakeholder Consultation on GNMF and Bangladesh Nutrition monitoring**
- Strategic Review of Food Security & Nutrition in Bangladesh was finalized in 2016 and informed strategic direction in some of the key sectors. Further review of relevant specific policies and legislation is ongoing. Evidence based review is ongoing to develop adolescent nutrition strategy. IYCF strategy, IYCF communication framework and plan, CMAM guidelines etc. is being reviewed with active participation of CSA for SUN.
 - SBN carried out detailed analysis of the current regulatory framework relating to milled rice and fortified rice the findings will form the basis for the regulatory framework of fortified rice in Bangladesh.
 - WFP is liaising and sensitizing business sector actors like chamber of commerce, garment sector associations like BKMEA, local business associations like rice millers' associations, fortified food producers and blenders about the national nutrition priority and issues to create enabling environment so that they can contribute from their part to implement the policy options and abide the legal frameworks.
 - Ministry of Industries has committed to establish the National Fortification Unit (NFU) as an over overarching umbrella body for ensuring standardization, regulatory monitoring, quality assurance and quality control of all fortified food and products. Currently MoInd is working in collaboration with BSTI, BSCIC, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GAIN, NI, UNICEF, Ministry of Commerce and other relevant partners to strengthen technical capacities of NFU. NFU as the sustainable body will facilitate coordination, collaboration and standardized towards monitoring and bring synergies of efforts for enforcement of existing fortification laws, develop future regulatory guidelines and facilitate development of strategies to ensure quality, standard and regulatory monitoring. NFU along with BSTI and other bodies like BSCIC will also hold business accountable for quality of fortified food and products. National Fortification Unit (NFU) is going to be permanent body to lead food fortification efforts in Bangladesh.

Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, updating and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders work together and contribute, influence and advocate for the development of updated or new improved nutrition policy and legal frameworks for and their dissemination (i.e. advocacy and communication strategies in place to support the dissemination of relevant policies). It focuses on how countries ascertain policy and legal coherence across different ministries and try to broaden political support, by encouraging parliamentary engagement.

It also focuses on the efforts of in-country stakeholders to influence decision-makers for legislation and evidence-based policies that empower women and girls through equity-based approaches.

FINAL SCORE - 03

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- Continued progress on the key advocacy activities reported in 2017, in particular: multi-sectoral school meals consultation with relevant government departments and other key stakeholders; joint Nutrition Sensitive Social Safety Net symposium; support to BBS to analyse and report on Social Safety Nets and food security and nutrition impact in HIES 2016 aiming towards a multi-dimensional poverty.
- National Strategy for Adolescent Health was finalized led by Directorate General of Family Planning (DGFP) of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) with support from technical advisory group members comprised of Different Ministries, UN Agencies, Development Partners, INGOs, NGOs and academic partners. National Plan of Action was prepared accordingly. Development of National Guideline on Adolescent nutrition based on the nutrition component of the strategy is ongoing.
- Stakeholder meetings for formulation and finalization of Maternal Health Strategy were held in 2017.
- During Nutrition Week, nutrition advocacy seminar on Maternal Nutrition was organized by IPHN, BNNC, WHO and Alive and Thrive. A sharing meeting was jointly organized by National Nutrition Council (BNNC), Institute of Public Health and Nutrition (IPHN), World Health organization, Concern World Wide and “Unnayan Shamannay” to make aware the Honourable Members of Parliament about the nutrition activities, strategy of the government so that the nutrition movement of the present government becomes more strengthened in the grassroots level.
- Traditional and social media is being used to create awareness and build demand for action on nutrition.
- Policy and/or legal frameworks and strategies on nutrition have been disseminated and communicated by stakeholders among relevant audiences, including at the regional, district and community level.
- World Breastfeeding Week 2017 was celebrated from 1 to 7 August to encourage breastfeeding and improve the health of babies. Since 1992 Govt. of Bangladesh had been organizing the World Breastfeeding Week (WBW) in collaboration with IPHN, MOHFW & BBF and other development partners. WABA has announced the theme for WBW 2017 as “Sustaining Breastfeeding Together”. Bangladesh Government officially inaugurated WBW on August 01, 2017. Inauguration was addressed by the Minister, MOHFW, as Chief Guest.



Figure 16: Sharing meeting with Parliament Members

Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholder efforts

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders – the government (i.e. line ministries) and non-state partners – coordinate their inputs to ensure the development of coherent policy and legislative frameworks.

FINAL SCORE - 04

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- *(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)*
- The Second National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN2) 2016-2025 has formulated and disseminated nationally and at sub-national levels. Inter-ministerial meeting to monitor NPAN2 processes initiated by BNNC.
- Regulation under BMS Act 2013 was notified.
- Country Investment Plan 2 developed and under process of finalization and approval.
- Revised salt iodization law formulation is in process. Rice fortification strategy, legislation and regulatory framework are also under way. Rice fortification guideline/protocol developed.
- Update of National IYCF Strategy, IYCF Communication framework and Plan is ongoing with active participation from all stakeholders including UN.
- Strengthening Nutrition Information System including realization of disbursement related indicator (DLI) initiated from national to subnational level and is in progress.
- Therefore, by now all policy and legislations including National Nutrition Policy, NPAN2 based on the Policy, CIP, BMS Act and its Regulations, Food Safety Act and its Regulations, Food labelling regulation, Fortification of Edible Oil with Vitamin A Act, Salt Iodization Law are in place.

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal framework

This progress marker looks at the availability of mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislation, such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, maternity protection and paternity and parental leave laws, food fortification legislation, they right to food, among others.

FINAL SCORE -03

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- The Second National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN2) 2016-2025 disseminated in 2017 and the operationalization of NPAN2 has started through the re-vitalized BNNC. Concept paper for strengthening the revitalized BNNC has also approved. BMS Act with its Regulations are in place to be enforced. BMS monitoring through adopting NetCode is in process.
- Scale up, strengthening and assuring quality of Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) is ongoing.
- Updated National Guidelines on SAM and CMAM are in place through support from WHO and other experts in this field. Orientation and dissemination of National Guideline of SAM/CMAM took place for the medical college professionals to enhance knowledge and skills needed for management.
- National Guidelines on Nutrition in Emergency is in place with active guidance and support from UNICEF and other stakeholders.
- Training materials are being developed and updated. A pulse-based recipe book has been produced in collaboration with the SAARC Agriculture Centre (SAC) and with the technical support from FAO. The book is to be used for nutrition-sensitive programmes to enhance dietary diversity. Technical supports also provided to the Social Development Foundation (SDF) in preparing training materials on food-based nutrition.

Furthermore, support is provided to the Bangladesh Institute of Research and Training on Applied Nutrition (BIRTAN) to update training materials, where required, for further rollout of nutrition training in the field.

- Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA) has developed a regulation on Food Labelling 2017. A technical regional consultation on food safety standards was organized by BFSA with the technical support of FAO.
- All Sanitary Inspectors of MoHFW have been designated as Food Safety Inspectors under Food safety Act 2013.
- GAIN with support from WFP has provided technical assistance to the National Food Safety Laboratory (NFSL) for laboratory testing of the fortified rice kernel.
- Enforcement of Food Safety Act, Consumers' Rights Protection Act through mobile courts has been strengthened, more numbers of mobile courts have been conducted.

Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislative impact

This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing policies and legislation have been reviewed and evaluated to document good practices, and the extent to which available lessons are shared by different constituencies within the multi-stakeholder platforms.

FINAL SCORE -02

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- GOB and DPs participated in the review of the DLIs targets to ensure expected achievements in the 4th HPN SWAP.
- M&E framework under NPAN has been formulated in line with the countries overall development result framework with keeping linkage with SDGs and WHA 2012 targets.
- School meal impact analysis and EFSN (Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition) impact analysis have been completed to inform government on policy development relevant issues for nutrition.
- Ministry of Industries and GAIN organized a "Workshop on Collaborative Approach towards Improving Quality Assurance and Control of Bulk Fortified Oil" in March 2018 to bring the edible oil refineries and the regulatory authority Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI), NGO's, UN agencies and other development partners to generate ideas to improve Quality Assurance & Quality Control (QAQC) and compliance of the fortification of the bulk edible oil. The market assessment report that was conducted jointly by GAIN and icddr, b to inform the policy makers regarding the status of fortification of edible oil at market level was also disseminated in this workshop.

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 2

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	<i>Please provide examples</i>
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic Review of Food Security & Nutrition in Bangladesh was finalized in 2016 and further review of relevant specific policies and legislation is ongoing. - Multi-sectoral school meals consultation with relevant government departments and other key stakeholders; joint Nutrition Sensitive Social Safety Net symposium; support to BBS to analyze and report on Social Safety Nets and food security and nutrition impact in HIES 2016

	<p>aiming towards a multi-dimensional poverty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School meal impact assessment and analysis has been completed to inform school feeding policy. - EFSN (Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition) impact assessment has been completed to inform Social Safety Network (SSN) policy development for vulnerable women benefit. - Finalization the updated National Guidelines on SAM and CMAM with support from WHO and technical experts - Development of Guideline on Nutrition in Emergency with support from UNICEF and other stakeholders - Joint technical contribution in National Adolescent Health Strategy - Country report on the Global Nutrition Monitoring Framework Indicators Bangladesh has been prepared. - Technical and financial contribution on Dissemination of NPAN2 at National level and subnational level. - BMS Code monitoring through adopting WHO-UNICEF. NetCode approach is in planning phase. - UN supporting adolescent Nutrition Guideline development, revision of IYCF strategy, IYCF Communication framework. - WHO supported the orientation based on updated National Guideline of SAM/CMAM for medical college level professionals
Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recently DPs participated in the review of the DLIs (Disbursement Linked Indicators) by the GOB and World Bank in the 4th HPN SWAP. Nutrition related DLIs 13 and 14 were found on track i.e. sub activities of these DLIs were achieved in the first year of the 4th HPN SWAP. DPs emphasized to GOB the importance of achieving other aspects of the DLI targets, so that there will be no funding problem for NNS program implementation. - There are a few new nutrition specific and sensitive programming like USAID funded 'INCA', 'UJJIBAN', Multi-sectoral nutrition; Global Affairs Canada funded Right Start by Nutrition International; EU and DFID funded 'SUCHANA', National Information Platform for Nutrition (NIPN) respectively and Pathways to Prosperity for Extremely Poor People (both DFID and EU funded) within the Bangladesh Resilient Livelihoods; EU and USAID funded MUCH; EU funded 4 new grants on Local Nutrition Governance, EKN funded 'SaFal-II', PROOFS, MMWW, Food Safety, Rice Fortification, Blue Gold, CDSP-IV, IMAGE-II etc.
Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carried out detailed analysis of the current regulatory framework relating to milled rice and fortified rice, the findings will form the basis for the regulatory framework of fortified rice in Bangladesh. - Ministry of Industries and GAIN organized a "Workshop on Collaborative Approach towards Improving Quality Assurance and Control of Bulk Fortified Oil" on 4th March 2018 to bring the edible oil refineries and the regulatory authority Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI), NGO's, UN agencies and other development partners to generate ideas to improve QAQC and compliance of the fortification of the bulk edible oil. The market assessment report that was conducted jointly by GAIN and icddr,b to inform the policy makers regarding the status of fortification of edible oil on a market level was also disseminated in this workshop. - GAIN with support from WFP has provided technical assistance to the National Food Safety Laboratory (NFSL) for laboratory testing of the fortified rice kernel. - WFP is liaising and sensitizing business sector actors like chamber of commerce, garment

	sector associations like BKMEA, local business associations like rice millers' associations, fortified food producers and blenders about the national nutritional priority and issues to create enabling environment so that they can contribute from their part to implement the policy options and abide the legal frameworks.
CSO	- CSA for SUN plans NPAN progress and NNS gap analysis and key findings will be shared at national and sub national levels to identify issues for CSA SUN policy advocacy.

***All the above activities were carried out under the close collaboration with the government.**

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 2: Coherent policy and legal framework (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

Relevant policies and legislations including National Nutrition Policy, NPAN2 based on the Policy, CIP, BMS Act and its Regulations, Food Safety Act and its Regulations, Food labelling regulation 2017, Fortification of Edible Oil with Vitamin A Act, Salt Iodization Law are in place. BMS Act with its Regulations are in place to be enforced. The Second National Plan of Action on Nutrition (NPAN2) 2016-2025 was finalized and approved by the BNNC in its first meeting on 13 August 2017 with Hon'ble Prime Minister (PM) in the Chair. The NPAN2 has been formulated to operationalize the National Nutrition Policy 2015 with the goal to improve the nutritional status of the population and achieve national and global commitments through multi-sectoral, multi-level and multi-stakeholder (3Ms) approach. The NPAN2 formulation involved multiple Government sectors, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), private sectors and UN organizations. The national level dissemination of NPAN2 held on 12 December 2017 followed by 3 sub-national level disseminations in April 2018. Analysis and assessment of National Nutrition indicators with Global Nutrition Monitoring Framework (GNMF) has been done. The nutrition monitoring framework exercise assisted policy makers and programme managers to track the country progress against the set targets, review programmes and adjust the targets accordingly. Evidence based review is ongoing to develop adolescent nutrition guideline, National Strategy for Adolescent Health and National Plan of Action was prepared IYCF strategy, IYCF communication framework and plan, SAM and CMAM guidelines etc. is being reviewed. BMS monitoring through adopting NetCode is in process. Scale up, strengthening and assuring quality of Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) is ongoing. National Guidelines on Nutrition in Emergency is in place. A pulse-based recipe book has been produced for nutrition-sensitive programmes to enhance dietary diversity. Enforcement of Food Safety Act, Consumers' Rights Protection Act through mobile courts has been strengthened, more numbers of mobile courts have been conducted. SUN Business Network carried out detailed analysis of the current regulatory framework relating to milled rice and fortified rice the findings will form the basis for the regulatory framework of fortified rice in Bangladesh. MoInd has committed to establish the National Fortification Unit (NFU) as the sustainable body to facilitate coordination, collaboration. GOB and DPs participated in the review of the DLIs targets to ensure expected achievements in the 4th HPN SWAP. School meal impact analysis and EFSN impact analysis have been completed to inform government on policy development relevant issues for nutrition. Ministry of Primary and Mass Education developed School Meal Strategy to reduced malnutrition. Mapping of nutrition programmes is done but could benefit from further strengthening/coordination with more systematic inclusion of all relevant stakeholders.

PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

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

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholder groups take stock of what exists and align their own plans and programming for nutrition to reflect the national policies and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of actions across sectors and among relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition.

Please note: While progress marker 2.1 looks at the review of policies and legislation, progress marker 3.1 focuses on the review of programmes and implementation capacities.

FINAL SCORE -03

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- NPAN2 was developed in line with the National Nutrition Policy, and operation plan of NNS under 4th HNPSF also aligned with NPAN. NPAN2 has ensured the necessary focus of different nutrition specific and sensitive actions, and donors, UN, civil society and other stakeholders are actively designing programmes in support of the operationalisation and implementation of NPAN2. CIP-2 is developed in line with 7th five-year plan and SDG target. Ministry of Primary and Mass Education developed School Meal Strategy to reduced malnutrition.
- Mapping of nutrition programmes is done but could benefit from further strengthening/coordination with more systematic inclusion of all relevant stakeholders.
- WHO and FAO organized and other UN agencies (UNICEF and WFP) participated in the ICN2 follow up meetings to present and share update on progress of ICN2 recommendations and improvement in nutritional status of Bangladesh. The ICN2 consultation brought together senior national policymakers from nutrition specific and sensitive sectors, development partners and civil society, researchers, the private sector; to identify policy priorities on how national food, health and related systems and reforms can improve



Figure 17: Stakeholder Consultation Workshop on ICN2 recommendations monitoring

nutritional outcomes.

- Through strategic consultations and under the movement of the #Unite4Nutrition alliance collective commitment has also been forged amongst key nutrition stakeholders to support and align to new NNS operational plan.
- During NPAN development process multi-sectoral nutrition situation was analysed. MSP analysed the sectoral government programmes. There were lots of discussion held around identifying gaps and alignment of action towards nutrition. As of NPAN2, Monitoring framework is considered as Common Result Framework (CRF) however tracking mechanism, gap identification etc. are yet to be in place.

Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition at the national and sub-national level

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders agree on a Common Results Framework to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF is recognised as the guidance for medium to long-term implementation of actions, with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, the CRF should identify coordination mechanisms (and related capacity) and define the roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder. It should encompass an implementation matrix, an M&E Framework and costed interventions, including costs estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E.

FINAL SCORE - 02

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- Development Result Framework (DRF) of 7th Five-year plan and M&E frameworks of NPAN2 and 4th HPNSP are considered as CRF.
- Costed NPAN 2 has been approved, which is an implementation guideline for Scaling up Nutrition.
- SDG monitoring framework and targets developed and set, fully integrating the relevant nutrition outcome indicators (ending all forms of malnutrition) in line with the common DRF/CRF.
- The NPAN2 is guided by the SDGs and WHA targets on nutrition and aligned to national transformative agenda and has comprehensive results framework with medium and long-term implementation objectives. However, at sub-national level implementation process is yet to define and clear roles and responsibility to individual stakeholder groups are not yet set.

Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework

This progress marker looks at the sequencing and implementation of priority actions at the national and sub-national level. This requires, on the one hand, a clear understanding of gaps in terms of delivery capacity and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global stakeholders to mobilise technical expertise to timely respond to the identified needs, in a coordinated manner.

FINAL SCORE - 02

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- NPAN 2 prioritized the activities as short term (2016-2018), medium term (2016-2020) and long term (2016-2025) on the basis of duration of implementation.
- Annual priority setting and work planning is done in individual technical working groups and coordination committees.
- The nutrition stakeholders, in March 2018 have defined priority results and indicators for NNS OP and designed an integrated nutrition information system to assess implementation and track progress in meeting

the targets set in the nutrition plan. This will be the national framework with priority set of nutrition services implemented and tracked in all 64 districts through all relevant health facility platforms.

Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per the Common Results Framework

This progress marker looks at how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for good nutrition. It looks at the availability of joint progress reports that can meaningfully inform and guide the refinement of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.

FINAL SCORE - 02

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- To enhance evidence based planning and data driven decision making the Nutrition Information and Planning Unit (NIPU) was established in the Institute Public Health Nutrition (IPHN) and one of the key achievements has been inclusion of the nutrition indicators & its reporting through DHIS2 portal. The nutrition data collected from the facility like Community Clinics, Upazila Health Complexes (UHC) etc. and uploaded in DHIS2. NIPU analysed the data and presents it quarterly through newsletter, e-mail notification and other forum.
- BNNC has been re-vamped and striving to play its role as supra-ministerial nutrition coordinator and monitoring body of the NPAN2.
- Joint planning, review and monitoring have been strengthened. UNICEF and WHO are working with IPHN and nutrition partners to develop standard monitoring and reporting framework for NNS OP. Part of this is to devise standard field monitoring protocol that all partners will follow while conducting field monitoring of provision of nutrition services in health facilities. Recently, an external real-time monitoring and reporting of provision of nutrition services using Smart phones or tablets has been piloted. The data collected is automatically uploaded to online database and on real time basis the findings are reported through online dashboard. This system has also been linked with SMS specifically for timely logistics support to address supply gap. Discussion is ongoing on how to include the missing indicators of GNMf (either in routine or in survey) for data collection and reporting.
- Strengthening information system is in process where UN platform are working with IPHN. CSA for SUN participated and presented urban nutrition reporting system in real time monitoring and reporting provision of nutrition services. Indicators that address multi-sectoral platforms and portals are yet to be agreed upon and established after which joint monitoring visits may be conducted and adjust plan based on performance analysis.
- A Management Information System (MIS) has been developed to harmonize flow of information regarding fortification across different stakeholders to improve regulatory monitoring, quality control and quality assurance of fortified edible oil.
- In November 2017, in collaboration with the Institute of Nutrition and Food Science (INFS) under MUCH project, FAO, a dietary and FSN assessment started which is expected to provide data on, notably, the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) and Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS). The WDDS and FIES indicators will serve to inform SDG2 and progress on FSN policies. The dissemination of the final report is expected to take place by the end of 2018.

Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate the implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact

This progress marker looks at how results and success is being evaluated to inform implementation decision-making and building the evidence base for improved nutrition.

FINAL SCORE - 02

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- Various national survey results evaluated the improvement of nutrition situation in the country, for example, Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) report has been monitored and used for decision making purpose. Also, different programs like DFID and EU funded “Suchana” Programme conducted an annual survey to evaluate the progress of the project by measuring changes to key indicators and to present an overall annual picture of the nutritional and food security situation among “Suchana” beneficiaries in Sylhet.
- BBS is conducting MICS (multiple indicator cluster survey), which will contribute in informing decision-making and building the evidence base on the current status of nutrition district wide and based on it devise targeted approach to tackle undernutrition. Nutrition indicators are also being tracked as part of SDG tracking from the PMO office to enhance accountability and programme implementation, national and district nutrition report and score to transparently to assess/evaluate the implementation.
- Results and success is being evaluated on regular basis to inform implementation decision-making and building the evidence base for improved nutrition. During National Nutrition Week 2018 celebration, CSA for SUN along with other stakeholders presented and disseminated their lessons learnt, good practices, experience, implementation, survey result etc. A joint lesson sharing seminar on Maternal Nutrition was organized by IPHN, BNNC, WHO and Alive and Thrive to explore ways of effectively integrating maternal nutrition with Maternal Child Health and Family Planning system, discussed the gaps in community programming and how to mitigate, enhance networking among the urban and rural nutrition governance, share best practices, WHO recommendations on nutrition intervention and lesson learnt.
- For better alignment and coordination for joint actions; WFP has facilitated multiple business sector oriented multi-stakeholder’s workshops to ensure that everyone, particularly women and children, benefit from improved nutrition.
- SBN has discussed the importance providing support to SME Foundation and other businesses involving food industries, RMG sector and facilitates knowledge generation for promoting nutritious and safe food.
- First monitoring report of NPAN2 is under preparation by BNNC office with the support of the partners through the M&E platform.



Figure 18: Joint Lesson sharing and consultation on Maternal Nutrition

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 3

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ICN2 follow up meeting to present and share update on progress of ICN2 recommendations. - Technical and financial contribution in NPAN2 costing. - Joint lesson sharing seminar on Maternal Nutrition. - Participated in the process of defining and setting the key SDG targets. - Support role out by government of nutrition sensitive IC-VGD programme in 64 upazilas’ in

	<p>all districts of Bangladesh as concept modality for the Vulnerable Women Benefit programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support operationalization of an improved Maternal Allowance programme design and implementation also as precursor to the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) defined child benefit programme to inform nutrition sensitive outcome enhancement - Support implementation of school feeding programme under government funding to strengthen government national and sub-national programme management capacity and eventual full operation by government. - Support operationalization of school meal programme modalities to create effective modalities - Support integration of fortified rice in the food friendly social safety net programme of ministry of food
Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The DFID and EU funded 'Suchana' Programme conducted an annual survey to evaluate the progress of the project by measuring changes to key indicators and to present an overall annual picture of the nutritional and food security situation among 'Suchana' beneficiaries in Sylhet.
Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For better alignment and coordination for joint actions; WFP has facilitated multiple business sector oriented multi-stakeholders' workshops to ensure that everyone, women and children, in particular, benefit from improved nutrition. - SBN has discussed the importance providing support to SME Foundation and other businesses involving food industries, RMG sector and facilitates knowledge generation for promoting nutritious and safe food. - A Management Information System (MIS) has been developed to harmonize flow of information regarding fortification across different stakeholders to improve regulatory monitoring, quality control and quality assurance of fortified edible oil.
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSA for SUN has been involved in jointly monitoring priority actions as per the Common Results Framework and evaluate the implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact markers.

*** All the above activities were carried out under the close collaboration with the government.**

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)

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

Development Result Framework (DRF) of 7th Five-year plan and M&E frameworks of NPAN2 and 4th HNPSP are considered as CRF. SDG monitoring framework and targets developed and set, fully integrating the relevant nutrition outcome indicators (ending all forms of malnutrition) in line with the common DRF/CRF. NPAN2 was developed in line with the National Nutrition Policy and operation plan of NNS under 4th HNPSP also aligned with NPAN. NPAN2 an implementation guideline for Scaling up Nutrition has ensured the necessary focus of different nutrition specific and sensitive actions. BNNC has been re-vamped and striving to play its role as supra-ministerial nutrition coordinator and monitoring body for NPAN2. NPAN 2 prioritized the activities as short term (2016-2018), medium term (2016-2020) and long term (2016-2025). CIP-2 is developed in line with 7th five-year plan and SDG target. The Second Country Investment Plan 2017-2010 on nutrition sensitive food system in line with 7th Five Year Plan was developed along with the preparation of six technical background papers that helped to inform the CIP2. Continued progress on the key advocacy activities reported in 2017, in particular: multi-sectoral school meals consultation with relevant government departments and other key stakeholders; joint Nutrition Sensitive Social Safety Net symposium; support to BBS to analyse and report on Social Safety Nets and food security and nutrition impact in HIES 2016 aiming towards a multi-dimensional poverty. The nutrition stakeholders, in March 2018 have defined

priority results and indicators for NNS OP and designed an integrated nutrition information system to assess implementation and track progress. This will be the national framework with priority set of nutrition services implemented and tracked in all 64 districts. Urban nutrition reporting system in real time monitoring and reporting provision of nutrition services is ongoing. A MIS has also been developed to harmonize flow of information regarding fortification across different stakeholders to improve regulatory monitoring, quality control and quality assurance of fortified edible oil. An external real-time monitoring and reporting of provision of nutrition services using Smart phones or tablets has been piloted. Discussion is ongoing on how to include the missing indicators of Global Nutrition Monitoring Framework (GNMF) for data collection and reporting. Various national survey results e.g. BDHS, MICS evaluated the improvement of nutrition situation in the country. ICN2 follow up meetings organized to present and share update on progress of ICN2 recommendations and improvement in nutritional status of Bangladesh also to identify policy priorities. A dietary and FSN assessment started which is expected to provide data on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) and Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS). The WDDS and FIES indicators will serve to inform SDG2 and progress on FSN policies.

PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess the financial feasibility of the CRF

This progress marker looks at the extent to which the government and all other in-country stakeholders provide inputs for the costing of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways, including reviewing current spending or estimating unit costs).

FINAL SCORE - 03

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- NNS operation plan of 4th HNPSF has demarcated the budget for nutrition programming.
- NPAN2 is costed, other ministries like agriculture, food, fisheries & livestock have budget on nutrition sensitive programs.
- CIP has been monitoring the nutrition allocations across sectors and advocating for efficient enhancement.
- SUN Business network (SBN) has highlighted that though private sector has been investing in nutrition but no study till now has been conducted to understand the scale of investment by business in nutrition. This was highlighted as one of the limitation in the business landscape studies.
- Public Expenditure Review on Nutrition, by Finance Division in collaboration with UNICEF, for the first time has been started and ongoing.

- World Bank and UNICEF jointly supported an exercise to estimate cost-effectiveness and economic benefit of expanding the coverage of direct nutrition interventions in Bangladesh.

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

This progress marker looks at the extent to which the government and all other in-country stakeholders are able to track their allocations and expenditures (if available) for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions in relevant sectors and report on finance data, in a transparent manner, with other partners of the MSP, including the government.

FINAL SCORE - 02

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- GOB has its own mechanism to track spending in nutrition specific and sensitive projects like ADP tracking, HNPSF financial tracking.
- DPs are also tracking their expenditure for their nutrition specific and sensitive projects which should be reflected in GOB expenditure.
- Under the framework of NPAN2, first ever Public Expenditure Review on Nutrition has been initiated and this define allocation and expenditure of nutrition specific and sensitive interventions by different ministries and also assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the current financing in nutrition.
- The National Food Policy Plan of Action (NFP PoA) and the Country Investment Plan (CIP) monitoring report is currently underway and the CIP 2 to track the financial resources for on nutrition sensitive food systems are being finalized.

Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls

This progress marker looks at whether the government and other in-country stakeholders identify financial gaps and mobilise additional funds, through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, and setting-up of specific mechanisms.

FINAL SCORE - 02

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- BNNC will have the overarching responsibility to track expenditure for nutrition and analyse the financial gap and develop strategy to address the need.
- Sensitizing meeting with nutrition relevant ministries are ongoing to include relevant nutrition activities as mentioned in the NPAN 2 in each ministry's (total 18 ministries) Annual Development Program (ADP), identify the budget need and to finance these activities/ programs from these ministries' own budget as per the directive of the PM.

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

This progress marker looks at how governments and other in-country stakeholders turn pledges into disbursements. It includes the ability of donors to look at how their disbursements are timely and in line with the scheduled fiscal year.

FINAL SCORE - 02

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- GOB and DPs need to share their disbursement and expenditure information for financial tracking and

identification of the financial gaps.

Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact

This progress marker looks at how the government and in-country stakeholders collectively ensure predictable and long-term funding for better results and impact. It looks at important changes such as the continuum between short-term humanitarian and long-term development funding, the establishment of flexible but predictable funding mechanisms and the sustainable addressing of funding gaps.

FINAL SCORE 02

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

- 7th five-year plan, NPAN 2, CIP clearly documented multiyear funding.
- Given the evidence of progressive good implementation of NNS and with strong advocacy, nutrition has transformed and received a strong prominence in the current sector programme. With the support from the World Bank, one of the biggest Pay for Performance financing for results initiative has been initiated, in which 2 out of 16 disbursement linked results are nutrition related and tied with 64 million US\$ disbursement for the next 4 years. The CIP 2017 provided an assessment of achievements and reported on progress between 2008 and 2016 towards national food policy goals and CIP targets. Achieving FSN security is a top priority for the government and to this end the UN supported the policy monitoring. The CIP 1 budget reached 14.1 billion USD of which 8.8 B USD was financed, with 63% of this amount allocated by the government and 37% by resource partners.

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 4

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The NFP PoA and CIP monitoring report is currently underway and the CIP 2 on nutrition sensitive food systems are being finalized in both English and Bangla versions with UN support. - UNICEF is supporting Public Expenditure Review on Nutrition, first of its kind in the country, conducted by Finance Division under Ministry of Finance.
Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DPs supported NNS operation plan through HNPS, besides this they have off budget interventions like multilateral partnership and few pipeline projects. All the projects are aligned with NPAN 2 and CIP. Domestic funding on nutrition is increased. DPs are participating in CIP monitoring process. - World Bank and UNICEF jointly supported an exercise to estimate cost-effectiveness and economic benefit of expanding the coverage of direct nutrition interventions in Bangladesh.
Business	- N/A
CSO	- N/A

***All the above activities were carried out under the close collaboration with the government.**

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvement/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

BNNC has started monitoring of NPAN2 implementation through inter-ministerial meetings along with budget and expenditure tracking. CIP has been monitoring budget allocation on Nutrition across sectors and publishing yearly monitoring reports on a regular basis. For the first time, a Public Expenditure Review on Nutrition across ministries relevant to nutrition has been initiated by Finance Division with support from UNICEF. The study will provide level and composition of nutrition relevant expenditure in public, as well as, DP/INGO/NGO sectors. The findings will guide policy revision for allocating adequate resources by the government to meet the goal of NPAN2. World Bank and UNICEF jointly supported an exercise to estimate cost-effectiveness and economic benefit of expanding the coverage of direct nutrition interventions in Bangladesh. GOB has its own mechanism to track spending in nutrition specific and sensitive projects like ADP tracking, HNPSF financial tracking. NNS operation plan of 4th HNPSF has demarcated the budget for nutrition programming.

NEW OUTCOME MARKER: Review of progress in scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions over the past 12 months

In line with the SUN Movement MEAL system, this outcome marker looks at how processes put in place are effectively contributing to scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. In compliance with principles of equity, equality and non-discrimination for all, participants are asked to reflect on their implementation progress, considering geographical reach and targeting of children, adolescent girls and women as well as delivery approaches that promote a convergence of interventions (e.g. same village, same household or same individual) or integration of nutrition interventions in sector programmes (e.g. nutrition education in farmer field schools or provision of fortified complementary foods for young children as part of food aid).

FINAL SCORE - 02

(Scaling up nutrition-specific actions)

FINAL SCORE - 02

(Scaling up nutrition-sensitive actions)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE
Progress in scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Examples include the promotion of infant and young child feeding, micronutrient supplementation, management of acute malnutrition, food fortification and nutrition education. For each example, please specify the geographical reach, targeted population and delivery approach. (Reference: 2013 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition and the 2016 UN Compendium of Action for Nutrition)

The new NNS OP has been formulated under 4th HPN Sector Programme with aim to ensure universal coverage of nutrition through mainstreaming approach into existing health and family planning service delivery system. An essential package of nutrition particularly nutrition specific interventions (IYCF promotion, micronutrient supplementation, food fortification, management of acute malnutrition etc.) had been provided countrywide through health system under previous NNS OP.

Capacity of the service providers on nutrition has been enhanced through providing competency based training (CBT) in 26 districts covering over 30, 000 health and family planning workers. Effectiveness of CBT has been documented by independent evaluation conducted by iccdr,b, IDS and IFPRI and as well as well 6 month post-CBT training assessment .

The national vitamin A campaign held every 6 months and continues to reach over 90% of children throughout the country. The administrative Coverage of 1st round's vitamin A supplementation to children of age 6-11 months was 99.2% (2,347,189) & 12-59 months was 99.3% (18,405,706). But in Pourashava the coverage is slightly lower

(96.5% for 6-59 months children) than CC (99.5%), Rural (99.2) and National (99.3%) coverage. However, reach and coverage of treatment of acute malnutrition remains a challenge.

Progress in scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Choose clear examples from relevant sectors that you are including in your review. For each example, please specify the geographical reach, targeted population and delivery approach. (Reference: 2013 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition and the 2016 UN Compendium of Action for Nutrition)

The second Country Investment Plan (CIP-2) on nutrition-sensitive food systems has been developed through the multi-sectoral approaches. The goal of CIP-2 is to ensure dependable sustained food and nutrition security for all people of the country at all times, adequate and stable supply of safe and nutritious food, increased purchasing power, access to food by all, and adequate nutrition for all individuals, especially women and children. The CIP-2 has strategically outlined 13 programmatic areas across sectors and food system drivers under the key 5 key pillars of investment areas with USD 9 billion budgetary allocation for implementation countrywide within the next 4 years. The 13 programmes on nutrition-sensitive interventions under the 5 key areas of investment pillars are 1. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diet, 2. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition, 3. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilization, 4. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience, 5. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security.

Ministry of Women and Child Affairs is scaling up the implementation of the Vulnerable Group Development programme with Investment component, nutrition sensitive aspects like more specific targeting of vulnerable women and enhanced life-skill training including 11 sessions on improved nutrition practices to 1 upazila in each of the country's 64 districts from the original 8 upazilas in 2015-2016. Under the programme beneficiaries receive fortified rice to support their food security situation and nutrient intake and an investment grant to initiate income generating activities.

Annex 1: Identified priorities

Please describe the status of the priorities identified in your most recent Joint-Assessment (for instance 2016-2017)

Priorities identified in most recent JAA? <i>Enter priority</i>	Has this priority been met? <i>Yes or No</i>	What actions took place to ensure the priority could be met? <i>Please outline stakeholders' contributions (government, UN, CSOs, donors, etc.)</i>	Did you receive external technical assistance to meet this priority? <i>If yes, please explain</i>
1. Revitalization of BNNC including finalization of BNNC organogram, resource mobilization for completion of recruitment process of different unit specially Policy and M&E actors who will be dedicated for data management, analysis, sharing, reporting (interpretation for technical groups, policy briefs for policy makers etc.) and facilitating coordinated approach toward data collection through different surveys for cost effectiveness and for advocacy in nutrition.	Yes	UN technically and financially supported to organize the BNNC meeting chaired by the Honb'le Prime Minister, and Executive Committee and standing technical committee meetings. Through this effort the BNNC organogram and roles, responsibilities were finalized.	Yes
2. Implementation of NPAN2 and monitor the progress of NNP 2015 through a coordinated (3Ms) approach among different ministries, Development Partners and leads National Plan of Action of Nutrition (NPAN2) has been costed in the light of new interventions	Yes	As per directive of the National Nutrition policy, the costed NPAN2 has been prepared, approved and disseminated. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) organized two meetings with 16 nutrition relevant ministries to create synergies and to ensure that nutrition-sensitive programs identified in NPAN2 are captured in the relevant ministries' Annual Development Program (ADP).	Yes
3. Strengthening Essential Service Packages	Yes	Nutrition components have been incorporated in to the essential service package (ESP) under 4 th HNP sector plan. The strengthening process is still ongoing as different guidelines are being developed, strategies are being revised. Nutrition services package in National Nutrition Service OP has been strengthened and reorganized.	Yes
4. Creating an enabling environment for resource mobilization for NPAN Implementation, BNNC fully functioning, Strengthening Essential Service Packages under DGHS, National Action plan for Adolescent Health strategy	Yes	Concept paper on BNNC strengthening with costing has been approved by the government. Several DPs has expressed interest to support BNNC office strengthening.	Yes
5. Quality Assurance by lead actor of data presented.	Yes	Nutrition information system has been	Yes

		strengthened through Nutrition information and Planning Unit (NIPU). Future improvement planning process has been initiated.	
6.			
Please list key 2018-2019 priorities for the MSP			
<i>Consider what has been working well during the past year and what achievable targets can be identified and prioritised. Please also include network-specific priorities.</i>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of short term priority activities outlined in the NPAN2 including advocacy for resource mobilization for NPAN2 implementation, sectoral consultations to pave the way for integration of NPAN2 activities and M&E in nutrition priorities and programs in Bangladesh 2. Strengthening BNNC office through allocation of need based human resource and capacity development 3. Strengthening of the Nutrition Information System 4. Capacity strengthening for policy research and evidence building for nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions 5. Finalization and operationalization of nutrition sensitive food system CIP2 6. Finalize SUN Business Network Strategy and operationalize SUN Business Network and Academic Network 			
If you are seeking external support from the global Networks and/or external technical mechanisms, through the SUN Movement Secretariat, please provide relevant information			
<p>The CSA for SUN, BD is submitting a proposal for the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement Pooled Fund for 2018-19. The CSA plans to support the implementation of NPAN-2 activities particularly in the two most nutritionally vulnerable divisions of the country (Sylhet and Chattogram) to reduce stunting and improve maternal and child undernutrition.</p>			

Annex 2: Emergency preparedness and response planning

<p>1. Within the reporting period (i.e. the past year), has the country faced and responded to a humanitarian situation? If yes, what was the duration and type(s) of emergency (e.g. natural and climate-related disasters, communal violence, armed conflict etc.)?</p>	<p>Yes or No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain: Bangladesh is prone to floods, cyclone , and the magnitude of the Rohingya refugee crisis has intensified with heavy influx in late 2017. Under Government’s leadership DPs/NGOs coordinate response to the emergency situation. Responses included food supplementation, screening for malnutrition, management of severely acute malnourished children and pregnant & lactating women, counselling on Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF), and vitamin A supplementation.</p> <p>Though a repatriation agreement has been reached with Myanmar, this process will take considerable time and thus the humanitarian situation is likely persist for some time to come.</p>
<p>2. Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does it include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)?</p>	<p>Yes or No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain: The country has a national emergency preparedness and response plan under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Response, separately for floods and cyclones and for earthquakes. The plan contains basic nutrition actions particularly for assessments and surveillance of the nutrition situation and food assistance to the most vulnerable groups. The national nutrition cluster has developed country specific Nutrition in Emergency and e-IYCF guidelines. Under the current humanitarian response, nutrition sector plan exists with clear targets for key nutrition interventions. The nutrition sectors work closely with Food, WASH and protection Sectors to ensure adequate linkage for multi-sectoral approach.</p>
<p>3. Is the MSP involved in discussions and planning for emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does the MSP engage with humanitarian partners, and how does the MSP contribute to linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?</p>	<p>Yes or No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain: Apart from Government’s leadership in the coordination and planning of emergency nutrition response, government and partners were specifically involved in the Nutrition Action Week in Cox’s Bazar. The campaign prevented further deterioration of nutritional status of children of 174,000 Rohingya refugee children. Over 80% of children received vitamin A supplementation, deworming and nutrition screening. Almost 4,000 SAM children were admitted for life saving treatment in the week event.</p> <p>The national nutrition cluster has supported and guided the formulation of the nutrition response strategy, interpreting and operationalizing national guidelines to align the humanitarian response. When necessary MSP members were consulted to forge common understanding and agreement</p>

	<p>on the approach adjusting guidance to the specific circumstances.</p> <p>A continuum of nutrition care services from outreach and nutrition messaging, through growth monitoring and preventive supplementation to improve nutrient intake, to outpatient treatment of MAM and SAM and inpatient treatment has been established and is implemented jointly by government, NGOs and INGOs with the support of development partners. Half yearly assessments are conducted to inform the continued nutrition response. At the district level nutrition activities are coordinated with the food security, health and WASH sector to address underlying causes of malnutrition in this humanitarian situation and with site management to ensure preparedness for the cyclone, flooding and monsoon season.</p>
<p>4. What are the key limitations faced at the country level in terms of linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?</p>	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>Capacity building of different ministries on humanitarian response planning, preparedness and intervention design is required to integrate preventive mitigation in development and humanitarian nutrition action in an integrated and coherent manner. Safety nets currently under different ministries need to be adjusted to become shock responsive and provide a platform for nutrition sensitive humanitarian assistance incorporating nutrition outcomes and indicators .</p>

Annex 3: Ensuring gender equality and that women and girls are at the centre of all SUN Movement action

<p>1. Does the MSP engage with a governmental Ministry or Department that is responsible for women’s affairs/gender equality? If yes, what is the name of this Ministry/Department?</p> <p>If not a part of the MSP, how do you engage with this Ministry/Department?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain:</p> <p>During the development of NPAN2, MSP worked closely with GNSPU (Gender NGO and Stakeholder Participation Unit) of Ministry of Health and Ministry of Woman and Child Affairs. GNSPU is the 5th component of Health Economics and Financing (HEF) Unit.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture in Bangladesh is implementing the three-year Agriculture, Nutrition, and Gender Linkages (ANGeL) Project, which aims to identify actions and investments in agriculture that can leverage agricultural growth to improve nutrition, and to enhance women’s empowerment in Bangladesh.</p> <p>The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) conducted the ANGeL baseline survey from November 2015 through January 2016. On April 26, 2017, IFPRI and the Agricultural Policy Support Unit (APSU) organized a baseline seminar to present key findings. The Chief Guest, Minister of Agriculture Matia Chowdhury, expressed her</p>
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		<p>appreciation towards IFPRI for designing ANGeL and working closely with the Ministry from the very start of the project. Special Guests USAID Mission Director Janina Jaruzelski and FTF leader Matt Curtis spoke enthusiastically about ANGeL's potential, stating that the ANGeL results will affect and inform gender-inclusive agriculture extension services in the country.</p> <p>Over 80 participants attended from various ministries (Agriculture, Health and Family Welfare, Finance, Planning), the National Agricultural Research System, donors, NGOs, the private sector, and media.</p> <p>Yes and with Ministry of Women and Child Affairs</p> <p>Some of the CSA for SUN's NGO's are already working with this Ministry (e.g. Plan International and their implementing national NGOs).</p>
2.	<p>Does the MSP engage with other non-state actors that are responsible for gender equality and the empowerment of women (such as UN Women or civil society organisations)?</p> <p>If yes, with whom do you engage?</p>	<p>Yes or No</p> <p>Please explain:</p> <p>MSP works with UN Women and other INGO/NGOs that not only promotes gender but also involves in research like IFPRI conducting studies like Agriculture, Nutrition and Gender Linkages (ANGeL).</p>
3.	<p>How does the MSP ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as part of their work plan?</p>	<p>Please explain:</p>
4.	<p>What actions are identified and implemented by the MSP to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at the community level?</p>	<p>Please explain:</p>
5.	<p>Have you analysed or done a stock take of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective?</p>	<p>Yes or No</p> <p>Yes, all policies, plans and programmes linking with nutrition have clear indicators linked with gender aligning with SDGs having women at the centre of development.</p>
6.	<p>Does your country have a national gender equality and/or women's empowerment policy or strategy in place?</p>	<p>Yes or No</p> <p>Please explain:</p>
7.	<p>Has advocacy been undertaken for gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making and legislation on nutrition?</p>	<p>Yes or No</p> <p>Please explain:</p>

Annex 4: Advocacy and communication for nutrition

1.	<p>Do you engage with the media to amplify key messages, create awareness and demand for action</p>	<p>Yes</p>
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<p>on nutrition?</p>	<p>If yes, please provide specific examples of how you have engaged the media, which stakeholders were involved in supporting the engagement and what the results have been. Please share relevant material such as communications / media engagement plans, advocacy material shared with the media, press releases, newspaper articles, video clips etc.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>To address undernutrition systematically and at scale, the Government has launched the National Nutrition Service (NNS) Operational Plan, comprising a set of child and maternal nutrition interventions focused on the critical window of opportunity of a child's first 1,000 days. In Oct last year, in an advocacy & National Visioning meeting for NNS, led by the Honourable Minister, MoHFW along with over 400 stakeholders comprising of donors, foundations, UN agencies, I/NGOs and the Government officials from all 64 districts made a call to action “#Unite4Nutrition” to address undernutrition collectively.</p> <p>The main goal of #Unite4Nutrition campaign is to advocate and build alliance for focused collective action to avert 1 million children from Stunting in the next three years -to meet the WHA commitments. It is also serving as social awareness movement, promote nutrition overall development agenda and advocate for predictable and sustainable financing for nutrition.</p> <p>Recently, #Unite4Nutrition advocacy was linked with National Nutrition was promoted through social media (Facebook and twitter posts) and posting had 6 million reaches within 7days.</p>
<p>2. Are parliamentarians actively contributing to improve nutrition, in collaboration with the MSP?</p> <p><i>Examples could include the existence of an active Parliamentary network or group focusing on food security and nutrition, votes in support of legal or budget changes that the MSP suggested, debates in parliament on nutrition or other concrete actions taken by parliamentarians in support of improved nutrition.</i></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, please provide specific examples of how parliamentarians have engaged, which stakeholders that supported their engagement and what the results have been. Please share relevant material such as ToRs or action plans for Parliamentary networks or groups, budget tracking reports, reports from nutrition debates in parliament, speeches, press releases, newspaper articles, video clips etc.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>As part of celebrating National Nutrition Week (23-29 April 2018), a sharing meeting was arranged on 26th April 2018 With World Health Organization's support, this meeting was jointly organized by Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC), Institute of Public Health and Nutrition (IPHN), Concern World Wide and Unnayan Shamannay. The purpose of this meeting was to share knowledge with the Hon'ble Members of Parliament. The members were oriented on revitalized BNNC, recently developed NAPN2 and their cooperation was sought to implement NPAN2 activities at grassroots level. There was an urge to disseminate the NPAN2 and its goal to bigger group of MPs.</p> <p>Members of Parliaments and Honourable Ministers have attended different nutrition events organised by networks under MSP i.e. CSA, UN, Business etc.</p>
<p>3. Is there one or several nominated Nutrition Champions (including for example high-level political leaders, celebrities, journalists, religious leaders etc.) actively engaging to promote nutrition at national and/or local level?</p>	<p>Yes or No</p> <p>If yes, please provide specific examples of who the champions are, how they have been engaging, which stakeholders that supported their engagement, and what the results have been. Please also share relevant material such as Nutrition Champion engagement plans, speeches, press releases, newspaper articles, video clips and other material etc.</p>

		<p>Examples: Not yet in place.</p>
4.	<p>Have you documented advocacy successes and best practice in reducing malnutrition through multi-sector and multi-stakeholder action, and shared them nationally and/or with regional and global partners?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, please provide specific examples of the successes and best practices you have documented, the stakeholders involved in documenting them, as well as how you have communicated them. Please share relevant material such as case studies or reports of advocacy successes and/or best practice etc.</p> <p>Examples: The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has arranged a dissemination meeting to highlight the progress made in increasing the coverage of nutrition through and evidence based planning supported by DNSO in 43 districts and rollout of the Competency Based training on Nutrition. District Nutrition Multi sectoral coordination meeting has been operationalised to integrate nutrition into different line ministries and with good level of success to implement nutrition sensitive interventions.</p>
5.	<p>Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, please provide details about the objectives and expected outcomes of the event, key stakeholders you plan to involve as well as the estimated date and location.</p> <p>Details: -Dissemination of public expenditure review on Nutrition report -jointly by MoF and BNCC and MoHFW-July 2018 -National SUN Network Meeting to define common vision and priorities and disseminate joint declaration reaffirming commitment to SUN movement in Bangladesh-to be linked with Global Chair's (ED, UNICEF) visit to Bangladesh (July/Aug). She will also be meeting HE the Prime Minister -National Annual Nutrition Advocacy Meeting-launching of National Nutrition profile and score card by HE Prime Minister-November 2018. In all three events BNCC will provide the leadAnother review on ICN2 recommendations and UN decade of Action follow up.</p>

Annex 5: Participants at the 2018 Joint-Assessment of the national multi-stakeholder platform

No.	Title (Ms./Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
1.	Mr.	Habibur Rahman Khan	MoHFW (Additional Secretary, HSD)	SUN Country Focal Point	Hdr02@yahoo.com	01821716062	✓
2.	Mr.	Md. Ruhul Amin Talukder	MOHFW (Joint Secretary, HSD)		ruhul42@gmail.com	01710997960	✓
3.	Mr.	Md. Shahnawaz	BNNC (DG)		dgbnncbd@gmail.com	01712134629	✓
4.	Ms.	Lalita Bhattacharjee	FAO (Sr. Nutritionist)	SUN UN group member	Lalita.bhattacharjee@fao.org	01720 189498	✓
5.	Mr.	Md. Mohsin Ali	Consultant		mohsinphs@gmail.com	01819242007	✓
6.	Ms.	Femke Postma	FAO		Femke.postma@fao.org		
7.	Ms.	Sultana Khanum	Global Member of SUN Secretariat	Assist all SUN groups in Bangladesh	khanum_sultana@yahoo.com	1731514058	✓
8.	Ms.	Rukhsana Haider	CSA SUN, BD	Chairperson, CSA SUN, BD	rukhsana.haider@gmail.com	01715 034902	✓
9.	Mr.	Ataur Rahman	FSSP - Global Affairs Canada, (Health and Nutrition Adviser)	Donors Network members	ataursmo@hotmail.com	1711816764	✓
10.	Mr.	Pragya Mathema	UNICEF Bangladesh (Nutrition Specialist)		pmathema@unicef.org	01787285694	
11.	Ms.	Rudaba Khondker	GAIN (Country Director)	SBN Member	rkhondker@gainhealth.org	1753702624	✓

No.	Title (Ms./Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
12.	Mr.	Golam Mohiuddin Khan Sadi	UNICEF (Nutrition Specialist)		gmkhan@unicef.org	01963500500	
13.	Ms.	Manika Saha	FAO (Nutrition Consultant)			01770669898	
14.	Ms.	Monique Beun	WFP (Head of Nutrition)	SUN UN group member; and SBN member (co-facilitating with GAIN)	monique.beun@wfp.org	01713013982	√
15.	Mr.	Golam Mothabbir	Save the Children (Sr. Advisor H&N)	EC member of CSA- SUN, BD	golam.mothabbir@savethechildren.org		√
16.	Ms.	Rowshan Jahan	MoHFW (MO)			01724040895	
17.	Ms.	Sayed Munia Haque	Concern Worldwide (Nutrition Coordinator)		munia.hoque@concern.net	01730346615	
18.	Ms.	Papaia Sultana		CSA for SUN Secretariat, Coordinator, CSA for SUN, BD	csa.sun@concern.net	+8801713091930	
19.	Ms.	Asfia Azim	CSA SUN, BD	Secretary	asfia.azim@concern.net	1711896460	√
20.	Ms.	Saiqa Siraj	IFPRI (Sr. Project Manager)	GC member of CSA for SUN, BD	s.siraj@cgiar.org	+8801771778828	
21.	Ms.	Taskeen Chowdhury	USAID (Nutrition Specialist)	Donors Network members	tachowdhury@usaid.gov		√
22.	Ms.	Faria Shabnam	WHO (NPO-Nutrition)		shabnamf@who.int	01711549198	√

No.	Title (Ms./Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
23.	Ms.	Farhana Sharmin	WHO (National Consultant)		sharminf@who.int	01711922440	√
24.	Mr.	Mostafa Faruq Al Banna	MoFood (Associate Research Director, FPMU)	SUN GOB Network Member	mostafa.banna@gmail.com	01716 080759	√
25.	Mr.	Md. Mofijul Islam Bulbul	IPHN, DGHS (Deputy Program manager, NNS)	Technical Support on Nutrition and SUN	bulbul1022@yahoo.com	01717449219	√
26.	Mr.	Taherul Islam Khan	IPHN, DGHS (Program manager, NNS)		drkhanpm@gmail.com	01716217838	
27.	Mr.	Zaki Hasan	Nutrition International (Country Director)	EC Member, CSA for SUN	Zaki Hasan <zhasan@NUTRITIONINTL.ORG>	01730300361	
28.	Mr.	Md. Showkat Ali Khan	JPGSPH, BRAC University				
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