

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)

Sri Lanka

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	15
Civil society	5
Donors	0
United Nations	4
Business	0
Science and academia	2
Other (please specify)	0

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process? 26

Of these, please indicate how many participants were female and how many were male Male 11 Female 15

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.



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?

It was useful for multi sectoral partners to identify any duplications or gaps in terms of the implementation of nutrition related activities. Further, it was an eye open session for all the partners.

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

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

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Multi Sector platform, particularly the Government, UN and Development Partners and Civil Society networks have been well established and actively engage with the implementation of Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition in Sri Lanka. The academia group has not been formed as a network; however, engage with the Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition whenever required. In this context, the Sri Lanka’s Multi Sector Platform currently represents SUN Government Focal Point, Civil Society Coordinator, UN focal point. At the National level, the National Nutrition Secretariat of Sri Lanka is the highest level coordinating body. Mr Nalaka Kaluwewe, Additional Secretary to the President has replaced with Mr M Kingsly Fernando, Senior Additional Secretary to the President as the SUN Government focal point, Ms Dilka Peiris is appointed as Civil Society Coordinator replacing Dr Dula de Silva and UNICEF and WFP are continuing as the UN focal point during the reporting period in Sri Lanka’s MSP.

The Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition (MSAPN) is the common framework which is agreed by all partners (Government, UN and Development Partners, Civil Society). During the entire reporting period, the National Nutrition Secretariat is in the process of developing second phase of MSAPN. In Sri Lanka, the Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition which is endorsed by the President of the Country is essentially a government funding focused programme. The multi-sectoral and multi stakeholder platform, particularly the government and civil society networks are well established at all level.

In government set up, 14 cabinet ministries, 9 provinces, 25 districts and 331 divisional secretariats covering approximately 14,000 Grama Niladhari divisions are partners of Multi Sectoral Platform. The focal points are appointed with clearly defined tasks (ToRs) for each ministries, provinces, districts and divisions. Multi Sectoral platform at sub national level is linked with the Multi Sectoral Action Plan with defined indicators which is monitored regularly at each level. The Steering Committees on

Nutrition are the main coordination body in terms of nutrition related activities at each level (Provincial, District, Divisional and Village levels). In every level, the head of administration of each sub national levels (ex: Chief Secretary, District Secretary, Divisional Secretary) chair the steering committees and relevant head of health sector (Provincial Director of Health Services, Regional Director of Health Services, Medical Officer of Health) co-chair the steering committees. During the reporting period, the steering committee on nutrition at national level has not convened regularly, as the second phase of MSAPN is in the process of development. However, as the interim plan of District MSAPN is implementing in sub national levels (District and Divisions), the multi-sector platform (steering committees) convene regularly to review the progress of implementation during the reporting period. The membership of the existing Multi-sectoral platform needs to be expanded to include representatives from NGOs, CBOs, academia and private sector.

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.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Sri Lanka is a member of SUN Movement since 2012. The National Nutrition Council is chaired by the President and National Nutrition Secretariat is established under the purview of Presidential Secretariat to carry out all the coordination related to nutrition. Furthermore, the Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition is endorsed by His Excellency the President in Sri Lanka. . In addition, SUN CSA Sri Lanka linked with the regional civil society network and global civil society advocacy network. The UN Sri Lanka also actively engages with global UN network in terms of nutrition related activities.

In Sri Lanka, the sub national mechanism is well established for supporting the implementation of Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition. The national mechanism is decentralised to sub national levels (Provincial, District, Divisional) and the steering committees on Nutrition have been already established at each level as the coordinating body; however the provincial steering committee on nutrition is not well functioned. The focal points are appointed with clearly defined terms of references. The village level committees of nutrition directly function under the Divisional Steering Committees on Nutrition which is to be more streamlined to enhance the nutritional status of the nutritionally at-risk households identified by Grama Niladhari division.

Annual Action Plans are developed in line with the Multi Sector Action Plan at District and Divisional level which is funded by GOSL. Parallel to the implementation of Multi Sector Action Plan, the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous also implements direct nutrition specific interventions at sub national levels (Provincial, Regional (District) and MOH (Divisional) level). The National Steering Committee is chaired by Secretary to the President. The periodic review meetings were not properly carried out as MSAPN 2018 – 2025 is in development stage and ministry action plans are to be aligned

with the MSAPN. However, the interim District and Divisional action plan were implemented, though the District Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition is yet to be finalised. Accordingly, Periodic review meetings are in place at district and divisional levels. The meeting minutes are shared with the National Nutrition Secretariat. Further, the progress of the implementation of Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition is reviewed by the National Nutrition Secretariat once in two months.

In addition, the SUN CSA has a link with district level civil society organisations and coordination is carried out by district representatives. In the reporting year, SUN CSA has been worked with 12 out of 25 districts directly.

The reporting mechanisms from the GN to the district and up to the national level needs to be improved, in order to ensure communication flow and exchange of experience between different stakeholders within the country.

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

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Multi Sectoral Platform prioritises key nutrition problems and solutions in Sri Lanka and has adapted the country specific WHA global nutrition indicators. Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition was developed based on those targets. Further, the nutrition component is incorporated into Ministry and District Action Plans and linked with fund related activities. During the reporting period, Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine has reviewed the existing nutrition policy and in a process of revising it and developing the strategic plan in collaboration with all relevant partners. Here, the SUN CSA Sri Lanka also conducted a study on “National Nutrition Policy Implementation” and submitted to the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine to be considered at the nutrition policy revision process.

Further, MSP is in the process of finalising key priorities and developing Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition 2018-2025 with roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders and actors based on the nutrition policy review carried out by the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine. Furthermore, the Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism and Communication Strategy is highly focused to be strengthened under the second phase of MSAPN.

Mostly, all the relevant stakeholders are attending the nutrition steering committees, without key actors being chronically absent, even at the sub national levels. Most of the members actively engage with the implementation process and contribute at the discussions. The capacity gaps and challenges were discussed in length at the steering committees at sub national levels and addressed with the higher level support. However, in some districts, the coordination among health and non-health sector is still a challenge.

Also within the National Nutrition Secretariat, additional human resources is required to support administrative function and daily routine business for the coordination of the MSP.

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.

<p>FINAL SCORE</p> <p>3</p>
<p>EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE</p> <p>The progress of the implementation of Multi Sector Action Plan of Nutrition, particularly the government contribution is measured on a regular basis but frequent discussion is needed to identify corrective actions for relevant issues, gaps and bottleneck. During the reporting period, the MSAPN 2018 - 2025 is in planning process, regular reporting at national level was not happened. However, as an interim plan was implemented in sub national levels (District & Division), the reporting on the progress of the activities as per the work plan given by the National Nutrition Secretariat was reported in regular basis.</p> <p>In addition to the Government, UN organisations undertake nutrition related programmes, activities and reported the progress as per agreed work plan with relevant partner entities. Further, SUN CSA also hold the progress review meetings once in two months to discuss the progress of the Annual Work Plan and was shared the annual progress 2017 report with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>However, reporting at a common MSP platform with the participation of all relevant stakeholders is missing during the reporting period and needs to be further strengthened.</p>

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.

<p>FINAL SCORE</p> <p>4</p>
<p>EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE</p> <p>The Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition is endorsed by the President of the country. The National Nutrition Secretariat, which is primary coordination body of MSP also established under the purview of the Presidential Secretariat. For example, through MSP, advocacy on food fortification including south-south exchange visit to India with representatives from government, private sector, academia and UN agency. The effort led to the drafting of cabinet paper to gain approval for mandatory flour fortification and voluntary rice fortification.</p> <p>The National Nutrition Secretariat under the Presidential Secretariat and Nutrition Coordination Division of Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine received specific budget line for the nutrition coordination at national level. The National Nutrition Secretariat facilitated the sub national level through this budget line and Nutrition Coordination Division is directly carried out the</p>

coordination with the health sector at sub national levels. (National Nutrition Secretariat, 2017 - GOSL- SLR 50 Million, Development Aids - SLR 3.5 Million, Nutrition Coordination Division - SLR 50 Million).

Both the health and non-health sectors integrated their respective national planning into sub-national planning mechanism. The National Nutrition Secretariat also instructed the non-health ministries at the national level and sub national authorities to integrate the nutrition component into their annual action plans. Similarly, in terms of nutrition-specific interventions, Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine was instructed to integrate the nutrition component into their sub national planning mechanism.

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	Facilitate for reviewing the National Nutrition Policy, Review the MSAPN 2018 - 2015
Donor	N/A
Business	N/A
CSO	Review the implementation of National Nutrition Policy, Review for the MSAPN 2018 - 2025

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)

Overall Achievements

- Revision and upgrade of National Nutrition Policy (process ongoing - consultation with the relevant stakeholders regarding the upgrade is in progress)
- Development of MSAPN 2018 - 2025 (process ongoing - final step of validation with the stakeholders is in progress)

Positive Changes

- The first MSAPN assisted in getting nutrition on the political agenda beyond Ministry of Health, and it has also raised the awareness on the importance of MSP is as a key requirement to successfully implement and scale up targeted interventions. to

Key Challenges

- Coordination among the health and non-health sector, particularly at the sub national levels is still a challenge.

Suggestions for Improvements

- **Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism should be strengthened**

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

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The existing National Nutrition Policy was reviewed during the reporting period to prepare for its update in 2018 - 2019. The SUN CSA Sri Lanka conducted a study on “Implementation of National Nutrition Policy” in early 2017 and submitted the recommendations to the Ministry of Health, Nutrition & Indigenous Medicine to be considered at the policy revision. Further, in 2017, the MoH also commissioned a review of the national nutrition policy review. The report will be used to inform the subsequent revision.

The development of the Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition 2018 – 2025 (MSAPN) is on going with the participation of all stakeholders (Government, UN/ Development Partners and Civil Society). The development of MSAPN is now reached to the latter part of its completion; final review and validation is in process.

Furthermore, the national strategic review of food security and nutrition was conducted with over 16 ministries, UN agencies, private sector, academia and civil society to assess the gaps on policies and strategies related to food security and nutrition during the reporting period.

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 3
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE <p>In 2016, the national demographic and health survey was carried out to update on the nutrition data for the country. Further, MRI also carried out the national nutrition survey on pregnant and lactating women, and the national nutrition survey amongst school-aged children with the support of UNICEF and WFP.</p> <p>To inform on the nutrition situation in the most deprived area within the country, the World Bank commissioned a review of the nutrition situation in the estate sector.</p> <p>Based on the lessons learned from MSAPN 2013 – 2016 (phase I), a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework; and communication strategy for MSAPN 2018 – 2025 will be developed communication strategy.</p> <p>Apart from that, every year, “June” is declared as the “Nutrition Month” which is dedicated to create awareness among public. During the reporting period, the annual media campaign was conducted by the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine with the support of other stakeholders focusing public awareness on the theme of “taste without sugar”. Based on the findings and recommendations made by the recent research, policy decision has taken for mandatory fortification of wheat flour and voluntary rice fortification with iron and folic acid during the reporting period. In addition, the traffic light regulatory system has introduced to control particularly sugar containing beverages.</p>

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 4
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE <p>During the reporting period, the National Nutrition Policy was reviewed and upgrading is in the process. In addition, the Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition 2018 – 2025 also in development process.</p> <p>National Steering Committee for Nutrition is the coordination body at the national level where the</p>

nutrition policies, their regulations and implementation are discussed. The same model replicates at the sub national levels (provincial, district and division). Furthermore, the key stakeholders bring into the nutrition related discussion (policy discussion and implementation matters) at the steering committees on nutrition. Apart from the Steering Committees for Nutrition, the Food Advisory Committee also provides the directives and protocol in terms of food policy. In addition, National Nutrition Secretariat and Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine are issued the directives, protocols and circulars to mainstream nutrition into sectoral plans.

During the reporting period, Family Health Bureau of Ministry of Health, Nutrition & Indigenous Medicine along with Sarvodaya Women (Sarvodaya Women is one of the member of SUN CSA) implemented the world breast feeding trend initiative of monitoring breast milk substitute code monitoring activities at the community level.

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

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

IYCF guideline is in place to operationalise the implementation of recommended practices. The Ministry of Health continues to provide training to health staff to strengthen breastfeeding promotion and counseling. However, law enforcement on the Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitute remains weak. During the reporting period, Family Health Bureau of Ministry of Health, Nutrition & Indigenous Medicine along with Sarvodaya Women (Sarvodaya Women is one of the member of SUN CSA) implemented the world breast feeding week initiative, during which the issues around the Code was highlighted.

In addition, the maternity protection is ensured by the legislation to provide her with maternity benefits, primarily maternity leave to help her to cope with her dual role as care giver and employee. The legislation is ensured 84 days paid leave for the mother and 3 days paid leave for the farther. These legal enforcements are monitored at the all levels (national and sub national levels) by the relevant authorities (health and labour).

Furthermore, the Ministry of Health, Nutrition & Indigenous Medicine along with WFP worked on the policy implementation of mandatory fortification of wheat flour and voluntary rice fortification with iron and folic acid during the reporting period. Hence the cabinet memo has submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers for the approval of policy implementation.

As well as, the legislation in terms of reduction of sugar contain in beverages was passed at the Parliament during the reporting period.

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 3
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE <p>During the reporting period, the study on adoptability of iron fortification was carried out by Ministry of Health, Nutrition & Indigenous Medicine with the support of WFP.</p> <p>In addition, SUN CSA Sri Lanka was conducted a study on National Nutrition Policy implementation and the recommendations submitted to be considered at the policy revision.</p>

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	Please provide examples
UN	<p>Facilitate for the National Nutrition Policy Review</p> <p>Facilitate for the development of Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition</p> <p>Facilitate study on “Mandatory Iron and Folic Acid Fortification”</p> <p>Facilitate for Nutrition Month Data Analysis</p>
Donor	N/A
Business	N/A
CSO	<p>Engage with code monitoring of Breast Milk Substitute at community level</p> <p>Conduct a study on “National Nutrition Policy Implementation” and submitted the recommendations to be considered at the policy revision</p> <p>Engage with the development process of Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition</p>

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)

Overall Achievements

- **Revision and upgrade of National Nutrition Policy (process ongoing - consultation with the relevant stakeholders regarding the upgrade is in progress)**
- **Development of MSAPN 2018 - 2025 (process ongoing - final step of validation with the stakeholders is in progress)**
- **Policy initiative of “mandatory iron and folic acid supplementation”**

Positive Changes

- Enforce legislation based on the policy recommendation (legislation on reduction of sugar contain of the beverages)

Key Challenges

- Enforce the existing policies and regulations at each sectors in all levels

Suggestions for Improvements

Continuous assessment of implementation of the existing policies and regulations (particularly impact evaluation) is required

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

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.

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

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

During the reporting period, Demographic Health Survey findings were disseminated. Though the

Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition (MSAPN) 2018 – 2025 was in development process, the interim plan of the MSAPN for sub national levels (districts and divisions) was implemented. The implementation of MSAPN is reviewed by National Nutrition Secretariat continuously.

Further, the Multi stakeholder consultations were carried out to identify the gaps and challenges of the previous implementation phase of MSAPN. Based on the findings and recommendations of these consultations, the development process of MSAPN 2018 – 2025 is in place during the reporting period.

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

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The medium and long term implementation objectives have been defined under the Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition which based on the locally adopted WHA nutrition targets.

The implementation structure from the national level to grama niladhari level is already available and same structure is recognized by the Multi Sectoral Platform to be adopted in the second phase of MSAPN as well. Further, the Terms of References (ToR) of steering committee at each level was well defined.

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

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition (MSAPN) is the common results framework which is agreed by multi sector platform. The development of second phase of MSAPN 2018 – 2025 is in process. The sub national action plans (districts and divisions) are customized based on the MSAPN. The National Nutrition Secretariat and Ministry of Health, Nutrition & Indigenous Medicine provide the capacity development opportunities for the sub national officials. During the reporting period, National

Nutrition Secretariat was undertaken the capacity development for the divisional level officials in terms of implementation of National Nutrition Information System. Further, the Ministry of Health, Nutrition & Indigenous Medicine was carried out training for the preschool teachers.

To further streamline the implementation process, comprehensive capacity assessment particularly in non-health sector is planned to conduct under the Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition. Capacity assessment is planned to be completed by 2nd quarter of 2019.

In addition, SUN CSA Sri Lanka also identified the capacity development areas of the civil society organisations at district and divisional level and conducted capacity development and awareness programmes to them.

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
4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The National Nutrition Information System is functioned under the National Nutrition Secretariat. The nutritionally-at-risk identified by the village committee by Grama Niladhari division, which is the lowest administrative unit and entered the data in to the system in divisional level. The interventions were carried out focusing nutritionally-at-risk households.

In addition, the nutrition coordination division of Ministry of Health, Nutrition & Indigenous Medicine also implemented Nutrition Surveillance System, which basically focuses the macro details such as food security, WASH etc. at the divisional level.

The regular progress is continuously carried out by National Nutrition Secretariat, particularly the implementation of MSAPN at sub national level. SUN joint assessment is carried out with the participation of all stakeholders at the multi sector platform.

SUN CSA Sri Lanka was engaged with the participatory monitoring at community level. During the reporting period, SUN CSA conducted a study on “implementation of Nutrition policy” and engaged for the monitoring of code of breast milk substitute at the community level with Family Health Bureau, which is the focal agency for the maternal and child nutrition at the Ministry of Health, Nutrition & Indigenous Medicine. Furthermore, SUN CSA was reviewed the Annual Progress and prepared the Annual Progress Report and conducted the annual audit.

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

3
<p>EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE</p> <p>The data dissemination of Demographic and Health Survey 2016 was done during the reporting period.</p> <p>In addition, few population-based researches and desk reviews were carried out by the stakeholders to identify the gaps and challenges of the nutrition related activities at the implementation stage. For an example, the National Nutrition Secretariat was conducted a desk review to identify the gaps and challenges of the implementation of first phase of Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition 2013 – 2016. In addition, SUN CSA Sri Lanka was conducted a study on “Implementation of National Nutrition Policy”.</p> <p>The best practices and lessons learnt of the implementation of MSAPN at sub national level (ex: Bibila Divisional Secretariat & Hanguranketha Divisional Secretariat) were well captured during the reporting period. Case studies to be done during 2018 – 2019.</p>

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	<i>Please provide examples</i>
UN	Provide assistance for both National Nutrition Information System which is implemented under National Nutrition Secretariat (UNICEF) and Nutrition Surveillance System which is implemented under the Ministry of Health, Nutrition & Indigenous Medicine (WFP)
Donor	N/A
Business	N/A
CSO	Preparation of common action plan for SUN CSA Sri Lanka Enhance the network with various stakeholders Streamline the progress monitoring and reporting

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)

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
3
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE
<p>After completion of the development of Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition, the cost estimation of MSAPN will be carried out.</p> <p>However, the government is disturbed funds under the national budget for implementing both nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions at national and sub national levels, while UN agencies also have their overview of budget allocations to nutrition actions.</p>

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
3
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE
<p>The stakeholders in MSP separately engage in finance tracking and reporting at both national and sub national levels, however a shared analysis is to be planned. Further, Government budget estimates are publicly available.</p>

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 3
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE <p>The MSP members, particularly the development partners and civil society have undergone through financial shortfalls. However, the development partners (UN agencies) are looking for non-traditional funding sources.</p> <p>Due to lack of funding SUN CSA too prioritized the interventions and identified multi-sectoral funding. For an example, SUN CSA mobilised the funding for nutrition month programme and capacity development programmes for community based organizations (CBOs) together with development partners (WFP, UNICEF). However, the government budget gradually increases the allocation for both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions.</p>

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 3
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE <p>The government allocations have been released at the beginning of the year. However, the actual fund disbursements might sometimes delay.</p>

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 3
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

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	Looking for non-conventional funding sources
Donor	N/A

Business	N/A
CSO	Mobilising funds from other sources (WFP, UNICEF, Other INGOs)

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)

Overall Achievements

- Increase government annual budget for nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific interventions.

Key Challenges

- Attracting donor funding for nutrition related activities is a challenge.

Suggestions for Improvements

Strengthen budget tracking and reporting in terms of nutrition is critically important.

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

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FINAL SCORE

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Progress in scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

The infant and young child feeding practice, nutrition counseling, micronutrient (iron and folic acid) supplementation, Thriposha supplementation, management of acute malnutrition programmes conducted as universal programmes and covers all island without any discrimination of geographical location, gender or any other classification.

Progress in scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

The nutrition-sensitive interventions such as nutrition food package for pregnant mothers, mid morning meal programme for pre-school children (covers 51,213 children in 2050 pre-schools), school meal programme (covers 126139 students in 452 schools) and school milk programme (covers 1,059,710 in 7872 out of 10194 total number of schools), glass of milk programme for the children at plantation crèches, nutrition awareness programmes also implement as the universal programmes. The programmes covers the pregnant mothers, pre-school children, school children, children in plantations, adolescents and pre pregnant mothers without any discrimination of geographical location, gender or any other classification.

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.Strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation of MSAPN	Yes and process is ongoing.	Government - Strengthen the organisational structure to carry out process monitoring. Introduce structured formats and reporting system to measure the progress	No
2. Donor, Business networks need to be explored and established as relevant; and UN network needs to be strengthened.	Donor and Business networks yet to be explored and UN network has strengthen.	-	No
3. Targeting of nutrition actions to at-risk households/ individuals	Yes and process is ongoing.	Implement National Nutrition Information System (NNIS) and interventions were targeted aiming nutritionally-at-risk households by Grama Niladhari division those identified under NNIS	No

Please list key 2018-2019 priorities for the MSP

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.

1. Launch Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition 2018 - 2025
2. Upgrade and use National Nutrition Information System (NNIS) as the planning and monitoring tool, particularly at the sub national level
3. Conduct the mapping exercise to understand the type and coverage of nutrition related activities and stakeholder contribution
4. Implement a strong media campaign to enhance the awareness on importance of nutrition among the public
5. Strengthen and the networks (Government, Civil Society, Development Partners) and explored and established the other networks (Donor & Business networks)

If you are seeking external support from the global Networks and/or external technical mechanisms, through the SUN Movement Secretariat, please provide relevant information

Request the technical assistance for finalising the Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition 2018 – 2025. (Technical assistance has already confirmed for the mapping exercise)

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 Yes Please explain: Natural disaster - Floods and droughts</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 Yes Please explain: But doesn't include nutrition component yet</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 No Please explain:</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: Linking nutrition agenda in the emergency response is mainly driven by development partners but yet to be included within the government response framework and action plan</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? If not a part of the MSP, how do you engage with this Ministry/Department?</p>	<p>Yes or No Yes Please explain: Ministry of Women and Child Affairs</p>
<p>2. 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)? If yes, with whom do you engage?</p>	<p>Yes or No No Please explain:</p>
<p>3. How does the MSP ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as part of their work plan?</p>	<p>Please explain: All stakeholders ensure women's participation at their activities and implement the programmes to empower the women and girls.</p>
<p>4. 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: Enhance and create the opportunities for women at economic and income generation activities. Increase the awareness among women in terms of nutrition.</p>

5.	Have you analysed or done a stock take of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective?	Yes or No No
6.	Does your country have national gender equality and/or women’s empowerment policy or strategy in place?	Yes or No Please explain:
7.	Has advocacy been undertaken for gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making and legislation on nutrition?	Yes or No No Please explain:

Annex 4: Advocacy and communication for nutrition

1.	Do you engage with the media to amplify key messages, create awareness and demand for action on nutrition?	Yes or No Yes 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. Examples: Conduct special media campaign parallel to the Nutrition Month in June to raise the awareness among the public. During the reporting period, the theme of the campaign was “Taste without sugar”
2.	Are parliamentarians actively contributing to improve nutrition, in collaboration with the MSP? <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>	Yes or No NO 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. Examples:
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?	Yes or No NO 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.

		Examples:
4.	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>Yes or No No</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:</p>
5.	Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period?	<p>Yes or No SAFANSI II Roundtable event</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>High-level summary: The event will draw on the latest evidence and experience from current nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific programs focusing on putting the lens on the consumer in nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems in South Asia. It will explore the implications for acting at scale with such interventions, including, engaging with consumers and the importance of consumer education through improved communication, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation dimensions.</p> <p>Outcome: Key public and private sector, business, donor and civil society decision makers raise the profile of nutrition by addressing the role of consumers within food systems in their home countries, and find effective ways to work together by addressing consumer demand in the value chain.</p> <p>Participants: A mixed group of policy and program planners, and agriculture and nutrition experts, working with the following institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The target participants are Chairs (or designated senior staff) of Planning Commissions at the national and sub national levels, or equally senior government officials who are responsible for addressing malnutrition for their government. • Speakers/panelists should be drawn from government ministries, relevant research organizations, civil society, donor organizations, and private sector. • Additional invitations will go to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Policy makers/Politicians ○ Civil Society and Nutrition Focused Organizations (SUN, SNV, Nutrition International (NI), GAIN)) ○ Donor organizations (DFID, EC, DFAT, USAID, etc.) ○ Relevant UN organizations (UNICEF, WFP, WHO, FAO, UNDP) ○ International and regional NGOs (SUN, LANSA, GFAR, SAARC, etc.) ○ Research institutions (LANSA, IFPRI, etc.)

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	
1.	Mr	Nalaka Kaluwewe	Presidential Secretariat	SUN Government Focal Point	kaluwewe@presidentsoffice.lk	+94772120442	Yes
2.	Ms	Gaya Adikari	Presidential Secretariat		gaya@presidentsoffice.lk	+94769023555	Yes
3.	Ms	Dinusha Siriweera	Presidential Secretariat		dinusha@presidentsoffice.lk	+94776589180	NO
4.	Ms	Shashini Jayaweera	Presidential Secretariat		shashinij@gmail.com	+94715898072	Yes
5.	Mr	Gihan Samarasundara	Presidential Secretariat		samarasundarags@gmail.com	+94717707429	NO
6.	Ms	Safina Abdullova	UNICEF Sri Lanka	UN Focal Point	sabdullova@unicef.org	+94777412194	Yes
7.	Ms	Anusara Singhkumarwong	WFP Sri Lanka	UN Focal Point	anusara.singhkumarwong@wfp.org	+94774522434	Yes
8.	Mr	Saman Kalupahana	WFP Sri Lanka		saman.kalupahana@wfp.org		No
9.	Ms	Itziar Gonzalez	FAO Sri Lanka		itziar.gonzalez@fao.org	+94775690231	No
10.	Ms	Dilka Rashmi Peiris	World Vision Lanka	Chairperson-SUN PF	dilka_peiris@wvi.org	+94773125782	Yes
11.	Ms	Sandamali Rajapakse	Child Fund Sri Lanka		rsandamali@childfund.org		NO
12.	Ms	Vishaka Thilakarathne	Nutrition Society of Sri Lanka		governancesl@gmail.com		NO
13.	Mr	Roshan Dela Bandara	Child Fund Sri Lanka		rbandara@childfund.org		NO
14.	Ms	Vimala Ranathunga	Sarvodaya Women's Movement		wimalasarvodaya@gmail.com		NO
15.	Pro.	Harindra Silva	University of Colombo		harendra51@gmail.com		NO
16.	Dr	Renuka Jayatissa	Medical Research Institute		renukajayatissa@ymail.com		NO
17.	Dr	Rasanjalee Hettiarachchi	Ministry of Health, Nutrition &		hlasanjalee@yahoo.com	+94718147182	NO

			Indigenous Medicine				
18.	Ms	Nayana Senarathne	Children Secretariat, Ministry of Women & Child Affairs		nayanasenaratne@gmail.com		NO
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20.	Dr	Keerthi Hettiarachchi	Ministry of Agriculture		keerthihet@yahoo.com		NO
21.	Dr	Sumith Ananda	Plantation Health Trust Fund				NO
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