



Reporting template

Bangladesh

Participants

1.	Did the following stakeholder groups feed into the Joint-Assessment (in writing or verbally)?	
	Group	Yes/ No
	Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Civil society	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Donors	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	United Nations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Business	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Academia and science	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	If other, please specify:	
2.	How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?	
	Total	
	48	
How many participants were female and how many were male?		
Female	Male	
23	25	

Process									
3.	Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>Format</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Collection</td> <td>Meeting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Review and validation</td> <td>Meeting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	Format	Collection	Meeting	Email	Review and validation	Meeting	Email
	Step	Format							
Collection	Meeting								
	Email								
Review and validation	Meeting								
	Email								
4.	If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, you can attach one or more photos here.								

Usefulness	
5.	<p>If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, would you say that the meeting was seen as useful by participants, beyond the usual work of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)?</p>
	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
6.	<p>Why?</p> <p>The meetings (information gathering or validation meeting) took place for the 2019 SUN Joint assessment were considered very useful by the network members. It engaged all the SUN Network members (Government, Civil society, Donors, United Nations, Business, Academia and science) to elicit inputs through a participatory process. It also created the occasions for cross learning, common understanding and share experiences gleaned during the reporting period. MSP members got the opportunity to evaluate the last year progress, identify the gaps/challenges and common priority areas for the upcoming year.</p>

Participant list

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PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ During the reporting period, the SUN Country focal point and members of all Networks have been active and continued to provide full support to the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC) which is a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and multi-level coordinating body for nutrition headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister (PM) of Bangladesh to resume its mandate and functions. At present, despite limited human capacity of BNNC secretariat, BNNC secretariat and its various committees are functional. Overall, in-country (both at national and sub-national levels) coordination among nutrition specific and nutrition sensitives sectors has improved, as BNNC has stepped in to fill the nutrition coordination role with the patronage from SUN MSP and Network teams. □ BNNC Standing technical committee (STC) has been restructured and the first meeting of this committee was held to discuss and provide guidance on the emerging nutrition issues by the expert technical committee members. □ Five multi-sectoral technical working level platforms have been established and functional with specific Terms of Reference (TOR) under BNNC (namely, nutrition specific, nutrition sensitive, advocacy and communication, training and capacity development, M&E and research). During the reporting period total 11 meetings of the platforms were organized by BNNC. The SUN country focal point has participated in four such meetings. SUN network members are well represented in all five platforms and actively supported for operationalizing the platforms. These platforms bring people together aiming to improve coordination amongst various government departments, development partners including UN agencies, civil societies, private sectors and academia for operationalization of NPAN2. □ Focal person and alternatives focal person for nutrition have been identified in 22 nutrition relevant ministries and agencies. Seven inter- ministerial meeting have been organized 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. □ BNNC successfully observed the National Nutrition week 2019 (23-29 April) nationwide in close collaboration and coordination with different stakeholders including relevant 22 ministries, DPs, NGOs. UN agencies and other stakeholders/network members supported BNNC to bring people together in planning, implementation of activities including advocacy, organizing scientific seminars/workshops at all levels (national and sub-national). □ Multi-sectoral platforms (MSP), five SUN networks (Donor, UN, CSA, Business, Academia & science) are functional under the able leadership of SUN focal point. The UN network meets at least once per quarter and priorities are agreed in line with the joint United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) as well as the national nutrition plans. A joint declaration and network specific work plans were developed in line with the priorities of the NPAN2 and gaps identified in the 2018 SUN Joint Assessment report to set common priorities and targets to be achieved. □ GAIN and WFP have jointly established the SUN Business Network (SBN) with a full time Coordinator based in GAIN office. An executive committee of SUN Business Network (SBN) has been formed under Ministry of Industries with the overall guidance of the SUN Focal Point at the Steering Committee Chaired by Secretary of Ministry of Industries. The SBN Committee has 27 members including chamber of commerce, business associations, SUN UN and representatives from the SUN MSP. The key responsibility of the SBN Committee is to oversee the formulation of the SBN Bangladesh strategy and 2 year workplan that ensure that private sectors have more enabling environment to reach scale and acts more responsibly and with more accountability. A stronger institutional structure- National Fortification Unit (NFU) has been proposed by the Secretary of the Ministry of Industries. The NFU would be a coordinating body for oversight and monitoring of different food fortification activities. □ Members of the Academia and Science Network was established and functional with extended membership from nutrition scientists working in different academic and research institutions as well as nutrition program planners and implementers. Network members work closely with BNNC. Network undertook a study on "To Identify the Nutritional Research Gaps for Effective Implementation of NPAN2 in Bangladesh" with the technical support of the University of New South Wales, Australia and Institute of Nutrition and Food Science, University of Dhaka and financial support from Concern Worldwide. Based on the study findings a research strategy under NPAN2 will be developed. □ There are number of other platforms where academia, science and research institutes coordinate their nutrition activities. Regular meetings are held by professional organizations such as the Bangladesh Society for Paediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition (BASPGAN), meetings of various institutions including the Institute of Nutrition and Food Science, University of Dhaka. □ The Bangladesh National Nutrition Council has initiated a Journal Club for disseminating nutrition research results as there is a felt need to formalize various processes so that there is a national platform for collating nutrition research results and disseminating the same within the country. Members includes researchers from academic institutions, program implementers and policy makers. □ The Nutrition Cluster for Emergencies holds regular meetings at the Institute of Public Health Nutrition where partners involved in humanitarian response programs are engaged. SUN



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ Multi-sectoral District and Upajila (sub-district) Nutrition Coordination Committees (DNCCs and UNCCs) have been established in all 64 districts and 492 Upazilas. An Operational Guideline for District and Upazila Nutrition Coordination Committee has been finalized. This guideline will enhance activation of DNCCs and UNCCs as well as guide them to develop effective multi-sectoral district and upazila nutrition plans, leverage resources, efficiently implement the plan with strengthened monitoring framework. □ Around 40 events of sub-national level dissemination of NPAN2 were organized during the reporting period to create an enabling environment for sub-national level coordination to achieve the objectives of NPAN2. Participants from different sectors/ ministries, DPs, NGOs, academicians attended the events. UN organizations along with other platform members supported the dissemination of NPAN2 both at national and subnational levels. □ With financial and technical support from UN agencies and other network members, BNNC organized two workshops to develop the 10 year and annual sectoral workplans for nutrition of nine related ministries to operationalize the NPAN2. Participants were the nutrition focal persons from each of these ministries, development partners including UN agencies, donors, private sectors and civil society organizations. □ 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. □ Several network members were engaged in updating/formulating policies and guidelines. For example, updating of the National Dietary Guideline for Bangladesh and formulation of age-specific and disease-specific dietary guidelines led by UN network (WHO and FAO) in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and others; revision of the School Feeding Policy by BNNC, IPHN, MoHFW, WFP, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME) with technical input from other UN Network members, INGOs and academia. □ CSA SUN regularly maintained coordination among members internally and also with government and other SUN platforms. CSA SUN has also expanded and strengthened the alliance at divisional level with support of two projects funded by SUN Movement Pooled Grant and ICCO Cooperation. Activities include organizing annual general meeting of the alliance; support dissemination of NPAN2 with government line departments; support nutritional research; lobby and advocacy for activation of district level nutrition coordination mechanism; capacity development of the alliance members on nutrition issues and resource mobilization.



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ The development of the sectoral workplans for relevant ministries and initiation of the roll-out of these sectoral workplans at sub-national level is the first of its kind in the planning process aiming to improve the inter-sectoral coordination at national and sub-national levels. In this process SUN networks members including UN organizations, development partners, INGOs were actively engaged and coordinated among sectors through technical assistance and linkages. □ UN network members regularly attending IYCF alliance meetings, food security and nutrition cluster meetings, Integrated phase classification (IPC) for food security and nutrition, donor consortium meetings and Nutrition Working Group meetings. During these meetings stakeholders collectively identify the bottlenecks and challenges and practical steps to overcome these. □ There is a lot of interaction of the multi-stakeholder platform with the academia and scientists through their participation in relevant nutrition events to present their research findings.



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ BNNC in collaboration with partners has initiated the process to develop a coordinated monitoring and tracking system in order to track the activities, results vis a vis budget allocation, expenditure and gaps (if there is any) under each of the respective ministry's workplan. A number of multi-stakeholder workshops conducted for selecting priority nutrition indicators for tracking the progress of NPAN2 targets; a guidance document for integration of priority nutrition indicators into existing national systems has been developed for tracking and reporting. Most platform members including the SUN focal point have participated in various meetings/workshops and provided guidance and technical inputs. First annual monitoring report of NPAN2 has been prepared to assess implementation progress of NPAN2. □ The common results framework (CRF) of the CIP2 has been developed through a series of consultations among five thematic teams (TTs), Technical Working Groups (TWGs), Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU), civil society organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders which is a collaborative effort of the 19 ministries. The Monitoring Report 2019 of the Bangladesh Second Country Investment Plan 2016-2020 (CIP2) has been produced to track progress of the CRF for Nutrition-Sensitive Food Systems including the NPAN2. □ The Government tracks nutrition specific interventions in various operational plans (OPs) through the Annual Programme Review (APR) of Health Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP). Other regular reports on nutrition include United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Bangladesh (UNDAF), Annual Program Implementation Report (APIR) and Nutrition for Growth and ICN2 follow up actions. UN Network members along with other partners and DPs, the last ICN2 follow up consultation workshop was held to update on progress of ICN2 recommendations, concomitantly a joint Technical Consultation on Nutrition-Sensitive Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) was also organized. □ A workplan for the operation of the BNNC was developed with support from different stakeholder to enhance multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder, multi-level coordination mechanism.



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ A multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach to improve nutrition is a national priority and the commitment is emanated from the highest level of the government. This multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach is envisaged in NPAN2 which is endorsed by the Hono'ble Prime Minister of Bangladesh. The Government's commitment is being sustained through the boosted efforts of the BNNC. With additional resources, the BNNC is in a better position to serve as the coordinating body for nutrition efforts than the SUN MSP. □ With the support of UNICEF, the joint commitment statement to accelerate reduction of undernutrition in Bangladesh has been published in the first day of celebration of the National Nutrition Week 2019 where 30 Govt. institutions and key stakeholders participated. □ UN network along with other network members supported SUN focal point to establish multi-sectoral coordination between 22 ministries as defined in NPAN2. The major outcomes were sensitizing all the relevant ministries to incorporate nutrition activities in the line ministries' work plan with targets (both population and geographical) and adequate resources as directed by the Honourable Prime Minister. Both annual and ten year nutrition work plans of respective ministries were endorsed by the higher authority of the ministries. □ The CIP2 is monitored by the Food Planning and Monitoring Committee (a high level cabinet Committee chaired by the Food Minister and with the membership of 17 ministries). □ On the closing day of the National Nutrition Week, Cabinet Division organised a National Consultation workshop on the affordability of healthy balanced diets, introducing the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis framework and decision tool. The workshop was presided by the Secretary Coordination and Reform, Cabinet Division, with the active participation of about 75 government officials, development partners, civil society members, and academia and researchers.



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Scaling up nutrition at the sub-national level

1.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) exist at the sub-national level?						
	Yes						
2.	<p>If so, in how many counties, districts or regions?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="239 761 1484 929"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="239 761 662 851">Counties</th> <th data-bbox="662 761 1077 851">Districts</th> <th data-bbox="1077 761 1484 851">Regions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="239 851 662 929">64</td> <td data-bbox="662 851 1077 929"></td> <td data-bbox="1077 851 1484 929"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Counties	Districts	Regions	64		
Counties	Districts	Regions					
64							
3.	<p>Who convenes the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable:</p> <p>District Commissioner at district and Upazila Nirbahi Officer at Upazila (sub-district) levels</p>						
4.	<p>Is there regular communication between the national and sub-national MSPs?</p> <p>Yes</p>						
5.	<p>Does the MSP at the sub-national level meet regularly?</p> <p>Yes</p>						
6.	<p>Which Governmental sectors work with the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable</p> <p>Health, agriculture, fisheries and livestock, women and children's affairs, education, local government, Public Health department, social safety net programs, etc.</p>						
7.	<p>Does the sub-national multi-stakeholder platform or platforms work with civil society, business, the UN and donors?</p> <p>The local representatives of the Civil Society, business communities, and UN agencies (if they are present there) are included in the Multi-stakeholders platforms (DNCC/UNCC). At district and upajila levels usually donors are not present.</p>						



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

SUMMARY: Bringing people together in the same space

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

There have been impressive achievements in the area of bringing people together in the same space by improved coordination among government sectors, development partners, civil society organisations, business communities through BNNC and SUN platforms; fostering advocacy through celebrating the National Nutrition Week which brought people from all walks of lives at national, sub-national and community levels. With the guidance of the SUN FP all five SUN Networks are functional. In-country coordination has improved because of the increasing role of BNNC by establishing its functional committees, platforms, decentralised multisectoral nutrition coordination committees at districts and sub-districts. In the coming years, it would be helpful to have further clarity in the role of SUN MSP vis-à-vis BNNC and its' technical platforms. Focal persons for nutrition have been identified in 22 nutrition relevant ministries and agencies, regular inter- ministerial meetings have been organized to ensure that nutrition-sensitive programs identified in NPAN2 are captured in the relevant ministries' Annual Development Program (ADP) and sectoral annual workplans for 20 ministries have been developed. All these actions will result in better internal coordination at national and sub-national levels. The process for monitoring progress has improved due to the recent development of M&E framework based on NPAN2 M&E matrix, guidance document for integration of priority nutrition indicators into existing national systems resulted into producing annual monitoring report of NPAN2. The monitoring system of CIP2 is well established and is monitored by the Food Planning and Monitoring Committee (a high-level cabinet Committee chaired by the Food Minister and with the membership of 17 ministries). At present a joint central mechanism for monitoring indicators under the CRFs (NPAN2 and CIP2) is missing for which establishing a central comprehensive interoperable mechanism is needed. In addition, more works need to be done for tracking sectoral nutrition interventions under NPAN2. The academia and business networks have been established and made functional. There are still challenges to track and report collective progress in the areas of research and capacity building. Along with Government, all the SUN networks UN, CSA, business and donor networks, actively participated in the implementation of various components of NPAN2.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ Under National Nutrition Services (NNS) operational plan, UN and CSA SUN Networks continued their support for evidence-based review in formulation of various national policies/guidelines. These include, for example, age-specific and disease specific National dietary guidelines; maternal nutrition guidelines; adolescent nutrition guidelines; complementary feeding guidelines; national strategy for infant and young feeding (IYCF); Bangla version of management of Severe Acute Malnutrition guideline and National Communication Framework for IYCF. These networks also supported to review other strategies and plans such as school meal policy/school nutritious meal policy; Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) Policy based on CIP2, 2016-2020 etc. □ Nutrition is being mainstreamed across key sectors and synergy is guided by NPAN2. □ Preparation and revision of draft School Feeding Policy has been initiated to better integrate nutrition concerns and set standards for the minimum nutritional requirements in school meal. The process was led by BNNC, IPHN, MoHFW and WFP in collaboration with MoPME. Other UN and Academia Network members, INGOs were part of the technical committee. □ The new salt iodization law has been proposed in the cabinet law division for approval in January 2019 to include provision for distinguishing between use of industrial salt and for human consumption; and to increase the penalty amount for noncomplying millers with salt iodisation law.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ BNNC under the guidance of its Advocacy and Communication platform with technical support from Nutrition International (NI) has developed and launched the Advocacy Plan for Nutrition. UN agencies, representatives from civil society organisations and SBN, relevant government departments including the SUN focal point, etc., have actively participated in the preparation of this plan. Plan includes strategies, objectives, activities, audience groups and cost for advocacy on nutrition policies and legislation aiming to create enabling policy and legal framework for improving nutrition. Grounded on the recommendations a road map for implementation of the activities targeted to various audiences is being prepared where members from various SUN networks are providing technical support. □ All opportunities for advocacy efforts such as the National Nutrition Week 2019, sub-national dissemination of NPAN2, World Breastfeeding Week 2018 etc., were seized for dissemination and advocacy of pertaining policies and legislation. Nutrition Olympiad 2019 involved youth and adolescents for nutrition advocacy. Policy dialogues for formulation of upcoming Bangladesh Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2019 were organized. □ NPAN2 and CIP2 have specified the role of private sector in nutrition sensitive interventions in workplace. Workforce nutrition is one of the priorities for SBN Network aiming to create policies for wellbeing of Ready Made Garments (RMG) workers. □ The Workforce Nutrition Team of GAIN and the SUN Business Network has jointly organized a workshop on strengthening the workers access to pertinent nutrition opportunities (SHWOPNO) where the State Minister of Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE), SUN Focal Point, Senior Vice President of Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers Exporters Association (BKMEA), Representative from Bangladesh Garment Manufacturer Exporters Association (BGMEA) and representative from different factories were present. The State Minister requested different government bodies to support the nutritional interventions for garment workers and also requested the Ready Made Garments (RMG) association to crowd in more investments and effort to improve health and wellbeing of the workers by ensuring better nutritious diets for the workers. □ The academia network has worked with Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) on promotion of breast feeding and advocating for banning of breast milk substitutes. □ SUN networks actively utilize BNNC platforms to do more policy advocacy around national nutritional priorities.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ The NPAN2 and CIP2 have appropriately incorporated recommendations from the ICN2 framework for action and the government has reaffirmed its commitment to the Rome declaration on nutrition. An ICN2 follow up consultation workshop was organized to update on progress by WHO and FAO. □ The Bangladesh National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2019 is being formulated under the leadership of Ministry of Food. This formulation process has undertaken extensive review of existing relevant policies & legislations and incorporated the lessons learned into new policy design. This formulation process involved a series of consultation with the 17 ministries, donors, civil societies and UN Network at national and sub-national levels. This policy is aligned with SDGs, CIP2, NPAN2 and relevant other policies, plans, and strategies of FSN relevant ministries. In collaboration with MoPME, MoHFW, BNNC, and IPHN, UN and other network members supported preparation of Draft School Feeding Policy and setting the standards for the minimum nutritional requirement for the school meal.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal frameworks

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ The country has several policies and legislations pertaining to nutrition in place. For example, BMS Act, BFHI Act, maternity protection law. Recently, Bangladesh Food Safety Authority has initiated enforcing the Food Safety Act 2013. The Ministry of Industries along with members of SUN Business Network, Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI), IPHN, Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA) has started consultation with edible oil refineries to resolve the food safety risks, traceability and lack of compliance on fortification of edible oil sold in bulk. □ Piloting of improved version of maternity allowance program of Ministry of Women and Children Affairs(MOWCA) has started in 8 upazilas in 8 divisions aiming to improve nutrition status of children and women with technical assistance from WFP in collaboration with UNICEF IFPRI, A&T etc. □ ‘The right start Initiative’ programme introduced fortified rice under Vulnerable Group Development (VDG) programme. □ The BSTI, BFSA, IPHN have the legal authority and mechanism to operationalise, monitor and enforcing related legislations. IPHN has developed a monitoring framework and plan in line with NetCode to implement BMS Code 2013 with support from WHO. A fortification monitoring cell has been established under BSTI to conduct regular inspections of fortified edible oil from the market and factories, produces monitoring report and submits at the Programme Implementation Committee (PIC) meeting. □ To comply with law for combatting of IDD and to recognize the salt millers’, the ‘Best Iodized salt mill award’ as an incentive to the millers, first of its kind in Bangladesh was organized with the support of UNICEF, Nutrition International and GAIN. □ A process has been identified to move forward developing an effective coordination mechanism for operationalizing legal frameworks. Skilled human resources, private sectors’ involvement, stronger monitoring and supervision are however required to operationalize and enforce these legislations on timely manner.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ The study on examining the cost efficiency of the school nutrition project in Bangladesh was disseminated during the National Nutrition Week 2019. This study helped to advocate the importance of providing diversified meal to the primary school students as part of the national school meal policy which is under approval under Ministry of Primary and Mass Education. □ Updating of the “National Dietary Guideline for Bangladesh” and formulation of the “Age-specific and Disease-specific Dietary” guidelines were led by WHO in collaboration with BIRDEM, Bangladesh Medical Council, medical practitioners, dieticians, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with technical input from FAO and Ministries of Food, Agriculture and others. □ CSA-SUN and UN network members had active participation in updating of various national strategies e.g. National IYCF Strategy, IYCF Communication framework and Plan. □ Lessons learnt from the review of existing policies, preparation of the Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) Policy has started.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

SUMMARY: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

The country has solid nutrition policy framework however, additional resources are required for execution. Based on the targets of NPAN2 the SUN Networks are supporting the government to adopt policies and legislations that are informed by evidences generated by the different SUN stakeholders. BNNC with technical support from partners has developed and launched the National Advocacy Plan which includes strategies, objectives, activities, audience groups and cost for advocacy on nutrition policies and legislations aiming to create enabling policy & legal environment for improving nutrition. All possible opportunities for advocacy efforts were seized for dissemination and advocacy of pertaining laws and policies. The country has several related nutrition policies and legislations in place. For example, BMS Act, BFHI Act, maternity protection law, food fortification, etc. Legal entities and institutional arrangements are also in position. However, the mechanism for systematic review of policies and legislations and feeding review results into policy formulation is missing. Furthermore, enforcement and operationalization of legislation has been weak due to inadequate skilled human resources, low involvement of private sector, inadequate physical facilities and efficient monitoring system. Various innovative approaches have been introduced by development partners and network members, for example, BMS Act 2013 monitoring tools, best iodized salt mill award, etc. to improve compliance. GAIN, NI and WFP have been providing both technical and financial support to BNNC secretariat to perform its policy and advocacy roles. CSA SUN have done a study on NPAN2 progress and NNS gap analysis for ensuring a coherent policy in nutrition. The key findings will be shared at national and sub national levels to identify issues for CSA SUN policy advocacy. The academia has played an important role in policy formulation, revision and in the overall legal framework of nutrition and food security.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

Progress marker 3.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislation

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ Both NPAN2 and CIP2 have well defined Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix and, Result Framework, Indicators of programmes respectively which are the two most practical, comprehensive, and well accepted references that are used as Common Result Framework (CRF) by all players in nutrition. Accordingly, all Networks have aligned their activities and Network workplans towards these two frameworks. □ To achieve a common goal, nutrition relevant 22 ministries have included nutrition activities in their respective 10 year and annual workplans in line with the NPAN2 as directed by the Hon'ble PM. □ To align activities to achieve Common Result Framework of NPAN2 and aspiration for nutrition through collective effort of Government and partners, several meetings held where all SUN Networks members attended and shared their strategic vision. Discussions held to develop a Joint statement by all partners to commit inclusion of priority interventions in Annual Work Plan in order to increase nutrition coverage with quality service delivery along with increased resources and financial tracking system. The Joint Statement is endorsed by MOHFW and shared with all relevant stakeholders. □ SUN networks' workplans have been aligned with the BNNC's workplan, which includes strengthening of BNNC.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ During the reporting period BNNC has reviewed ten year plan of all 20 ministries and Annual workplan for 9 ministries through several workshops with participation of key Focal points and alternate Focal points of all ministries and its directorates. Activities encompassed in NPAN2 for different ministries were included in the sectoral workplans to ensure availability as well as delivery of quality nutrition specific and sensitive services. Each ministry team shared work plan which includes nutrition focused interventions, target (both population and geographical) and budget, to implement both at national and sub-national levels aligning with the NPAN2 Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix. All UN agencies, Donors, INGOs also attended the meetings and provided input to triangulate their own workplans, with sectoral workplans and NPAN2 result matrix. □ A rollout plan for respective sectoral nutrition activities to sub-national level (district and sub-district) have been devised and the process for sub-national level planning has started with technical and financial support from development partners, SUN Network members. □ FAO, WHO, UNICEF and NI provided technical support to Bangladesh National Nutrition Council to develop the NPAN2 Monitoring report 2016-2018. In addition, FAO provided the financial and technical support to Food Planning and Monitoring Unit of the Ministry of Food to formulate the Monitoring report of the Second Country Investment Plan, 2019.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ BNNC with support from partners has finalised a list of 25 priority indicators (encompassing both nutrition sensitive and specific interventions) constructed on NPAN2 Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix. UN Network also supported to strengthen the capacity of the government to adopt the SMART and priority indicators for national nutrition targets for monitoring the progress of the CIP2 and NPAN2 respectively. In addition, CSA SUN has organized basic nutrition training for the members for achieving the Common Result Framework. □ The institutional capacity of BNNC to organize nation-wide program is enhanced for example, the 2nd National Nutrition week was successfully observed nationwide with support from IPHN and all UN Agencies (UNICEF, WHO, FAO, WFP) and other partners/network members. This event was a 7-days long event of which Day-1 was fully supported by UNICEF. WHO, WFP also supported in organizing other day's event (scientific seminar, workshop, stakeholders meetings, etc.). Dissemination of NPAN2 in 40 districts was also organized by BNNC with support from SUN networks members. □ UN agencies, specially UNICEF, WHO, FAO along with NI is supporting to strengthen BNNC's capacity to develop annual work plan, monitoring framework for all ministries, mobilize ministry focal points for inclusion of nutrition focused interventions in annual Work plan with resources, develop advocacy plan for upstream advocacy with the Government. □ FAO in collaboration with the Institute of Nutrition Mahidol University, Thailand organised a two week course on "Incorporation of Nutrition in Food Systems" for policy level officials from Bangladesh representing 17 ministries (including health, agriculture, food, industries, social welfare and planning). The participants then participated in the Global Conference on 'Accelerating the ending of hunger and malnutrition' organized by IFPRI/FAO in December and also actively participated in SUN side session organized on the occasion. □ SBN Bangladesh in partnership with Wageningen University Research has developed a plan to build the capacity of the SUN Networks on food system and the way different platforms can influence the food systems for improving nutrition outcome. □ The SUN Business Network (SBN) was added to the advocacy plan for nutrition of BNNC to profile private sector companies currently having high impact on nutrition, to regulate marketing of unhealthy food and prevent breast milk substitutes.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ The UN Network and other networks members supported BNNC to develop Annual Monitoring Reports (2018-2019) of NPAN2 and the Country CIP2. CIP2 and NPAN2 are in alignment with the SDGs and other international initiatives such as the ICN2 Framework for Action, the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition and the SUN movement and is fully coherent with the national priorities as set in the Bangladesh Seventh Five Year Plan (2016-2020). Also, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) conducts the Annual Programme Review and Mid-term review of Sector Wide Approach (SWAP). □ To enhance evidence-based planning and data driven decision making the Nutrition Information and Planning Unit (NIPU) is activate in 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), District Hospitals (DH), Medical College Hospitals etc. and uploaded in DHIS2. NIPU analyses the data and presents them quarterly through newsletter, e-mail notification and other forum. □ Strengthening information system is in process where UN platform are working with IPHN. CSA 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. □ Mobile-based software developed to monitor nutrition service delivery, reporting as well as to track supply of essential nutrition logistics. Also, mobile apps developed to support Real-Time Monitoring and reporting (RTMR) for National events like national Vit-A Campaign. In 2019, UNICEF supported National Nutrition Services (NNS) to monitor National Vit-A Campaign in all 64 districts through this mobile apps based monitoring, assess quality of service delivery, identify supply gaps and take corrective measures, management of program and community mobilization activity by GOB mechanism. □ BNNC with financial support from NI has already developed a M&E guideline based on 25 priority indicators for operationalisation of NPAN2 where SBN and other network members actively participated and provided technical inputs to the consensus building process. □ SUN network members and other development partners' support relevant ministries to implement and monitor CIP2 and NPAN2 interventions/actions. □ Workplans of all SUN networks developed based on the common result framework of NPAN2 and CIP2 to monitor priority actions. □ SBN has partnered with Access to Nutrition Foundation (ATNF) and the Small Medium Enterprises (SME) Foundation to generate spot index to help to identify SME with the potential to produce safe and nutritious food.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ CIP2 Monitoring Report 2019 and NPAN2 Monitoring Report (2016-2018), both are the first in the annual series that monitors progress against the results frameworks for the CIP2 and NPAN2 respectively. UN Network supported to strengthen the capacity of the government to adopt the SMART/priority indicators for national nutrition targets for monitoring the progress of the CIP2 and NPAN2. □ Food Safety Authority is actively coordinating the Food Safety Act implementation. Nutrition is being mainstreamed across key sectors and synergy with NPAN2 is being established. Lessons from the National Social Protection Strategy implementation are seen to be useful in policy uptake by FNS. □ FPMU continues to coordinate the efforts to produce the annual monitoring report for the CIP, making it a “living document” as was intended. Similarly, BNNC is coordinating to produce annual monitoring report as well. The findings from these reports will stimulate informed decision-making and improve the coordination and collaboration between sectors, public-private partnership to nutrition at the national, regional and global levels to access to and consumption of safe and nutritious diets for better nutrition outcomes in Bangladesh. □ The researches done by the icddr, INFS, CCHPU have contributed to understand, achieve and sustain some of the nutrition projects as planned in NPAN2.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

SUMMARY: Aligning actions around common results

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Monitoring Framework, Annual sectoral work plan, Advocacy plan for nutrition have been developed. Priority/SMART indicators have been identified for NPAN2 and CIP2. Several capacity building initiatives supported by partners for policy makers and implementers were undertaken. FPMU continues to coordinate the efforts to produce the annual monitoring report for the CIP, making it a “living document” as was intended. Similarly, BNNC is coordinating to produce annual monitoring report as well. The findings from these reports will stimulate informed decision-making and improve the coordination and collaboration between sectors, public-private partnership to nutrition at the national, regional and global levels to access to and consumption of safe and nutritious diets for better nutrition outcomes in Bangladesh. While the NPAN2 provides an organizational framework for nutrition activities in Bangladesh, further prioritization of nutrition interventions is needed to better target financial and programmatic support. There are some missed opportunities to share research findings through the SUN MSP.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ The NPAN2, CIP2 and NNS OP of the 4th HPNSP have all been costed. CIP2 focuses on nutrition sensitive programmes. Total cost for CIP2 (2016-2020) is estimated at USD 14 billion of which 8.9 billion USD was financed. The Government and Development Partners covered 68% (6.1 billion USD) and 32% (2.8 billion USD) of the financed budget, respectively which increased by 3.1 billion USD since June 2016. On the other hand, overall financing requirement for priority nutrition specific and sensitive actions of NPAN2 (2016-2025) is USD 1.6 billion. □ The recently completed Public Expenditure Review of Nutrition in Bangladesh revealed that while 98% of total expenditure on nutrition in 2016-17 is related to nutrition sensitive interventions, only 2% of the expenditure is related to nutrition specific interventions. It also revealed that about 75% of financing for nutrition is borne by the government, rest 25% by the DPs. □ CIP2 is an investment plan on nutrition sensitive food systems that is designed to help mobilizing resources to support policies and priority actions as outlined in the CIP2 and NPAN2. The monitoring of CIP2 at input level represents the financial execution of the projects funded by government and donor commitment, aggregated in the respective area of intervention. This tool is enabling the Government to mobilise the resources needed to attain the Government's objectives for reducing hunger and malnutrition. □ The cost effectiveness of six major interventions for adolescent were done by GAIN, UNICEF, World Bank and BRAC James P Grant School of Public Health. This cost effectiveness study helped inform the government on optimizing the allocation of budget and activities for adolescents.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ Under the HPNSP, the government has done financial tracking of nutrition Disbursement Linked Indicators/Results (DLIs). The results framework of 4th Sector Wide Approach (SWAP) also tracks nutrition financing. □ CIP2 is also tracking investments on nutrition, the findings of CIP2 suggests GoB and DPs focus on area of investment and mobilize adequate resources for all programmes. □ UNICEF with support from Ministry of Finance has drafted the Public Expenditure Review on Nutrition (PERN) to track the budget allocation in nutrition sensitive and specific interventions by various relevant sectors. It provides an understanding of how public expenditure is being used to meet nutrition goals and serves as a baseline to operationalize NPAN2. It is the first time ever to identify and classify expenditure for all ministries under NPAN2. Through PER-N, Government and other in-country stakeholders identify financial gaps and provides a number of opportunities for action to improve nutrition expenditure (allocation and execution). Nutrition expenditure is spread across 15 ministries/divisions and almost 300 projects or operational lines. There are 4 ministries which account for about 80% of nutrition expenditure: Ministry of Food (MoFood), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME) and Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA).



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ As of 30th June 2018, the findings from CIP2 reports reveals that the largest proportion of the budget allocated for nutrition-sensitive and supportive interventions while little investment was made to enhance dietary diversity through behavioral change communication. These findings would suggest GoB and DPs refocus on area of investment and mobilize adequate resources. Government agencies and DPs need to focus on developing the disbursement capacities of implementing agencies to achieve a faster and more effective delivery of the ongoing and planned interventions. □ With the technical support by Nutrition International BNNC has developed an Advocacy Pan for Nutrition to address the needs of additional finance through internal and external sources. □ Donor funding is largely implemented through grants and contracts to implementing partners which have been planned in multi-year increments. These projects are designed in line with the NPAN2.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ Donor funding is largely implemented through grants and contracts to implementing partners which have been planned in multi-year increments. These projects are designed in line with the NPAN2, but can be difficult to shift in the event of a new initiative or priority. Several donors have restrictions on how funding can be disbursed to host governments, which can also limit their ability to respond to an urgent GoB priority. A substantial amount of donors' budget for nutrition is channelled through NGOs (off budget). As noted above, further prioritization of the interventions listed in the NPAN2 would be helpful to better target donor support. □ GOB and DPs need to share their disbursement and expenditure information for financial tracking and identification of the financial gaps. As per PER-N, increase resource allocation for BNNC in terms of budgeting and HR is required, and should have its own budget code linked with IBAS++ in order to perform smoothly its supra-ministerial responsibilities. □ The SUN network has taken the initiative to develop a joint workplan to better understand the resource gap.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

□ Tracking mechanism is being developed. Though the government multi-year funding plan through APA is there however not all nutrition funding information are readily available from the existing APA format. BNNC has developed 10 years and annual sectoral workplans for relevant ministries indicating nutrition interventions and with budget allocation. This initiative is the first of its kind in Bangladesh planning history. □ The government has invested significant amount of budget around nutrition sensitive interventions. The Second Country Investment Plan (CIP2) has been developed to ensure that the investment is aligned with the sustainable food systems approach. The CIP2 has provided a plan for collective action on nutrition through various actors. □ The key findings of the recently completed PER-N, showed nutrition budget allocations and actual expenditure has remained relatively stable in relative terms. With improvements in budget processes and performance, execution rates could be improved so that actual expenditure is closer to the original budget. □ Donor funding is less predictable in the current economic climate. The Rohingya influx has also presented some challenges for some donors who have had to stretch development funds to cover additional humanitarian programming in both the camps and host communities. □ The BNNC is now playing a pivotal role in mobilizing the academia and the nutrition researchers in Bangladesh. The funds required for performing the research studies are obtained by individual institutions. The Directorate of Planning at the Directorate General of Health Services has an allocation for research on health issues which is placed at the Bangladesh Medical Research Council for awarding suitable research proposals.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SUMMARY: Financial tracking and Resource mobilisation

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Financial tracking systems for CRF are in place. It would be helpful to tri-angulate different resource tracking exercises. The Public Expenditure Review has provided an opportunity in tracking the financial allocation of the government in nutrition. However, it is now essential that the SUN Networks align their workplan to further gauge the additional funding requirements. Donor funding is largely implemented through grants and contracts to implementing partners which have been planned in multi-year increments. These projects are designed in line with the NPAN2, but can be difficult to shift in the event of a new initiative or priority. Several donors have restrictions on how funding can be disbursed to host governments, which can also limit their ability to respond to an urgent GoB priority. As noted above, further prioritization of the interventions listed in the NPAN2 would be helpful to better target donor support. Annual sectoral workplans with activities and budget for 20 ministries are in place. BNNC has a plan to establish a central mechanism to track budget (pledged, allocation, disbursement and expenditure) of each of the line ministry against their respective workplan. The BNNC is now playing a pivotal role in mobilizing the academia and the nutrition researchers in Bangladesh. The amount of money dedicated for research on nutrition issues and for dissemination of research results should be increased.

Outcome marker

Scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Final score: 3

Scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Final score: 3

Outcome marker summary: Scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions

Nutrition Specific Interventions Most of the nutrition specific interventions identified in NPAN2 are being implemented at the national level. During the reporting period, nutrition specific interventions are implementing through nutrition relevant nine Operational Plans (OPs) under MoHFW which were also supported by the various SUN network members. For example, the first round of Vitamin A plus (vitamin A and Nutrition education) supplementation was implemented nationwide covering about 21 million (99%) children of 6-59 months old; about 78,145 of children <5 years were screened at community level and referred for nutrition management, and across the last three years the case detection and referral has gradually increased to about six times in rural Bangladesh. To improve IYCF practices, 1200 courtyard sessions on complementary feeding were arranged, where mothers received practical training on preparation of different recipes; 272 training on Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) were held in different government and non-government health service centers, and 68 orientation sessions on BMS act were conducted with the participation of government and non-government officers of different sector. In addition, 1545 orientation sessions on maternal nutrition were undertaken including 5 orientation programs on maternal and child nutrition with garment working mothers. About 314 orientation sessions were held to promote adolescent nutrition on nutrition, healthy food habit and life style, personal hygiene, prevention of early marriage etc. Despite all these gains both coverage and quality of nutrition specific services remain a major concern. To address these issues, policies and guidelines are being developed/updated e.g. Age and Disease specific Dietary Guidelines. Nutrition Sensitive Interventions 20 ministries related mostly to nutrition sensitive interventions have prepared their nutrition workplans for the first time aligning with the NPAN2 which are expected to be implemented at different scale. This initiative helped respective ministries to understand their contribution towards nutrition outcome and enable them to find the gap. The production of staple foods such as rice and wheat is increasing after a negative annual production growth, the annual percentage increase in rice production reached 7.3% in 2017-2018. The rice value added in total food value slightly increased in the reference period and still stood at 33.8% in 2017/18. This suggests that while diversification is happening, though slowly, it has not yet translated into a substantial reduction of value addition from rice along with more value addition and transformation activities in sectors such as livestock and non-cereal crops. Water quality, water systems and maintenance are still major issues concerning their impact on nutrition outcome in Bangladesh. Though, the open defecation is very low at 1%, however, only 32.1 % of the population can access safely managed sanitation facilities. Hygiene is the 'weak link' in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector; unsafe water or unhygienic sanitation facilities lead to a high disease burden, which are major determinants of malnutrition. The Income Support Program for the Poorest (ISPP) – JAWTNO (2015-2020), a conditional cash transfer project is being implemented to improve the nutritional status of 600,000 direct beneficiaries (poor pregnant women and under-five children) from the selected poorest households in 7 districts. Under the guideline of National Social Security strategy, MoWCA has been reforming one of their safety net programs the 'Maternity allowance program' into more nutrition sensitive in terms of targeting, payment process for PLWs and nutrition awareness to ensure their nutrition needs. The number of beneficiaries for maternal allowance benefit increased by about 3 time (2.5 million in 2015 to 7 million in 2018). In addition, the number of beneficiaries' allowance for working lactating women also doubled from 1.25 million in 2015 to 2.5 million in 2018. The beneficiaries for Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) program have also increased from 7,50,000 to 10,40,000 during the same period. MoFood scaled up to distribute fortified rice through VGD and Food friendly programs. All these initiatives are intended to improve maternal and childhood nutrition status. "School Meal Policy" was finalized where issue of minimum nutrition requirement for primary school children was addressed. The exodus of more than 700,000 Rohingya refugees from Myanmar to Bangladesh has created a dire humanitarian crisis in Cox's Bazar, one of the country's poorest-performing districts for child-related indicators. The affected population – including Rohingya refugees and host communities – currently numbers 1.2 million, 683,300 of whom are children. The Government of Bangladesh is focused mainly on meeting emergency needs. A number of SUN network members have been implementing nutrition specific and sensitive activities for both camp and host communities. One of the key challenges is, nutrition sensitive line ministries sometimes lack 'nutrition lens' which hinder their overall achievement in nutrition as a whole. NPAN2 is working with 22 ministries to overcome this.

SUN Business Network

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>SUN Business Network (SBN) Bangladesh</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Syed Muntasir Ridwan Email: smridwan@gainhealth.org</p>
4.	<p>If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan?</p> <p>In progress</p>
5.	<p>If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months?</p> <p>Yes</p>
6.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the private sector/businesses, at large?</p> <p>Not applicable as a Network has been established</p>
7.	<p>Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan?</p> <p>Yes</p>
8.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>The SUN Business Network (SBN) is co-convened and co-funded by GAIN and WFP in Bangladesh. A full time National Coordinator has been appointed to oversee and coordinate the activities of the SBN workplan. SBN Bangladesh has already started dialogue private sector and 6 members have joined the network. The SBN Bangladesh strategy is under development, Light Castle Partners a leading consulting firm of Bangladesh has been assigned to collect secondary data on policies, interview government, SUN Stakeholders and private sector to develop a 2-year strategy and workplan. SBN Bangladesh has also partnered with A4NH and Wageningen University to promote sustainable food system approach to improve nutrition to the SUN Stakeholders.</p>

Key contributions of the private sector/businesses towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

- The formation of the SBN Committee convened by the Joint Chief of Ministries has created the platform for private sector to become part of the SUN Movement. The SBN Committee brings together the SUN MSP, chamber of commerce, members of SUN UN Network, SUN CSA, SUN Academia and SUN Donor Network have a forum for dialogue with the private sector to i) advocate for good practices around workplace nutrition, influence private sectors marketing of products and compliance on food fortification and food safety regulation ii) assess their needs for technical and financial assistance which will enable them to produce, market and distribute safe and nutritious food

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

- The SBN Bangladesh Strategy is geared towards aligning private sector action to reach the nutritional policy goals. The SBN strategy has aim to inform the government to develop regulations to improve the accountability and transparency of the private sector in production, marketing and distribution of food and beverages.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

- SUN Business Network has partnered with the A4NG platform to promote sustainable food system knowledge among the SUN Stakeholders.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

- SBN has participated in the Public Expenditure Review (PER) and the National Advocacy Plan for Nutrition to provide inputs on possible private sector investment and tracking CSR and Sustainable investment from private sector.

SUN Civil Society Network	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions? Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? Civil Society Alliance for Scaling Up Nutrition, Bangladesh (CSA for SUN BD)
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: Aminuzzaman Talukder; Email: 880174-660 9064(Cell); Ztalukder@hki.org
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with civil society, at large? Not applicable as a Network has been established
5.	Please explain:
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019) - Developed the CSA for SUN, BD Strategy - Expanded and strengthened divisional CSA for SUN platforms - Contributed to roll-out of NPAN2 at divisional and district level - Engaged in multi-sectoral nutrition governance at district level - Participated in and contributed to public awareness events and media campaigns for nutrition at national and divisional level

Key contributions of civil society towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

- CSA for SUN actively participated in and contributed to all consultation processes to roll out and implementation of NPAN2 led by the government. CSA for SUN has also expanded and strengthened its own network up to divisional level with support of two projects funded by SUN Movement Pooled Grant and Civic Engagement Alliance (CEA) Program of ICCO Cooperation. The alliance has also organized annual general meeting for the members, contributed to dissemination of NPAN2 with government line departments at divisional and district level, initiated nutritional research processes to support effective implementation of NPAN2, organized public awareness events and media campaigns during country wide day/week observations such as National Nutrition Week 2019, World Breastfeeding Week 2018 and World Handwashing Day 2018. It has been working collaboratively for functionalizing district level multi-sectoral nutrition governance mechanism with relevant government line departments.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

- CSA for SUN member organizations are continuously contributing to national consultation process for development of guidelines and frameworks for effective implementation of National Nutrition Policy (NNP), NPAN2 and other related policies in Bangladesh. The alliance has also taken initiative to conduct research on finding gaps and needs for effective implementation of NPAN2, to review nutrition progress within SDG, to conduct nutrition budget review and analysis at divisional level and to sensitize parliamentarians for promoting their commitment for nutrition.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

- 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.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

- CSA for SUN has taken initiative to conduct nutrition budget review and analysis and engaging parliamentarians for sensitizing them for their commitment and advocacy towards influencing increased allocation of national budget for nutrition, especially to nutritionally vulnerable and geographically marginalized areas

SUN Donor Network	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions? Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? Bangladesh Nutrition Donors' Working Group
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: USAID and DFID Email:
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with donors, at large? Not applicable as a Network has been established
5.	Please explain:
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019) While the Bangladesh SUN network has been less active this year, the BNNC has gained the capacity to lead nutrition coordination in Bangladesh. Donor platform also appreciates the increased multi-sectoral coordination around nutrition.

Key contributions of donors towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

- During the reporting period, Donors met to exchange information, ensure coordination and avoid duplications in the nutrition field. - In November 2018 Donors met the newly appointed SUN focal point to discuss GOB priorities and expectations from the Donors' side - June 2018 DFID, in the role of Donor Convenor, participated to the SUN event in Malawi Donor Project Contributions: - USAID funded Multisectoral Nutrition Project (MSNP) coordinated the district nutrition committees in their working areas. - DFID continues to fund a technical advisory role at the BNNC through TAN programme - European Union set up a programme steering committee of the Food and Nutrition Security programme chaired by Ministry of Food (it gathers 14 line Ministries). - Global Affairs Canada continued support through the GFATM, GAVI and Nutrition International - Embassy of the Netherland launched Food System project where multistakeholder platform involves 16 Ministries

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Donor Platform Contributions: - Donors have participated in meetings called by the GOB to review progress of the NPAN2, NNS, BNNC and Nutrition information system; Donor Project Contributions: - There are new nutrition specific and sensitive programming like EU funded JANO, SONGO, BlenGS and LEAN, and USAID funded BNA. - The EU and USAID funded MUCH project supported the Ministry of Food to prepare the CIP2, as well as to draft the National Food and Nutrition Security policy. - DFID supports BNNC - EU funded NIPN project, launched to support nutrition data analysis - Embassy of the Netherlands supported Food Safety project and Rice fortification project - Global Affairs Canada is supporting policy through Nutrition International

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Donor Platform Contributions: - The donors participated in a mapping of all national level nutrition working groups organized by UNICEF in order to improve sector coordination and reduce the number of duplicative meetings. - The donors developed a mapping of all donor funded nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific programming in Bangladesh and shared with the BNNC and SUN. - The Donors Platform participated in the wider Development Partner coordination meetings with UN Agencies and other stakeholders. Donor Project Contributions: - The DIFD and EU funded SUCHANA project is continuing its implementation; a comprehensive nutrition governance model to be replicated is being tested and documented. - DFID and EU funded Pathways to Prosperity for extremely poor people where nutrition component is included in the livelihood graduation programme. - DFID's strategic partnership with BRAC delivered nutrition specific and sensitive interventions. - Global Affairs Canada supported Nutrition International in improving the nutritional status of children, adolescents and women. - Embassy of the Netherlands funded several projects e.g. SAFAL 2 by SOLIDARIDAD, NutriWASH by Max Foundation, Food safety by FAO, Rice Fortification by WFP, Dhaka Food System by FAO, PROOFS by ICCO and IDE. - USAID and EU funded MUCH project continues to provide technical assistance to Ministry of Food on the Food and Nutrition Security National policy framework.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Donor Platform Contributions: - The donor project mapping exercise showed the levels of financial contributions to different technical areas and geographic regions. Individual Donor Contributions: - USAID provided more than \$30M in funding for nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive programs. - Over the reporting period the EU has mobilised approximately EUR 40 million in the nutrition field. - World Bank contributed over USD300 million for Zotno project. - DFID provided technical assistance to BNNC through TAN project (managed by Nutrition International) to develop the Advocacy Plan for Nutrition, Bangladesh. - Embassy of the Netherlands contributed approximately 15million EUR. - The DIFD and EU funded SUCHANA project contributed approximately £6m in 2018/19.

UN Network for SUN	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the United Nations coordinate their nutrition actions? Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? UN Network
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: There is a change in convener organization. The proposed convener is UNICEF, previously it was FAO Email:
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the United Nations, at large? Not applicable as a Network has been established
5.	Please explain:
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019) UN network members supported BNNC for operationalization of NPAN2, multisectoral co-ordination, nutrition governance and advocacy; developing/updating of nutrition policies and guideline; implementation of various nutrition specific and sensitive interventions; producing monitoring reports; financial tracking and organizing national level events. Limited institutional and human capacity for multi-sectoral coordination to operationalize nutrition policies, strategies and programmes has been a challenge.

Key contributions of the UN towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

- WHO has provided technical support to SUN Country Focal Point by engaging a National Consultant to operationalize NPAN2. - UN network members supported BNNC to coordinate among sectors for implementation of NPAN2 and supported organizing: -the 3rd technical symposium on ICN2 Follow up & technical Consultation on Nutrition Sensitive Water Sanitation and Hygiene, - Nutrition Olympiad -Nutrition Week and - World Breastfeeding Week - UN has contributed in all four processes, for example, a Joint statement has been developed by the SUN UN network.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

- UN Network continued their supports in formulation of various national policies, strategies and plans such as school feeding meal policy/school nutritious meal policy, age-specific and disease specific National dietary guidelines, maternal nutrition guidelines, adolescent nutrition guidelines, Complementary feeding guideline, national strategy for infant and young feeding (IYCF), Bangla version of management of Severe Acute Malnutrition guideline and National Communication Framework for IYCF. The Bangladesh Food Safety Authority is actively coordinating the Food Safety Act 2013 implementation

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

- UN Network supported to strengthen the capacity of the government to adopt the SMART indicators for national nutrition targets for monitoring the progress of the CIP2 and NPAN2. Also, UN network members supporting the government to implement programmes related to urban nutrition, adolescent nutrition, maternal nutrition, complementary feeding and nutrition in emergency.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

- Public Expenditure Review of Nutrition in Bangladesh, conducted for the first time by Finance Division in collaboration with UNICEF. - CIP2 is an investment plan on nutrition sensitive food systems is designed to help mobilizing resources to support policies and priority actions as outlined in the CIP2 and NPAN2. The monitoring of CIP at input level represents the financial execution of the projects funded by government and donor commitment, aggregated in the respective area of intervention. The Monitoring Report 2019 of CIP2 has been published.

Academia, science and research institutes

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where academia, science and research institutes coordinate their nutrition actions?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>SUN Academia and Science Network</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener</p> <p>Name: Professor Dr Md. Iqbal Kabir, PhD, Director, Planning and Research, Directorate General of Health Services, Government of Bangladesh, Former Prof. & Head of the Department of Epidemiology, NIPSOM . Phone: +8801714165204 Email: email: iqbalkabirdr@gmail.com</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with academia, scientists and researchers, at large?</p> <p>Not applicable as a Network has been established</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>The SUN Academia Network is new as a SUN network in Bangladesh. Nonetheless it has been able to bring together nutrition researchers and academics together. The objectives of the Network have been clearly spelled out with a succinct approach for action items in the near future. The Network leadership has a vision for research in the future. The last year has seen a number of successful seminars on important nutrition issues. Many original articles were published that immensely contributed to what is known in nutrition. The major challenge now is to find resources for supporting capacity building of junior researchers so that they can be engaged in meaningful implementation research in nutrition.</p>

Key contributions of academia, science and research institutes towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

- The Institute of Public Health Nutrition and National Nutrition Services always solicit opinion of the academia and nutrition scientists on important nutrition issues. This is exemplified by the different meetings organized by the IPHN, NNS, Climate Change and Health Promotion Unit (CCHPU) of MOHFW and Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC) participated by nutrition scientists and other members of the academia. The academia also organizes meetings and seminars where all stakeholders meet inclusive of Agriculture and Food sector. The Nutrition Week organized by the BNNC this year provided space for multiple seminars on key nutrition issues. Speakers at the seminars presented results of cutting edge research done in Bangladesh. Likewise the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Council, the Department of Livestock, and the Bangladesh Institute of Research and Training on Applied Nutrition (BIRTAN), IFPRI and icddr,b also organize scientific meetings, and disseminate their results through publications and the press.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The academia has played a vital role in policy formulation, revision and in the overall legal framework of nutrition and food security. The Academia provides scientific opinion and feedback on emerging nutrition issues, for example, is the policy formulation of the Mid day meal program, where scientists/academia reviewed the composition of food basket, RDA, etc.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

- A key example is the results of infant and young child feeding research being translated into programs. This translation of research results has led to improved feeding practices of infants and children as evident from the significantly improved figures on IYCF indicators in the draft report of the Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey. - A recently completed review has identified gaps in research in various nutrition domains in Bangladesh as envisaged under the NPAN2 monitoring and evaluation matrix result framework. Identification of these gaps will certainly foster actions to support research in the respective domains so that the situation can be further improved. - Over the last one year, more than 100 original articles on important nutrition issues were published by Bangladeshi researchers in leading international, peer-reviewed journals. These are all contributions from the Bangladeshi academia to the public domain.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

- The BNNC is now playing a pivotal role in mobilizing the academia and the nutrition researchers in Bangladesh. The funds required for performing the research studies are obtained by individual institutions. The Directorate of Planning at the Directorate General of Health Services has an allocation for research on health issues which is placed at the Bangladesh Medical Research Council for awarding suitable research proposals.

Status of past priorities		
#	Status of past priorities	Yes/ No/ In progress
1.	N/A	N/A
2.	N/A	N/A
3.	N/A	N/A
4.	N/A	N/A
5.	N/A	N/A
6.	N/A	N/A

Support given to meet priorities

1.	<p>How did stakeholders (the Government, the UN, civil society organisations, donors, private sector, etc.) contribute to meeting these priorities? Please explain:</p> <p>Priority 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 - Donor funded activities and direct assistance supported the implementation of the NPAN2. UN network members provided technical assistance. Stakeholders meet on quarterly basis and discuss on priority areas. Also, in different meetings, workshops and review meetings these are discussed. Priority 2: Strengthening BNNC office through allocation of need based human resource and capacity development - Donor funded activities and direct assistance supported the set-up, staffing, and capacitating of the BNNC. During the reporting period, BNNC received Technical Assistance for Nutrition (TAN) through Nutrition International in the area of: i) Monitoring and Evaluation; ii) Advocacy and Communication; iii) Human Resources need assessment; and iv) operationalization of NPAN2. Priority 3: Strengthening of the Nutrition Information System - Donor funded activities contributed to the recently relaunched NIS Priority 4: Capacity strengthening for policy research and evidence building for nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions - Donor funded activities provided capacity building for data for decision making. - Reviewed and identified gaps in research in various nutrition domains in Bangladesh, with support CSA SUN and Academia Networks. Priority 5: Finalization and operationalization of nutrition sensitive food system CIP2 - Donor supported activities contributed to the finalization and implementation of the CIP Priority 6: Finalize SUN Business Network Strategy and operationalize SUN Business Network and Academic Network - The SUN focal point provided guidance on the formation of the SBN Committee. - Academia Network has been reconstituted and operationalised with extended membership.</p>
2.	<p>Did you receive internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) to meet these priorities?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
3.	<p>If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:</p> <p>Nutrition International under TAN project with financial support from DFID.</p>
4.	<p>Did you receive external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) to meet these priorities?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
5.	<p>If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:</p>

2019-2020 priorities

Please list the key priorities of the multi-stakeholder platform for 2019-2020 (max 6)

#	Priority
1.	Multi-sectoral policy review and mapping
2.	Budget tracking for relevant sectors
3.	Develop research strategy for nutrition
4.	
5.	
6.	

Support needed to meet 2019-2020 priorities

1.	Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities?
	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>
2.	If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain:
	From SUN Secretariat for establishing a budget tracking mechanism in BNNC so that it can regularly track allocations for nutrition under each of the 22 ministries, expenditure, and resource gap (if there is any), and produce reports.

Priorities summary

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards meeting your priorities the past year (April 2018 - April 2019) and looking ahead.

Priority 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 - The work is in progress. SUN networks members funded activities and technical assistance to SUN focal point and BNNC for the implementation of the NPAN2 which includes inter-ministerial meetings, sectoral workplans, institutionalization of NPAN2 platforms, sub-national level coordination. Supported development of policies, guidelines, strategies and M&E framework. WHO specifically supported SUN focal point in terms of technical assistance for operationalization of NPAN2. All these efforts helped implementation of the priority activities outlined in the NPAN2. Priority 2: Strengthening BNNC office through allocation of need based human resource and capacity development - During the reporting period, 10 Assistant Directors are on board and trained. Donor funded activities and direct assistance supported the set-up, staffing, and capacitating of the BNNC. BNNC received Technical Assistance for Nutrition (TAN) through Nutrition International in the area of: i) Monitoring and Evaluation; ii) Advocacy and Communication; iii) Human Resources need assessment and iv) operationalization of NPAN2. Priority 3: Strengthening of the Nutrition Information System - BNNC is in the process of developing nutrition information hub through an inter-operable nutrition information system. For the first time, BNNC has produced the Annual Monitoring Report of NPAN2. Nutrition Information planning Unit under NNS to collect, collate and analyze nutrition information from Health Information Systems and produce report on quarterly basis has been established. EU supported NIPN project launched to support nutrition data which is rooted in the existing institutions and national multi-sectoral coordination systems for nutrition. The Monitoring system of CIP2 has established to track progress of the CRF for Nutrition-Sensitive Food Systems including the NPAN2. Priority 4: Capacity strengthening for policy research and evidence building for nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions - Donor funded activities provided capacity building for data for decision making. - Reviewed and identified gaps in research in various nutrition domains in Bangladesh, with support from CSA SUN and Academia Networks Priority 5: Finalization and operationalization of nutrition sensitive food system CIP2 - Donor and UN networks, FPMU supported activities contributed to the finalization and implementation of the CIP2. Priority 6: Finalize SUN Business Network Strategy and operationalize SUN Business Network and Academic Network. - The SUN focal point provided guidance on the formation of the SBN Committee. The finalization of the SUN Business strategy is in progress. - Academia and Business Network have been operationalised.

Emergency preparedness and response planning	
1.	<p>Within the reporting period (April 2018 - April 2019), has the country faced or responded to a crisis requiring humanitarian assistance?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what was the type of emergency</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural and climate-related disasters</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
3.	<p>And what was the duration of this emergency? Please explain:</p> <p>From August 25th, 2017 till date</p>
4.	<p>Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
5.	<p>If yes, does the national plan on emergency preparedness and response include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

Emergency preparedness and response planning

6.	<p>Is the continuum of good nutrition (from lifesaving emergency action to long-term development planning) considered in discussions within the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p>Yes</p>
7.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform include relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian, resilience, or disaster risk reduction actors?</p> <p>Yes</p>
8.	<p>If yes, which stakeholders are included? Please explain:</p> <p>UNICEF partners- ACF, Save the Children, Concern Worldwide, BRAC, Care Bangladesh, World Vision etc.</p>
9.	<p>Does the SUN Focal Point, or another representative from the multi-stakeholder platform, participate in existing national humanitarian coordination systems?</p> <p>Yes</p>
10.	<p>More information: Please add any additional information that is important to the work of the multi-stakeholder platform in times of crisis.</p>

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

1.	<p>Is gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls seen as a priority in the work of the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>Has gender parity (no less than 40 per cent of either women or men) in the composition of the multi-stakeholder platform been achieved?</p> <p>Yes</p>
3.	<p>Is a governmental Ministry or Department responsible for women’s affairs/gender equality in the country a member of the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p>Yes</p>
4.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this Ministry or Department? Please explain:</p> <p>Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, GNSP</p>
5.	<p>If not a part of the multi-stakeholder platform, how do you engage with this Ministry or Department? Please explain:</p> <p>Since they are part of NPAN-2 therefore indirectly they engage.</p>
6.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform collaborate with other non-state actors that are working towards gender equality and the empowerment of women?</p> <p>Yes</p>
7.	<p>If yes, with whom do you engage?</p>

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

8.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform have an overview of the nutritional status of women, men, adolescent girls and adolescent boys in the country, to better address needs?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
9.	<p>Has analysis or a stocktake of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective taken place?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
10.	<p>Does the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder nutrition plan or strategy address gender equality, through actions and indicators?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
11.	<p>Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
12.	<p>If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
13.	<p>What actions, such as advocacy, have been implemented by the multi-stakeholder platform in 2018-2019 to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls? Please explain:</p>

Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems

1.	<p>In addition to the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition, does another multi-stakeholder platform or mechanism on food security and food systems exist in the country?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is this platform or mechanism called and who is a part of this platform? Please explain:</p> <p>BNNC, FPMU</p>
3.	<p>If yes, does the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition work in close collaboration with this food security or food system mechanism?</p>
4.	<p>Do key food system stakeholders (including the private sector) participate in the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p>
5.	<p>If yes, which stakeholders participate? Please explain:</p> <p>BNNC, FPMU</p>
6.	<p>If not, which stakeholders should be more involved? Please explain:</p> <p>Agriculture ministry, NGOs and UN, Private sector</p>
7.	<p>Are efforts ongoing to put in place policies or legislation to enhance the contribution of food systems towards healthy diets and good nutrition?</p> <p>In progress</p>

Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems	
8.	If yes, what types of policies or legislation?
9.	Has your country put in place large-scale programmes or investments aiming to improve the productivity and sustainability of food systems? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
10.	If yes, which ones? Please explain CIP2
11.	And are these programmes designed to contribute to healthier diets and good nutrition? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
12.	Are these programmes aligned with or integrated into the Common Results Framework? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Advocacy and communication

1.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform have a communication and/or advocacy strategy or plan in place?</p> <p>In progress</p>
2.	<p>If yes, does this strategy aim to:</p>
3.	<p>Do you work with the media to amplify key messages, raise awareness and demand action on nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p>
4.	<p>If yes, how does this work take form and with whom do you work?</p>
5.	<p>Do parliamentarians work with the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p>No</p>
6.	<p>Has a parliamentary network for nutrition been established? Yes/No</p> <p>No</p>
7.	<p>Has the multi-stakeholder platform nominated nutrition champions?</p> <p>No</p>
8.	<p>If yes, please list their names and titles:</p>
9.	<p>Have you produced any communication materials or products related to the SUN approach and/or country-level SUN achievements?</p> <p>No</p>

Advocacy and communication

10.	Do you use any SUN Movement communications materials to support in-country advocacy?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
11.	If yes, which products do you normally use:
12.	If no, this is because of:
13.	Have high-level nutrition events been organised during the reporting period (April 2018 -April 2019)?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
14.	If yes, please explain: National Nutrition Week (April 23-29, 2019) and FAO/WHO/YUNGA organized Nutrition Challenge Badge Imitative through youth and nutrition clubs, Scouts, school teachers to disseminate nutrition at sub national levels and empower youth to take part in FNS policy processes. The third of its series of Nutrition Sensitive Consultations, the “Nutrition Sensitive WASH” along with the “Technical Consultation on the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) follow-up actions” was held in November, 2018.
15.	Are any high-level events planned for the period ahead (April 2019 - April 2020)?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
16.	If yes, please explain: National Nutrition week and Nutrition Olympiad. Nutrition Olympiad 2020 being proposed to be names after the Father of the Nation as an event of the National Nutrition week of 2020
17.	Have you ever received advocacy and communication-related technical assistance?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
18.	If yes, please explain: From development partners notably USAID, EU, various SUN Networks (e.g. UN, Academia, CSA)
19.	Would you like to scale up your communication and advocacy, but feel that you do not have the capacity, resources or knowledge?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes