



# Reporting template

## Participants

1.	Did the following stakeholder groups feed into the Joint-Assessment (in writing or verbally)?	
	<b>Group</b>	<b>Yes/ No</b>
	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"/> N/A
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
	If other, please specify:	
2.	How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?	
	<b>Total</b>	
	14	
How many participants were female and how many were male?		
<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	
4	10	

Process							
3.	Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?						
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Step</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Format</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Collection</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><span style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px;">Email</span></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Review and validation</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><span style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px;">Email</span></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	Format	Collection	<span style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px;">Email</span>	Review and validation	<span style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px;">Email</span>
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Collection	<span style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px;">Email</span>						
Review and validation	<span style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px;">Email</span>						
4.	If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, you can attach one or more photos here.						

## Usefulness

5.	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)?
	N/A
6.	Why?

## Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Chandavone Phoxay	NNC	a SUN Focal point, Director National Nutrition Center	chandavone.phoxay@yahoo.com	+856 20 9980 1759	Yes
Savanh HANEPHOM	MAF	DDG of planning and financial Department	savanhphom@yahoo.com		Yes
Dara KHIETHAMMAKHOUNE	MOES	DG of Inclusive Education Center	darakhampounvong@gmail.com		Yes
Hakan TONGUL	WFP	Deputy Country Director of WFP Lao PDR	hakan.tongul@wfp.org		Yes
EVERAERT Koen	EU	Attache of Cooperation	koen.everaert@eeas.europa.eu		Yes
Inphone SENEKHAMTY	EU	Programme Manager	inphone.senekhamty@eeas.europa.eu		Yes
Ranjan SHRESTHA	SNV	Chief Technical and Programme Manager	ranjanshrestha@snv.org		Yes
Ziauddin Hyder	World Bank	Senior Nutrition Specialist	zhyder@worldbank.org	+1 202 45892 71	Yes
Karan Courtney Haag	Unicef	Nutrition Specialist	kcourtneyhaag@unicef.org		Yes

## Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
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Banthida Komphasouk	World Bank	Health Specialist	bkomphasouk@worldbank.org	+85620 57771 377	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
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Micheal Jone	FAO	Consultant	michael.jones@fao.org		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes



## 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
4	Yes

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

- The National Nutrition Committee (NNC) was established in 2013 and it is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister. One NNC meetings were held during the reporting period in 17 December, 2018 as part of the National Nutrition Forum which brought together over 200 multi-sectoral stakeholders from the national and sub national levels including development partners, donors and academia. The meetings were chaired by the Vice Prime Minister
- The National Nutrition Committee Secretariat is hosted by the Ministry of Health and chaired by its Vice Minister. The NNC Secretariat held 2 meetings during the reporting period with the participation of the various multi stakeholder platforms. The Secretariat has benefitted from immense logistical and Technical Support from the donors and development partners networks.
- The SUN business network with more than 15 business register in the country had developed the 5 years strategic plan from 2019 to 2024. The other SUN Country networks (UN, CSA and Donors) are already in place and actively involved in various SUN activities in the country.



## 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**

- The NNC Secretariat meetings bring together key multi stakeholders from Education, health, planning, agriculture etc to deliberate on sectoral activities and updates.
- Subnational nutrition coordination is gaining momentum, the provincial nutrition committee and its secretariat have function in all provinces across the country. the provincial nutrition committee conduct an annual meeting. The secretariat have been regularly conducted the quarterly meetings with representation from the multi-stakeholder platforms in the provinces (Education, Agriculture, Planning, Health and WASH)
- One hundred and six out of one hundred forty eight districts established the district nutrition committee and functioning.
- The development partners group continues to meet on quarterly basis and co-chaired by UNICEF and the EU. Participants are drawn from the UN, donors and SUN CSA.
- SUN Business Network hold the meeting twice a year.





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
4	Yes

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

YEAR • The NNC Secretariat/office reports quarterly and annually to members and the General Assembly about progress and updates on the National Nutrition Strategy and Plan of Action (2016-2020). • Increased interaction and consultation across departments and ministries was observed during the period under review with various sectors leveraging on technical expertise of the multi stakeholder platforms as part of Technical Working Groups (TWGs) • The NNC Secretariat participates regularly in the SUN global calls and discussions. • The SUN Country focal point and stakeholders from relevant sectors and development partners participated in the global, regional nutrition conferences in around the world where country experiences in SUN was shared



## 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
4	Yes

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

• The results of the Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS II) which is a population based survey conducted every 5 years was launched in mid of 2018, in particular the nutritional and food security indicators were disseminated in the National Nutrition Committee meeting and Nationwide. This gave further indication of the significant progress made by the country as well as trigger the necessary programmatic response for improved nutrition. • The Midterm review (MTR) of the NPAN 2016-2020 was conducted by multi-stakeholder and led by the Secretariat of national Nutrition Committee. The result of MTR provided the progress made by the country and recommended actionable programs to achieve the Nutritional and Food security indicators setting by 2020 and beyond. • In December 2018, the NNC-Secretariat gave a summary presentation on progress made in achieving the targets of the NNSPA (2016-2020) as well as other global targets such as the World Health Assembly (WHA) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets. Key areas where progress has been slow were highlighted for priority action. An overview of the nutrition situation in the country, update on indicators of the NNSPA (2016-20), result of LSIS II, and the MTR of NPAN have been presented and adopted in the Annual National Nutrition Committee meeting and Nutrition Forum in 2018. • One product of the annual nutrition forum is the “Outcome Statement” that highlights key deliberations and decisions. It serves as the rallying point for multi-sectoral collaboration and prioritization of nutrition across sectors in the country. • Key nutrition indicators are priorities as national health development indicators and tracked at national and sub-national level, through a Web-based system (District Health Information System version 2.0), supported by the World Bank and WHO. • An overview of the nutrition situation in the country and update on indicators of the NNSPA (2016-20) is an agenda item on the Annual Nutrition Forum. The most recent surveys and institutional reports serve as the basis for reporting. In December 2018, the NNC-Secretariat gave a summary presentation on progress made in achieving the targets of the NNSPA (2016-2020) as well as other global targets such as the World Health Assembly (WHA) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets. Key areas where progress has been slow were highlighted for priority action. • One product of the annual nutrition forum is the “Outcome Statement” that highlights key deliberations and decisions. It serves as the rallying point for multi-sectoral collaboration and prioritization of nutrition across sectors in the country. • The results of the Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS II) which is a population based survey conducted every 5 years was launched in the mid of 2018. MTR of NPAN have been completed its results was presented and adopted in the Annual National Nutrition Committee meeting and Nutrition Forum in 2018. The LSIS II and MTR result gave further indication of the progress made by the country as well as trigger the necessary programmatic response for improved nutrition from 2020 and beyond.



## 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**

- The multi stakeholder approach in the country enjoys the patronage of duty bearers (politicians). The Vice Prime Minister serving as the Chair of the National Nutrition Committee and the Deputy Provincial Governors as Chairs for the Provincial Nutrition Coordination Committees exemplifies this.
- The high political commitment to sustain the multi stakeholder approach to nutrition is a result of the sustained advocacy by the various SUN Country Networks (donors, UN, and CSAs).
- The National Assembly has continuing prioritized on nutrition and pay significant attention to monitor the implementation of nutrition programs toward budget allocation and indicator setting in order to improve nutritional status of the citizen.
- Multisectoral coordination to improve malnutrition is a crosscutting priority in the national nutrition strategy. There is strong political commitment to move this agenda forward, however, there seem to be funding constraint to make the coordination functioning monthly at district level.



## 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?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
2.	If so, in how many counties, districts or regions?		
	<b>Counties</b>	<b>Districts</b>	<b>Regions</b>
		106	18
3.	Who convenes the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable:		
	Secretariat of each level		
4.	Is there regular communication between the national and sub-national MSPs?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
5.	Does the MSP at the sub-national level meet regularly?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
6.	Which Governmental sectors work with the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable		
	Mostly Provincial Health Office, Few Province at Provincial Planning and Investment Office/ Cabinet office of the Governor		
7.	Does the sub-national multi-stakeholder platform or platforms work with civil society, business, the UN and donors?		



## 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.



## 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**

- The Ministry of Health with support from stakeholder develop on the code of marketing of breast milk substitutes which will be submitted to the Government of LAOS in order to get endorsement by December of 2019.
- Consultative Meeting for Standardization of food fortification supported by WFP
- Completed development of Nutrition Social Behaviour Changes and Communication Strategic Action Plan in 2018, supported by the World Bank and UNICEF
- Initiative of establishment of nutrition surveillance
- Starting implementation of Nutrition Information Platform (NIPN)
- Designing and planning for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the multisectoral approach on reducing malnutrition in the northern of Lao PDR, financed by the World Bank



## 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**

- NNC Secretariat with support from Development partners (UNICEF, World Food Program, CSOs, EU, World Bank) is conducted and complete MTR of NPAN and its dissemination. This is to include a NPAN dissemination plan and advocacy materials.
- Completed dissemination of the Nutrition Social Behavior Changes and Communication Strategic Action Plan in the norther provinces where both nutrition-specific and -sensitive projects are active.



## 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
2	Yes

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

- The NNC Secretariat is linked to existing sector coordination mechanisms (SWG/TWG, National Assembly sessions and the Round Table process) which facilitates integration of nutrition priorities into national policy, plans and budgets - The Ministry of Health through its line departments facilitated the development of a number of nutrition specific guidelines and strategies through a broad based consultative process to support service delivery; o Updating Nutrition Supply Forecasting and Management o National Nutrition Surveillance Guideline o Nutrition Social Behavior Changes and Communication Strategic Action Plan Code marketing for breast milk substitute is developing and will be endorsed by the Government of Laos in December 2019





## PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

### Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal frameworks

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**

Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes will be endorsed by the Government of Laos then it will be implement across country



## 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
2	Yes

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

The extent to which existing policies and legislations have been evaluated to document and share best practices and lessons learned remains limited.



## 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.



## 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**

- The nutrition Stakeholder and Action mapping which was done in 2018 will be updated in 2019 to determine coverage of the 22 priority interventions as well as actors across the country. - The results of the Lao Social Indicator Survey (2017) provides another opportunity for evidence based programming and advocacy. Following the release of the results, about 8 provinces were identified as hotspots for stunting and government is rallying support to address the very high prevalence reported. - The result of multiple overlapping dimension analyzing (MODA) on nutrition was conducted by NIPN project and disseminated at national and some sub national level. - Implementation of the National Nutrition Strategy to 2025 and the Nutrition Social Behavior Changes and Communication Strategic Action Plan through the World Bank financed nutrition convergent projects, using multi-phase approach to reduce malnutrition in the norther provinces of the Lao PDR from 2018-2028.



### 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**

- Lao PDR has a National Plan of Action on Nutrition (NPAN) 2016-2020 updated in 2015 under the leadership of the National Nutrition Committee Secretariat. It places emphasis on reducing high levels of under nutrition among children and women, particularly stunting and anemia and includes national targets to be reached by 2020. This NPAN includes priority interventions (22 first priority and 7 second priority) in health, agriculture and education sectors and multi-sectoral. The Plan includes, for each of the priority interventions: the main activities to be implemented and their estimated cost; the target groups; and the principal stakeholders responsible. The coordination mechanism is also outlined. - A monitoring and evaluation framework has been drafted with support from MQSUN and input from country level nutrition stakeholders. In 2018 MTR of NPAN was conducted by the different sectors. It was launched in the National Nutrition Committee meeting and Forum in December 2018. MTR is recommended to response on double burden on nutrition. It is continuing emphasis on reducing under nutrition among children and women, particularly stunting, underweight, wasting and anemia. It address on adolescence teenage pregnancies, WASH, and overweight as well these are included in the national targets to be reached by 2020. - Costing of the nutrition services is including in the overall costing of essential health services package, supported by a group of development partners, including the World Bank, WHO, UNFPA, Swiss Red Cross, and Clinton Health Initiative Foundation.



### 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**

- Limitation of nutrition service delivery primarily due to limited capacity of health staff. The reporting period saw the training on the relevant topics using the most up to dated nutrition specific guidelines, job aids and protocols for the management of acute malnutrition, micronutrient supplementation, SBCC, breastfeeding etc. The four months course of training on dietetic clinical nutrition for health staff had been scaling up - Stakeholders are coordinating their technical and financial support for the nationwide roll out of nutrition related trainings in the country.



### 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**

- Efforts are also ongoing to strengthen the information systems that are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for improved nutrition (e.g. National Nutrition Surveillance, HMIS/ DHIS2, Nutrition Information Platform Initiative). An International consultant has been recruited to support in this regard - A multi-sectoral nutrition surveillance system is been established to monitor progress and implementation of the NPAN. - the training on the relevant topics using the most up to dated nutrition specific guidelines, job aids and protocols for the management of acute malnutrition, micronutrient supplementation, SBCC, breastfeeding etc. The four months course of training on dietetic clinical nutrition for health staff had been scaling up - Stakeholders are coordinating their technical and financial support for the nationwide roll out of nutrition related trainings in the country. - Quantitative and qualitative study on nutrition knowledge, attitude and practice, and media audit, supported by the World Bank, have been finalized. The results of these studies will contribute to the improvement of the Nutrition Social behaviour Changes and Communication Strategic Action Plan in the norther provinces.



### 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
3	Yes

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

- In 2018 MTR of NPAN was conducted by the different sectors. It was launched in the National Nutrition Committee meeting and Forum in December 2018. MTR is recommended to response on double burden on nutrition. It is continuing emphasis on reducing under nutrition among children and women, particularly stunting, underweight, wasting and anemia. It address on adolescence teenage pregnancies, WASH, and overweight as well these are included in the national targets to be reached by 2020. - the training on the relevant topics using the most up to dated nutrition specific guidelines, job aids and protocols for the management of acute malnutrition, micronutrient supplementation, SBCC, breastfeeding etc. The four months course of training on dietetic clinical nutrition for health staff had been scaling up - Stakeholders are coordinating their technical and financial support for the nationwide roll out of nutrition related trainings in the country. - An impact evaluation of the World Bank financing to the multisectoral approach for reducing malnutrition have been planned and expected to carry out in 2020.





## 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.



## 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
2	Yes

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

Nutrition Committee secretariat has exercised on current expenditure through mapping stakeholder resources for nutrition in 2016-2018 but it is still more challenge in particular the sensitive nutrition programs. There has not been ever done an assessment financial feasibility on sensitive and specific nutrition interventions



## 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
2	Yes

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

Nutrition Committee secretariat has exercised on current expenditure through mapping stakeholder resources for nutrition in 2016-2018 but it is still more challenge.



## 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**

The government always emphasize allocation of budget on nutrition program must be implement NPAN at the high risk provinces districts and communities with high level of malnutrition . Most the internal funding support is aligned with NPAN and the national and sub national priority geographical areas. The majority of financial support of the multisectoral coordination on nutrition mainly depends on external financing.



## 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**

- National budget allocation has increased for some priority nutrition actions: e.g. procurement of nutrition commodities, capacity building and monitoring, Infant young child feeding, nutrition promotion services at community, at school at workplace and health facilities and nutrition surveillance - Key donors have contributed to support the NPAN 2016-2020 and allocate funding to nutrition priorities (e.g. EU, USAID, SDC, Lux Dev, World Bank). Private sector is becoming increasingly engaged (e.g. MMG) - The World bank support grant and soft loan on disbursement linked indicator (DLI) on nutrition program covers 14 provinces and social behavioral change communication (SBCC) component covers 880 villages in 12 districts in 4 northern provinces which is under health governance on nutrition development project (P151425) for 5 years that will be ended in 2020. Other ongoing nutrition sensitive projects, that financed by the World Bank, have also been active in the same geographic areas of the health project, including poverty reduction fund project and early childhood education project. Nutrition sector (Ministry of Health together with other key ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Planning and Investment, and Ministry of Public Work and Transport) are preparing 4 nutrition convergent projects, supported by the World Bank. The projects will be rolling out in 2020 in the current 4 northern provinces, and the current nutrition SBCC interventions at community level with some improvement of tools and messages will be implemented across the projects - Budget allocated to nutrition sensitive agriculture has increased thanks to new projects such as GAFSP Efforts to strengthen disbursement tracking are ongoing. - EU budget support on nutrition sector is being in process, the financial agreement will be signed between Laos and EU in very soon. The first disbursement will be in quarter 3 of 2019 which is very much aligned with achievement of nutritional and macro financial management indicators



## 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

- Efforts are increasing by GoL and key donors to provide longer term funding for nutrition.



## 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.

## 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**



## SUN Business Network

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>SUN Business Network Laos</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p><b>Name:</b> Manilay Vanphavong <b>Email:</b> (manilay.vanphavong@wfp.org)</p>
4.	<p>If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan?</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p>
5.	<p>If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months?</p> <p><b>Yes</b></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><b>N/A</b></p>
7.	<p>Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan?</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p>
8.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The official SBN launched in May 2018 The SUN Business Network officially launched in May 2018, and under the leadership of the National Nutrition Committee Secretariat. It is supported by the World Food Programme and the European Union, in collaboration with UNICEF, Population Services International and Save the Children.</li> <li>• Successfully developed the 5 years strategic plan 2018-2022 with 4 key priorities: 1. Establish Business Network &amp; Community Profile 2. Promote Improved Nutrition / Health Initiatives at Workplace 3. Support Development of &amp; Availability for Nutritious Foods / Fortified Products 4. Increase Nutrition Awareness, Demand and Nutrition Policy Perception</li> <li>• Food Fortification Strategic Action Plan for Lao PDR, 2018 This document serves as an addendum to the National Nutrition Strategy to 2025 and Plan of Action 2016-2020. This document is a fundamental information for the private sector to see the overview of food vehicles and possibility of fortification. Therefore, private sector understands its roles to support the government to move this work forward.</li> <li>• SBN Laos, private sector, is an active partner in Technical aspect of Food Fortification standard setting in Lao PDR. led by the Ministry of Health and supported by the</li> </ul>

## 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*

SBN Laos was launched in mid-2018 and gradually recruiting new members. Currently, SBN has 19 members from different sectors.

### Contributions to Process 2

*Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework*

The SBN Laos strategy 2018-2022 has set 4 key priorities: 1. Establish Business Network & Community Profile 2. Promote Improved Nutrition / Health Initiatives at the Workplace 3. Support Development of & Availability for Nutritious Foods / Fortified Products 4. Increase Nutrition Awareness, Demand and Nutrition Policy Perception

### Contributions to Process 3

*Aligning actions around common results*

The strategy aligns the National Nutrition Strategy to 2025 and supports direct and indirect to the 22 priority interventions, especially the priority intervention: - 4 - increase communication, advocacy and investment for nutrition - 7 - Food Fortification - 13 - Nutrition education and communication for social behavior change to promote good practices and healthy diet - 18 - promote agriculture-based and NTFP-based income generating activities (IGAs) to increase household incomes, with emphasis on women

### Contributions to Process 4

*Financial tracking and resource mobilisation*

- SBN Laos is funded by the EU and the World Food Programme. - Established the facilitator group to provide strategic guidance to the SUN Business Network in Lao PDR and to champion the role of the private sector in scaling up nutrition. The facilitator group comprises of National Nutrition Center (Lao PDR) housed within the Ministry of Health (MoH), the EU Delegation of Lao PDR, WFP, UNICEF, Save the Children and PSI.

## SUN Civil Society Network

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>SUN CSA</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p><b>Name:</b> Vanmina Phanthavong <b>Email:</b> info@suncsalaos.org</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with civil society, at large?</p> <p><b>Not applicable as a Network has been established</b></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>SUN CSA member organisations have been active in the past year conducting many activities to improve nutrition and decrease malnutrition in Lao PDR, with projects in the sectors of health, agriculture, education. All SUN CSA members implement their activities closely together with the relevant line Ministries and the Provincial and district government departments and staff. The SUN CSA members and Secretariat has continued to strengthen coordination mechanisms with Provincial and District levels of government. Room to develop and improve further. One challenge that is faced is to build capacity for coordination at the sub-national level. Additionally there are needs to continue to improve the knowledge and skills of all field-level actors to implement nutrition focused programming.</p>

## 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*

- Coalition of CSOs for Advocacy plan – formed Nutrition Advocacy Working Group and built CSO staff capacity through training. Formed Provincial Advocacy Focal Points to focus on improving understanding of nutrition needs at the Provincial and district levels. - SUN CSA Annual General Meeting was held in April 2019, with 67 representatives from 38 member organisations attending. - SUN CSA Nutrition Monitoring and Research Workshop held in April 2019 with 64 participants (24 women, 40 men) from 34 SUN CSA member organisations. - Nutrition Stakeholder Learning workshop held in April 2019, attended by 57 (20 women / 37 men) participants from 34 SUN CSA member organisations. - Linking Agriculture and Natural Resource Management to Nutrition (LANN) revision workshop in November 2018, attended by 22 SUN CSA member representatives – with planning in progress to hold a LANN Training of Master Trainers in August 2019 for CSO and Lao government staff. - Coordination with UN departments on nutrition planning at provincial level

### Contributions to Process 2

*Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework*

- Dialogue held with provincial nutrition committees (Xieng Khouang, Luang Prabang and Savannakhet Provinces). Include advocacy meeting with PNC and Secretariat in Luang Prabang. Planning further meetings to continue improved coordination, increased feedback on field implementation relating to policies, and joint planning MoH and MAF. Nutrition committee coordination and joint activities at Provincial and District levels will also continue. - SUN CSA members provided feedback on the Participatory review of SUN Global MTR.

### Contributions to Process 3

*Aligning actions around common results*

### Contributions to Process 4

*Financial tracking and resource mobilisation*

- CSO members mapping (including funding and activities) submitted to Government by SUN CSA Secretariat - CSO members mobilized funding for nutrition activities through various funding sources.

SUN Donor Network	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions?  <input type="text" value="Yes"/>
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?  <input type="text"/>
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?  <b>Name: Email:</b>  <input type="text"/>
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with donors, at large?  <input type="text" value="N/A"/>
5.	Please explain:  <input type="text"/>
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)  <input type="text"/>

## 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*

### **Contributions to Process 2**

*Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework*

### **Contributions to Process 3**

*Aligning actions around common results*

### **Contributions to Process 4**

*Financial tracking and resource mobilisation*

UN Network for SUN	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the United Nations coordinate their nutrition actions?  <b>Yes</b>
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?  SUN UN Network
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?  <b>Name: UNICEF Email:</b>
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the United Nations, at large?  <b>N/A</b>
5.	Please explain:  
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)  

## 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*

- UN work together to support the Development Partners Group for Food Security and Nutrition. UNICEF co-leads this group with EU. The Development Partners group for FSN meet quarterly to align efforts and to reduce/ prevent support overlaps.

### **Contributions to Process 2**

*Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework*

- UNICEF and WHO lead the technical support to the MoH for strengthening the national legal framework for the Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes.

### **Contributions to Process 3**

*Aligning actions around common results*

- UNICEF, WHO, WFP have joined efforts to support the development of the multisectoral nutrition surveillance system. This newly established system will generate data annually that can be used to report to the National Nutrition Committee and National Assembly. The UN agencies are also supporting revisions to the routine health information system; District Health information System 2 (DHIS2)

### **Contributions to Process 4**

*Financial tracking and resource mobilisation*



## Academia, science and research institutes

1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where academia, science and research institutes coordinate their nutrition actions?
	No
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with academia, scientists and researchers, at large?
5.	Please explain:
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)

## 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*

### **Contributions to Process 2**

*Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework*

### **Contributions to Process 3**

*Aligning actions around common results*

### **Contributions to Process 4**

*Financial tracking and resource mobilisation*

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.	How did stakeholders (the Government, the UN, civil society organisations, donors, private sector, etc.) contribute to meeting these priorities? Please explain:
2.	<p>Did you receive internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) to meet these priorities?</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p>
3.	<p>If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:</p> <p>EU-UNICEF, WFP, WB, (Financial and technical support through the World Bank financed project – Health Governance and Nutrition Development Project, and technical support by local and international expert to the development of nutrition SBCC strategic action plan, standard operating manual and tools for nutrition SBCC intervention at community level. Additional support from the World Bank will come through the 4 nutrition convergent projects)</p>
4.	<p>Did you receive external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) to meet these priorities?</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p>
5.	<p>If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:</p> <p>MQSUN, EU-UNICEF, WFP, WB</p>

## 2019-2020 priorities

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

#	Priority
1.	1. Prioritization of geographical areas
2.	2. Focus on key interventions
3.	3. Continue to improve quality of data collection To support decision-making on policy and interventions To evaluate progress (See how far we've come, and to set the direction going forward)
4.	4. Capacity building at sub-national level through a coordinated approach
5.	5. Align support from international partners, according to recommendations from the mid-term review and NPAN
6.	

## Support needed to meet 2019-2020 priorities

1.	Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.	If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain:  wish to get TA on Financial tracking and predictable funding but not define who will support yet The World Bank has been providing technical support the costing of nutrition services in the essential health service package and support the improvement of financial management in health sector. The World Bank seems having a competitive advantage in supporting the Government to track the expenses and financing in nutrition.

## 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.

## 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>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what was the type of emergency</p> <p>Natural and climate-related disasters</p>
3.	<p>And what was the duration of this emergency? Please explain:</p>
4.	<p>Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response?</p> <p>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>N/A</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><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
7.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform include relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian, resilience, or disaster risk reduction actors?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
8.	<p>If yes, which stakeholders are included? Please explain:</p> <p>Governmental line ministries and sub national authority, DPs, Private sectors, CSO, community</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><input type="checkbox"/> 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><input type="checkbox"/> 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><input type="checkbox"/> No</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><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
4.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this Ministry or Department? Please explain:</p> <p>Lao Women Union</p>
5.	<p>If not a part of the multi-stakeholder platform, how do you engage with this Ministry or Department? Please explain:</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><input type="checkbox"/> 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>Yes</p>
9.	<p>Has analysis or a stocktake of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective taken place?</p> <p>Yes</p>
10.	<p>Does the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder nutrition plan or strategy address gender equality, through actions and indicators?</p> <p>Yes</p>
11.	<p>Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place?</p> <p>Yes</p>
12.	<p>If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators?</p> <p>N/A</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>Agriculture sector wide coordination and Public Private partnership_(PPP)</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>PPP</p>
6.	<p>If not, which stakeholders should be more involved? Please explain:</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?
	Yes
10.	If yes, which ones? Please explain
11.	And are these programmes designed to contribute to healthier diets and good nutrition?
	Yes
12.	Are these programmes aligned with or integrated into the Common Results Framework?
	Yes

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

Advocacy and communication	
10.	Do you use any SUN Movement communications materials to support in-country advocacy? <input 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 type="checkbox"/> Yes
14.	If yes, please explain:
15.	Are any high-level events planned for the period ahead (April 2019 - April 2020)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
16.	If yes, please explain: National nutrition committee meeting and forum 2019 Joint launch of the World Bank nutrition convergence projects by Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Planning and Investment, and Ministry of Public Transport end of 2019
17.	Have you ever received advocacy and communication-related technical assistance? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
18.	If yes, please explain:
19.	Would you like to scale up your communication and advocacy, but feel that you do not have the capacity, resources or knowledge? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes