



Reporting template

Pakistan

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"/> No
	If other, please specify:	
NA		
2.	How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?	
	Total	
	84	
How many participants were female and how many were male?		
Female	Male	
65	19	

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.	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)?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
6.	Why?
	It was consultative process which enabled the networks to review and discuss the process against markers and device a way forward for future. Because participants had a chance to review & discuss network progress on each process indicators.

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
4	No

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

SUN Secretariats at Federal and Provincial/regional level are present, functional and resourced. Regular coordination mechanics are in place with Federal/National SUN and within provinces/regions through Steering Committees and Technical Working Groups. NFA/PFA, Nutrition Working Group/Cluster SUNAR has provided platform to its 52 member academic and research institutions to coordinate with each other for high quality research and train human resource for effective delivery of nutrition interventions. A functional coordination mechanism is in-place to communicate within the network as well as with other stakeholders for nutrition. The SBN governance and coordination mechanism is fully functional. During the reporting time period, the mechanism is reviewed and updated. The network's strategy and thematic areas have been revised and thematic groups have been identified. SBN has planned its elections this year to elect new executive committee for the term 2019-21 after that thematic actions will be taken forward. SUN Civil Society Alliance Pakistan is fully functional, with more than 170 members from all provinces and regions. SUNCSEA Secretariat is to coordinate with all its members at national and provincial level. All members form the General Council (GC) of the Alliance that elects a 15 member, representative Executive Committee (EC) through a democratic process. All networks have representation in National SUN Core Group which meets on regular basis under the chair of Government SUN Focal Point.



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 SUN Secretariat is regularly engaging with provincial and regional units on quarterly basis and when ever there are specific assignments/needs. In some areas SUN Units engaged SDG units. Apart of SUN Units, the MSP Secretariat regularly engages Networks. SUNUN Network (UNICEF ,WFP, FAO and WHO) has effective internal coordination for scaling up nutrition efforts. It has made effective links with media, other SUN Networks and most importantly the active engagement of parliamentarians. This is also helping to support on SDGs progress. Moreover, new political government is influenced enough to position nutrition agenda as highest policy priority. SUNAR membership has increased from 46 to 52 Universities and Research Institutions. The network has ensured inclusive and equitable membership from all thematic areas and regions. SUNAR members/Secretariat have effective internal coordination mechanism and are well connected with other SUN Networks. SUNAR supports for evidence generation and policy advocacy. SBN has moved forward with the updated strategy and now focusing on increasing membership. An effective internal coordination mechanism is in place. Three new companies have joined and 4 companies have applied and their membership approval is under review. Multiple stakeholder coordination forums have been established however there are only a few examples of where true coordination takes place. One example is of the Food Fortification Coordination group described above. SUNCSEA secretariat coordinates with all its members and other networks. Overall membership has increased from 156 CSOs to 170 members. The SUNCSEA is trying to expand membership from uncovered areas in all the regions of the country. SUNCSEA has formed 3 sub-committees of EC for Strategic Planning, Policy & Advocacy 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	No

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

Coordination mechanism with the concerned departments/sectors are in place in all the provinces and regions with regular follow-up. UN Network worked under agreed work plan of One – UN OPIII, Outcome 4 with in the MSP. Different agencies are contributing to joint outputs and joint outcomes. UN Network is continuously engaging with other SUN Networks (Business, Civil Society, Research and Academia) to maximize the potentials to excel in developing nutrition as multi-sectoral agenda for the country. SUNAR has been actively coordinating with multi-stakeholders platform. SBN is collaborating other networks and potential joint efforts are being explored to complement each others' actions and activities on nutrition. Donor Network, Continue to support National Fortification Alliance, SUN, and other networks/platforms. Donors tend to work well with government on an individual basis e.g. World Bank supports nutrition programmes with government, EU works with Sindh government on PINS programme etc. However, coordination could be improved particularly within donors and with SUN. Currently, support is fragmented and not channelized through MSP/SUN. SUNCSEA has proactively engaged MSP stakeholders at national as well as sub national levels for review of policy implementation, identification of gaps and the role CSOs. SUNCSEA has been part of consultations by the Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition, in Pakistan. SUNCSEA has developed the annual plan 2019 by ensuring active participation and contribution of all members from across the country as well as engaged multiple stakeholders in the annual review and planning of the Alliance, so as to develop a synergized plan and maximize the impact.



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	No

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

Nutrition Section/SUN is rolling out public financial tracking of nutrition specific and sensitive interventions in provinces to have an idea about the sectoral allocations and spending etc. Meetings of the SUN technical working groups are taking place to review the progress. SUN UN Network is fully operational and works under One UN OPIII – Outcome 4, Joint Work Plan where contributions and accomplishments are evaluated annually. SUNAR Pak review its progress on periodic basis. Achievements and Progress of SUNAR are reported through email, social media, SUN Movement newsletter and SUN Core group . Oversight Committee of SUNAR review network progress. Country Impact pathway and work plan for SBN are in place and tracking against set targets are being done. SBN has a comprehensive reporting mechanism with SBN and SUN Global but also results are being communicated to the SUN Pakistan and other stakeholders. Progress and results are also regularly presented in SBN Advisory Group, Executive and SUN Core Group meetings. SUNCSEA has started review process to gauge their contributions. The review process have intensified after the election of new Executive Committee (EC). The EC has undertaken in-depth review on quarterly basis, as well as in the in the newly formed EC sub-committee meetings. The SUNCSEA agreed to develop a formal mechanism to improve in this area to mutually exchange our learnings and best practices amongst the alliance members and other networks.



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

Parliamentarians have regularly been engaged in provinces and regions on malnutrition issues and their potential role to accelerate progress towards achieving agenda 2030. Continued advocacy by the UN Network contributed better highlighting nutrition as a life cycle approach in 12th Five year plan of Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan. Moreover, SUN and multi-sectoral strategies are owned by the highest government institutions at federal and provincial level and have further progressed to make effective links with SDGs platforms. Efforts are being made to channel public finances in nutrition programming at federal and provincial level. The relevance of business engagement is increasingly recognized in multiple sectors and in provinces as a result of increasing engagement. Multi-sectoral policies are being influenced through this MSP. Businesses are increasingly considering value in investing nutrition and healthy products by becoming a part of this MSP. Nutrition appears a priority area for the new government, which also recognizes that a multi-sectoral approach is needed e.g. addressing WASH, health, education, family planning as well. Donor is continuously working with all governments to reflect nutrition priority in to their annual development plans. 2018 was the election year in Pakistan. SUNCSEA has extensively engaged with political parties for political mainstreaming of nutrition agenda. The manifestos of main political parties were analysed and inclusion of nutrition agenda in parties' manifestos was advocated. As a result, all major political parties have given priority to nutrition in the 2018 manifestos. Following the elections, SUNCSEA has reached out and mobilized parliamentarians at national and provincial level for policy making and parliamentary oversight for implementation of multi-sectoral/integrated nutrition strategies and programs. A cross-party group of 15-16 national and provincial parliamentarians have been mobilized for the same purpose. The group have committed nutrition champions from both houses of parliament at the national level as well as provincial parliamentarians from all the provinces.



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.	If so, in how many counties, districts or regions?						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="223 750 662 851">Counties</th> <th data-bbox="662 750 1077 851">Districts</th> <th data-bbox="1077 750 1503 851">Regions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="223 851 662 952">1</td> <td data-bbox="662 851 1077 952"></td> <td data-bbox="1077 851 1503 952">6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Counties	Districts	Regions	1		6
Counties	Districts	Regions					
1		6					
3.	Who convenes the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable:						
4.	Is there regular communication between the national and sub-national MSPs?						
	N/A						
5.	Does the MSP at the sub-national level meet regularly?						
	N/A						
6.	Which Governmental sectors work with the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable						
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.

MSP are active in all provinces and regions for coordination . Parliamentarians and key stakeholders have been engaged by MSP to improve malnutrition situation. SUNAR has brought together different academic and research institutes on same space to foster collaboration for high quality research and nutrition education. The evidence generated by SUNAR members through local research studies in the field of Livestock Fisheries and Poultry' and 'Medicine, have led to good and practical recommendations for governments and nutrition development partners. Technical Assistance on Nutrition (TAN) is going on for capacity building of SUNAR members on research methodologies. UN network provided strategic support to SUN architecture both physical and virtual at federal, provincial and area level, which has triggered momentum of MSNS leading to public sector investments in nutrition. SUNCSEA has been instrumental in gaining political buy-in through engagement of parliamentarians, media and other actors which reflected in incorporating nutrition in manifestos of the mainstream political parties as well as formation of parliamentary nutrition champions. SUNCSEA has strengthened the coordination and collaboration mechanism within network and other SUN networks to advance nutrition agenda.



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	No

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

Pakistan Vision 2025 is a principal development guideline which encompasses all international commitments on nutrition. Nutrition Section/SUN Secretariat has reviewed 11th Five Year Plan (2013-18) and lessons learned have been incorporated into next 12th Five Year Plan (2018-23). Similarly the Nutrition Chapter in Annual Plan of Planning Commission has been reviewed and updated. Breastfeeding support laws and regulations are in revision and updating process as per the recommendations of WHO. Provincial fortification strategies in some of the provinces have been endorsed while others will be endorsed. Furthermore, government has sustained tax exemption on fortification equipments and premix. The National Nutrition Action Plan to translate PMNS 2018-25 is under development which will guide different relevant sectors to prioritize and implement nutrition interventions in short, medium and long term basis.



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	No

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

SUN is building capacity of the relevant government departments and advocating for initiating and scaling-up nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific interventions. UN Network carried out operational research studies to generate evidence on stunting prevention and used to advocate policy makers for informed decision-making. Through DFID supported Food Fortification Program (FFP), advocacy is ongoing with parliamentarians and government to ensure fortification is made mandatory through legislation along with WFP and GAIN. National Nutrition Survey (NNS) 2018 is going on with the support of DFID and other development partners that will generate evidence which will be used by SUN Networks and other stakeholders for advocacy. SUNCSEA has been sensitizing and advocating the newly elected legislators and media etc to influence implementation of existing multi-sectoral nutrition strategies and subsequent programs in all the provinces and regions through different mediums and channels. Provincial parliamentarians and elected representatives at local levels have also been sensitized about the existing policies and legal framework around nutrition.



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	No

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

Early Child Hood Development Policy Framework is underway with the financial support of UNICEF. Multi-sectoral National Nutrition Action Plan has been initiated with the support of WFP and other partners in consultation with the Provinces and Regions. GAIN developed Adolescent Nutrition Strategy with the support of Nutrition Wing M/o Health Services Regulation and Coordination and World Bank/SAFANSI. Partners are supporting technically to development National Food Security Policy 2018, Sindh Agriculture policy. UN is working towards REPLACE intervention for developing advocacy strategies and regulations towards trans fatty acids , sugars and salts. SBN Pakistan is conducting a study on the constraint to the SMEs in the food system to address the issues related to availability, afford-ability and accessibility of nutritious food. More actions will be taken based on the findings of the study with relevant stakeholders. SBN Pakistan based on the demonstration of workplace nutrition program by SBN Pakistan is going to develop a toolkit for private sector to implement workplace nutrition at their workplace. The work has been initiated on the demonstration while the toolkit will be finalized based on the learning from these demonstrative interventions. This policy toolkit will be used by SBN members as a influencing tool for private sector awareness nutrition at large. SUNCSA secretariat is supporting Federal SUN Unit for the development of National Advocacy Strategy, through an extensive stakeholder consultative process. CSA members have actively participated in the consultative workshops for the technical input but also contributed nutrition related IEC material- which they have developed - for refining and developing unified nutrition related advocacy messages.



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	No

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

The Food Authorities have been operationalized in two Provinces during the reporting time period. Their key role is to enforce food laws to ensure food quality, safety and certification. Breast milk substitute laws are developed. SOPs for Provincial Fortification Alliances are developed. Work has been commissioned on landscaping the legal frameworks and developing actions. Work is in progress regarding labeling and packaging of food to create demand for nutritious and safe food. SBN has adopted a policy to give membership to only those companies who comply with the WHO's standards on breast milk and meet minimum score in the internal nutrition index and meet local food and nutrition standards. Laws and policies are available, SUNCSA doing advocacy to implement relevant laws. The focus in 2018 was to create awareness and advocate for the implementation of Breast Milk Substitute (BMS) code, food fortification legislation, food safety regulations and salt iodization.



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	No

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

Regular reviews and evaluation, sharing of evidences and case studies, using the evidence from Cost of Diet were highlighted in 2018. Pakistan Dietary Guidelines for better Nutrition launched in 2018 and is being kept as a live document to review and update. Food Safety Laws/Legislation have been reviewed. Chakki/local flour mills fortification feasibility study has been done. USI Sustainability/exit strategy framework has been developed in consultation with partners to see the best practices and sustain the program. DFID are undertaking an impact evaluation of the Food Fortification Program. The mid-term evaluation has been completed and results awaited. Once they are available, they will be shared with other partners and government to ensure lessons and learnt and the programme is tailored as needed to be more effective. The FFP also undertakes operational research. There is a Research Technical Advisory Group which informs the design and implementation of studies including one on chakki fortification which is being jointly undertaken with WFP. CSA members in different regions were part of consultation process with the government and policy makers for reviewing policies and programs and to identify best practices and lessons for addressing malnutrition in contextualized manner. The learnings are shared by CSA members within themselves during regular SUNCSA Pak meetings. The best practices are also advocated with the relevant government departments and policy makers for sustaining and maximizing the impact. In addition SUNCSA secretariat shared a comparative study of constitutional analysis on right to food and nutrition security in the world, by FAO, with the parliamentarians as a reference for constitutional protection for food and nutrition security.



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.

Pakistan Vision 2025 is a principal development guideline which encompasses all international commitments on nutrition. Breastfeeding support laws and regulations are in revision and updating process as per the recommendations of WHO. Provincial fortification strategies in some of the provinces have been endorsed while others will be endorsed. Furthermore, government has sustained tax exemption on fortification equipments and premix. The National Nutrition Action Plan to translate PMNS 2018-25 is under development which will guide different relevant sectors to prioritize and implement nutrition interventions in short, medium and long term basis. UN Network carried out operational research studies to generate evidence on stunting prevention and used to advocate policy makers for informed decision-making. National Nutrition Survey (NNS) 2018 is going on with the support of DFID and other development partners that will generate evidence which will be used by SUN Networks and other stakeholders for advocacy. SUNCSA has been sensitizing and advocating the newly elected legislators and media etc to influence implementation of existing multi-sectoral nutrition strategies and subsequent programs in all the provinces and regions through different mediums and channels. Provincial parliamentarians and elected representatives at local levels have also been sensitized about the existing policies and legal framework around nutrition. Early Child Hood Development Policy Framework, Adolescent Nutrition Strategy, National Advocacy Strategy, Sindh Agriculture policy is underway. UN is working towards REPLACE intervention for developing advocacy strategies and regulations towards trans fatty acids , sugars and salts. SBN Pakistan is conducting a study on the constraint to the SMEs in the food system to address the issues related to availability, afford-ability and accessibility of nutritious food. developing a toolkit for private sector to implement workplace nutrition at their workplaces. Pakistan Dietary Guidelines for better Nutrition launched in line with provincial strategies. Chakki/local flour mills fortification feasibility study has been done. USI Sustainability/exit strategy framework has been developed



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	No

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

National Nutrition Action Plan has been in development process to translate PMNS 2018-19 and key short, medium and long term actions will be agreed to plan, implement and track across the sectors and stakeholders. Few nutrition specific programs are undergoing in all provinces however investments on nutrition sensitive are also on rise. UN network is fully aligned with national priorities through development of country strategies and plans. Inter-sectoral nutrition strategies exist in all provinces and regions aligned with national nutrition targets and policies. SUNAR has been building capacity of its members and duty bearers for effective delivery of nutrition commitments and nutrition programs. SBN has started to take identify clear actions for businesses. Workplace nutrition is a new area that is initiated by lead businesses form SBN platform with a vision to take it forward as best practice for workplace in terms of both increased nutrition and workplace productivity. Mappings of donor and partner activities have been undertaken by the Nutrition Development Partners group (includes programming by WB, DFID, UN, EU, FAO, WFP and others). However, it has not informed the design of a plan which would help to align partner actions. SUNCSEA has developed its inclusive, annual work plan which is aligned with national goals and policies around nutrition especially Vision 2025, Global SUN Strategy, SDGs and provincial multi-sectoral nutrition strategies. SUN-CSA members have designed and implemented projects aligned with national target and policies. In addition, several meetings are organized with provincial governments to review progress on multi-sectoral nutrition strategies



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	No

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

The advocacy on nutrition as multi-sectoral subject is well understood by all stakeholders and agree on CRF upto maximum extent. BISP is in a process development a new conditional cash transfer initiative for vulnerable population on nutrition however under EHSAAAS program, number of initiatives are under planning which will start implementing in 2019-20. The great thing is that nutrition is being integrated into further social safety nets programs. Public finances against public sector projects are being influenced by multi-sectoral nutrition strategies in the provinces whereas allocation of resources is also seen in major social protection schemes like “EHSAAAS” at federal level as well. CRF is being developed by business network and in finalization stage nationally. Business related actions are being incorporated in the CRF. SBN will incorporate the recommended actions of CRF as it is launched. SBN has developed an action plan for 2019-20 which has been approved by its general body and now in implementation phase. SUNCSEA has developed its inclusive work plan for next year, which is aligned with the national and provincial nutrition strategies, and nutrition goals. SUNCSEA will continue to advocate for cohesive efforts to follow CRF. SUNAR has prioritized a set of activities which are feasible and helpful in achieving agenda of SUN. SUNAR is supporting relevant bodies through technical backing required for implementation of nutrition related policies, programs and laws.



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	No

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

The government networks prepared its annual plan through SUN at National and Provincial levels aligned with their respective multi-sectoral strategies. Provinces have developed nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive programs through annual development plans based on priorities in their multi-sectoral plans of strategies. However capacities at the implementation level is remained a challenge which affected the programs delivery. UN Networks annual work plans are in place and fully aligned with national priorities. Moreover, UN Nutrition Network has transited from OPII to OPIII with dedicated nutrition outcomes fully aligned with SDGs. Business level activities are being implemented as per network strategy and aligned with the national priorities and global guidance. SUNCSA Executive Committee (EC) has been actively reviewing the implementation of CSA strategic plan, the progress has been closely monitored and successfully achieved. SUNCSA action plan 2018, was aligned with multi-sectoral strategies. At the same time, CSA members created demand for improved nutrition among masses through extensive awareness raising activities and campaigns. CSA has successfully completed its annual plan, effectively and efficiently



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	No

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

The government is monitoring nutrition interventions at departmental levels and in some provinces under SUN jointly with other relevant departments such as health etc. At Federal level, review of all provincial programs being conducted every year along with review on provincial strategies with cross learning of all provinces. However there is no formal joint monitoring mechanism at the national level. But at networks level there are some mechanisms exists. for example within UN a monitoring mechanism is in place under the joint programming of One-UN. Furthermore, as part of the multi-sectoral strategies, monitoring framework is finalized. DFID also contributes to a Multi-Donor Trust Fund with the World Bank, on a project co-financed by the Government of Sindh to support WASH interventions in 13 districts. This involves joint implementation missions, and the project will also have an impact evaluation. SUNCSEA EC regularly reviewed the progress against the Alliance's strategic work plan, as well as within the broader context of CRF. SUNCSEA has also been part of national, provincial and local level consultations for reviewing addressing malnutrition.



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

Government evaluate its programs annually by Planning Commission at the time of writing annual plan chapter for every sector and so as for nutrition. There is also a strong mechanism at the government level to evaluate the public sector programs and there is a separate independent structure of monitoring & evaluation. The extensions and closure instructions can be issued based on their program delivery achievements. M/o National Health Services & Regulation looks after nutrition specific aspects so they have their own evaluation of programs mechanism as well. UN NETWORK supported program reviews, surveys and evaluations on regular basis. Moreover coverage surveys were also conducted time to time and results disseminated at national and international level. Nutrition Working Group Bulletin disseminated. SUNAR members have been providing their feedback in program reviews for effective implementation of different nutrition programs. The Food Fortification Program (FFP) has an operational research component which informs program delivery. It has also formed a Research and Technical Advisory Group which oversees the quality of this research. The impact evaluation of FFP is being undertaken by Oxford Policy Management. This is a 2 million GBP evaluation, and the mid-term has just been completed. The findings of this will be disseminated once available to all partners. DFID has also funded UNICEF to facilitate the National Nutrition Survey and National Complementary Feeding Assessment which have made recommendations on nutrition interventions. SUNCSEA has been using the evidence generated by government and other stakeholders on the effectiveness and impact of different strategies for improving nutrition status. CSA members undertake evaluation of their programs and actions for evaluating the impact. The main finding of SUNCSEA's annual review meeting is need for increased focus on implementation of national and provincial multi-sectoral nutrition strategies.



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.

National Nutrition Action Plan has been in development process to translate PMNS 2018-19 and key short, medium and long term actions will be agreed to plan, implement and track across the sectors and stakeholders. Few nutrition specific programs are undergoing in all provinces however investments on nutrition sensitive are also on rise. The advocacy on nutrition as multi-sectoral subject is well understood by all stakeholders and agree on CRF upto maximum extent. BISP is in a process development a new conditional cash transfer initiative for vulnerable population on nutrition however under EHSAAS program, number of initiatives are under planning which will start implementing in 2019-20. The great thing is that nutrition is being integrated into further social safety nets programs. Public finances against public sector projects are being influenced by multi-sectoral nutrition strategies in the provinces whereas allocation of resources is also seen in major social protection schemes like "EHSAAS" at federal level as well. SBN has started to take identify clear actions for businesses. Workplace nutrition is a new area that is initiated by lead businesses form SBN platform with a vision to take it forward as best practice for workplace in terms of both increased nutrition and workplace productivity. Mappings of donor and partner activities have been undertaken by the Nutrition Development Partners group (includes programming by WB, DFID, UN, EU, FAO, WFP and others). However, it has not informed the design of a plan which would help to align partner actions. SUNCSA has developed its inclusive, annual work plan which is aligned with national goals and policies around nutrition especially Vision 2025, Global SUN Strategy, SDGs and provincial multi-sectoral nutrition strategies. CRF is being developed by business network and in finalization stage nationally. Business related actions are being incorporated in the CRF. SBN will incorporate the recommended actions of CRF as it is launched. SBN has developed an action plan for 2019-20 which has been approved by its general body and now in implementation phase. SUNCSA has developed its inclusive work plan for next year, which is aligned with the national and provincial nutrition strategies, and nutrition goals. SUNCSA will continue to advocate for cohesive efforts to follow CRF. SUNAR has prioritized a set of activities which are feasible and helpful in achieving agenda of SUN. The government networks prepared its annual plan through SUN at National and Provincial levels aligned with their respective multi-sectoral strategies. Provinces have developed nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive programs through annual development plans based on priorities in their multi-sectoral plans of strategies. However capacities at the implementation level is remained a challenge which affected the programs delivery. UN Networks annual work plans are in place and fully aligned with national priorities. Moreover, UN Nutrition Network has transited from OPII to OPIII with dedicated nutrition outcomes fully aligned with SDGs. Business level activities are being implemented as per network strategy and aligned with the national priorities and global guidance. SUNCSA Executive Committee (EC) has been actively reviewing the implementation of CSA strategic plan, the progress has been closely monitored and successfully achieved. SUNCSA action plan 2018, was aligned with multi-sectoral strategies.



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

SUN with the support of UNICEF completed financial tracking capacity building exercises at federal level and two provinces to see the budget allocated for nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive projects in their respective Annual Development Plan. The SUN Secretariat also try to estimate the cost of solutions to malnutrition and conducted training of provincial SUN unit staff who collected data of provincial programs which will be analyzed. World Bank is developing a nutrition expenditure tracking system for Government of Sindh and Baluchistan - Two provinces. SUNAR prepared budget for implementation of its own action plan. SUNCSA Pakistan continued advocacy with Parliamentarians and policy makers not only for increasing budget allocation for nutrition, but also actual implementation of the programs and release and utilization of allocated nutrition budgets.



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	No

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

Government allocations and spending is always publicly available to see, track and report at any forum. Financial tracking for nutrition, has been conducted by Government at federal as well as in two provinces to build the capacity of the government staff on assessing the financing for nutrition and using as advocacy tool for more financing. Baluchistan province has completed phase 2 analysis of their allocations of Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) for nutrition. SUNCSA is using the evidence generated by other stakeholders- government, UN and Donors – for CRF costing and nutrition budget tracking, to avoid duplication and maximize the impact. Nutrition plans within the UN system are thoroughly costed and expenditure is tracked in RBM context. SBN has a tracking mechanism for all private sector contribution mechanism and progress are being tracked and will be reported. However, at this point in time the engagement are nascent and commitments are in action stage therefore there is no such tangible figure to present. The results will be reported in the next year JAA 2020. Reporting system in place for on-budgets through the Economics Affairs Division. Donor investments are available Online.



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
3	No

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

All efforts are being made to align development plans with the Multi Sectoral Integrated Nutrition Strategy. Gaps are being identified to fill through Provincial Government available resources and donors. The UN Network assesses financial needs regularly and gaps are identified in development and humanitarian context for which individual and joint resource mobilization efforts are made. DFID have helped to leverage financing from the Government of Sindh through the WB Multi-Donor Trust Fund, by providing grant money to a project on WASH. DFID provide approximately 35% of the financing of this project and Sindh provide the rest. Investment on nutrition programs is gradually increasing. Additional resources have been mobilized by SUNAR members to promote high quality nutrition and capacity building. SBN Pakistan has 2 year for facilitating business engagement from the co-conveners. The contribution to the network form business partner is under discussion and businesses are in a process of identifying actions and to invest in. Over the time it will be crystallized. The CSOs have been exploring different options and opportunities for mobilizing resources for nutrition. Extensive advocacy with policy and decision makers at national and provincial levels were undertaken by the SUNCSEA members for nutrition financing. Demand creation and awareness campaigns were conducted through electronic and print media as well as public outreach activities i.e. seminars and workshops.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

Final score	Last year's data used
3	No

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

Regular disbursement of funds for approved nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive projects are being reflected in Annual Development Plan are met within due course of time. Pledges made by the UN Network for their disbursements were realized and were reported accordingly under One - UN. DFID provides financial aid to government in health and education in KP and Punjab. The health programmes do include some nutrition-specific interventions. Financial aid is agreed through disbursement-linked indicators. If the government achieves certain targets, disbursements are then released to them in a timely manner. As a part of converting commitments into actions, 4 companies have initiated workplace nutrition initiatives to start contributing in nutrition. More companies are considering this and advocacy will be done with other companies with the help of champion and pioneering businesses.



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
3	No

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

The Government of Pakistan has set nutrition as its priority area and accordingly financing of nutrition actions seems on rise and is evident through provincial action plans like Accelerated Action Plan (AAP) for Sindh, CMSRP in Punjab for eleven districts. Other provinces also sustaining current investments in nutrition specific programs as well as initiating nutrition sensitive programs as well. Government of Pakistan has launched a multi year Poverty Alleviation Program ‘Ehsaas’, which mainly focus on poverty reduction and social protection. Nutrition and Food Security are major components of the Program. Similarly-provincial governments have initiated nutrition programs with support of donors. Now these programs are being scaled up to cover unreached areas. Multi-year funding through different functional modalities of UN can be ensured. However availability of funds is donor dependent and is at downward trajectory. SBN has 2 year funding to facilitate network activities. Over the time businesses will be convinced to take the ownership of the network and run operations. SUNCSA, Pak members have been effectively advocated for securing financial commitments by provincial governments. Financial commitments have been made by different donors for addressing malnutrition emergency situation in Balochistan. However, the funding of medium and small scale CSOs has become limited and inconsistent in the last year, effecting their capacity to work.



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.

The Government of Pakistan has set nutrition as its priority area and accordingly financing of nutrition actions seems on rise and is evident through provincial action plans like Accelerated Action Plan (AAP) for Sindh, CMSRP in Punjab for eleven districts. Other provinces also sustaining current investments in nutrition specific programs as well as initiating nutrition sensitive programs as well. Government of Pakistan has launched a multi year Poverty Alleviation Program 'Ehsaas', which mainly focus on poverty reduction and social protection. Nutrition and Food Security are major components of the Program. Similarly-provincial governments have initiated nutrition programs with support of donors. Now these programs are being scaled up to cover unreached areas. Pledges made by the UN Network for their disbursements were realized and were reported accordingly under One - UN. All provinces and regions have organized development funding mechanisms with predictable funding mechanism. SUNCSA, Pak members have been effectively advocated for securing financial commitments by provincial governments in the form of budget allocation.

Outcome marker

Scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Final score: 2

Scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Final score: 2

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

Number of projects (Specific & Sensitive) have been initiated by the government during the time period given. Some have been approved and some are in the approval process. There has been continuous capacity building and advocacy specifically on nutrition sensitive programs by Provincial and Federal SUN. The Multi-sectoral National Nutrition Action Plan has been initiated which will help provinces and the Federal government along with development partners to better plan in line with the Action Plan that reflects the needs of all Provinces and Regions. The key challenges are the resources and prioritization by the government. Also coordination between health and planning commission needs improvement for better planning.

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) Pakistan</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) & World Food Programme (WFP) Email: nkhan@gainhealth.org</p>
4.	<p>If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan?</p> <p>Yes</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>
	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>Strategy Review and 2-year Action Plan: SBN strategy review completed and 2-year action plan developed for which resources are available from the Co-conveners. The strategy reviewed recommended changes in thematic areas and governance mechanism which have been implemented. With the support of co-conveners work has been initiated in multiple areas including strengthening the business network and clarify business role in nutrition specific and sensitive areas of themes. Strengthening the Business Network: SBN conducted a general body meeting of its members and executive body met twice. The key decisions were, 1)approval of strategy and two-year action plan, 2) pledging business commitments and take actions, 3) collaboration with food system actors and other networks 3) SBN General Elections. During this period 3 additional companies have joined the network and 4 more companies have applied for the membership. The current membership is 36 and since there are more companies interested in joining the network, the membership will increase constantly. To bring more quality in engagement. the network has updated its membership</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 SBN governance and coordination mechanism is fully functional. SBN Executive Committee meets every quarter to discuss the strategy progress. - SBN has planned its elections this year to elect new Executive Committee for the term 2019-21 after that thematic actions will be taken forward. - SBN has moved forward with the updated strategy and now focusing on increasing membership. - Three new companies have joined and 4 companies have applied and their membership approval is under review. - SBN is collaborating other networks and potential joint efforts are being explored to complement each others' actions and activities on nutrition.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

- SBN has a democratic governance mechanism. The structure include SBN General Body, Executive Committee, and Advisory Group. The roles and responsibilities are clearly defined for each group. The General Body consists of all SBN members. Executive Body consists of 11 SBN members elected by General Body. Executive Body is led by Chair and Co-Chair. The Advisory Group consists of Co-convenors and SUN Focal point that interact with the Executive Committee of SBN for MSP level collaborations. - There is a clear policy for membership of SUN Business Network Pakistan. The SBN has 10 principles of engagement against which private sector membership aspirants are evaluated to understand the potential role and value for the network. Moreover, in granting membership, SUN focal points along with co-convenors and Executive Committee of SBN are involved so that potential risks are avoided. SBN strategy was developed in consultation with the SBN members, co-convenors and SUN Focal Point and work plan has been developed based on the strategic priorities. - SBN strategy has identified 3 thematic areas including food systems, food fortification and food supplementation. Enabling environment, supporting SMEs in nutritionally important food chains, business commitment, generating evidence are the key priority areas for SBN. - The focus of the network is on prioritized actions. Principally, SBN cannot be a part of individual business promotions and that remains their private matter. SBN as a part of SUN only recognizes the efforts made by private sector in contribution to SBN strategic priorities.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

- SBN has started to take identify clear actions for businesses at their business level. Workplace Nutrition is a new area that is initiated by lead businesses from SBN platform with a vision to take it forward as best practice for workplace in terms of both increased nutrition and workplace productivity. Based on the demonstration of workplace nutrition program, SBN Pakistan is going to develop a toolkit for private sector to implement workplace nutrition at their workplaces. This policy toolkit will be used by SBN members as a influencing tool for private sector awareness nutrition at large. - SBN Pakistan is conducting a study on the constraint to the SMEs in the food system to address the issues related to availability, afford-ability and accessibility of nutritious food. More actions will be taken based on the findings of the study with relevant stakeholders. - The SBN Network supported Global Panel to explore private sector engagement opportunities for nutrition in different sectors that will be taken up with the relevant government ministries and department and regulatory authorities to bring necessary changes in policies and regulations related to agriculture and food production, processing and incentivise private investment in nutritionally important food chains to address the issue related to affordability and accessibility of nutritious and safe food for all. - Continuous advocacy will be done by these businesses at the industry level to take more autonomous actions for improving nutrition.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SBN currently has resources for next 1 year to take forward the strategy. SBN is continuously exploring opportunities from various sources to generate resources for the network to take forward the nascent engagement with private sector in Pakistan. SBN has no financial tracking and resource mobilization mechanism to track business actions. Businesses participate in SBN events on their own expenses, however, the member businesses have not been committed any financial resources to support any project from this platform. Business have started to take autonomous actions a their business level such as workplace nutrition, but track of financial contribution of such mechanism becomes tricky as businesses are not comfortable ins sharing financial figures of such contributions.

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>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Alliance (SUNCSA) Pakistan</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Dr. Shabina Raza, Country Director - Nutrition International Email: sraza@nutritionintl.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>Not applicable as a Network has been established</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>NA</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>SUNCSA has multi-sectoral membership from all regions of Pakistan. The total membership as of April 2019 is 164 organizations. Executive Committee meets and review issues and progress every quarter. The General Body meets once a year. SUNCSA has extensively engaged Policy makers and Parliamentarians at national and sub-national levels and also established a Parliamentary Nutrition Champions' Group. Media sensitization had been a continues process that resulted Media Core Group on Nutrition (MCGN) formation. The alliance members are engaging stakeholders from national to the grass root level to create awareness and implement multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategies based programs. SUNCSA has developed the annual plan 2019 in line with the national priorities. It supports SUN Secretariat and SUN Units in formulation of key policy documents such as SUN Nutrition Advocacy Strategy and Action Plan etc. CSA members have actively participated in the consultative workshops for the technical input and also contributed nutrition related IEC material- which they have developed. CSA also helped refining and developing unified nutrition related advocacy messages and advocated for enactment and enforcement of mandatory food fortification, food safety laws. SUNCSA is using the evidence generated by other stakeholders- government, UN and Donors – for CRF costing and nutrition budget tracking. Extensive advocacy with policy and decision makers at national and provincial levels were undertaken by the SUNCSA members for enhancing nutrition public financing.</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

- CSA has multisectoral membership from all regions of Pakistan. the total membership as of April 2019 is 164 organizations. - Elected SUNCSA Executive Committee meets and review issues and progress every quarter. The General Body meets once a year. • SUNCSA has extensively engaged Policy makers and Parliamentarians at national and subnational levels and established a Parliamentary Nutrition Champions' Group. The Parliamentarians are being mobilized to establish a parliamentary forum for monitoring implementation of nutrition policies and programs. • SUNCSA Secretariat along with EC members mobilized more than 120 electronic and print media journalist in all the four provinces to highlight the role of media in addressing malnutrition in reporting year/time period. As a result sensitization/mobilization a Media Core Group on Nutrition (MCGN) was formed. It has 70 members from all over Pakistan. The MCGN is facilitating the exchange of nutrition related data, information and news with CSA and media through WhatsApp. • SUNCSA members play a important role in coordinating with committees/ forums at district, tehsil and union council level in the provinces for the implementation of multisectoral nutrition strategies to address malnutrition. SUNCSA has been part of consultations by the Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition, in Pakistan. • SUNCSA has developed the annual plan 2019 by ensuring active participation and contribution of all members from across the country as well as engaged other nutrition stakeholders in the annual review and planning of the Alliance, so as to develop a synergized plan and maximize the impact.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

- Engagement with SUN secretariat on Multi-sectoral National Nutrition Strategy and Action Plan - Consultation with Provincial SUN Units on review and implementation of Provincial Multisectoral Nutrition Strategies - CSA members have actively engaged local governments for development and implementation of nutrition sensitive programs in line with national and provincial policies and legal framework - SUNCSA secretariat is supporting Federal SUN Unit for the development of National Advocacy Strategy, through an extensive stakeholder consultative process - CSA members have actively participated in the consultative workshops for the technical input and also contributed nutrition related IEC material- which they have developed. CSA also helped refining and developing unified nutrition related advocacy messages -CSA supported Punjab Province in developing stunting reduction plan, rules of business for Food Authority in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, and BCC strategy development in Sindh Province -CSA advocated for enactment and enforcement of mandatory food fortification, food safety laws. -CSA continue advocating for implementation of existing Nutrition plans and nutrition related laws such as Breastfeeding Laws, Food safety laws, food fortification laws and Universal Salt Iodization Laws - CSA has also contributed to the review of provincial multi-sectoral nutrition strategies by provincial SUN Units

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

-SUNCSA has started reviewing its objectives and strategic priorities in the light of changing context and nutrition targets at national and provincial level. -SUNCSA has developed its inclusive, annual work plan which is aligned with national goals and policies around nutrition especially Vision 2025, SDGs and provincial multi-sectoral nutrition strategies. -SUNCSA members have designed and implemented projects aligned with national target and policies. CSA members are implementing Nutrition sensitive and integrated intervention in vulnerables regions like Tharparkar, Umerkot, Tribal Merged Districts, Rajanpur, Muzaffargarh and other districts of South Punjab and districts in Balochistan.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

- SUNCSA Pakistan continued advocacy with Parliamentarians and policy makers not only for increasing budgetary allocation for nutrition, but also for the implementation of the programs and disbursement of allocated nutrition budgets. -SUNCSA is using the evidence generated by other stakeholders- government, UN and Donors – for CRF costing and nutrition budget tracking. -Extensive advocacy with policy and decision makers at national and provincial levels were undertaken by the SUNCSA members for nutrition public financing. -Awareness campaigns for demand creation of nutrition services were conducted through electronic and print media as well as public outreach activities i.e. seminars and workshops, especially on nutrition related international days.

SUN Donor Network

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors 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 Donor Network</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Convenor: World Bank 051-9090000 20-A Shahrah e Jamhuriat, G-5/1, Islamabad, Pakistan. Email: skhan27@worldbank.org</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with donors, at large?</p> <p>Not applicable as a Network has been established</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>NA</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>Progress: The World Bank convenes Nutrition Development Partner meetings where development partners and donors interact to align their interventions and financing. Through its projects, the Bank is supporting provincial intersectoral nutrition strategies by financing the scaling-up of nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions while also strengthening the systems for delivery of these services. The Bank is also supporting integrated financial management information system (FMIS) to enable tracking of nutrition-related allocations and actual expenditures at provincial and district levels. DFID co-chairs a food fortification coordination group attended by all partners involved in fortification. It is also working with WFP through its FFP to pilot a study on the feasibility of fortifying with chakki mills and recently completed the National Nutrition Survey for 2018 which is informing several policies and strategies in nutrition. DFAT through their investment with WFP, are focusing on food fortification and generation of knowledge/research. Challenges: Challenges pertaining to coordination, implementation and data availability still exist. There has been insufficient coordination amongst the donor convener group. The donor interaction has taken place during Nutrition Development Partners meetings, but there is need for more regular coordination among donors. Another key challenge has been the implementation bottlenecks in provincial projects due to HR issues (such as delayed hiring, frequent changes in staff etc), interrupted financial flows and delayed decision making affecting implementation of projects. For e.g. Under DFID's Supporting Nutrition In Pakistan programme, progress has been very slow to implement a project in Sindh targeting villages to become open defecation free (given the links between poor sanitation and nutrition). DFID's project to support similar activities in Punjab was also recently canceled due to the recent government fiscal deficit. With regards to data, more measures are needed to ensure access to all districts</p>

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

The World Bank had convened Nutrition Development Partners meetings that have been instrumental in bringing nutrition development partners together. As part of these meetings, donors (World Bank, DFIF and DFAT) have interacted and aligned their strategies and financing for effective results. DFID has tried to facilitate joint working in a number of ways through the food fortification programme (FFP). DFID co-chairs a food fortification coordination group attended by all partners involved in fortification. It is also working with WFP through its FFP to pilot a study on the feasibility of fortifying with chakki mills. DFID also recently invited the Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems (a centrally-funded DFID programme) to Pakistan, where they convened a high-level round-table chaired by Dr Sania Nishtar as well as other events aimed at sensitizing stakeholders to the importance of working on food systems to improve nutrition.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Coherent Policy: The World Bank provided overall coordination among the lead partners for each province for the development of policy guidance notes and Intersectoral Nutrition strategies. Furthermore, through the 'Enhanced Nutrition for Mothers and Children' project, the World Bank directly supports the provincial nutrition policy guidance notes by financing the scaling-up of nutrition-specific interventions while also strengthening the systems for delivery of these nutrition-specific services, and at the same time, advocates and strengthens inter-sectoral coordination and implementation. The Bank has also enhanced the capacity of inter-sectoral coordination structures at the provincial levels with the support from development partners (Multisectoral nutrition cells and SUN secretariats housed at the planning and development departments). The bank is also supporting the provincial governments in operationalizing their intersectoral nutrition strategies for nutrition sensitive interventions (Agriculture and Sanitation & Hygiene) in selected districts. Legal framework: The World Bank and DFID are supporting provinces on Iodine and Wheat flour Fortification Law. Through the FFP, DFID has also been supporting the government to establish coherent standards and regulations for fortification.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

The World Bank convenes the Nutrition Development Partner forum to align interventions and results and avoid overlapping of efforts. Through these meetings, donors and partners interact and provide updates on the progress of their respective projects and activities. DFID funded the National Nutrition Survey which is now helping to inform a National Nutrition Action Plan which aims to ensure stakeholders are aligned around future nutrition programming.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Under the 'Sindh Enhanced Response to Reduce Stunting' project, the World Bank is supporting integrated financial management information system (FMIS) to enable tracking of nutrition-related allocations and actual expenditures at provincial and district levels. This would help policymakers and relevant stakeholders manage financial resources for nutrition and improve evidence-based decision-making related to the provincial budget. DFID deployed financial aid to improve the provision of nutrition-specific services under its flagship health systems strengthening programme (PHNP). However, DFID does not specifically fund work to track how all finances are used to programme for nutrition.

UN Network for SUN

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the United Nations 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 UN Network</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Dr. Yasir Ihtesham, Nutritionist, World Food Programme Pakistan, Plot no. 1, Diplomatic Enclave No 1, Sector G-5, Islamabad. EMAIL: WFP.Islamabad@wfp.org PHONE: +92-51-8312000 Email: yasir.ihtesham@wfp.org</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the United Nations, at large?</p> <p>Not applicable as a Network has been established</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>NA</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>UN supports most of the SUN Units at the Provincial level including Federal Secretariat which are fully functional, resourced and playing an important role in coordination with all relevant stakeholders to advance nutrition agenda and to accelerates progress towards SDGs. UN-SUN network has also made effective links with other SUN Networks and also with media and government stakeholders specially policy makers. Another key area that the UNN has effectively contributed (technical and financial) in the development of Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy and its implementation. The most recent support is the development of Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan based on PMNS which is under draft process, this document will serve as a common guiding framework for all the Provinces, Regions and the Federal/National government for further planning and programing. ECD Policy Framework and Public Sector Financial Tracking is another important area where UNN is providing support to SUN. It has been initiated during the reporting period that will set a direction for future interventions. National and provincial Food Fortification Strategies, formulation of the sustainability framework for salt iodization, Adolescent Health, and Nutrition Strategies are the other key areas of their inputs. Similarly, UN in collaboration with Social Protection and other partners is providing financial and technical support to make the existing social protection cash transfer programs a nutrition sensitive intervention by including locally produced lipids-based nutrition supplements to PLWs and Children 6-23 years to prevent and treat stunting and other micronutrient deficiencies. UN Annual work plans are in place and fully aligned with national priorities. Also, one province developed a multi-sectoral nutrition project for stunting prevention/reduction with the financial contribution of UN. Number of other projects are being implemented with the financial and technical support of different UN 47 agencies to improve nutritional outcome in line with the provincial multi-sectoral strategies</p>

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

• Secretariats at Federal and Provincial level are fully functional and resourced • Regular coordination mechanics are in place; Steering committee, sectoral and technical working groups meet regularly. • UN-SUN network has made effective links with media, other SUN Networks and most importantly the active engagement of parliamentarians, this is also helping support the SDG progress. • UN Network worked under agreed work plan of One – UN OPIII, Outcome 4 with in the MSP. Different agencies are contributing to joint outputs and joint outcomes.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

- UN supported development of Pakistan Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy and its implementation. - Multi-sectoral National Nutrition Action Plan is underway which will help bring all relevant stakeholders closer for a common goal - UN supported Fortification Strategies, Breastfeeding support laws and regulations are passed. - Evidences generated on Stunting Prevention for short term results, cost of diet and dietary guidelines. - ECD Policy Framework is has been initiated with the support of UN during the reporting period that will set a direction for future interventions.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

- Public sector finances have been influenced by multi-sectoral nutrition strategies in the provinces whereas allocation of resources is also seen in major social protection schemes like “Ehsaas”. - UN along with other partners making efforts to make the existing social protection cash transfer programs as nutrition specific by including the provision of locally produced lipids based nutrition supplements to PLW and Children 6-23 years to prevent stunting and treat other micronutrient deficiencies. - UN Annual work plans are in place and fully aligned with the national priorities. In addition one province developed a multi-sectoral nutrition project for stunting prevention/reduction with the financial contribution of UN. - Number of other projects are being implemented with the financial and technical support of different UN agencies to improve nutritional outcome in line with the provincial multi-sectoral strategies.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

- Financial tracking in public sector and capacity building exercises have been completed at federal level and two provinces. This will help to gauge the financial gape and advocacy accordingly - Pledges made by the UN Network for their disbursements were realized and were reported accordingly under One - UN.

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>Scaling up Nutrition Academia & Research Network Pakistan (SUNAR,Pak)</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener</p> <p>Name: Dr. Irshad Danish, Nutrition International Email: midanish@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> <p>NA</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>- Built capacity of young researchers on research methodologies and scientific writing which will help in generating evidence base for effective planning and implementation of nutrition interventions. - Trained human resource for effective delivery of nutrition programs at national and provincial level - Reviewed and contributed in nutrition and food related guidelines, laws and regulations - Helping Government of Pakistan for establishment of Center for Human Nutrition - Promoted awareness about consumption of healthy and nutritious diets - Research on development of nutritious food products Challenge: Resource constraints to run network activities.</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

SUNAR, Pak Secretariat has mobilized 54 Academic and Research Institutes from different thematic disciplines to promote high quality nutrition research and nutrition education.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

SUNAR, Pak members are contributing at the platform of MSP/SUN Core Group to support government of Pakistan for a coherent policy and legal framework for nutrition.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

SUNAR, Pak Annual Action Plan is aligned with national Pakistan multi-sectoral nutrition strategy which is agreed by all nutrition stakeholders.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SUNAR, Pak not involved in financial tracking and resource mobilization, however SUNAR members are willing to support country stakeholders involved financial tracking.

Status of past priorities

#	Status of past priorities	Yes/ No/ In progress
1.	Establish a high-level forum led by the Government in order to improve inter-provincial and inter-ministerial coordination	No
2.	Ensure a multi-sectoral information management system links ministries and provinces through the MEAL system	In progress
3.	Establish a National Centre for Human Nutrition	In progress
4.	Strengthen food regulatory authorities at the sub-national level	In progress
5.	Conduct an awareness-raising campaign for nutrition behaviour change	N/A
6.	Focus on Early Childhood Development and the first 1,000	In progress

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>The development partners provided technical and financial support where required. For example WFP budgeted cost for Multi-sectoral Information Management System, UNICEF is providing technical and financial support in developing ECD Policy Framework and Nutrition International under TAN support financing consultant to develop Food Regulatory Authorities Rules of Business for one Province and one Region.</p>
2.	<p>Did you receive internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) to meet these priorities?</p> <p>Yes</p>
3.	<p>If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:</p> <p>1. Establish a high-level forum led by the Government in order to improve inter-provincial and inter-ministerial coordination: No progress made. But Prime Minister Secretariat nominated Sania Dr. Sania Nishtar as a Nutrition Focal Person who is the SUN Lead Group Member 2. Ensure a multi-sectoral information management system links ministries and provinces through the MEAL system: It is in progress and part of SUN annual plan 2019. WFP will provide financial support 3. Establish a National Centre for Human Nutrition: Its in progress, a draft PC-1/proposal has been developed, and we expect to be reflected in Public Sector Development Plan (PSDP). A key document reflecting annual development projects/programs. 4. Strengthen food regulatory authorities at the sub-national level: In three provinces food authorities have been established. Federal SUN is working with Nutrition International to seek financial support for one province and one region to strengthen Food Authorities 5. Conduct an awareness-raising campaign for nutrition behavior change: This is in process, draft PC-1/proposal has been developed and we expect to have a project in coming PSDP 6. Focus on Early Childhood Development and the first 1,000 days: Its in progress. The consultant already mapped out ECD situation analysis and draft Policy Framework with the support of UNICEF.</p>
4.	<p>Did you receive external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) to meet these priorities?</p> <p>No</p>
5.	<p>If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:</p> <p>NA</p>

2019-2020 priorities

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

#	Priority
1.	Establish a high-level forum led by the Government in order to improve inter-provincial and inter-ministerial coordination
2.	Multi-sectoral Nutrition Information Management System
3.	Tapping the potential Small and Medium Enterprise in promoting nutritious products
4.	Strengthen Food Regulatory Authorities at the sub-national level
5.	Development of Multi-sectoral National Nutrition Action Plan and advocacy for implementation and scale-up
6.	Development of Early Childhood Development (ECD) Policy Framework & Plan of Action

Support needed to meet 2019-2020 priorities

1.	Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.	<p>If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain:</p> <p>Both technical and financial support will be required. The details are as under; 1. Establish a high-level forum led by the Government in order to improve inter-provincial and inter-ministerial coordination: Financial support for advocacy meetings/evets 2. Multi-sectoral Nutrition Information Management System: Financial support to hire the expertise. WFP is willing to assist. 3. Tapping the potential Small and Medium Enterprise in promoting nutritious products: Financial and technical support to coordinate, build the capacity etc 4. Strengthen Food Regulatory Authorities at the sub-national level: Financial support to hire the expertise. 5. Development of Multi-sectoral National Nutrition Action Plan and advocacy for implementation and scale-up: Financial support. WFP Is willing to provide. 6. Development of Early Childhood Development (ECD) Policy Framework & Plan of Action: Financial and technical support. UNICEF already provided the consultant and will facilitate provincial consultations. In future course we will need support to develop action plan.</p>

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.

Progress made on all the priorities except priority 1 \\\\"Establish a high-level forum led by the Government in order to improve inter-provincial and inter-ministerial coordination\\\". The key challenge was time constrain due to the workload.

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> <p>Drought emergency was declared in 2018 in parts of one of the provinces (Baluchistan). And its continued</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>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>No</p>
8.	<p>If yes, which stakeholders are included? Please explain:</p> <p>NA</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>No</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> <p>NA</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>Ministry of Human Rights is looking into women's affairs and gender equality at National Level. In province there are women development departments. I specifically focusing on the issue.</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>NA</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.	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?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
9.	Has analysis or a stocktake of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective taken place?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
10.	Does the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder nutrition plan or strategy address gender equality, through actions and indicators?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
11.	Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
12.	If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
13.	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:
	The Federal and Provincial/Area SUN Units are specifically highlighting on the 1000 days approach with focus on PLW's. In most of the Nutrition Specific and Sensitive Projects gender sensitive focus and distributions have been prioritized. For examples micronutrient supplementation and deworming in secondary and higher secondary girls schools etc.

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>National and Provincial Food Fortification Alliances</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>Food Industries through SUN Business Network</p>
6.	<p>If not, which stakeholders should be more involved? Please explain:</p> <p>NA</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>Yes</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?
	No
10.	If yes, which ones? Please explain
	NA
11.	And are these programmes designed to contribute to healthier diets and good nutrition?
	No
12.	Are these programmes aligned with or integrated into the Common Results Framework?
	No

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"/> No
7.	Has the multi-stakeholder platform nominated nutrition champions?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
8.	If yes, please list their names and titles: 1. Ms. Kanwal Shauzab (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform), 2. Dr. Nausheen Hamid (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of National Health Service Regulation & Coordination), 3. Dr. Meher Taj Roghani (Member of the Senate), 4. Dr. Shehla Raza (Minister for Women Development) etc
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 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: 1. Nutrition Public Financial Tracking Exercise/Workshops, 2. Pakistan Dietary Guidelines Launched, 3. Inception Meeting and Provincial Consultation on Multi-sectoral National Nutrition Action Plan, 4. Food Composition Table Survey, 5. Annual General Meetings of SUNCSA and SUNBN etc
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: 1. Multi-sectoral National Nutrition Action Plan launch 2. National Nutrition Survey 2018 data analysis and dissemination 3. Launch of Multi-sectoral Information Management System
17.	Have you ever received advocacy and communication-related technical assistance?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
18.	If yes, please explain: National Nutrition Advocacy Strategy for SUN by Nutrition International through TAN
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