Reporting template
## Participants

1. Did the following stakeholder groups feed into the Joint-Assessment (in writing or verbally)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Yes/ No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil society</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donors</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia and science</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>No</td>
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If other, please specify: don't have

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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How many participants were female and how many were male?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
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## Process

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<th>Step</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collection</td>
<td>Meeting, Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review and validation</td>
<td>Email</td>
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</table>

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

4. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, you can attach one or more photos here in JPG or PNG format.
### Usefulness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>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)?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Why?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
## Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>Stakeholder Group</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Job title</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Add to SUN mailing list</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phonesavanh</td>
<td>KEONAKHONE</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Nutrition center, Ministry of Health</td>
<td>Director of National Nutrition Center</td>
<td><a href="mailto:phonesavanhkeonakhone64@gmail.com">phonesavanhkeonakhone64@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somxay</td>
<td>SISANONH</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture and Forest</td>
<td>Director of Department of Planning and Finance</td>
<td><a href="mailto:somxayssn@gmail.com">somxayssn@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dara</td>
<td>KHIETHAMMAKHOUSE</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Ministry of Education and Sport</td>
<td>DG of Inclusive Education Center</td>
<td><a href="mailto:darakhamphounvong@gmail.com">darakhamphounvong@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fumitsugu</td>
<td>TOSU</td>
<td>SUN Business</td>
<td>World Food Program</td>
<td>Head of Program</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fumitsugu.tosu@wfp.org">fumitsugu.tosu@wfp.org</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manilay</td>
<td>VANPHAVONG</td>
<td>SUN Business</td>
<td>World Food Program</td>
<td>SUN Busines Network Coordinator</td>
<td><a href="mailto:manilay.vanphavong@wfp.org">manilay.vanphavong@wfp.org</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khagneun</td>
<td>OUDOMPHONE</td>
<td>SUN Business</td>
<td>World Food Program</td>
<td>Nutrition Policy Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:khagneun.oudomphone@wfp.org">khagneun.oudomphone@wfp.org</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignacio</td>
<td>OLIVER-CRUZ</td>
<td>SUN Donor</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>Programme Manager-Nutrition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inphone</td>
<td>SENEKHAMTY</td>
<td>SUN Donor</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>Programme Manager-Nutrition</td>
<td><a href="mailto:inphone.senekhamty@eeas.europa">inphone.senekhamty@eeas.europa</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ziauddin</td>
<td>HYDER</td>
<td>SUN business</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>Senior Nutrition Specialist</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zhyder@worldbank.org">zhyder@worldbank.org</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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<tr>
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<th>Add to SUN mailing list</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sophavanh</td>
<td>THITSY</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td>Operation Analysis</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sthitsy@gmail.com">sthitsy@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenege</td>
<td>BLOOMBERG</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nutrition Specialist</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jblomberg@unicef.org">jblomberg@unicef.org</a></td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kelley</td>
<td>KHAMPHOUXAY</td>
<td>SUN CSA</td>
<td>Save the Children</td>
<td>Nutrition Specialist</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kelley.khamphouxay@savethechildren.org">kelley.khamphouxay@savethechildren.org</a></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niramohn</td>
<td>CHANLIVONG</td>
<td></td>
<td>Research Triangle Institute</td>
<td>Capacity Strengthening Consultant</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nchanlivong.contractor@rti.org">nchanlivong.contractor@rti.org</a></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakhone</td>
<td>SONETHA VONG</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lao American Nutrition Initiative (LANI) Project</td>
<td>Assistant Project Manager</td>
<td><a href="mailto:malakhone.sonethavong@crs.org">malakhone.sonethavong@crs.org</a></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Maikhoo</td>
<td>Vongxay</td>
<td>MoH</td>
<td>Nutrition Center</td>
<td>Administrative and planning unit</td>
<td><a href="mailto:maikhovongxay@gmail.com">maikhovongxay@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</table>
PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

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

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<tr>
<th>Final score</th>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
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</table>

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

The National Nutrition Committee (NNC) was established in 2013 and it is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister. 5th Annual Nutrition Forum meeting was held on 10 December 2019 as part of the National Nutrition Forum which brought together over 250 multi-sectoral stakeholders from the national and sub-national levels including development partners, donors, and academia. The meetings were chaired by the Vice Prime Minister. The National Nutrition Committee Secretariat is hosted by the Ministry of Health and chaired by its Vice Minister. The NNC Secretariat held 2 meetings during the reporting period with the participation of the various multi-stakeholder platforms. The Secretariat has benefitted from immense logistical and Technical Support from the donors and development partners networks. The SUN business network with more than 25 members in the country. The SUN Business Network Lao PDR Strategy for 2018-2022 was developed, approved and endorsed by key stakeholders, including representatives from the National Nutrition Committee Secretariat, the World Food Programme, the European Union, UNICEF, Population Services International (PSI) and Save the Children.
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

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<td>3</td>
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</table>

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

- The NNC Secretariat meetings bring together key multi-stakeholders from Education, health, planning, agriculture, etc to deliberate on sectoral activities and updates. - Subnational nutrition coordination is gaining momentum, the provincial nutrition committee and its secretariat have a function in all provinces across the country. The provincial nutrition committee conducts an annual meeting. - The secretariat has been regularly conducted the quarterly meetings with representation from the multi-stakeholder platforms in the provinces (Education, Agriculture, Planning, Health, Donor and NGO partners) - One hundred and nine out of one hundred forty-eight districts established the district nutrition committee and functioning. - The development partners group continues to meet on a quarterly basis and co-chaired by UNICEF and the EU. Participants are drawn from the UN, donors, and SUN CSA. - SUN Business Network holds the meeting twice a year.
PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

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

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>No</td>
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</table>

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

- The NNC Secretariat/office reports quarterly and annually to members and the General Assembly about progress and updates on the National Nutrition Strategy and Plan of Action (2016-2025). - The NNC Secretariat/office help and support the information and data to UNICEF consultants update the National Plan of Action on Nutrition (2021-2025) - Increased interaction and consultation across departments and ministries were observed during the period under review with various sectors leveraging on the technical expertise of the multi-stakeholder platforms as part of Technical Working Groups (TWGs) - The NNC Secretariat participates regularly in the SUN global calls and discussions. - The SUN Country focal point and stakeholders from relevant sectors and development partners participated in the global, regional nutrition conferences around the world where country experiences on SUN were shared by zoom meeting during the Covid-19 pandemic.
PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

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

- Target 11 indicators of the health sector divided into provinces and districts nationwide by 2020 focusing on the certification and declaration of 80% complete Model Health Villages (MHV) throughout the country. - Completed the development of a Model Nutrition Villages (MNV) Handbook through the approval of the Prime Minister and is in the process of publishing and disseminating to all provinces throughout the country for implementation. - Completed events of WORLD BREASTFEEDING WEEK CELEBRATION Theme: “Breastfeeding Support for a healthier planet” in August 2020. This year’s theme and motto are in line with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) process, which emphasizes the link between breastfeeding and the environment/climate change, which has the motto “loving children, loving grandchildren, loving oneself, loving the world, and breastfeeding” supported by EU, UNICEF, Save The Children, SUN CSA and there were more than 250 participants from many sectors. - Has been assisted by RTI in several capacity building trainings for NNC staffs and NNC Secretariate and guided roles to establish a nutrition institution - The results of the Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS II) which is a population based survey conducted every 5 years was launched in mid of 2018, in particular the nutritional and food security indicators were disseminated in the National Nutrition Committee meeting and Nationwide. This gave further indication of the significant progress made by the country as well as trigger the necessary programmatic response for improved nutrition. - The Midterm review (MTR) of the NPAN 2016-2020 was conducted by multi-stakeholder and leaded by the Secretariat of national Nutrition Committee. The result of MTR provided the progress made by the country and recommended actionable programs to achieve the Nutritional and Food security indicators setting by 2020 and beyond. - The National Plan of Action on Nutrition (NPAN) 2021-2025 is being revised by experts and is expected to be completed by 2021.
PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Final score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>No</td>
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</table>

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

- The multi stakeholder approach in the country enjoys the patronage of duty bearers (politicians). The Vice Prime Minister serving as the Chair of the National Nutrition Committee and the Deputy Provincial Governors as Chairs for the Provincial Nutrition Coordination Committees exemplifies this.
- The decree of BMS code “On Food Products and Feeding Equipment for Infants and Toddlers” was signed by the Prime Minister of Lao PDR by December 2019, a result of years of advocacy and technical assistance from partners including A&T. Together with UNICEF, A&T has been supporting the drafting of the decree since 2017.
- The high political commitment to sustain the multi stakeholder approach to nutrition is a result of the sustained advocacy by the various SUN Country Networks (donors, UN, and CSAs).
- The National Assembly has continuing prioritized nutrition and pays significant attention to monitor the implementation of nutrition programs toward budget allocation and indicator set in order to improve the nutritional status of the citizen.
- Multisectoral coordination to improve malnutrition is a cross-cutting priority in the national nutrition strategy. There is a strong political commitment to move this agenda forward, however, there seems to be funding constraint to make the coordination functioning monthly at the district level.
PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Progress marker 1.6: Regional-level work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you work at the regional/sub-regional level?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What bodies or organisations do you mainly work with?</td>
<td>UNICEF, EU, SNV, WB, WFP, USAID, CRS LANI, RTI, WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you seen major achievements in 2019-2020?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please explain:</td>
<td>UNICEF, EU, SNV, WB, WFP, USAID, CRS LANI, RTI, WHO</td>
</tr>
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</table>
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 ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework seen the past year (April 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Coordination mechanisms or platforms enable stakeholders to better work towards improved nutrition. They can bring together a specific stakeholder, or they can be multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms (MSP), with a broader membership, and may help bring together stakeholder-specific platforms. Platforms can exist at both the national and sub-national level, with the two levels often being linked. MSPs are seen as operational when they enable the delivery of joint results, on issues relevant to nutrition. MSPs are also deemed functional when they enable the mobilisation and engagement of relevant stakeholders, assist relevant national bodies in their decision-making, spur consensus around joint interests and recommendations, and foster dialogue, at the sub-national level. Coordination mechanisms or platforms enable stakeholders to better work towards improved nutrition. They can bring together a specific stakeholder, or they can be multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms (MSP), with a broader membership, and may help bring together stakeholder-specific platforms. Platforms can exist at both the national and sub-national level, with the two levels often being linked.
PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
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</table>

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

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

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</table>

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

Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, updating and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks
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**

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</table>

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

- The NNC Secretariat is linked to existing sector coordination mechanisms (SWG/TWG, National Assembly sessions, and the Round Table process) which facilitates the integration of nutrition priorities into national policy, plans, and budgets.  
- The Ministry of Health through its line departments facilitated the development of several nutrition-specific guidelines and strategies through a broad-based consultative process to support service delivery; 
- Updating Nutrition Supply Forecasting and Management - National Nutrition Surveillance Guideline - Nutrition Social Behavior Changes and Communication Strategic Action Plan Code marketing for breast milk substitute is developing and will be endorsed by the Government of Laos in December 2019 and continue for
### PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>No</td>
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</table>

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

Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes have endorsed by the Government of Laos then it will be implemented across the country
### PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

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

The extent to which existing policies and legislations have been evaluated to document and share best practices and lessons learned remains limited.
## PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

### SUMMARY: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.
PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

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</table>

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

- The nutrition Stakeholder and Action mapping have been updated and published to determine coverage of the 22 priority interventions as well as actors across the country by the 5th Annual Nutrition Forum in December 2019. - The result of multiple overlapping dimension analyzing (MODA) on nutrition was conducted by the NIPN project and disseminated at national and some sub-national levels. - Implementation of the National Nutrition Strategy to 2025 and the Nutrition Social Behavior Changes and Communication Strategic Action Plan through the World Bank-financed nutrition convergent projects, using a multi-phase approach to reduce malnutrition in the northern provinces of the Lao PDR from 2018-2028.
PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
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</table>

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

- Lao PDR has a National Plan of Action on Nutrition (NPAN) 2021-2025 updated in 2020 and ongoing under the leadership of the National Nutrition Committee Secretariat. It places emphasis on reducing high levels of undernutrition among children and women, particularly stunting and anemia, and includes national targets to be reached by 2020. This NPAN includes priority interventions (will be fixed by consultants) in health, agriculture, and education sectors and multi-sectoral. The Plan includes, for each of the priority interventions: the main activities to be implemented and their estimated cost; the target groups; and the principal stakeholders responsible. The coordination mechanism is also outlined. - A monitoring and evaluation framework has been drafted with support from MQSUN and input from country-level nutrition stakeholders. In 2018 MTR of NPAN was conducted by the different sectors. It was launched in the National Nutrition Committee meeting and Forum in December 2018. MTR is recommended to respond to a double burden on nutrition. It is a continuing emphasis on reducing undernutrition among children and women, particularly stunting, underweight, wasting, and anemia. It addresses adolescent teenage pregnancies, WASH, and overweight as well these are included in the national targets to be reached by 2020. - Costing of the nutrition services is including in the overall costing of essential health services package, supported by a group of development partners, including the World Bank, WHO, UNFPA, Swiss Red Cross, and Clinton Health Initiative Foundation.
PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Limitation of nutrition service delivery primarily due to limited capacity of health staff. - The reporting period saw the training on the relevant topics using the most up to dated nutrition specific guidelines, job aids and protocols for the management of acute malnutrition, micronutrient supplementation, SBCC, breastfeeding etc. The four months course of training on dietetic clinical nutrition for health staff had been scaling up - Stakeholders are coordinating their technical and financial support for the nationwide roll out of nutrition related trainings in the country.
PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>No</td>
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</table>

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

- Efforts to strengthen the information systems that are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for improved nutrition (e.g. National Nutrition Surveillance, HMIS/DHIS2, Nutrition Information Platform Initiative). An International consultant has been recruited to support in this regard.
- A multi-sectoral nutrition surveillance system is been established to monitor the progress and implementation of the NPAN.
- the training on the relevant topics using the most up to dated nutrition-specific guidelines, job aids, and protocols for the management of acute malnutrition, micronutrient supplementation, SBCC, breastfeeding, etc. The four months course of training on dietetic clinical nutrition for health staff had been scaling up.
- Stakeholders are coordinating their technical and financial support for the nationwide rollout of nutrition-related pieces of training in the country.
- Quantitative and qualitative study on nutrition knowledge, attitude and practice, and media audit, supported by the World Bank, have been finalized. The results of these studies will contribute to the improvement of the Nutrition Social Behavior Changes and Communication Strategic Action Plan in the northern provinces.
**PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results**

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

<table>
<thead>
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</table>

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

- In 2018 MTR of NPAN was conducted by the different sectors. It was launched in the National Nutrition Committee meeting and Forum in December 2018. MTR is recommended to respond to the double burden on nutrition. It is a continuing emphasis on reducing undernutrition among children and women, particularly stunting, underweight, wasting, and anemia. It addresses adolescent teenage pregnancies, WASH, and overweight as well these are included in the national targets to be reached by 2020. - the training on the relevant topics using the most up to dated nutrition-specific guidelines, job aids and protocols for the management of acute malnutrition, micronutrient supplementation, SBCC, breastfeeding, etc. The four months course of training on dietetic clinical nutrition for health staff had been scaling up - Stakeholders are coordinating their technical and financial support for the nationwide rollout of nutrition-related training in the country.
**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 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.
## PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

### Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess the financial feasibility of the Common Results Framework (CRF)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final score</th>
<th>Last year’s data used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Nutrition Committee secretariat has exercised on current expenditure through mapping stakeholder resources for nutrition in 2016-2020 but it is still more challenging, in particular, the sensitive nutrition programs. There has not been ever done an assessment of financial feasibility on sensitive and specific nutrition interventions.
PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final score</th>
<th>Last year’s data used</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Nutrition Committee secretariat has exercised on current expenditure through mapping stakeholder resources for nutrition in 2016-2018 but it is still more challenge.
### PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final score</th>
<th>Last year’s data used</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

The government always emphasize the allocation of budget on nutrition program must be implemented NPAN at the high-risk province’s districts and communities with a high level of malnutrition. Most of the internal funding support is aligned with NPAN and the national and sub-national priority geographical areas. The majority of financial support of the multisectoral coordination on nutrition mainly depends on external financing.
### PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

**Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final score</th>
<th>Last year's data used</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final score</th>
<th>Last year's data used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Efforts are increasing by GoL and key donors to provide longer term funding for nutrition.
### PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

**SUMMARY: Financial tracking and Resource mobilisation**

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.
Outcome marker summary: Scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions

- Set-up Government led Task Forces and implemented to work on specific nutrition priorities involving multiple stakeholders (e.g. Task Force on Social Behaviour Change Communication; Task Force on the Code of Marketing of Breast Milk substitutes, recommendation during the COVID-19) - All province has been supported by the government and DP insufficiently for scaling up specific and nutrition-sensitive intervention. the second round of nutrition surveillance has conducted and shown the number of children under five reduced wit recommends that the SBBCC should be awarded.
### Pooled fund

**Has your country received SUN Pooled Fund support?**

**No**

If yes, how have these projects contributed to overall progress in achieving the SUN Strategic Objectives (1. Expand and sustain an enabling political environment; 2. Prioritise and institutionalise effective actions that contribute to good nutrition; 3. Implement effective actions aligned with common results, and; 4. Effectively use, and significantly increase, financial resources for nutrition)?
## SUN Business Network

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SUN business network Laos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|   | **Name:** Ms. Manilay Vanphavong  
**Stakeholder group:** National Nutrition Center, World Food Programme, EU, Save the Children, UNICEF and PSI  
**Organisation:** World Food Programme  
**Job title:**  
**Email:** manilay.vanphavong@wpf.org |
| 4. | If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan? |
|   | Yes |
| 5. | If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months? |
|   | No |
| 6. | If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the private sector/businesses, at large? |
|   | Yes |
|   | **Explanation:** |
| 7. | Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan? |
|   | Yes |

Key contributions of the private sector/businesses towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020:

SBN Laos successfully developed the strategy plan 2018-2022 that adopted the National Nutrition Policy to 2025. The SBN Laos strategy has 4 key priorities that support some of the 22 nutrition interventions. In May 2019, SBN Laos strategy was introduced to the members. Later, the SBN Laos strategy plan was endorsed by the National Nutrition Center, Ministry of Health. Key priority 1: Establish business network and community profile. Key priority 2: Promote improved nutrition/health initiatives in workplaces. Key priority 3: Support development of & availability for nutrition foods/fortified products. Key priority 4: Increase nutrition awareness, demand and nutrition policy perception. The number of the members has increased gradually. There are 29 registered members from various industries including SMEs and big corporates. These companies have different roles and adopt the 4 key priorities to their business strategy and corporate social responsibility programmes. In May 2019, SBN Laos strategy was introduced to the members. In July, Ministry of Health, World Food Programme, SBN Laos and BASF organised a technical workshop “Technical Aspects of Standard Setting for Food-Fortification in Laos”. This was the first time that the private sector was actively involved in developing a food fortification workplan with the government and development partners. Later in October, there was a meeting for forming a Technical Working Group focusing on developing rice fortification regulation, standard-setting and fortified food logo which the expected outcomes would bear fruit by the end of 2020. SBN Laos has engaged a rice miller group to be a part of the rice fortification. The rice miller group volunteers to participate in the pilot programme. SBN Laos has allocated budget for technical and financial support for the pilot phase. In November 2019, SUN Business Network Laos has participated in the SUN Global Gathering in Kathmandu. SBN Laos has the opportunity to share a success story about setting up Sun Business Network with the emerging countries. Some of the outstanding nutritional products from the members were showcased in the global village exhibition and received attention from the participants. In December 2019, one of SBN Laos members was selected to the final round in the SUN Pitch Competition for the first time. This event was organised by the SUN Business Network Global. In February 2020, a meeting with the members was held to discuss the SBN Laos workplan 2020. In addition, SBN Laos invited a strategic partner, Business Assistant Facility (BAF), to present the grant programme to support Small and Medium Enterprise. In April 2020, SBN Laos received SUN pool funding to implement activities under the 4 key priorities. The funding has allocated to the major activities: (1) Increase multi-stakeholders partnerships activities (2) Develop workforce nutrition guideline, tools and Training to Trainers (ToT programme). One of the SBN members, is a well-known artist and media influencer, volunteers to compose a song and launch SBCC campaign align with the workforce nutrition activities. (3) Develop Rice fortification standard setting, technical guideline and fortified food logo. Support rice miller group in the pilot programme. (4) Organise local SUN Pitch Competition to increase awareness of private sector to develop nutritious food with the concept of using local nutrient dense food with affordable price. This event will be organised by Lao ICT Association that has experience in organising pitch competition for 6 years.
## SUN Civil Society Network

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Question</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stakeholder group:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organisation:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Job title:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Email:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with civil society, at large?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Please explain:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Key contributions of civil society towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## SUN Donor Network

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions?</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stakeholder group:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organisation:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Job title:</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Email:</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with donors, at large?</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Please explain:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Key contributions of donors towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Academia, science and research institutes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where academia, science and research institutes coordinate their nutrition actions?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Name: Email:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with academia, scientists and researchers, at large?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Please explain:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Key contributions of academia, science and research institutes towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### Status of past priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Status of past priorities</th>
<th>Yes/ No/ In progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1. Prioritization of geographical areas</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2. Focus on key interventions</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3. Continue to improve quality of data collection To support decision-making on policy and interventions To evaluate progress (See how far we’ve come, and to set the direction going forward)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4. Capacity building at sub-national level through a coordinated approach</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5. Align support from international partners, according to recommendations from the mid-term review and NPAN</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Support given to meet priorities

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>Who supported you to meet your priorities?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Government, The UN, Civil society organisations, Donors, Academia, National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>technical assistance providers, SUN global support system (Networks or SUN Secretariat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>**How did stakeholders (the Government, the UN, civil society organisations, donors,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>private sector, etc.) contribute to meeting these priorities? Please explain:**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the NNC-sec office conducted the technical working group and core team meeting in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>each quarter by participated with the multi-stakeholder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Do you need support to meet your priorities?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>seeking for update on Global Nutrition priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>**Can you think of a key achievement or highlight seen in scaling up nutrition since</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>your country joined the Movement?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The people who are working for nutrition are come together by sharing data,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>information, and outcome. - the capacities have been improved - the number of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>children under five who are malnutrition is reduced. - The height level were more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>concentrated for Nutrition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 2020-2021 priorities

Please list the key priorities of the multi-stakeholder platform for 2020-2021 (max 6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Prioritization of geographical areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Focus on key interventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Continue to improve quality of data collection To support decision-making on policy and interventions To evaluate progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Capacity building at sub-national level through a coordinated approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Align support from international partners, according to recommendations from the mid-term review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Update Center for Nutrition to be the National Nutrition Institute and National Plan of Action 201-2025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

#### Scaling up nutrition at the sub-national level

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Does the MSP exist at the sub-national level?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>If so, in how many counties, districts or regions?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Who convenes the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Is there regular communication between the national and sub-national MSPs?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Does the MSP at the sub-national level meet regularly?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Which Governmental sectors work with the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Does the sub-national multi-stakeholder platform or platforms work with civil society, business, the UN and donors?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key contributions of the sub-national MSP towards the SUN Movement Strategic Objectives in 2019-2020

**Contributions to Process 1, Bringing people together in the same space for action**
*Bringing people together in the same space for action*

Nutrition coordination structures are well established at the national level, inclusive of key sectors and stakeholders; and are progressively being set-up and strengthened at the sub-national level multi-sectoral contribution by sharing data and information for nutrition.

**Contributions to Process 2, Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**
*Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework*

The meeting of the Committee to develop NPAN 2021-2025 will be chaired by Vice- Minister The meeting on NPAN 2021-25 Costing will be chaired by DG or Deputy DG of DHHP and Validation Meeting chaired by Vice- Minister that we called the statistics convergent approach.

**Contributions to Process 3, Aligning actions around common results**
*Aligning actions around common results*

M&E Results Framework will be developed by adapting to the actual implementation.

**Contributions to Process 4 Financial tracking and resource mobilisation**
*Financial tracking and resource mobilisation*

- The Lao PDR National Nutrition Strategy (NNS) 2016-2025 and the National Plan of Action on Nutrition (NPAN) 2021-2025 will be updated in 2021. As part of the process, the NPAN priority interventions were costed. - The NPAN costing was coordinated by the National Nutrition Committee (NNC) Secretariat office. The process involved a series of technical consultations using two approaches (envelope costing and detailed costing). Key Government sectors gave inputs. Support was provided by Unicef, WB and FAO and key Development partners. A number of databases containing information on GoL/ donor nutrition funding and expenditure exist within the Ministry of Planning and line Ministries. However, it remains a challenge to track, compile, and analyse financial information related to nutrition. Steps have been made to track financial commitments and spending for nutrition through an annual Nutrition Stakeholder, Action, and finance mapping which started in 2015. Efforts are ongoing to strengthen the process with the aim that it be institutionalised. Future mapping aims to build on existing expenditure reviews and to be expanded to include the private sector.
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 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

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

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>In the last 12 months, has the country faced or responded to a crisis requiring humanitarian assistance?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>If yes, what was the type of emergency:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natural and climate-related disasters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>And what was the duration of this emergency? Please explain:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flooding for a month for Sanamxay, Attapeu province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Does the multi-stakeholder platform include all relevant stakeholders to holistically protect and promote nutrition, including humanitarian, resilience, and disaster risk reduction actors?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Does the SUN Focal Point, or another representative from the multi-stakeholder platform, participate in the national emergency coordination systems and structures, including for the COVID-19 response?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>At what levels – (please select an option below):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Highest executive level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Emergency preparedness and response planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How has the functionality of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) been affected by the COVID-19 crisis?</td>
<td><strong>Stronger</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanation: Coordinated Government and Partner Response National nutrition program guidance available for programmers and service providers Protection of Infant and Young Child Feeding in the context of covid-19 awareness/behavior change messages developed The pipeline of essential commodities secured</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the multi-stakeholder platform already planning for the recovery phase, post COVID-19, even taking into account the likely need to address the effects for some time yet?</td>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanation: The external technical to assist IMAM program in specific need. Coordinate across sectors including for the continuity of coordination in the context of a lockdown/reduced mobility (creation of WhatsApp groups, use of zoom conference facilities) for coordination Instead of the development of a seperate Preparedness &amp; Response Plan for nutrition, to review and provide input to response plans for the health sector (and other sectors) Align the preparedness and contingency plans of nutrition, food security and livelihoods, agriculture, WASH, social protection and mental health and psychosocial support sector/clusters on short term-medium- and long-term actions to support families in feeding infants and young children a nutritious, healthy and safe diet in the context of COVID-19. Ensure that key nutrition actions are integrated within actions related to case management, risk communication and community engagementEnsure that nutritional status is considered as a targeting criteria for Covid-19 shock related social protection programs (and considerations to improve access to nutritious and healthy food choices through Social Protection programmes and services (linked with nutrition counselling), for infants and young children, including provision of nutritious food options or vitamin and mineral supplements to improve the quality of young children’s diets. Ensure roles and responsibilities are well defined</td>
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## Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

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<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Is gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls seen as a priority in the work of the multi-stakeholder platform?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Would you like to receive more tools and resources on ensuring gender equality when scaling up nutrition?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>What actions, such as advocacy, have been implemented by the multi-stakeholder platform in 2019-2020 to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls? Please explain:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SUN CSA partners are working together to improve gender equality in nutrition. Since 2018, GDA has worked with the local government in Vientiane Province to have both men and women take more responsibility for the health and wellbeing of their children. The changes are gradual, but the impacts are starting to show</td>
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</table>
### Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>In addition to the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition, does another multi-stakeholder platform or mechanism on food systems exist in the country?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Do key food system stakeholders (including the private sector) participate in the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explanation: we have the SUN Business who are the member on working for the food securities and food fortification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Are efforts ongoing to put in place policies or legislation to enhance the contribution of food systems towards healthy diets and good nutrition?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>If yes, what types of policies or legislation?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regulations on food marketing and labelling</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food-based dietary guidelines</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Has your country put in place large-scale programmes or investments aiming to improve the productivity and sustainability of food systems?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explanation: The project called the Accelerating Healthy Agriculture and Nutrition (AHAN) funding supported by the EU with implementing by Worldvision the project area is Savannakhet, Salavace, and Attapuethis project will end in 2021.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Advocacy and communication

1. Does the multi-stakeholder platform have a communication and/or advocacy strategy or plan in place?
   - Yes

2. If yes, does this strategy aim to:
   - Mobilise resources
   - Build political will
   - Raise public awareness

3. Do you work with the media to amplify key messages, raise awareness and demand action on nutrition?
   - Yes

4. If yes, how does this work take form and with whom do you work?
   - National media
   - Regional/community-based media
   - Thematic campaigns
   - Capacity-strengthening of journalists

5. Do parliamentarians work with the multi-stakeholder platform?
   - Yes

6. Has a parliamentary network for nutrition been established? Yes/No
   - No

7. Has the multi-stakeholder platform nominated nutrition champions?
   - Yes
### Advocacy and communication

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Have you produced any communication materials or products related to the SUN approach and/or country-level SUN achievements?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Do you use any SUN Movement communications materials to support in-country advocacy?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>If yes, which products do you normally use:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual progress reports</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Website or social media materials</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Have high-level nutrition events been organised during the last 12 months?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>If yes, please explain:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we have had organized the roundtable, national Nutrition committee, and FORUM at the end of the year.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Are any high-level events planned for the next 12 months?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>If yes, please explain:</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Roundtable and FORUM meeting</td>
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### Advocacy and communication

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<th>15.</th>
<th>Would you like to scale up your communication and advocacy in the next 12 months?</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
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