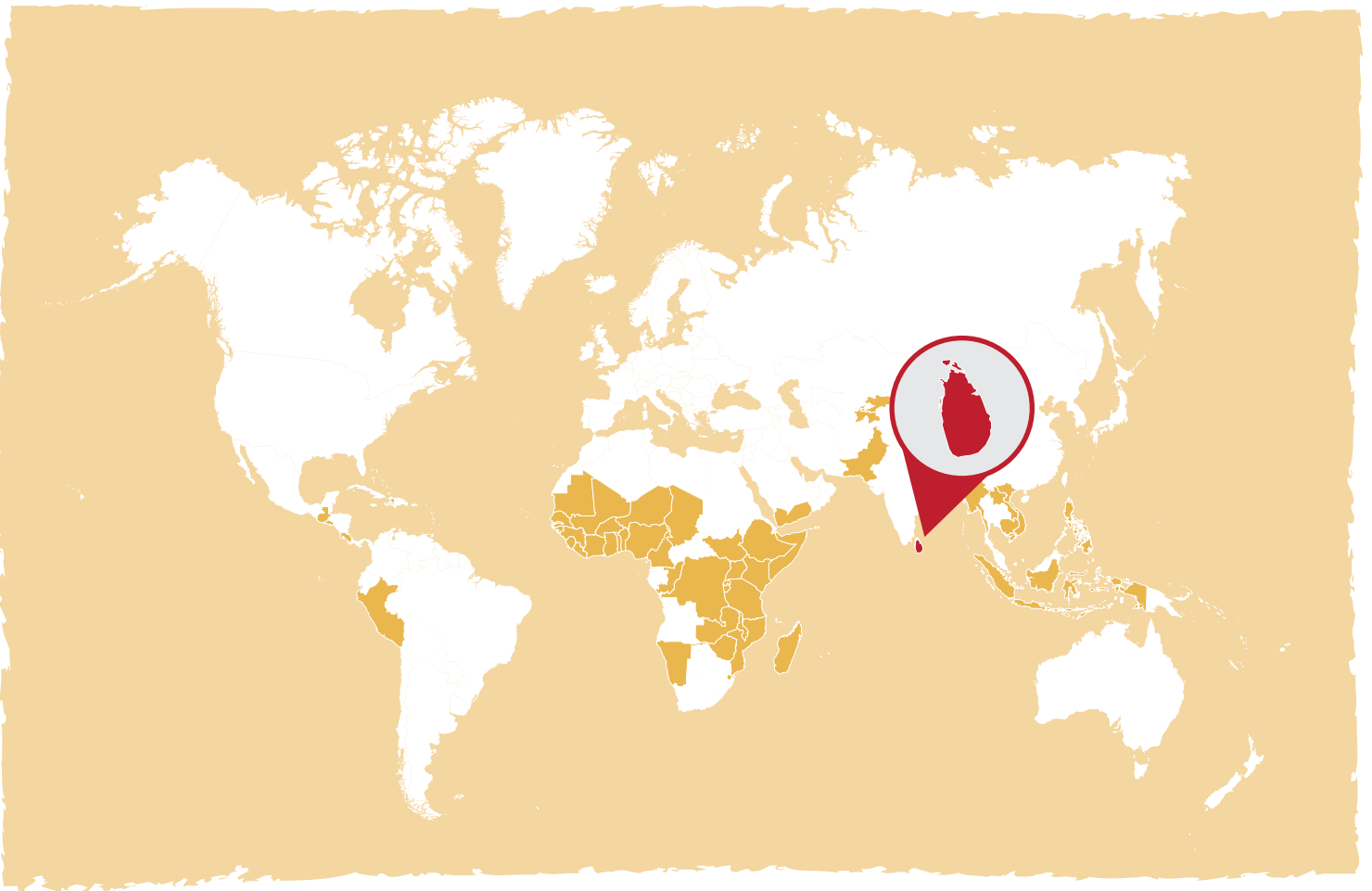


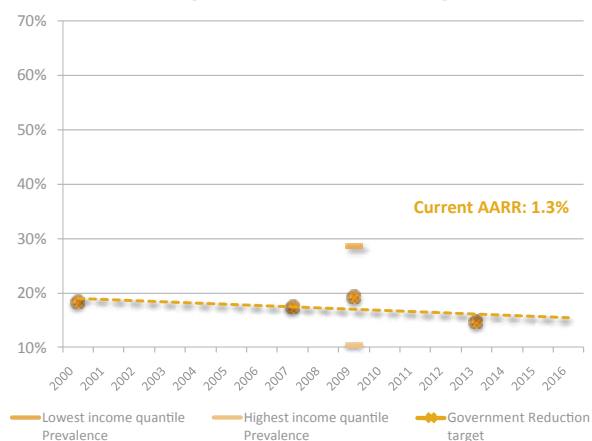
Sri Lanka



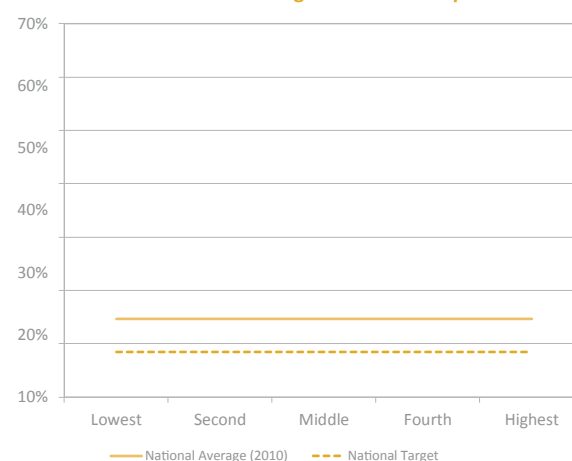
Joined: October 2012

Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	20.8
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	1.9
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	0.80
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	0.38
Population growth rate (2010)	0.79%
WHA nutrition target indicators (Nutrition and food security survey 2013. Colombo. Sri Lanka)	
Low birth weight	18.1%
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	75.8%
Under five stunting	14.7%
Under five wasting	21.4%
Under five overweight	0.6%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	-
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	-
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	-
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	-
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	90.0%
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	92.4%
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	90.0%
Female employment rate	32.5%
Median age at first marriage	-
Access to skilled birth attendant	-
Women who have first birth before age 18	-
Fertility rate	2.3
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	15.12%
Income share held by lowest 20%	7.72%
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	2,379.2
Energy from non-staples in supply	47.84%
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	1.1
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	88.1%
Open defecation	-
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	72.2%
Access to Piped Water on Premises	29.1%
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	-
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	3,280.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	1.40
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	0.57

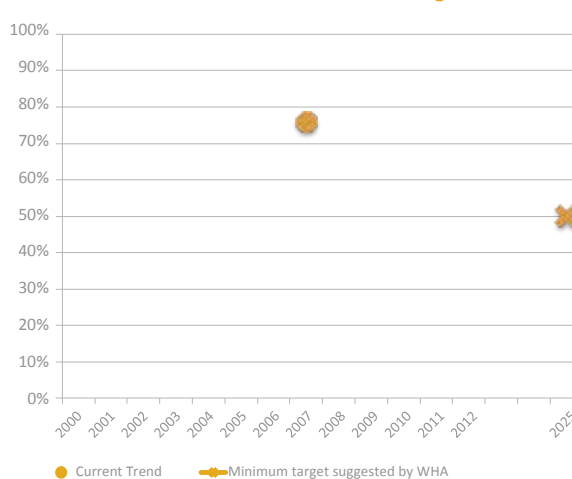
Stunting Reduction Trend and Target



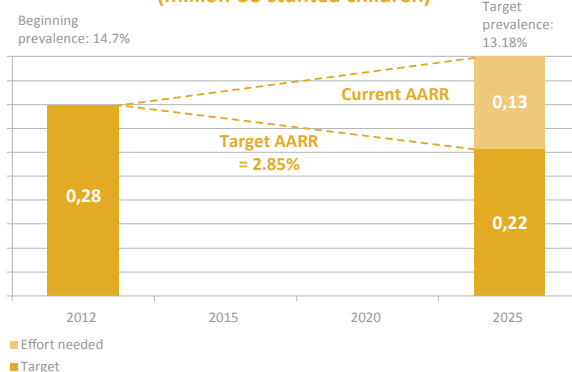
Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles



Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate



Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The high level commitment in addressing nutrition issues is reflected in the National Nutrition Council of Sri Lanka (NNC), which is chaired by H. E. the President, and the commitment of the First Lady to act as Nutrition Champion.

The NNC is chaired by the Secretary of the President and the National Coordinator for Nutrition. It comprises, among others, 17 Secretaries, of line ministries that have incorporated nutrition in their action plans and the chief Secretaries of the 9 Provinces. The Committee is mandated with the implementation of the 3-year Multi-sector Action Plan for Nutrition (MsAPN) titled 'Vision 2013 - Sri Lanka: A Nourished Nation'. It is supported by the National Steering Committee on Nutrition (NSCN) - which is its implementation body, the Technical Advisory Committee on Nutrition (TACN) – which provides technical guidance and supports the formulation of policies and plans, and the National Nutrition Secretariat (NNS), which is established in the Office of the President. The responsibility for the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the MsAPN lies within the National Nutrition Secretariat established in the Office of the President. The Secretariat is chaired by the SUN Focal Point and is advised by several technical sub-committees from among the members of the policy formulation component of the NNC which include civil society and the private sector. The Technical Advisory Committee on Nutrition (TACN) and UN Agencies (UNICEF, WFP, FAO and WHO) support the Government of Sri Lanka to achieve improved food and nutrition security. A CSA is being established and will include local medical staff. Outreach workshops were held in 2014 to gather a critical mass of support to CSOs.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

The MsAPN is being reviewed by experts to avoid dilution, foster prioritization and enhance on-going nutrition related activities at the national, provincial, district and divisional levels. Nutrition-specific interventions of this plan are being costed with the help of the World Bank through the One Health Tool. This will provide a common platform to target and coordinate interventions. 16 log-frames for line ministries have been developed. The national multi-sector institutional approach was piloted in 2 of the most nutritionally vulnerable districts out of 24 districts in the country. Its expansion to all nine provinces is in the initial stages of implementation. A monitoring cell will track the overall implementation based on five common monitoring and evaluation nutrition results areas and indicators already identified in the 3-year National Nutrition Plan.

The indicators are based on the WHO results-based framework, and have been agreed by line ministries to facilitate joint analysis of information gathered.

A monitoring guidance note was also developed to be used at the district level and a database is being created to monitor activities.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Sri Lanka has a National Nutrition Policy and a Strategic Plan (2010-2015). Nutrition-specific interventions are carried out by the Ministry of Health and nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies are integrated across multiple sectors, for example

- Agriculture Policy and Strategic Plan
- National School Health Policy
- Early Child Care Development Policy

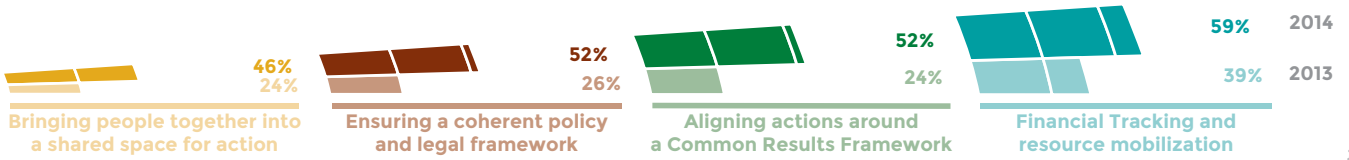
The national legislation covers the Food Act, salt iodization, food labelling, food advertisement, consumer protection and the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes. Maternity leave covers 6 months paid and up to one year not paid in the public sector and 3 months paid in the private sector. A draft Health Communications Strategy is under development.

Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

Financing is provided by different sources including government and donors. In order to implement the MsAPN, each ministry was instructed by the Treasury to create a separate budget line for nutrition, for which allocations are made from the actual Government budget. The Ministry of Health has allocated \$55k from regular funding for year 2013 to implement urgent interventions in the health sector, including those related to the vulnerable plantation sector. The government currently spends around Rs. 4.5 billion per annum on direct nutrition specific programs and approximately Rs. 100 billion on nutrition related programs. During the Nutrition for Growth event held on 8 June 2013, the Government committed to increase domestic financial and technical resources for nutrition by up to 30% in key sectors (health, agriculture and education) by 2016, and 10% in other sectors, starting from 2014.

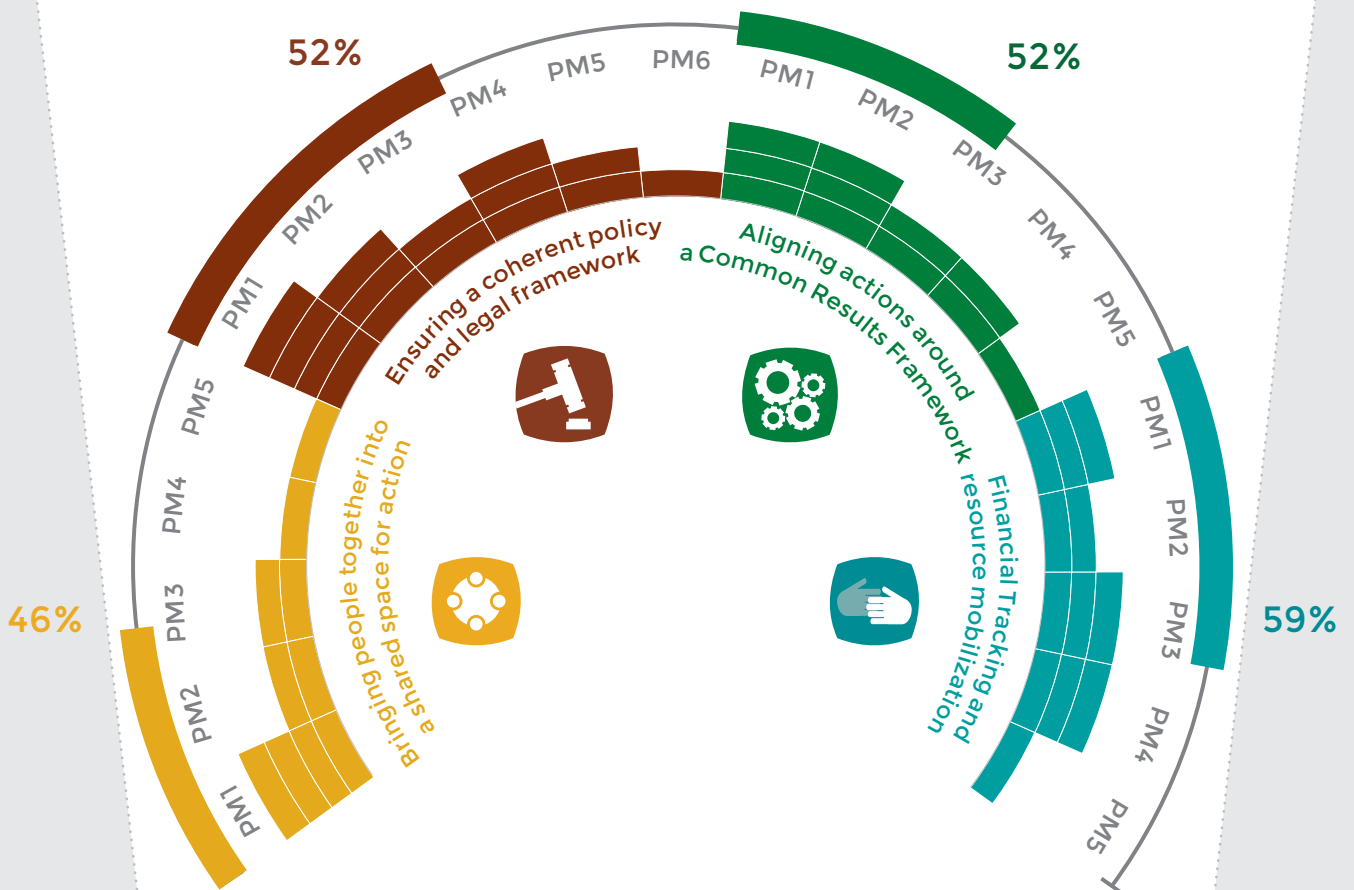
Progress Across Four SUN Processes Sri Lanka

2013¹ and 2014² Scoring of Progress Markers



2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers

Stage of Preparedness



¹Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat

²Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat