



2018

Annual Result-based Report to SIDA



A Global Coordinated and Expanded Programme to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 and related post-2015 agenda



IBFAN-GIFA
IBFAN ASIA (BPNI)
WABA

Abbreviations

BFHI	Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative
BMS	Breastmilk substitutes
BPNI	Breastfeeding Promotion Network of India
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CoI	Conflicts of Interest
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSM	Civil Society Mechanism
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSW	Committee on the Status of Women
EB	Executive Board
EAA	Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance
FENSA	WHO's Framework of Engagement with Non-State Actors
FFA	Framework for Action
FIAN	FIAN International
GIFA	Geneva Infant Feeding Association
GNRtFN	Global Network on the Right to Food and Nutrition
GSYCF	Global Strategy on Infant and Young Child Feeding
IBFAN	International Baby Food Action Network
HR	Human Rights
HRC	Human Rights Council
HRTB	Human Rights Treaty Bodies
ICDC	International Code Documentation Centre
ICM	International Confederation of Midwives
ICN2	Second International Conference on Nutrition
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IF	Infant Feeding
ILCA	International Lactation Consultants Association
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding

LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LFA	Logical Framework Approach
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MP	Maternity Protection
MIYCN	Maternal, Infant, and Young Child Nutrition
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PHM	People's' Health Movement
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PPTCT	Prevention of Parent-to-Child Transmission
RCOs	Regional Coordinating Office (of IBFAN)
RFP	Regional Focal Point (of WABA)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	South East Asia
TA	Treaty Alliance
TNCs	Transnational Corporations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNICEF	UNICEF Global Breastfeeding Collective
WABA	World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action
WBCi	World Breastfeeding Costing Initiative
WBTi	World Breastfeeding Trends Initiative
WHA	World Health Assembly
WHO	World Health Organisation

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Submitted by the World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action (WABA) on behalf of the consortium implementing partners.

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Introduction

This is the annual results-based report for the Sida supported project titled, “Protecting, Promoting and Supporting Breastfeeding through Human Rights and Gender Equality: A Global Coordinated and Expanded Programme to Achieve MDGs 4 and 5 and related post-2015 agenda” being implemented by the WABA-IBFAN Consortium, and covering the period January to September 2018.

Improving nutrition for mothers and children during the 1,000 days window helps ensure children get the best start to life and the opportunity to reach their full potential. Investing in better nutrition during the first 1,000 days also saves lives. Women who are well-nourished before and during pregnancy are less likely to die during childbirth. And by ensuring that mothers can breastfeed, and babies get only breastmilk for the first six months of life, we can help save the lives of almost 1 million children.

The most efficient internationally recognized strategy to realize this objective constitutes in the 3-pillar approach defined in the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding: protection, promotion and support of breastfeeding in the context of women’s empowerment, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and gender equality. This strategy also impacts positively on the achievement of many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—on poverty reduction, nutrition and food security, survival, health and wellbeing, environment and climate change, as well as women’s employment and gender equality. The SDGs provide a framework to connect breastfeeding to the larger development agenda, as does the UN Decade for Action on Nutrition. The fact that in 2016 the UN has recognised breastfeeding as a Human Right lends support to the work of the breastfeeding movement.

Overall objective

The overall objective of the consortium project is to accelerate the momentum for action in Infant and Young Child Feeding, and thus contribute to positioning the protection, promotion and support of breastfeeding as key interventions on the international development agenda to achieve children and women’s rights to survival, health, adequate food and nutrition. The achievement of the overall objective will result in a series of indicators, increased rates of IYCF, increased national IYCF budgetary allocations, increased implementation and enforcement of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes through national legislations, maternity protection and other key interventions, the number and diversity of breastfeeding advocates/groups.

Project organisation and implementation

Seven areas of work

Organisation and implementation are conducted using a series of coordinated log frames covering seven areas.

1. Tracking Progress in Policy and Programmes and Strengthening Accountability.
2. Building IYCF Capacity at all Levels.
3. Addressing Especially Challenging Environments/Situations: including Gender Inequalities.
4. Strengthening Policy and Legislative Frameworks
5. Social Mobilisation and Information Communications
6. Strengthening the Consortia and rejuvenating the Breastfeeding Movement.
7. Project cycle management and governance

Main results

The main results are presented for each of the above-mentioned seven areas of work. The outcomes and potential impact are also described with some examples being given.

1. Tracking progress in policy and programmes and strengthening accountability

This includes increasing the number of countries involved in the World Breastfeeding Trends Initiative (WBTi) and costing initiatives. WBTi, so far has been introduced in a total of 122 countries for tracking their progress in terms of IYCF policies and programs. Call to Action advocacy event was organised in 11 countries from LAC and Europe. A total of 97 countries had undertaken WBTi assessment at the end of 2018. A journal article titled “The World Breastfeeding Trends Initiative: Implementation of the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding in 84 countries” was published in the Journal of Public Health Policy. A Side Event on titled “The World Breastfeeding Trends Initiative (WBTi) as a vehicle to galvanise action to achieve World Health Assembly and Global Breastfeeding Collective targets to increase exclusive and continued breastfeeding” was organised during the World Health Assembly 2018. Representatives of WHO Member States, the UN system, Inter-governmental organizations, and civil society organisation participated in the event.

Highlighting the link between breastfeeding and human rights through participation in the sessions of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC Committee), the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR Committee) and the Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW Committee) was fundamental to monitor the situation of IYCF in the countries under review by the above-mentioned Committees. Submission of alternative reports as well as direct communication with the Committee members during sessions allowed the release of specific recommendations on breastfeeding to 9 countries. In February 2018, IBFAN-GIFA was invited to present the important link between breastfeeding and human rights at the international scientific practical conference “Newborn, Infant and Children Conditions and Breastfeeding: Identifying Problems and Finding Solutions”, organized by the Lithuanian Lactation and Breastfeeding Consultants Association, on February 23rd, 2018. Participants included midwives,

lactation consultants, paediatricians, family doctors, nurses, kinesiotherapists and mothers. Additionally, IBFAN-GIFA participated in the informal consultations for the new thematic report by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, about agricultural workers and the right to food. The informal consultations took place in February 2018, a written input was sent in May and the final report was released in July 2018, including references to the importance of maternity protection and breastfeeding support to mothers working in the agricultural sector, the need for adequate information on IYCF for rural women and the risks of pressures by the private sector. A Prezi presentation on breastfeeding and human rights was developed and is publicly available, to boost promotion of this connection that is too often forgotten.

The Consortium partners are also members of the Right to Food and Nutrition (RtFN) to raise and include breastfeeding and IYCF issues in these platforms. Networking with “traditional” and new allies, on platforms such as Child Rights Connect, and the Treaty Alliance ensured collaborative synergy with these partners—focusing on human rights protection, and anchoring breastfeeding into their nutrition and human rights agendas. For instance, IBFAN-GIFA signed a letter to the new Ecuador ambassador in charge of chairing the Intergovernmental Working Group on transnational corporations (TNCs) and other business enterprises with respect to human rights; IBFAN co-sponsored a statement prepared by FIAN International during the Human Rights Council in May 2018, on the work of the IGWG; IBFAN signed an open letter to the UN Member States prepared collectively by the Treaty Alliance group, including important input and proposals for the process for the development a binding instrument on TNCs and human rights. Additional actions included participation in webinars, TA calls, and sharing of reports and key information within the Consortium network.

2. Building IYCF capacity

The Breastfeeding: Advocacy and Practice (BAP) course remains a key component to train doctors and health professionals as resource specialists for infant feeding programmes in scientific, public health and clinical aspects of the subject. In September 2018, WABA organized the 8th BAP course, bringing together participants from 12 countries in collaboration with UNICEF South East Asia and Alive and Thrive. The participants included teams from China, Thailand, Myanmar, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania and Ethiopia. WABA collaborated with the International Confederation of Midwives (ICM) to sponsor four young African midwives who provided the continuum of care perspectives to this course. The BAP course has significant impact in changing hospital practices, advocating for policy change or engaging with communities. The BAP alumni are actively sharing their knowledge and skills on lactation support in their respective work contexts. BAP alumni from China have advocated for comprehensive training using the warm chain approach covering all several provinces in China. This will increase the number of skilled lactation support and mothers who receive adequate support for breastfeeding in China. The Myanmar alumni are implementing a plan for cascade training in IYCF in that country.

IBFAN Asia organised training workshops in collaboration with the Government departments, UN agencies and Medical Universities in China, India and Sri Lanka for developing Master Trainers, Trainers for Frontline Workers and Counselling Specialists. Training of Trainers were also organised in Timor-Leste, Lao PDR, Brunei Darussalam and Cambodia.

WABA collaborated with the Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine (ABM) and Academic institutions

to promote the Warm Chain campaign and develop creative assets to engage physicians and academics in support of breastfeeding along the 1000 days. Phase 1 of the campaign has been conducted via an online survey to identify as many individuals who are part of the continuum of care. To date over 250 people from all regions have responded and the next phase will connect them to each other. These individuals will serve as catalysts to ensure that effective support is available, coordinated, integrated, and scaled up in health services and the community to achieve improved breastfeeding rates around the world.

3. Addressing especially Challenging Environments/ Situations, including gender inequalities

IBFAN Asia Working Group on Infant Feeding and HIV, which has 15 members from 9 Asian countries (from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, South Korea and Vietnam). Group members share information, publications etc. on the subject regularly. In 2018, The IBFAN Asia Position Statement on HIV and Infant feeding' was developed and disseminated to the policy makers, programmes managers and partners. WABA collaborated with the Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine (ABM) to finalise, launch and disseminate the comprehensive resource kit on "Understanding International Policy on HIV and Breastfeeding". A popular brochure for women and families titled "What women need to know about breastfeeding in the HIV context are now available. WABA advocacy at the AIDS 2018 conference with 16000 delegates from more than 160 countries and dissemination of the comprehensive resource kit resulted in wide uptake of the messages by the HIV/AIDS community, with several new contacts made.

Report cards on Carbon Footprint due to Breastmilk Substitutes for 10 Asian countries were developed and disseminated in 2018 by IBFAN Asia. WABA issued and disseminated an environment day statement "Yes to Breastfeeding, No to Plastic Pollution" which highlights, breastfeeding as a climate-smart decision that helps ensure food security even in times of crisis.

The new updated Operational Guidance (OpG) on Infant Feeding in Emergencies (released in October 2017) has been promoted through websites, social media and it was mentioned in the alternative reports sent to the CRC Committee.

WABA's Empowering Parents Campaign promoted action at country level in Africa, Asia, and Latin America Caribbean (El Salvador, India, and Zimbabwe) through the Parent-Friendly Workplace (PFW) seed grant projects. The seed grant actions resulted in local groups focusing on law reforms, establishment of multi-sectoral partnerships and workplace lactation support programmes to ensure exclusive breastfeeding in diverse sectors. WABA promoted the involvement of men/fathers to encourage more support for breastfeeding at family level. Collaboration with Gender-based groups such as Men Care and Family Included also helps to mainstream gender in IYCF issues and these groups were invited to present their perspectives in the Global Breastfeeding Partners Meeting. A joint Father's Day 2018 statement with Family Included was developed to promote breastfeeding as team work.

4. Strengthening Policy and Legislative Frameworks

WABA and IBFAN are members of the Global Breastfeeding Collective (GBC) – a partnership of 20 international agencies with the goal of increasing investment in breastfeeding worldwide. Through the GBC, UNICEF/WHO and partners aim to: raise the global rate of exclusive breastfeeding to at

least 50 per cent by 2025. Work continued during 2018 with the Collective, developing joint materials, advocacy and outreach to new groups.

WABA is moving towards gender-equitable social protection. This includes changes in parental leave legislation, parent-friendly workplaces and gender equitable social norms. WABA's Empowering Parents Campaign strives to increase the supply of gender equitable social protection by working through the tried and tested tripartite structure comprising of governments, employers and trade unions. WABA worked with partners at the GBPM 2018 to develop the action plans for the 2019 ILO Centenary.

IBFAN undertook the Code monitoring activity at country level in 11 Asian countries – Bhutan, China, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, South Korea, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. The report of Code monitoring was developed and disseminated. IBFAN Asia RCO coordinated IBFAN Asia WG on Codex Alimentarius, with members from 8 Asian countries. Information about Codex activities and relevant documents on the ongoing work were shared with the group members. Members were also supported to strengthen an effective codex mechanism at the country level. Effective advocacy in the Coordination Committee of the Global Breastfeeding Advocacy Initiative/Global Breastfeeding Collective resulted in inclusion of “National assessment of breastfeeding policies and programmes using WBTi as an indicator for the Global breastfeeding scorecards of GBC. IBFAN Asia represented IBFAN in the Coordination Committee of the Global Network for the Right to Food and Nutrition (GNRtFN) and contributed in strengthening the Conflicts of Interest policy of the network.

In February 2018, IBFAN-GIFA published a discussion paper to highlight the link between the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and the Maastricht Principles, showing that when States implement the Code, they are also respecting the engagement taken through the Maastricht Principles on Extraterritorial Obligations.

IBFAN GIFA promoted the 2017 global monitoring report ‘Breaking the Rules, Stretching the Rules’ in all relevant fora, through the social media, website and members list. The BTR report was included in all submissions to the treaty bodies and to relevant actors. At the Swiss level, the BTR report 2017 was promoted in 2018 among the public at awareness-raising events in Geneva (e.g. Bébé & Moi fair in April) and through an interview to the local TV station – Radio Télévision Suisse, RTS – in June 2018. IBFAN-ICDC's publication State of the Code by Country 2018 (officially released in May 2018) was used for direct advocacy with the CRC Committee members.

IBFAN took an active role in two main WHO meetings of the first semester of 2018: the 142nd session of the Executive Board in January and the 71st World Health Assembly in May. In preparation of and during these meetings, statements on the agenda items were prepared and presented, addressing all items that are directly and indirectly linked with the Consortium partners' areas of work: WHO's 13th General Programme of Work; public health preparedness and response; health, environment and climate change; non-communicable diseases; Global Strategy for Women's Children's and Adolescents' Health; maternal, infant and young child nutrition; conflicts of interest; WHO engagement with Non-State Actors.

Furthermore, prior to the World Health Assembly, in May 2018, IBFAN-GIFA organized a press conference in Geneva at the Club Suisse de la Presse, focusing on conflicts of interest in relation to the emerging system of undemocratic global ‘multi-stakeholder governance’. The aim was to

stimulate debate about undue influence in health and nutrition policy-making and the need to prevent a reduction of WHO's role to that of a fundraiser and broker of public-private hybrids. Key actions discussed include correcting policy documents such as WHO's Framework of Engagement with Non-State Actors (FENSA), questioning harmful discourses, and opening space for public scrutiny. A team from WABA also attended WHA in May 2018 and advocated together with the other consortium partners for the IYCF resolution which includes World Breastfeeding Week for the first time ever. The resolution was particularly challenging in 2018 because of the risk that some key previous WHA Resolutions on the Code would be left out. Besides advocating for the inclusion of WBW in that resolution, advocacy was done to maintain the preamble and the mention of the 2016 Guidance in the text, and to fight for a 'Resolution' and not a 'Decision' as the US tried to push for. Eighteen countries spear-headed the final resolution and created a wall of support for breastfeeding against the US position.

5. Social mobilisation, information sharing and communication

World Breastfeeding Week is now anchored within the WHA and urges governments to improve policies and programmes in support of breastfeeding. World Breastfeeding Week 2018 focused on positioning breastfeeding as the foundation of life. The theme links breastfeeding to preventing the double burden of malnutrition, enhancing food security and poverty reduction. This reinforces the links between breastfeeding and several of the Sustainable Development Goals 2030. All WABA Core Partners and other partners played a critical role in reviewing, adapting and amplifying WABA messages around the world. WBW materials were then translated into more than 15 languages by Translators Without Borders and partner organisations. WBW messages were also reiterated by and impacted a variety of different sectors from food security, agriculture, nutrition, human rights and environmental groups. WABA revisited the communication strategy, including the development of a more interactive website, which was completed in 2018 and launched in early 2019. All CIPs used a range of communication tools and online platforms to disseminate messages and engage with the networks and beyond. Outreach to youth, midwives and other target groups was achieved through social media, training and advocacy.

6. Strengthening the consortium and rejuvenating the breastfeeding movement

African young midwives were trained through the BAP 2018 course. These individuals are currently promoting breastfeeding widely in their respective areas of work. The involvement of more young health professionals in the continuum of care for breastfeeding in low-income contexts will ensure higher success rates of breastfeeding among the rural communities.

The Global Breastfeeding Partners Meeting brought together over 25 organisations to develop plans for parental social protection in line with the ILO 2019 Centenary, and other initiatives. The commitments of partners and development of action plans in the areas of capacity building, joint advocacy and social mobilisation was achieved. Engagement with UN agencies such as WHO, UNICEF and ILO help ensure wide reach globally. Participation at the International Lactation Consultant Association (ILCA) and Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine (ABM) annual conferences furthered the warm chain concept and Empowering Parents Campaign among lactation consultants and physicians.

WABA launched the “Making Penang Breastfeeding Friendly” (MPBF) which is an initiative that reflects the concept of warm chain in collaboration with the Penang Medical College, research centres, health and allied health professionals, government officials, civil society organisations and trade unions in the State of Penang, Malaysia. The State government has now endorsed the initiative as part of the Sustainable Penang Initiative (SPI) and is committed to improving conditions for vulnerable populations such as women and children. This will also anchor breastfeeding as an important issue in the political development agenda of the State, country and beyond.

IBFAN Asia organised a strategic planning meeting in March 2018 in Bangkok, Thailand in which policy and planning issues were discussed in detail.

7. Project cycle management and governance

Funding was secured until September 2018 through an extension of the primary agreement between Sida, and WABA as focal point (FP), and sub agreements between WABA and the IBFAN partners. Work plans and budgets were developed, reviewed and updated biannually to support effective implementation. Project funding from Sida ended in September 2018. Funding for reporting continued till end December 2018/January 2019. Funding for the end of cycle evaluation was extended till end May 2019. Work plans and budgets were developed, reviewed and updated biannually to support effective implementation. Annual reports for 2017 were submitted in collaboration between the focal point (FP) and the partners. Good governance mechanisms through meetings and/or correspondences between boards and partner offices were ensured. Succession plans have been put in place. Work plan 2018 activities were implemented on schedule.

Challenges and responses

External

The Consortium Implementing Partners (CIPs) are grateful to Sida for continued support of this project. The partners are of the view that changes in the external environment increase the challenge of securing financial support for specific advocacy work around the protection, promotion and support for breastfeeding. A significant reason for this is the adoption of multi-stakeholder platforms in policy setting and delivery design at national and supranational level. Multi-stakeholder platforms are susceptible to influence from commercial and donor priorities and possible Conflicts of Interest. Existing policy limits the Consortium Implementing Partners from sources of support where such a conflict exists.

Concerns about the increased threats of Conflicts of Interest arising in public health policy setting continued in 2018. For example, IBFAN expressed specific concerns about the undue influence of venture philanthropy foundations with large investments, the private sector and private sector influenced NGOs. The IBFAN partners within this Consortium continued to be critical of the stakeholder model as this could potentially lead to Conflicts of Interest. An important part of this work was over the adoption of the Framework of Engagements with Non-State Actors (FENSA) by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

The May 2016 session of the World Health Assembly adopted this new Framework despite concerns being expressed. The Framework was adopted to regulate WHO engagement with non-State actors (NGOs, private sector entities, philanthropic foundations, and academic institutions). It is said to

protect its work from potential risks such as conflict of interest, reputational risks, and undue influence, but there are some outstanding issues such as the adopted definitions of conflicts of interest which put the private sector entities on an equal footing with other Non-State Actors, not recognising their fundamentally different nature and roles. Continuing safeguards contained in policies regulating WHO's relations with NGOs and the private sector are needed.

An example of how this plays out is the Asian region, which continued to see promotional activities of baby food companies in the form of interference in country level policy making processes directly or indirectly through their front organisations and sometimes misusing WBW, UN days and frameworks such as the 1000 days to promote their brand value. WABA is aware of this so-called "hijacking" of WBW and has developed a copyright declaration and expanded its vigilance. The baby food market is projected to increase at a rapid rate in coming years, replacing breastfeeding. This is in keeping with a predominant push to promote market-led solutions to address malnutrition.

However, the renewed interest by UNICEF and WHO through the Global Breastfeeding Collective, and by WHO through the NetCode will give more opportunities to advance the work of the consortium partners and to expand this to include new programme partners, bearing in mind COI. The increasing number of recommendations in relation to breastfeeding issued by the CRC and CESCRC Committees as well as the recognition of breastfeeding as a matter of human rights by several UN experts shows that these various high-level bodies have been sensitised on the importance of optimal IYCF practices.

Internal

The consortium implementing partners (CIPs) are aware of and appreciate the diversity of approaches, as this enriches the ways of working and the results produced. As the current funding levels seldom permit the CIPs to meet face-to-face, most of the communication is by email, Skype and GoToMeeting conference calls. A few internal challenges include:

- Retirement of experienced staff, with the need to subsequently recruit and train new staff.
- Funding levels that do not allow multiplication of programmatic efforts.
- Much time taken in administration of consortium and donor requirements.
- Negotiations among Consortium partners on the duration of no-cost extension of the project for implementation of activities took place. GIFA requested to limit the extension to June 2018 because of availability of resources, instead of September 2018, for implementation of activities and achievement of the project objectives. BPNI and WABA agreed to continue the implementation of activities until September 2018.

Mitigation strategies

- Recruit new skilled and efficient staff that can quickly take on important responsibilities, such as former interns and consultants.
- Lack of adequate funding has been mitigated by diversifying the funding base and efforts to help raise funds at national level through e.g. The World Bank, linking up with the UNICEF/WHO Collective, and other new partners as well as by benefitting from services of interns and volunteers.
- Develop more effective networking structures and coordinating mechanisms at all levels and

engage greater alignment with other initiatives.

- To accommodate GIFA's lack of resources beyond June 2018, WABA decided to allocate extra funds for GIFA (2 months staff salary costs) from the WABA budget for reporting and evaluation.

Deviations from workplan and explanations

Consortium Implementing Partners

As the project timeline was extended till September 2018, a joint workplan of 2017-18 was developed. WABA was largely able to achieve the expected outputs for 2018. The BAP course targeted 50 countries by 2018. In line with the warm chain approach, the decision was made to target fewer countries but focus on building capacity of multidisciplinary country teams. The new communication strategy was revisited, and the development of the new interactive website was finalised in 2018 and will be launched in February 2019. There was emphasis on expanding the alliance to with include new partners and the active engagement of young people in their varied roles as medical professionals, advocates, communications professionals and activists. BPNI/IBFAN Asia managed to accomplish a substantial part of the planned work, though accomplishment of some activities started late due to late arrival of funds. IBFAN-GIFA succeeded in achieving all outputs set forth in the updated 2017-2018 coordinated workplan, despite the late disbursement of funds and the major cut faced by the consortium. The current report provides only an overview of activities carried out in 2018.

Focal Point

The cessation of Sida support for IBFAN Africa, with immediate effect as of 1 Jan 2016 presented the FP with the several specific and unexpected challenges which have been extensively described in previous annual reports. The finalisation of the IBFAN Africa matter continued in 2017 and an audit was conducted in 2018. The outstanding amount of unjustified expenses by IBFAN Africa were returned by the FP in May 2018. The matter was concluded at the annual review meeting in 2018. Communications with the remaining CIPs continued through online communications.