

SUN Movement Reporting Template, 2017

NAMIBIA

2016 Reporting Template: Joint-Assessment by National Multi-Stakeholder Platform

April 2016 to March 2017

Process and Details of the 2017 Joint-Assessment exercise

To help the SUN Movement Secretariat better understand how your inputs for the Joint-Assessment 2016¹ were compiled from stakeholders, and to what extent the process was useful to in-country stakeholders, please provide us with the following details:

Participation

1. Did the following stakeholder groups provide specific inputs, whether in writing or verbally, to the Joint-Assessment?

Group	Yes (provide number) / No (= 0)
Government	Yes
Civil Society	Yes
Science and Academia	Yes
Donors	Yes
United Nations	Yes
Business	Yes
Other (please specify)	

2. How many people in total participated in the process at some point? **10**

¹ Please note that the analysed results of this Joint-Assessment exercise will be included in the SUN Movement Annual Progress Report 2016 along with the details of how the exercise was undertaken in- country.

Process

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

Step	Format		
Collection	Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email
Review, validation	Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. If a collection or validation meeting did take place, please attach a photo of it if possible

Usefulness

5. If a collection or validation meeting did take place, would you say that the meeting was useful to participants, beyond the usual work of the MSP?

Yes

Why?

It was a participatory exercise in which participants brainstormed and reflected on the achievements and challenges on the nutrition interventions in the country. Participants agreed that as much as a lot has been achieved more needs to be done to improve on reporting, increase membership and encourage attendance to MSP meetings. A reporting tool shall be developed and this shall be populated every quarter by each member organisation to keep track of the achievements.

Process 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	On-going	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/ Validated/ Evidence provided

PROGRESS MARKERS (PM)	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
PM 1.1: Select / develop coordinating mechanisms at country level	4	<p>The Namibia Alliance for Improved Nutrition (NAFIN) an independent trust formed in 2010 by Hon. Nahas Angula (Former Prime Minister) continues to play its role of advocacy for nutrition interventions. NAFIN brings together multiple stakeholders from different sectors to discuss the progress, achievements, challenges and possible areas for synergy for nutrition interventions in the country. NAFIN is co-convened and chaired by the former Prime Minister Hon. Nahas Angula and the Deputy Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) Hon. Christine //Hoebes. The members of NAFIN include: ministries, leading international agencies (UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA & WHO) and corporations, and domestic organizations such as the Agronomic Board and the Millers Association. NAFIN meets quarterly.</p> <p>With the revival of Food Security and Nutrition Council following Cabinet Decision no: 1st/14.02.17/004, NAFIN was endorsed to serve as a technical partner to the Council as an advocate for nutrition specific interventions.</p> <p>The Food Security and Nutrition Council is mandated to coordinate and ensure that matters related to food insecurity and malnutrition in the country are addressed. The Food Security and Nutrition Council has a secretariat in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and is convened by the Permanent Secretary OPM.</p> <p>UNICEF is the UN focal point for NAFIN, while SUN government focal point persons exist within CSOs,</p>

		Business and academia who are active participants of NAFIN.
PM 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence	3	The past year, there has been an increased participation of stakeholders in NAFIN coordination meetings. NAFIN brought on board new line ministries such as Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and academic institutions such as Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) among others. There is also increased attention on nutrition matters from political leaders and policy makers due to the advocacy campaigns and other high level engagements that highlighted the malnutrition burden in the country. It is envisaged that with the revival of the Food Security and Nutrition Council, nutrition coordination will be strengthened as will the prominence accorded to its interventions. It is the intention of the Council to improve and expand participation of the relevant government ministries, parastatals and private sector in NAFIN and nutrition. Regional level participation in nutrition will equally be enhanced.
PM 1.3: Engage within/ contribute to multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)	3	<p>Quarterly NAFIN meetings were held. In the meetings members presented the status of their activities, shared experiences and achievements, and challenges faced in their respective interventions. NAFIN discussions encompassed progress of nutrition related policies, strategies, assessments and initiatives such as legislation on food fortification, technical support supervision, global updates on nutrition, regional and national capacity development initiatives. Such engagements kept members informed of the nutrition agenda nationally, regionally and internationally.</p> <p>NAFIN members participated in a number of teleconferences, webinars and meetings on nutrition organized by the SUN secretariat that involved sharing experiences and learning from other countries. The key messages from such forums were shared during the quarterly meetings. Again, this enabled the members to stay engaged and informed of the recent developments in nutrition.</p> <p>NAFIN members contributed significantly to the formulation of the National Development Plan 5 ensuring that nutrition featured prominently as both an independent and crossing cutting priority area.</p> <p>Her Excellency Mrs Graca Machel visited Namibia and advocated to the government, CSOs, Development Partners, UN and other players to place more attention to nutrition especially in relation to the child, mother and adolescents. She highlighted the importance of a multi-sectoral approach to nutrition programming, increased funding for nutrition and the need to pay attention to areas with poor nutrition</p>

		<p>indicators.</p> <p>Under the UNNet work platform in the country, a joint work plan and baseline was developed and adopted by UN agencies under the overall leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator.</p> <p>Engagement and involvement of the private sector in NAFIN and in supporting nutrition is vital – especially given the vibrancy of the private sector in Namibia. Pupkewitz Foundation, for instance offered to feed 3,000 Kindergarten children in 9 regions with a 1 nutritious meal per day for a period of 4 years. The project is already on going, while Namibia Dairies provided milk to select schools and on occasions such as the Africa Day of School Feeding.</p>
<p>PM 1.4: Track, report and critically reflect on own contributions and accomplishments</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Namibia made great strides in nutrition with numerous achievements made from a policy, strategic and operational level. First and foremost, the Government revised the Food Security and Nutrition Council through a Cabinet decision and Office of the Prime Minister appointed as Chair. The Zero Hunger Strategic Review and Road map, developed with the support of the World Food Programme (WFP), was ratified by Cabinet as the framework for addressing hunger in Namibia and the Ministry of Poverty Eradication mandated to coordinate the implementation of the roadmap. The Blue Print on Wealth Re-Distribution and Poverty Eradication was developed and submitted to stakeholders for comments and input; Work on amending the Public and Environmental Health Act (Act 1 of 2015) to include children up to 3 years of age is close to finalization. This amendment will also ensure alignment of the Act to national and international legal instruments, while Children’s Act 3 of 2015 was ratified by Cabinet and work on the regulation is on-going. Furthermore, the Integrated Early Childhood Development Framework was submitted to Cabinet and waiting approval before it will be launched; The Integrated Early Childhood Development Framework was launched; In response to the limited number of nutritionists in the country, a nutrition degree programme has been established at Namibia University of Science and Technology. The first intake will take place in 2018 and in addition in order to uplift the nutrition agenda in the country an advocacy booklet for parliamentarians has been developed to sensitize the parliamentarians on their role and responsibilities as advocates for nutrition with technical support from UNICEF; WFP supported the Ministry of Education to developed a School Feeding Policy which highlights the importance of nutrition and health for learners. The policy is at final government approval stages before its ratification by Cabinet; Further a bi-annual newsletter on Zero Hunger was launched to highlight the progress made by various government ministries and institutions towards addressing zero hunger. The newsletter is coordinated by the National Planning Commission and Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare. Efforts have been made to build the capacity of the health extension workers on nutrition to bridge the gap on access and utilization</p>

		<p>of services; Research and development on milk fortification has been conducted to improve on the micro-nutrient composition to address micro-nutrient deficiencies for school going children and the general population. The Ministry of Education and Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, with technical support from World Food Programme, carried out a feasibility study to establish the potential of linking school feeding to smallholder producers. Preliminary results of the study are positive. Additionally, a TV Documentary on school feeding has been developed by the MoEAC, with support from WFP, to increase awareness of the contribution of school feeding to addressing hunger, learning and nutrition of learners. Nutrition education has been integrated in agricultural programmes where households are sensitized and capacitated on the value of nutrition and encouraged to establish backyard gardens; The Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring System (FNSMS), managed and operated by the Office of the Prime Minister, with technical support from WFP, continues to collect real-time data that is informing decision making on food and nutrition security interventions; An integrated Health Information Management System (HIMS) has been improved with additional nutrition indicators and the relevant staff have been trained to manage and interpret the data. The Government has increased efforts in engaging the private sector through several Public Private Partnerships (PPP) initiatives aimed at enhancing their contribution to nutrition. Food Bank of Namibia is currently operating in Windhoek only, with plans to roll out to other towns in the country. The Food Bank aims to address urban food insecurity, especially given the escalating rural urban migration a consequence of recurrent drought.</p>
<p>PM 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>NAFIN is a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platform for coordination of nutrition interventions in Namibia. It was established as a Cabinet resolution – denoting a political will and commitment. NAFIN has played a significant role in integrating nutrition into government policy and strategies. The Food Security and Nutrition Council, recently revived, will strengthen the role of NAFIN.</p> <p>Nutrition is embedded numerous Government policies and strategies. Vision 2030 advocates for a healthy, food secured and breastfeeding nation, in which all preventable, infectious and parasitic diseases are under secure control, and in which people enjoy a high standard of living, with access to quality education, health and other vital services, in an atmosphere of sustainable population growth and development. The National Development Plan 5 (launched in May 2017) aims at achieving a healthy population as core for economic growth and development. It recognizes the interlinkages between nutrition, health and poverty. It also acknowledges that nutrition is a barrier to achieving the health and poverty outcomes in Namibia. The Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP), the presidential vision from 2016 to 2020, aims to accelerate the development of Namibia with food and nutrition security as a critical component and Organizations, Ministries and Agencies (O/M/A's) have aligned their strategic plans to the HPP. The Food and Nutrition</p>

Security Policy, which is under revision with technical support from UNICEF and FAO, contains strategies aimed at ensuring healthy and productive Namibian population and consequently is aligned to achieving the outcomes of the health and poverty pillars.

Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process One
Government	<p>Government continued to support the functions of NAFIN through its political recognition, technical support, representation of key government ministries at NAFIN meetings and a conducive policy environment. The membership of NAFIN has been expanded by bringing on board other line ministries and stakeholders. Government continues to recognise its role in advancing the nutrition agenda in the country by appointing the Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister’s Office to be the responsible person for all nutrition related actions. The revival of the Food Security and Nutrition Council with the secretariat and management of the OPM’s office will strengthen the coordination and overall accountability of nutrition investments/interventions in the country.</p> <p>A university nutrition degree programme has been developed to address the capacity and human resource needs for qualified nutritionists in the country. The program is planned to start the next academic year 2018/19. It will be implemented at the Namibia University of Science and Technology. There are also plans of introducing diploma and certificate courses to respond and address capacity needs at all levels.</p> <p>The revision of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy is ongoing and Permanent Secretaries of line ministries have been tasked to review and align the policy to their sectoral policies.</p>
UN	<p>UN system continued to provide technical and financial assistance to reduction of stunting through NAFIN’s multi-stakeholder SUN Country Implementation Plan. UN Country Team’s monthly meeting has a standing agenda item on SUN/NAFIN. Four key UN agencies: UNICEF, WHO, WFP and FAO coordinate to support NAFIN/SUN interventions in Namibia. UN through the UN network developed a joint work plan that was endorsed by all agencies</p> <p>UN agencies continued to support the revision the Food and Nutrition Security Policy, completion of the School Feeding Policy, implementation of Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS), revitalisation of the Food Security and Nutrition Council, operationalisation of the Zero Hunger Road Map and establishment of the Nutrition Degree program at Namibia University of Science and Technology</p> <p>UN agencies supported advocacy engagements that uplifted the nutrition agenda in the country. UNICEF supported the government to host Her Excellency Mrs Graca Machel, the Child Rights Advocate. UNICEF is also supporting the development of booklet on nutrition for parliamentarians. This booklet is intended to sensitise parliamentarians on their roles and responsibilities in improving the nutrition conditions of the Namibia children and</p>

	mothers. WFP supported the Ministry of Education to develop a School Feeding TV Documentary to highlight its benefits and the contribution of school feeding in addressing nutrition needs of learners and hunger in general; WFP worked with the MoEAC to commemorate the Africa Day of School Feeding and the International School Meals Day both intended to raise awareness and advocate for school feeding.
Donor	The Development partners group on Health (HDPG) continued to meet monthly and NAFIN/SUN is a standing agenda item. Donors such as USAID, EU etc, participate in NAFIN meetings. USAID provided funds for the implementation of both nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions. USAID in partnership with UNICEF and the government provided funds for the procurement of water trucks and training of health workers and health extension workers on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).
Business	Namibia Dairies, Pupkewitz Foundation (a leading Namibian entrepreneur) and Namib Mills (Association of Namibian Millers) and Praktika Afrika are active members of the private sector entity in NAFIN. More participation from private sector is required and anticipated.
CSO	The Synergos Institute is the secretariat of NAFIN and many CSOs joined the movement.
Others	The Namibia Agronomic Board, Namibia University of Science and Technology – the Institute of Nutrition, University of Namibia, Namibia Institute of Pathology and Namibia Statistics Agency.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2016 – APRIL 2017) FOR PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

Positive Changes:

Cabinet took note of the current status of the National Food Security and Nutrition Initiative in Namibia. The Office of the Prime Minister appointed an Inter-Agency Steering Committee with the task to finalise the National Food Security and Nutrition Policy and to revive the National Food Security and Nutrition Council to be chaired by the Office of the Prime Minister. The National Food Security and Nutrition Council and Technical Committee has to ensure that an Implementation Plan be developed for the Policy and an assessment of the financial implications of food and nutrition interventions.

The development of the NDP5 was highly participatory at the national and sub-national level, with all sectors consulted and engaged. Health and Nutrition is a standalone theme and the same time cross-sectoral in the NDP5.

The Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP) is being implemented by all line ministries and institutions. Government institutions are obliged to report on progress against the HPP targets on a quarterly basis. Food and Nutrition component is a critical area of this vision.

The Zero Hunger Strategy and Road Map (2016 – 2020) was launched and the Food and Nutrition Security Strategic Review Report significantly informed the development of government policies and strategies. The road map provides a framework to address food security and hunger in Namibia with the goal to end hunger,

achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

The Blue Print on Wealth Redistribution and Poverty Eradication is a policy framework to advance strategies to eradicate poverty and reduce income inequality in Namibia. The goal of the Blue Print is to achieve prosperity for all Namibians and one of its objective is to improve and sustain the food and nutrition status of the children and poor and vulnerable.

The School Feeding Policy at final stages of government approval. It contains strategies that promote increased intake of nutritious food by learners in pre and primary schools. It also contains strategies of empowering smallholder farmers to produce and supply nutritious food commodities to the schools.

The Food and Nutrition Security Policy revision is near completion; various stakeholders provided input into the policy and it has been aligned to international, regional and national legislations and instruments. There has been a name change from *Food and Nutrition Policy* to *Food and Nutrition Security Policy*. This was intended to highlight the strong linkage between food security and nutrition, multi-sectoral nature of nutrition and increased scope and broader ownership and involvement. The Food Security and Nutrition Council and Technical Committee support the development of Implementation Plan for the Policy and conduct an assessment of the financial implications of food and nutrition interventions.

The revitalization of the Food Security and Nutrition Council is ongoing and the process is spearheaded by the OPM under the chairmanship of the Permanent Secretary OPM. Nine permanent secretaries from the line ministries participate in the discussion. It will be the overarching coordination body of nutrition with various committees supporting its work and committees at sub-national levels.

Nutrition Degree Programme is scheduled to start in the next academic year 2018/19. The curriculum was approved by the university senator and discussions are ongoing to create a clear road map for the commencement of the programme next year

Key Challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country

1. **Inadequate budget for nutrition:** Namibia being an upper middle income country, it receives little support from donors and as such much of the funding for nutrition is domestic. There was downsizing of the health budget due to the current unfavorable economic situation in the country. This has greatly affected the implementation of nutrition interventions.
2. **Inadequate human resource for nutrition.** The country still faces inadequate human resource in the nutrition section due to the absence of training institution that offers tertiary qualifications in nutrition. The government has thus partnered with UNICEF and Namibia University of Science and Technology to start up a degree programme on nutrition.
3. **Limited capacity of the Health information Management System (HMIS) to provide real time data.** The HMIS lacks key nutrition indicators and the data capturing and reporting mechanisms are not efficient. MoHSS has taken measures to create an integrated HMIS with addition of number of nutrition indicators. The staff has also been trained on the HMIS to manage and interpret the findings. This will improve data usage and decision

making at all levels of the health structure.

4. **Limited functionality of the multi-sectoral platforms (Regional Coordination Committees-RCC and Constituency Coordination Committees-CCC) at regional and district level:** There were constraints on reporting on nutrition activities during the RCC and CCC meetings, due to inadequate technical capacity. Efforts will be undertaken to ensure effective coordination and reporting on nutrition activities at sub national level.

Recommendations for improvements to scale up nutrition efforts in Namibia

- Ensure that the Food and Nutrition Security Policy addresses the institutional structure for food and nutrition security in the country.
- Develop a National Food and Nutrition Security Implementation Plan and ensure that the Plan is costed.

Process 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	On-going	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/ Validated/ Evidence provided

PROGRESS MARKERS (PM)	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
PM 2.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislations	3	<p>The Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) has developed a Blue Print on wealth redistribution and poverty eradication as a policy framework aimed at advancing strategies for eradicating poverty and reducing income inequality in Namibia. The Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare leads and coordinates national efforts to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality. The Ministry of Health and Social Services conducted a review of maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health and nutrition programmes and services in Namibia to inform the development of a Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and Nutrition Roadmap for the next five years.</p> <p>The GRN has reviewed the Fourth National Development Plan and developed the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP 5) for the period 2017 to 2022. It outlines a development strategy that aims to improve the living conditions of every Namibian. The current plan is informed by the global, continental, regional and national development frameworks, as well as the national Zero Hunger Strategic Review.</p> <p>Namibia was one of five countries that participated in the review of existing agriculture and food and nutrition security information systems and to determine solutions for strengthening national capacity to monitor, analyse and disseminate agricultural and food and nutrition security information for effective response.</p>
PM 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, update and dissemination of relevant policy and	2	<p>Her Excellency Mrs Graça Machel visited Namibia from 7-9 December 2016 to conduct strategic advocacy to accelerate action to reduce stunting and improve child and maternal nutrition in Namibia, while engaging the Government of the Republic of Namibia and partners on related child rights issues, including</p>

legal frameworks		<p>early childhood development and girl child education.</p> <p>The GRN in collaboration with UNICEF developed an advocacy booklet targeting Members of Parliament to engage them on nutrition.</p> <p>NPC and Ministry of Poverty in collaboration with WFP initiated a bi-annual Zero Hunger Newsletter. WFP also supported the Ministry of Education develop a School Feeding TV Documentary and also provided support in the observance of the Africa Day of School Feeding and the International School Meals Day, both celebrations intended to raise awareness of the benefits of school feeding.</p>
PM 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonized in-country stakeholders efforts	3	The following Policies are in various stages of development: (1) Food and Nutrition Security Policy awaiting validation; (2) School Feeding Policy awaiting approval; (3) National Drought Policy; (4) National Policy on Disaster Risk Management of 2009 was revised and awaiting validation from the National Disaster Risk Management Committee.
PM 2.4: Operationalize / enforce the legal frameworks	3	The Ministry of Health and Social Services has drafted the Regulations relating to the Public and Environmental Health Act (Act 1 of 2015). These regulations are awaiting approval from the Office of the Attorney General. The Public and Environmental Health Act is not yet in operation.
PM 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislation impact	3	Currently there is no Country Implementation Plan for the draft revised Food and Nutrition Security Policy. Tracking and reporting of progress on nutrition interventions is done through Organizations, Ministries and Agencies through standard reporting channels within the respective institutions and as stipulated by government reporting and accountability procedures and in line with targets in the national development plan and strategies. NAFIN does not therefore receive regular reports (at least not formally) except through quarterly meetings.

Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each Stakeholder to Process Two
Government	Wide consultation in the review of NDP4 and drafting of NDP5 and the Blue Print on wealth redistribution and poverty eradication took place.
UN	UN system supported (technical and financial support) the development of the National Development Plans, Policies and Strategies.
Donor	Dwindling of donor funding on nutrition in Namibia is a great concern. Apart from European Union, many other donors reduced their contribution to address malnutrition in Namibia.

Business	Private sector and Business fully support NAFIN and support the development of National Development Plans and Policies.
CSO	Though limited funding available for CSOs to implement, they fully support NAFIN in development of National Plans, policies and legislation.
Others	

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2016 – APRIL 2017) FOR PROCESS 2: Coherent policy and legal framework (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

Summary of overall achievements: The review of progress of the Fourth National Development Plan and the subsequent development of the Fifth National Development Plan, as well as the Blue Print on wealth redistribution and poverty eradication, provided an opportunity to analyse the nutrition situation, including nutrition specific and sensitive policies and legislation in the country.

The following Policies are in various stages of development/completion: (1) Food and Nutrition Security Policy awaiting validation; (2) School Feeding Policy awaiting Cabinet approval; (3) National Drought Policy; (4) National Policy on Disaster Risk Management.

A nutrition course at degree level was introduced at the Namibian University of Science and Technology as a long-term solution to the chronic lack of nutrition experts.

Legislation on fortification of maize and *mahangu* was passed. This therefore mandates all millers (commercial and small-scale) to fortify their maize meal with the require nutrients.

The Advocacy Booklets targeting Members of Parliament to engage them on nutrition was finalized.

Her Excellency Mrs. Graça Machel's visit to Namibia in December 2016 was an opportunity to advocate for nutrition.

Key challenges: The MoHSS assures overall sector management, including the private sector and regulates the sector with various legal instruments. Some of these legal instruments and policies are out-dated and non-responsive for health sector service delivery. The implementation of policies and the monitoring thereof by the relevant institutions is inadequate. Health is determined by social and economic drivers which at most are outside the health sectors sphere. There has therefore been limited integration of health and nutrition in sectoral policies. Nutrition and health promotion is being advocated for all programmes in health service delivery. However, there are limited packages of locally sound nutrition promotion and prevention interventions.

Way forward: Finalization of Food and Nutrition Security Policy and development of Policy Implementation Plan.

Process 3: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	On-going	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/ Validated/ Evidence provided

PROGRESS MARKERS (PM)	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
PM 3.1: Align existing actions around national nutrition targets/policies	3	The Common Results Framework (CRF) under the Scaling Up Nutrition Country Implementation Plan (SUNCIP) exists and all nutrition actions by various actors are aligned. However it's outdated and its update awaits completion of the revision of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy.
PM 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition	3	The Food and Nutrition Security policy (FNSP) is under revision and it's near completion; a nutrition action plan (SUNCIP) and CRF will be updated accordingly. The NDP 5 has clear nutrition indicators that are aligned to global nutrition targets. These indicators and targets will be aligned to the revised CRF. The updated FNSP is aligned to the Zero Hunger Food and Nutrition Security Strategy and Road Map. The School Feeding Policy, Integrated Early Childhood Development strategy and National Drought Policy are aligned to FNSP and will contribute directly to the updated CRF.
PM 3.3: Organize and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework	2	Planning and costing of activities was done at the start of the financial year for the MoHSS and line ministries. The development partners aligned their annual work plans to the MoHSS and line ministry annual work plans. Priority activities included; capacity development of health workers and health extension workers on IYCF, SAM management, WASH; development and revision of policies and guidelines, support supervision, data collection and reporting. The activities were aligned to the CRF indicators and targets.

PM 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per Common Results Framework	4	Per mandate all stakeholders including line ministries were supposed to report on quarterly basis as per CRF coordinated under NAFIN however, there was laxity on this endeavour. Efforts will be made to hold stakeholder more accountable by improving on timeliness of reporting.
PM 3.5: Evaluate implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact	3	The Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring report compiled and produced bi-annually continued to provide data on status of food and nutrition security in the country. An assessment on the impact of drought on the nutrition status of PLHIV is ongoing. The findings will be presented in September, 2017. A survey on the nutrition status of the San people is also ongoing. San people is marginalized community in Namibia thought to be affected by high rates of malnutrition due to their original habitats encroached upon by game parks and farmers.

Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Three
Government	It provided leadership development of policies, guidelines and strategies and translating them to actionable plans. The government operates the information management systems that assist in tracking progress and reporting.
UN	Provided technical and financial support in formulation and revision of policies and guidelines, implementation activities and monitoring and evaluation. Under the UNNetwork Joint Annual workplan the UN agencies contribute significantly to the Scaling Up of Nutrition activities and raising the nutrition agenda in the country through supporting advocacy and other high level engagements.
Donor	Provided financial support to implement policies and strategies.
Business	Supported the implementation of activities such as mahangu and milk fortification. This has enhanced micronutrient content of the staple foods and contributed to alleviating deficiencies of micronutrients.
CSO	Implementation of nutrition interventions at national and sub national levels. The nutrition actions are aligned to the CRF
Others	The academia such as NUST together with UNICEF are formulating a degree program on nutrition that will enhance the skills gap in the country

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2016 – APRIL 2017) FOR PROCESS 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan

The Common Results Framework (CRF) under the Scaling Up Nutrition Country Implementation Plan (SUNCIP) exists and all nutrition actions by various actors are aligned. However it's outdated and its update awaits completion of the revision of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy.

The NDP 5 has clear nutrition indicators that are aligned to global nutrition targets. These indicators and targets will be aligned to the revised CRF.

The updated FNSP is aligned to the Zero Hunger Strategy and Road Map. The School Feeding Policy, Integrated Early Childhood Development strategy and National Drought Policy are aligned to FNSP and will contribute directly to the updated CRF.

Planning and costing of activities was done at the start of the financial year for the MoHSS and line ministries. The development partners aligned their annual work plans to the MoHSS and line ministry annual work plans. Priority activities included; capacity development of health workers and health extension workers on IYCF, SAM management, WASH; development and revision of policies and guidelines, support supervision, data collection and reporting. The activities were aligned to the CRF indicators and targets.

Per mandate all stakeholders including line ministries are supposed to report on quarterly basis as per CRF coordinated under NAFIN however, there was laxity on this responsibility. Efforts will be made to hold stakeholders more accountable by improving on timeliness of reporting.

The Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring report compiled and produced bi-annually continued to provide data on status of food and nutrition security in the country. An assessment on the impact of drought on the nutrition status of PLHIV is ongoing. The findings will be presented in September, 2017. A survey on the nutrition status of the San people is also ongoing. San people is marginalized community in Namibia thought

Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

N/A	0	1	2	3	4
Not applicable	Not started	Started	On-going	Nearly completed	Completed
Progress Marker not applicable to current context	Nothing in place	Planning begun	Planning completed and implementation initiated	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational	Fully operational /Target achieved/On-going with continued monitoring/ Validated/ Evidence provided

PROGRESS MARKERS (PM)	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
PM 4.1: Cost and assess financial feasibility	3	Costed Multi-Sectoral implementation plan available and will updated to capture the additional interventions under the revised Food and Nutrition Security Policy. Line Ministries and Development partners such as UNICEF have costed nutrition annual work plans aligned to the multi-sectoral Implementation Plan. There are still no combined expenditure reports except at individual sector level.
PM 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition	3	Tracking of financial allocations to nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions is done at sectoral and agency level. Centralised and Integrated tracking system for all line ministries, UN agencies and other stakeholders is lacking. The different sectors and agencies generate own financial report. The financial reports can be access by interested public and technocrat.
PM 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls	2	Despite the low donor responsiveness to Namibia due to its upper middle income status, development partners continued to undertake resource mobilisation initiatives through advocacy-encouraging increase in domestic funding and at the same time compile proposals to attract external funding.
PM 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements	4	The Harambee Prosperity Plan from the Office of the President is fully costed and various Ministries have started with the implementation. A commitment by all stakeholders to Nutrition has not been fully funded. Government, UN and Donors are partially honouring their commitments.
PM 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact	3	Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budget is planned for the next 3 years in a sustainable manner. The annual financial plans are guided by available strategic plans at hand.

Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Four
Government	Government's MTEF ensures long-term planning
UN	The UN agencies will continue advocacy and mobilization of resources
Donor	Donors regularly track their financial support to government
Business	-
CSO	-
Others	-

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2016 – APRIL 2017) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilization

Namibia has a comprehensive finance management processes that are guided by the legal framework that is in line with the Constitution and the State Finance Act of 1991. The legal framework spells out the relevant powers and duties of different governmental institutions in the budgeting process. Such governmental institutions includes; The Ministry of Finance, the National Assembly, Treasury, the Accounting officers of the Ministries and the Auditor General.

The National Health Policy Framework 2010-2020 - included the strategic directions on developing health financing strategy to enable exploration of alternative health financing mechanisms to ensure sustainability.

The reduction in donor funding has automatically add on the government's responsibility to mobilize resources internally especially for HIV. The Public Policy Partnership framework by the Ministry of Health and Social Services has alluded this issue, citing that the donor funding may be seen both as a challenge and also as an opportunity. It is an opportunity in the sense that it provides chances for improved efficiencies in resource allocation and for innovative funding mechanisms including leveraging private sector investments.

NAFIN, under the office of the Prime Minister, has a line item within the Ministry of Finance with allocated resources of N\$ 300,000 per year (about US\$ 30,000) annually. There is agreement about limitations in the financial resources available and allocated to nutrition between government and partners. The costed CIP is expected to support resource alignment by sectors and external stakeholders. Costed Multi-Sectoral implementation plan is captured in the MTEF of the Government of Namibia.

GRN financial system does not allow for a nutrition specific budget line, although, nutrition specific and sensitive activities are funded through other budget lines.

Decline in donor funding creates an increase in the financial gap for nutrition interventions in Namibia.

It appears that the nutrition intervention as stipulated in the Country's Implementation Plan (CIP) has not been aligned with the Medium term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). There is now a need to align the plan with the MTEF, once the Implementation Plan is developed.

Current budget analysis indicates that it is difficult to determine what government priorities are by looking at budget allocation alone. There is need to conduct an assessment of the nutrition allocation and expenditure. NAFIN needs to track national nutrition expenditure.

Annex 1: Details of Participants

No.	Title	Name	Organisation
1.	Ms	Marjorie VAN WYK	Ministry of Health and Social Services
2.	Mr.	George WALIOMUZIBU	UNICEF
3.	Dr.	Jean KASEYA	UNICEF
4.	Ms	Evelyn BREUER	Namibia University of Science and Technology
5.	Ms	Anatolia SHAANIKA	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry (MAWF)
6.	Ms	Maria HAMBELELA	Synergos
7.	Ms	Frieda MUTELIA	Health works
8.	Ms	Hilde NASHANDI	Ministry of Health and Social Services
9.	Mr.	Erickson MALWA	Namibia Dairies
10.	Mr.	Elvis ODEKE	WFP

Annex 2: Focus Questions:

<p>1.</p>	<p>How many time has your MSP and/or its associated organs met since the last Joint-Assessment? Please provide details of the meeting, where applicable, i.e., Technical committee meetings, inter-ministerial meetings, working groups meetings, etc.</p>	<p>2 NAFIN meeting. The involved presentations by members on the achievements and challenges on implementation of nutrition activities. The meeting in December, 2016 involved hosting Mama Graca Machel who advocated prioritization on nutrition and encouraged multi-sectoral collaboration to tackling malnutrition</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>Is your MSP replicated at the decentralised levels? Or is there a coordination mechanism for nutrition at the sub-national level? (Yes/No). If Yes, please provide details of the coordination mechanism, composition and roles, etc.</p>	<p>Yes, there are Regional Coordination Committees and Constituency Coordination Committees in all the 14 regions of the country. They are mandated to keep track of nutrition interventions, encourage integration of nutrition in sectoral work plans and report to NAFIN quarterly. However, challenges exist to making the committees fully functional. With the establishment of the Food Security and Nutrition Council, the committees will be revitalized to function as expected. The committees are made of all government sectors and NGOs at sub-national level</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>Have you organised any high level event since the last Joint-Assessment? (Yes/No). If Yes, please provide details of the event organised, i.e., Forum on Nutrition, Workshop for high-level officials, etc.</p>	<p>Yes, UNICEF supported the government to host Mama Graca Machel-Child rights and nutrition advocate-who highlighted the importance of the government and donor investing in nutrition. The event was held in December, 2016.</p>

4.	Are you planning to organise any high level event in the coming months (April 2016 – April 2017)? (Yes/No). If Yes, please provide details of the event to be organised	N/A at present
5.	Do you have identified Nutrition Champions in your Country? (Yes/No). If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the Champions.	Yes- Rt. Hon. Nahas Angula, co-chair of NAFIN. He advocates for increased prioritization of nutrition in the country and the region. He has represented Namibia in a number of high level engagements on nutrition regionally and globally.
6.	Are Parliamentarians in your country engaged to work for the scale up of nutrition in your country? (Yes/No). If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the Parliamentarians for nutrition.	UNICEF is developing a booklet on nutrition for the parliamentarians that will act as trigger for engaging parliamentarians on nutrition.
7.	Are journalists and members of the media involved in keeping nutrition on the agenda in your country? (Yes/No). If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the media and journalists for nutrition.	Journalists and members of the media participate in advocacy engagements
8.	Is there any reported Conflict of Interest within or outside your MSP? (Yes/No). If Yes, how was the Conflict of Interest handled?	None reported
9.	Do you have a Social mobilization, Advocacy and Communication policy/plan/strategy ? (Yes/No). If Yes, kindly attach a copy or copies of the documents	No. There are plans to develop a communication strategy next financial year
10.	Do you use the SUN Website , if not, what are your suggestions for improvement?	Yes
11.	To support learning needs , what are the preferred ways to: * access information, experiences and guidance for in-country stakeholders? * foster country-to-country exchange?	Teleconferences, webinars and online materials on nutrition can be helpful in improving.
12.	Would it be relevant for your country to reflect and exchange with SUN countries dealing with humanitarian and protracted crises, states of fragility ?	Yes
13.	What criteria for grouping with other SUN countries with similar challenges and opportunities would be most useful for your country? i.e. federal, emerging economies, maturity in the SUN Movement, with double burden, etc. (for potential tailored exchanges from 2017 onwards)	Emerging economies, double burden of malnutrition

Annex 3: Common Priorities For 2017-2018:

The table below provides a basic overview of services available to support SUN Countries in achieving their national nutrition priorities in 2016-17. Please review the list below and record your key priorities for the coming year, providing specific details, so the SUN Movement Secretariat can better appreciate how to maximise delivery of relevant support.

The Policy and Budget Cycle Management – from planning to accounting for results	Social Mobilization, Advocacy and Communication	Coordination of action across sectors, among stakeholders, and between levels of government through improved functional capacities	Strengthening equity drivers of nutrition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Review relevant policy and legislation documents ✓ Situation/Contextual analysis ✓ Mapping of the available workforce for nutrition ✓ Strategic planning to define the actions to be included in the Common Results Framework (CRF) ✓ Development of a Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) framework ✓ Support better management of data (e.g. National Information Platforms for Nutrition - NIPN) Estimation of costs to implement actions (national and/or sub-national level)Financial tracking (national and/or sub-national level) ✓ Support with the development guidelines to organise and manage Common Results Framework (CRF) at sub-national levels ✓ Financing of selected programmes (due diligence) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Engaging nutrition champions to position nutrition as a priority at all levels ✓ Engaging parliamentarians for legislative advocacy, budget oversight and public outreach ✓ Engaging the media for influencing decision makers, accountability and awareness ✓ Utilising high level events, partnerships and communication channels for leveraging commitments, generating investment and enhancing data ✓ Building national investment cases, supported by data and evidence, to drive nutrition advocacy ✓ Developing, updating or implementing multi-sectoral advocacy and communication strategies ✓ Developing evidence based communications products to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Support with assessments of capacity and capacity needs ✓ Strengthening of skills of key actors, such as Multistakeholder Platform member. Skills could include communication and negotiation, team building and leadership, planning and coordination. ✓ Support with strengthening capacity of individuals or organization to better engage with: themes (like WASH), sectors (like Education or Business), or groups (like scientists and academics) ✓ Analysis/ guidance for institutional frameworks at national and subnational levels, including MSP, Coordination Mechanisms, stakeholder groups, or others ✓ Prevention and management of Conflicts of Interest (COI) ✓ Analysis of the broader enabling environment for scaling up nutrition, such as political 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop or review mechanisms that address equity dimensions in nutrition plans, policies and strategies. ✓ Ensuring participation of representatives from marginalised and vulnerable communities in decision-making processes ✓ Adapting, adopting or improving policies that aim to empower among women and girls

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Support with the design and implementation of contextual research to inform implementation decision-making ✓ Support with the design and implementation of research to generate evidence 	<p>support the scale up of implementation.</p>	<p>commitment, or stakeholder group analysis</p>	
<p>Specify your country priorities for 2017-18 and if support is available in-country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strategic planning to define the actions to be included in the Common Results Framework (CRF) 	<p>Specify your country priorities for 2017-18 and if support is available in-country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Engaging parliamentarians for legislative advocacy, budget oversight and public outreach ✓ NAFIN with support from UNICEF has developed a booklet to sensitize parliamentarians on their roles and responsibilities on scaling up nutrition in the country. This will be the entry point and point of engagement with parliamentarians. Support will therefore be required on mechanisms to engage with parliamentarians to obtain results. 	<p>Specify your country priorities for 2017-18 and if support is available in-country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthening of skills of all key actors, such as Multi-stakeholder Platform members. Skills could include communication and negotiation, team building and leadership, planning and coordination. ✓ To improve on the NAFIN functionality especially on the Technical working groups, there is a great need to build the capacity of members on their roles and responsibilities within the various committees. There is great need for technical support here to galvanize and accelerate the earlier gains. 	<p>Specify your country priorities for 2017-18 and if support is available in-country:</p>