

JOINT-ASSESSMENT BY THE NATIONAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM,
IN LINE WITH THE SUN MONITORING,
EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING
(MEAL) SYSTEM

2018 REPORTING TEMPLATE



(APRIL 2017-APRIL 2018)

NAMIBIA

About the 2018 Joint-Assessment

We invite you to provide us with the following details, to help the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS) better understand how inputs into the 2018 Joint-Assessment were compiled by stakeholders, and, to what extent this process is deemed useful.

Participants

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

Group	Yes (provide number)/No (= 0)
Government	Yes (6)
Civil society	Yes (4)
Donors	No (0)
United Nations	Yes (5)
Business	Yes (2)
Science and academia	Yes (2)
Other (please specify)	

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process? 19

Of these, please indicate how many participants were female and how many were male F(15) M(4)

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	<input type="checkbox"/>
Review and validation	Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, please attach a photo.



Usefulness

5. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, would you say that the meeting was deemed useful by participants, beyond the usual work of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)?

Yes/No **Yes**

Why?

The SUN focal person oriented participants on the new reporting tool, guidance note and assessment explanatory note. Participants were engaged in a discussion that focused on the achievements, challenges and ways the challenges were overcome. It was a participatory exercise and participants appreciated the need to frequently share best practices and innovative ideas to accelerate the joint efforts to scale up nutrition 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. Furthermore, tracking of nutrition financing was identified

as a key limitation in our advocacy and it was agreed that there is need to work with the SUN secretariat to generate this information.

Use of information by the SUN Movement

Please note that this template will be featured on the SUN Movement website, unless the SMS is otherwise notified. Analysed results of this Joint-Assessment will also form the basis of the 2018 SUN Movement Progress Report.

Scoring key

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

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

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

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

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

This progress marker looks at the presence of both stakeholder-specific and multi-stakeholder platforms or mechanisms, and how they are linked. The platforms that now focus on scaling up nutrition may have either been developed from existing mechanisms, or have created recently, and specifically, for this purpose.

FINAL SCORE

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The Namibia Alliance for Improved Nutrition (NAFIN) is a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platform for scaling up nutrition in the country. NAFIN members include; line ministries, CSOs, donors, academia, UN agencies and business community. It was established by a cabinet resolution as independent trust in 2010. It has its terms of reference. NAFIN convenes quarterly and is chaired by Hon. Nahas Angula (SUN Lead Member and Former Prime Minister) and co-chaired by the Deputy Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister.

Namibia has a SUN focal person, UNNET work and is the process of establishing other networks such as the academia and CSO networks.

Due to advocace engagements, the government has elevated nutrition and food security, and placed it under the Office of the Prime Minister under the Food Security and Nutrition Council. The government revived the Food Security and Nutrition Council that will provide the overarching coordination of nutrition interventions in the country. The council is chaired by the Prime Minister. NAFIN is envisioned to be the advocacy arm of the Council.

Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence

This progress marker looks the internal coordination, among members, achieved by the multi-stakeholder platform. It also looks at efforts to increase collective influence by engaging new actors and stakeholders, resulting in expanded membership. This can encompass sub-national platforms or actors, grassroot-focused organisations, or the executive branch of government, for example.

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Namibia Alliance for Improved Nutrition works through the government committees to strengthened nutrition advocacy and accountability at national level. The country is in the process of developing terms of reference of

sub-national structures and plans are there also to capacitate members of these structures on their roles and responsibilities on scaling up nutrition. This is envisioned to improve planning and reporting. In this reporting year, NAFIN has maintained its membership with participation of line ministries such as Health and Social Services, Gender and Child Welfare, agriculture, education, national planning commission and other key ministries in the NAFIN meetings. Moreover, the UN agencies; UNICEF, WFP, WHO and, academia and CSOs are fully involved.

There is also increased attention on nutrition matters from political leaders and policy makers due to the on-going 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. The Council will 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.

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

This progress marker looks at whether the MSP fosters collaboration among stakeholders, at the national level, on issues most relevant to the nutrition agenda, in addition to commitment and follow-through. When relevant, interactions at the sub-national level should also be addressed.

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

NAFIN holds quarterly meetings with regular attendance of key line ministries, UN agencies, CSOs, academia and business community. Participants present and discuss on various activities and engagements held at global, regional, national and sub-national levels. The minutes with action points are documented and shared in subsequent meetings. Namibia was well represented during the SUN Global Gathering and a lot of lessons learnt were shared in NAFIN meetings and have been replicated in the country. For instance, the establishment of the structures of the Food Security and Nutrition Council are based on lessons learnt from Zambia and Zimbabwe nutrition councils.

NAFIN members including UNICEF and other UN agencies prioritized support to the government to establish a nutrition degree program at the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST). The program is intended to bridge the human resource gap for nutrition in the country. This four year degree program commenced in the academic year 2018/2019 with 35 students.

In the meetings, emerging challenges on nutrition such as rural-urban migration, poor sanitation and hygiene, epidemics and nutrition of the marginalized communities such as the SAN people who are hunter gathers but face extinction due to the disruption of their livelihood were fully discussed. In this regard, a proposal was developed to undertake a formative study on the nutritional status of the SAN people. Furthermore, an assessment on the impact of drought on the nutritional status of People Living with HIV/AIDS, pregnant and lactating mothers, OVCs and children under-five years was conducted. The findings were disseminated and will inform government



planning and policy on drought response.

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

This progress marker looks whether the MSP tracks and reports on implementation of agreed actions, by individual actors and stakeholders, and their contribution to the MSP's collective progress towards agreed priorities. The MSP's ability to foster accountability is also considered.

FINAL SCORE

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

NAFIN activities and reporting is guided by the national plans and individual organization workplans thus, members report quarterly on the achievements as per the plans. This is documented in the minutes and shared out to all members. In the next reporting year, efforts will be made to develop an annual workplan for NAFIN to improve on the accountability of its members.

In the revived Food Security and Nutrition Council structure the convener of NAFIN reports to the Council that is chaired by the Prime Minister. NAFIN will be in position to update the government executive on its achievements and challenges.

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

This progress marker looks at the extent to which a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition is accepted as a national priority and institutionalised by all stakeholders.

FINAL SCORE**3****EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

NAFIN was established by a cabinet resolution and thus, its activities are well recognized by the government. Currently it's the coordinating body for nutrition in the country but will soon relinquish this role to the Food Security and Nutrition Council once its structures are fully functional. Under the council, NAFIN will be its advocacy arm.

Strengthen nutrition coordination is a key element in the new UNPAF (2019-2022), National Development Plan five (NDP5) and the contribution of NAFIN is well reflected.

Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process 1

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	<i>Please provide examples</i>
UN	UN agencies under the UNNET work were instrumental in supporting the NAFIN to achieve its objectives. UNICEF assisted in convening all the NAFIN quarterly meetings. It also supported nutrition assessments that focused on determining the impact of drought on the nutritional status of People Living with HIV/AIDS, breastfeeding and pregnant mothers, OVCs and Children Under-five years. UNNET work supported the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) to roll-out a four-year nutrition degree program. This will bridge the nutrition human resource gap in the country. The World Food Programme on the other hand supported the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture to finalize the Namibian School Feeding Policy, integrated nutrition indicators in the Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring System that is managed by the Office of the Prime Minister, WFP carried out a nutrition sensitive simulation exercise on disaster risk management/reduction along with other UN agencies for government staff (OPM) at national and sub-national level aimed at strengthening government response and management of disasters.
Donor	USAID funded the assessment on the drought impact on the nutritional status of People Living with HIV/AIDS, breastfeeding and pregnant mothers, OVCs and Children Under-five years.
Business	Business community attended and contributed constructively during the NAFIN quarterly

	meetings.
CSO	CSOs attended and contributed constructively during the NAFIN quarterly meetings.
Academia	Academia attended and contributed constructively during the NAFIN quarterly meetings. Namibia University of Science and Technology through partnership with UNICEF established a four year nutrition degree program

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018)
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:

NAFIN continued to play a leading role of bringing the different nutrition actors into a shared space to advocate for and advance the nutrition agenda in Namibia. This involved holding of regular quarter meetings, webinars and teleconference with SUN secretariat which kept members updated about the recent national, regional and global trends on nutrition.

The government through the Office of the Prime Minister worked towards full ownership of the nutrition coordination in the country by reviving the Food Security and Nutrition Council. UNNET work supported the government to develop and implement a nutrition degree program at Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST). The four-year program started this academic year 2018/2019 with 35 students. This program will bridge the depleted human resource gap on nutrition in the country.

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 institutions 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 functionality of the multi-sectoral platforms (Regional Coordination Committees-RCC and Constituency Coordination Committees-CCC) at regional and district level:** This continued to be a major constraint however, a consultant has been obtained to develop TOR, reporting tool and also build the capacity of these structures on nutrition. This is anticipated that it will improve accountability at these levels.

Recommendations for improvements to scale up nutrition efforts in Namibia

- The process of developing the structures of the Food Security and Nutrition Council should be inclusive and be expedited to enhance the nutrition coordination, governance and accountability.
- UNNET work should continue supporting the Namibia University of Science and Technology on the delivery of quality nutrition degree program.

PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The existence of a coherent policy and legal framework should inform and guide how in-country stakeholders work together, for improved nutrition outcomes. Updated policies, strategies and legislations are fundamental to prevent conflict of interest among the wide range of actors involved in a complex societal topic such as nutrition. This process focuses on the enabling policy and legal environment.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

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

This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislation are analysed using multi-sectoral consultative processes, with inputs from various stakeholders, and civil society in particular. It denotes the availability of stock-taking documents and continuous context analysis to inform and guide policy-making.

FINAL SCORE

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The Food Security and Nutrition Technical Committee has finalise the Food and Nutrition Security Policy and started with the process to revise the Nutrition Country Implementation Plan. These are inclusive processes with involvement of all nutrition actors. It is anticipated that the process will be completed in September, 2018.

With support from the WHO, a Reproductive Maternal Newborn, Child Health and Nutrition (RMNCH) strategy was developed. The process was participatory with numerous consultative meetings held with various groups and sectors such as the health, education, gender, CSO, young people.

WFP supported the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture to finalise the Namibian School Feeding Policy, which was reviewed and cleared by the National Planning Commission, and went through a multi-stakeholder validation



in 2016. The policy will soon be presented before cabinet for ratification by July, 2018.

Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, updating and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders work together and contribute, influence and advocate for the development of updated or new improved nutrition policy and legal frameworks for and their dissemination (i.e. advocacy and communication strategies in place to support the dissemination of relevant policies).It focuses on how countries ascertain policy and legal coherence across different ministries and try to broaden political support, by encouraging parliamentary engagement.

It also focuses on the efforts of in-country stakeholders to influence decision-makers for legislation and evidence-based policies that empower women and girls through equity-based approaches.

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

With support from WHO and other UN agencies an integrated costed RMNCH&N strategy was developed. The development process involved in-depth consultative meetings that ensured that the views and ideas of all stakeholders were incorporated. The next step will involve implementation of the strategy that will necessitate the orientation of the different stakeholders at national and sub-national.

Efforts to increase awareness on improved child feeding practices included the use of social media platforms such as Facebook and national television network. Key messages on the promotion, protection and support of breastfeeding, hygiene practices and maternal nutrition were shared. This has contributed to the increased awareness on child and maternal nutrition in the country.

Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholder efforts

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders – the government (i.e. line ministries) and non-state partners – coordinate their inputs to ensure the development of coherent policy and legislative frameworks.

FINAL SCORE

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The National Planning Commission (NPC) is the government agency with the mandate to coordinate and ensure coherence of policies to set guidelines and standards. NPC reviewed and provided comments in the Food and Nutrition Security Policy and School Feeding Policy. Furthermore, NAFIN members also reviewed and provided inputs in these policies.

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal framework

This progress marker looks at the availability of mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislation, such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, maternity protection and paternity and parental leave laws, food fortification legislation, they right to food, among others.

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Namibia developed the regulations on the marketing of the breastmilk substitutes. The regulations are still going through legal reviews and alignment before approval by the cabinet. The country also has regulations and mechanism for enforcement of maternity protection.

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

This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing policies and legislation have been reviewed and evaluated to document good practices, and the extent to which available lessons are shared by different constituencies within the multi-stakeholder platforms.

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

UNICEF in partnership with USAID and Ministry of Health and Social Services conducted a study on the impact of drought on the nutritional status of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV), pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) and children under-five years. The findings were disseminated and will

form government and development partners' response and preparedness on droughts.
 During NAFIN meetings activity and monitoring reports of various agencies are shared and critiqued.

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Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 2

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	UNNET work provided technical and financial support in development and review of policies and strategies.
Donor	Donors such as USAID continued to provide financial support to nutrition program.
Business	Business community participated in the NAFIN meetings and other engagements on policy and strategy development.
CSO	Business community participated in the NAFIN meetings and other engagements on policy and strategy development.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) 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 government centralized the coordination of the policy development and review and mandated the National Planning Commission (NPC) to lead the processes. There are clear guidelines on policy development and all policies must adhere to the standards before approval. The UNNET work supported the government in development and review of policies and strategies such as the Food and Nutrition Security Policy, School Feeding Policy and RMNCH&N strategy. In addition, nutrition indicators were integrated in the Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring System, managed by OPM. Further, WFP worked with the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare to develop monitoring tools for the implementation and coordination of the Zero Hunger Road Map, ensuring nutrition sensitivity of the tools.

Government with support of UN, donors and other development partners conducted nutrition research and monitoring of food and nutrition security indicators. These findings informed the development of policies, strategies and programs.

Key challenges:

There is no clear framework and guidelines for alignment of nutrition into policies and strategies.

Way forward: The National Planning Commission should develop guidelines on policy alignment. This will improve coherence of policies and monitoring and evaluation thereof.

Progress marker 3.1: Align existing actions around national nutrition targets/policies

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholder groups take stock of what exists and align their own plans and programming for nutrition to reflect the national policies and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of actions across sectors and among relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition.

Please note: While progress marker 2.1 looks at the review of policies and legislation, progress marker 3.1 focuses on

PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to improvements in nutrition demonstrates the extent to which multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together, and the extent to which the policies and legislations are operationalised to ensure that everyone, women and children in particular, benefit from improved nutrition. This process delves into the operational side of policy and legal frameworks and how they translate into action. The term ‘Common Results Framework’ is used to describe a set of expected results agreed upon across different sectors of government and among key stakeholders, through a negotiated process. The existence of agreed common results would enable stakeholders to make their actions more nutrition driven through increased coordination or integration. In practice, a CRF may result in a set of documents that are recognised as a reference point for all sectors and stakeholders that work together for scaling up nutrition.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

the review of programmes and implementation capacities.

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

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

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

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders agree on a Common Results Framework to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF is recognised as the guidance for medium to long-term implementation of actions, with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, the CRF should identify coordination mechanisms (and related capacity) and define the roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder. It should encompass an implementation matrix, an M&E Framework and costed interventions, including costs estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E.

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The Food and Nutrition Security policy (FNSP) is under revision and it is near completion; a nutrition action plan (SUNCIP) and CRF will be updated accordingly. These indicators and targets will be aligned to the revised CRF.

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

This progress marker looks at the sequencing and implementation of priority actions at the national and sub-national level. This requires, on the one hand, a clear understanding of gaps in terms of delivery capacity and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global stakeholders to mobilise technical expertise to timely respond to the identified needs, in a coordinated manner.

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

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.

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

This progress marker looks at how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for good nutrition. It looks at the availability of joint progress reports that can meaningfully inform and guide the refinement of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Per mandate all stakeholders including line ministries were supposed to report on quarterly basis as per CRF coordinated under NAFIN. , however, this was not done due to the fact that monitoring and evaluation was not in-built in the NAFIN Terms ofReference.Efforts will be made to hold stakeholder more accountable by improving on timeliness of reporting.

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

This progress marker looks at how results and success is being evaluated to inform implementation decision-making and building the evidence base for improved nutrition.

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring report compiled and produced bi-annually by the Office of the Prime Minister, 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 was conducted and the findings were disseminated.

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 3

As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
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 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	Continued to participate in NAFIN activities
CSO	Continued to participate in NAFIN activities

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)

(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)

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. Per mandate all stakeholders including line ministries are supposed to report on quarterly basis as per CRF coordinated under NAFIN however, this was not done.. 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.

PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Assessing the financial feasibility of national plans to implement actions for improved nutrition is essential to determine funding requirements. The latter is based on the capability to track planned and actual spending on nutrition across relevant government ministries and from external partners. The existence of plans, with clearly costed actions, helps government authorities and key stakeholders (e.g. UN, donors, business, civil society) align and contribute resources to national priorities, estimate the required budget for implementation and identify financial gaps.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess the financial feasibility of the CRF

This progress marker looks at the extent to which the government and all other in-country stakeholders provide inputs for the costing of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways, including reviewing current spending or estimating unit costs).

FINAL SCORE

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The Scaling Up Nutrition Country Implementation Plan is being revised and will be costed to guide resource mobilization and nutrition financing. Line Ministries and Development partners such as UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS, USAID 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.

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

This progress marker looks at the extent to which the government and all other in-country stakeholders are able to track their allocations and expenditures (if available) for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions in relevant sectors and report on finance data, in a transparent manner, with other partners of the MSP, including the government.

FINAL SCORE

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Collective tracking of nutrition investment and expenditure is inadequate and it's an area that requires strengthening. Tracking on allocations for nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific interventions only is being done at sectoral and agency levels. These sectors and agencies generate own reports that can be accessed on request

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

This progress marker looks at whether the government and other in-country stakeholders identify financial gaps and mobilise additional funds, through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, and setting-up of specific mechanisms.

FINAL SCORE

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Development partners have aligned their efforts and resource to contribute to the achievement of the aspirations of the Fifth National Development Plan including the sub-pillar on nutrition. Proposals for resource mobilization have developed with some being funded and other not. Due to the Namibia status as an Upper Middle Income Country donor have overtime shied from funding nutrition projects. There is on-going advocacy to increase domestic funding for nutrition and creation of a separate budget line for nutrition in the ministry of health budget

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

This progress marker looks at how governments and other in-country stakeholders turn pledges into disbursements. It includes the ability of donors to look at how their disbursements are timely and in line with the scheduled fiscal year.

FINAL SCORE

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Despite the low donor responsiveness to Namibia due to its upper middle income status, development partners

continued to undertake resource mobilization initiatives through advocacy-encouraging increase in domestic funding and at the same time compile proposals to attract external funding.

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

This progress marker looks at how the government and in-country stakeholders collectively ensure predictable and long-term funding for better results and impact. It looks at important changes such as the continuum between short-term humanitarian and long-term development funding, the establishment of flexible but predictable funding mechanisms and the sustainable addressing of funding gaps.

FINAL SCORE

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

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.

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 4

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Stakeholders	Please provide examples
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	-

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvement/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

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 include; 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.

NEW OUTCOME MARKER: Review of progress in scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions over the past 12 months

In line with the SUN Movement MEAL system, this outcome marker looks at how processes put in place are effectively contributing to scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. In compliance with principles of equity, equality and non-discrimination for all, participants are asked to reflect on their implementation progress, considering geographical reach and targeting of children, adolescent girls and women as well as delivery approaches that promote a convergence of interventions (e.g. same village, same household or same individual) or integration of nutrition interventions in sector programmes (e.g. nutrition education in farmer field schools or provision of fortified complementary foods for young children as part of food aid).

FINAL SCORE

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FINAL SCORE

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EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Progress in scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Namibia has 14 geographical regions and all are implementing the Scaling Up Nutrition Country Implementation Plan. The delivery platforms for the nutrition interventions include; health facilities and community health workers. Children under-fives, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers together with their spouses are reached out with these high impacts and cost effective nutrition interventions using these delivery platforms. Nutrition counselling and support is provided during health promotion sessions at health facility and one on one contact. To bridge the access gap due to long distance mothers travel to the health facilities community health workers stand in to reach these mothers with these key nutrition messages.

The capacity of health workers and community health workers was built on various nutrition interventions including; infant and young child feeding, micronutrient supplementation, growth monitoring and promotion, management of severe and acute malnutrition. These were able to competently deliver key messages to mothers during counselling sessions.

The Multisectoral Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) was finalized and a multi-stakeholder NCD committee was established under the leadership of the Office of the Prime Minister.

Namibia focused on improving the enabling environment ensuring that the Food and Nutrition Security Policy is finalized and the Nutrition Action Plan is revised.

Progress in scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Namibia is among countries in the South African Region with the high levels of Open defecation (52%). The northern regions have ODF levels above 70% and were targeted by the government to improve the situation. The government implemented the Community Led Total Sanitation and School Led Total Sanitation approaches in communities that have improved the levels of sanitation and hygiene at household and community levels. The mobilization and sensitization of communities on these approaches is done through the community health workers with support from relevant government sectors such as ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Ministry of Health and Social Services and Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture.

Annex 1: Identified priorities

Please describe the status of the priorities identified in your most recent Joint-Assessment (for instance 2016-2017)

Priorities identified in most recent JAA? <i>Enter priority</i>	Has this priority been met? <i>Yes or No</i>	What actions took place to ensure the priority could be met? <i>Please outline stakeholders' contributions (government, UN, CSOs, donors, etc.)</i>	Did you receive external technical assistance to meet this priority? <i>If yes, please explain</i>
1. Develop a booklet on nutrition advocacy for parliamentarians	Yes	Government and UNNET work worked together to develop the booklet. This involved proof reading the drafts and providing constructive feedback.	UNICEF Regional Office and HQ provided technical guidance
2. Build capacity of NAFIN technical working groups	No	With support of UNICEF a consultant was obtained to led the process. This will be reported on this FY	
3. Finalization and Dissemination of the Namibian School Feeding Policy	Yes	The National Planning Commission cleared the policy. The Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture is due to table to cabinet	An external consultant hired by WFP
4. Completion of the Nutrition and Food Security Policy	Yes	A draft of the policy is being reviewed having received comments from the National Planning Commission. The Ministry of Health and Social Services is the lead government institution coordinating this process along with UN agencies, academia and NAFIN members	An external consultant
5. Support the Government to operationalize the Food Security and Nutrition Council	Yes	This is a work in progress. UN agencies such as UNICEF and WFP, will work with the Office of the Prime Minister and line Ministries to develop structures and systems to support the operationalisation fo the Council	
6. Support Government to coordinate the implementation of the Zero Hunger Strategy.	Yes	Support the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare to enhance the coordination of the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map	

Please list key 2018-2019 priorities for the MSP

Consider what has been working well during the past year and what achievable targets can be identified and prioritised. Please also include network-specific priorities.

1. Streamline and strengthen the accountability mechanism of NAFIN with the government
2. Develop annual workplan for NAFIN
3. Develop reporting for the different structures of NAFIN
4. Develop and build the capacity of the different networks under NAFIN

5.

If you are seeking external support from the global Networks and/or external technical mechanisms, through the SUN Movement Secretariat, please provide relevant information

There is interest in creating and strengthening the various networks: CSO network, academia network, business

network under NAFIN. Therefore, Namibia would much appreciate the technical and financial support from SUN secretariat to realise this objective.

Annex 2: Emergency preparedness and response planning

<p>1. Within the reporting period (i.e. the past year), has the country faced and responded to a humanitarian situation? If yes, what was the duration and type(s) of emergency (e.g. natural and climate-related disasters, communal violence, armed conflict etc.)?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain: The northern regions of the country were affected by severe drought and flooding in the northern which resulted into food insecurity, displacements and epidemics</p>
<p>2. Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does it include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain: Namibia has an integrated emergency preparedness and response plan. This contains nutrition actions and indicators. Its coordinated by the directorate of disaster response and management in the Office of the Prime Minister</p>
<p>3. Is the MSP involved in discussions and planning for emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does the MSP engage with humanitarian partners, and how does the MSP contribute to linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Please explain: NAFIN is not directly involved in emergency preparedness and response however its NAFIN members form part of the Disaster response and preparedness committee in the Office of the Prime Minister</p>
<p>4. What are the key limitations faced at the country level in terms of linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?</p>	<p>Please explain: There is limited capacity among technical people in various ministries and development partners on nutrition in emergency.</p>

Annex 3: Ensuring gender equality and that women and girls are at the centre of all SUN Movement action

<p>1. Does the MSP engage with a governmental Ministry or Department that is responsible for women's affairs/gender equality? If yes, what is the name of this Ministry/Department?</p> <p>If not a part of the MSP, how do you engage with this Ministry/Department?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain: The ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare is member of NAFIN. It's well represented in the NAFIN quarterly meetings.</p>
<p>2. Does the MSP engage with other non-state actors that are responsible for gender equality and the empowerment of women (such as UN Women or civil society organisations)? If yes, with whom do you engage?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain: CSOs are members of NAFIN and participate in NAFIN meetings. CSOs have representative to NAFIN range from directors to program staff</p>

3.	How does the MSP ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as part of their work plan?	Please explain: Gender equality and women empowerment has not been a focus of the NAFIN however, women are well represented during meetings
4.	What actions are identified and implemented by the MSP to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at the community level?	Please explain: There are no actions per se however, all NAFIN members are encouraged to speak out in meetings.
5.	Have you analysed or done a stock take of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective?	No
6.	Does your country have a national gender equality and/or women's empowerment policy or strategy in place?	Yes Please explain: Namibia has a policy on gender that is managed by the ministry of gender equality and child welfare
7.	Has advocacy been undertaken for gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making and legislation on nutrition?	No Please explain: This is an area that can be of focus in future

Annex 4: Advocacy and communication for nutrition

1.	Do you engage with the media to amplify key messages, create awareness and demand for action on nutrition?	Yes If yes, please provide specific examples of how you have engaged the media, which stakeholders were involved in supporting the engagement and what the results have been. Please share relevant material such as communications / media engagement plans, advocacy material shared with the media, press releases, newspaper articles, video clips etc. Examples: Social media platforms such as Facebook were used to sensitise the public on importance of breastfeeding. TV shows on breastfeeding were conducted to sensitise the public on breastfeeding
2.	Are parliamentarians actively contributing to improve nutrition, in collaboration with the MSP? <i>Examples could include the existence of an active Parliamentary network or group focusing on food security and nutrition, votes in support of legal or budget changes that the MSP suggested, debates in parliament on nutrition or other concrete actions taken by parliamentarians in support of improved nutrition.</i>	Yes If yes, please provide specific examples of how parliamentarians have engaged, which stakeholders that supported their engagement and what the results have been. Please share relevant material such as ToRs or action plans for Parliamentary networks or groups, budget tracking reports, reports from nutrition debates in parliament, speeches, press releases, newspaper articles, video clips etc. Examples: There is a parliamentary committee on nutrition and an advocacy booklet on nutrition has been developed however, there is a need to strengthen the linkage between NAFIN and the parliamentarians. It will be part of our focus this year

<p>3. Is there one or several nominated Nutrition Champions (including for example high-level political leaders, celebrities, journalists, religious leaders etc.) actively engaging to promote nutrition at national and/or local level?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, please provide specific examples of who the champions are, how they have been engaging, which stakeholders that supported their engagement, and what the results have been. Please also share relevant material such as Nutrition Champion engagement plans, speeches, press releases, newspaper articles, video clips and other material etc.</p> <p>Examples: Hon. Nahas Angula, the NAFIN convener and Lead Group member is the nutrition champion for Namibia. He has participated in several nutrition engagements at national, regional and international level that has inspired policy makers, politicians and local community to act to end malnutrition</p>
<p>4. Have you documented advocacy successes and best practice in reducing malnutrition through multi-sector and multi-stakeholder action, and shared them nationally and/or with regional and global partners?</p>	<p>No</p> <p>If yes, please provide specific examples of the successes and best practices you have documented, the stakeholders involved in documenting them, as well as how you have communicated them. Please share relevant material such as case studies or reports of advocacy successes and/or best practice etc.</p> <p>Examples:</p>
<p>5. Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period?</p>	<p>No</p> <p>If yes, please provide details about the objectives and expected outcomes of the event, key stakeholders you plan to involve as well as the estimated date and location.</p> <p>Details:</p>

Annex 5: Participants at the 2018 Joint-Assessment of the national multi-stakeholder platform

No.	Title (Ms./Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
1.	Ms.	Amunyela Anastasia	Office of the Prime Minister	Member of NAFIN	Anastasia.amunyela@opm.gov.na	+264-811295219	Yes
2.	Ms.	Nicole Angermund	Minister of Health and Social Services	Member of NAFIN	angermundnicole@gmail.com	+264-812494489	Yes
3.	Ms.	Meryl Barry	Pupkewitz Foundation	Member of NAFIN	Meryl.barry@pupkewitz.com	+264-81100300	Yes
4.	Ms.	Evelyn Breuer	Institute of Nutrition- Namibia University of Science and Technology	Member of NAFIN	ebreuer@nust.na	+264-811282094	Yes
5.	Ms.	Toini Hamata	Project Hope	Member of NAFIN	Thamata@projecthope.org	+264-811500637	Yes
6.	Ms.	Kasee Ithana	Synergos	Member of NAFIN	Eithana@synergos.org	+264-811290355	Yes
7.	Ms.	Gloria Kamwi	WFP	Member of NAFIN	Gloria.kamwi@wfp.org	+264-812200059	Yes
8.	Mr.	Jean Kaseya	UNICEF	Member of NAFIN	Jkaseya@unicef.org	+264-811226544	Yes
9.	Mr.	Sylvester Moyo	Namibia University of Science and Technology	Member of NAFIN	Srmoyo@nust.na	+264-816078521	Yes
10.	Ms.	Ndinelaio Nambala	Namibia Women's Health Network	Member of NAFIN	Ndinelaoonambala@gmail.com	+264-814272331	Yes
11.	Ms.	Hilde Nashandi	Ministry of Health and Social Services	Member of NAFIN	Hildeliisa@yahoo.com	+264-811222008	Yes
12.	Ms.	Sophia Nicodemus	Ministry of Health and Social	Member of NAFIN	sophienicodemus@yahoo.com	+264-812714777	Yes

			Services				
13.	Mr.	Elvis Odeke	WFP	Member of NAFIN	Elvis.odeke@wfp.org	+264-814077733	Yes
14.	Ms.	Laimi	Namibia Red Cross Society	Member of NAFIN	Laimi.onesmus@redcross.org.na	+264-811292112	Yes
15.	Ms.	Anatolia Shaanika	Ministry of Agriculture	Member of NAFIN	Etuhole76@gmail.com	+264-812687017	Yes
16.	Ms.	Lydia Shikongo	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare	Member of NAFIN	Lydia.shikongo@mgecw.gov.na	+264-811403701	Yes
17.	Ms.	Marjorie Van Wyk	Ministry of Health and Social Services	SUN focal person	marjorievanwyk@gmail.com	+264-812374317	Yes
18.	Mr.	George Waliomuzibu	UNICEF	Member of NAFIN	Gwaliomuzibu@unicef.org	+264-818176233	Yes
19.	Ms.	Mary Brantuo	WHO	Member of NAFIN	Brantuom@who.int	+264-816134552	Yes