

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)

SIERRA LEONE

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 | 27 (District councils =14, Line ministries department and Agency = 13) |
| Civil society | 21 (Non-Government Organizations = 11, Media = 10) |
| Donors | 1 (Irish Aid) |
| United Nations | 2 |
| Business | 1 |

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Science and academia | 0 |
| Other (please specify) | 4 (SUN Secretariat, Office of VP) |

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process? 57

Of these, please indicate how many participants were female and how many were male _F= 17; M= 40_

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

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

Why? 1. *It is revealed in this meeting that a multi-stakeholder approach is strongly needed since no one institution is capable of doing everything alone. It allowed each of us coming from different domains and sectors, to express our opinion even there were differences. At the end it allowed us to have an agreement, a consensus, on the entire joint assessment with evidence.*

2. *The gathering importantly measures the extent to which collectively we are achieving results and impact. The meeting was a platform for capacity development in data management.*

3. *That, we have to work with the media spread the nutrition word on behaviour change, advocacy and communication.*

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

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the *progress marker explanatory note* for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

Led by the Vice president and supported by multiple stakeholders, coordination mechanism exists at national and district levels. The SUN Secretariat in the Office of the Vice President regularly convene meetings of stakeholders. The CS Platform with support from development partners have facilitated extensive FNS coordination at chiefdom level. Sustaining effective coordination mechanism requires a stable enabling environment.

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, grassroots-focused organisations, or the executive branch of government, for example.

FINAL SCORE

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the *progress marker explanatory note* for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

Participation and commitment from UN, Business, Donor and Civil society Networks increased although there is need to strengthen and be sustained. With REACH support to government, there is increased coordinated approach to one UNN. Multi-stakeholder platforms exists in all the districts, however district coordination needs strengthening. The updated Multi-sectoral Nutrition Overview (MNO) was completed in October. This MNO materials have also provoked dynamic dialogue among multiple nutrition actors in the process of reviewing the National Food and Nutrition Security Implementation Plan (NFNSIP). Business network have converged more members under one umbrella, "the Sierra Leone Chamber of Agro-business (SLeCAD)" and has changed chairmanship. The Business network will now on discuss and act in diversity.

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

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

A Significant progress made by bringing people together to organize the National Nutrition Fair on 23-25 November 2017. The event took place in the Bo district (second city) bringing together representatives from government institutions, UN agencies, civil society, the private sector, Irish Aid, local councils, and traditional leaders, attracting live media coverage. This important national event will rotate annually in the regions and will shine the spotlight on interventions with increased communication and advocacy. This event further showcase the importance that create synergies and collaborate effectively with other established institutions and actors.

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

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

The stakeholder and nutrition action mapping is an Information system for nutrition following Key phases of the exercises. We successfully fulfilled the following;

- Confirmed the list of CNAs to be mapped, Take stock of existing data and concurrent exercises, Align on mapping scope and process REACH facilitated the team work to customize tools based on inputs from key stakeholders.

Data collection exercises as follows;

- Mapping team trained on the tool and data collection in October, Mapping team collected and compile data across all districts Nov – December. Mapping country lead consolidated the inputs from the teams into master tool, reviewing for completeness. Inputs were also compiled from the national level to ensure completeness.

Data cleaning and Preliminary analysis, Reviewed data for accuracy and used reporting aspects to the tool to calculate the geographic and population coverage of each action. However, Data gaps still exist across all districts and actions hindering progress to Quantitative analysis

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

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

Sierra Leone is progressing relatively well with strong performance in the enabling environment, yet with moderate performance in interventions in area of food diversification and dietary intake. Political will is high but still need for engaging and commit district councils and paramount chiefs to have impact at that level. Ongoing support by government and UN to strengthen district coordination

UN planned to Continue support to government and the SUN secretariat in the implementation of planned activities

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 | Please provide examples |
|--------------|--|
| UN | UNN participate in series of technical meetings convened in the government line ministries, the presidency, using such forum to confirm or pledge their support disseminate information. UNN/REACH was launched in 2017 to confirm support in nutrition governance. An agreement was signed, that led to developing a CIP (country Implementation Plan) between UN/REAC and government. Periodic REACH missions are organized to exchange on progress of REACH in Sierra Leone. UNICEF is the chair and WFP is the administrator of Irish Aid supported grant. There is consideration to advocate for increase financial support to nutrition and ensuring other UN agencies joining the network. |
| Donor | Irish Aid continues to serve as the Donor convener. There is effort to ensure increase participation of the donors for nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific interventions. |
| Business | Participation of the Business network has been a challenge since inception of SUN in Sierra Leone. The business platform requested representatives from Sierra Leone Chamber of Agribusiness Development to take the lead, expanding the operationalization of the SUN Business network. |
| CSO | The SUN civil society network is both for scaling up nutrition and immunization, hence SUNI. The SUN platform expanded to 219 membership country wide with district representation. The platform' main activity include advocacy with parliamentarians, media campaign, budget tracking and research. The CSP is a bigger constituency of SUN Networks, bringing people together more often. |

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)



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

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

There are different institutional policies with a focus on scaling up nutrition actions.

With support of UNN/REACH, the country is reviewing the 5yrs FNSIP for the period 2018-2022/3. Extensive consultations and input are made towards the process. The final costed FNSIP will be launched Sept/Nov. 2018.

The Sierra Leone stakeholder and action mapping intends to help improve nutrition coordination and scaling up discussions. Due to series of country activities (pre and post elections), the mapping exercise has only collected data on selected core nutrition actions. The activity is ongoing.

REACH also supported work on the Policy and Plan Overview (PPO) in an effort to ascertain the extent to which the country's legal, policy, strategy and planning frameworks reflect nutrition. The PPO findings can be used to sensitize high-level government officials and those working in the sectors about concrete opportunities to further integrate nutrition into key governance frameworks to ensure that nutrition is a maker (not just a marker) of sustainable development. The exercise was launched in October 2017 and remains ongoing

As Sierra Leone prepared for elections, food and nutrition issues were made abundantly clear in political party manifestos. Fourteen (14) political parties were converged to have discussion around nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific policies. This topic was thematic to national development.

Breakfast meeting with Parliamentarians was a platform to engage the legislative wing of government in making nutrition paramount discussions. This meeting was climaxed by signing a declaration of commitment in support of food and nutrition security. Our hope though is to see same honorable members return to parliament post-election.

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 parliamentarian 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**4****EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE**

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

The period under review, Stakeholders reviewed ICADep with special attention to nutrition, formulation and advocacy on Food fortification alliance, developing a National Anemia Working Group, and putting together a National Anemia strategy. We finalized, launched the Food Based Dietary Guidelines for health eating, budget tracking on nutrition that was led by the civil society platform.

Revision of the FNSIP is ongoing. Before end of 2018, the final copy of the National FNSIP 2018-2022 will be launched and will serve as an advocacy tool for nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific activities. The FNSIP is the common results framework.

However, Most of these activities were accomplished by government with the support of Irish Aid through the UNN/REACH.

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

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

The multi-sector partner approach supported work on the Policy and Plan Overview (PPO) in an effort to ascertain the extent to which the country’s legal, policy, strategy and planning frameworks reflect nutrition. The PPO findings can be used to sensitize high-level government officials and those working in the sectors about concrete opportunities to further integrate nutrition into key governance frameworks to ensure that nutrition is a maker (not just a marker) of sustainable development. The exercise was launched in October 2017 and remains ongoing. In addition, an ongoing exercise to review and update the NFNSIP (2013-2017), led by the country’s SUN Secretariat. REACH moderated stakeholder consultations (December 2017) to ensure that a participative approach was adopted.

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

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

A mechanism is fully in place to operationalize and enforce legislation on Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes. We hope that the coming Minister of Health and Sanitation will finalise the cabinet paper and forwarded for parliament hearing. Parliament has been fully informed as they await the draft document.

In addition to the parliamentary commitments to food and nutrition security during an organized breakfast meeting, the occasion prompted the enactment the Food Safety Bill later that day. The enactment of all bills passed by parliament are followed up. The constitutional review process captured clauses on the right to food.

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

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

An initial draft (1) of the updated Multi-sectoral Nutrition Overview (MNO) was completed in October 2017 with the support of a technical committee (TWG), comprised of staff from the Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MoHS), the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security (MAFFS) as well as the UN Network focal points and colleagues from NGOs.

Once clarity was obtained on the preferred nutrition data (DHS Vs. SMART), a REACH consultant worked with the above TWG to collate the inputs and present them in thought-provoking session that tell the country's nutrition story. The overview is expected to be finalised in early 2018, despite the interchange among nutrition actors in the context of data source and timeline.

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 | <i>Please provide examples</i> |
|--------------|---|
| UN | - The UNN/REACH presence has strengthen collaboration between multiple nutrition actors, including across the SUN networks. This, in turn, has enriched the outcome of meetings; Breakfast Meeting with Parliamentarians. |
| Donor | - Irish Aid provided funding to support government and improve on nutrition governance. - Active and technical guidance to the review processes of the FNSIP. |
| Business | - Support and strengthened partnership for the operationalization of the Business Networks by engagement Multi-Stakeholder Platforms. The Sierra Leone Chamber of Agro-business Development is alliance that has taken over as chairman the Business network. |
| CSO | - The CSP in collaboration with other networks and government continue to pursue the code of breast milk substitute and the right to food with the relevant parliamentary committees |

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)

Overall, draft 1 of the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Overview (MNO) was completed in October 2017 With the support of a technical working group.

Once clarity was obtained on the preferred data source (DHS Vs. SMART), a REACH consultant worked with the above TWG to collate the inputs and present them in thought-provoking session. Although time, costing the revised plan and cooperation from a wider group are factors under serious consideration, the final draft is however expected my mid-2018.

Within the context of the president's "New Direction", the current government prioritizes food security, energy, and education, science and technology with a coherent legal framework. Due to staff turnover, intensive orientation is required at law reform (the code of breast milk substitute), the legislative (parliament) and the executive (ministers) branches of government.

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 the review of programmes and implementation capacities.



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.

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

The national implementation plan is multi-sectorial and is the common results framework. Government line ministries, sectors and stakeholders align their activities with that of the implementation plan, demonstrating an extent to which all are working together for a common goal. REACH also supported work on the Policy and Plan Overview (PPO) in an effort to ascertain the extent to which the country’s legal, policy, strategy and planning frameworks reflect nutrition. The PPO findings can be used to sensitize high-level government officials and those working in the sectors about concrete opportunities to further integrate nutrition into key governance frameworks.

National post-mudslide strategic plans was aligned with SUN principles. Just as it was during the times of Ebola virus outbreak, Priority is given to Women and children with Clear Policies and their implementation plans aligned with activities in areas of environmental, care, food, health, shelter, water etc.

All national policies on nutrition are align with SUN though Annual action plans needs to be mainstreamed to the district and implemented with total Involvement of districts planning officers who captures and aligns sector policies.

SUN Secretariat coordinates and organises MSP meetings soliciting increase support for private sector operations

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.

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| FINAL SCORE 3 |
| <p>EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE <i>(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)</i></p> <p>The costed implementation plan is the CRF, and it clearly define the roles and responsibilities following a structured and defined coordination mechanism agreed upon by all stakeholders. Revision of the implementation (2018-2022) has strongly recommended roles and responsibilities of each sector.</p> <p>An intra-ministerial committee is recommended by the Hon. Vice president (Chairman, steering committee) to precede the FNS steering committee meetings.</p> |

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.

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| FINAL SCORE 3 |
| <p>EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE <i>(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)</i></p> <p>The UN Network provides technical assistance to the SUN secretariat for an initial list of core nutrition actions (CNAs). The mapping exercise and Policy and Plan Overview gave impetus to this work, understanding that the selection of CNAs is a prerequisite for both analyses. Ultimately, the list was finalised. REACH also supported work on the Policy and Plan Overview (PPO) in an effort to ascertain the extent to which the country’s legal, policy, strategy and planning frameworks reflect nutrition. The PPO findings can be used to sensitize high-level government officials and those working in the sectors about concrete opportunities to further integrate nutrition into key governance frameworks ensuring that nutrition is key to sustainable development. In addition, there is ongoing exercise to review and update the NFNSIP (2013-2017), led by the country’s SUN Secretariat.</p> <p>All of these required on the other hand a clear arranged and moderated stakeholder consultations to ensure that a participative approach was adopted. A self-assessment template in close collaboration with the SUN Secretariat to capture progress made by the sectors with regard to the implementation of the plan. The template was shared with the various line ministries and other relevant government institutions. The UNN completed a review on the functionality of the UN Network for SUN, the SUN Donor Network implemented a Convener review, the Civil Society Network continues to conduct annual surveys, and the SUN Business Network is working with country-level networks to develop performance metrics and to establish an annual review mechanism.</p> |

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.

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| FINAL SCORE 3 |
| <p>EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE <i>(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)</i></p> <p>The stakeholders and nutrition action mapping is an Information system for nutrition and Key phases of the mapping process are accomplished seeing Stakeholders worked together to: Confirm the list of CNAs to be mapped, Take stock of existing data and concurrent exercises, Alignment on mapping scope and processes to customize tools based on inputs from key stakeholders. A Mapping team collected and compiled data across all districts Nov – Dec, consolidating inputs into master tool. However, Data gaps still exist across all districts.</p> |

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.

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| FINAL SCORE |
| 3 |
| <p>EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE <i>(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies and their operational strategies aligned with activities and are clearly spelt. - Line ministries have aligned their action around nutrition policies. Technical and financial support to some line ministries is a challenge. - Ongoing joint monitoring with MDAs in nutrition.(Health, Education, Agriculture, Social welfare, Water resources and finance) - The UN Network Secretariat has completed a review on the functionality of the UN Network for SUN, - The SUN Donor Network is implemented a Donor Convener review, - The Civil Society Network continues to conduct periodic assessments, and - The SUN Business Network is working with country-level networks to develop performance metrics and to establish an annual review mechanism. - It is however clear that there few donors. Irish Aid is working on modalities to improve on the donor contribution to SUN. |

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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The UNDAF is aligned to the revised FNSIP fitting into the “New Direction” policies with targets clearly defined. Actions are equally aligned to national nutrition targets, and the CRF is part of the UNDAF document - Country programme frameworks are in line with government priorities - Joint monitoring is being conducted but there is room for improvement and better coordination - UN network for SUN is stronger through REACH initiative with WFP performing administrative role |
| Donor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilise resources to actualize endorsed policies and plans. - Taken the lead in fulfilling the revision of the five years food and nutrition implementation plan (2018-2022) - Contribute to the annual budget tracking exercise that had proven in the pastless budget allocation for nutrition. |
| Business | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chairmanship of the business network is changed. SLECAD (Sierra Leone chamber of agric business development) leads the alliance for business network. - All nation al policies on nutrition are align with SUN sec - Implementation challenges due to fewer private sectors |
| CSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have been engaged in convening and in the analysis of national nutrition budgets to gain insights into government spending for nutrition. Recommendation was that the exercise should be inclusive of all networks. - This is an inclusive platform, rolling out SUN and Immunization services to the chiefdoms. - The CSP is playing prominent roles in planning and execution of annual nutrition fair. - CSP is the link between women and children in particular and the policy formulation. |

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 Government of Sierra Leone recognizes Irish Aid and the UNN/REACH for providing support to revise the five years costed multi-sectorial FNSIP. The revised FNSIP is the CRF. A comprehensive list of list of core nutrition actions (CNAs) was agreed upon and circulated for comments. The mapping exercise and Policy and Plan Overview was a motivation to this work. Understanding the reason behind the selection of CNAs is a requirement for the review process. The Policy and Plan Overview (PPO) ascertained the extent to which the country's legal, policy, strategy and planning frameworks reflect nutrition. The PPO findings is used to sensitize high-level government officials, parliamentarians and those working in the sectors about concrete opportunities to further integrate nutrition into key governance frameworks to ensure that nutrition is key to sustainable development goals. The revised FNSIP (2018-2023) will be validated and launched in the presence of senior government officials and development partners before the end of 2018. Line ministries have aligned their action around nutrition policies. National strategic plans are aligned with SUN principles that is well captured in the government's "New Direction" policies with Priority for education, agriculture, issues of Women and children. All national policies on nutrition are align with SUN though Annual action plans needs to be mainstreamed to the district plans through District Planning Officers at district council levels.



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

(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

There is progress in updating the old plan. The new plan will also be Costed with input from all stakeholders. A UNN/REACH consultant is providing support to government. Financial feasibility and arrangement to support SUN is on-going and need to be strengthened. Meanwhile, government will require support from development partners. An annual nutrition budget tracking exercise is performed. Multiple stakeholders participate in this exercise.

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.

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| FINAL SCORE 2 |
| EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE <i>(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)</i> A budget tracking exercise for 2017 nutrition expenditure is recommended to include government, UN, CSO, INGOs and Donors. The methodology will avoid duplication and will explicitly updates on categories of nutrition sensitive and specific expenditure. |

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.

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| FINAL SCORE 1 |
| EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE <i>(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)</i> Budgetary allocations were redirected to flood victims of the mudslide that claimed many lives. A truly integrated approach that links resources and opportunities at the national and council/community level. Budget allocated in country programmes are translated into implementation of programmes to scale up nutrition. There are few donors in country to support nutrition. |

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.

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| FINAL SCORE 1 |
| EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE <i>(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)</i> Limited government and donor funding followed by untimely release of funds due to institutional protocols. However, Plans on the way for resource mobilization to sustain implementation |

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.

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| FINAL SCORE 1 |
| EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE <i>(Refer to the progress marker explanatory note for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)</i> The revised implementation plan will be costed and used to advocate for the funding of nutrition activities and including nutrition governance. Supporting nutrition sectors will require significant technical and financial resources from Government, Donors and UN agencies. There should be effective coordination in resource mobilization and facilitation. Government should take the lead role with all stakeholders on board at national and global levels. Clear and precise priority areas and actions are required to tackle the constraints and access opportunities. More financial resources are needed for sustained structures |

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 4

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 | Plans are on the way for resource mobilization to sustain implementation Budget allocated in country programmes are translated into implementation of programmes to scale up nutrition Completed budget tracking exercise. Recommended to include UN,INGOs, CSO and Donor. Technical and financial Resources provided to support nutrition governance. |
| Donor | Not actively having discussions with donors on future funding Nutrition sectors will require significant technical and financial resources therefore Government, Donors and UN agencies should play a leadership role in mobilizing resources at national and global levels |
| Business | More funding needed for structures UN, Irish Aids, expressed continue support |
| CSO | Reviewed plan to be costed Still gaps remaining but slight improvement Commitment but no disbursements (not transformed in reality) |

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)

The Government of Sierra Leone committed to increase its financial allocation to nutrition and to create specific budget lines for nutrition in other line ministries. The budget tracking report for government expenditure on nutrition explores the extent to which these commitments have been upheld, and provides civil society with a tool for monitoring them into the future.
Budgeting Tracking report, validated and disseminated.
The reviewed plan, in its draft form to be costed
Commitment but no disbursements of funds (not transformed in reality)

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

3 - (Scaling up nutrition-specific actions)

FINAL SCORE

(Scaling up nutrition-sensitive actions)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Progress in scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Examples include the promotion of infant and young child feeding, micronutrient supplementation, management of acute malnutrition, food fortification and nutrition education. For each example, please specify the geographical reach, targeted population and delivery approach. (Reference: 2013 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition and the 2016 UN Compendium of Action for Nutrition)

A total of 14,300 mother support groups (MSGs) nationwide

Additional 344 PHU staff trained on GMP, presently totaling 1220 (100%) PHUs trained

Held sensitization workshop for parliamentarian on the importance of having a National Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes for Sierra Leone o Disseminated 1,300 copies of the Child Health Card User Guide for Health Workers

Supportive supervision and incentive to 340 PHUs implementing the six month contact point

Developed and printed 500 copies of Maternal Infant and Young Child Feeding guidelines for Sierra Leone

Kick-started BFHI implementation in the following regional district maternity hospitals – Bo, Kenema, Makeni and PCMH with:

Technical Consultative meetings held

45 hospital administrators sensitized on BFHI

17 participants trained as master trainers.

Action Against Hunger in collaboration with the Directorate of Food and Nutrition conducted the SMART survey 2017 nationwide

Four food groups study for moderately malnourished (MAM) children- Pujehun District

Moderate malnourished pregnant women in Pujehun District

Transition of MCHWs to the 6MlyCP in 3 districts (Bo, Kenema and Koinadugu) with locally produced and processed complementary food

National Multi-Sector Anemia Prevention and Control Strategy developed and validated

99.5% Vitamin A and universal deworming coverage during MCH week (1st round of MCHW coverage for Vitamin A and Albendazole for children 6-59 months was 100% and 100.6% and 2nd round 101.9% and 102.4% respectively

Continued home fortification of complementary foods with MNP for children 6-23 months in Pujehun and Kono

Availability of funds to implement the 6 Monthly Contact Point (6MlyCP) in 3 districts (Bo, Kenema and Koinadugu) to transition from mass to routine VAS

Lessons learnt include;

Effective collaboration with partners from the inception of an activity unto completion gives better result outcome.

On the job trainings gives an opportunity to cover all staff present within the facility

Integrating vitamin A and deworming in the November NID campaign increased coverage nationwide

Multi-sectoral collaboration in the AWG contributed greatly in the development of the strategy, as all line ministries and related programs were always available for the meetings, responded to action points and feedbacks

Progress in scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Choose clear examples from relevant sectors that you are including in your review. For each example, please specify the geographical reach, targeted population and delivery approach. (Reference: 2013 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition and the 2016 UN Compendium of Action for Nutrition)

Organized a National Multi-Stakeholder Nutrition Fair in Bo from 16 – 18 November 2017. With the theme : No Child should die of Malnutrition

prepared school feeding strategic plan targeting government owned schools in collaboration with Ministry of Education and the School Feeding Secretariat
Trained community monitoring teams to strengthen nutrition and immunization governance and operational systems in the 9 districts that were not covered in Gavi CSO Year 1.
Hired community monitoring teams to support the district platforms in facilitating biannual massive community sensitization on immunization.
Ensured kombra (lactating mother) media network disseminate IEC materials, perform community radio and drama to increase uptake and acceleration nutrition and immunization activities.
Convened meeting with the Parliamentarians on the Code for Breastfeeding and Food and Nutrition Security.
Meeting with Political Party manifesto committee to address the high maternal and child mortality in Sierra Leone.
Involving women in Women' support groups for production of staples, pulses and legumes in koinadugu, Bo and Tonkolili. Small scale fish farming supported by feed the future project.
Ongoing feeder road works to farm land in areas (Koinadugu) considered difficult to reach

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> |
|--|---|---|---|
| Strengthen FNS coordination at district and chiefdom levels | Yes | Government and CSOs ensuring effective FNS coordination at all levels. Under the superintendence of the SUN secretariat, MDAs and development partners (Donors, UN, CSO/NGOs, Private Sector) support the process. Ongoing support by government and UN to strengthen district coordination. | Mainly government and CSOs with additional support from UNN. |
| Align revised National FNSIP with global nutrition and SDG targets | Yes | A multi sector push for the alignment of nutrition-relevant policies and legislation on food security, gender, land, Small Medium Enterprises. In the context of the revised FNSIP, UNN/REACH funded consultants. Sector contribution to the CRF should be clearly seen by All. Government aligned the Food-based dietary guidelines with school's curriculum. The revised Plans are aligned with SUN Principles, where women and children are at the core implementation. | UNN/REACH funding the process. National and external consultants providing technical support |
| Strengthen advocacy for nutrition by working with parliament | Yes | A breakfast meeting with Members of Parliament to raise their awareness about the nutrition situation in the country and the need for increased action. The event, chaired by SUN Secretariat outlined concrete measures that Parliamentarians can take to enlist them in the cause. These include the establishment of a SUN Parliamentary Network and the integration of nutrition into the manifestos of the respective political parties in preparation for the upcoming Presidential and Parliamentary elections | UNN/REACH, CSO, Irish Aid, jointly hosted the breakfast meeting |
| Organise a multi sector national nutrition fair | Yes | A Significant progress made by bringing people together to organize the National Nutrition Fair on 23-25 November 2017. The event took place in the Bo district bringing together representatives from government institutions, UN agencies, civil society, the private sector, Irish Aid, local councils, and traditional leaders, attracting live media coverage. | Contribution from government, CSOs and Irish Aid funding to REACH. |
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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. Finalize the implementation plan: The exercise began in November 2017 and envisaged to be finalized in second half of 2018.
2. Support sensitization of the newly elected political leaders – Parliamentarians, Heads of Sectors in in line ministries, Sector Administrative Head in line ministries (PSs, Directors), District Council Chairmen and Administrators, DPOs Paramount Chiefs
3. Organize a nutrition fair – A national nutrition advocacy forum
4. Create and strengthen the Parliamentary Net Work and organize frequent meetings to facilitate advocacy for food and nutrition
5. Identification and work with Nutrition Champions

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

This will be communicated when need arise

Annex 2: Emergency preparedness and response planning

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| <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: Flooding and mudslide resulting to massive loss of lives. The government and development partners collaborated to feed, provide health services and resettle the homeless.</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: There is the office of national security (ONS) its operations are guided by national strategic plans. Food and nutrition action strategies are available</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>Yes/No</p> <p>Please explain: Emergencies are discussed when the threat is marked or already leading to increased mortality. However, the ONS is strongly calling on MSP to participate in this direction</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 are not many donors in country. Limited resources are redirected as per need and prevailing circumstance.</p> |

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

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| <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? If not a part of the MSP, how do you engage with this Ministry/Department?</p> | <p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain: Ministry of gender women and children' affairs - MSGWA</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: There are series of non-state actors ranging from girls and women, youths, religious, teachers, physically challenged registered groups with MSWGCA</p> |
| <p>3. How does the MSP ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as part of their work plan?</p> | <p>Please explain: Take part in annual reviews, identify issues, and include into work plans as issues of early marriage, education, land ownership etc</p> |
| <p>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?</p> | <p>Please explain: Advocacy for equal access to education, land for farming, legislature/parliament, executive positions in government etc Women are confronted with limited access to decision-making processes, and access to and control over resources. USAID promotes gender equality and women's empowerment across sectors by focusing on improving women's health, political, social and economic rights in Sierra Leone.</p> |

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| 5. | Have you analysed or done a stock take of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective? | Yes/No |
| 6. | Does your country have a national gender equality and/or women's empowerment policy or strategy in place? | <p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain:</p> <p>The women's empowerment policies are aligned to the Mission Statement of the ministry - to promote and protect the rights of women, children, the aged, persons with disability, and other vulnerable groups through development and review of policies, advocacy coordination with stakeholders, building capacity and effective monitoring and evaluation - to enhance equity for all.</p> |
| 7. | Has advocacy been undertaken for gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making and legislation on nutrition? | <p>No/yes</p> <p>Please explain:</p> <p>Gender lens in policy formulation on nutrition is gaining grounds. There is the gender (women) in agriculture desk in the ministry of Agriculture, working in tandem with MSWGCA. Equally so, MoHS promotes mother-to-mother support groups for advocacy and coordinating women's efforts in nutrition and economic empowerment.</p> |

Annex 4: Advocacy and communication for nutrition

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| 1. | Do you engage with the media to amplify key messages, create awareness and demand for action on nutrition? | <p>Yes</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>Nutrition messages are developed, series of media engagements undertaken advocacy materials in print and electronic etc.</p> <p>In a video documentary in Sierra Leone showcasing the achievements made in the fight against malnutrition was developed and broadcast on national television and at the SUN Global Gathering.</p> |
| 2. | <p>Are parliamentarians actively contributing to improve nutrition, in collaboration with the MSP?</p> <p><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></p> | <p>Yes or No</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>Parliamentarians are well sensitized on issues of food and nutrition security. They are committed by signing a note of commitment during a breakfast meeting with leaders and committee members of parliament.</p> <p>There are well established committees on Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security; Fisheries and marine resources; Health and Sanitation; Social welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs; Water Resources; Human right; Finance etc etc</p> <p>There also parliamentary alliances /Networks/Action Groups –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parliamentary Network on Water Resources - Parliamentary Network on SDGs - Parliamentary Network on the Environment - Parliamentary Network on population and Development - Parliamentary Network on Global Action - Parliamentary Network on Corruption. |

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| | | Parliament is on the verge of strengthening Parliamentary Alliance on Food and Nutrition Security. |
| 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>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: The vice president and First Lady are key nutrition champions in country. They are engaged in raising the profile of nutrition through convening high level advocacy events, presiding over days of national health and nutrition fair that is aimed at raising awareness to address undernutrition through a multi-sectoral approach. A high level event in the presence of the Vice President and the First Lady launched the Sierra Leone’s Food-Based Dietary Guidelines for Healthy Eating.</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>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> |
| 5. | Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period? | <p>Yes</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> <p>1.The National Nutrition Fair aims to shine the spotlight on interventions that highlight national efforts to end hunger and malnutrition in all its forms. These include the promotion of preventive approaches to malnutrition such as the promotion of good infant and young child feeding practices; promotion of healthy eating habits; consumption of nutritious locally produced foods and promotion of positive health seeking behaviours. The main objectives of the Nutrition Fair include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A platform to showcase interventions and actions that promote nutrition, food security, WASH and other health interventions; • A platform for health and nutrition promotion to raise public awareness and impart key messages contributing to behavior change programmes on nutrition, food security WASH and health; • A platform that opens discussion and to share information on food, health and Care. <p>This initiative will ensure that every part of the country, every mother, child and family realizes their full potentials and the right not only to food, but also to health services.</p> <p>2. Launching of Food and Nutrition Security Implementation Plan – 2018-2013</p> <p>Objectives of the Launching:</p> <p>To use the F&NSIP document as an advocacy tool for mobilizing resources on behalf of nutrition implementing agencies</p> <p>To encourage and motivate nutrition stakeholders to use the Food and Nutrition Security Implementation Plan as a working document accepted by all</p> <p>To give food and nutrition security prominence in the National Development Agenda, especially in the fight against Ebola and other infectious disease</p> <p>To hive out activities from the F&NSIP and align them with district plans.</p> |

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

Venue: FAO, 38 Freetown Road, Wilberforce

Date: Thursday May 24th, 2018

| District Planning Officers (DPO) and District Coordinating Bodies (DCB) | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|--|
| No | Name | Designation | Institution | Phone No. | Email |
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| 6 | Abdul Karim Koroma | Co - Chair | District Coordinating Bodies (DCB) | 76843313 | karimkamara63@gmail.com |
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| 12 | Mathew French | DCB -Chairman | Bonthe District Council | 78706737 | mathewfrench1974@gmail.com |
| 13 | Hawa Conteh | Nutrition Focal | Koinadugu District Platform | 76311180 | hawaconteh@yahoo.com |
| 14 | Mohamed A Kabba | Chief Administrator | Pujehun District Council | 76665675 | |

| Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA) | | | | | |
|--|------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------|
| No | Name | Designation | Institution | Phone No. | Email |

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--|
| 15 | Samuel L Kainyandes | SSSO planning | MSWGCA | 79875242 | kainyandes@gmail.com |
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| Civil Society Organisation (CSO) | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--|
| No | Name | Designation | Institution | Phone No. | Email |
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| 30 | Rev. David G Sesay | District Coordinator | CHRISTAG/FOCUS 1000 | 77269588 | resadg@gmail.com |
| 31 | Abdul K D Swaray | Director | CAF-SL | 76909201 | cafsl@gmail.com |
| 32 | Victoria Squire | National Coordinator SUNI | FOCUS 1000 | 76938261 | squirevictoria41@yahoo.com |
| 33 | Salamatu Bangura | VCE | FOCUS 1000 | 76718761 | banguraneh@gmail.com |
| 34 | Mohamed B Jalloh | CEO | FOCUS 1000 | 79060892 | mbjalloh@focus1000.org |
| 35 | Mariama Bah | Programer | HKI | 76774749 | mgbah@hki.org |
| 36 | Haja Jeneba Kamara | Asst. Secretary gen. | Market women | 76648526 | |
| 37 | Agnes J Conteh | Chearperson | CSO/DCB | 76948436 | deseretuesel96@gmail.com |

| Media | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|--|
| No | Name | Designation | Institution | Phone No. | Email |
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| 39 | Lansana Fofanah | Reporter | Global Times | 76571819 | lansfofanah@gmail.com |
| 40 | Mariama Turay | Staff Repoter | New Vision | 76621319 | mariamasinayturay@gmail.com |
| 41 | Prince C Kamara | DEP Editor | AYV N/paper | 88592391 | pchnstopherk@gmail.com |
| 42 | Patrick J kamara | Reporter | Concord Times | 76145635 | jdahkamara66@gmail.com |
| 43 | Lucian Kulandy | Reporter | AYV TV | 77039341 | luciankulandy22@gmail.com |
| 44 | Thomas Noah | Repoter | VP Office | 78312531 | |
| 45 | Sahr Kanessie | Press | VP Office | 76634426 | |
| 46 | Steven Dadamola | CAMERA -MAN | VP Office | 76681376 | dadamolasteven@gmail.com |
| 47 | Osman Kamara | Reporter | 98.1 FM | 7597125 | osmantoffiekamara@gmail.com |
| Scaling Up Nutrition SECRETARIAT (SUN) | | | | | |
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| 50 | Emmensual Senessie | Communication Officer | SUN Sec | | senessieemmenual57@gmail.com |
| 51 | Wilfred Bankole Gibson | Admin/Finance Officer | SUN Sec | 78645368 | brabanxx@yahoo.com |
| UN and Donors | | | | | |
| No | Name | Designation | Institution | Phone No. | Email |
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| 54 | Zainab Mansaray | Sin Prog. Associate | WFP | 76617609 | zainab.mansaray@wfp.org |
| Private Sector | | | | | |
| No | Name | Designation | Institution | Phone No. | Email |
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| No. | Title (Ms./Mr.) | Name | Organisation | Specific SUN role (if applicable) | Email | Phone | Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list? |
|-----|-----------------|------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|---|
| 1. | | | | | | | |

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