



Reporting template

Botswana

Participants

1.	Did the following stakeholder groups feed into the Joint-Assessment (in writing or verbally)?	
	Group	Yes/ No
	Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Civil society	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	Donors	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	United Nations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Business	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Academia and science	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	If other, please specify:	
2.	How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?	
	Total	
	11	
How many participants were female and how many were male?		
Female	Male	
2	9	

Process

	Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?						
3.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>Format</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Collection</td> <td> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 2px;">Meeting</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Email</div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Review and validation</td> <td> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 2px;">Meeting</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Email</div> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	Format	Collection	<div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 2px;">Meeting</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Email</div>	Review and validation	<div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 2px;">Meeting</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Email</div>
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4.	If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, you can attach one or more photos here.						



Usefulness	
5.	<p>If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, would you say that the meeting was seen as useful by participants, beyond the usual work of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)?</p>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
6.	<p>Why?</p> <p>Yes, the meeting was deemed useful by participants. However, some major stakeholders were not represented. Issues covered included: • Review of the compiled joint assessment report • Brainstormed on the logistical preparations for a MSP Retreat to strategize on who the nutrition MSP is; its purpose, and way forward • Identification of new stakeholders as well as (potential) nutrition sensitive programmes by sectors • Discussion of the role of Sector specific focal points and the formation of sector specific networks • Discussion around criteria for assessing nutrition sensitive programmes and policies by stakeholders/sectors Way Forward: • To convene again soon to compile the report on the budget allocated to nutrition to demonstrate their commitment to Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN). • Identify more stakeholders, organize a capacity building workshop/retreat and develop annual plan</p>

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
John C. Moreki	Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food Security (MoA)	SUN Government Focal Point	jmoreki@gov.bw; jcmoreki@gmail.com	+267 3689211	Yes
Tidimalo Rakgantswana	Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food Security (MoA)	SUN Technical Focal Point	trakgantswana@gov.bw		Yes
Onalenna Ntshebe	Ministry of Health and Wellness	SUN Network Focal Point – Min of Health & Wellness	ontshebe@gov.bw		Yes
Boitumelo Motswagole	National Food Technology Research Centre	SUN Network Focal Point - Research	stockie@naftec.org		Yes
Rosemary Kobue-Lekalake	Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural Resources	SUN Network Focal Point - Academia	rlekalake@buan.ac.bw		Yes
Kenanao Motlhoiwa	UNICEF		kkmotlhoiwa@unicef.org		Yes
Gaothobogwe Radikwata	Business Botswana	SUN Network Focal Point – Private Sector	gao@aptkgroup.com		Yes
Rebecca Hange	Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food Security (MoA)	SUN Secretariat	rhange@gov.bw		Yes
Thuto Tshegofatso	Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food Security (MoA)	SUN Secretariat	ttshegofatso@gov.bw		Yes

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Gomolemo Tselakgopo	Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development	SUN Network Focal Point – Social Protection	gmtembwe@gov.bw	397 1916	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gae P. Ditebo	Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development	SUN Network Focal Point – Social Protection	gditebo@gov.bw	397 1916	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Segametsi Maruapula	University of Botswana		maruapu@ub.ac.bw		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
1	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

– While the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) (referred to as the National Nutrition Task Team (NNTT)) exists, it was inactive for the most part of 2018 due to challenges related to coordination mechanisms. A new SUN Focal Point was appointed late 2018 (following the transfer of the former Focal Point) and since his appointment, the Technical Committee has resumed and meets periodically. – The Deputy Permanent Secretary (Technical Services) in MoA, Dr. John C. Moreki is the SUN National/Government Focal Point. His contact details are as follows: Email – jmoreki@gov.bw or jcmoreki@gmail.com; Office telephone – (+267) 368 9211; Cell phone – (+267) 73011283. – Ms. Tidimalo Beauty Rakgantswana, also in MoA is the SUN Technical Focal Point. Botswana joined the SUN Movement after the SADC-CAADP Nutrition Capacity Initiative. – Sector specific focal points for some government ministries, academia, research UN and the private/business sector have been identified and form part of the main MSP. Plans are underway to form Sectoral Networks that will be dedicated to implementing the specific sectoral nutrition work plans.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
1	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Stakeholders such as media, some UN organizations, water sector, NGOs, civil society, farmers associations, the food industry and other Ministries such as Ministry of Land Management Water and Sanitation Services, Ministry of Investment Trade and Industry, Department of Gender in the Ministry of Nationality, Immigration and Gender Affairs still have to be brought in. The structure is dominated by government agencies. Sector specific platforms or networks have not yet been formed but efforts are being made to form them.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
1	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The MSP was stagnant in 2018 due to changes within the coordinating ministry. However, in March 2018, a three-day International Workshop on Nutrition Mainstreaming in Agriculture was organized by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Maun, through Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and MoA. The workshop focused on challenges at implementation (for on-going nutrition sensitive projects), as well as, entry points for mainstreaming nutrition (for projects that are not nutrition sensitive). In addition, opportunities for linkages between nutrition and other cross-cutting issues specifically woman's empowerment and climate change were explored. Farmers and Community leaders were among the participants.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Some sectors have assessed the nutrition sensitivity of their policies and programmes to identify gaps and opportunities towards developing work plans. The country now has a draft Nutrition Sensitive Social Protection Framework. However, the MSP still does not have a common results framework for tracking sectoral implementation and achievements of results. The MSP recognizes the need to develop a work plan to influence policy and programmes in different sectors and needs guidance.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
1	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

There is recognition for a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition as a national priority. The political-will was expressed at the launch of the National Nutrition Advocacy Conference by the then Vice President of Botswana, Dr. Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi, who is now the current President. However, efforts to institutionalise nutrition sensitive programming are still at infancy.



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

Scaling up nutrition at the sub-national level

1.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) exist at the sub-national level?						
	N/A						
2.	If so, in how many counties, districts or regions?						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="223 750 654 851">Counties</th> <th data-bbox="654 750 1069 851">Districts</th> <th data-bbox="1069 750 1503 851">Regions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="223 851 654 918"></td> <td data-bbox="654 851 1069 918"></td> <td data-bbox="1069 851 1503 918"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Counties	Districts	Regions			
Counties	Districts	Regions					
3.	Who convenes the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable:						
4.	Is there regular communication between the national and sub-national MSPs?						
	N/A						
5.	Does the MSP at the sub-national level meet regularly?						
	N/A						
6.	Which Governmental sectors work with the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable						
7.	Does the sub-national multi-stakeholder platform or platforms work with civil society, business, the UN and donors?						



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

SUMMARY: Bringing people together in the same space

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

The main challenge for the country was delay in appointing the national SUN focal point which resulted in the MSP being inactive. The buy-in was inadequate across key ministries and sectors, and across levels. Therefore, there is need for improvement in systematic planning, resources allocation and monitoring of strategies for achievement of nutrition results.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Extensive consultations are made with all relevant stakeholders at national and district levels for any policy decision or legislation, including consulting the public. The Attorney General Chambers gazetted two regulations under the Food Control Act of 1993 being: 1) Food Control (Food Safety Alerts and Recall Procedures) Regulations, CAP 65:05, SI 198, 2018; and 2) Tolerance of Poisonous Noxious Seeds in Grain Cereals, Legumes and Oilseeds Intended For Human Consumption Regulations, CAP 65:05, SI 1, 2019. Other existing nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislation analysed using multi-sectoral consultative processes include: • The National Agricultural Development Policy of 1991 (currently under review) • The National Agriculture Investment Plan currently being developed (with support from the African Union (AU); the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) • The Food Control Act of 1993 (currently under review) • An agriculture specific stock-taking report on public expenditure has been undertaken. The purpose of this stocktaking report compilation is to make generally available country-level information on the public expenditure analysis of the agriculture sector from the evidence-based action plan of the CAADP process. • Guidelines for Inspections and Recall of Food Premises • The country put in place the Regulations on Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes in 2005. The regulations are actively enforced and a tool the International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN) is used for compliance. Botswana has continued to perform exceptionally well in this area (monitoring compliance). • Labor laws in the country grant working/employed women 84 days maternity leave, and 1-hour breastfeeding break for 12 months. • There is extensive consultation with relevant stakeholders across sectors including the public whenever policies are developed and/or reviewed.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Stakeholders work together and contribute, influence and advocate for the development of updated or improved nutrition policy: Levels of governance and leadership are engaged for policy decisions around nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive policies and interventions. For instance, the rapid assessment conducted on an annual basis by the National Multi-Sectoral Committee for Drought and Vulnerability to ascertain the extent of shocks/threats and risks posed to vulnerable groups, in the process identify affected communities (populations) using the Household Economic Approach (HEA). The findings of the assessments are used to develop strategies based on accurate data and analysis for short-term and longer-term chronic conditions. Recommendations are made on behalf on these communities seeking assistance of coping strategies and close monitoring on the implementation of recommended subsidies/programmes is done.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

There is an inbuilt system of consultation with all key and relevant stakeholders within Government planning processes and implementation, e.g., the National Food Control Board, the Food Legislation Advisory Committee (FLAC)



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal frameworks

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Botswana has a strong legal system that supports policy development and enforcement that is undertaken across the country. New regulations related to nutrition and food safety are produced regularly and implementers are capacitated to enforce the laws. Legislation such as Control of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes Regulations of 2005, Employment Act (1982) with maternity protection, Food Control Act (1993) and its subsequent regulations such as labelling, food grade salt, additives, Food Safety Alerts and Recall Procedures (2018), Livestock and Meat Industries Act of 2007; European Union Food Law (Trade); Diseases of Animal Act; Plant Protection Act; Agrochemicals Act Cap 35:09 b); Agriculture Resource Act 36:06; Remote Area Development Programme; and National Destitute Policy are all in place. Competent authorities regularly conduct spot checks in the local industry to check compliance with the legislation. There are inspectors at MoA, MoH and Botswana Bureau of Standards (BOBS) to ensure adherence to existing legal instruments.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Evaluations of policies, programmes and legislation are done sectorally through stakeholder engagement. Results are also shared with key stakeholders and sometimes disseminated to the public. For instance, the National Agriculture Development Policy of 1991 is currently under review and relevant stakeholders are participating in the review process.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

SUMMARY: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

There are multiple legal frameworks in place. There is a policy analysis body, Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA) periodically evaluates and analyses national policies and frameworks. Sensitization meetings or workshops, of the available legal frameworks and how useful they could be.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

Progress marker 3.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislation

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

There are various platforms across Government that give opportunity for integration of nutrition considerations in sectoral policies such as Early Childhood Development (Education), social protection, agriculture, national vulnerability assessment and analysis exercise.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
1	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Currently, a CRF for in-country Nutrition and/or SUN (specific) platform is not available but national multi-sectoral strategies are available.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
1	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

A Nutrition and/or SUN (specific CRF do not exist in-country. However, there are other national multi-sectoral CRFs in existence that are more general.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
1	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

A Nutrition and/or SUN (specific) CRF do not exist in-country.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Evaluation of programmes related to nutrition is done by several forums, one of them being the Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (VAA) committee. The exercise includes combined collection, analysis, interpretation, and reporting of nutrition and food security data to inform the relationships and interactions between the two.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

SUMMARY: Aligning actions around common results

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan is not in place yet. However, there is recognition for coordinated action among multiple related national government departments, along with local governments and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), to address both direct and underlying causes of malnutrition, and efforts are being made to have a CRF for nutrition



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

• In 2015, the Ministry of Health engaged consultants who used the One Health tool to cost essential health programmes including nutrition. It is only the Ministry of Health that has conducted an independent costing of nutrition specific programmes. • A budget tracking exercise was undertaken in 2017/18 for all the nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive programmes in the Ministries of Agriculture; Local Government and Rural Development (Social Protection Programme) and Basic Education (School Feeding Programme). The exercise is an opportunity for Governments in Africa to identify the means to make budgets in agriculture, education, food systems, health systems, social protection and water and sanitation have a greater impact on malnutrition in all its forms. - Going forward, we intend to include the budget tracking exercise activity in the Annual Plan for 2019/20 henceforth (for both nutrition specific and sensitive programmes) so as to accelerate efforts and increase dialogue towards results for nutrition. Budget analysis will also enable more efficient and effective investments for nutrition. • Additional stakeholders to be brought on board include Ministries of Tertiary Education, Research, Science and Technology; Investment Trade and Industry; Minerals Resources, Green Technology and Energy Security and Water Resources; Environment, Department of Gender Affairs (DGA); Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism. • The format used for the SUN/UNICEF Public Financing Workshop has been contextualized to be used as our reporting mechanism.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

- A budget tracking exercise was undertaken in 2017/18 for all the nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive programmes for agriculture; health; social protection and education. The SUN Secretariat (MoA) is currently working on the nutrition budget analysis for 2019/20 and the report will be sent out as soon as it is finalised complete.
- The format used for the SUN/UN (UNICEF and FAO) Public Financing Workshop has been contextualized to be used as our reporting mechanism.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

- A very effective Government Accounting and Budgeting System (GABS) is in place to track real time financial expenditure and financial gaps / shortfalls for government programmes including those for nutrition
- UN agencies (i.e. FAO, WHO, UNICEF) and other partners such as IFAD and PEPFAR do support nutrition work in the country.
- When there are shortfalls forecasted through GABS, additional funding (supplementary budget) is requested and availed (although the funding levels may be lower than the requested amount due to other competing needs).



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

- Most programmes are funded by Government. Where development partners such as UNICEF, PEPFAR, EU, IFAD, WHO, FAO, etc. have pledged to assist, their disbursements are always timely and in line with the fiscal year in which they were scheduled.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Budget forecasts are done at different levels: from national level (budget speech) to sectoral and programme levels. Funding is disbursed annually by Government and development partners.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SUMMARY: Financial tracking and Resource mobilisation

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Over the past year, representatives from sectors of agriculture, health, finance, local government and education conducted a budget tracking and analysis for the SUN workshop on Financing of Nutrition programmes. An action plan was developed and key recommendations scaled up to authorities to inform future planning and budget allocations. Going forward, we intend to include the budget tracking exercise activity in the Annual Plan for 2019/20 henceforth (for both nutrition specific and sensitive programmes) so as to enable more efficient and effective investments for nutrition.

Outcome marker

Scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Final score: 4

Scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Final score: 2

Outcome marker summary: Scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions

Progress in scaling up nutrition-specific interventions • MoH is implementing various programmes including the promotion of infant and young child feeding, micronutrient supplementation, management of acute malnutrition, food fortification and nutrition education. • The programmes are countrywide (cover the entire country) including the remote areas. • The target population for MoH programmes is children under the age of five (5). Progress in scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions • For most nutrition-sensitive interventions the agriculture, social protection and education (school feeding programme), the policies and programmes do not have explicit nutrition objectives; hence there are no nutrition indicators to track or monitor these interventions. However, there is a window of opportunity as food security and nutrition has been identified as one of the priority areas in the National Development Plan 11 (2017 – 2023). Efforts are ongoing to raise nutrition profile among non-health government ministries by incorporating nutrition objectives and indicators in their sectoral plans, and in the monitoring and evaluation framework. • Food security and nutrition programmes in agriculture, social protection and education are all countrywide. - Food production programmes (crop and animal) target producers particularly smallholder farmers. - The School Feeding Programme in Ministry of basic Education (MoBE) covers school going children (both primary and secondary). - The Social Protection Programme targets the poorly resourced and vulnerable people countrywide • Achievements: - Wide geographic (countrywide) outreach (> 95+ outreach) - High target population coverage (> 90+ coverage of the target population) - Improved food security (food insecurity has reduced from 42.5% in 2009/10 to 38.9% in 2015/16) - Improved livelihoods (extreme poverty has declined from 6.4 % in 2009/10 to 5.8% in 2015/16)

SUN Business Network

1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions? No
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: Ms Gaothobogwe Radikwata Email: gao@aptkgroup.com
4.	If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan? N/A
5.	If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months? N/A
6.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the private sector/businesses, at large? N/A
7.	Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan? N/A
8.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)

Key contributions of the private sector/businesses towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SUN Civil Society Network

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?</p> <p>No</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Email:</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with civil society, at large?</p> <p>No</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>Stakeholders such as media, some UN organizations, water sector, NGOs, civil society, farmers associations, the food industry and other Ministries such as Ministry of Land Management Water and Sanitation Services, Ministry of Investment Trade and Industry, Department of Gender in the Ministry of Nationality, Immigration and Gender Affairs still have to be brought in. The structure is dominated by government agencies. Sector specific platforms or networks have not yet been formed but efforts are being made to form them.</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p>

Key contributions of civil society towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SUN Donor Network	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?
	Name: Email:
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with donors, at large?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
5.	Please explain:
	There is no donor presence for nutrition landscape in Botswana
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)

Key contributions of donors towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

UN Network for SUN	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the United Nations coordinate their nutrition actions? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: Ms. Kenanao Motlhoiwa Email: 6. Ms Kenanao Motlhoiwa UNICEF UN Agency kkmotlhoiwa@unicef.org
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the United Nations, at large? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
5.	Please explain: UN Network exists but needs to be strengthened
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019) UN Network exists but needs to be strengthened Note from Progress Marker 4.3: • UN agencies (i.e. FAO, WHO, UNICEF) and other partners such as IFAD and PEPFAR do support nutrition work in the country. .Note from Progress Marker 1.3: The MSP was stagnant in 2018 due to changes within the coordinating ministry. However, in March 2018, a three-day International Workshop on Nutrition Mainstreaming in Agriculture was organized by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Maun, through Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and MoA. Note from Progress Marker 4.4: • Most programmes are funded by Government. Where development partners such as UNICEF, PEPFAR, EU, IFAD, WHO, FAO, etc. have pledged to assist, their disbursements are always timely and in line with the fiscal year in which they were scheduled.

Key contributions of the UN towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

- UNICEF supported ECD and nutrition specific interventions mainly information systems, and IMAM
- FAO and IFAD supported the International Workshop on Mainstreaming Nutrition in Agriculture

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

UNICEF; WHO; FAO

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

- UNICEF, WHO, FAO

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

- UNICEF, WHO, FAO

Academia, science and research institutes

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where academia, science and research institutes coordinate their nutrition actions?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener</p> <p>Name: Dr Rosemary Kobue-Lekalake (Academia) AND Boitumelo Motswagole (Research) Email: rlekalake@buan.ac.bw; stockie@naftec.org</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with academia, scientists and researchers, at large?</p> <p>Not applicable as a Network has been established</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>University of Botswana (UB), Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (BUAN), National Food Technology Research Centre (NFTRC)</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>Sector specific focal points for some government ministries, academia, research UN and the private/business sector have been identified and form part of the main MSP. Plans are underway to form Sectoral Networks that will be dedicated to implementing the specific sectoral nutrition work plans. It appears there may be a SUN Network in progress for both academia and research with two different contacts</p>

Key contributions of academia, science and research institutes towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Status of past priorities		
#	Status of past priorities	Yes/ No/ In progress
1.	N/A	No
2.	N/A	In progress
3.	N/A	In progress
4.	N/A	N/A
5.	N/A	N/A
6.	N/A	N/A

Support given to meet priorities

1.	<p>How did stakeholders (the Government, the UN, civil society organisations, donors, private sector, etc.) contribute to meeting these priorities? Please explain:</p> <p>1. Solicit technical / capacity support for MSP coordination mechanism. Has this been met? Not yet This activity stalled due to the inactivity of the MSP in the last one or two years 2. Heighten advocacy within non-health sectors and/or ministries to prioritize nutrition in their plans. Has this been met? In progress. The National Nutrition Advocacy Conference recognised and advocated for a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition as a national priority. Sectors were encouraged to institutionalise nutrition sensitive or specific programming and to put significant investment of resources towards a common nation nutrition agenda. 3. Form sectoral networks, as well as, multi-sectoral coordination at local level Has this been met? Planning has begun. Sectoral Focal Points have been identified and are part of the main nutrition MSP.</p>
2.	<p>Did you receive internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) to meet these priorities?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No</p>
3.	<p>If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:</p>
4.	<p>Did you receive external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) to meet these priorities?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No</p>
5.	<p>If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:</p>

2019-2020 priorities

Please list the key priorities of the multi-stakeholder platform for 2019-2020 (max 6)

#	Priority
1.	Solicit technical / capacity support for MSP coordination mechanism
2.	Heighten advocacy within non-health sectors and/or ministries to prioritize nutrition in their plans
3.	Form sectoral networks, as well as, multi-sectoral coordination at local level
4.	
5.	
6.	

Support needed to meet 2019-2020 priorities

1.	Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.	If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need support in resourcing and strengthening the Secretariat and the MSP with coordination mechanisms for multi-sectoral approach to implement nutrition and food security initiatives nationally and sectorally, i.e., through capacitation). • We need to strengthen advocacy within non-health sectors and/or ministries to prioritize nutrition in their plans, and to include core nutrition sensitive objectives and indicators. • We need support to form sectoral networks, as well as, multi-sectoral coordination at local level.

Priorities summary

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards meeting your priorities the past year (April 2018 - April 2019) and looking ahead.

Emergency preparedness and response planning

1.	<p>Within the reporting period (April 2018 - April 2019), has the country faced or responded to a crisis requiring humanitarian assistance?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what was the type of emergency</p> <p>Natural and climate-related disasters</p>
3.	<p>And what was the duration of this emergency? Please explain:</p>
4.	<p>Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response?</p> <p>Yes</p>
5.	<p>If yes, does the national plan on emergency preparedness and response include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)?</p> <p>N/A</p>

Emergency preparedness and response planning

6.	Is the continuum of good nutrition (from lifesaving emergency action to long-term development planning) considered in discussions within the multi-stakeholder platform?
	N/A
7.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform include relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian, resilience, or disaster risk reduction actors?
	No
8.	<p>If yes, which stakeholders are included? Please explain:</p> <p>The key limitation is the lack of a coordinated nutrition structure (for emergency and development activities). Please explain: As a country, Botswana does not necessarily have a coordinated nutrition approach or structure that bridges the nutrition in emergency and nutrition for development link. Having a strengthened humanitarian-development nexus/link would help to support the Government in advancing the long-term resilience of communities vulnerable to risks and/or shocks, thereby creating positive synergies and bringing about a quicker and more effective response when there is an emergency. There is a need to strengthen linkages between humanitarian and development programming for nutrition.</p>
9.	Does the SUN Focal Point, or another representative from the multi-stakeholder platform, participate in existing national humanitarian coordination systems?
	N/A
10.	<p>More information: Please add any additional information that is important to the work of the multi-stakeholder platform in times of crisis.</p> <p>There were climate related disasters, which the country experienced. These include agricultural drought; heavy rains which led to some flooding that destroyed farms (crops and livestock), homes, roads and bridges. People were left homeless, and schools and health facilities ceased operating for a certain period. Other parts of the country experienced long dry spells that led to hydrological drought. All these culminated in widespread social drought, leaving households vulnerable. Pockets of wild land fires are also problematic and outbreaks of pests (quelea, Fall Armyworm, Leaf miner, bont ticks) and animal diseases outbreaks such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Senkobo. The types of emergency relief: provision of tents for accommodation; provision of different subsidies for agricultural drought; provision of food rations and other amenities for social drought. Yes. There is a National Disaster Management Office in the Office of the President Please explain: The National Disaster Management Office ensures a high state of disaster preparedness and capacity at national and district levels and community to ensure effective, appropriate and timely response to any disaster strike. Yes but not specifically as the nutrition MSP (or the National Nutrition Technical Team). Please explain: When disaster strikes, response is multi-sectoral and multi-level. All activities take place through a standard Emergency Management mechanism at national, district and village or incident levels covering all affected areas (i.e., shelter; food; nutrition supplements; emergency medical interventions, etc.)</p>

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

1.	Is gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls seen as a priority in the work of the multi-stakeholder platform?
	No
2.	Has gender parity (no less than 40 per cent of either women or men) in the composition of the multi-stakeholder platform been achieved?
	N/A
3.	Is a governmental Ministry or Department responsible for women's affairs/gender equality in the country a member of the multi-stakeholder platform?
	N/A
4.	If yes, what is the name of this Ministry or Department? Please explain:
5.	If not a part of the multi-stakeholder platform, how do you engage with this Ministry or Department? Please explain:
6.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform collaborate with other non-state actors that are working towards gender equality and the empowerment of women?
	No
7.	If yes, with whom do you engage?

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

8.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform have an overview of the nutritional status of women, men, adolescent girls and adolescent boys in the country, to better address needs?
	N/A
9.	Has analysis or a stocktake of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective taken place?
	N/A
10.	Does the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder nutrition plan or strategy address gender equality, through actions and indicators?
	N/A
11.	Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place?
	Yes
12.	If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators?
	N/A
13.	<p>What actions, such as advocacy, have been implemented by the multi-stakeholder platform in 2018-2019 to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls? Please explain:</p> <p>Not yet Please explain: the Department of Gender Affairs (DGA) has been identified as one the stakeholders that should be part of the nutrition MSP. However, DGA is involved (directly) with MoA on food security issues. Not yet Please explain: Statistics Botswana and Non-Governmental Organisations have been identified to form part of nutrition MSP because their involvement in the aspects of gender equality and empowerment of women. Please explain: activities that ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as part of the Nutrition MSP work plan are not yet in place, but there is recognition for their inclusion. Please explain: identification of activities will be undertaken jointly with the Department of Gender Affairs, after they become part of the MSP An analysis of policies and programmes in MoA for their nutrition sensitivity has been undertaken. However, the analysis did not specifically have a gender perspective. Yes Please explain: The National Policy On Gender and Development (NPGAD) of 2015 which replaced the Women in Development Policy (WID) of 1996, provides a framework for including the gender perspective in all activities of Government and other sectors, as well as, civil society thereby promoting full and equal participation of women and men in a transformative development process. The NPGAD has at its core, a recognition and appreciation of the differences between women and men; differences that are based on physiological and biological; as well as, social realities. The long term goal of the NPGAD is to reduce inequalities in the opportunities and outcomes of social, economic, cultural; and legal development for both men and women. Please explain: Advocacy for cross-sectoral gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making is an activity within the implementation plan of the NPGAD. However advocacy for nutrition is implied (not</p>

Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems

1.	<p>In addition to the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition, does another multi-stakeholder platform or mechanism on food security and food systems exist in the country?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is this platform or mechanism called and who is a part of this platform? Please explain:</p>
3.	<p>If yes, does the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition work in close collaboration with this food security or food system mechanism?</p>
4.	<p>Do key food system stakeholders (including the private sector) participate in the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p>
5.	<p>If yes, which stakeholders participate? Please explain:</p>
6.	<p>If not, which stakeholders should be more involved? Please explain:</p>
7.	<p>Are efforts ongoing to put in place policies or legislation to enhance the contribution of food systems towards healthy diets and good nutrition?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p>

Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems	
8.	If yes, what types of policies or legislation?
9.	Has your country put in place large-scale programmes or investments aiming to improve the productivity and sustainability of food systems?
	N/A
10.	If yes, which ones? Please explain
11.	And are these programmes designed to contribute to healthier diets and good nutrition?
	N/A
12.	Are these programmes aligned with or integrated into the Common Results Framework?
	N/A

Advocacy and communication

1.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform have a communication and/or advocacy strategy or plan in place?
	N/A
2.	If yes, does this strategy aim to:
3.	Do you work with the media to amplify key messages, raise awareness and demand action on nutrition?
	Yes
4.	If yes, how does this work take form and with whom do you work?
5.	Do parliamentarians work with the multi-stakeholder platform?
	No
6.	Has a parliamentary network for nutrition been established? Yes/No
	N/A
7.	Has the multi-stakeholder platform nominated nutrition champions?
	No
	If yes, please list their names and titles:
8.	Not yet but the President of Botswana, His Excellency Dr. Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi officiated at the launching of the National Nutrition Advocacy Conference. Judging by the commitment and direction charted by His Excellency in his speech, and as affirmed by the Ministers responsible for agriculture and health, there is political will in advocating for significant investment of resources towards a common nation nutrition agenda. Sectors need to move swiftly on actions put in place to improve nutrition programming and nutrition outcomes in Botswana
9.	Have you produced any communication materials or products related to the SUN approach and/or country-level SUN achievements?
	N/A

Advocacy and communication

10.	Do you use any SUN Movement communications materials to support in-country advocacy?
	N/A
11.	If yes, which products do you normally use:
12.	If no, this is because of:
13.	Have high-level nutrition events been organised during the reporting period (April 2018 -April 2019)?
	Yes
14.	If yes, please explain:
15.	Are any high-level events planned for the period ahead (April 2019 - April 2020)?
	Yes
16.	If yes, please explain: Botswana through MoA, is the 4th African focal country for Compact2025. Other African countries are Ethiopia, Malawi and Rwanda. Plans are underway to hold a high-level sensitization breakfast seminar with legislators; International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) Director General or a High Level IFPRI representative and the SUN Movement Coordinator. However, a date has not been set yet for the seminar. This will be followed by a multi-sector, multi-stakeholder roundtable discussion. The discussions are anticipated to lead to the development of a collaborative programme toward a Botswana Strategy Support Programme to end hunger and malnutrition by 2025.
17.	Have you ever received advocacy and communication-related technical assistance?
	N/A
18.	If yes, please explain:
19.	Would you like to scale up your communication and advocacy, but feel that you do not have the capacity, resources or knowledge?
	N/A