



Reporting template

Namibia

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"/> N/A
	Donors	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
	United Nations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Business	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
	Academia and science	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
	If other, please specify:	
2.	How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?	
	Total	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	
How many participants were female and how many were male?		
Female	Male	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Process							
3.	Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?						
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Step</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Format</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Collection</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Email</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Review and validation</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Email</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	Format	Collection	Email	Review and validation	Email
	Step	Format					
Collection	Email						
Review and validation	Email						
4.	If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, you can attach one or more photos here.						

Usefulness

5.	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)?
	N/A
6.	Why?



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
4	Yes

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

The Namibia Alliance for Improved Nutrition (NAFIN) is a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platform for scaling up nutrition in the country that is partially financed by government. NAFIN members include; line ministries, CSOs, donors, academia, UN agencies and business community. It was established by a cabinet resolution as an independent trust in 2010. It has its term of reference. NAFIN convenes quarterly and is chaired by Hon. Nahas Angula (SUN Lead Member and Former Prime Minister) and co-chaired by the Deputy Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister. NAFIN met in July 2019 to discuss re-organizing the alliance to align with the re-establishment of the National Council for Nutrition. NAFIN has a line item within the Ministry of Finance with allocated resources of N\$ 300,000 per year (about US\$ 30,000) annually. Due to advocacy engagements, the government has elevated nutrition and placed it under the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). A 2017 Cabinet Decision formalized restructuring, making the Food Security and Nutrition Council the overarching coordination body for food and nutrition security programs in the country at national and sub-national levels. The FSN Council is chaired by the Prime Minister. UNICEF supported OPM to develop terms of reference and monitoring tools for coordination structures at all levels, including national, regional, constituency, and community. FSNC technical staff now meet at national level, and while the Cabinet decision called for sub-national coordination, coordination structures have not been operationalized at lower levels. Namibia has a SUN focal person, a UN Network and is in the process of establishing a CSO Network with the support of SYNERGOS through the SUN Movement Pooled Fund. Other networks, such as the academia and the private sector, currently operate under NAFIN.



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
3	Yes

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

In 2019, the country utilized SUN Movement Pooled Fund resources to organize a workshop on nutrition for Parliamentarians, bringing new stakeholders into the platform with substantial influence. Current and future efforts include mapping CSO organization to form a network (supported by SYNERGOS), operationalizing coordination platforms at sub-national level, continued engagement with Parliamentarians, and strengthening national platforms to expand engagement.



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
3	Yes

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

Both NAFIN meetings and the FSN Council technical meetings have included participants from the UN, civil society, academia and multiple government ministries representing diverse sectors and overarching bodies, such as the National Planning Commission. The meetings help to foster collaboration among members. The first undergraduate nutrition degree program was established with support of NAFIN members, and the first cohort is now going through the program. Coordination platforms will provide access to internships so that students gain valuable work experience. In 2019, The Namibia Alliance for Improved Nutrition, provided a platform for CSOs and academia to provide input into an implementation action plan for the recently drafted National Food Security and Nutrition Policy.



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
3	Yes

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

An implementation action plan is currently being drafted for the National Food Security and Nutrition Plan. The action plan includes agreed actions and commitments from individual stakeholders. Monitoring tools are also being developed. Actions agreed to during NAFIN meetings are included in meeting minutes, which are followed-up on at every meeting. When NAFIN re-structuring is completed, an annual workplan will be developed to improve on the accountability of its members.



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
3	Yes

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

Both NAFIN and the FSN Council and Committees were established by cabinet resolutions, indicating prioritization by government. The meetings are well-attended, indicating prioritization by stakeholders. However, the two platforms do not receive government financing outside of staff time, Secretariats are not housed within government, and much of the coordination is supported by Development Partners. Strengthening nutrition coordination is a key element in the UN Partnership Framework (2019-2022).



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?						
	Yes						
2.	If so, in how many counties, districts or regions?						
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Counties</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Districts</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Regions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Counties	Districts	Regions			
Counties	Districts	Regions					
3.	Who convenes the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable:						
	Regional Council						
4.	Is there regular communication between the national and sub-national MSPs?						
	In progress						
5.	Does the MSP at the sub-national level meet regularly?						
	In progress						
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.

In the past year, NAFIN and the Office of the Prime Minister were able to bring together partners, fostering cross-sectoral communication and collaboration; and the government continued to partially finance this coordination. There were several positive developments: Parliamentarians indicated a desire to be part of the food security and nutrition coordination structure in the country after a workshop on nutrition, Parliamentarians signed a “Manifesto” to support nutrition, and civil society started to play a larger role in nutrition policy and planning at the national level. Some of the key challenges and suggestions for improvements for improved coordination include: 1. Subnational Food Security and Nutrition Committees: Subnational coordination structures are not currently active and the national coordination bodies receive limited input from the community level. Subnational coordination structures can be operationalized through a bottom-up, problem-solving approach that starts in the community. 2. Involvement of private sector: The private sector was not actively involved in coordination meetings at the national level. The Secretariats of coordination structures can actively solicit input and participation from the private sector, and include agenda items that involve the private sector. 3. Two coordination bodies at national level: The re-establishment of the FSN Council at national level created an overlap of roles and responsibilities with NAFIN. NAFIN is currently being restructured to avoid duplication, and it is an opportunity to re-organize the structure in a way that improves accountability and sustainability.



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
4	Yes

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

The Office of the Prime Minister continues to engage stakeholders on the Food Security and Nutrition Policy; over the past year, OPM held several consultative meetings on the Implementation Action Plan for the overarching policy.



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
4	Yes

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

This year, national coordination ensured alignment of policies across sectors. OPM incorporated the Zero Hunger Road Map into the Food Security and Nutrition Policy after receiving input on the policy from multiple sectors. Coordination platforms brought together the UN (UNICEF) and CSO (SYNERGOS) to advocate to Parliament on FSN legislation.



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

The National Planning Commission (NPC) is the government agency with mandate to coordinate and ensure coherence of policies to set guidelines. NPC reviewed and provided comments to the Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Implementation Action Plan, and participates in coordination meetings. The UN Network played an important role in developing the FSN Policy and Implementation Action Plan. Several UN Agencies (UNICEF, WFP, FAO) coordinated input to support policy development. Namibia developed improved regulations on the marketing of breastmilk substitutes, which has gone through legal review and now needs to be sponsored and introduced at Parliament. The coordination platforms brought multiple partners together to work on this.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal frameworks

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

Some mechanisms are in place to enforce existing legislation, but they are not being fully utilized.



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
3	Yes

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

Coordination bodies continue to provide a platform to share lessons learned. However, more effort is needed to document and share good practices in relation to policy and legislation.



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.

Overall, the development of a national, multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Policy along with an Implementation Action Plan is an important step towards ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework. In addition, over the past year, existing legislation on breastmilk substitutes was revised, and nutrition stakeholders were able to engage with Parliament on improving the legal framework for nutrition. A number of key challenges and suggestions for improvement remain: Enforcement: The revised legislation pertaining to breastmilk substitutes includes enforcement mechanisms and goes beyond breastmilk substitutes by describing enforcement mechanisms for regulations on other food items. Currently, the Namibia Standards Institute has the mandate to enforce legislation, but there is no clear division of labor for enforcement between agencies, and existing legislation (e.g. salt fortification) is not adequately enforced. The FSN Council can bring together stakeholders to agree on roles and responsibilities to enforce existing and pending legislation. Lessons learned: The lack of sharing of lessons learned for the legal framework can be addressed by improving enforcement and documenting the process and impact of those efforts.



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
3	Yes

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

The Implementation Action Plan of the National FSN Policy will replace the Common Results Framework (CRF) under the Scaling Up Nutrition Country Implementation Plan (SUNCIP) as the document used to align nutrition actions by various actors. The Implementation Action Plan is currently in draft and is expected to be finalized in 2019.



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
3	Yes

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

The FSN Policy Implementation Action Plan that is currently being developed includes costing and tools for monitoring and evaluation.



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
3	Yes

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

The FSN Policy Implementation Action Plan that is currently being developed includes annual prioritization for a five-year period.



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
2	Yes

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

As a new Common Results Framework is being developed to replace an outdated framework, joint monitoring was not carried out recently.



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
2	Yes

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

An important source of data for the evaluation of scaling-up nutrition actions is the Demographic and Health Survey, which was last conducted in 2013. The DHS was not implemented recently because of a lack of funding, up-to-date information on nutritional status is lacking, administrative data is not widely shared, and more robust evaluations are needed to determine the impact of actions implemented at-scale. In addition, there is no surveillance system or national survey for micronutrient deficiency.



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.

Overall, the development of an updated common results framework (the FSN Policy Implementation Action Plan) is an important step for aligning actions around common results. The new common results framework will include important elements; such as costed, annual priorities and M&E tools. However, the document is still in draft format and several challenges/suggestions remain for aligning actions: Lack of data: Evidence-based planning, monitoring, and evaluation relies on information and there is a lack of recent data. Child anthropometry data can be analyzed from the Income and Expenditure Survey, sectoral administrative data can be made publicly available, and the coordination platforms can bring stakeholders together to support household surveys that measure nutritional status (including micronutrient deficiency). Revitalization of joint monitoring: When the Implementation Action Plan and its associated tools are finalized the FSN Council can revitalize joint monitoring.



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

A multi-sectoral costing exercise is currently underway through the development of the FSN Policy Implementation Action Plan. Multiple government departments, UN agencies and CSOs are providing input to the costing.



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

The health sector public expenditure system can provide data for expenditure on “nutritional deficiencies,” and recent expenditure on nutrition was included in a 2019 World Bank report (Health Sector Public Expenditure Review). Financial systems are not designed to track expenditure on nutrition sensitive actions and nutrition specific actions outside of the health sector.



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
2	Yes

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

Stakeholders are aligning resources and making pledges through the costing of the FSN Policy Implementation Action Plan. Namibia’s status as an upper-middle income country limits ODA, and there are no public/private partnerships to address nutritional issues in the country. There is on-going advocacy to increase domestic funding for nutrition, but government is seeking to reduce overall public expenditure because of financial constraints. Pledges have not been sufficient to adequately address the high inequality that exists in the country.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

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 no significant bottlenecks to disbursement and alignment government planning. In-country capacity is more than sufficient to handle the limited pledged resources.



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
2	Yes

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

The government’s Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) provides a plan for predictable, long-term funding; but nutrition is not disaggregated within the framework. Donor pledges for nutrition are primarily short-term with a focus on crisis response, and there are no large public/private partnerships to scale-up nutrition in the country. There is ongoing advocacy to create a separate budget line for nutrition in the Ministry of Health and Social Services budget; the 2019 Health Sector Public Expenditure Review found that “spending on nutritional deficiencies is negligible.”



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.

The ongoing development of a costed Implementation Action Plan for the National FSN Policy is helping to align existing resources and to identify funding gaps. Disaggregation of expenditure on nutrition in the health sector allowed for important analysis of public expenditure in 2019, which found that the health sector does not allocate enough resources to address nutritional issues caused by high inequality in the country. The government has sufficient capacity to handle additional resources to scale-up nutrition, but it is unlikely that identified funding gaps will be addressed by external partners because upper-middle income country status limits the ability to attract ODA. Several challenges/suggestions remain for improving financial tracking and resource mobilization: Disaggregation and markers in financial planning and tracking: The Medium-Term Expenditure Framework lumps health and nutrition together, and public sector nutrition expenditure is not adequate. Coordination bodies can advocate for disaggregation of nutrition in the MTEF and financial tracking systems (other than health). Increased government spending on nutrition: Spending on nutrition is inadequate, funding gaps are unlikely to be fully met by ODA, and government spending is unlikely to increase in the near term. Coordination bodies can develop materials to express how high inequality creates nutritional issues in the country for external fundraising, can advocate to Ministries to include a separate budget line for nutrition and increased spending on nutrition within existing envelopes, and can facilitate formation of public/private partnerships.

Outcome marker

Scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Final score: 2

Scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Final score: 2

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

SUN Business Network	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions? <input type="text" value="No"/>
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? <input type="text"/>
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: Email: <input type="text"/>
4.	If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan? <input type="text" value="N/A"/>
5.	If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months? <input type="text" value="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? <input type="text" value="N/A"/>
7.	Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan? <input type="text" value="N/A"/>
8.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019) <input type="text"/>

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> <div style="border: 1px solid #f4a460; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 10px;">In progress</div>
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> <div style="border: 1px solid #f4a460; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 10px;">N/A</div>
5.	<p>Please explain:</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.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #f4a460; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 5px; margin-top: 10px;">No</div>
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 donors, at large?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #f4a460; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 5px; margin-top: 10px;">N/A</div>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p>

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? Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? UN Network
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: Joel Conkle; Email: jconkle@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? Not applicable as a Network has been established
5.	Please explain:
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019) Multiple UN Agencies aligned resources to finalize the draft FSN Policy and to develop its Implementation Action Plan. Over the past year, UN Agencies also joined together to mobilize resources to respond to the current drought.

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

- UN Agencies continue to provide technical and financial support to coordination platforms

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

- UN Agencies supported the development of the FSN Policy and Implementation Action Plan, and have supported revision of nutrition-related legislation

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

- UN Agencies supported the development of the FSN Policy and Implementation Action Plan

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

- UN Agencies continue to actively seek additional resources for scaling-up nutrition specific and sensitive actions.

Academia, science and research institutes	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where academia, science and research institutes coordinate their nutrition actions? <div style="border: 1px solid #f4a460; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin: 10px 0;">No</div>
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 academia, scientists and researchers, at large? <div style="border: 1px solid #f4a460; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin: 10px 0;">N/A</div>
5.	Please explain:
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)

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	In progress
2.	N/A	In progress
3.	N/A	In progress
4.	N/A	In progress
5.	N/A	N/A
6.	N/A	N/A

Support given to meet priorities

1.	How did stakeholders (the Government, the UN, civil society organisations, donors, private sector, etc.) contribute to meeting these priorities? Please explain:
	Government, the UN, civil society and donors are working together to restructure NAFIN. The priorities identified for 2018/19 were all contingent on restructuring, and work on these issues will continue in 2019/20.
2.	Did you receive internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) to meet these priorities?
	Yes
3.	If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:
	UN Agencies and Civil Society continue to provide technical assistance.
4.	Did you receive external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) to meet these priorities?
	Yes
5.	If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:
	The SUN Movement Pooled Fund supported SYNERGOS to provide support to NAFIN

2019-2020 priorities

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

#	Priority
1.	1. Subnational coordination structures can be operationalized through a bottom-up, problem-solving approach that starts in the community
2.	2. The Secretariats of coordination structures can actively solicit input and participation from the private sector, and include agenda items that involve the private sector
3.	3. NAFIN is currently being restructured to avoid duplication, and it is an opportunity to re-organize the structure in a way that improves accountability and sustainability
4.	4. The FSN Council can bring together stakeholders to agree on roles and responsibilities to enforce existing and pending legislation
5.	5. The lack of sharing of lessons learned for the legal framework can be addressed by improving enforcement and documenting the process and impact of those efforts
6.	6. Child anthropometry data can be analyzed from the Income and Expenditure Survey, sectoral administrative data can be made publicly available, and the coordination platforms can bring stakeholders together to support household surveys that measure nutritional status (including micronutrient deficiency)

Support needed to meet 2019-2020 priorities

1.	Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities?
	N/A
2.	If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain:

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> <p>Ongoing</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>Yes</p>

Emergency preparedness and response planning

6.	<p>Is the continuum of good nutrition (from lifesaving emergency action to long-term development planning) considered in discussions within the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p>Yes</p>
7.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform include relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian, resilience, or disaster risk reduction actors?</p> <p>Yes</p>
8.	<p>If yes, which stakeholders are included? Please explain:</p> <p>NAFIN members form part of the Disaster response and preparedness committee in the Office of the Prime Minister</p>
9.	<p>Does the SUN Focal Point, or another representative from the multi-stakeholder platform, participate in existing national humanitarian coordination systems?</p> <p>Yes</p>
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>

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

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

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?
	No
9.	Has analysis or a stocktake of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective taken place?
	No
10.	Does the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder nutrition plan or strategy address gender equality, through actions and indicators?
	Yes
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.	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:

Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems

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

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? <input type="text" value="N/A"/>
2.	If yes, does this strategy aim to: <input type="text"/>
3.	Do you work with the media to amplify key messages, raise awareness and demand action on nutrition? <input type="text" value="N/A"/>
4.	If yes, how does this work take form and with whom do you work? <input type="text"/>
5.	Do parliamentarians work with the multi-stakeholder platform? <input type="text" value="N/A"/>
6.	Has a parliamentary network for nutrition been established? Yes/No <input type="text" value="N/A"/>
7.	Has the multi-stakeholder platform nominated nutrition champions? <input type="text" value="N/A"/>
8.	If yes, please list their names and titles: <input type="text"/>
9.	Have you produced any communication materials or products related to the SUN approach and/or country-level SUN achievements? <input type="text" value="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)?
	N/A
14.	If yes, please explain:
15.	Are any high-level events planned for the period ahead (April 2019 - April 2020)?
	N/A
16.	If yes, please explain:
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