



Capacity Assessment for Information Systems on Food and Nutrition Security in Puntland

Final Report

Garowe and Nairobi, August 2015

*Report prepared by
Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU)
In collaboration with
The Puntland Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation*



ACRONYMS

ADESO	Africa Development Solutions
CARE	Cooperative American Relief Everywhere
CD	Capacity Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
HADMA	Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
MOAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MOEWT	Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism
MOC	Ministry of Commerce
MOF	Ministry of Fisheries
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOLAH	Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry
MOLYS	Ministry of Labour, Youth and Sports
MOPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MOWDAFA	Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PSAWEN	Puntland State Agency for Water, Energy and Natural Resources
PSU	Puntland State University
SRCS	Somali Red Crescent Society
SWALIM	Somalia Water and Land Information Management
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International

Table of Content

	Page
Executive Summary	1
1. Background and Introduction	5
2. Capacity Assessment Approach	5
3. Capacity Assessment Main Findings	7
3.1 Findings on Production Sector Working Group	7
3.2 Findings on Health and Nutrition Sector Working Group	8
3.3 Findings on Cross-cutting Issues and Coordination Sector Working Group	11
4. Priority Follow-up Actions to Address Major Identified Gaps	13
Annex 1 ó Capacity Assessment Report for Production Sector Working Group	14
Annex 2 ó Capacity Assessment Report for Health and Nutrition Sector Working Group	24
Annex 3 ó Capacity Assessment Report for Cross Cutting Sector Working Group	33
Annex 4 - Draft Priority Plan of Action	46
Annex 5 ó List of Participants of Capacity Needs Assessment Workshop in Garowe	53
Annex 6 - Principles of FAO's Capacity Development Strategy	55

Executive Summary

The Government of Puntland attaches significant importance to the development of the capacities of its institutions in terms of their ability to effectively monitor, assess, analyze and report on the food security and nutrition situation across Puntland State. Puntland's Second Five-Year Development Plan (2014-2018) emphasizes that 'good governance is the fundamental pillar for any development plan because no development plan will succeed if government institutions, entrusted to implement this plan, are not functioning properly. Therefore, it's necessary for Puntland government to have a strong institutional building in terms of having the combination of the right institutions, policies and civil servants, who are capable of confidently carrying out the effective and efficient public services badly needed by the people of Puntland in general and the most marginalized groups in particular. This requires civil servants to possess the right skills, experience and equipment'. It further indicates that there is a need for 'improving the institutional and human resources capacity of all government agencies'.

Consistent with the above, one of the partners providing capacity development support to Puntland Government institutions is the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. Under previous phases, FSNAU capacity development support to Puntland institutions has been limited to the provision of training and ICT equipment. Under the current phase of the FSNAU project (2013/14-2016/17), FSNAU has developed a more comprehensive capacity development strategy. Consistent with this strategy and in collaboration with the Puntland Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), a capacity needs assessment organized a participatory capacity needs assessment workshop in Garowe from 22 to 24 November 2014 with the participation of 60 senior technical staff drawn from key counterpart government institutions, local and international NGOs, academic institutions, UN agencies partners and other relevant stakeholders (See Annex 6 for list of institutions which participated in the workshop).

The objective of the workshop was to facilitate a coordinated and harmonized identification of capacity development needs and priorities of Puntland government institutions and inform future food security and nutrition related capacity development initiatives by the Government of Puntland, FSNAU as well as other partners.

In the past, the international community claims that development assistance focused mainly on transfer of knowledge, resulting in transfer of blue print solutions from one region to another. This has sometimes contributed to the successful application of ready-made solutions, but not necessarily to strengthen the abilities of the national system to analyze their situation, lead programs and develop suitable solutions. Below is presented a summary of the key principles of the Capacity Development (CD) strategy adopted by FAO¹ and the international development community:

- i. Three-dimensional approach: the new CD approach involves more than just learning, training and knowledge; a comprehensive three-dimensional approach is needed to strengthen also organizational capacities and the enabling environment.
- ii. Country leadership: in the new CD approach, country actors take a lead role in the process of enhancing their systems, structures and institutions.

¹ Approved by FAO's Council in 2010

- iii. Context specificity: it is important to remember that there is no easy one-size-fits-all solution for CD; CD interventions need to be tailored to the context in question.
- iv. Beyond technical capacities: new CD approach addresses not only technical capacities for example in food and nutrition security but also 'functional' capacities which are those needed to sustain change².
- v. Institutionalization of functions and processes: CD approach encourages sustainable organizational changes by supporting institutions to internalize functions and operational procedures in their structures and mandates.
- vi. Action-Reflection Cycle: to ensure effectiveness, CD projects need to be based on a sound understanding of key factors influencing changes in the country system.

See Annex 6 for further details on principles of FAO's capacity development strategy.

FAO carries out capacity assessments together with key national stakeholders on major capacity issues, perceptions and suggestions across the three dimensions (enabling environment, organizations and individuals) to create country ownership and to identify the capacity strengths and gaps in the specific context.

Prior to the capacity workshop held from 22 to 24 November 2014, FSNAU developed and communicated capacity assessment questionnaires to food security and nutrition related institutions of the Government of Puntland. The institutions were advised to complete the questionnaires and discuss them internally in preparation for the November 2014 workshop. The information collected through the questionnaires was validated during the participatory workshop, using a combination of FAO corporate capacity assessment tools, focus group (thematic) and plenary discussions where workshop participants reviewed existing mechanisms for collecting, analyzing and reporting food security and nutrition information, including coordination structures; assess their strengths and weaknesses; formulate desired changes based on identified gaps and recommend next steps .

The three thematic working groups were:

1. Production Sector Working Group (Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Labor, Water and Environment)
2. Health and nutrition
3. Cross-cutting (Planning, Labor, Gender, Market and Coordination)

The three working groups reviewed and discussed several focus questions aimed at assessing capacities of existing institutions in Puntland. The focus questions were organized and elaborated under the following themes:

1. Food security and nutrition information needs related to the policy formulation and decision-making processes
2. Analysis and production of food security and nutrition information
3. Information systems on food security and nutrition (data collection); and
4. Institutional set up for cross-sectoral coordination

The focus groups concluded that food security and nutrition information is primarily needed for:

² Functional capacities are: (1) implement policies and programmes, (2) establish and maintain partnerships, (3) retrieve and share knowledge, and (4) formulate policy.

- Food security and nutrition policy development and programme formulation
- Program planning and resource mobilization and advocacy for investment in food security and nutrition
- Seasonal food security monitoring and early warning
- Nutrition surveillance-changes in situation over time
- Emergency needs assessment and response planning

The groups also identified substantial gap in terms of existing staff for food security and nutrition related survey planning and coordination, data collection, data management, data analysis, report writing and dissemination.

Capacity strengths identified were:

- Stable political situation and working environment
- Existence of government institutions with clear mandates and
- There are functional organizational structures within government institutions
- Some skilled manpower and technical expertise is already available locally in various capacities

Capacity weaknesses identified were:

- Lack of staff motivation due to low salary payments owing to government financial/budgetary constraints resulting in high turnover of civil servants and poor retention
- Limited knowledge and low level of skills among (technical) government staff
- Low budget allocation by government and high dependence on external funding
- Overlapping responsibilities and conflicting mandates among government institutions and low coordination between government institutions and other stakeholders
- Weak implementation of policies and strategies due to government structures not being fully functional at district/community level and inadequate functional government capacity for policy implementation and enforcement

Based on the foregoing assessment of capacity strengths and gaps (weaknesses), the following were identified as priority follow up actions by government line ministries, FSNAU/FAO and other partners who provide capacity development support to government institutions in the area of food security and nutrition assessment, analysis, reporting and coordination. The follow up actions are presented in four thematic areas as follows:

1) Data Collection:

- Development of production sector information system (including livestock and crop production, marketing, water and land)

2) Production and analysis of information

- Awareness creation and sensitization of stakeholders on food security and nutrition, including at community level
- Establishment of regional and district level food security and nutrition information dissemination mechanisms
- Establishment of linkages with regional food security and nutrition bodies
- Establish forums for validation and consensus building among stakeholders on situation analysis and assessment findings
- Media involvement in food security and nutrition information dissemination

3) Institutional Setup:

- Clarification of mandates and responsibilities among food security and nutrition stakeholders
 - Establishment of a cross-sectoral Puntland level Food Security and Nutrition Unit within an appropriate government ministry/institution
 - Institutional capacity development support to improve government technical and implementation capacity
 - Coordination structures exist at sectoral levels; however, it is necessary to establish inter-sectoral food security and nutrition coordination structures and mechanisms at technical and policy levels
 - Establishment of collaboration with local Universities
- 4) Policy formulation:
- Many policies exist of relevance to food security; however, it is necessary to formulate a dedicated national food security policy and strategy
 - Improve government ownership, leadership and political commitment

The participatory capacity assessment process

1. There was a strong participation by technical as well as policy level staff of all relevant Puntland government institutions in the assessment and action planning workshop; participation by national and international NGOs and academic institutions was also commendable. However, some important UN and NGO partners were not able to participate in the workshop due to other engagements.
2. Reviewing and completing the focus questions in advance of the workshop and subsequently validating these through discussions in working groups made the capacity assessment more rigorous. Although less complete, the completed focus questions for individual institutions are also considered useful for further discussions and planning within these institutions.
3. Drawing lessons from a previous experience, reducing the duration of the workshop to three days together with adequate advance preparation in terms of completing focus questions for individual institutions was an improvement.

1. Background and Introduction

The main livelihood systems in Puntland are pastoral, agropastoral and urban. Frankincense and fishing are also important sources household income in the extreme northeast along the coastal parts of the region.

The Government of Puntland attaches significant importance to the development of the capacities of its institutions in terms of their ability to effectively monitor, assess, analyze and report on the food security and nutrition situation across Puntland State. Puntland's Second Five-Year Development Plan (2014-2018) emphasizes that 'good governance is the fundamental pillar for any development plan because no development plan will succeed if government institutions, entrusted to implement this plan, are not functioning properly. Therefore, it's necessary for Puntland government to have a strong institutional building in terms of having the combination of the right institutions, policies and civil servants, who are capable of confidently carrying out the effective and efficient public services badly needed by the people of Puntland in general and the most marginalized groups in particular. This requires civil servants to possess the right skills, experience and equipment'. It further indicates that there is a need for 'improving the institutional and human resources capacity of all government agencies'.

Consistent with the above, one of the partners providing capacity development support to Puntland Government institutions is the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. Under previous phases, FSNAU capacity development support to Puntland institutions has been limited to the provision of training and ICT equipment. Under the current phase of the FSNAU project (2013/14-2016/17), FSNAU has developed a more comprehensive capacity development strategy. Consistent with this strategy and in collaboration with the Puntland Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), a capacity needs assessment organized a participatory capacity needs assessment workshop in Garowe from 22 to 24 November 2014 with the participation of senior technical staff drawn from key counterpart government institutions, local and international NGOs, academic institutions, UN agencies partners and other relevant stakeholders (See Annex 6 for list of institutions which participated in the workshop).

The objective of the workshop was to facilitate a coordinated and harmonized identification of capacity development needs and priorities of Puntland government institutions and inform future food security and nutrition related capacity development initiatives by the Government of Puntland, FSNAU as well as other partners.

2. Capacity Assessment Approach

The FAO approach to capacity development defines capacity assessments as structured discussions with key national stakeholders on major capacity issues, perceptions and suggestions at different levels. They allow a comparison of existing capacities with desired levels of capacities³. They are guided by three main questions:

- Where are we now?
- Where do we want to go?
- What is the best way to get there?

³ FAO (2012), FAO Approaches To Capacity Development In Programming: Processes And Tools (Module 2)

The institutional capacity assessment seeks to provide an overview of the current status of the government of Puntland's capacities, development opportunities and capacity constraints in the areas of food and nutrition analysis, response planning and decision making with a particular focus on the capacities in gathering data, analyzing and reviewing food security information, and the development of food security policies and strategies. The capacity assessment approach started with identification of the main stakeholders working on food security issues and the main policies and strategies that contribute to food and nutrition security in Puntland.

The standard FAO capacity assessment involves the following main steps:

1) Preparatory phase:

- Through discussion with key national counterparts, define the purpose of the capacity assessment and obtains a shared vision of the capacity constraints and opportunities.
- Analyze stakeholders which can influence the capacity development process.
- Analyze the context

2) Implementation phase:

- Dialogue with decision-makers (high-level and senior government officials) to seek high level support
- Dialogue with relevant international stakeholders at the country level
- Establish the capacity-assessment team
- Assess capacity assets and needs
- Document and validate results with national stakeholders and prioritize follow up actions

The preparatory phase for the capacity assessment in Puntland started in late February 2014 during bilateral meetings with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) and on the FSNAU capacity development strategy. Due to budget and time constraints and drawing lessons learned from a similar workshop conducted in Somaliland, the implementation phase was condensed and squeezed in to a three-day participatory workshop for the capacity needs assessment conducted in Puntland,

The assessment used the FAO corporate Capacity Development Approach to develop the questionnaires for capacity needs assessment by tailoring the tools to the context in Puntland. A three-day workshop was organized in Garowe based on lessons learned from a similar workshop conducted in Somaliland in May 2014. A total of 60 senior technical staff drawn from Puntland government institutions, national/local academic institutions, local and international NGOs, FAO Somalia and other UN agencies participated in the participatory capacity needs assessment workshop.

Workshop participants were divided into three thematic Working groups:

1. Production Sector Working Group (Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Labor, Water and Environment)
2. Health and nutrition
3. Cross-cutting (Planning, Labor, Gender, Market and Coordination)

The three Working groups reviewed and discussed several focus questions aimed at assessing capacities of existing institutions in Puntland.

The focus questions were organized and elaborated under the following themes:

1. Food security and nutrition information needs related to the policy formulation and decision-making processes
2. Analysis and production of food security and nutrition information
3. Information systems on food security and nutrition (data collection); and
4. Institutional set up for cross-sectoral coordination

Capacity assessment findings based on the outcome of the deliberations within the three working groups and subsequent discussions in plenary sessions are highlighted below.

3. Capacity Assessment Main Findings

The assessment findings are presented below each of the three thematic working groups separately.

3.1 Findings on Production Sector Working Group (Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Labour, Water and Environment)

The group identified the following key uses of and the demand for food security and nutrition information: food security/nutrition policy development and programme formulation, seasonal monitoring and early warning, and emergency needs assessment and response planning. In terms of who should receive and use food security and nutrition information, the group identified government, donors and humanitarian/development agencies, and research and educational institutions as the main users and intended users.

The group also identified key food security related policies and strategies that currently exist: environmental policy, water policy, and livestock marketing policy. However, the group also recommended additional policies ones (food security and nutrition policy, land use policy, and fishery policy).

The group concluded that the type and frequency of existing food security and nutrition data collection are insufficient; most of the data collection is being done by partners (UN agencies, NGOs, etc); and most of the data collection is being done at national and regional levels.

In terms of analysis and production of food security and nutrition information, the group highlighted that the type and frequency of existing food security and nutrition reports are insufficient; most of these reports are produced by partners (UN agencies, NGOs, etc); and awareness of most of these reports among stakeholders is low.

Food security and nutrition related skills of individuals in government institutions in the production sector:

Skills	# of Existing Staff	Additional Staff Required
Planning and coordination	9	45
Data collection	15	45
Data management	6	30
Data analysis	10	45
Report writing	6	25
Dissemination	10	30

Based on capacity assessment questionnaires completed prior to the workshop, the group identified substantial gap in terms of skills of individuals in government institutions in all

relevant skill areas (survey planning and coordination, data collection, data management, data analysis, report writing, and dissemination).

In terms of existing food security and nutrition related coordination mechanisms, the group identified the following: Food Security and Livelihood Cluster, Emergency Coordination and Production Sector Coordination meetings. The group also proposed the establishment of a Food Security and Nutrition Steering Committee and a Food Security and Nutrition Technical Unit as additional coordination mechanisms.

In terms of strengths and weaknesses of existing institutions, the group identified the following strengths: a stable security situation and working environment; existence of government institutions with mandates; and available human resource. Weaknesses identified by the group are lack of motivation due to low payments/financial constraints; low coordination between government institutions and with other stakeholders; and weak knowledge and limited expertise.

The group identified the following desired changes and associated priority capacity development interventions:

1. Establishment of Puntland level Food Security and Nutrition Unit within an appropriate government ministry/institution through:
 - Food security and nutrition policy design, implementation and sustainability
 - Capacity building for the established Food Security and Nutrition Unit
 - Budget allocation for the unit
2. Regional and district level food security and nutrition information dissemination mechanisms through:
 - Improved community knowledge of food security and nutrition information
 - Food security and nutrition dialogues, forums, workshops
 - Media involvement in food security and nutrition information dissemination
3. Production sector information management through:
 - Environmental and climate change information sharing and awareness
 - The development of water and land information system
 - The assessment and monitoring of agricultural production (livestock & crop) and marketing

Further details on the consolidated capacity assessment of the Production Sectors can be found in Annex 1.

3.2 Findings on Health and Nutrition Sector Working Group

Nutrition surveillance which is a systematic and periodic collection of information on nutrition is vital to the capacity of governments to track their progress towards reducing acute malnutrition; to promote accountability of their actions and to improving their ability to respond promptly to rapid changes in nutrition status brought about by shocks (e.g. disease outbreak, food price volatility, etc).

Acute malnutrition amongst children under five is widespread in Puntland, with sustained high levels of acute malnutrition. This underscores the need to ensure that nutrition information and analysis is duly considered and incorporated in early warning, in planning, programming, as well as monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian and development programs.

The Health and Nutrition working group identified the following key uses of food security and nutrition information: for assessing the type, magnitude and severity of malnutrition; for

monitoring changes in the nutrition situation over time (nutrition surveillance); and for program planning and resource mobilization (i.e. using information for advocacy for increased investment in food security and nutrition).

The three key uses identified by participants are consistent with the following objectives of establishing a national food security and nutrition information system: (1) policy or strategy development; (2) program formulation, (3) emergency response planning and (4) resource mobilization and advocacy.

The group identified as users or intended users of food security and nutrition information: government, relevant partners (UN, INGOs, LNGOs and academic and research institutions), and donors.

The group identified the existence of the following food security and nutrition policies and strategies in Puntland: nutrition strategy, micro-nutrient strategy, and health and nutrition policy. Nutrition is integrated within health in terms of the institutional and policy framework.

The group also identified the need for the following additional policies/strategies: behavioral change/communication policy on nutrition, food safety strategy, food fortification policy.

There was consensus by participants that meetings on policy dialogue on nutrition and health should be led and organized by the Ministry of Health while ensuring the participation of all other relevant ministries (Agriculture, Livestock, Education, Fisheries, Planning, HADMA and others).

The group noted that the type and frequency of existing food security and nutrition data collection are insufficient; most of the data collection is being done by partners (UN agencies, NGOs, etc); and most of the nutrition related data collection is being done at livelihood level (not at district level).

In terms of analysis and production of food security and nutrition information, the group concluded that the type and frequency of existing food security and nutrition reports are insufficient; most of these reports are produced by partners (UN agencies, NGOs, etc); and awareness of most of these reports is medium among stakeholders.

Food security and nutrition related skills of individuals in government institutions in the health and nutrition sector:

Skills	# of Existing Staff	Additional Staff Required
Planning and coordination	1	5
Data collection	20	100
Data management and analysis	1	5
Report writing	1	5
Dissemination	0	2

Based on capacity assessment questionnaires completed prior to the workshop, the group concluded that existing nutrition related skills in government institutions are extremely limited and most of it concentrated in data collection. The group identified substantial gap in terms of skills of individuals in government institutions in all relevant skill areas (survey

planning and coordination, data collection, data management, data analysis, report writing, and dissemination).

The Working Group recommended the establishment of a good Nutrition Information system (NIS) which will consist of the following features:

- The ability to continuously detect and prevent malnutrition epidemics particularly during times of insecurity
- The ability to collect and process information easily so that information can be available promptly to various levels of government administration and the local community for making policy decisions and developing intervention programmes
- As far as possible, use data and information already available from the routine service returns at the local level
- It is designed so that the information can be collected and processed by frontline health workers in the community
- It serves as a monitoring mechanism for higher level government administrators (regional and federal levels) so that information can be communicated to them timely way without creating additional reporting arrangements.

The group identified the following existing nutrition related coordination mechanisms: Nutrition Cluster and Health Cluster. The group recommended the establishment of Multi-sectoral Coordination as additional coordination mechanism.

In terms of strengths and weaknesses of existing institutions, the group identified the following strengths: human resource is available; functional organizational structures, government institutions and policies are in place. Weaknesses identified by the group are limited capacity, knowledge & skills level of government staff; high external dependence (i.e. donor driven projects due to low budget allocation by the government); and weak implementation of policies and strategies due to limited government functional capacity at district and community levels.

The group identified the following desired changes and associated priority capacity development interventions:

1. Improve government ownership, leadership, accountability and high level political commitment through:
 - Government leadership in ensuring inter-sectoral collaboration
 - Fostering networking and partnership among stakeholders
 - Active Government participation and leadership in advocacy and resource mobilization
2. Improve government technical and implementation capacity through:
 - Participation of government staff in survey and programme planning, coordination and research, implementation, monitoring, and accountability
 - Allocation of adequate resources (financial, human resources, logistics and supply)
3. Establish a multi-sectoral coordination mechanism for nutrition through:
 - The establishment of a High Level National Steering Committee on Nutrition with responsibility for deliberating on major nutrition policy decisions and overseeing the implementation of the nutrition policy across government sectors-nutrition
 - Appointment of focal points in each of the line ministries
4. Institutional capacity development support to the nutrition sector through:
 - Enabling MOH to formulate sector and sub-sector policies and programmes
 - Enabling MOH to effectively coordinate and optimize assistance from various international partners according to Government policies and priorities

Further details on the consolidated capacity assessment of the Health and Nutrition Sectors can be found in Annex 2.

3.3 Findings on Cross-cutting Issues and Coordination Sector Working Group (labor, gender, markets and coordination)

The group identified food security and nutrition policy development and emergency needs assessment and response planning as key uses and intended uses of food security and nutrition information. The group identified government institutions and line ministries (HADMA, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Livestock, Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Commerce) as the intended recipients of food security and nutrition information.

The group identified the following existing food Security and nutrition related policies and strategies: Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) policy and disaster risk prevention and management policy. The group also recommended additional policies/strategies: food security/nutrition policy and strategies, national food security action plan, and food reserve and food safety/quality control policy.

The group noted that the type and frequency of existing food security and nutrition data collection are insufficient; most of the data collection is being done by partners (UN agencies, NGOs, etc); most of the data collection is being done at regional (sub-national) level.

The group also noted that the type and frequency of existing food security and nutrition reports are insufficient; most of these reports are produced by partners (UN agencies, NGOs, etc); awareness of most of these reports among stakeholder is low.

Food security and nutrition related skills of individuals in government institutions in the health and nutrition sector:

Skills	# of Existing Staff	Additional Staff Required
Planning and coordination:		
• MOPIC	10	20
• HADMA	8	6
• MOI	1	10
• MOWDAFA	2	7
• MOLYS	2	3
Data collection:		
• MOPIC	10	45
• HADMA	8	14
• MOI	7	42
• MOWDAFA	2	20
• MOLYS	6	6
Data management:		
• MOPIC	2	12
• HADMA	1	4
• MOI	0	5
• MOWDAFA	2	5
• MOLYS	3	5
Data management analysis:		

• MOPIC	5	15
• HADMA	1	6
• MOI	0	3
• MOWDAFA	2	4
• MOLYS	2	4
Report writing:		
• MOPIC	2	10
• HADMA	6	2
• MOI	0	4
• MOWDAFA	3	7
• MOLYS	3	4
Dissemination:		
• MOPIC	4	8
• HADMA	1	3
• MOI	0	2
• MOWDAFA	2	20
• MOLYS	1	2

Based on capacity assessment questionnaires completed prior to the workshop, the group concluded that existing food security and nutrition related skills in government institutions are extremely limited and most of it is concentrated in data collection. The group identified substantial gap in terms of skills of individuals in government institutions in all relevant skill areas (survey planning and coordination, data collection, data management, data analysis, report writing, and dissemination). However, MOPIC has relatively better technical capacity among the five government institutions.

The group identified Food Security Cluster, Nutrition Cluster and WASH Cluster and Protection Cluster as existing coordination mechanisms related to food security and nutrition. The group also identified Ministerial Steering Committee on Food Security and Nutrition as an additional coordination mechanism that should be established.

In terms of strengths and weaknesses of existing institutions, the group identified the following strengths: government institutions and non-state actors are in place; some skill and expertise available locally in various capacities; local social support is available during times of shocks. Weaknesses identified by the group are overlapping responsibilities and conflicting mandates across government institutions; inadequate funding to manage and implement programs and projects which results in high turnover of civil servants and poor retention; and inadequate functional government bodies in policy implementation and enforcement.

The group identified the following desired changes and associated priority capacity development interventions:

1. Establishment and further development of National Food Security and Nutrition Unit (coordination body) through:
 - Staffing and capacity development and equipment support
 - Information and products publications and dissemination
 - Food security and nutrition analytical frameworks and tools development
 - Link to regional food security and nutrition bodies
 - Establish collaboration with local Universities
 - Formulation of national food security policy and strategy

2. Clarify mandates and responsibilities among food security and nutrition stakeholders through:
 - Functional reviews of government institutions engaged in food security and nutrition
 - Awareness creation and sensitization of stakeholders on food security and nutrition
 - Forum for validation and consensus building among stakeholders on situation analysis and assessment findings

Further details on the consolidated capacity assessment of Cross Cutting Sectors and Issues can be found in Annex 3.

4. Priority Follow-up Actions to Address Major Identified Gaps

Based on the foregoing assessment of capacity strengths and gaps (weaknesses), the following were identified as priority follow up actions by government line ministries, FSNAU/FAO and other partners who provide capacity development support to government institutions in food security and nutrition assessment, analysis, reporting, coordination and policy:

- Development of production sector information system (including livestock and crop production, marketing, water and land)
- Clarification of mandates and responsibilities among food security and nutrition stakeholders
- Establishment of Puntland level Food Security and Nutrition Unit within an appropriate government ministry/institution
- Institutional capacity development support to improve government technical and implementation capacity
- Establishment of food security and nutrition coordination structures and mechanisms at technical and policy levels
- Establishment of linkages with regional food security and nutrition bodies
- Establishment of collaboration with local Universities
- Establishment of forums for validation and consensus building among stakeholders on situation analysis and assessment findings
- Media involvement in food security and nutrition information dissemination
- Awareness creation and sensitization of stakeholders on food security and nutrition, including at community level
- Establishment of regional and district level food security and nutrition information dissemination mechanisms
- Formulation of national food security policy and strategy
- Improve government ownership, leadership, accountability and political commitment

Further detail on the above can be found in Annex 4.

Annex 1 – Capacity Assessment Report for Production Sector Working Group (Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Labour, Water and Environment), Puntland

Section 1: Policy Formulation and Decision-making processes

1. What are the key uses or intended uses of food security and nutrition information in Puntland? List the four most important uses (current or planned).

Use of Food Security Information	Rank 1, 2, 3 or 4 or leave blank
Food security/Nutrition policy development and programme formulation	1
Seasonal monitoring and early warning	2
Nutrition surveillance and assessment	
Emergency needs assessment and response planning	3
Vulnerability analysis	
Monitoring of household food security (access to food)	4
Trade and Market monitoring	
Resource mobilization and Advocacy for investment in food security and nutrition	
Other (specify):	

Summary: Food security policy development and programme formulation, seasonal monitoring and early warning, emergency needs assessment and response planning and monitoring of household food security (access to food) are the main uses and intended uses of food security information in Puntland.

2. What are the existing food security and/or nutrition policies (and/or strategies) including those that are being developed? (include policies for short and long-term decision making)

Current food security policies
Environmental policy
Natural Resource Policy
Environmental customary law
Water policy
Agricultural policy (to be revised)
Labour policy (to be revised)
Livestock marketing policy
Veterinary law
Meat hygiene and quality control policy
Diary act
Fishery policy
Land policy
Water policy

Summary: The Group listed thirteen existing policies in Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery-related sectors.

3. What food security and/or nutrition policies/strategies are needed?

Future food security policies (to be formulated)
Food security and nutrition policy separate from the environmental policy
Land management policy

Food safety and quality control policy
Seed and pesticide policy
Water law act

Summary: The Group identified five different policies to be formulated.

4. What are the key topics being discussed by decision makers and in policy dialogue meetings that concern the food security and nutrition situation in Puntland?

Topics being discussed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water harvesting, dams, soil & water conservation - Livelihood policies and interventions - Food for work and cash for work - Rangeland management (gully control charcoal) - Land use management - Irrigation development - Illegal fishing - Cyclones and disasters - Locusts - Capacity development for ministries and stakeholders - Livestock disease surveillance and control - Piracy

Summary: The Group proposed twelve different key topics, most of which reflect long-standing/recurring concerns of Puntland.

5. Based on the current and intended uses of food security and nutrition information (Question 1) and based on the current and intended food security and nutrition policies and decisions (Question 2-4), what type of data and information needs to be collected and managed?

Data and information needed (e.g. sector-specific data/information)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental monitoring reports - Vulnerability assessment reports - Partner plans and availability of resources - Market information (prices, quantities, fluctuation, availability and accessibility of food) - Food production (fish, crops, livestock) - Water availability and prices monitoring - Agricultural research - Baseline information for food security and nutrition for all livelihoods - Baseline for frankincense - Hydro geological data - Livestock status (herd size, body condition, conception and calving) - Import and export - Rainfall data and weather forecasting - Population figures, including population displacement

Summary: The Group proposed multiple types of data and information that needs to be collected, which is a mix of production sector related information as well as general food security-related information

6. Based on Questions 1-4, who should receive and use the food security and/or nutrition information?

Information needed	Who should receive information?
--------------------	---------------------------------

- Environmental reports	Government, agencies, donors and civil society
- Vulnerability reports	Government, agencies, donors and civil society
- Partner plans	Government, agencies, donors and civil society
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market information (prices, quantities, fluctuation, availability and accessibility of food) - Food production (fish, crops, livestock) - Water availability and prices monitoring - Agricultural research - Baseline information for food security and nutrition for all livelihoods - Import and export - Baseline for frankincense - Population figures - Hydro geological data - Livestock status (herd size, body condition, conception and calving) - Rainfall data and weather forecasting 	Government, agencies, donors and civil society, research organisations, educational institutions

Summary: The Group suggested that government, agencies and donors should be receiving all types of food-security related information/ products. In addition, research organisations and educational institutions should be recipients of production sector –related information

Policy dialogue processes

7. This question pertains to whether policy dialogue meetings are inclusive of all stakeholders. Please indicate (yes/no) the stakeholders which participate and those which should participate

Stakeholders presence	Currently participating		Should participate		Gender in numbers	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Current	Future
Central Government	Yes		Yes			
Local Government	Yes		Yes			
NSA (non-state actors)		No	Yes			
Local NGOs	Yes		Yes			
International Agencies	Yes		Yes			
Research & Academic Institutions	Yes		Yes			
Business/ Private Sector		No	Yes			
Women Organizations	Yes		Yes			
Consumer Organizations	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)			
Producer Organizations		No	Yes			
Other (Religious groups/leaders)		No	Yes			
Other (elders)		No	Yes			

Summary: According to the Group, currently only six different (out of 12 listed) stakeholders, including Central Government, take part in policy dialogues. The group proposed that all stakeholders should be taking part in policy dialogues. Gender-related information was not available.

8. Who should be organizing food security and nutrition policy dialogue meetings? Who should be leading?

Organizers of policy dialogue meetings	Leaders of policy dialogue meetings
MOEWT, MOAI, MOLAH, PSAWEN, MOF and other livelihood sector group	Ministers, Director Generals

Summary: The Group proposed several ministries and organisations to be organisers of policy dialogues with Ministers and DGs being the leaders of these meetings

9. What are the main weaknesses and challenges of existing food security and nutrition policy dialogue meetings?

Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of resources (financial) and contingency plan - Fragmentation of responsibilities - Discussion of issues and dialogues take only during crises - Poor coordination in FSN - Low capacity in FSN analysis - No food security and nutrition policy

Summary: The Group identified six different types of weaknesses, related to resources, capacity, coordination and policy

10. How is the awareness and knowledge of Non-State Actors (local NGOs) regarding food security and nutrition policy? Score from 1 to 3 (weak to good awareness/capacities)

Skill level of NSAs in information systems for FSN	Score
Awareness of existing food security and nutrition policies and programmes	1
Capacities in reviewing policies	2
Knowledge of food security and nutrition policies, programmes and interventions	2

Summary: The Group suggested weak to average knowledge/awareness of food security and nutrition policies by non-state actors.

Section 2: Analysis and production of food security information

Types of information produced/disseminated

11. What are the main food security and nutrition reports currently produced by FAO-FSNAU and by the Government? How would you rate their quality? Scale from 1 to 3 (low to high) What institution produces the report or bulletin?

Food security and nutrition report (or bulletins)	Quality	Source (institutions e.g. Ministry of Agriculture, Health, Environment, FAO/FSNAU, other UN agencies, NGOs, others?)
- Market data	3	FSNAU/FEWSNET/Govt
- Consumer price index	2	FSNAU/FEWSNET/Govt

- Post Gu and Post deyr	3	FSNAU/FEWSNET/Govt
- Rainfall data	3	SWALIM/Gov
- IDP and urban assessment	3	FSNAU/FEWSNET/Govt

Summary: The Group suggested that most of the food security-related products are produced by FAO/ FEWSNET with participation from the Government.

12. Keeping in mind the key uses and intended uses of food security and nutrition information (see questions 1) and the current and intended policies (Questions 2-4), what types of information and reports should be produced in the future? And by whom?

Future food security and nutrition report	By whom should the report be produced?
- Monthly FSN forecasts	FSNAU and Govt
- Annual FSN report	FSNAU and Govt
- Flood monitoring and forecast	Govt and SWALIM

Summary: The Group identified three types of products that should be produced by FAO projects (FSNAU/ SWALIM) and the Government

13. What are the skills of individuals in food security and nutrition information systems?

Skills	Institution (i.e. Min of Ag, Save the Children, etc.)	Number of staff existing	Estimated number of staff needed
Survey planning & coordination			
Data collection		3	6
Data management		3	3
Data analysis		3	6
Report writing		3	6
Dissemination		3	3

Summary: The Group proposed that number of staff in data collection/analysis/report writing needs to double within the government.

Section 3: Information systems on food security and nutrition: Data collection

Please fill in the following tables (Questions 14-18) for the data relevant to your working group.

14. What are the main types of data being collected (and by who)? Please tick for each data item being collected; indicate the institution collecting each data item and score the quality (score from 1 to 3: from low to high)

Data collected	Yes	No	Institution collecting	Quality
Market prices (including different commodities, inputs, outputs, wage rates, etc.	Yes		FSNAU	
Trade statistics	Yes		Port Authorities	
Crop Production				
Crop pest & disease				
Livestock holdings and fish farming	Yes		FSNAU	
Fruits and Vegetables				
Livestock conditions	Yes		FSNAU	

Nutrition & health	Yes		MOH, FSNAU, UNICEF	
Rainfall	Yes		SWALIM/FEWS NET	
Pasture condition/ availability	Yes		FSNAU	
Water availability and prices			FSNAU	
Environment	Yes		MOEWT	3
Climate Change	Yes		MOEWT	3
Land				

Summary: The Group identified that there is limited food security related data collection by government institutions.

15. Keeping in mind the key uses and intended uses of food security and nutrition information (see questions 1-4) and the reports needed (Questions 12), what types of data should be collected in the future (and by who)? Please tick for each data item being collected; indicate the institution which should collect each data item and answer the last two columns

Data collected	Yes	No	Institutions which should collect data whether local NGO, International agencies, or State actors	Indicate whether new processes, procedures and systems are needed (Yes/No)	Describe new processes, procedures and systems needed
Market prices (including different commodities, inputs, outputs, wage rates, etc.	Yes		MOC/MOPIC		-Training for staff and institutional capacity development, -Law enforcement and environmental protection -Environment and climate change information management system -Environment and climate change information education and awareness
Trade statistics	Yes		MOC/MOPIC		
Crop Production	Yes		MOAI		
Crop pest & disease	Yes		MOAI		
Livestock holdings and fish farming	Yes		MOLAH		
Fruits and Vegetables	Yes		MOAI		
Livestock conditions	Yes		MOLAH		
Nutrition & health	Yes		MOH		
Rainfall	Yes		MOEWT		
Pasture condition/ availability	Yes		MOLAH		
Water availability and prices	Yes		MOEWT		
Environment	Yes		MOEWT,	Yes	

			SWALIM, NGOs		
Climate Change	Yes		MOEWT, SWALIM,	Yes	
Land			MOAI		

Summary: There is a need for greater government/line ministry involvement and leadership in data collection.

16. At what level is the data being collected and analysed? Please tick national or district level.

Data collected	National	District	Data analysed	National	District
Market prices (including different commodities, inputs, outputs, wage rates, etc.			Market prices (including different commodities, inputs, outputs, wage rates, etc.		
Trade statistics			Trade statistics		
Crop Production			Crop Production		
Crop pest & disease			Crop pest & disease		
Livestock holdings and fish farming			Livestock holdings and fish farming		
Fruits and Vegetables			Fruits and Vegetables		
Livestock conditions			Livestock conditions		
Nutrition & health			Nutrition & health		
Rainfall			Rainfall		
Pasture condition/ availability			Pasture condition/ availability		
Water availability and prices			Water availability and prices		
Environment	√	√	Environment	√	√
Climate Change	√	√	Climate Change	√	√
Land			Land		

17. In terms of coverage, realistically in how many districts should data be collected?

Data collected	District
Market prices (including different commodities, inputs, outputs, wage rates, etc.	Major towns and cities
Trade statistics	Port and border towns
Crop Production	Major producing districts
Crop pest & disease	Crop producing centres
Livestock holdings and fish farming	Major centres
Fruits and Vegetables	Major market towns
Livestock conditions	All districts
Nutrition & health	All districts

Rainfall	All districts
Pasture condition/ availability	All districts
Water availability and prices	Major towns
Environment	All districts
Climate Change	All the regions
Land	

18. What methodology is currently used to collect data and what should be used in the future?

Data	What methodology currently used to collect data?	What methodology should be used to collect data?	What tools, procedures and standards need to be modified?
Market prices (including different commodities, inputs, outputs, wage rates, etc.			
Trade statistics			
Crop Production			
Crop pest & disease			
Livestock holdings and fish farming			
Fruits and Vegetables			
Livestock conditions			
Nutrition & health			
Rainfall			
Pasture condition/ availability			
Water availability and prices			
Environment	Observation,	Workshops	Satellites, images,
Climate Change	Observation,		
Land			

Section 4: Institutional set up for Cross-sectoral coordination

Coordination mechanisms are bodies (committees or fora) that bring together several institutions and partners with an objective to advance food security and improve nutrition.

19. What are the existing coordination mechanisms for food security and nutrition in Puntland? What is the purpose of coordination? Members? Leaders

Existing coordination mechanisms	Purpose	Members	Leaders

Summary: At present, there are no coordination mechanisms for food security in Puntland.

20. What coordination mechanisms for food security and nutrition should there be in Puntland? What is the purpose of coordination? Members? Leaders

Needed coordination mechanisms	Purpose	Members	Leaders
Food Security and Nutrition	Advocacy	President,	President and

Steering Committee		Minister, MPs	Minister
Food Security and Nutrition Ministerial Committee	Advocacy and policies	Minister, MPs	

Summary: The Group suggested two types of coordination mechanisms under the leadership of the President and Ministers for advocacy purposes.

21. If there is a need for a cross-sectoral coordination unit to ensure the adequate information systems, what reports should this coordination unit produce?

Reports
Monthly food security and nutrition updates
Quarterly food security and nutrition reports
Seasonal food security and nutrition report
Vulnerability reports

Summary: The Group suggested two types of products to be produced by a cross-sectoral coordination unit (vulnerability and food security and nutrition report). Food security and nutrition reports should be produced periodically (monthly, quarterly, and seasonally)

- a) What should be the responsibility of the coordination mechanism? Please indicate yes/no (you can choose more than one)

Responsibility	Yes/No
Data management	Yes
Analysis	yes
Report writing	yes
Dissemination	yes
Planning and Coordination	yes

Summary: According to the Group, the coordination mechanism should be responsible for all activities, from planning and coordination up to report writing/ dissemination

- b) In the **existing** and **desired** coordination mechanisms, please rate the presence and participation of women. (1 to 3: low to high). In the first column, take the coordination mechanisms from questions 1 and 2.

Existing Coordination mechanisms	Presence of women (Score: 1-3)	Participation of women (Score: 1-3)	Desired Coordination mechanisms	Presence of women (Score: 1-3)	Participation of women (Score: 1-3)

Strengths and weaknesses of existing institutions

The three most important strengths and weaknesses on Policy Formulation and Decision Making processes are:	
Strengths (institutions are good at): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stability of working environment 2. Existence of government institutions with mandates 3. Existing human resource (graduates, workforce, etc) 	Weaknesses (institutions should improve on): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of motivation due to low payments/financial constraints 2. Low coordination between government institutions and with other stakeholders 3. Weak knowledge and limited expertise

Desired Change and Priority Capacity Development Interventions

Desired changes and related priority capacity development interventions are outlined below.

Desired changes and Way forward

Desired change 1: Establishment of Puntland level Food Security and Nutrition Unit

Activity 1: Food security and nutrition policy design, implementation and sustainability

Activity 2: Capacity building for the established Food Security and Nutrition Unit

Activity 3: Budget allocation for the unit

Desired change 2: Regional and district level food security and nutrition information dissemination mechanisms

Activity 1: Improved community knowledge of food security and nutrition information

Activity 2: Food security and nutrition dialogues, forums, workshops

Activity 3: Media involvement in food security and nutrition information dissemination

Desired change 3: Production sector information management

Activity 1: Environmental and climate change information sharing and awareness

Activity 2: Water and land information system

Activity 3: Agricultural (livestock & crop) production and marketing

Annex 2 – Capacity Assessment Report for Health and Nutrition Sector Working Group (Ministry of Health), Puntland

Section 1: Policy Formulation and Decision-making processes

22. What are the key uses or intended uses of food security and nutrition information in Puntland? List the four most important uses (current or planned).

Use of Food Security and Nutrition Information	Rank 1, 2, 3 or 4 or leave blank
Food security policy development and programme formulation	
Nutrition policy development and programme formulation	4
Seasonal monitoring and early warning	1
Nutrition surveillance and assessment	2
Emergency needs assessment and response planning	
Vulnerability analysis	5
Monitoring of household food security (access to food)	
Trade and Market monitoring	
Resource mobilization and Advocacy for investment in food security and nutrition	3

Summary: The most important of nutrition information in Puntland identified by participants are seasonal monitoring and early warning, Nutrition surveillance and assessment, resource mobilization and advocacy for investment in food security and nutrition, nutrition policy development and program formulation, and vulnerability analysis.

23. What are the existing food security and/or nutrition policies (and/or strategies) including those that are being developed? (include policies for short and long-term decision making)

Current food security and/or nutrition policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition Strategy Micro-nutrient strategy Costing nutrition policy plan for action IYCF strategy Health and nutrition policy

Summary: There are existing Health and Nutrition Policy, Micro-nutrient Strategy, Costing nutrition plan for action, IYCF strategy, and Nutrition Strategy.

24. What food security and/or nutrition policies/strategies are needed?

Future food security and/or nutrition policies (to be formulated)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Behavioural change /communication policy on nutrition Food fortification policy Puntland dietary guideline Food safety strategy Community health and nutrition strategy

Summary: The Nutrition policies/ strategies needed are Behavioural change or communication policy on nutrition, Food fortification Policy, Dietary guideline, Food Safety Strategy and Community Health and Nutrition Strategy.

25. What are the key topics being discussed by decision makers and in policy dialogue meetings that concern the food security and nutrition situation in Puntland?

Topics being discussed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of food security nutrition strategy Breast milk substitute marketing code

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for Infant and Young Child Feeding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce maternal and child mortality - Referral system of severely malnourished children in rural areas - Mainstreaming nutrition in to other sectors

Summary: The participants discussed to establish food security and nutrition strategy, breast milk substitutes marketing code; advocacy for infant and young child feeding and reducing maternal and child mortality, to make referral system of severely malnourished and mainstreaming nutrition in to other sectors.

26. Based on the current and intended uses of food security and nutrition information (Question 1) and based on the current and intended food security and nutrition policies and decisions (Question 2-4), what type of data and information needs to be collected and managed?

Data and information needed (e.g. sector-specific data/information)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition Surveillance data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morbidity and mortality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mother and child diet diversity • Food security dimensions

Summary: Data and information needed to be collect are nutrition surveillance data, morbidity and mortality, mother and child dietary diversity and food security dimensions.

27. Based on Questions 1-4, who should receive and use the food security and/or nutrition information?

Information needed	Who should receive information?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition and food security surveillance 	MOH and partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIS data 	MOH and partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morbidity and mortality surveillance 	MOH and partners

Summary: The participants agreed that the MOH and Partners (including FSNAU) to receive the information such as nutrition surveillance, health facilities data (health information system), and morbidity and mortality data.

Policy dialogue processes

28. This question pertains to whether policy dialogue meetings are inclusive of all stakeholders. Please indicate (yes/no) the stakeholders which participate and those which should participate

Stakeholders presence	Currently participating		Should participate		Gender in numbers	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Current	Future
Central Government	√		√		10%	30%
Local Government		√	√			40%
NSA (non-state actors) and Local NGOs	√		√		30%	50%
International Agencies	√		√		40%	50%
Research & Academic Institutions		√	√			30%
Business/ Private Sector		√	√			60%
Women Organizations		√	√			40%
Consumer Organizations						
Producer Organizations						
Other (specify)						

Summary: Most of policy dialogue meetings are inclusive of all stakeholders

29. Who should be organizing food security and nutrition policy dialogue meetings? Who should be leading?

Organizers of policy dialogue meetings	Leaders of policy dialogue meetings
MOH/UNICEF	MOH

Summary: The Nutrition policy dialogue meetings should be organized by MOH with support from UNICEF and led by MOH.

30. What are the main weaknesses and challenges of existing food security and nutrition policy dialogue meetings?

Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less funding availability Technical constraints at national level Donor-driven strategy Limited international support for policy development

Summary: The main weaknesses that the team discussed were less funding availability, technical constraints at national level; donor-driven strategies; and limited international support for policy development.

31. How is the awareness and knowledge of Non-State Actors regarding food security and nutrition policy? Score from 1 to 3 (weak to good awareness/capacities)

Skill level of NSAs in information systems for FSN	Score
Awareness of existing food security and nutrition policies and programmes	1
Capacities in reviewing policies	1
Knowledge of food security and nutrition policies, programmes and interventions	2

Summary: the awareness and knowledge of Non-State Actors regarding to nutrition policy were poor or inadequate.

Section 2: Analysis and production of food security information

Types of information produced/disseminated

32. What are the main food security and nutrition reports currently produced by FAO-FSNAU and by the Government? How would you rate their quality? Scale from 1 to 3 (low to high) What institution produces the report or bulletin?

Food security and nutrition report (or bulletins)	Quality	Source (institutions e.g Ministry of Agriculture, Health, Environment, FAO/FSNAU, other UN agencies, NGOs, others?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical series report -Nutrition 	3	FSNAU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bimonthly nutrition update 	3	FSNAU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly food security and Nutrition brief 	3	FSNAU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bimonthly Health Bulletin 	3	WHO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Feeding centres report 	3	UNICEF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IYCF Report 	2	UNICEF and MoH

• Weekly surveillance report	3	MOH
• Health and Nutrition Annual report	2	MOH
• HIS monthly report	3	MOH

Summary: The main nutrition reports that currently produced by FAO/FSNAU are technical series report on nutrition, bimonthly nutrition update, quarterly food security and nutrition brief, while MOH and partners also produce monthly feeding reports, IYCF report, weekly surveillance and HIS reports, and Health and nutrition annual report.

33. Keeping in mind the key uses and intended uses of food security and nutrition information (see questions 1) and the current and intended policies (Questions 2-4), what types of information and reports should be produced in the future? And by whom?

Future food security and nutrition report	By whom should the report be produced?
Quarterly health and nutrition Bulletin	MOH
EPI Coverage report	MOH and partners
Prevalence of Micro-nutrient Deficiency	MOH /Partners

Summary: Participants proposed that MOH and partners should produce quarterly health and nutrition bulletin, EPI coverage and prevalence of micro- nutrients updates.

34. What are the skills of individuals in food security and nutrition information systems?

Skills	Institution (ie. Min of Health, Save the Children, etc.)	Number of staff existing	Estimated number of staff needed
Data Collection and Survey planning & coordination	MOH	1	5+5
Data collection	MOH	20	50+50
Data management	MOH	1	5
Data analysis	MOH	1	5+5
Report writing	MOH	1	4+6
Dissemination	MOH	0	4

Summary: Currently MOH has limited existing staff capacity to adequately perform data collection and survey planning & coordination, data collection, data management, data analysis, report writing, and dissemination.

Section 3: Information systems on food security and nutrition: Data collection

Please fill in the following tables (Questions 14-18) for the data relevant to your working group.

35. What are the main types of data being collected (and by who)? Please tick for each data item being collected; indicate the institution collecting each data item and score the quality (score from 1 to 3: from low to high)

Data collected	Yes	No	Institution collecting	Quality
Market prices (including different commodities, inputs, outputs, wage rates, etc.				
Trade statistics				
Crop Production				
Crop pest & disease				
Livestock holdings and fish farming				
Fruits and Vegetables				
Livestock conditions				

Nutrition & health	Yes		FSNAU and MoH	3
Rainfall				
Pasture condition/ availability				
Water availability and prices				
Environment				
Climate Change				
Land				

36. Keeping in mind the key uses and intended uses of food security and nutrition information (see questions 1-4) and the reports needed (Questions 12), what types of data should be collected in the future (and by who)? Please tick for each data item being collected; indicate the institution which should collect each data item and answer the last two columns

Data collected	Yes	No	Institutions which should collect data whether local NGO, International agencies, or State actors	Indicate whether new processes, procedures and systems are needed (Yes/No)	Describe new processes, procedures and systems needed
Market prices (including different commodities, inputs, outputs, wage rates, etc.					
Trade statistics					
Crop Production					
Crop pest & disease					
Livestock holdings and fish farming					
Fruits and Vegetables					
Livestock conditions					
Nutrition & health	Yes		MOH	YES	Mobile data collection
Rainfall					
Pasture condition/ availability					
Water availability and prices					
Environment					
Climate Change					
Land					

37. At what level is the data being collected and analysed? Please tick national or district level.

Data collected	National	District	Data analysed	National	District
Market prices (including different commodities, inputs, outputs, wage rates, etc.			Market prices (including different commodities, inputs, outputs, wage rates, etc.		
Trade statistics			Trade statistics		
Crop Production			Crop Production		
Crop pest & disease			Crop pest & disease		

Livestock holdings and fish farming			Livestock holdings and fish farming		
Fruits and Vegetables			Fruits and Vegetables		
Livestock conditions			Livestock conditions		
Nutrition & health		✓	Nutrition & health	✓	
Rainfall			Rainfall		
Pasture condition/ availability			Pasture condition/ availability		
Water availability and prices			Water availability and prices		
Environment			Environment		
Climate Change			Climate Change		
Land			Land		

38. In terms of coverage, realistically in how many districts should data be collected?

Data collected	District
Market prices (including different commodities, inputs, outputs, wage rates, etc.	
Trade statistics	
Crop Production	
Crop pest & disease	
Livestock holdings and fish farming	
Fruits and Vegetables	
Livestock conditions	
Nutrition & health	20
Rainfall	
Pasture condition/ availability	
Water availability and prices	
Environment	
Climate Change	
Land	

Summary: Information collected from 20 districts which are the old districts (before 1991), but the newly established districts have not that capacity yet.

39. What methodology is currently used to collect data and what should be used in the future?

Data	What methodology currently used to collect data?	What methodology should be used to collect data?	What tools, procedures and standards need to be modified?
Market prices (including different commodities, inputs, outputs, wage rates, etc.			
Trade statistics			
Crop Production			
Crop pest & disease			
Livestock holdings and fish farming			
Fruits and Vegetables			
Livestock conditions			
Nutrition & health	Facility based and sampling	Mobile technology for HIS	Questionnaires, digital pen, Anthropometric

			tool, Diagnostic tool
Rainfall			
Pasture condition/ availability			
Water availability and prices			
Environment			
Climate Change			
Land			

Summary: Currently information is collected through facility based surveillance and nutrition assessment but the participants proposed the use of Mobile technology for nutrition surveillance compared to traditional, time consuming and paper-based data collection and it's a less expensive as well as may help to lower the costs of data collection and improve data quality as part of a surveillance system. Data can be received and analysed more quickly.

Section 4: Institutional set up for Cross-sectoral coordination

Coordination mechanisms are bodies (committees or forums) that bring together several institutions and partners with an objective to advance food security and improve nutrition.

40. What are the existing coordination mechanisms for food security and nutrition in Puntland?

What is the purpose of coordination? Members? Leaders

Existing coordination mechanisms	Purpose	Members	Leaders
Nutrition Cluster coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information sharing, Policy and strategy review, Analysing gaps, Emerging issues 	UNICEF, WHO, Save the Children, WV, CARE, Relief International, WFP, SRCS, FSNAU,	MOH and UNICEF
Health and nutrition coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information sharing, Policy and strategy review, Analysing gaps, Emerging issues 	MOH and partners	MOH and SCI

Summary: The coordination mechanisms existing in Puntland are Nutrition and Health Clusters and their purposes usually are information sharing, policy & strategy review, sharing analysis gaps and emerging issues. The coordination is led by MOH, UNICEF and partners.

41. What coordination mechanisms for food security and nutrition should there be in Puntland?

What is the purpose of coordination? Members? Leaders

Needed coordination mechanisms	Purpose	Members	Leaders
Multi-sectoral coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of nutrition—multi causal needs multi sectoral solution Sectoral contribution to improving Nutrition Avoid overlapping and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health, Nutrition, Agriculture-food security and livelihoods Social welfare-protection Women/Gender Industry: fortified wheat ,iodized salt, Law/Justice 	MOH UNICEF

	resource duplication	Ministry	
--	----------------------	----------	--

Summary: Coordination mechanisms required is multi-sectoral coordination with the purpose of nature of nutrition on multi-causal needs solution, sectoral contribution to improving nutrition and avoid overlapping and resource duplication. Members are line ministries and partners led by MOH and UNICEF.

42. If there is a need for a cross-sectoral coordination unit to ensure the adequate information systems, what reports should this coordination unit produce?

Reports on indicators and coverage related to
• Nutrition
• Water and sanitation
• Food security
• Health
• Situation analyses

Summary: Reports needed to produce are health and nutrition, water and sanitation and situation analysis report.

- c) What should be the responsibility of the coordination mechanism? Please indicate yes/no (you can choose more than one)

Responsibility	Yes/No
Data management	Yes
Analysis	Yes
Report writing	Yes
Dissemination	Yes
Planning and Coordination	Yes

- d) In the **existing** and **desired** coordination mechanisms, please rate the presence and participation of women. (1 to 3: low to high). In the first column, take the coordination mechanisms from questions 1 and 2.

Existing Coordination mechanisms	Presence of women (Score: 1-3)	Participation of women (Score: 1-3)	Desired Coordination mechanisms	Presence of women (Score: 1-3)	Participation of women (Score: 1-3)
Nutrition cluster	3	2	Nutrition cluster	3	3
Health and nutrition cluster	3	2	Health and nutrition cluster	3	3

Strengths and weaknesses of existing institutions

The three most important strengths and weaknesses on Policy Formulation and Decision Making processes are:	
Strengths (institutions are good at): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Human resources are available There is functional organizational structure Government institutions and policy are in place 	Weaknesses (institutions should improve on): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacity, knowledge & skills level High external dependence-donor driven and low budget allocation Weak implementation of Policy/strategy -not fully functional at district/ community level

Desired change and priority capacity development interventions:

Desired changes and Way forward

Desired change 1: Leadership and political commitment

Activity 1: Advocacy and resource mobilization

Activity 2: Inter-sectoral collaboration

Activity 3: Networking and partnership

Partners and Projects: Puntland presidency, MOH and other Government Institution

Desired change 2: Improved Technical capacity

Activity 1: Planning, coordination and research

Activity 2: Implementation

Activity 3: Monitoring and accountability

Partners and Projects: MOH, FSNAU, UNICEF, WHO, and other concerning partners

Desired change 3: Adequate resources

Activity 1: Financial resources

Activity 2: Human resources (skilled personnel)

Activity 3: Logistic and supply

Partners and Projects: MOH, UNICEF, WHO and line Ministries

Annex 3 – Capacity Assessment Report for Cross Cutting Sector Working Group (Planning, Labor, Gender, Market), Puntland

Section 1: Policy Formulation and Decision-making processes

43. What are the key uses or intended uses of food security and nutrition information in Puntland? List the four most important uses (current or planned).

Use of Food Security and Nutrition Information	Rank 1, 2, 3 or 4 or leave blank
Food security policy development and programme formulation	1
Nutrition policy development and programme formulation	2
Seasonal monitoring and early warning	4
Nutrition surveillance and assessment	
Emergency needs assessment and response planning	3
Vulnerability analysis	
Monitoring of household food security (access to food)	
Trade and Market monitoring	
Resource mobilization and Advocacy for investment in food security and nutrition	

Summary: The most important uses listed by the group are: food security and nutrition policy development and programme formulation, seasonal monitoring and early warning, emergency needs assessment and response planning

44. What are the existing food security and/or nutrition policies (and/or strategies) including those that are being developed? (include policies for short and long-term decision making)

Current food security and/or nutrition policies
No policies/strategies on food security
MOI has IDP Policy in place, HADMA has Disaster Risk Reduction Policy to be ratified

Summary: Not many food security and nutrition policies exist in Puntland with the exception of IDP Policy and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy

45. What food security and/or nutrition policies/strategies are needed?

Future food security and/or nutrition policies (to be formulated)
Food security/Nutrition policy and strategies
Resilience Strategy,

Summary: The group suggested additional food security and nutrition related policies that need to be developed.

46. What are the key topics being discussed by decision makers and in policy dialogue meetings that concern the food security and nutrition situation in Puntland?

Topics being discussed
- Improvement of livelihoods to reduce food insecurity
- Poverty reduction
- Increasing local food production
- Marketing of local productions
- Improvement of infrastructure of the remote areas (coastal areas) for market access (i.e fish to be marketed to major towns/cities)
- Food reserve
- Quality Control, Access to water in remote areas, improve water reserve

- Nutritional status in IDPs and rural communities
- Improve infrastructure

Summary: In the policy dialogue meetings, Puntland decision makers discuss the following topics: Improvement of livelihoods, poverty reduction, increasing of local productions, marketing of local production, improvement of infrastructure in the remote areas, food reserves, nutritional status of IDPs.

- 47.** Based on the current and intended uses of food security and nutrition information (Question 1) and based on the current and intended food security and nutrition policies and decisions (Question 2-4), what type of data and information needs to be collected and managed?

Data and information needed (e.g. sector-specific data/information)
- Data on climate (rain) and early warning
- Market data
- Monitoring of environmental changes
- Data collection on families in need, numerically and demographically
- Vulnerability mapping
- Local production (Livestock and crops, Frankincense, Dates, and marine resources)

Summary: Group suggested that the following data need to be collected: Data on climate including early warning, market data, monitoring of environmental changes, vulnerability mapping and data on local food production

- 48.** Based on Questions 1-4, who should receive and use the food security and/or nutrition information?

Information needed	Who should receive information?
- Data on climate (rain) and early warning	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Livestock, Ministry of fisheries
- Market data	Ministry of commerce
- Monitoring of environmental changes	Ministry of environment, Ministry of Agriculture

Summary: Coordination group proposed that the data on climate and early warning should be received and used by government institutions such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Industry, Ministry of livestock and Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Fisheries and Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. Market data should be used by Ministry of Commerce; Monitoring of environmental changes should be used by Ministry of Environment

Policy dialogue processes

- 49.** This question pertains to whether policy dialogue meetings are inclusive of all stakeholders. Please indicate (yes/no) the stakeholders which participate and those which should participate

Stakeholders presence	Currently participating		Should Participate		Gender in numbers	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Current	Future
Central Government	Yes				2%	32%
Local Government	NO		YES		2%	32%
NSA (non-state actors) and Local NGOs	Yes				10%	50%
International Agencies	Yes				7%	20%
Research & Academic Institutions	NO		YES		0	15%
Business/ Private Sector		No	Yes		10%	25%
Women Organizations		No	Yes		15%	20%

Consumer Organizations		No	Yes		0	20%
Producer Organizations		No	Yes		0	20%
Other (specify)						

Summary: Group revealed that local governments, research/academic institutions, women organizations, consumer organizations and producers organizations do not participate in the policy dialogue meetings and recommended that they should participate in the future

50. Who should be organizing food security and nutrition policy dialogue meetings? Who should be leading? Subject in discussion.

Organizers of policy dialogue meetings	Leaders of policy dialogue meetings
Ministry of Planning (in collaboration with international agencies and local NGOs)	Line Ministries (concerned Ministries)

Summary: The group suggested that Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation should organize food security policy dialogue meetings, while concerned line ministries are expected to lead the policy dialogue meetings

51. What are the main weaknesses and challenges of existing food security and nutrition policy dialogue meetings?

Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of effective coordination and communication - Lack of information sharing, capacity and commitment - Lack of guidelines on how to prepare policies - Lack of expertise, lack of resources - Poor infrastructure - Low stakeholder participation.
- Lack of awareness of the usefulness of policies
- Resources constraints

Summary: The group came up with a number of weaknesses and challenges in existing policy dialogue meetings. The main weaknesses identified are: lack of effective coordination, lack of capacity and commitment and lack of resources

52. How is the awareness and knowledge of Non-State Actors regarding food security and nutrition policy? Score from 1 to 3 (weak to good awareness/capacities)

Skill level of NSAs in information systems for FSN	Score
Awareness of existing food security and nutrition policies and programmes	1
Capacities in reviewing policies	1
Knowledge of food security and nutrition policies, programmes and interventions	2
Capacity to participate in policy dialogue meeting	1

Summary: Awareness of non -state actors on food security and nutrition policy is considered low.

Section 2: Analysis and production of food security information

Types of information produced/disseminated

53. What are the main food security and nutrition reports currently produced by FAO-FSNAU and by the Government? How would you rate their quality? Scale from 1 to 3 (low to high) What institution produces the report or bulletin?

Food security and nutrition report (or bulletins)	Quality	Source (institutions e.g Ministry of Agriculture,
---	---------	---

		Health, Environment, FAO/FSNAU, other UN agencies, NGOs, others?)
-Quarterly bulletin in food security, child protection and women and development programs, and gbv projects	3	MOWDAFA
-Puntland fact and figures (Annually)	1	MOPIC
-Consumer price index (CPI) (Quarterly)	3	
-Assessment report (Rapid)	3	HADMA
- Monitoring reports (quarterly)	3	
-Emergency reports (periodical)	3	
-Seasonal reports especially during hot and dry seasons	2	MOI
-Monthly market update	3	FSNAU/FEWSNET
-Monthly climate update	3	
-Quarterly food security and nutrition brief report	3	
-Seasonal technical series (both nutritional and food security)	3	

Summary: There are a number of reports or bulletins produced by the Puntland Government institutions (MOWDAFA, MOPIC, HADMA). FSNAU and FEWSNET on the other hand produce on regular basis a substantial number of good quality food security/nutrition reports.

54. Keeping in mind the key uses and intended uses of food security and nutrition information (see questions 1) and the current and intended policies (Questions 2-4), what types of information and reports should be produced in the future? And by whom?

Future food security and nutrition report	By whom should the report be produced?
- GDP (annually)	MOPIC
- Unemployment rates	MOLYS
- Population figures	MOPIC
- Regular reports on local productions	LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES, AGRICULTURE MINISTRIES
- Report on markets and market changes	MOPIC
-Continue quarterly report emphasizing food security information and nutritional needs	MOWDAFA
-Humanitarian information bulletin	HADMA
-Food security and early warning bulletin	
-Quarterly reports on Puntland livelihoods	MOI
-Seasonal reports on the general situation of food security	

Summary: Other food security and nutrition reports recommended to be produced in the future include: GDP statistics and employments rates, population estimates, market reports, humanitarian information bulletin, quarterly livelihood monitoring reports

55. What are the skills of individuals in food security and nutrition information systems?

Skills	Institution (ie. Min of Ag, Save the Children, etc.)	Number of staff existing	Estimated number of staff needed including (including existing number of staff)
-Data Collection and Survey planning &	MOPIC HADMA	25 8	60 14

coordination	MOI	1	10
	MOWDAFA	2	7
	MOLYS	2	3
	Total	38	86
Data collection	MOPICHADMA	30	50
	MOI	8	14
	MOWDAFA	7	42
	MOLYS	2	20
		6	6
	Total	53	110
Data management	MOPICHADMA	10	30
	MOI	1	4
	MOWDAFA	0	5
	MOLYS	2	5
		3	5
	Total	16	49
Data analysis	MOPICHADMA	5	30
	MOI	1	4
	MOWDAFA	0	3
	MOLYS	2	4
		2	4
	Total	10	45
Report writing	MOPICHADMA	7	14
	MOI	6	2
	MOWDAFA	0	4
	MOLYS	3	7
		3	4
	Total		
Dissemination	MOPICHADMA	4	8
	MOI	1	3
	MOWDAFA	0	2
	MOLYS	2	20
		1	2
	Total		
Monitoring and evaluation	MOPICHADMA	4	8
	MOI	2	6
	MOWDAFA	1	6
	MOLYS	1	5
		1	3

Summary: The five key government institutions working in the food security coordination sector (MOPIC, HADMA, MOI, MOWDFA, MOLYS) have 152 skilled people, but they indicated that they need additional 384 skilled staff. Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Labour in particular have less skilled people when compared to the other three Ministries.

Section 3: Information systems on food security and nutrition: Data collection

Please fill in the following tables (Questions 14-18) for the data relevant to your working group.

56. What are the main types of data being collected (and by who)? Please tick for each data item being collected; indicate the institution collecting each data item and score the quality (score from 1 to 3: from low to high)

Data collected	Yes	No	Institution collecting	Quality
----------------	-----	----	------------------------	---------

Market prices (including different commodities, inputs, outputs, wage rates, etc.	Yes		MOPIC, FSNAU	
Trade statistics	Yes		MOPIC, MOC	
Crop Production	Yes		MOA, FSNAU, HADMA	
Crop pest & disease	Yes		MoA, FSNAU, HADMA	
Livestock holdings and fish farming	Yes		MOLAH, FSNAU, HADMA	
Fruits and Vegetables	Yes		MOA	
Livestock conditions	Yes		MOLAH, FSNAU	
Nutrition & health	Yes		MOH, FSNAU, UNICEF, WV,	
Rainfall	Yes		FAO (SWALIM),	
Pasture condition/availability	Yes		MOLAH, FSNAU	
Water availability and prices	Yes		FAO/SWALIM/PSAWEN	
Environment	Yes		MOEWT	
Climate Change	Yes		MOEWT, HADMA (if related w/disaster and crisis issues)	
Land	Yes		MOA, SWALIM, MOPW	

Summary: Group confirmed that most of the food security/nutrition information data is collected by FSNAU, FEWSNET, UNICEF and SWALIM. However some government institutions (HADMA, MOEWT) do collect some data.

57. Keeping in mind the key uses and intended uses of food security and nutrition information (see questions 1-4) and the reports needed (Questions 12), what types of data should be collected in the future (and by who)? Please tick for each data item being collected; indicate the institution which should collect each data item and answer the last two columns

Data collected	Yes	No	Institutions which should collect data whether local NGO, International agencies, or State actors	Indicate whether new processes, procedures and systems are needed (Yes/No)	Describe new processes, procedures and systems needed
Market prices (including different commodities, inputs, outputs, wage rates, etc.	Yes		MOPIC, FSNAU	Yes	-Update and revise processes/systems to simplify -Training for staff -Provision of equipment and software
Trade statistics	Yes		MOPIC, MOC	Yes	-Training for staff -Provision of equipment and software
Crop Production	Yes		MOA	Yes	-Training for staff -Provision of equipment and software

Crop pest & disease	Yes		MOA	Yes	-Training for staff -Provision of equipment and software
Livestock holdings and fish farming	Yes		MOLAH, FSNAU, MOF	Yes	-Training for staff -Provision of equipment and software
Fruits and Vegetables	Yes		MOA and other stakeholders that can support	Yes	-Training for staff -Provision of equipment and software
Livestock conditions	Yes		MOLAH, FSNAU, Somali Animal Health (SASPA), SWELPA and other external agencies	Yes	-Training for technical needs -Provision of equipment and software
Nutrition & health	Yes		MOA, FSNAU, MOH, UNICEF, WV	Yes	Update and revise processes/systems to simplify -Training for staff -Provision of equipment and software
Rainfall	Yes		FAO (SWALIM), FSNAU, MOA, and its partners, FEWS NET	Yes	Equipment Stations Software Research experts Meteorology experts
Pasture condition/availability	Yes		FSNAU, MOLAH, FEWSNET,	Yes	Expert staff Equipment
Water availability and prices	Yes		FAO/SWALIM, PSAWEN, MOPIC	Yes	Expert staff Water tanks
Environment	Yes		MOEWT, Adeso, Care and other agencies	Yes	Technical staff Software
Climate Change	Yes		MOEWT, MOA, HADMA	Yes	Software Research experts Meteorology
Land	Yes		MOA, MOI, MOPW		

Summary: Most of the food security/nutrition data is collected by international agencies such as FSNAU, SWALIM, FEWSNET, UNICEF, ADESO, and CARE. The group suggested that more government staff should be trained in data collection and supported with the necessary equipment/software.

58. At what level is the data being collected and analysed? Please tick national or district level.

Data collected	National	District	Data analysed	National	District
Market prices (including different commodities, inputs, outputs, wage rates, etc.	√√√√	√	Market prices (including different commodities, inputs, outputs, wage rates, etc.	√	
Trade statistics	√√√	√	Trade statistics	√	
Crop Production	√	√	Crop Production	√	
Crop pest & disease		√	Crop pest & disease	√	
Livestock holdings and	√	√	Livestock holdings and	√	

fish farming			fish farming		
Fruits and Vegetables		√	Fruits and Vegetables	√	
Livestock conditions	√		Livestock conditions	√	
Nutrition & health		√	Nutrition & health	√	
Rainfall		√	Rainfall	√	
Pasture condition/ availability	√		Pasture condition/ availability	√	
Water availability and prices	√		Water availability and prices	√	
Environment	√		Environment	√	
Climate Change	√		Climate Change	√	
Land	√		Land		

Summary: It is recommended that data for food security be collected primarily at national level and at certain times at district level. The group agreed that the data be analysed exclusively at national level.

59. In terms of coverage, realistically in how many districts should data be collected?

Data collected	District
Market prices (including different commodities, inputs, outputs, wage rates, etc.	Major towns, port and border towns And appropriate sites
Trade statistics	Port and border towns
Crop Production	Bosaso, Alula, Galgala, Garowe, Eyl, Iskushuban, Hallin, Taleh, Boame, Cuun, Timir, Jibaah, laacadheere and appropriate sites
Crop pest & disease	Main producing districts and appropriate sites
Livestock holdings and fish farming	Main fish landing sites and appropriate sites
Fruits and Vegetables	Major producing districts and appropriate sites
Livestock conditions	
Nutrition & health	Major districts and appropriate sites
Rainfall	All districts and appropriate sites
Pasture condition/ availability	
Water availability and prices	Major towns/villages and appropriate sites
Environment	All districts
Climate Change	At National level
Land	

Summary: It is recommended that information should be collected from major towns and other appropriate locations.

60. What methodology is currently used to collect data and what should be used in the future?

Data	What methodology currently used to collect data?	What methodology should be used to collect data?	What tools, procedures and standards need to be modified?
Market prices (including different commodities, inputs, outputs, wage rates, etc.	By filling forms designed for market price collection or sometimes thru telephones and site visits	Mobile data collection Data collection system	-Simplify some the complicated reports and data collection methods.

Trade statistics	By filling forms designed for the purpose	Mobile data collection Data collection system	This applies to all -Necessary training and equipment provided -Computerize data collection -Skill of map making -Technical staff -Equipment and software
Crop Production	Through extension workers reports	Mobile data collection Data collection system	
Crop pest & disease	Thru extension workers reports	Mobile data collection Data collection system	
Livestock holdings and fish farming	Surveys	Mobile data collection Data collection system	
Fruits and Vegetables	Extension workers reports	Mobile data collection Data collection system	
Livestock conditions	Survey assessments	Mobile data collection Data collection system	
Nutrition & health	Survey assessments	Mobile data collection Data collection system	
Rainfall	Rain gauges	Mobile data collection Data collection system	
Pasture condition/availability	Survey assessments	Mobile data collection Data collection system	
Water availability and prices	Assessments and thru interviews with local people	Mobile data collection Data collection system	
Environment	Informal methods and thru observations	Mobile data collection Data collection system	
Climate Change	Thru observations over longer period	Mobile data collection Data collection system	
Land			

Summary: Various methods are used for collecting information including: Conducting assessment or surveys, observations, or by using tools such as rain gauges. It is recommended that mobile data collection system (technology) be used. In order to enhance the methodology of information

collection, it was recommended to computerize the data and provide the necessary training and skills to staff working on it.

Section 4: Institutional set up for Cross-sectoral coordination

Coordination mechanisms are bodies (committees or fora) that bring together several institutions and partners with an objective to advance food security and improve nutrition.

61. What are the existing coordination mechanisms for food security and nutrition in Puntland? What is the purpose of coordination? Members? Leaders

Existing coordination mechanisms	Purpose	Members	Leaders
Food, Nutrition and WASH cluster meetings led by WFP/FAO	Info sharing coordination and dissemination	Gov, UN, Inter. and Local NGOs	Government (line ministries)
Seasonal outcome presentations (FSNAU lead)	Info sharing	FSNAU, Gov	FSNAU
Cluster meetings to be held in Garowe, not in Nairobi and should be led by the government	Coordination of humanitarian activities needs to take place in the field.	Cluster members both international and national and government	WFP, UNICEF, FAO
-Protection cluster meetings -FGM Group meetings -GBV cluster meetings -Child protection groups - Human Trafficking Prevention and Intervention Committee -Reporting and organizing meeting and events	Information sharing, activities to be implemented, obstacles to be discussed about, national action plans, child protection policies to be developed, human trafficking activities to be monitored, evaluation on existing system and policies and procedures on protection: FGM, GBV, Child Protection	Gov, UN, International and local NGOs	MOWDAFA
-Minority rights committee	Information sharing/research on minority rights and their needs/policies to be developed	Gov, to be presented/shared with the international, UN, and local NGO's	MOWDAFA & Presidency
-JPLG	Information sharing, activities to be implemented, action plans, resource dissemination, reports, and completed activities	Gov (VP office and line ministers: MOWDAFA, MOPIC, MOPW, MOE, MOI, MOH, MOS, MOLAH and UN agencies	MOI
-Refugee cluster meetings	Information sharing, activities to be implemented, obstacles to be aware	MOI, MOPIC, MOWDAFA, MOS, MOJRAR, AND UN	MOI

	of, and resolutions		
-Aid Coordination/Response Monitoring cluster	Information sharing, and how to collaborate further	HADMA/MOPIC	HADMA/MOPIC
-Regional Coordination Meeting	Information sharing, identification of problems on district level, and how to improve	ALL REGIONAL DIRECTORS AND MOI	MOI

Summary: Group listed a large number of coordination mechanisms existing in Puntland: They include, Food cluster, WASH cluster, Protection cluster, child protection meeting, human trafficking, regional coordination meeting, aid coordination meeting, etc

62. What coordination mechanisms for food security and nutrition should there be in Puntland? What is the purpose of coordination? Members? Leaders

Needed coordination mechanisms	Purpose	Members	Leaders
-Monthly cluster meetings -Quarterly meetings on food security/nutrition -Effective coordination meetings	- Discuss major food security issues or concerns, stakeholder update each other	Gov, UN and Local and Inter. NGOs	Line ministers
Maternal and infant mortality cluster	To establish ways to identify and prevent maternal mortality and infant mortality	Gov/UN/local and International NGOs	MOWDAFA
Mother and children's rights cluster	Protect mothers and children after divorce, separation or abandonment by the head of household	Gov/UN and local and international NGOs	MOWDAFA
Vulnerable children and adults cluster	To identify problems faced by vulnerable adults and children and advocate for their wellbeing	Gov/UN and local and international NGOs	MOWDAFA
Gender cluster meetings	Women development programs, information sharing on constraints on resources, research based on women's needs in Puntland level, and how to resolve them	Gov/UN and local and international NGOs	MOWDAFA
-Monitoring and evaluation cluster	Information sharing, input and outcome of aid coordination and monitoring processes	GOVERNMENT	MOPIC

Summary: About 11 additional coordination meetings were suggested for the purpose of information sharing among the food security stakeholders.

63. If there is a need for a cross-sectoral coordination unit to ensure the adequate information systems, what reports should this coordination unit produce?

Reports
Information bulletin on food security issues, market information
-Documentation and meeting minute processes
-Achievements, and constraints as well as the way forward

Summary: The group suggested that the cross sectoral coordination unit should produce a bulletin on food security and document the minutes of such meetings.

e) What should be the responsibility of the coordination mechanism? Please indicate yes/no (you can choose more than one)

Responsibility	Yes/No
Data management	Yes
Analysis	Yes
Report writing	Yes
Dissemination	Yes
Planning and Coordination	Yes

Summary: Group suggested that the coordination mechanisms should be responsible in the planning and coordination, data management, analysis, report writing and the dissemination of information

f) In the **existing** and **desired** coordination mechanisms, please rate the presence and participation of women. (1 to 3: low to high). In the first column, take the coordination mechanisms from questions 1 and 2.

Existing Coordination mechanisms	Presence of women (Score: 1-3)	Participation of women (Score: 1-3)	Desired Coordination mechanisms	Presence of women (Score: 1-3)	Participation of women (Score: 1-3)
Food, Nutrition and WASH cluster meetings	1	1	Government Institutions and Independent research Centre.	3	3
Seasonal outcome presentations (FSNAU lead)	1	1	Inter-ministerial coordination meetings.	3	3
			Inter-sectoral coordination meetings.	3	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FGM Group meetings GBV cluster meetings Child protection groups Human Trafficking Prevention 	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -FGM Group meetings -GBV cluster meetings -Child protection groups - Human Trafficking Prevention and Intervention 	3	3

and Intervention Committee			Committee -Reporting and organizing meeting and events Mother and children's rights cluster Gender cluster meetings		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting and organizing meeting and events • Mother and children's rights cluster 					

Summary: Women participation in WASH, and seasonal outcome presentations is very low and it is recommended to increase the number of women participation.

Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths and weaknesses of existing institutions

The three most important strengths and weaknesses on Policy Formulation and Decision Making processes are:	
Strengths (institutions are good at): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The existence of a strong political and technical skills 2. Government institutions and Non-State Actors are in place 3. Some policies and plans are in existence in some institutions 4. On-going functional reviews 	Weaknesses (institutions should improve on): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overlapping responsibilities and conflicting mandates across government institutions 2. Funding deficit to manage and implement programs/projects resulting in high turnover of civil servants and poor retention mechanisms 3. Inadequate functional government bodies in policy enforcement and their implementation.

Desired change and priority capacity development interventions:

Desired changes and Way forward Desired change 1: Establishment of National Food Security and Nutrition Unit (coordination body) Activity 1: Formulation of national food security policy and strategy Activity 2: Staffing and capacity development and equipment Activity 3: information and products publications and dissemination Partners and Projects: Government partners (MOPIC, HADMA, MOWDFA, MOL), FSNAU, UNICEF, WFP, WV Desired change 2: Clear mandates and responsibilities among food security and nutrition stakeholders Activity 1: Functional reviews of government institutions engaging in food security and nutrition Activity 2: Sensitization of the food security and nutrition policy among stakeholders Activity 3: Forum for the validation and consensus building among the stakeholders on findings Partners and Projects: Presidency, MOPIC, Civil Service Commission, NGOs in food security and nutrition sector Desired change 3: Food Security and Nutrition Unit development and standardization Activity 1: Food security and nutrition operational documents and tools development Activity 2: Link to regional food security and nutrition bodies Activity 3: Establish collaboration between Food Security and Nutrition Unit and local Universities Partners and Projects: Government partners (HADMA, MOPIC, MOWDFA), PSU

Annex 4 - Draft Priority Plan of Action

Capacity gaps, and priority actions to address these gaps are presented under the following thematic areas:

- Information needs development and policy support
- Analysis and production of food security and nutrition information
- Data collection for information systems
- Coordination mechanisms

1. Information Needs Development and Policy Support

To address the following capacity gaps in the individual dimension:

- Weak implementation of policies and strategies due to government structures not being fully functional at district/community level and inadequate functional government capacity for policy implementation and enforcement
- Overlapping responsibilities and conflicting mandates among government institutions and low coordination between government institutions and other stakeholders

Activity	Sub-Activity	Budget Narrative	Responsible Unit/Person	Indicators	Budget Source	Readiness
1.1 Provide technical support to Ministries for the development and/or review of key policies, strategies and actions plans	Support the development of a food security strategy and policy	Consultancy costs and consultation workshop costs	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC)	Strategy and action plan documents finalized	(MOPIC) to mobilize resources from partners and donors	

2. Analysis and Production of Food Security and Nutrition Information

To address the following capacity gaps in the individual dimension:

- Lack of staff motivation due to low salary payments owing to government financial/budgetary constraints resulting in high turnover of civil servants and poor retention
- Limited knowledge and low level of skills among (technical) government staff
- Low budget allocation by government and high dependence on external funding

Activity	Sub-Activity	Budget Narrative	Responsible Unit/Person	Indicators	Budget Source	Readiness
2.1 Provide technical support to Ministries to initiate preparation of food security and nutrition reports by the ministries in order to help improve technical capacity of	Ministry staff to learn how to analyze data and produce technical and analytical reports on their respective sectors	On the job training and coaching of relevant ministry staff	FSNAU and other partners	Sectoral reports produced by respective ministries	Line ministries to mobilize resources from partners and donors	

government institutions	<p>Planning, analysis and coordination staff to learn how to analyze and data and produce consolidated technical and analytical food security and nutrition reports</p> <p>Information and products publications and dissemination</p> <p>Food security and nutrition analytical frameworks and tools development</p>	On the job training and coaching of staff of planning, analysis and coordination unit	FSNAU and other partners	Consolidated technical and analytical food security and nutrition reports produced by planning, analysis and coordination unit	Line ministries to mobilize resources from partners and donors	
2.2 Strengthen Puntland training and academic institutions to train individuals in Food security and nutrition concepts, Data collection, management, analysis, report writing and dissemination	Design courses and develop curricula in the skill areas (Data collection, management, analysis, report writing and dissemination)	Identify the Puntland institutions to run the trainings of individuals and agree on the curricula development	Government, local universities, FSNAU and other partners	Courses delivered regularly by Puntland institutions to train individuals	Local academic institutions to mobilize resources from partners and donors	
2.4 Support for the establishment of a unit/units within appropriate government	After agreement on the key focal government institutions for food		Government, FSNAU and other partners	Planning and coordination of data collection and	Line ministries to mobilize resources from partners	

ministry/ministries for a consolidated food security and nutrition planning, analysis and coordination	<p>security and nutrition assessment and monitoring planning, analysis, reporting and coordination, FSNAU to coach staff of the coordination unit</p> <p>Staffing and capacity development and equipment support</p> <p>Establish linkages with regional food security and nutrition bodies</p> <p>Establish collaboration with local Universities</p>			survey carried out by relevant line Ministries	and donors	
2.5 Raise awareness about existing food security and nutrition related reports	<p>Establish food security and nutrition dialogues, forums, workshops</p> <p>Involve media in food security and nutrition information dissemination</p> <p>Establish</p>	<p>Ensure translation of reports or at least key highlights of reports into Somali; explore additional options for increased awareness</p>	Government FSNAU and other partners	Increased dissemination and awareness of existing food security and nutrition related reports	Line ministries to mobilize resources from partners and donors	

	regional and district level food security and nutrition information dissemination mechanisms					
	Awareness creation and sensitization of stakeholders on food security and nutrition, including at community level					

3. Data Collection for Information Systems

To address the following capacity gaps in the individual dimension:

- Limited knowledge and low level of skills among (technical) government staff
- Low budget allocation by government and high dependence on external funding

Activity	Sub-Activity	Budget Narrative	Responsible Unit/Person	Indicators	Budget Source	Readiness
3.1 Improved use of existing and updated food security and nutrition related data by government institutions	Sharing of existing and updated data collected by FSNAU and other partners with concerned government institutions Training of government staff (focal points) in the management and use of the data	Existing and regularly updated data to be shared with government institutions Government focal points to receive basic training on management and use of the data	Government line ministries, FSNAU and other partners	Ministries are able to use data collected by FSNAU and other partners		
3.2 Increased participation of government staff in	Training of ministry staff in FSNAU data	FSANU to provide opportunities for	Government, FSNAU and other partners	Ministry staff are able to collect	Line ministries to mobilize	

FAO/FSNAU data collection activities	collection procedures Establish production sector information management through assessment and monitoring of agricultural production (livestock & crop) and marketing The development of water and land information system	participation during seasonal and ad hoc assessments and regular monitoring activities		data	resources from partners and donors	
3.3 Increased use of technology adopted for data collection	Use of mobile data technology piloted and adopted for data collection	Purchase of equipment, piloting and roll out		Mobile technology is used for data collection	Line ministries to mobilize resources from partners and donors	
	Develop capacities of ministry staff to use mobile technology for data collection	Provide training and opportunity to ministry staff in collecting data using mobile technology		Min staff are able to collect data using mobile technology		

4. Coordination mechanisms

To address the following capacity gaps in the individual dimension:

- Low budget allocation by government and high dependence on external funding
- Overlapping responsibilities and conflicting mandates among government institutions and low coordination between government institutions and other stakeholders
- Weak implementation of policies and strategies due to government structures not being fully functional at district/community level and inadequate functional government capacity for policy implementation and enforcement

Activity	Sub-Activity	Budget Narrative	Responsible Unit/Person	Indicators	Budget Source	Readiness
4.1 Clarify mandates of	Functional reviews of	Support Review of	Government, FSNAU and	Mandates are clarified and		

ministries and partners	government institutions engaged in food security and nutrition Clarify mandates and responsibilities among food security and nutrition stakeholders	existing institutional roles and mandates for food security and nutrition information data collection, analysis and reporting	other partners	streamlined		
4.2 Strengthen existing coordination mechanisms or establish new ones in order to ensure government leadership and political commitment	<p>Establishment of food security and nutrition analysis and coordination structures at technical and policy level (strengthen if they already exist)</p> <p>Enabling line ministries to effectively coordinate and optimize assistance from various international partners to support Government policies and priorities</p> <p>Appointment of food security and nutrition focal points in each of the line ministries</p> <p>Forum for validation and consensus</p>	<p>Support for the establishment of food security and nutrition analysis and coordination structures at technical and policy level (support for strengthening the structures if they already exist)</p>	Government, FSNAU and other partners	Food security and nutrition analysis and coordination structures are established (or strengthened)		

	<p>building among stakeholders on situation analysis and assessment findings</p> <p>Establish linkages with regional food security and nutrition bodies</p> <p>Fostering networking and partnership among stakeholders</p> <p>Government should demonstrate leadership and political commitment</p>	<p>Government leadership in ensuring inter-sectoral collaboration</p> <p>Active Government participation and leadership in advocacy and resource mobilization</p>				
--	---	---	--	--	--	--

Annex 5 – List of Participants of Capacity Needs Assessment Workshop in Garowe

S/n	Name	Organization
1	Abdirahman M. Yusuf	FSNAU/FAO
2	Abdi Hussein Roble	FSNAU/FAO
3	Abdikarim Hukiin Duale	FSNAU/FAO
4	Ahmed Tawakal	FSNAU/FAO
5	Nina Dodd	FSNAU/FAO
6	Saadiq Enow	WOH
7	Tamara Nanitashivili	FSNAU/FAO
8	Maka Abdi Mohamud	WOH
9	Ahmed Abdullahi Elmi	ADESO
10	Kafi Nidamudin Adan	MOEWT
11	Ahmed M. Mohamud	FSNAU/FAO
12	Said Ahmed Hassan	MoWDFA
13	Mohamud Hamid	PSU
14	Mohamud Abdullahi	WFP
15	Essa Musse	WFP
16	Abdirahman Y. mUSE	UNICEF
17	Abdullahi A. Ahmed	HADMA
18	Abdulkadir Ali Mohamed	HADMA
19	Said Abdi Mohamed	SRCS
20	Mustafe Dahir Aden	MOLAH
21	Hafsa Hashi Ali	MOLAH
22	Zakaria Ahmed Mohamud	MOH
23	Mustafe Abdikadir Khalil	WUI
24	Hersi Hassan Yusuf	PSAWEN
25	Faadumo Aden Hamse	MOPIC
26	Mohamud Abdi Ali	FAO
27	Mohamed Dahir	MOPIC
28	Ahmed Shire	KAALO
29	Mohamed Salad Mohamud	
30	Jama Mohamed Gelle	MOH
31	Hamdi Abdillahi Ali	CARE
32	Safiya Jama Qeyre	MOWDAFA
33	Abdihakim Warsame	
34	Abdisalan Darood Yusuf	MOF
35	Mohamud Shire Saeed	MOPIC
36	Mukhtar Mohamud M=	MOPIC
37	Ibrahim Abdullahi	MOPIC
38	Saleban Mohamed Ismail	MOLYS
39	Ahmed Hassan Bile	MLYS
40	Abdirizak Shire Ismail	MOLYS. vice
41	Mohamud Abdulahi Mohamed	MOLAH
42	Said Abdi Mohad	SOCIETY SECS
43	Ahmed Shire	KAALO
44	Said Farah Mohamoud	MOPIC
45	Ahmed Elmi Osman	MOI

46	Fadumo Aden Hussein	MOPIC
47	Hafsa Hashi Ali	MOLAH
48	Mako Abdi Mohamed	MOH
49	Hamdi Abdikadir Ali	CARE
50	Mohamoud Abdulkadir	MOLAH
51	Anisa Abdikadir Xaaji Mumin	MOWDAFA
52	Mohamed Abdiwaaxid	MOWDAFA
53	Farah Ali Abdi	MOEWT
54	Saado Hussein Ali	MOAI
55	Ayan Abdulkadir Esse	MOPIC
56	Suad Salah Nour	MOPIC
57	Adun Aden Adow	MOPIC
58	Abdulaziz Diire Hussein	HADMA
59	Ali Mohamud Ahmed	MOAI
60	Anab Ali Shire	MOPIC

Annex 6 - Principles of FAO's Capacity Development Strategy

Three-dimensional approach: the new CD approach involves more than just learning, training and knowledge; a comprehensive three-dimensional approach addressing also organizational capacities and enabling environment dimension is required.

- The CD approach comprehensively involves the individual, organizational and enabling environment dimensions, aiming to make real and sustainable change possible.
- It is not enough to train individuals as even organizational capacities are needed to manage and sustain knowledge and change. The main organizations of concern in the ministries and local governments.
- In addition, issues related to the enabling environment are addressed such as the institutional and political setup for food security and nutrition information and the institutionalization of procedures and processes for improved functional capacities.

Country leadership: in the new CD approach, country actors, both National and State, take a lead role in the process of enhancing their systems, structures and institutions.

- In the past, development assistance has often missed a critical condition for enhancing and empowering national systems, structures and institutions – that is, putting countries in the lead, giving them more space to choose their own development path and ensuring that the choice of CD activities fits country circumstances. This increases the likelihood that at the end of the programme, Puntland will be in a position to sustain the intended changes

Context specificity: It is important to remember that there is no easy one-size-fits-all solution for CD; CD interventions need to be tailored to the context of each state in question.

- Context is at the heart of any capacity action and captured in the assessment process. The specific approach used in Puntland addresses the local circumstances taking into account the institutional set up, power relations and drivers of change.

Beyond technical capacities: new CD approach addresses not only technical capacities for example in food security but also 'functional' capacities which are those needed to sustain change.

- Of particular note, functional capacities include the capacities to share knowledge and to create partnerships.
- The capacity assessment and the validation workshops showed an emergence of the importance of functional capacities in areas such as advocacy (to have inclusive processes), communication (to share information on food security and nutrition), facilitation (to ensure that all actors participate in meetings and fora, and have the required skills to lead discussion), and resource mobilization (to address the sustainability of food security and nutrition information systems).

Institutionalization of functions and processes: CD approach encourages sustainable organizational changes by supporting institutions to internalize functions and operational procedures in their structures and mandates.

- Efforts are made to design activities as core activities and services of the state institutions; also full participation of national actors was ensured since the early stages of the project (e.g. participatory project design).

Action-Reflection Cycle: to ensure effectiveness, CD projects need to be based on a sound understanding of key factors influencing changes in the country system.

- The project approach takes into consideration power relations as well as the institutional and structural factors affecting the political will for desired change.
- The action-reflection cycle principle of CD ensures that state actors and the project team will continuously reflect and take into account what works, what is not successful, and what the situation is to redirect and refocus the project.
- The project recognizes the need to engage in a consultative multi-stakeholder process to reflect on how the project is going and enable the action-reflection cycle.

- Critical elements that can be affecting the implementation of activities are taken into consideration in the CD approach are:
 - Inaccessibility of critical areas due to conflict and insecurity and a focus on more stable areas;
 - Changes in institutional set up such as merging or splitting of Ministries/Departments targeted by the project.