

SUN Movement Reporting, 2016

Somalia

Joint-Assessment by National Multi-Stakeholder Platform

April 2015 to April 2016

Process and Details of the 2016 Joint-Assessment exercise

Introduction

In order to measure the progress and efficiency of the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement (SUN) at a global and national level, a SUN Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework was developed in 2013. Members of Somalia Multi Stakeholder Platform (MSP), known as the National Coordination for Scaling Up Nutrition (NCSUN), were therefore invited to two workshops to assess the progress of each stakeholder group and collective progress in implementing SUN. There were two workshops one in Mogadishu and the other in Nairobi, about 40 participants from various networks attended these workshop. The only network not represented at all was the Business Network. The workshop had an above average representation per network from Government, CSO and UN networks, and Donor.

The self-assessment was based on the analysis of the following four processes which form the basis of the SUN Movement:

1. Bringing people into the same space,
2. Coherent policy and legal framework,
3. Common Results Framework (CRF) for National Nutrition Plan,
4. Financial tracking and resource mobilization.

Purpose of the workshops	To review national progress of the country against the four SUN processes, to feed into the 2016 State of the SUN Movement Progress Report
Expected Result of the workshops	Validated scoring of progress 2016 (April 2015-April 2016) of the national platform on all 4 SUN processes.
Participants	A range of stakeholders from government and networks (donors, civil society, UN, business)

Methodology of measuring the progress

- Half-day participatory workshop held on Saturday May 21st, at Al-Furat Hotel meeting hole, Meka-almukarma , Mogadishu (Mixed Networks session)
- Review/validation meeting held on Thursday May 26, Lord Error, Runda Nairobi.
- Draft report reviewed by Government of Somalia on May 29
- Draft report reviewed by MSP members May 30
- Final report submitted to SUN Secretariat on May 31

Participants analyzed, evaluated and assessed themselves based on these four processes using a “Score-sheet”. Mogadishu meeting, the participants were divided into four groups, with each group having members from all networks present, each group discussed one of the four processes and made a presentation. However, the meeting in Nairobi, members decided to work in one group, giving an opportunity to all members to rate themselves under each of the processes.

There was discussion around the purpose of the self-assessment. It was agreed that it is not so much about comparing ourselves with other countries but more importantly as a way of ensuring our own internal critical review. It was agreed that it will be helpful next to understand how this self assessment, and the SUN MSP, can be used to contribute to scaling up nutrition multisectorally in Somalia.

A specific suggestion, which emerged from both meetings, was the importance of including nutrition into the National Development plan, which is in its final stage of development. It was agreed that a common result framework will be developed after the national development

plan is completed, the CRF would ensure alignment with national policies and programmes. It would also incorporate nutrition-specific and sensitive indicators in the National Nutrition Policy, to be developed.

COMMON RESULTS FRAMEWORK (CRF) – PROCESS 3

1. The CRF has not yet been developed. It is planned that the CRF will be developed after the National Development Plan is finalized, WHO will lead process of its development
2. Most of the exercises could not be scored under this section. Although some networks such as the UN Network have an inter-agency common results frameworks, the whole SUN Movement in Somalia lacks one.
3. The process to develop the CRF has been initiated, with a draft of the ToR of consultants to lead the process
4. The CRF will assist with the development of Sector and District Plans.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. More commitment from government and relevant stakeholders needed in Scaling Up Nutrition in Somalia
2. Strong leadership and ownership of the government is needed
3. Since the Business network was missing from this workshop, sincere effort needs to be made to get them more involved in the MSP and strengthen their capacity to SUN.
4. Somalia Chamber of Commerce, Food companies that deal with food importation and other relevant businesses that the Ministry of Commerce and Industries can help the SUN MSP identify, should all be implored to join in the SUN movement.
5. Mobilize resources for hosting of all MSP meetings and activities leading up to effective coordination nationwide.
6. One dedicated full time person from NDPC needs to be recruited specifically to coordinate all SUN activities. The UN agencies plan to meet the NDPC on this issue.
7. Government through the Ministry of Planning should ensure integrating nutrition into the NDP and developing a CRF.
8. Finalize the CRF as quickly as possible, involving all key stakeholders.
9. Speed up the remaining activities (i.e. Financial and Expenditure Tracking Systems, Common Results Framework, Costed Multi-sectoral nutrition Action Plan, and Advocacy, communication and social mobilization strategy)

Participation

Group	No.
Government	7
Civil Society	26
Science and Academia	1
Donors	N0
United Nations	4
Business	No
Other (please specify)	OIC (Organization of Islamic Cooperation)

A total of 39 participants contributed to the development of this report, the report contains the process details and results of the SUN Somalia Self-Assessment Exercise for the Multistakeholder Platform (MSP) as part of the SUN Movement M&E requirements. It outlines comments on the process, issues raised from the stakeholders, lessons learned and suggestions for the next phase of the MSP assessment. There are four Appendices (Invitation; Workshop Agenda; Table of explanations and suggestions for improvements).

Usefulness

It was useful as it “contributed towards bringing all of us closer in our understanding and expectations” of the MSP and SUN.



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

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Strengthened coordinating mechanisms at national and sub-national level enable in-country stakeholders to better work for improved nutrition outcomes. Functioning multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms enable the delivery of joint results, through facilitated interactions on nutrition related issues, among sector relevant stakeholders. Functioning multi-stakeholder platforms (MSP) enable the mobilisation and engagement of relevant stakeholders, assist relevant national bodies in their decision making, enable consensus around joint interests and recommendations and foster dialogue at the local level.

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

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which coordination mechanisms are established at government level and are regularly convened by high-level officials. It indicates if non-state constituencies such as the UN Agencies, donors, civil society organisations and businesses have organised themselves in networks with convening and coordinating functions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formal multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordinating structure in place and functioning, such as a high level convening body from government (political endorsement) ▪ Official nomination of SUN Government Focal Point as coordinator ▪ Convene MSP members on a regular basis ▪ Appoint Focal Points/conveners for Key Stakeholder Groups e.g. Donor convener, Civil Society Coordinators, UN Focal Point, Business Liaison Person, Academic representative ▪ Institutional analysis conducted of capacity of high-level structure ▪ Establish or refine terms of reference, work plans and other types of enabling arrangements [Supporting documents requested] 	<p>2</p>	<p>Somalia SUN secretariat is hosted in the office of Prime Minister and coordinator nominated.</p> <p>SUN inter ministerial committee established and the first meeting took place on 27th December 2015.</p> <p>MSP comprises of 8 ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Water resources, Ministry of Gender and Human rights and Ministry of Health), and the Office of PM.</p> <p>UN SUN network for Somalia was launched on 14 April 2016. ToR is available.</p> <p>Nutrition Cluster meetings are on a quarterly basis and SUN is being represented there</p> <p>Puntland launched SUN initiative in Feb</p>

			<p>2015 and Zonal SUN secretariat is hosted in the office of Vice President, zonal focal point nominated.</p> <p>Health sector coordination with it Health advisory board (Ministers for health) in place and discuss nutrition in health sector meetings</p> <p>Nutrition Cluster coordination mechanism is place meets regularly Working groups in IYCF, IMAM, are also active</p> <p>Yet Institutional analysis is NOT conducted to assess capacity of high-level structure/s.</p>
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Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence

<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which coordinating mechanisms established by the government and by non-state constituencies are able to reach out to relevant members from various sectors, to broaden the collective influence on nutrition-relevant issues. It also analyses the extent to which local levels are involved in the multi-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expand MSP to get key members on board ▪ Additional relevant line ministries, departments and agencies on board e.g. nutrition-sensitive sectors ▪ Actively engage executive level political leadership ▪ Key stakeholder groups working to include new members e.g. Development partners; diverse civil society groups; private sector partnerships; media; parliamentarians; scientists and academics ▪ Engage with actors or groups specialised on specific themes such as gender, equity, WASH etc 	2	<p>There is high interest at the state levels to form MSP at sub-national level (Juba land, South West Administration and Galmudug state).</p> <p>The Federal Minister for Agriculture wrote letter of commitment on 14th April 2016 and appointed a focal person.</p> <p>The Federal Minister for livestock also documented commitment on 5th May 2016 and appointed a focal person.</p> <p>Ministry of Water has appointed the</p>
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<p>stakeholder-sector approach in nutrition (e.g. decentralisation of platforms).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish decentralised structures and/or processes that support planning and action locally, and create a feedback loop between the central and local levels, including community, and vulnerable groups. [Provide examples, if available] 		<p>former DG as the focal person for SUN Somalia.</p> <p>Ministry of education appointed the PS as the focal point for SUN in education</p> <p>Ministry of Commerce and Industry appointed the advisor to the ministry as the focal person for SUN</p> <p>Academia network is established and Academia workshop was held in Mogadishu on 24th March 2016.</p> <p>Ministry of Commerce will lead establishing business network for Scaling Up Nutrition, through development of ToR.</p> <p>In Puntland the multi-sector platform is functional 10 line ministries (Health, Agriculture and Irrigation, Planning and international Relations, Education, Water, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Trade and industry, Finance Women labour and Youth) are coordinating their efforts.</p> <p>Expansion to other sub national level states (Juba land, SW Administrate, Galmudug, Somaliland) The deputy speaker of federal parliament committed to Scaling Up Nutrition. However, Working with parliamentarians Yet to be started.</p>
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Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/ contribute to multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)			
<p>This progress marker looks at the actual functioning of the MSP to facilitate regular interactions among relevant stakeholders. It indicates the capacity within the multi-stakeholder platforms to actively engage all stakeholders, set significant agendas, reach consensus to influence decision making process and take mutual ownership and accountability of the results.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure MSP delivers effective results against agreed work-plans ▪ Ensure regular contribution of all relevant MSP stakeholders in discussions on: policy/legal framework, CRF, plans, costing, financial tracking and reporting, annual reviews. ▪ Regularly use platform for interaction on nutrition-related issues among sector-relevant stakeholders ▪ Get platform to agree on agenda / prioritisation of issues ▪ Use results to advocate / influence other decision-making bodies ▪ Key stakeholder groups linking with global support system and contributing to MSP/nutrition actions e.g. financial, advocacy, active involvement 	<p>2</p>	<p>National Development Plan (NDP) is being developed in a participatory approach, and MSP on nutrition is actively advocating for including a chapter on Nutrition with indicators at impact level.</p> <p>Development of the Common Result Framework and its narrative is underway, WHO will lead the process by bringing a team of consultants and the ToR is being drafted. This will be after the NDP is completed.</p> <p>The national CRF will be costed</p> <p>MQSUN is working on stakeholder analysis, policy review and strategy to integrate nutrition into other sectors, all MSP members are involved in this process</p> <p>Nutrition Causal Analysis and FSNAU nutrition reports are being used as an advocacy tool for the different sectors</p>
Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and critically reflect on own contributions and accomplishments			
<p>This progress marker looks at the capacity of the multi-stakeholder platform as a whole to be accountable for collective results. It implies that constituencies within the MSP are capable to track and report on own</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor and report on proceedings and results of MSP (including on relevant websites, other communication materials) on a regular basis [Supporting documents requested from the latest reporting cycle] ▪ Key stakeholder groups tracking commitments and are able to report on an annual basis, at a minimum e.g. financial 	<p>1</p>	<p>Mechanisms are functional to reflect on annual programmatic progress</p> <p>Ministries are documenting their commitment toward the SUN initiative through written letters.</p> <p>Quarterly updates are obtained from the</p>

<p>contributions and achievements.</p>	<p>commitments, Nutrition for Growth commitments, etc.</p>		<p>Nutrition Cluster</p> <p>Planned to do Quarterly Updates and maintain a SUN Somalia website</p> <p>Huge tranche of fund is channelled through UN and NGOs. The implementing partners report to their respective donors including UNICEF, WFP, FAO. Some NGOs receive fund directly from big donors e.g. DFID, ECHO, USAID/OFDA, Japan or raise fund through their networks.</p> <p>Yet the MSP is not able to track the financial contributions of partners.</p>
<p>This progress marker looks at how the multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition is institutionalised in national development planning mechanisms and in lasting political commitments, not only by the government executive power but also by the leadership of agencies and organisations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrate MSP mechanism on nutrition into national development planning mechanisms ▪ Continuous involvement of the executive level of political leadership irrespective of turnover ▪ Institutional commitments from key stakeholder groups 	<p>2</p>	
<p>Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks at how the multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition is institutionalised in national development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrate MSP mechanism on nutrition into national development planning mechanisms ▪ Continuous involvement of the executive level of political leadership irrespective of turnover 	<p>1</p>	<p>A good example of executive level of Political leadership is the MSP of Puntland. HE the Vice President leads the MSP and pays adequate level of attention to the details of programme and</p>

<p>planning mechanisms and in lasting political commitments, not only by the government executive power but also by the leadership of agencies and organisations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutional commitments from key stakeholder groups 	<p>coordination mechanisms. He is the Nutrition Champaign in the country.</p> <p>National Development Plan (NDP) is being developed and there will be a chapter on Nutrition.</p> <p>More ministerial sectors are documenting commitment to improved nutrition</p>

Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process One
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plays the leading role. Provides overall guidance and leadership. - Strengthens coordinating mechanisms at national and sub-national level.
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides technical, financial and logistical supports - Facilitates convening of the meetings - Facilitate coordination
Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide financial support (DFID is funding MQSUN to provide technical support to the country team)
Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide technical support. - Facilitate coordination mechanisms through Nutrition and food security clusters
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Academia network provides technical capacity building support.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016) FOR PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

At Federal level high level inter-ministerial committee is established, coordination mechanisms with Civil Societies through Nutrition and Food Security clusters are strengthened and functional. More Ministries comparing to 2014 are on-board, UN network was endorsed and academia network is established. In Puntland the MSP is functional and HE the Vice President is taking the lead role as Nutrition Champaign.

Challenges:

Having new Federal Government and changes in Cabinet Ministers as well as decision makers in line Ministries. Competing Priorities in the office of Prime Minister Somalia where Somalia SUN secretariat is hosted.

Negotiations going on with Somaliland to start the SUN initiative and appoint a focal point.

Process 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

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

DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislations are analysed using multi-sectoral consultative processes with representation from various stakeholders, especially civil society representatives. It indicates the availability of stock-taking documents and continuous context analysis that can inform and guide policy making.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular multi-sectoral analysis and stock-take of existing policies and regulations ▪ Reflect on existing policies and legal framework ▪ Existence of review papers ▪ Indicate any nutrition relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislations identified, analysed during the reporting period and specify the type of consultative process that was applied 	1	<p>MQSUN newly engaged with Somalia team to provides technical support in reviewing and analysing the available policies and strategies. By end of the May 2016 recommendation on integration of nutrition into other sectors will be available.</p> <p>National Development Plan (NDP) is being developed and there will be a chapter on Nutrition.</p> <p>Ministry of Health has developed/update its health strategic plan and health and nutrition policy is in place. Nutrition indicators at impact and outcome level are added and approved.</p> <p>Under leadership of MQSUN/DFID and MoH, a desk review for strengthening integration of Nutrition in health was conducted.</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture Strategy has incorporated nutrition</p>

			Ministry of Livestock Strategy have incorporated nutrition
Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, update and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders are able to contribute, influence and advocate for the development of an updated or new policy and legal framework for improved nutrition and its dissemination (i.e. advocacy and communication strategies in place to support the dissemination of relevant policies).It focuses on how countries ascertain policy and legal coherence across different ministries and try to broaden political support by encouraging parliamentarian engagement. It also focuses on the efforts of in-country stakeholders to influence decision makers for legislations and evidence-based policies that empower the most</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of a national advocacy and communication strategy ▪ Advocacy for reviewing or revising policies and legal framework with assistance from other MSP members to ascertain quality ▪ Develop common narrative and joint statements to effectively influence policy making ▪ Parliamentary attention and support (e.g. groups that deal specifically with nutrition; votes in support of MSP suggested changes) ▪ Influence of nutrition champions in advancing pro-nutrition policies ▪ Key stakeholder groups promote integration of nutrition in national policies and other related development actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publications, policy briefs, press engagement examples, workshops ▪ Dissemination and communication of policy / legal framework by key stakeholders among relevant audiences 	2	<p>At the national level extensive advocacy with Ministry of Planning and line ministries ongoing to have a separate chapter on Nutrition in National Development Plan (NDP) an link it with the relevant sectors.</p> <p>Nutrition cluster advocacy and communication strategy is under development. However, advocacy is ongoing throughout the country.</p> <p>Advocacy has led to breast milk substitute policy</p> <p>As a result of strong advocacy at the central level, many ministerial strategies make nutrition commitments</p>

vulnerable and disadvantaged (children and women) through equity-based approaches.			
Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholders efforts			
This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders - government (i.e. line ministries) and non-state partners - coordinate their inputs to ensure the development of a coherent policy and legislation framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate nutrition policies and regulation between relevant line-ministries E.g. - Existence of national ministerial guidelines / advice / support for mainstreaming nutrition in sector policies. ▪ Key Stakeholder Groups coordinate and harmonise inputs to national nutrition related policies and legislation (specific and sensitive) ▪ Develop/update policies / legal framework with assistance from other MSP members to ascertain quality. ▪ Existence of updated policies and strategies relevant (specific and sensitive) ▪ Existence of comprehensive legislation relevant to nutrition with focus on International Codes for BMS, food fortification and maternal leave and policies that empower women ▪ Ascertain nutrition policy coherence with other, development-related policies such as trade, agriculture, other 	2	<p>Health sector has well established policies and strategies including Health policy, Health Sector strategic plan, Costed Nutrition Plan of Action, Micronutrient, IYCF and nutrition strategy.</p> <p>Food security and nutrition</p> <p>Code of conduct for Breast milk substitute almost finalized nationally</p> <p>Gender Policy which talks about equality and equity for boys and girls</p> <p>Puntland MSP has developed its SUN policy; it was presented to MSP members including line ministries, UN, NGOs and academia on 16 May 2016 for comments and inputs.</p> <p>Gender Policy which talks about equality and equity for boys and girls</p>
Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise / enforce the legal frameworks			
This progress marker looks at the availability of mechanisms to operationalise and enforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of national and sub-national guidelines to operationalise legislation ▪ Existence of national / sub-national mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislation 	1	<p>Action plan for Nutrition Strategy for Health was operationalized</p> <p>Nutrition, food security and WASH clusters</p>

legislations such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes, Maternity Leave Laws, Food Fortification Legislation, Right to Food, among others.	[Please share any relevant reports/documents] Minimum Requirements for Scoring 4: Countries are required to provide evidence of law enforcement		(national and zonal) are serving as a mechanism to operationalize humanitarian response policies and strategies. There is very little enforcement of the policies.
Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislation impact			
This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing policies and legislations have been reviewed and evaluated to document best practices and the extent to which available lessons are shared by different constituencies within the multi-stakeholder platforms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence and use of policy studies, research monitoring reports, impact evaluations, public disseminations etc. ▪ Individual stakeholder groups contribution to mutual learning 	1	<p>Nutrition cluster is a mechanism to present studies and reports to actors</p> <p>DFID has played a role in promoting learning and dissemination</p> <p>Monitoring reports are done by all implementing partners. FSNAU reports serve as an important platform for monitoring and conducting surveys</p>

Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each Stakeholder to Process Two
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plays the leading role. Provides overall guidance and leadership. - Endorse policies
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides technical, financial and logistical supports - Facilitates convening of the meetings for policy development. - Make advocacy for policy changes and update
Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide guidance and technical support to policy development. - Make advocacy with key decision makers.
Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be established
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide technical support in policy development.
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Academia network provides technical capacity building support.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016) FOR PROCESS 2: Coherent policy and legal framework (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

Increased Government ownership and leadership for nutrition service delivery, further strengthening of integration of nutrition into health service delivery. In addition to the Policies and strategies that were endorsed last year (Micronutrient Strategy, Costed Nutrition Plan of Action) the Breastmilk substituted codes are drafted and being finalized. Developing SUN policy in Puntland is one of the main achievements in 2016.

Process 3: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

Process 3: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework (CRF – please see ANNEX 4 for the definition)			
Progress marker 3.1: Align existing actions around national nutrition targets/policies			
DEFINITION	POSSIBLE SIGNS	FINAL PLATFORM SCORE	WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholder groups take stock of what exists and align their own plans and programming for nutrition to reflect the national policies and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of actions across sectors and relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition. Note: while Progress Marker 2.1 looks at the review of policies and legislations, Progress Marker 3.1 focuses on the review of programmes and implementation capacities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-sectoral nutrition situation analyses/overviews ▪ Analysis of sectoral government programmes and implementation mechanisms ▪ Stakeholder and nutrition action mapping ▪ Multi-stakeholder consultations to align their actions ▪ Map existing gaps and agree on core nutrition actions aligned with the policy and legal frameworks 	1	<p>It is agreed that after development of NDP, nutrition common result framework (CRF) and its narrative will be developed.</p> <p>The national CRF will be costed</p> <p>Nutrition Causal Analysis has been developed last year and is used as the frame work to guide nutrition intervention in Somalia</p>
Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition			
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders are able to agree on a Common Results Framework to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF is</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defining the medium/long term implementation objectives ▪ Defining the implementation process with clear roles for individual 	0	<p>Then CRF is under development, WHO will support the CRF development after the NDP is released</p>

<p>recognised as the guidance for medium-long term implementation of actions with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, the CRF should have identified the coordination mechanism (and related capacity) and defined the roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder for implementation. It should encompass an implementation matrix, an M&E Framework and costed interventions, including costs estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E.</p>	<p>stakeholder groups¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agree on CRF for scaling up nutrition. Elements of a CRF would include: Title of the CRF; implementation plans with defined roles of stakeholders in key sectors (e.g. health, agriculture, social protection, education, WASH, gender); cost estimates of included interventions ; cost estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E; capacity strengthening needs and priorities ▪ Assessment of coordination capacity to support CRF 		
<p>Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at the national and local capability to sequence and implement the priority actions. This requires, on the one hand, a clear understanding of gaps in terms of delivery capacity and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global stakeholders to mobilise their technical expertise to timely respond to the identified needs in a coordinated way.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessments conducted of capacity for implementation, including workforce and other resources ▪ Sequencing of priorities to mobilise and develop capacity of implementing entities in line with assessments and agreed arrangements ▪ Existence of annual detailed work plans with measurable targets to guide implementation at national 	<p>0</p>	

¹ This assumes existence of multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination and engagement under Process1

	<p>and sub-national level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutional reform implemented as needed to increase capacity of coordination mechanism 		
Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per Common Results Framework			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for improved nutrition. It looks specifically at the availability of joint progress reports that can meaningfully inform the adjustment of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information System (e.g. multi-sectoral platforms and portals) in place to regularly collect, analyse and communicate the agreed indicators focusing on measuring implementation coverage and performance ▪ Existence of regular progress reports ▪ Conducting of joint annual/regular reviews and monitoring visits ▪ Adjustments of annual plans, including budgets based on analysis of performance ▪ Existence of participatory monitoring by civil society 	0	
Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at how results and success is being evaluated to inform implementation decision making and create evidence for public good.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports and disseminations from population-based surveys, implementation studies, impact evaluation and operational research ▪ Capture and share lessons learned, best practices, case studies, stories of change and implementation progress ▪ Social auditing of results and 		

	<p>analysis of impact by civil society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for increased effective coverage of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes 		
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Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

<p>Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation</p> <p>Assessing the financial feasibility of national plans to implement actions for improved nutrition is essential to determine funding requirements. The latter is based on the capability to track planned and actual spending on nutrition across relevant government ministries and from external partners. The existence of plans with clearly costed actions helps government authorities and key stakeholders (e.g. UN, Donors, Business, Civil Society) to align and contribute resources to national priorities, estimate the required budget for implementation and identify financial gaps.</p>			
<p>Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess financial feasibility</p>			
<p>DEFINITION</p>	<p>POSSIBLE SIGNS</p>	<p>FINAL PLATFORM SCORE</p>	<p>WHAT ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS UNDERLIE EACH SCORE</p>
<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which governments and all other in-country stakeholders are able to provide inputs for costing of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways including conducting a review of current spending or an estimation of unit costs).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of costed estimations of nutrition related actions [please provide the relevant documentation] Existence of costed plans for CRF implementation Stakeholder groups have an overview of their own allocations to nutrition related programmes/actions [please provide the relevant documentation] 	<p>2</p>	<p>Nutrition Action Plan is costed</p> <p>Health Strategic Plan is costed, which captures components of Nutrition</p> <p>In the NDP, Health chapter is costed</p> <p>SHP (Somali Humanitarian Plan) is coordinating the costed of all humanitarian projects of all sectors and there is a nutrition sensitive component to all proposals There is costed nutrition action plan</p>
<p>Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition</p>			

<p>This progress marker looks at the extent to which governments and all other in-country stakeholders are able to track their allocations and expenditures (if available) for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions in relevant sectors. This progress marker also aims to determine whether the financial tracking for nutrition is reported and shared in a transparent manner with other partners of the MSP including the government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reporting of nutrition sensitive and specific interventions, disaggregated by sector, and financial sources (domestic and external resources) including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Planned spending ○ Current allocations ○ Recent expenditures (within 1-2 years of the identified allocation period) ▪ Existence of reporting mechanisms including regular financial reports, independent audit reports, cost effectiveness studies, multi-sectoral consolidation of the sectoral nutrition spending (including off-budget), and others. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Existence of transparent and publicly available financial related information ▪ Social audits, sharing financial information among MSP members, making financial information public. 	<p>0</p>	<p>Public Financial Management (PMF) has been developed recently and is in early stages of implementation</p>
<p>Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls</p>			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at the capability by governments and other in-country stakeholder to identify financial gaps and mobilise additional funds through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, setting-up of specific mechanisms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of a mechanism to identify current financial sources, coverage, and financial gaps ▪ Government and other In-country stakeholders assess additional funding needs; continuous investment in nutrition; continuous advocacy for resource allocation to 	<p>0</p>	

	<p>nutrition related actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategically increasing government budget allocations, and mobilising additional domestic and external resources. 		
Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements			
<p>This progress marker looks at how governments and other in-country stakeholders are able to turn pledges into disbursements. It includes the ability of Donors to look at how their disbursements are timely and in line with the fiscal year in which they were scheduled.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turn pledges into proportional disbursements and pursue the realisation of external commitments ▪ Disbursements of pledges from domestic and external resources are realised through: Governmental budgetary allocations to nutrition related implementing entities ▪ Specific programmes performed by government and/or other in-country stakeholder 		
Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact			
<p>This progress marker looks specifically at how governments and in-country stakeholders collectively engage in long-term predictable funding to ensure results and impact. It looks at important changes such as the continuum between short-term humanitarian and long-term development funding, the establishment of flexible but predictable funding mechanisms and the sustainable addressing of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of a long-term and flexible resource mobilisation strategy ▪ Coordinated reduction of financial gaps through domestic and external contributions ▪ Stable or increasing flexible domestic contributions ▪ Existence of long-term/multi-year financial resolutions / projections 		<p>The majority of the funding in Somalia is humanitarian making this challenging</p>

funding gaps.			
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Stakeholders	Description/ Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process Four
Government	-
UN	-
Donor	-
Business	-
CSO	-
Others	-

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in country)

Annex 1: Details of Participants

No.	Title	Name	Organisation	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in SUN mailing list?
1.	Health and Nutrition advisor/ SUN FP	Dr. Mohamed Abdi Farah	Government / OPM	Drfarah2011@gmail.com	+252617220044	Already included
2.	Policy advisor	Dr. Mohamed Abdi Hassan	Government / Ministry of Gender and Human right	mshukria@gmail.com		Include
3.	Director MoA	Mohmamed Elmi Gure	Gov. Ministry of Agriculture	guremoha@gmail.com		Already included
4.	Director	Ali Mohamed Hersi	Ministry of Water resources	Aligurey63@gmail.com		
5.	Director MoA	Abdulahi Hassan Hussien	Director Food security and Early warning			
6.	Advisor	Sabriye Mo'alim Muse	Ministry of Trade & industries			
7.	Puntland SUN FP	Abdiqadir Qambi	Office of Vice president	Khatinduale6@gmail.com		Include
8.	Chief Nutrition	Sayed Ezatullah Majeed	UNICEF	emajeed@unicef.org	+254727982264	Already included

9.	Nutrition Officer	Gloria kisia	WFP	Gloria.kisia@wfp.org	+254723140330	Already included
10	SNC Manager	Ailish Byrne	SNS Nutrition Consortium	Ailish.byrne@savethechildren.org	+254737466845	Include
11	Public Health Officer	Al-Mudhwah Mona Ahmed	WHO			
12	National Officer	Nur Ali mohamud	WHO	Mohhamudnu@who.int	+252615816412	include
13			FAO			
14	Civil Society	Hannah Mulaffery	World Vision			
15	Knowledge Management	Titus Mungo'a	ENN			
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Annex 2: Focus Questions:

1.	<p>How many time has your MSP and/or its associated organs met since the last Joint-Assessment? Please provide details of the meeting, where applicable, i.e., Technical committee meetings, inter-ministerial meetings, working groups meetings, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 27th December 2015 a ministerial nutrition meeting was held in Mogadishu, - 16th April 2016 forum for nutrition policy discussion was held in Puntland, - 24th March 2016 Academinia meeting was also held, - representatives of the stake holders usually meet quarterly for participation in the country call, which provides an opportunity to meet discuss and plan together - coordination workshops with Nutrition cluster and Food security cluster are organized in every quarter
2.	<p>Is your MSP replicated at the decentralised levels? Or is there a coordination mechanism for nutrition at the sub-national level? (Yes/No) If Yes, please provide details of the coordination mechanism, composition and roles, etc.</p>	MSP is functional in Puntland State of Somalia, and they regularly meet
3.	<p>Have you organised any high level event since the last Joint-Assessment? (Yes/No) If Yes, please provide details of the event organised, i.e., Forum on Nutrition, Workshop for high-level officials, etc.</p>	No
4.	<p>Are you planning to organise any high level event in the coming months (April 2016 – April 2017)? (Yes/No) If Yes, please provide details of the event to be organised</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes, we are organizing a launch for SUN initiative in Somalia, - There will be a big event been

		organized by the mayor of Mogadishu, the capital city.
5.	Do you have identified Nutrition Champions in your Country? (Yes/No) If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the Champions.	The Vice precedent of Puntland State of Somalia is the new champion for nutrition. We are under way of identifying other champions at national and sub-national levels
6.	Are Parliamentarians in your country engaged to work for the scale up of nutrition in your country? (Yes/No) If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the Parliamentarians for nutrition.	The first deputy speaker for the federal Parliament participated the first ministerial committee meeting and made a commitment for nutrition, however, there is has not been active engagement with the parliamentarians after that commitment
7.	Are journalists and members of the media involved in keeping nutrition on the agenda in your country? (Yes/No) If Yes, please elaborate on the contributions of the media and journalists for nutrition.	No. This is in the future plans
8.	Is there any reported Conflict of Interest within or outside your MSP? (Yes/No) If Yes, how was the Conflict of Interest handled?	No
9.	Do you have a Social mobilisation, Advocacy and Communication policy/plan/strategy? (Yes/No) If Yes, kindly attach a copy or copies of the documents	No
10.	Do you use the SUN Website , if not, what are your suggestions for improvement?	No
11.	To support learning needs , what are the preferred ways to: – access information, experiences and guidance for in-country stakeholders? – foster country-to-country exchange?	both
12.	Would it be relevant for your country to reflect and exchange with SUN countries dealing with humanitarian and protracted crises, states of fragility?	Yes
13.	What criteria for grouping with other SUN countries with similar challenges and opportunities would be most useful for your country? i.e. federal, emerging economies, maturity in the SUN Movement, with double burden, etc. (for potential tailored exchanges from 2017 onwards)	Fragile and post conflict states

Annex 3: Common Priorities For 2016-2017:

The table below provides the national nutrition priorities in 2016-17 agreed upon by the stakeholders and the government of Somalia. the country needs support for realization of these priorities.

The Policy and Budget Cycle Management – from planning to accounting for results	Social Mobilisation, Advocacy and Communication	Coordination of action across sectors, among stakeholders, and between levels of government through improved functional capacities	Strengthening equity drivers of nutrition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review relevant policy and legislation documents - Situation/Contextual analysis - Development of a Common Result Framework and define the actions to be included in to it. - Support with the development guidelines to organise and manage Common Results Framework (CRF) at sub-national levels - Financing of selected programmes (due diligence) - Support with the design and implementation of contextual research to inform implementation decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engaging nutrition champions to position nutrition as a priority at all levels - Engaging parliamentarians for legislative advocacy, budget oversight and public outreach - Engaging the media for influencing decision makers, accountability and awareness - Utilising high level events, partnerships and communication channels for leveraging commitments, generating investment and enhancing data - Developing, updating or implementing multi-sectoral advocacy and communication strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support with assessments of capacity and capacity needs - Strengthening of skills of key actors, such as Multistakeholder Platform member. Skills could include communication and negotiation, team building and leadership, planning and coordination. - Support with strengthening capacity of individuals or organization to better engage with: themes (like WASH), sectors (like Education or Business), or groups (like scientists and academics) - Analysis/ guidance for institutional frameworks at national and subnational levels, including MSP, Coordination Mechanisms, stakeholder groups, or others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop or review mechanisms that address equity dimensions in nutrition plans, policies and strategies. - Ensuring participation of representatives from marginalised and vulnerable communities in decision-making processes - Adapting, adopting or improving policies that aim to empower among women and girls

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing evidence based communications products to support the scale up of implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention and management of Conflicts of Interest (COI) - Analysis of the broader enabling environment for scaling up nutrition, such as political commitment, or stakeholder group analysis 	
<p>Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country: <i>The priorities are listed above, and the country needs support to meet them as we are recovering from prolonged civil unrest and lack of institutional capacity including the financial institutions,</i></p>	<p>Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:</p>	<p>Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:</p>	<p>Specify your country priorities for 2016-17 and if support is available in-country:</p>

Annex**Agenda SUN Somalia Multi-stakeholder Consultative Meeting 26th may 2016, Nairobi**

SUN Somalia Multi-stakeholder Consultative meeting, 26th May 2016 at Lord Erroll Runda, Nairobi		
Time	Session	Discussion leaders
8:00- 8:15	Arrival and registration	All
08:15 – 8:25	Introduction and welcome remarks	Dr. Farah, SUN Focal Person
8:25 – 8:50	Presentation on self-assessment template and 2015 report	Dr. Farah
9:50- 10:00	Group work on self-assessment report	All
10:00 – 10:30	Break	All
10:30 – 11:30	Presentation of group works.	All
11:30-11:45	SUN Priority Setting for 2016	Presentation by Dr. Farah
11:45 – 12:00	Discussion on priorities on 2016	All
12:00 – 12:15	AOB	All
12:15 – 12:20	Closing remarks	Dr. Farah



Federal Government of Somali Republic
Office of Prime Minister
National coordinator for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN FP)



Ref. No : OPM/SUN/000005/05/16

Date : 18th may 2016

SUBJECT: INVITATION TO CONSULTATIVE MEETING FOR THE JOINT ASSESSMENT FOR SUN SOMALIA AT LORD ERROLL RUNDA IN NAIROBI ON 26th MAY 2016.

It is my honor and privilege to inform you that the Government of Federal republic of Somalia, the Office of the national coordination for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN Focal point), in collaboration with its development partners, is organizing a consultative forum for Scaling Up Nutrition in Somalia.

The major objective of the forum will be to provide an opportunity to the members of the Multi-stakeholder platform to share their knowledge and best practices in the preparation of the country report for nutrition and priority setting for 2016. The UN network for SUN Somalia has generously offered to host this important meeting at Lord Erroll Runda in Nairobi on 26th May 2016.

Therefore, I have the pleasure to cordially invite you to participate with us in this important meeting. Moreover, I would like to encourage you to send your senior experts to fully participate the meeting.

The office of the national coordinator for nutrition (drarah2011@gmail.com and copy emajeed@unicef.org) would appreciate to hear your confirmation and name of the participants, with by 20th May 2016 (Sorry for the short notice).

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Dr. Mohamed Abdi Farah



National coordinator for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN FP)

National coordinator for Scaling Up Nutrition OPM +252617220044 Email: drarah2011@gmail.com or drfarah@opm.gov.so 1

