



2018 Joint-Assessment by the multi-stakeholder platform for Somalia



JOINT-ASSESSMENT BY THE NATIONAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM,
IN LINE WITH THE SUN MONITORING,
EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING
(MEAL) SYSTEM

2018 REPORTING TEMPLATE



(APRIL 2017-APRIL 2018)

Federal Government of Somalia

About the 2018 Joint-Assessment

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 one in country and one Nairobi 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, 65 participants from various networks attended these workshops. The workshop had an above average representation per network from Government, CSO and UN networks, business 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,



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2. Coherent policy and legal framework,
3. Common Results Framework (CRF) for National Nutrition Plan,
4. Financial tracking and resource mobilization

1. Participants

Group	Yes (provide number)/No (= 0)
Government	Yes (21)
Civil society	Yes (29)
Donors	Yes (1)
United Nations	Yes (7)
Business	Yes (3)
Science and academia	Yes (4)
Other (please specify)	

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process? 65
 Of these, please indicate how many participants were female and how many were male _____

Process

3. Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?

Step	Format			
Collection	Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Review and validation	Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, please attach a photo.



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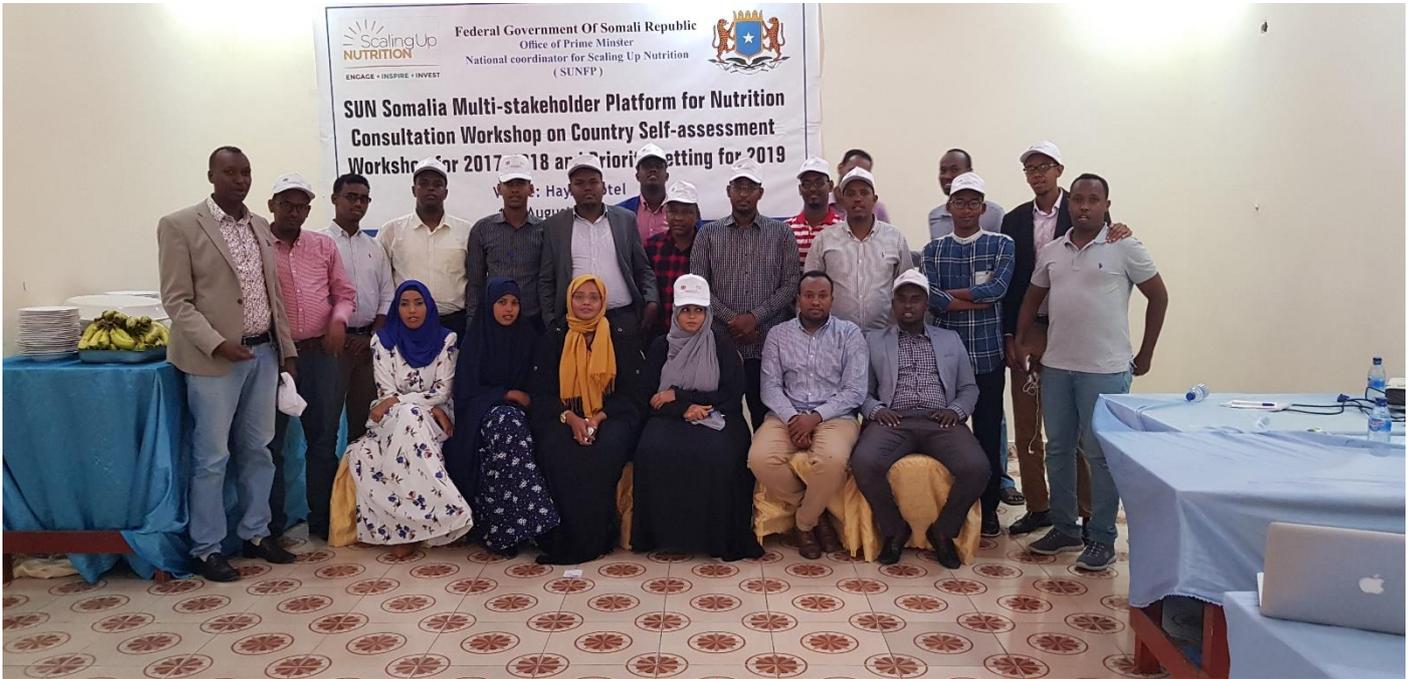
Nairobi workshop



Nairobi workshop



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Mogadishu workshop

Usefulness of the meeting

Yes, the meetings were very useful that enabled to collect information for this report. The meeting brought together representatives from SUN Somaliland (for the first time), SUN Puntland, UN Network, Academia, Business Community, Donor network, Civil Service Organization.

Use of information by the SUN Movement

Please note that this template will be featured on the SUN Movement website, unless the SMS is otherwise notified. Analysed results of this Joint-Assessment will also form the basis of the 2018 SUN Movement Progress Report.

Scoring key

N/A	Not applicable	Progress marker not applicable to current context
0	Not started	Nothing in place
1	Started	Planning has begun
2	On-going	Planning completed and implementation initiated
3	Nearly completed	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational
4	Completed	Fully operational/targets are achieved/on-going with continued monitoring/validated/evidence provided



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

Coordination mechanisms or platforms enable stakeholders to better work for improved nutrition outcomes. These platforms can serve to bring together a specific stakeholder, or they can be multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms (MSP), with a broader membership, and may help to link stakeholder-specific platforms. Platforms can exist at both the national and sub-national level, with the two levels often being linked. MSPs are seen as operational when they enable the delivery of joint results, on issues relevant to nutrition. MSPs are also deemed functional they enable the mobilisation and engagement of relevant stakeholders, assist relevant national bodies in their decision-making, spur consensus around joint interests and recommendations, and foster dialogue, at the sub-national level.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

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

FINAL SCORE

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- ✓ Somalia SUN secretariat is hosted in the office of Prime Minister and functional and leading all SUN related coordination.
- ✓ 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, ministry of Humanitarian and disaster management, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Fisheries) and independent government institutions like Somali National University (NSU), commission for refugees and IDPs, Directorate of Environment and the Office of PM.
- ✓ The cabinet subcommittee on social human development meets every Tuesday of the chaired by the Deputy Prime minister or PM and discusses social sector issues where SUN agenda is discussed often.
- ✓ There is a monthly technical meeting chaired by the national FP attended by line ministerial director generals and head of government institutions that related with nutrition
- ✓ The following networks are established Government, UN, Civil Society and Academia. For business network several meeting were held with the Somalia Chamber of commerce and the network will be established in Mid-September 2018, while DFID acts as the donor convener for SUN Somalia.
- ✓ There is continued visits by the national Focal point to federal member states on SUN related activities to better enhance coordination
- ✓ Nutrition Cluster meetings representing the civil service organization network are held on a quarterly basis and SUN is represented.
- ✓ Puntland has functional SUN sub national office, Somaliland has nominated SUN focal point, all other federal member states will have functional sub national focal by the end of October 2018



- ✓ Health sector coordination with Health advisory board (Ministers for health) in place and discuss nutrition in health sector meetings
- ✓ Working groups in IYCF, IMAM, and assessment working group are also active
- ✓ SUN is represented in two National Development Plan pillar working groups; Social Human Development pillar (Health, WAS, Nutrition, Education and youth) and the Resilience pillar (Environment, Social protection and for security and nutrition)

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

FINAL SCORE 3
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Within the government, there is coordination, where the SUN focal point coordinates ministerial focal point ✓ There is quarterly inter-ministerial meeting on nutrition ✓ The UN network continuously engages with the focal point and have continues interaction within themselves and with the donors ✓ The Civil society is led by the Save the children international Somalia ✓ The nutrition cluster brings together on quarterly basis the nutrition actors ✓ SUN Somaliland was created in late 2017 ✓ UNFPA has joined the UN sun network

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

FINAL SCORE 3
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP) is on and the nutrition chapter is progressing well ✓ Nutrition is an independent chapter in the NDP, this makes nutrition a priority area for the government ✓ Revised health sector strategic plan (HSSP) 2018 – 2021 in place with nutrition integrated in the health sector ✓ A draft CRF in place, validation workshop scheduled on mid-September, and final document will be available by the end of September. ✓ SUN milestones are integrated in the social sector road map indorsed by the cabinet ✓ The cabinet subcommittee on social sector meets weekly and discusses nutrition among other social issues



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

This progress marker looks whether the MSP tracks and reports on implementation of agreed actions, by individual actors and stakeholders, and their contribution to the MSP’s collective progress towards agreed priorities. The MSP’s ability to foster accountability is also considered.

FINAL SCORE

2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- ✓ Reporting mechanisms on annual programmatic progress are functional
- ✓ In country consultations and country level self-assessment exercise are rigorously practiced
- ✓ Government / UN / Civil Society report their progress.
- ✓ Quarterly updates are obtained from the Nutrition Cluster through the online ONA system

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

FINAL SCORE

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- ✓ Nutrition is fully integrated into the national development plan (NDP) for Somalia
- ✓ Office of the PM and the Key ministries are committed to improved nutrition in Somalia
- ✓ A dedicated road map for social human development is in place with nutrition indicators and SUN mile stones for 2018 – 2020
- ✓ Sub-national SUN in Puntland and Somaliland fully established

Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process 1

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	<i>Please provide examples</i>
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributed technically to the development and costing of the Common Results Framework - Support technically and financially SUN Somalia to take part in the SMS global gathering and made a presentation of SUN programming a fragile context - Advocacy and technical support for the adherence of SUN Somaliland - Continued to contribute to the operational costs of SUN Somalia



Donor	- Supports both financially and technically
Business	- Is just established and it will contribute to strengthen SUN Somalia by support local produce
CSO	- Plays advocacy and mobilization role

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018)

FOR PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space (i.e. overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

- ✓ The development of costed Common Results Framework was initiated
- ✓ Somaliland launched the initiative in October 2017, the secretariat is hosted in the office of Vice President and nominated a focal point
- ✓ SUN Somalia took part in the global SMS gathering presenting the experience of SUN programing in fragile context.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

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

This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislation are analysed using multi-sectoral consultative processes, with inputs from various stakeholders, and civil society in particular. It denotes the availability of stock-taking documents and continuous context analysis to inform and guide policy-making.

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- ✓ Review of the available policies and strategies in place with recommendation on integration of nutrition into other sectors.
- ✓ MoH has finalized drafting the bill on code of marketing of breastmilk substitutes ready for submission to parliament for endorsement and subsequent signing into law
- ✓ The process to update the national nutrition strategy for health sector is in progress
- ✓ National Development Plan (NDP) with a chapter on Nutrition in place
- ✓ Somali national food security policy developed by the ministry of Agriculture and range lands



- ✓ Ministry of Health has updated health strategic plan, and health and nutrition policy is in place. Nutrition indicators at impact and outcome level are added and approved.
- ✓ National disaster Management policy developed by the ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management in place
- ✓ Drought Impact and Need assessment report is in place that analysis nutrition issues
- ✓ Resilience and Recovery frame work that captures and analyses the country’s nutrition is in place
- ✓ Ministry of Agriculture and livestock integrated nutrition into their sectoral Strategy.

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

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders work together and contribute, influence and advocate for the development of updated or new improved nutrition policy and legal frameworks for and their dissemination (i.e. advocacy and communication strategies in place to support the dissemination of relevant policies). It focuses on how countries ascertain policy and legal coherence across different ministries and try to broaden political support, by encouraging parliamentary engagement.

It also focuses on the efforts of in-country stakeholders to influence decision-makers for legislation and evidence-based policies that empower women and girls through equity-based approaches.

FINAL SCORE
2
EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ At the national level extensively lobbied for having SUN mile stones in the national social road map, which has been successfully achieved. ✓ high level advocacy meeting chaired by the State minister OPM and joined by the SUN global coordinator (Gerda Verburg), that brought together all stake holders (Donors, UN, Civil society, line ministries and federal member states) ✓ Social mobilization advocacy and communication strategy is been completed ✓ Continued advocacy is going on for the code of breast milk substitute into legislation, food fortification strategy, IYCF and IMAM strategies. ✓ As a result of strong advocacy at the central level, many ministerial strategies have been updated to align with the nutrition needs.



- ✓ Office of the PM in the federal government is championing for nutrition in all the country, while vice precedents of federal member states champion for nutrition at their states.

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

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders – the government (i.e. line ministries) and non-state partners – coordinate their inputs to ensure the development of coherent policy and legislative frameworks.

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Food fortification strategy is been developed
- ✓ Code of marketing of Breast milk substitutes almost finalized nationally and ready for endorsement by parliament and signing into law
- ✓ Gender Policy which talks about equality and equity for boys and girls developed by the Ministry of Gender and Human rights Federal Government Somalia
- ✓ Puntland MSP has drafted its SUN policy; it was presented to MSP members including line ministries, UN, NGOs and academia.

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal framework

This progress marker looks at the availability of mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislation, such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, maternity protection and paternity and parental leave laws, food fortification legislation, they right to food, among others.

FINAL SCORE 3

(One score per progress marker)

- ✓ National Development Plan (NDP) with Nutritional chapter is operationalized
- ✓ Action plan for Nutrition Strategy for Health is operationalized
- ✓ Nutrition, food security and WASH clusters (national and zonal) are serving as a mechanism to operationalizing humanitarian response policies and strategies.
- ✓ Code of marketing of breast milk substitutes is with parliament for approval and subsequent signing into law
- ✓ Updating the national nutrition strategy was initiated
- ✓ Food fortification strategy is been developed and will soon be enforced



- ✓ In the civil servant act. The Government legislated parental leave for all civil servants.
- ✓ The fragility of the country makes enforcement of laws and legislations a tall order

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

This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing policies and legislation have been reviewed and evaluated to document good practices, and the extent to which available lessons are shared by different constituencies within the multi-stakeholder platforms.

FINAL SCORE 3

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- ✓ Nutrition cluster is a mechanism to present studies and reports to actors
- ✓ Pillar working groups avails a platform where lessons and good practices are shared
- ✓ DFID has played a role in promoting learning and dissemination
- ✓ Monitoring reports are done by all implementing partners. FSNAU reports serve as an important platform for monitoring and conducting surveys
- ✓ A learning paper on the Milk Matters Study is ready for publication in the upcoming ENN Field Network Journal

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 2

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supported the process for updating the national nutrition strategy - Supported the drafting and finalization of the code of marketing of breast milk substitute ready for endorsement by parliament - Supported the development of the national fortification strategy - Supported the implementation of the micronutrient survey to inform micronutrition programing
Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availed funding for all the proposed activities
Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They contributed and supported the food fortification strategy
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobbied for processes



OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 2: Coherent policy and legal framework (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

Empty box for overall summary of progress.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to improvements in nutrition demonstrates the extent to which multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together, and the extent to which the policies and legislations are operationalised to ensure that everyone, women and children in particular, benefit from improved nutrition. This process delves into the operational side of policy and legal frameworks and how they translate into action. The term ‘Common Results Framework’ is used to describe a set of expected results agreed upon across different sectors of government and among key stakeholders, through a negotiated process. The existence of agreed common results would enable stakeholders to make their actions more nutrition driven through increased coordination or integration. In practice, a CRF may result in a set of documents that are recognised as a reference point for all sectors and stakeholders that work together for scaling up nutrition.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

Progress marker 3.1: Align existing actions around national nutrition targets/policies

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholder groups take stock of what exists and align their own plans and programming for nutrition to reflect the national policies and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of actions across sectors and among relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition.

Please note: While progress marker 2.1 looks at the review of policies and legislation, progress marker 3.1 focuses on the review of programmes and implementation capacities.

Progress marker 3.1: Align existing actions around national nutrition targets/policies

FINAL SCORE 3

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- ✓ All actors align their programs to National development and Nutrition targets are in line with targets in the Nutrition chapter of the NDP
- ✓ Line ministries report their progress on the milestones in the National roadmaps and share the same to the delivery unit at the office of the prime minister



- ✓ FSNAU seasonal assessments and partner assessments including SMART surveys, KAP, SQUAEC are regularly conducted and used for policy and planning
- ✓ Different clusters matrices and mappings are regularly updated
- ✓ Through ministry of planning a national monitoring and evaluation framework was adopted that guided alignment of nutritional and other targets deliverables

Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition at the national and sub-national level

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders agree on a Common Results Framework to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF is recognised as the guidance for medium to long-term implementation of actions, with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, the CRF should identify coordination mechanisms (and related capacity) and define the roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder. It should encompass an implementation matrix, an M&E Framework and costed interventions, including costs estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E.

FINAL SCORE 2

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- ✓ A draft common Results framework is in place and the final one will be adopted early October 2018

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

This progress marker looks at the sequencing and implementation of priority actions at the national and sub-national level. This requires, on the one hand, a clear understanding of gaps in terms of delivery capacity and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global stakeholders to mobilise technical expertise to timely respond to the identified needs, in a coordinated manner.

FINAL SCORE 2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- ✓ Priorities actions are sequenced and implemented in line with the NDP at both national and sub national levels
- ✓ Gaps in terms of delivery and capacity are continuously assessed
- ✓ There is political commitment from government leaders and development partners to mobilise technical expertise
- ✓ The CRF will be the guiding document for implementing annual priorities

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

This progress marker looks at how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for good nutrition. It looks at the availability of joint progress reports that can meaningfully inform and guide the refinement of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.

FINAL SCORE 2

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- ✓ Nutritional programs are monitored through other mechanism and not in line with the CRF
- ✓ The ministry of planning has launched a national M&E framework that will monitor all government programs inline with the NDP



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

This progress marker looks at how results and success is being evaluated to inform implementation decision-making and building the evidence base for improved nutrition.

FINAL SCORE 0

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

✓ Not in place

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 3

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Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	- reporting will be done once we have a CRF in place
Donor	- reporting will be done once we have a CRF in place
Business	- reporting will be done once we have a CRF in place
CSO	- reporting will be done once we have a CRF in place

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)

(i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

CRF process launched during the reporting period with finalization scheduled in late 2018



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Assessing the financial feasibility of national plans to implement actions for improved nutrition is essential to determine funding requirements. The latter is based on the capability to track planned and actual spending on nutrition across relevant government ministries and from external partners. The existence of plans, with clearly costed actions, helps government authorities and key stakeholders (e.g. UN, donors, business, civil society)



align and contribute resources to national priorities, estimate the required budget for implementation and identify financial gaps.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

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

This progress marker looks at the extent to which the government and all other in-country stakeholders provide inputs for the costing of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways, including reviewing current spending or estimating unit costs).

FINAL SCORE 2

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- ✓ National nutrition Action Plan is costed though not in line with CRF
- ✓ Health and agricultural Strategic Plan is costed, which captures components of Nutrition
- ✓ In the NDP, Health chapter is costed
- ✓ Pillar working groups is coordinating the costed of all humanitarian projects of all sectors and there is a nutrition

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

This progress marker looks at the extent to which the government and all other in-country stakeholders are able to track their allocations and expenditures (if available) for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions in relevant sectors and report on finance data, in a transparent manner, with other partners of the MSP, including the government.

FINAL SCORE 1

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- ✓ The national budget covers allocations and expenditures directly or indirectly for nutrition
- ✓ Somalia recurrent cost and reform financial facility started health/Nutrition and education costs that directly or directly relates to Nutrition actions

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

This progress marker looks at whether the government and other in-country stakeholders identify financial gaps and mobilise additional funds, through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, and setting-up of specific mechanisms.

FINAL SCORE 2

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- ✓ During emergencies all stakeholders; government, donors, UN agencies, Business, CSO all mobilise additional funds to avert crisis.
- ✓ There is some semblance of aligning allocations and budgets to agreed actions
- ✓ There are drought and flooding platforms chaired by the PM that advocates for supporting those in crisis

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements



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This progress marker looks at how governments and other in-country stakeholders turn pledges into disbursements. It includes the ability of donors to look at how their disbursements are timely and in line with the scheduled fiscal year.

FINAL SCORE 1

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- ✓ There are gaps in turning pledges into disbursement, very often both donors and government renegade on their pledges

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

This progress marker looks at how the government and in-country stakeholders collectively ensure predictable and long-term funding for better results and impact. It looks at important changes such as the continuum between short-term humanitarian and long-term development funding, the establishment of flexible but predictable funding mechanisms and the sustainable addressing of funding gaps.

FINAL SCORE 2

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

- ✓ Most of the funding is either for humanitarian or security which both have emergency features
- ✓ No long term predictable funding plan (investment case). However, consortium e.g. SNS have multi-year funding plan albeit limited target localized geographical areas.

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 4

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	- The UN contributed financially and technically
Donor	- contributed financially and technically
Business	- contributed technically
CSO	- played and advocacy role - Coordination, Implementation, M and E and resource contribution

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvement/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)



NEW OUTCOME MARKER: Review of progress in scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions over the past 12 months

In line with the SUN Movement MEAL system, this outcome marker looks at how processes put in place are effectively contributing to scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. In compliance with principles of equity, equality and non-discrimination for all, participants are asked to reflect on their implementation progress, considering geographical reach and targeting of children, adolescent girls and women as well as delivery approaches that promote a convergence of interventions (e.g. same village, same household or same individual) or integration of nutrition interventions in sector programmes (e.g. nutrition education in farmer field schools or provision of fortified complementary foods for young children as part of food aid).

FINAL SCORE 4

FINAL SCORE 3

(Scaling up nutrition-sensitive actions)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Progress in scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

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

Progress in scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

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



Annex 1: Identified priorities

Please describe the status of the priorities identified in your most recent Joint-Assessment (for instance 2016-2017)

Priorities identified in most recent JAA? <i>Enter priority</i>	Has this priority been met? <i>Yes or No</i>	What actions took place to ensure the priority could be met? <i>Please outline stakeholders' contributions (government, UN, CSOs, donors, etc.)</i>	Did you receive external technical assistance to meet this priority? <i>If yes, please explain</i>
1. the CRF development (on going)	Yes	Wider consultations went in, DFID and German cooperation have financial contribution	DFID funding GIZ contribution
2. food fortification strategy	Yes	UNN through WFP sponsored the development of the strategy (on going)	
3. Social mobilization advocacy and communication strategy	Yes	Through Monkey survey, data was collected from stakeholders	UNICEF supported
5.			
6.			

Please list key 2018-2019 priorities for the MSP

Consider what has been working well during the past year and what achievable targets can be identified and prioritised. Please also include network-specific priorities.

- Review, develop, harmonize and operationalize the relevant policies and strategies for improved nutrition such as;
 - National Food security and Nutrition policy and strategy
 - Costed CRF with M&E framework and the 1000 days program
 - Food fortification strategy
 - Social mobilisation advocacy and communication strategy
 - Cost of diet analysis (fill nutrient gap)
 - Cost of Hunger analysis
 - National nutrition strategy for health sector
- Establishment of Centre of Excellences for nutrition with the capacity for preservice training and knowledge management
- Enhance coordination and advocacy among MSP and strengthen capacity of the networks (CS, Business, Academia and Government)
- Strengthening and Integrating nutrition into curriculum of primary and higher education
- 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
- Building national investment cases, supported by data and evidence, to drive nutrition advocacy

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



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Yes, we are seeking external support to achieve the country priorities, this is because the country is in a recovery state with pockets of emergencies and high rate of malnutrition.



Annex 2: Emergency preparedness and response planning

<p>1. Within the reporting period (i.e. the past year), has the country faced and responded to a humanitarian situation? If yes, what was the duration and type(s) of emergency (e.g. natural and climate-related disasters, communal violence, armed conflict etc.)?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain: The country faced one of its worst emergencies, which was a prolonged drought followed by floods</p>
<p>2. Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does it include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain: There is the humanitarian response plan</p>
<p>3. Is the MSP involved in discussions and planning for emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does the MSP engage with humanitarian partners, and how does the MSP contribute to linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain: We coordinate with the nutrition cluster, reliance pillar working group and participated in the development of the DINA report and RRF strategy. On the other hand we coordinate with development partners, and this way the MSP contributes to linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions</p>
<p>4. What are the key limitations faced at the country level in terms of linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?</p>	<p>Please explain: some of the limitations we face include</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Donor funding earmarked for either humanitarian or development 2. Planning time and process are quite different in humanitarian and development actions 3. Follow up and monitoring of the humanitarian actions and their funds have proven challenge

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

<p>1. Does the MSP engage with a governmental Ministry or Department that is responsible for women's affairs/gender equality? If yes, what is the name of this Ministry/Department?</p> <p>If not a part of the MSP, how do you engage with this Ministry/Department?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain: The ministry of women and human rights development is a member of the government network and participates in all SUN related activities to ensure gender issues are adequately addressed</p>
<p>2. Does the MSP engage with other non-state actors that are responsible for gender equality and the empowerment of women (such as UN Women or civil society organisations)? If yes, with whom do you engage?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain: Yes we engage civil society organizations through the clusters and we have an active established CSN in place led by Save the children international</p>



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3.	How does the MSP ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as part of their work plan?	Please explain: There is a national gender policy in place that caters for all gender related issues in Somalia. The fragility may hinder enforcement, but we have an endorsed policy and gender legislation that empowers women
4.	What actions are identified and implemented by the MSP to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at the community level?	Please explain: The national gender policy has a detailed plan for women economic empowerments, where donor and government funded projects specifically target women
5.	Have you analysed or done a stock take of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective?	No
6.	Does your country have a national gender equality and/or women's empowerment policy or strategy in place?	Yes Please explain: Women empowerment is within the constitution and in the national gender policy
7.	Has advocacy been undertaken for gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making and legislation on nutrition?	Yes or No Please explain:

Annex 4: Advocacy and communication for nutrition

1.	Do you engage with the media to amplify key messages, create awareness and demand for action on nutrition?	Yes If yes, please provide specific examples of how you have engaged the media, which stakeholders were involved in supporting the engagement and what the results have been. Please share relevant material such as communications / media engagement plans, advocacy material shared with the media, press releases, newspaper articles, video clips etc. Examples: We engage with the media by holding media sensitization workshop for more than 50 media houses across the country. In all our activities media coverage is ensured of at least 3 TVs and 5 Radios. The Social mobilization Advocacy and communication strategy developed with media is in progress
2.	Are parliamentarians actively contributing to improve nutrition, in collaboration with the MSP? <i>Examples could include the existence of an active Parliamentary network or group focusing on food security and nutrition, votes in support of legal or budget changes that the MSP suggested, debates in parliament</i>	No If yes, please provide specific examples of how parliamentarians have engaged, which stakeholders that supported their engagement and what the results have been. Please share relevant material such as ToRs or action plans for Parliamentary networks or groups, budget tracking reports, reports from nutrition debates in parliament, speeches, press releases, newspaper articles, video clips etc. Examples:



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<p>3. Is there one or several nominated Nutrition Champions (including for example high-level political leaders, celebrities, journalists, religious leaders etc.) actively engaging to promote nutrition at national and/or local level?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, please provide specific examples of who the champions are, how they have been engaging, which stakeholders that supported their engagement, and what the results have been. Please also share relevant material such as Nutrition Champion engagement plans, speeches, press releases, newspaper articles, video clips and other material etc.</p> <p>Examples: At federal level the OPM is champion for nutrition, at state level vice presidents for Puntland and Somaliland are champions for nutrition</p>
<p>4. Have you documented advocacy successes and best practice in reducing malnutrition through multi-sector and multi-stakeholder action, and shared them nationally and/or with regional and global partners?</p>	<p>No</p> <p>If yes, please provide specific examples of the successes and best practices you have documented, the stakeholders involved in documenting them, as well as how you have communicated them. Please share relevant material such as case studies or reports of advocacy successes and/or best practice etc.</p> <p>Examples:</p>
<p>5. Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, please provide details about the objectives and expected outcomes of the event, key stakeholders you plan to involve as well as the estimated date and location.</p> <p>Details: A national nutrition conference is planned early next year</p>

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

See the attached attendance sheets



2018 Joint-Assessment by the multi-stakeholder platform for Somalia


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


 ENGAGE • INSPIRE • INVEST

Attendance Sheet Date: 29-Aug-2018

SUN Somalia Multi-stakeholder Consultative Meeting 29th August 2018,
 Nairobi Kenya
 Jacaranda Hotel Westland, Nairobi, Kenya

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