



Reporting template

Somalia

Participants

1.	Did the following stakeholder groups feed into the Joint-Assessment (in writing or verbally)?	
	Group	Yes/ No
	Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Civil society	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Donors	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	United Nations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Business	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Academia and science	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	If other, please specify:	
2.	How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?	
	Total	
	60	
How many participants were female and how many were male?		
Female	Male	
12	48	

Process								
3.	Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?							
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>Format</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Collection</td> <td>Meeting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Review and validation</td> <td>Meeting</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	Format	Collection	Meeting	Email	Review and validation	Meeting
	Step	Format						
Collection	Meeting							
	Email							
Review and validation	Meeting							
4.	If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, you can attach one or more photos here.							

Usefulness

5.	If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, would you say that the meeting was seen as useful by participants, beyond the usual work of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
6.	Why?
	Yes, we had two different consultation workshops for both government and other stakeholders and were attended by high officials. The meetings were seen very useful, because they gave an opportunity to reflect back and self-evaluation for the MSP. It also helped priority setting where participants discussed areas that need strengthening.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

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

□ 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 and chaired by the Prime Minister to discusses social sector issues including nutrition □ There is a quarterly 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, Academia, and business network, 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 and Somaliland have functional SUN sub national office, juba land nominated Focal point under the leadership of the vice president. however, all federal member states participate national coordination meetings. □ 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 food security and nutrition) □ Somali university chairs the academia network – other universities are part of the academia. □ Networks exist, including business, civil society, government and UN and have TOR, However, except government and UN other networks are yet to establish stron platform and regular meetings. □ The health donor group discusses nutrition. But we do not have a donor convener for Somalia. □ Sub Nutrition cluster meets every month while the National Nutrition cluster meets once every two months. □ Only Puntland Juba land and Somaliland have functional sub-national office and focal persons. □ Maintain a score of 4 based on activation of new networks, operationalization of sub-national sun offices in Somaliland and Juba land.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

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

□ Within the government, there is coordination, where the SUN focal point coordinates ministerial focal point □ There is inter-ministerial meeting on nutrition (discussed on every Tuesday lead by social sector road map) □ The UN network continuously engages with the focal point and have continues interaction within themselves and with the donors. □ The nutrition cluster brings together on quarterly basis the nutrition actors □ SUN Somaliland was created and actively coordinates with wider MSP and SUN national coordinator □ GIZ is actively participating in support of the multi-stakeholder platform both at national and state levels □ Engagement with Civil society networks, Academia, Business networks were done and engagement with stakeholders such as donors is ongoing. □ UN network did not meet in 2019 – One virtual meeting happened to finalize work plan: Transition from Kenya to Somalia for most stakeholders affected regular coordination meeting/forums. □ Creation of Somaliland sub-national focal point and coordination and GIZ involved in the operationalization of the SUN secretariat at national and subnational levels are key achievement to warrant the score 3



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

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

□ Implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP) is on and the nutrition chapter is progressing well. MOH working on the milestones in the Nutrition chapter. Active involvement of different sectors in the implementation of Nutrition interventions. Pillar working groups reduced from nine to four in harmony with the four priority areas for the government (the road maps). SUN tasked with social sector including Nutrition milestones under the new NDP. □ Nutrition is an independent chapter in the NDP; this makes nutrition a priority area for the government, more so the nutrition coordination is under the leadership of the OPM. □ Revised health sector strategic plan (HSSP) 2018 – 2021 in place with nutrition integrated in the health sector □ The Somalia Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy (the CRF for Somalia) has been endorsed and costing is under way. □ The implementation is planned Food fortification strategy is also underway □ Social mobilization advocacy communication strategy (SMACS) to engage with all stake holders is planned and will be implemented in the coming three years □ 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.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

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

□ 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 to the Prime Minister at the social sector roadmap □ Quarterly updates are obtained from the Nutrition Cluster through the online ONA system. □ Assessment for establishment of Centre of excellence was completed to foster for generation of government owned nutrition data in the near future □ Formation of Independent Food Security and Nutrition council under process. □ DHIS 2 reporting platform on Health for HMIS h as been agreed upon and is being implemented □ FSNAU IPC seasonal reports based on livelihoods is regularly produced and used for planning □ FSNAU early warning dashboard is also active and operational □ Online reporting system for the implementation of the gov't road maps has being put in place on weekly, monthly and quarterly basis □ There are gaps in consolidation of report to have multisectoral indicators for decision making and use of the reports.



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

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

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

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 □ A dedicated road map for social human development is in place with nutrition indicators and SUN mile-stones for 2018 – 2020. □ Sub-national SUN coordination in Somaliland and Puntland is fully active. □ Jubaland, SWS, Hirshabelle and Galmudug states coordination is yet to be established



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

Scaling up nutrition at the sub-national level

1.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) exist at the sub-national level?		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		
2.	If so, in how many counties, districts or regions?		
	Counties	Districts	Regions
	2	6	5
3.	Who convenes the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable:		
	There the MSP at sub-national levels are convened by the vice presidents of the federal Member states supported by a designated sub-national Focal point.		
4.	Is there regular communication between the national and sub-national MSPs?		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		
5.	Does the MSP at the sub-national level meet regularly?		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		
6.	Which Governmental sectors work with the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable		
	8 sub-national line ministries, UN, CS, Academia and Business networks at sub-national level work with the sub-national focal points who are hosted by the vice presidents of the FMS		
7.	Does the sub-national multi-stakeholder platform or platforms work with civil society, business, the UN and donors?		
	Yes they actively participate in all coordination activities at sub-national level		



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

SUMMARY: Bringing people together in the same space

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

The past year has been a successful year for Somalia, in terms of bringing people together in the same space, the highest number of coordination and consultation meetings and workshop took place last year, these workshop brought together a very diverse stakeholders under onr roof to deliberate on the development of a strategic mile-stones including important strategies (SMNS, SMAC, FFS). Last year is the year we formed the Business, CS, and Academia networks. However, convening those stakeholders was challenges by the security situation, and the relocation of international and UN agencies o Mogadishu.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

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

□ 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. □ 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 sector strategic plan, and health and nutrition policy is in place. Nutrition indicators at impact and outcome level are added and approved. Nutrition is integrated in the HSSP but no specific Nutrition policy exists. □ 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. □ Documents and policies in place but not utilized very well.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

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

□ At the national level extensively lobbied for having SUN milestones in the national social road map, which has been successfully achieved. □ Social mobilization advocacy and communication strategy has been endorsed □ Continued advocacy is going on for the code of breast milk substitute into legislation. □ Food fortification, IYCF and IMAM strategies has been put in place. □ As a result of strong advocacy at the central level, many ministerial strategies have been updated to align with the nutrition needs. – Advocated and Reviewed agriculture, fishery and social safety nets with Ministry of labor. □ 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. □ Significant work done and therefore consensus to have a score of 3.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

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

□ Health sector established policies and strategies including Health policy, Health Sector strategic plan, Costed Nutrition Plan of Action, micronutrient, IYCF and nutrition strategy. □ Food fortification developed and implementation underway □ 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. □ Common result framework (SMNS) developed. □ IMAM guideline revised and to be adopted.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal frameworks

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

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

□ 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. □ Updating the national nutrition strategy for health sector was initiated □ Food fortification strategy has been developed □ development of food and nutrition policy is in the early stages. □ Operationalization and enforcement has not happened for most policies recently developed. Only nutrition specific component of the NDP operationalized. □ Laws on maternal protection, Paternal and paternity leaves exist but may not be reinforced appropriately. Gov't, INGOs and UN agencies mostly comply but there is perceived weakness. □ Food safety regulation not existing.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

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

□ Nutrition cluster is a mechanism to present studies and reports to actors - transitional plan in place for government to take over leadership of this forums. □ 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 partner. 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 □ No evaluations of policies and legislations to document best practices. This has been identified as an area for potential development in Somalia.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

SUMMARY: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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

Somalia has successfully formulated coherent policies for nutrition since we joined SUN movement. The sectoral policies has been reviewed to foster for multi-sectoral collaborations. However, the putting in place legal framework and re-enforcing it is an area we need to improve a lot for the coming year.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

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

□ 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 □ Resilience pillar working group has costed annual plan for food security and nutrition aligned with the NDP, Social sector road map and the Common results framework □ Agree of the funding available on nutrition work it is aligned.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

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

common Results framework as “the Somalia Multisectoral Nutrition Strategy has been developed and agreed by all stakeholders.is in place Costing has yet to take place. While the aligning is not fully met,



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

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

□ Priorities actions are sequenced and implemented in line with the NDP at both national and sub national levels. The priorities are derived from common results framework. However based on the available funds further prioritization of focus is required. □ Gaps in terms of delivery and capacity continuously assessed well in humanitarian but not as well in development sector. □ There is political commitment from government leaders and development partners to mobilise technical expertise. However funding is limited. □ The CRF is the guiding document for implementing annual priorities. □ Agencies using CRF as guiding documents for implementing annual priorities.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

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

□ 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 in line with the NDP □ DHIS2 adapting to include nutrition indicators allowing for Health and nutrition indicators captured in MOH system. □ The CRF has an inherent M&E framework in line with the National nutrition plan of actions



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

Final score	Last year's data used
0	Yes

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

There is a planned mid and end term evaluation for the common results framework (CRF) going to happen in the course for its implementation CRF not commenced and cannot account for it in this period.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

SUMMARY: Aligning actions around common results

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

All actors align their programs to National development and Nutrition targets are in line with targets in the Nutrition chapter of the NDP. In addition, 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. There is political commitment from government leaders and development partners to align actions around common results, however funding is limited



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
0	Yes

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

The costing for the CRF is underway and will be finalized by the end of this year



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

Final score	Last year's data used
0	Yes

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

- Traditionally the work has been emergency sector focus. Government to take lead in coming years and put in place systems. - Financial tracking systems in place for humanitarian actors but not linked to government systems.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
1	Yes

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

- Identifying financial gaps and mobilization of funds - Significant sustainable funding for the country (government) - HRP



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

Final score	Last year's data used
1	Yes

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

- HRP Humanitarian work, pledges are disbursed and tracked - Public Financial Management system (PMF) is now on forcing the government to turn it's pledges in real disbursement



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

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

- Increase for funding resilience and development activities however still dominated by humanitarian short term funding. - Substantial discussion with WB for predictable and long term funding for the government. - Predictability of any funding for 2019 is not certain.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SUMMARY: Financial tracking and Resource mobilisation

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

The costing for the CRF is underway and will be finalized by the end of this year, which is a big achievement. However, funding for nutrition in Somalia is mainly available for humanitarian interventions, therefore tracking is done by humanitarian partners, and the Government has planned to take the lead in this area but not yet achieved to do so.

Outcome marker

Scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Final score: 1

Scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Final score: 2

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

The Somali Multisectoral Nutrition strategy (CRF), NDP and development roadmaps have actions and targets for the nutrition sensitive sector, however compared to the nutrition specific interventions they are implemented in small numbers. Most nutrition interventions in the country are nutrition specific and this is due to the fact that they are humanitarian based intervention.

SUN Business Network	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? Business Network for Nutrition
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: Somali Chamber of Commerce Email:
4.	If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan? <input type="checkbox"/> No
5.	If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months? <input type="checkbox"/> No
6.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the private sector/businesses, at large? <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable as a Network has been established
7.	Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
8.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)

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

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Somali Chamber of Commerce hosts the business network meetings at national and sub-national levels

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The Chamber supported the small industry involvement in the discussion of the food fortification strategy

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Involved in the alignment of food industry to the CRF

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

In cases of emergency the Chamber of commerce leads fund raising to respond to nutritional emergencies

SUN Civil Society Network	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions? Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? Civil Society network for nutrition
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: CSN Somalia Email:
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with civil society, at large? Not applicable as a Network has been established
5.	Please explain: not established the net work
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)

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

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

CSN is the main body that advocates for improved nutrition in the country with both donors and government. They also play a vital role in the implementation of nutrition interventions throughout the country.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

CSN advocates for the development of the policies and legal frameworks for nutrition. They also provide technical support to the MSP in dealing with policy issues.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

They are the pioneers for alignment of actions around CRF.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

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

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

UN Network for SUN	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the United Nations coordinate their nutrition actions? Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? UN SUN Network
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: UNICEF and WFP Email:
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the United Nations, at large? Not applicable as a Network has been established
5.	Please explain:
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)

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

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Support the coordination mechanism UN is the major body supporting the MSP coordination at national and sub-national levels

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

They actively support, finance and technically assist in putting policies in place

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

UN is the body supporting the implementation of the CRF

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Academia, science and research institutes

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where academia, science and research institutes coordinate their nutrition actions?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>Academia Network for Nutrition</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener</p> <p>Name: Somali National University Email:</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with academia, scientists and researchers, at large?</p> <p>Not applicable as a Network has been established</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p>

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

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Academia network has large membership of both privately owned and government universities and actively participate in all coordination activities including dissemination of lessons learned

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Policy analysis takes place at universities and institutions that are members of the academia network

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

The network helps educate stakeholders the importance of aligning their actions around the CRF

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

n/a

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

Support given to meet priorities

1.	<p>How did stakeholders (the Government, the UN, civil society organisations, donors, private sector, etc.) contribute to meeting these priorities? Please explain:</p> <p>90% of this priority has been met, (CRF, FFS, SMAC were completed, Cost of diet analysis is going on). There has been extensive support from both government and non-state actors, including donors, civil society, academia and communities.</p>
2.	<p>Did you receive internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) to meet these priorities?</p> <p>Yes</p>
3.	<p>If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:</p> <p>Technical assistance were made available by a local research based organization (Horn Population Research and development HPRD) in the development of the CRF, and other assessments. UN SUN network provided continued support for all our strategies. GIZ and International NGO working in MNCH programs in Somalia also provided substantial technical and financial support.</p>
4.	<p>Did you receive external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) to meet these priorities?</p> <p>Yes</p>
5.	<p>If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:</p> <p>MQSUN+ supported in the development of the CRF WFP supported the development of the Food fortification Strategy, UNICEF supported assessment for the establishment of the centre of Excellence for nutrition.</p>

2019-2020 priorities

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

#	Priority
1.	1. Review, develop, harmonize and operationalize the relevant policies and strategies for improved nutrition
2.	1. Establishment of Centre of Excellences for nutrition with the capacity for preservice training and knowledge management – include financial tracking for the government
3.	3. Enhance coordination and advocacy among MSP and strengthen capacity of the networks (CS, Business, Academia and Government)
4.	4. Strengthening and Integrating nutrition (nutrition sensitive/specific) into curriculum of primary and higher education
5.	5. Engaging parliamentarians for legislative advocacy, budget oversight and public outreach-food fortification, Breast milk substitute legislation.
6.	6. Building national investment cases, supported by data and evidence, to drive nutrition advocacy for the implementation of the CRF, FFS and SMAC strategies – combine this point with number two

Support needed to meet 2019-2020 priorities

1.	Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.	If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain:
	we are seeking external assistance from technical institutions who can make technical input into our setting, particularly agencies that are specialised in recovery and reconstruction of nutrition.

Priorities summary

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

Most of the priorities for Somalia has been met, however most of them were policy and strategy formulations, and now we have gone to the stage of implementation. the MSP succeeded in establishing better coordination while formulating these policies and strategies. The key challenge was getting every one move in the same speed as the buy in from difference stakeholders was not same. Fore example the nutrition sensitive sectors need more advocacy to bring them to the same stage as the nutrition specific sectors. We suggest to strengthen the subnational coordination to ensure alignment and harmonization across the MSP in Somalia.

Emergency preparedness and response planning

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

Emergency preparedness and response planning

6.	<p>Is the continuum of good nutrition (from lifesaving emergency action to long-term development planning) considered in discussions within the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
7.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform include relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian, resilience, or disaster risk reduction actors?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
8.	<p>If yes, which stakeholders are included? Please explain:</p> <p>From the Humanitarian we have the nutrition and other clusters, from development we have consortia and development oriented donors and social protection sector</p>
9.	<p>Does the SUN Focal Point, or another representative from the multi-stakeholder platform, participate in existing national humanitarian coordination systems?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
10.	<p>More information: Please add any additional information that is important to the work of the multi-stakeholder platform in times of crisis.</p>

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

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

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

8.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform have an overview of the nutritional status of women, men, adolescent girls and adolescent boys in the country, to better address needs?
	Yes
9.	Has analysis or a stocktake of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective taken place?
	No
10.	Does the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder nutrition plan or strategy address gender equality, through actions and indicators?
	Yes
11.	Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place?
	Yes
12.	If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators?
	No
13.	What actions, such as advocacy, have been implemented by the multi-stakeholder platform in 2018-2019 to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls? Please explain:
	The MSP is advocating with the ministry of Human rights and gender to integrate nutrition into their policies

Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems

1.	<p>In addition to the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition, does another multi-stakeholder platform or mechanism on food security and food systems exist in the country?</p> <p>No</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is this platform or mechanism called and who is a part of this platform? Please explain:</p>
3.	<p>If yes, does the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition work in close collaboration with this food security or food system mechanism?</p>
4.	<p>Do key food system stakeholders (including the private sector) participate in the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition?</p> <p>N/A</p>
5.	<p>If yes, which stakeholders participate? Please explain:</p>
6.	<p>If not, which stakeholders should be more involved? Please explain:</p>
7.	<p>Are efforts ongoing to put in place policies or legislation to enhance the contribution of food systems towards healthy diets and good nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p>

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

Advocacy and communication

1.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform have a communication and/or advocacy strategy or plan in place?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.	If yes, does this strategy aim to:
3.	Do you work with the media to amplify key messages, raise awareness and demand action on nutrition?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
4.	If yes, how does this work take form and with whom do you work?
5.	Do parliamentarians work with the multi-stakeholder platform?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
6.	Has a parliamentary network for nutrition been established? Yes/No
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
7.	Has the multi-stakeholder platform nominated nutrition champions?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
8.	If yes, please list their names and titles:
9.	Have you produced any communication materials or products related to the SUN approach and/or country-level SUN achievements?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Advocacy and communication	
10.	Do you use any SUN Movement communications materials to support in-country advocacy? <input type="checkbox"/> No
11.	If yes, which products do you normally use:
12.	If no, this is because of:
13.	Have high-level nutrition events been organised during the reporting period (April 2018 -April 2019)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
14.	If yes, please explain: the launch of the Somali multi-stakeholder Nutrition strategy, led by the state minister for the OPM
15.	Are any high-level events planned for the period ahead (April 2019 - April 2020)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
16.	If yes, please explain: depending on funds availability we are planning to have a national nutritins forum towards the end the year
17.	Have you ever received advocacy and communication-related technical assistance? <input type="checkbox"/> No
18.	If yes, please explain:
19.	Would you like to scale up your communication and advocacy, but feel that you do not have the capacity, resources or knowledge? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes