



# Reporting template

Somalia

## Participants

|   |   |                              |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| 1.  | Did the following stakeholder groups feed into the Joint-Assessment (in writing or verbally)? |                              |
|   | <b>Group</b>  | <b>Yes/ No</b>               |
|   | Government  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
|   | Civil society   | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
|   | Donors  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
|   | United Nations  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
|   | Business  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
|   | Academia and science  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
|   | Youth   | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
|   | Other   | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| If other, please specify:                                 |   |                              |
|   |   |                              |
| 2.  | How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?  |                              |
|   | <b>Total</b>  |                              |
|   | 58  |                              |
| How many participants were female and how many were male? |   |                              |
| <b>Female</b>   | <b>Male</b>   |                              |
|   |   |                              |

## 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 data-bbox="247 481 574 560">Step</th> <th data-bbox="574 481 758 560">Format</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="247 560 574 728">Collection</td> <td data-bbox="574 560 758 728"> <div data-bbox="598 582 734 638">Meeting</div> <div data-bbox="598 638 694 694">Email</div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="247 728 574 884">Review and validation</td> <td data-bbox="574 728 758 884"> <div data-bbox="598 750 734 806">Meeting</div> <div data-bbox="598 806 694 862">Email</div> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Step | Format | Collection | <div data-bbox="598 582 734 638">Meeting</div> <div data-bbox="598 638 694 694">Email</div> | Review and validation | <div data-bbox="598 750 734 806">Meeting</div> <div data-bbox="598 806 694 862">Email</div> |
| Step                  | Format  |      |        |            |   |                       |   |
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| Review and validation | <div data-bbox="598 750 734 806">Meeting</div> <div data-bbox="598 806 694 862">Email</div>   |      |        |            |   |                       |   |
| 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?<br><br>The meeting shed light on key gaps and areas of improvement from Multisectoral programming perspectives including on financial tracking and resource allocation, aligning of nutrition actions with CRF priorities and strengthening tracking, reflection and learning practices. The network also allowed the participants to learn and inform one another on areas of complementarity and synergy |



## 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           | N/A                   |

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

- An effective Somalia SUN secretariat hosted in the office of Prime Minister and functional and leading all SUN related coordination. The secretariat has provided strong leadership and coordination across SUN networks. MSPs represented in the various SUN network including donor, CSO, academia and UN network. These various networks have gradually become active in supporting SUN

- There is general awareness of SUN across various country platforms such as clusters, parliamentarian platforms and other thematic platforms working on nutrition including resilience pillars. Various mechanisms including nutrition clusters and various humanitarian and development partner platforms are coming together. Leveraging on these platforms to bring together is underway - MSP represented in the network comprise line ministries, civil societies and other networks in the OPM. - The cabinet subcommittee on social human development meets every Tuesday and chaired by the Prime Minister to discuss social sector issues including nutrition - There is a functional Food Security and Nutrition Parliamentary Sub-Committee that works closely with SUN-FP to coordinate and advocate for strategic nutrition agenda in government business - 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 - Key SUN Networks have been established and functional at both national and sub-national levels namely the Government, UN, Civil Society, Academia, and business network. Currently, reconstituting and strengthening of SUN Donor Network is underway with EU appointed as the donor convener. - Sun-national coordination units at state level -in Puntland and Somaliland and Jubaland- hosted in the Office of Vice-President remains functional with progressive coordination with national SUN-FP -; SUN-FP makes periodic visits to support and enhance coordination between the two levels of co-ordination - SUN coordinates effectively with Somalia nutrition Cluster meetings representing the civil service organization network with meetings held on quarterly basis. - Sub-national coordination offices are functional in Puntland and Somaliland. Coordination with other FMS is also effective. Jubaland appointed a focal person- Plans are underway to establish and strengthen sub-national coordination offices in all FMS - Plans are also underway to appoint Technical Advisors as focal points in key line ministries such as Health, Agriculture and Livestock to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination for nutrition agenda



## 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           | N/A                   |

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

- Within the government, coordination between SUN Secretariat and line ministries has improved. Nutrition agenda has also gradually been incorporated in specific line ministries plans -The CSO networks is strongly gaining ground in supporting SUN activities in Somalia including resource allocations. The media and faith-based organizations have become strong support of SUN. Currently, there are efforts to re-organize CSOs to make it stronger and to expand it members to include local organizations -COVID-19 multisector task force is playing a stronger role in ensuring nutrition is integrated in humanitarian responses. -There was a successful discussion on the UN Network working together in supporting nutrition programming across all the sectors. At the onset of COVID, the UN Network members met weekly to share what they were doing as a response to COVID and to ensure continuation activities. There were a lot of consultations and sharing of ideas. Some major outputs included: UNICEF developed nutrition messages on COVID to be shared at feeding facilities, UNICEF and WFP increased the rations provided at feeding centers to cover longer durations, FAO supporting the continued prevention of malnutrition by expanding the targeting criteria to include the nutritionally vulnerable and FAO technically supported the development of a YouTube video on COVID and healthy diet -Most humanitarian-based in Somalia are progressively appreciating their need for their contribution in scaling up-nutrition. -Somalia NDP provides for strategic nutrition agenda for all actors thus providing for harmonized nutrition investment and programming agenda/priorities across all MSPs - SUN milestones are integrated in the social sector road map indorsed by the cabinet - There is a functional inter-ministerial meeting on nutrition held every Tuesday under-leadership of the social sector road map - Nutrition is one of the main agendas - The Government through established platforms such as inter-ministrial committee, Parliament sub-committee on Food Security and Nutrition and Head of Nutrition have continued to coordinate and technically supported nutrition stakeholders to strengthen and embed strategi nutrition agenda in government businesses and agenda - SUN focal point has periodically convened high level Governmnet meeting comprises of all permanent secretaries from nutrition sensitive Ministries to share nutrition agenda and findings of the NMNAP Midterm review and build common understanding of nutrition issues. - The UN network continuously engages with the focal point and have continues interaction within themselves and with the donors. - The Somalia Nutrition Cluster help to bring together diverse stakeholders from CSOs, government and UN to discuss and building consensus on priority nutrition agenda. - SUN secretariat has organized successful sessions and workshops to building consensus on strategic issues and strengthen coordination among key actors across the MSPs



## 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           | N/A                   |

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

-There is joint action plan activities including various MSP meeting to bring together stakeholders on nutrition agenda including on social protection sectors with representation of nutrition actors -There are also joint national activities planning and implementation of the policies, plans and guidelines including developing NDP, Strategies and policies like social protection policy, food security policy, strategic frameworks. The activities provide strategic and consultative meetings and guidance for scaling up nutrition -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. There is active involvement of different sectors in the implementation of Nutrition interventions - SUN tasked with social sector including Nutrition milestones under the new NDP. - Revised health sector strategic plan (HSSP) 2018 – 2021 in place with nutrition integrated in the health sector - A costed CRF is not in place and providing harmonized and coordinated nutrition programming across the MSPS -SUN-FP provides high level leadership that has seen meaningful and progressive engagement of all key stakeholders across the MSP in contributing to nutrition agenda in the country. At the sub-national level, there is progressive and productive MSP engagement and involvement in nutrition plans - A food fortification strategy is in place and providing harmonized guidance to implementing and coordinating agencies across the MSPs -There is ongoing operationalization of Social mobilization advocacy communication strategy (SMACS) which provides for coordinated engagement of all stakeholders across MSPs by working with stakeholders to develop advocacy plans, agenda and messaging - 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 |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 2           | N/A                   |

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

- There is Multisectoral Review meeting such as for UN Network which helped review progress , identify challenges and build consensus for next steps. The meetings are held as part of formal stakeholder meetings with annual reviews as part of main agendas. They also help build consensus on priority annual work plan for SUN such as the current 2020 annual workplan. Currently, SUN-FP seeks to strengthen this activity and embed it in institutional processes -A Learning agenda workshop funded by EU in February was held which provided a learning platforms for MSPs drawn from SUN network. The aim was to highlight major practices emerging from the EU's Somalia Resilience Programme, and to discuss the lessons learned in an open forum with all stakeholders -The CSOs and partners hold review and reflection platforms to track and reflect their nutrition programming agenda. There are also tools for monitoring nutrition activities including for nutrition clusters. There are also surveys and assessments such as SMART surveys, FNG/CoTD study, Nutrition Causal Analysis (NCA) and other learning reports which allow learning and reflection - There are also annual internal government performance audit and review processes including review of key strategic milestones such as NDP and strategic plans in which nutrition is included as a key component of the milestones. Online reporting system for the implementation of the gov't road maps has being put in place on weekly, monthly and quarterly basis. -Currently, there is market assessment or surveillance and analysis which is used to inform planning and interventions - Reporting mechanisms on annual programmatic progress are functional and have been used to inform nutrition agenda and programming across MSPs - In country SUN Networks and stakeholder consultations and self-assessment exercise are rigorously - There is progressive reporting and review of progress in line with national nutrition priorities to the Prime Minister at the social sector roadmap - There are also quarterly updates and progress review meetings from Nutrition Cluster through the online ONA system - Plans are underway to strengthen nutrition information systems and evidence-based information generation, synthesis and use through information system strengthening. The proposed nutrition center of excellence is expected to also contribute in research, monitoring and learning for improved nutrition programming of the country - There is ongoing learning studies aligned to nutrition agenda for the country expected to provide opportunities for MSP sharing of best practices, learning and definition of successful multisectoral programming. The results are expected to be published online - There are institutional and government reforms underway such as development of Food Security and Nutrition Act/Bill that shall establish strong institutions, coordination and governance structures/mechanism with specific roles including on tracking priority performance, coordination and strengthening food security and nutrition status using evidence-based approaches. - The current review and reforms in DHIS 2 reporting platform on Health for HMIS incorporates some key nutrition indicators as part of harmonising performance and reporting priorities - There also FSNAU IPC seasonal reports based on livelihoods which is regularly produced and used to inform MSP 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. - Despite these progressive improvement, strengthening of systems and processes to track, report and reflect on nutrition agenda milestones is required. There is limited or no capacity for budget analysis and tracking in the county. Opportunities for MSP cross-learning and nutrition information systems development incorporating key nutrition indicators and agenda is a top priority.



## 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 |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 4           | N/A                   |

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

- There has been significant elevation of SUN-FP in government including in institutionalization of nutritional agenda government priorities -There are two nutrition champions in politics including chair of East Africa Food Security Parliamentary Alliance who is a Somali member of Parliament - Nutrition is fully integrated into the national development plan (NDP) for Somalia as a development pillar and other key ministerial sector strategic plans such as health, agriculture and social protection - Government allocation/contributions for nutrition has increased to over 3% allocated through MoH, MoA and MoL -There is a functional Nutrition Security and Nutrition Sub-committee to advocate nutrition agenda and resources in parliament as well as help institutionalize nutrition agenda across government and other MSPs. Through close working relationship between SUN Secretariat and the committee, the parliament has participated in numerous high level nutrition events including advocacy, consultations and validation events/forums in the country and attended by other networks.

- Office of the PM and the Key ministries are committed to improved nutrition. Nutrition remains one of their key implementation agenda/priorities - A dedicated road map for social human development is in place with nutrition indicators and SUN mile-stones for 2018 – 2020. -Through the national SUN secretariat hosted in the Office of Prime Ministers, inter-ministerial steering committee coordination and support for nutrition agenda has significantly improved and been embedded in government functions. - Sub-national SUN coordination in Somaliland and Puntland is fully active with support of state governments. However, Jubaland, SWS, Hirshabelle and Galmudug states coordination is yet to be established but they coordinate with national SUN secretariat. In many occasions, high level political leadership attend SUN movement stakeholder meetings and projects discussions including ministers, prime minister/vice presidents and parliamentary representations Through the SUN-FP and SUN secretariat in the office of prime minister, all SUN platforms including inter-ministerial committees and other non-governmental SUN Networks continued to meet and assume their roles as enshrined in the TORs. The office has brought together diverse sectors including line ministries and agencies and private sectors for coordinated and impactful nutrition programming



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

### Progress marker 1.6: Regional-level work

**Do you work at the regional/sub-regional level?**

Yes

**What bodies or organisations do you mainly work with?**

8 sub-national line ministries, UN, Civil Society, Donor Network, Academia and Business networks at sub-national level work with the sub-national focal points who are hosted by the vice presidents of the FM

**Have you seen major achievements in 2019-2020?**

Yes

**Please explain:**

8 sub-national line ministries, UN, Civil Society, Donor Network, Academia and Business networks at sub-national level work with the sub-national focal points who are hosted by the vice presidents of the FM



## 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 ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework seen the past year (April 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

The Government through SUN secretariat and other established platforms such as inter-ministerial committee, SUN Network meetings, Parliament sub-committee on Food Security and Nutrition, nutritional cluster meetings and Head of Nutrition have continued to coordinate and technically supported nutrition stakeholders to strengthen and embed strategic nutrition agenda in government businesses and agenda. There has been significant elevation of SUN-FP in government including in institutionalization of nutritional agenda government priorities. Within the government, coordination between SUN Secretariat and line ministries has improved. Nutrition agenda has also gradually been incorporated in specific line ministries plans and SUN awareness/effectiveness has progressively improved. There are progressive efforts to ensure strengthened MSP engagement including using existing coordination and engagement platforms that has improved political impact of SUN including embedding nutrition as pillar in NDP. MSPs have progressively collaborated and worked together in implementing key strategic nutrition agenda including policies, plans and guidelines in a coordinated manner. Multisectoral review meetings such as UN network, learning sessions and studies have gradually have gradually been incorporated in SUN activities to strengthen evidence-based practices across MSPs. However, tracking, learning and reflection agenda for SUN remains a challenge and a gap in the country. Insecurity remains also a challenge to regular physical meetings and engagement workshops



## 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 |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 3           | N/A                   |

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

- Development and review of Food Security and Nutrition Policy by the ministry of agriculture is ongoing involving various nutrition stakeholders consultations to ensure adequate incorporation of nutrition aspects in line with the Somalia NDP - There has been progressive review of the available sectoral and multisectoral policies and strategies in place with a focus on strengthening integration of nutrition into other sectors - Nutrition aspects in the NDP were reviewed and key milestones incorporated in the new 2020-2024 plan informed by multisectoral consultations and reviews - Review of the education curricula was done with an aim of providing feasible recommendations and guiding framework for incorporating nutrition in both secondary, primary and tertiary curricula - The FNG/CoTD study was conducted and targeted recommendations drafted to aid review and improvement of existing/new multisectoral nutrition interventions and integration agenda.



## 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           | N/A                   |

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

- 1000 critical days advocacy campaigns were successfully held at FGS and FMS levels bring together diverse multi-stakeholder actors. -Sustained nutrition advocacy has increased incorporation of nutrition aspects in sectoral plans and policies including social protection, agriculture, livestock among others. Budget allocation for the same has increased - Through targeted advocacy and engagement with SUN partners, social protection and safety net at the national and sub-national levels has incorporated nutrition aspects in program design such as targeting, delivery and performance metrics -With support of donors and partners, ACF conducted a high level advocacy plan with parliament and government on strengthening nutrition agenda for stronger nutrition impact. This included advocating for maternal and child nutrition - There has been sustained national level nutrition lobbying and advocacy which has led to inclusion of SUN milestones in the national social road map - The Social mobilization advocacy and communication strategy (SMACS) has been disseminated to guide coordinated advocacy and communication at national and Sub-national level. The 1000 critical days and other key nutrition events -including with parliamentarians was guided by this strategy - Continued advocacy is going on for the code of breast milk substitute into legislation. - There has been sustained good will from SUN Network to support and strengthen local Food fortification, IYCF and IMAM strategies interventions in line with guiding policy framework - 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 has been progressively championing for nutrition in all the country, while vice precedents of federal member states champion for nutrition at their states.



## 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           | N/A                   |

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

- Through SUN-FP, the office of Prime Ministers\` Office organized has progressively held periodic sessions with Director Generals and other nutrition focal persons from line ministries in the government to inform, discuss, review and agree on nutrition priorities/agenda for the country. The exercise was also key in galvanizing and strengthening coordinated sectoral support for nutrition integration agenda - Government and other nutrition stakeholders -including CSOs and UN partner - have increased the use of mass media (social media, radio, TV, blogs, print medias) to raise awareness creation on nutrition issues and COVID-19 responsiveness. -Through strong multisectoral consultations and engagement, health sector established policies and strategies which have incorporated nutrition aspects including Health policy, Health Sector strategic plan, Costed Nutrition Plan of Action, micronutrient, IYCF and nutrition strategy. -There has been successful dissemination of the policies and strategies such as CRF, IMAM guidelines, food fortification strategy, SMACS among others to the MSPs and implementation has gradually improved including adoption of NDP agenda and nutrition strategy to guide multisectoral efforts. These have provided appropriate framework to harmonize multisectoral nutrition programming agenda - 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 adopted its SUN policy which was disseminated to the to MSP members including line ministries, UN, NGOs and academia. - MSP had agreed and supported development of a national Food Security and Nutrition Act to legislate multisectoral nutrition agenda in the country. The process commended and is progressing well



## PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

### Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal frameworks

| Final score | Last year's data used |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 3           | N/A                   |

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

Somalia has developed and is in the process of operationalizing a number of national guidelines and legislations which have also been adopted at sub-national or state level. These frameworks have provided enabling policy, legislative and programming environment which has seen in nutrition integration agenda strengthened across MSPs. These include: - National Development Plan (NDP) with Nutritional chapter and key milestones - Action plan for Nutrition Strategy for Health with targeted nutrition milestones -The Common Results Framework for Nutrition currently disseminated across MSPs -The food fortification strategy and IMAM guidelines adopted across MSPs by nutrition stakeholders and operationalization through development of advocacy plans and messages is undergoing - Nutrition, food security and WASH clusters (national and zonal) are serving as a mechanism to operationalizing humanitarian response policies and strategies which are nutrition sensitive. - Efforts underway to harmonize nutrition legal framework through a FSNB/A -There is no significant analysis of legislative gaps but discussions on some policies including social protection, food security are progressive. Enforcement of legislation for practice is a huge gap requiring multisectoral action plan to operationalize - Food security and nutrition policy as well as a social protection policy which includes nutrition aspects is underway for the country. There is increased good will form multisectoral partners to finalize and adopt these legal and policy framework -A key gap is securing adequate resources and strengthening systems to operationalize the existing legal frameworks. Currently, advocacy on maternity protection, paternity and parental leaves has been undertaken with CSO support- gradual success has been documented. Puntland has developed breast milk substitute law but the national one is pending -Somalia is planning to crease a food security and nutrition council anchored in the FSNB/A which will help steer and strengthen implementation of the framework



## 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 |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 2           | N/A                   |

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

A number of platforms to track, report and learn from multisectoral partners exists but not fully operationalized or used to support the agenda. However, the 2019 year saw significant learning but little or no progress in tracking impact. The following key points summarizes the status of this indicator a) Multisectoral Platforms including pillar Working Groups meetings on social sector provides relevant platforms to share best practices and learn the progress made and evaluate multisectoral implementation to inform future decision making. b) The FNG/CoTD national study undertaken provided relevant recommendations or suggestions for improving nutrition outcomes through multisectoral programming. SUN-FP presents the findings in Global Nutrition Gathering at Napal and presents the findings in a national scientific workshop in Mogadishu. Plans are underway to publish the report and papers from the study c) The Somalia Nutrition cluster provides a feasible mechanism for CSOs, UN partners and Government Actors represent to learn through their quarterly progress reports and reflections including on studies conducted. However, learning agenda is not strongly anchored in the platform d) There are a number of periodic or regular reports, surveillance and reporting mechanisms such as FSNAU on nutrition monitoring updates, market assessments and national assessments -SDHS, Micronutrient Surveys, and HFS which provides learning platforms for stakeholder. While nutrition is an element of these undertakings, nutrition learning agenda is also strongly embedded in most of the assessments. e) There is no embedded and or meaningful evaluations of nutrition policies, strategies and legislations to document best practices. This has been identified as an area for improvement in Somalia f) There no effective learning and exchange platforms on nutrition at national and regional level which is an area of strengthening. Tracking and reflection on nutrition agenda including legislative implementation is weak. Current action plans should incorporate and mobilize resource to this agenda



## 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 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Somalia has progressively developed, established and sustained appropriate and coherent policies and high level political goodwill in support of relevant legal framework for nutrition to guide nutrition agenda across MSPs. This is reflected by the on-going development of a Food Security and Nutrition Bill seeking to provide coherent legislative framework for nutrition in the country and a food security and nutrition policy by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). A number of policies have also been successfully drafted, endorsed and launched/disseminated to guide multisectoral nutrition agenda in the country including food fortification strategy, SMAC, Nutrition Strategy, Micronutrient strategy among others. There have also been sustained momentum in holding high level nutrition advocacy, consultations and workshops to guide nutrition policy agenda including establishment of a high level food security and nutrition council anchored in the FSNB/A. As a result of strong advocacy at the central level through SUN secretariat, CSOs and partners, many ministerial strategies have been updated to align with the nutrition needs while states such as Puntland have enacted legislation on code of breast milk substitute and adopted a SUN policy to guide. There has also been positive nutrition learning -in the short-term -to inform policy and legal framework but limited or no significant efforts in tracking and reflection of the existing impact of the frameworks. While operationalization of the policies such as SMAC through development of advocacy plans and messaging is ongoing, implementation of these coherent policies remains a challenge due to funding gaps. Tracking and reporting on nutrition and these framework implementation for sustained impact is a major gap in the country due to lack of appropriate mechanisms and limited resource to support the activities.



## 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           | N/A                   |

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

There is progressive alignment of nutrition actors\'\'\' programs to National development and Nutrition targets which are in line with targets in the Nutrition chapter of the NDP. A costed CRF provides an actionable framework for MSP to coordinate and harmonize their programming activities with the NDP priorities but no institutionalized reviews to audit the progress and enable objective corrective responses. In addition, the following activities have also strengthened this activity -There is also a NGO bill which seeks to help in coordination and engagement of the CSOs has been under-going. The CSOs, partners and other stakeholders have been involved in developing and operationalization of coherent policies, plans and strategies - 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 to inform policy and planning across MSPs -SMAC strategy has been developed and is being operationalized through advocacy plans, guidelines and message design - 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 -The Somalia National Bureau of Statistics has also been established and operationalization is underway. This is expected to strengthen nutrition and food system legislation in the country by standardizing products and services for improved nutrition outcomes - The costed CRF has provided a funding priority framework for the MSPs -There is also progressive review and analysis of the FSNA and nutrition-related studied to inform appropriate legislative and policy framework for Somalia - However, there are no annual reviews to track and audit this activity progress across MSP which is a priority investment area



### 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           | N/A                   |

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

- A costed common Results framework as “the Somalia Multisectoral Nutrition Strategy has been endorsed and disseminated to MSPs through a highly consultative process. The CRF is aligned to NDP nutrition agenda. It clearly stipulates expected results, annual targets in terms of indicators and financial needs for the implementation of framework. - The health sector has also developed costed plans with clear nutrition milestones and aligned to the NDP. MSPs have progressively aligned their nutrition programmes and agenda with the CRF/NDP. - Plans are underway to review progress, improve advocacy through MSP sensitization and support sub-national levels to progressively develop own workplans aligned to the framework. -There has been parliamentary nutrition campaigns and advocacy led by ACF that has been pivotal in strengthening MSP coordination and support for SUN activities including on nutrition resource allocation. these have been informed by the existing common results framework -Engagement with various donors to broaden financial support for nutrition programming remains a gap and - NGOs are currently putting up a position paper to inform SUN activities. -Through existing framework, CSOs have been engaging and bringing together nutrition stakeholders from MSPS including raising the profile of SUN in Somalia -The regional durable solutions with secretariat in Somalia finalized a survey to support resilience with area-based models for breaking cultural barriers to enhance peace and engagement of women in resilience programs. -There has been regional engagement of regional alliance of parliamentary group on SUN activities



## 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           | N/A                   |

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

- SUN Movement and Partners have continued to align their annual work plans to the CRF based on prioritised interventions. Advocacy for funds or resource mobilization for the CRF has also been done through SUN networks. Efforts are underway for increased advocacy based on the CRF priorities including operationalization of SMAC strategy and engagement of SUN network using existing - The costed CRF is the current guiding document for implementing annual priorities. 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 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. - Puntland has developed and adopted SUN policy - There is political commitment from government leaders, donors and development partners to mobilize technical expertise to implement the CRF though the funding is limited.



### PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

| Final score | Last year's data used |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 2           | N/A                   |

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

SUN Movement and partners have progressively appraised their performance along their institutional mandates based on the CRF (Nutrition Strategy) priorities through existing platforms including UN network progress meetings, MSP review meetings and other thematic and pillar groups which includes nutrition. For instance, UN SUN Network meeting was conducted to review progress, identify priorities and mobilize the resources. This has also been done through the Somalia Nutrition Cluster Meetings held quarterly. However, joint progress reviews and assessments remains a gap in the country. Following are other key progress markers for this activity: - Nutritional programs are monitored through mechanism other than CRF including pillar working and thematic groups including Somalia nutrition cluster. Efforts are underway to adopt CRF as a benchmark for joint progress and performance reviews across MSPs - The ministry of planning has used a national M&E framework that now monitors all government programs in line with the NDP, which includes Nutrition - There has been DHIS2 adapting to include nutrition indicators and other reporting systems - such as ONA used by implementing partners -allowing for Health and nutrition indicators captured in MOH system. - Development partners held series of meeting during the Covid-19 to jointly find areas of complementarities and synergy in programming while learning from one another. This included a number of actors including WFP, FAO, UNICEF and UNICEF cluster. This informed priority interventions aligned to the common results framework and the emerging needs - The CRF has a costed inherent M&E framework in line with the National nutrition plan of actions. SUN Movement is advocating use of this framework for harmonising and monitoring progress - There are regular assessments and surveillance on nutrition indicators including nutrition situation updates by FSNAU and market assessments – by WFP. These reports are shared across MSPs including SUN Networks stakeholder platforms and used to inform multisectoral programming - A number of action plans are being implemented and informed by the CRF including plans for food fortification, development of FSNB/A, Conducting NCA and other learning studies among others -Somalia National Bureau of Statistics has also been established and operationalization is underway. This is expected to strengthen nutrition and food system legislation in the country by standardizing products and services for improved nutrition outcomes - There was a EU learning workshops involving stakeholders across SUN Network which brought stakeholders together to learn on harmonising and identify good practices for nutrition priorities in the country. The workshop highlighted major practices emerging from the EU's Somalia Resilience Programme, and to discuss the lessons learned in an open forum with all stakeholders -International breastmilk substitute legislation for Puntland was developed and adopted. Enforcing breastfeeding rooms in government and private sector through CSO campaigns have been held However, joint monitoring mechanism, reviews and inclusive mechanisms to share lessons learnt, good practices and response options/alternatives for addressing gaps identified remains poorly developed or weak. -Further, parental and mental leave legislation has not been adopted. However, CSOs are progressively advocating for this legislation of policy and paternal and maternal leaves



### PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

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

| Final score | Last year's data used |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 2           | N/A                   |

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

- There are existing platforms to share progress reports, lessons learnt and good practices from studies, programming reports and assessment but not well developed and or institutionalized. These includes Somalia Nutrition Cluster quarterly meetings, Pillar Working Groups and SUN network meetings which reviews progress and or nutrition priorities for positive impact along their network mandates. Through the platforms, progress and gaps is identified and interventions prioritised. A UN Network meeting was successfully held which audited progress in line with CRF and identified priority interventions for better impact. -EU supported a learning activity bring together SUN network with resilience learning agenda. The workshop highlighted major practices emerging from the EU's Somalia Resilience Programme, and to discuss the lessons learned in an open forum with all stakeholders -Learning studies are currently on-going including on social protection and nutrition integration which seeks to provide evidence-base to inform MSP nutrition programming. Learning workshops will be held across MSPs to reflect and jointly agree on next steps - There has been other learning opportunities through assessments, stakeholder workshops and publishing of nutrition reports including on FNG/CoTD, CRF with a focus of harmonising efforts, nutrition situation update by SUN partners - However, there is no institutionalized monitoring, evaluation and reviews such as annual reviews of established policies and strategies such as CRF and other strategies. Planned mid-term and end-term reviews did not materialize. Learning, reflection and tracking to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact has not been an institutional agenda which requires stronger MSP investment and prioritization



## 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 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

There has been continued alignment of all nutrition stakeholders plans and actions with Somalia NDP and nutrition strategy targets/milestones at National and sub-national level which has strengthened coordination and harmonization of MSP activities. Currently, nutrition actors continue to align their programs to National development and Nutrition targets are in line with targets in the Nutrition chapter of the NDP. The CRF has been designed as a tool for translating NDP and other legal and policy framework into common results framework with clear outputs and targets for the MSPs. The disseminated NDP and CRF with nutrition targets and indicators has continued to enable alignment of nutrition stakeholders' actions toward common results. Progressive advocacy and sensitization of MSPs is ongoing to ensure alignment of nutrition stakeholders with the CRF/NDP in place. There is strong political commitment from government leaders and development partners to align actions around common results, however funding is limited. Gradual progress has been witnessed across the MSPs including review of institutional policies, strategies and annual plans. Government line ministries have also progressively aligned their annual plans with the common result framework priorities. The SUN secretariat has also aligned its annual workplans with the CRF priorities. While government's line ministries report their progress on the milestones in the National roadmaps and share the same with the office of the prime minister, joint monitoring of progress and impact is limited or non-existent. Currently, monitoring is encompassed in other broader platforms including pillar working groups, nutrition clusters and inter-ministerial platforms which incorporate both nutrition and non-nutrition agenda. Support for establishment of joint monitoring tools and mechanisms including progress tracking for the CRF agenda is fundamental. Institutionalizing joint annual reviews, tracking and learning mechanisms for the MSPs will be pivotal in advocating and strengthening alignment with national agenda/priorities.



## PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

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

| Final score | Last year's data used |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 3           | N/A                   |

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

-There is a costed CRF with estimated cost for implementing both nutrition specific and sensitive interventions across the MSPs. The framework provides budget projections and deficits while providing suggestions for bridging the deficits. The costed CRF was disseminated across the MSPs and advocacy for its adoption done. The framework was also developed through a highly consultative and inclusive process to reflect the broad nutrition scope and entrench ownership across the MSPs. - At the sub national level, FMS are encouraged to adopt the framework and develop own costed action plans which guides sub national actors on their priorities. -Parliament reviewed and increased budget allocation to over 3% through budget advocacy. Stronger advocacy for translating commitment into resource mobilisation is required -During Covid-19 there has been increase of budget towards nutrition sensitive interventions for better response -adaptation of various budget to fit Covid-19 response such as by UN partners and CSOs. This was informed through project budget and priority reviews - Development partners held series of meeting during the Covid-19 to jointly find areas of complementarities and synergy in programming while learning from one another. This included a number of actors including WFP, FAO, UNICEF and UNICEF cluster. This informed priority interventions aligned to the common results framework and the emerging needs - However, there is no institutionalized expenditure and budget analysis to track, analyse and assess resource allocation feasibility



## 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 |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 2           | N/A                   |

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

There has been continued improvement of financial tracking and reporting for nutrition in the last few years but improvement areas remains. There has been development and adoption of a robust government Public financial management system (PMF) which track government allocation/contribution along NDP agendas, including nutrition in line sectors. This has led to significant increase in nutrition and related resilience and development initiatives funding by the government. The PMF continues to track government allocation, disbursement, absorption and expenditure - Traditionally the work has been emergency sector focus but government continues to develop and reform its systems to take lead in this activity. Financial tracking systems are in place for development sector and linkages with government reporting mechanisms has improved. This has improved financial tracking and reporting in line with NDP sectors which includes nutrition indicators. -There are also costed strategic documents with nutrition indicators such as health sector strategic plan, NDP and CRF which aid in tracking and reporting of resources for nutrition -There is no budget analysis and tracking which is a key priority area for the country as an advocacy and planning tool. Strengthening this aspect is key



## 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 |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 3           | N/A                   |

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

-Through the Costed NDP and CRF with clear nutrition milestones, there has been positive scale up and alignment of financial and material resources to support nutrition and nutrition integration agenda across MSP in a coordinated and harmonized manner. For instance, the costed CRF in place with harmonized MSP programming agenda, MSP priority agenda resource needs projections, gaps and suggestions for harnessing financial short-falls. Overtime, there has been increase in government financial allocation to nutrition through line ministries such as Agriculture and livestock and tracked through the PMF to more than 3%. - There was a EU learning workshops involving stakeholders across SUN Network which brought stakeholders together to learn on harmonising and identify good practices for nutrition priorities in the country. This included alogning of resources to address short-falls while meeting programming objectives -There are also costed health sector work plans with nutrition targets guiding and or supporting nutrition resource mobilisation in line with NDP agenda. There has been increase in MSP advocacy and sensitization network meetings in line with costed NDP & CRF nutrition agenda for the country There are annual workplans developed through SUN Network consultative meetings including the current 2019/2020 workplan. The plan have been used as tools for mobilizing resources to address gaps and priority nutrition agenda for the country Through established stakeholders consultations, meeting and engagement mechanisms such as Pillar working groups, SUN Network coordination platforms, there has been review of implementation plans with a focus on identifying areas of mutual collaborations for efficiency resource utilization. Donors and development partners continue to align their funds to address the shortfall and mobilize additional resources as needed in line with NDP and CRF implementation matrix/agenda including development of national FNSB/A, Food fortification and capacity development Currently, there are stakeholder consultations across SUN networks to identify nutrition gaps, resource needs and mobilize resources Activities such as nutrition advocacy has been identified and resource allocated by UN networks as part of mobilizing resources linked to needs assessment. Learning and assessment studies are also ongoing to identify further nutrition programming needs, priorities and advocate for resources to address prioritised nutrition agenda for the country such as nutrition integration and Social protection learning studies. However, reporting and stakeholder consultations needs to be strengthened at high level including quarterly SUN network meetings



## PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

### Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

| Final score | Last year's data used |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 2           | N/A                   |

**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. -There are also government, partner and CSO network specific annual work plans (that are budgeted) which are used as financial allocation documents. Technical assistance aimed at building capacity of actors to cost the plans can be strengthened as basis of financial allocation analysis - Public Financial Management system (PMF) is now on forcing the government to turn it's pledges in real disbursement - A costed CRF that coordinated and projects financial resource needs/gaps is in place and aligned with both NDP, Humanitarian Response Plan and the MAF priorities for nutrition agenda. SUN Secretariat has engaged nutrition stakeholders in line with prioritised action plans which has seen funding commitment for the interventions released/disbursed -There has also been consultative meetings with nutrition stakeholders including government line sectors, donors and UN networks to advocate for resource allocation in line with nutrition agenda



## 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           | N/A                   |

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

- A NDP 2020-2024 with nutrition indicators tracked and costed is in place and guiding government as well as non-government spending or resource allocation - A functional and more engaged Donor Network with EU as convener established and charged with donor coordination, fund-raising and alignment of donor agenda with SUN priorities. Discussions underway with the SDN to develop an action plan for the donor resource and coordination plan - Increase for funding resilience and development activities however still dominated by humanitarian short term funding. There are increasing concerted efforts are underway to mobilize donors to increase their spending and embrace multi-year funding as Somali context translate into development and resilience programming - A costed CRF framework with trackable financial needs and gaps for the MSP is in place but predictable tracking systems are not available - Somalia Aid-architecture provides for multiyear programming and funding for nutrition - Multi-year funding for nutrition sensitive a persistent challenge – Difficult to track and report in concrete way. Advocacy for donors to strengthen this areas in line with the CRF priorities is key. - Need to develop feasible MEAL tools and system to track and reflect on resource allocation as well as operationalization of the framework across MSP to inform learning. Sensitization of MSP partners to adopt the framework is key in aligning and strengthening both short-term and long-term (multi-year) resource allocation and tracking for the country. This will improve and strengthen our joint processes as SUN actors. -The current policies framework seeks to integrate nutrition specific and sensitive with translation into multi-year funding as well as create system for shock-resilience/infrastructure within response systems including strengthening local coping mechanisms such as social protection interventions designed to build local resilience. However, progressive reforms and technical support is required to strengthen this progress marker



## 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 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

In Somalia, there has been significant improvement in planning and budgeting for nutrition interventions and financial tracking tools across the MSPs. A notable achievement has been increased government allocation to nutrition through the line sectors to more than 3% of the budget. A Key challenge has been prioritization of nutrition interventions in nutrition sensitive sectors at both National and Sub-national levels. The costed NDP and CRF has been a significant tool for improving allocation of government resources to nutrition across government and MSPs. Currently, CRF provides budget projections, gaps and opportunities for bridging the gaps. The Public Financial Management Framework (PMF) has been a useful tool in tracking nutrition allocation from government in across government sectors. While there are concerted efforts to track and report on financial nutrition allocation and expenditure, there is need to invest in strengthening and improvement of the country's expenditure and tracking systems for improved nutrition.

## Outcome marker

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

- Working with partners, sensitization, capacity building and implementation of Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) and other nutrition services has been done across the county - Holding high level 1000 critical days campaigns and advocacy workshops at national and sub-national levels successfully done - With support of development partners, in particular, FAO, there are now functional multi-stakeholder sensitive groups namely Livestock Working Group and Agriculture Working group -Studies/assessments to inform integration of nutrition in school curricula has been undertake and frameworks for integration developed and disseminated to inform integration efforts in line with NDP and CRF priority agendas -Working with CSOs, there is concerted to get government, donors and partners to align to multi-year funding and develop policies/plans with humanitarian-development nexus cutting across different relevant sectors -The current CRF provides a MSP framework that guides and support integration of nutrition specific and sensitive interventions across the sectors. Increased advocacy across SUN Network is important to raise awareness and increase adoption across sectors -There was a successful discussion on the UN Network working together in supporting nutrition programming across all the sectors. At the onset of COVID, the UN Network members met weekly to share what they were doing as a response to COVID and to ensure continuation activities. There were a lot of consultations and sharing of ideas. Some major outputs included: UNICEF developed nutrition messages on COVID to be shared at feeding facilities, UNICEF and WFP increased the rations provided at feeding centers to cover longer durations, FAO supporting the continued prevention of malnutrition by expanding the targeting criteria to include the nutritionally vulnerable and FAO technically supported the development of a YouTube video on COVID and healthy diet - Advocacy across line ministries successfully undertaken to enhance nutrition sensitive planning and interventions such as in Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Social Protection among others. Currently, budget allocation for nutrition sensitive action plans has improved/increased -Development partners joined together to identify areas of synergy and complementarities across the different sectors which brought together such as UNICEF, WFP, FAO, Nutrition Cluster - SUN partners have supported implementation of nutrition sensitive interventions including school feeding programs, WASH, Education and social protection in an integrated manner guided by MSP strategies and plans including CRF, NDP and action plans which have nutrition aspects.

| SUN Business Network   |  |
|--|--|
| 1.   | <p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><span style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px;">Yes</span></p>  |
| 2.   | <p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SUN Business Network</p>  |
| 3.   | <p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Name:</b> Ahmed <b>Email:</b> amuhumad@gmail.com</p>  |
| <p><b>Name:</b> Ahmed <b>Key Contributions:</b> - Provided strategic input into national strategic and program plans/outputs - Participated in SUN Movement consultation and engagement activities including project discussions, priority and agenda setting, development of national policies, strategies and plans including Food Fortification Strategy and alignment of Common Results Framework for Nutrition to the private food and production among others - Bringing people together from private sector to consult and agree on SUN agenda - Leading and supporting fund-raising advocacy for responding to nutrition emergencies</p> |  |
| 4.   | <p>If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><span style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px;">No</span></p>  |
| 5.   | <p>If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><span style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px;">No</span></p>   |
| 6.   | <p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the private sector/businesses, at large?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><span style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px;">N/A</span></p> |
| 7.   | <p>Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><span style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px;">Yes</span></p>  |
| 8.   | <p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2019 to April 2020)</p>  |

## Key contributions of the private sector/businesses towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020

### **Contributions to Process 1**

*Bringing people together in the same space for action*

### **Contributions to Process 2**

*Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework*

### **Contributions to Process 3**

*Aligning actions around common results*

### **Contributions to Process 4**

*Financial tracking and resource mobilisation*

| SUN Civil Society Network |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1.                        | Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?<br><br><b>In progress</b>  |
| 2.                        | If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?<br><br>SUN Civil Society Network   |
| 3.                        | If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?<br><br><b>Name:</b> George <b>Email:</b> gouma@actionagainsthunger.org  |
| 4.                        | If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with civil society, at large?<br><br><b>Not applicable as a Network has been established</b>  |
| 5.                        | Please explain:<br><br>While SUN Movement has been progressively working with CSO network in Somalia, especially through the Somalia Nutrition Cluster, a formal nomination of CSO network Convener - Action Against Hunger (ACF) is in progress. The convener has been notified and a CSO network meeting is being planned. ACF has also been pivotal in supporting SUN Movement plans and activities in the country including leading high level advocacy campaigns with parliament, government agencies and other SUN Network partners |
| 6.                        | Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2019 to April 2020)  |

## Key contributions of civil society towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020

### **Contributions to Process 1**

*Bringing people together in the same space for action*

### **Contributions to Process 2**

*Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework*

### **Contributions to Process 3**

*Aligning actions around common results*

### **Contributions to Process 4**

*Financial tracking and resource mobilisation*

| SUN Donor Network |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1.                | Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions?<br><br><b>Yes</b>   |
| 2.                | If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?<br><br>SUN Donor Network   |
| 3.                | If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?<br><br><b>Name:</b> Hjordis <b>Email:</b> hjordis.ogendo@eeas.europa.eu   |
| 4.                | If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with donors, at large?<br><br><b>Not applicable as a Network has been established</b> |
| 5.                | Please explain:<br><br>N/A  |
| 6.                | Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2019 to April 2020)  |

## Key contributions of donors towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020

### **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?                              |
|                    | N/A  |
| 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?  |
|                    | <b>Name: Email:</b>  |
| 4.                 | If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the United Nations, at large? |
|                    | N/A  |
| 5.                 | Please explain:  |
|                    |  |
| 6.                 | Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2019 to April 2020)   |
|                    |  |

## Key contributions of the UN towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020

### **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*

## 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><b>Yes</b></p>  |
| 2. | <p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>SUN Academia Network</p>  |
| 3. | <p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener</p> <p><b>Name:</b> Somalia National University (SNU) <b>Email:</b> jus@snu.edu.so</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><b>Not applicable as a Network has been established</b></p> |
| 5. | <p>Please explain:</p>   |
| 6. | <p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2019 to April 2020)</p>  |

## Key contributions of academia, science and research institutes towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020

### **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. Policy analysis takes place at universities and institutions that are members of the academia network. The network helps educate stakeholders the importance of aligning their actions around the CRF. The contributions of the network include: - Providing technical support in implementation programmes - Generating current and context specific research, evidence and best practices to inform multisectoral programming - Participating in nutrition-related engagement and consultations including design of programs, consultations and validation workshops, learning activities among others

### **Contributions to Process 2**

*Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework*

### **Contributions to Process 3**

*Aligning actions around common results*

### **Contributions to Process 4**

*Financial tracking and resource mobilisation*

## Status of past priorities

| #  | Status of past priorities  | Yes/ No/ In progress |
|----|--|----------------------|
| 1. | 1. Review, develop, harmonize and operationalize the relevant policies and strategies for improved nutrition   | In progress          |
| 2. | 1. Establishment of Centre of Excellences for nutrition with the capacity for preservice training and knowledge management – include financial tracking for the government                         | In progress          |
| 3. | 3. Enhance coordination and advocacy among MSP and strengthen capacity of the networks (CS, Business, Academia and Government)   | In progress          |
| 4. | 4. Strengthening and Integrating nutrition (nutrition sensitive/specific) into curriculum of primary and higher education  | In progress          |
| 5. | 5. Engaging parliamentarians for legislative advocacy, budget oversight and public outreach- food fortification, Breast milk substitute legislation.   | In progress          |
| 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 | No                   |

| Support given to meet priorities |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
|                                  | Who supported you to meet your priorities?  |
| 1.                               | The Government, The UN, Civil society organisations, Donors, Private sector, Academia, National technical assistance providers, International technical assistance providers, SUN global support system (Networks or SUN Secretariat)         |
|                                  | How did stakeholders (the Government, the UN, civil society organisations, donors, private sector, etc.) contribute to meeting these priorities? Please explain:  |
| 1.                               | -All SUN network -providing funds/mobilizing resources required - All SUN Network members<br>- Supporting development of key policies, strategies and plans -UN & Donors- Providing technical assistance and support to SUN Movement programs |
|                                  | Did you receive internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) to meet these priorities?  |
| 2.                               | N/A   |
|                                  | If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:   |
| 3.                               |   |
|                                  | Did you receive external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) to meet these priorities?  |
| 4.                               | N/A   |
|                                  | If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:   |
| 5.                               |   |

## 2019-2020 priorities

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

| #  | Priority   |
|----|--|
| 1. | Development and operationalize (already developed) key policies and legal frameworks including Food Security & Nutrition Act for Somalia, CRF, Food security and nutrition policy, 1000 critical days strategy, SMAC strategy & food fortification strategy  |
| 2. | Conduct and hold multi-stakeholder and multisectoral learning and reflection workshops, reviews such as policy and strategy reviews, exchange programs and summits informed by learning studies and assessment to inform evidence-based multisectoral programming. This includes conducting and disseminating studies on covid-19 impact assessments, social protection linkage with nutrition outcomes, nutrition integration in nutrition specific and sensitive interventions, cost of hunger analysis among others |
| 3. | Strengthen multi-sectoral actor coordination, nutrition advocacy and capacity development across SUN networks. This includes providing technical assistance support in key line ministries, improving nutrition advocacy and awareness in line with CRF priorities, media and parliamentary engagement, capacity building of nutrition actors and champions among others.  |
| 4. | Establishment of a a Center of Excellence for Nutrition for nutrition with the capacity for preservice training and knowledge management. This seeks to also support and strengthen integrated nutrition data and information systems bring together MSPs to inform evidence-based decisions and nutrition advocacy including development of national nutrition investment cases   |
| 5. | Institutionalize budget tracking and analysis for nutrition funding across MSPs including development of budget & expenditure tracking tools across. This will inform evidence-based resource advocacy, learning and reflection on bridging gaps including strengthening multiyear funding in line with CRF priorities   |
| 6. | Strengthening and Integrating nutrition (nutrition sensitive/specific) into curriculum of primary and higher education   |

## Support needed to meet 2019-2020 priorities

|    |   |
|----|---|
| 1. | Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities?  |
|    | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes  |
| 2. | If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain:   |
|    | - Technical assistance programs to strengthen SUN Movement coordination and advocacy across MSPs - Nutrition TAs (both international and national) in focal line ministries working with SUN-FP with opportunities for capacity development of national staff -Joint and sustainable programming support (Financial and programming -technical support) by Donors and Partners in implementing priority agendas (especially in key policies, strategies and plans |

## Priorities summary

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards meeting your priorities the past year (April 2019 - April 2020) and looking ahead.

| Emergency preparedness and response planning |   |
|--|---|
| 1.   | <p>Within the reporting period (April 2019 - April 2020), has the country faced or responded to a crisis requiring humanitarian assistance?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>                          |
| 2.   | <p>If yes, what was the type of emergency</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>   |
| 3.   | <p>And what was the duration of this emergency? Please explain:</p> <p>Most of the disasters are cyclic in nature Locust Invasion (January to June 2020) COVID-19 Pandemic (March to date)</p>                          |
| 4.   | <p>Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A</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><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A</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>N/A</p> |
| 7.  | <p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform include relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian, resilience, or disaster risk reduction actors?</p> <p>N/A</p>                                |
| 8.  | <p>If yes, which stakeholders are included? Please explain:</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>N/A</p>             |
| 10. | <p>More information: Please add any additional information that is important to the work of the multi-stakeholder platform in times of crisis.</p>   |

| Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls |   |
|--|---|
| 1.   | <p>Is gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls seen as a priority in the work of the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p>Yes</p>                         |
| 2.   | <p>Has gender parity (no less than 40 per cent of either women or men) in the composition of the multi-stakeholder platform been achieved?</p> <p>N/A</p>             |
| 3.   | <p>Is a governmental Ministry or Department responsible for women’s affairs/gender equality in the country a member of the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p>N/A</p> |
| 4.   | <p>If yes, what is the name of this Ministry or Department? Please explain:</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>N/A</p>  |
| 7.   | <p>If yes, with whom do you engage?</p>   |

## Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| 8.  | <p>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?</p> <p>N/A</p>  |
| 9.  | <p>Has analysis or a stocktake of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective taken place?</p> <p>N/A</p>   |
| 10. | <p>Does the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder nutrition plan or strategy address gender equality, through actions and indicators?</p> <p>N/A</p>  |
| 11. | <p>Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place?</p> <p>Yes</p>   |
| 12. | <p>If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators?</p> <p>No</p>   |
| 13. | <p>What actions, such as advocacy, have been implemented by the multi-stakeholder platform in 2019-2020 to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls? Please explain:</p> <p>- Collaboration with multi-stakeholder platform actors other non-state actors within their mandate of e working towards gender equality and the empowerment of women - Working with Ministry of Human rights and gender to support, advocate and institutionalize gender equality in our programming and service delivery mandates - Undertaking high and middle level nutrition-related advocacy with a focus on women and girls empowerment for improved nutrition outcomes such as on 1000 critical days, Adolescents health and Reproductive health issues, good nutrition for most at risk _such as lactating and pregnant women, children and girls- and role of women in nutrition</p> |

## 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><b>No</b></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><b>No</b></p>   |
| 5. | <p>If yes, which stakeholders participate? Please explain:</p>  |
| 6. | <p>If not, which stakeholders should be more involved? Please explain:</p> <p>N/A</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><b>Yes</b></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?   |
|  | No   |
| 10.  | If yes, which ones? Please explain   |
|  | Not fully but there are efforts to put and achieve this outcome. Working with Government, WFP is in the process of developing a Somalia Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2021) which adopts a holistic approach that recognizes the interconnected nature of relief, nutrition, resilience, food systems, capacity building and partnership. The plan aims to strengthen respond to critical needs while supporting national systems – such as by working with national authorities and partners to establish reliable safety nets that respond to shocks, to strengthen food systems and to strengthen national capacity through a consolidated approach in line with Somalia NDP |
| 11.  | And are these programmes designed to contribute to healthier diets and good nutrition?   |
|  | N/A  |
| 12.  | Are these programmes aligned with or integrated into the Common Results Framework?   |
|  | N/A  |

## Advocacy and communication

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

## Advocacy and communication

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| 10. | Do you use any SUN Movement communications materials to support in-country advocacy?  |
|     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes   |
| 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 2019 -April 2020)?   |
|     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes   |
| 14. | If yes, please explain:<br><br>- SUN Network actor input and validation of this JA report -High Level SUN Network Meeting in the OPM bringing together high level sectoral leadership and government agencies such as DGs, Ministers and Nutrition focal persons -UN network meeting to review SUN progress, member contributions along their mandates, identify programming priorities along CRF milestones and obtain pledges for resources to implement agreed action plans - Consultations, launch and dissemination of Costed Common Results Framework - Validation and consultation workshop for FNG/CoTD assessments |
| 15. | Are any high-level events planned for the period ahead (April 2020 - April 2021)?   |
|     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes   |
| 16. | If yes, please explain:<br><br>FNG/CoTD findings launch and dissemination workshops SUN -Network group meetings including governments, UN, Donors and other network members Learning and dissemination workshops for learning studies being conducted currently   |
| 17. | Have you ever received advocacy and communication-related technical assistance?   |
|     | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A  |
| 18. | If yes, please explain:   |
| 19. | Would you like to scale up your communication and advocacy, but feel that you do not have the capacity, resources or knowledge?   |
|     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes   |