Overview of the UN Network in Somalia
The UN Network (UNN) in Somalia is comprised of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Participating agencies have opted for a co-chairing arrangement with UNICEF and WFP in the lead. In addition, the collective nutrition agenda was often tabled at United Nations Country Team (UNCT) meetings during the 2018−19 period, which has helped to reinforce cohesive action and complementarity among the United Nations agencies in the country.

Collaboration with other SUN Networks
Not specified

Engagement in Multi-Stakeholder/Sectoral Platforms
The complexity and fragility of the Somalian context are like few others. Coordination is mostly centred around humanitarian assistance through the vibrant Nutrition Cluster, which engages the government, United Nations agencies, the SUN Civil Society Network and donors. As the country continues to grapple with underlying governance challenges, it has nevertheless charged forward to set in place a foundation for multi-sectoral nutrition action. The UNN worked closely with the SUN Government Focal Point on the development of the Multisectoral Nutrition Strategy and its common results framework (CFR) during the reporting period, participating in a series of related multi-stakeholder consultations as well as the final validation workshop. Somalia’s UNN also provided inputs to a roadmap for the Mutual Accountability Framework, which is linked to the National Development Plan, where nutrition targets are included. While the country lacks a ‘long-term’ multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) for nutrition, it has instituted reporting flows between line ministries and the Office of the Prime Minister to monitor progress towards the targets. The United Nations agencies have also supported capacity strengthening on this front, helping the government find practical ways to bolster the multi-sectoral approach and bridge the humanitarian-development divide.

UN Joint Programmes/Programming for Nutrition
Led by the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and WFP teamed up along with other stakeholders (e.g. the Nutrition Cluster and non-governmental organizations) to support the integrated management of acute malnutrition, as part of efforts to address the country’s recurrent high levels of wasting that often exceed the emergency threshold.

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD
• Some of the top UNN achievements reported in Somalia for the reporting period include the measures taken to support: (1) government endorsement of the new nutrition strategy and finalization of the CFR to guide multi-sectoral action and improvements in nutrition programmes; (2) the finalization of the national fortification strategy; and (3) the initiation of a comprehensive review and rationalization of the national nutrition information system, merging it with those of the health sector.
• One of the main challenges that continues to hamper progress in Somalia is the focus on short-term humanitarian funding for nutrition. With that said, there has been an increased appetite among donors for resilience-building initiatives and development assistance, which will help to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus.

With contributions to the UN Network Secretariat from:

To learn more about how the UN Network is supporting country-level action visit https://www.unnetworkforsun.org/ or write to unnetworkforsun@wfp.org

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