**PROGRAMME ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

**Period: 2020**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Name** | **Combatting Poverty and Vulnerability in Somalia through Social Protection, Phase II** |
| Gateway ID | JP Social Protection #106901 |
| Start date | 1 April 2020 |
| Planned end date  (as per last approval) | 31 March 2022 |
| Focal Person | (Name): Chrystelle Tsafack Temah |
| (Email): UNICEF ctsafack@unicef.org |
| (Tel): |
| Participating UN entities | *UNICEF, WFP* |
| NDP Pillar | *Resilience* |
| UNSF Strategic Priority | *4: Strengthening resilience of Somali institutions, society and population* |
| Location(s) | *National* |
| Gender Marker | 2a |

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| **Total Budget as per ProDoc** | 2,232,362 US$ (equivalent to 2,000,000 EUR) |
| MPTF: |  |
| Non-MPTF sources: | PBF: |
| Trac: |
| Other: |

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|  | **PUNO** | **Report approved by:** | **Position/Title** | **Signature** |
| **1.** | **UNICEF** | Mohamed Ayoya | Country Representative | Include electronic signature |
| **2.** | **WFP** | Cesar Arroyo | Country Director | Include electronic signature |

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| **Total MPTF Funds Received** | | | | | | **Total non-MPTF Funds Received** | | | | |
| **PUNO** | | **Semi Annual 2020 (2)** | | **Cumulative** | **Annual 2020** | **Semi Annual 2020 (2)** | | **Cumulative** | **Annual 2020** | |
|  | | 1 July - 31 Dec 2020 | | From prog. start date | 1 Jan – 31 Dec 2020 | 1 July - 31 Dec 2020 | | From prog. start date | 1 Jan – 31 Dec 2020 | |
| **WFP** | | **834,317** | | **1,730,636** | **896,319** |  | |  |  | |
| **UNICEF** | | **281,864** | | **281,864** | **281,864** | **N/A** | | **N/A** | **N/A** | |
| **JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds[[1]](#footnote-1)** | | | | | | **JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds** | | | | |
| **PUNO** | | **Semi Annual 2020 (2)** | | **Cumulative** | **Annual 2020** | **Semi Annual 2020 (2)** | | **Cumulative** | **Annual 2020** | |
|  | | 1 July - 31 Dec 2020 | | From prog. start date | 1 Jan – 31 Dec 2020 | 1 July - 31 Dec 2020 | | From prog. start date | 1 Jan – 31 Dec 2020 | |
| **WFP** | | **745,344** | | **1,300,442** | **555,097** |  | |  |  | |
| **UNICEF** | | **252,219** | | **252,219** | **252,219** | **N/A** | | **N/A** | **N/A** | |
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| **ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS**   1. The Ministry of Labour Social Affairs (MoLSA) and Banadir Regional Administrations’ (BRA) capacity to lead and implement the national and regional safety net programmes was strengthened in Somalia. 2. MPTF funds support to the Federal MoLSA has helped build the Mministry’s capacity to engage and provide leadership to the social protection portfolio actively. 3. The MoLSA Implementation Framework of the National Social Protection Policy was developed r, enabling the Ministry to provide implementation guidance to the Federal Member states (FMS) and to major social protection stakeholders. 4. BRA was trained and successfully implemented a safety nets pilot project. Additional financing from ECHO during COVID-19 enabled the project to undertake a shock response intervention through vertical expansion. 5. Main messages of the national Social protection policy were disseminated in all FMS to the general public, and officials working on social protection participated in an orientation workshop to be familiar with the policy document. 6. The senior social protection advisor supported under the programme continued to provide strategic guidance to Somalia’s social protection agenda. 7. Furniture and equipment were provided in all member states ministries in charge of social protection to improve government staff’s working conditions . 8. Support was provided to organize one meeting of the Social Protection Working Group (SPWG) in 2020 in Somaliland. The SPWG will be instrumental in developing Somaliland social protection policy which is scheduled for 2021. | | | |
| **HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**  The consistent support to staff at the Federal level has enabled MoLSA to establish leadership in managing and providing guidance to Federal Member states (FMS). This has grown in stature and leadership owing to the initial staffing capacity investment into the unit. This subsequently enabled MoLSA to engage with World Bank and establish a national safety net programme. In addition, the MoLSA staff supported by MPTF actively engaged and guided the Targeting approach and M&E system strengthening undertaken by BRA. The Targeting methodology helped BRA develop an objective selection tool to identify and enroll the most vulnerable populations, such as IDPs. MPTF resources also provided an opportunity to MoLSA to host a national seminar for all the state representatives to review the policy and discuss the implementation progress of the National Safety Net, Baxnaano.  Implementation of the Joint Programme (JP) in 2020 continued with activities related to the “Implementation Framework’ developed to operationalize the Social Protection Policy. In 2020, all key stakeholders were consulted to review the first draft of the Social Protection Policy implementation framework. The document was finalized. Based on the need to align the document to track SDG indicators, ILO further provided the Government with complimentary technical support to identify key indicators for SDG performance tracking by the Government.  Following a needs assessment in the member states, it was acknowledged that the government staff members lacked minimum equipment to perform their day-to-day functions. Office furniture and equipment were provided in ministries in charge of social protection in all member states to improve their staff's working conditions.  Engagement with the Ministry of Employment, social affairs and Family (MESAF) in Somaliland was formalized for the first time through the signature of an annual work plan with UNICEF, which focused on technical support that will be provided to the development of Somaliland social protection policy. | | | |
| **SITUATION UPDATE**  Under Outcome 1 of the Joint Progrmme, the staff supported by MPTF, in 2020, have undertaken key operational roles such as the Coordinator and the Finance officer among other civil servants, to form the procurement committee of the Ministry who took part in all the procurement activities in the Ministry. The MPTF supported MoLSA staff held a high-level national seminar and open consultation with 25 FMS members, in September 2020, on Social Protection. This core team has also initiated working relations with all regional line ministries and conducted training/workshops that can improve the capacity of FMS ministries. With the recent change in the Ministers position in MoLSA, the MPTF supported staff were in the forefront to engage with the new minister, brief him on all the social protection projects, progress, and handed over the project's related documents. During the COVID-19 period, the Ministry has engaged all government institutions to train the civil servants and advised them to follow the guidelines and awareness provided by the Ministry of Health. The MPTF supported team is involved in government-related training from UN agencies, including UNICEF and ILO. This team participated in the communication strategy training supported by UNICEF, and all member states were invited. The participants appreciated the role of Ministry, and they requested more training to improve their capacity. They also participated in online e-coaching training supported by ILO, and all FMS participated, including Somaliland. This team also attends donor meetings, especially with the World Bank, representing MoLSA. This team also provides monthly internal project progress report to the Director-General and Finance department on behalf of MoLSA. More recently, the team was involved in a GIZ visibility study of the Ministry. They assessed the ministry's financial capacity/systems.  The MPTF fundenabled BRA to successfully implement a safety net intervention covering 1000 HH, with a monthly cash transfer of $35. During the COVID-19 pandemic, ECHO supported BRA to top up the 1000 HHs with an additional $25 per household for one quarter. This is a first of its kind initiative for the Government of Somalia to implement directly and understand the complexities involved in cash transfer. This valuable experience has laid out a crucial foundation for futurscale-up and replication in other sub nation authorities.  As for Outcome 2, the proposal for Phase 2 of the JP was drafted in 2018, when humanitarian interventions still dominated the landscape of assistance to vulnerable populations in Somalia. Social protection interventions were still embryonic, with few partners engaging in social protection-related interventions, and MoLSA was at a very initial stage of institutional development. Since then (and partly due to Phase 1), MoLSA has become the institutional lead in the Social Protection sector. At the same time, more partners have engaged with MoLSA, leading to three major initiatives currently being implemented, namely: the Shock-Responsive Safety Nets for Human Capital project (SNHCP); Safety Nets for Locust Response Project (SNLRP) funded by the World Bank and the JP “Toward Somali-led Transition to National Social Protection Systems funded by the Joint SDG Fund. The MPTF fund has built the human capacity of MoLSA by supporting key staff in the Ministry; and Inclusive Local and Economic Development (ILED). In this regard, the second outcome for Phase 2 “Evidence on vulnerability to support the development of a national social protection system strengthened“has now become redundant, since it was conceived to assess the impact of a UNICEF Cash Plus Nutrition pilot, which has not taken place. The assessment of the SNHCP will be partly addressed by the targeting evaluation and partly by the JP “Toward Somali-led Transition to National Social Protection Systems“. For these reasons, UNICEF proposes a change of focus of outcome to one more relevant to MoLSA to strengthen certain aspects of a comprehensive social protection system in Somalia. Thus, to replace the redundant initial outcome 2: “Evidence on vulnerability to support the development of a national social protection system strengthened“, MoLSA and UNICEF proposed a new outcome: “Support provided to Institutionalization of social protection“. This outcome would be achieved through four outputs, namely:   1. the National Social Protection Policy is disseminated at FMS level 2. (ii) Support is provided to the development of Somaliland Social Protection Policy 3. (iii) Capacity to design and implement social protection schemes is strengthened 4. (iv) Working conditions for FMS staff in charge of social protection are improved.   Owing to COVID-19 restrictions, the programme engagement slowed down to ensure that all precautionary measures were implemented. Following the shutdown and work from home protocol, all meetings were held online. Similarly, regulations for community engagement were developed and followed. | | | |
| **SEMI-ANNUAL & ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **OUTCOME STATEMENT**  Outcome 1. Strengthen the capacity of federal and regional institutions to implement Social Protection Policy and Programmes. | | | | | **SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT**  Strengthen the capacity of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), through the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) and Regional Governments, to better understand vulnerability and to develop systems to manage data. | | | | | **Output 1.1**: Strengthen the capacity of federal and regional institutions to implement Social Protection Policy and Programmes. | | | | | **INDICATOR** | **TARGET** | **PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR[[2]](#footnote-2)** | | | **REPORING PERIOD (2020)** | **CUMULATIVE** | | MoLSA staffing and operational capacity support provided. | 5 staff 3 interns | Jan- Dec 2020 | All staff employed and working | | MoLSA staff undertook operational and monitoring oversight to FMS | All FMS | 1 face to face seminar | 1 seminar | |  |  |  |  | | UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR) | | | | | **Output 1.2**: Strengthen the capacity of the Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) to administer safety nets. | | | | | Operational support provided through staff, equipment, and monitoring capacity. | 7 staff; equipment, etc | Jan – Dec 2020 | Staff employed, monitoring support, and equipment provided. | | Targeting note developed, endorsed, and implemented as an objective tool for selection. | Targeting note | Jan- Dee 2020 | Targeting note endorsed by BRA and community targeting implemented after DCs approval.  M&E and vulnerability assessment online training conducted | | Preparatory online workshops conducted- Community Based Participatory training (CBPT); SCOPE training. | 29 staff – CBPT  5 staff participated in SCOPE registration and all related processes (top-up and redemption) | Jan – Dec 2020 | 34 staff participated in training | | UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR) | | | | | **SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT**  Support provided to Institutionalization of social protection in Somalia, at federal and member States levels, and in Somaliland as well. This would allow government to be able to design and implement inclusive social protection programmes that will benefit the most vulnerable in Somalia. | | | | | **Output 2.1**: The National Social Protection Policy is disseminated at FMS level | | | | | Billboards displayed in FMS with NSPP main messages | Billboards displayed in prime locations | Billboards displayed in all States capitals and Banadir | Billboards displayed in all States capitals and Banadir | | Orientation and dissemination workshop for FMS | Workshop held | Workshop held and participation from 45 representatives from all FMS | Workshop held and participation from 45 representatives from all FMS | | UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR) | | | | | **Output 2.2**: Support is provided to the development of Somaliland Social Protection Policy | | | | | At least one meeting of the SPWG held | One meeting of the SPWG held | Meeting held and minutes available | Meeting held and minutes available | | First draft of the terms of reference of Somaliland SP Policy developed | First draft of ToRs available | First draft of ToRs available and inputs from UNICEF featured | First draft of ToRs available and inputs from UNICEF featured | | UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR) | | | | | **Output 2.3**: Capacity to design and implement social protection schemes is strengthened | | | | | Support provided to MoLSA policy coordination | Senior social protection advisor recruited | Senior social protection advisor ensured coordination of various social protection initiatives and alignment with SP policy | Senior social protection advisor ensured coordination of various social protection initiatives and alignment with SP policy | | Social protection module developed for the professional training of social workers | SP Module developed | Module not yet developed | Module not yet developed | | UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR) | | | | | **Output 2.4:** Working conditions for FMS staff in charge of social protection are improved | | | | | Equipment and furniture provided in member states ministries in charge of social protection | Equipment and furniture provided | Office Equipment and furniture provided in FMS | Office Equipment and furniture provided in FMS | | UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR) | | | | | | | |
| NARRATIVE  Following the National Social Protection Policy endorsement in September 2019, the Implementation Framework was finalized, which describes the seven policy priorities for MoLSA (2020-2024). The framework also maps the stakeholders who will be working towards those priorities: the private sector, civil society, Government, or development partners, and outline the institutional arrangements necessary for inter-ministerial collaboration at federal and state levels. Based on this initial work undertaken, MoLSA was able to further improve the Implementation Framework through ILO support to align the framework to SDG priorities and track the progress of the same.  The MPTF helped support the Ministry to employ additional staff for MoLSA and at the Banadir Regional Administration level. This staff support has enabled both agencies to actively engage in Social Protection interventions as a government authority. Staff members are regularly in Social Protection activities in the Ministry, such as participating in donor meetings, representing MoLSA in inter-ministerial meetings on Social Protection. This has led to greater confidence and ability of the Ministry to deliver against much larger Social Protection projects, particularly engaging with the World Bank-funded project, ILED and others. Through the Durable Solutions Unit (DSU), BRA is also taking the lead in implementing a pilot unconditional cash transfer to 1,000 households. Direct implementation of the projects by the Government gives them the experience of implementation and hands-on capacity strengthening. For example, BRA was supported with an objective targeting tool to guide them in selecting 1,000 households. This tool has provided them with a clear rationale in discussions with District governors and community leaders and helped their staff ensure that they follow an objective selection method. Similarly, BRA is being exposed to hands-on experience with SCOPE enrollment. The SCOPE card issued will have the BRA, MoLSA, and WFP logos. While SCOPE data will be held in WFP systems and cash transfers will be directly provided to the target beneficiaries through mobile money, this hands-on engagement and understanding of how the system works is providing an invaluable experience for future scale-up where Government can build its systems and undertake safety net interventions directly. Through additional funding from ECHO, a shock response intervention was undertaken to top up the safety net with an additional $25 per household for one quarter, amounting to a total of $60 per household per month. This transfer is aimed to cushion the households affected by the COVID – 19 related shocks experienced by these families.  Under the JP, UNICEF continued to support FGS capacity for policy coordination by supporting the Social Protection Advisor position. This has proved to be essential in ensuring that MoLSA can deliver its mandate of coordinating social protection activities in Somalia. UNICEF also formalized its engagement with Somaliland to support a social protection agenda through an annual work plan signed between the Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family (MESAF) and the country office. This resulted in the provision of incentives to one of MESAF staff and financial support to the meetings of the SP technical committee.  Following the September 2019 endorsement of the national social protection policy, the policy's main messages were disseminated in 2020 to the general public via billboards erected in prime locations in all member States and two dramatic plays produced and aired on ten local radio stations. Furthermore, a Policy orientation and training workshop was organized for government officials in the FMS to familiarize them with the policy priorities. This workshop enabled fortyfive (45) government officials at the federal and state levels to internalize the newly developed Social Protection Policy provisions and develop cost action plans towards its implementation. Moreover, the implementation framework of the social protection policy was developed articulating seven policy priorities that focus on the medium-term (2020-2024) goals and the objectives, principles, populations to be served, and instruments of implementation. An orientation and dissemination workshop for the social protection policy was organized for government officials in the Federal Member States (FMS) to familiarize them with the policy orientations. The social protection policy implementation framework was finalized after consultation with major stakeholders and endorsed in September 2020. This framework highlights seven policy priorities for the medium term (2020-2024) and institutional arrangements to implement the policy.  Phase 1 supported the reconstruction and rehabilitation of MoLSA offices, which have been destroyed after the March 2020 attacks. Under Phase 2 of the JP, following acknowledgment that the Member States had the same need, office equipment, and furniture was provided to ministries in charge of social protection in all Member States and Somaliland. This allows the civil servants working on social protection to benefit from decent working conditions.  To engage with the social protection agenda in the whole territory, the JP also supports the process of development of Somaliland's social protection policy, which was initiated in 2020. Specifically, technical and financial support was provided to organize one meeting of the SPWG in 2020 in Somaliland. The SPWG will be instrumental in developing the Somaliland social protection policy, which is scheduled to be developed in 2021.  Notwithstanding the achievements described above, the JP’s implementation has been constrained, mainly due to the COVID-19 crisis and its related movement restrictions, which prevented or slowed down major activities to be implemented. The BRA registration process was slowed to ensure all COVID – 19 related protocol is followed. | | | |
| **Other Key Achievements**   * *stronger Government presence and oversight role in social protection through staff;* * *Regional government authority gaining experience and ability to engage in direct delivery as well as engage with other donors to expand on safety nets in the future;* * *Engagement with Somaliland to develop the future social protection policy*. | | | |
| **COVID-19 response**  The COVID19 prevention protocols were adhered to by the Government. The BRA urban safety net intervention attracted additional funding from ECHO to top up an existing programme. This built a complimentary programme and provided a channel to fund an existing government intervention. The government also was able to undertake cash transfers as a preferred modality to minimize the recipients' exposure as monies were directly transferred to their mobile money accounts. | | | |
| **Challenges (incl: Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt:**  COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted the progress of the project. Project interventions experienced some delays to introduce measures to mitigate the spread of the infection and safely carry out the activities. WFP supported and guided BRA staff to ensure hygienic practices and social distancing were immediately introduced in the roll-out of the project. SCOPE equipment usage and managing public gathering protocols were introduced. These lessons will guide any future scale-up of the project.  One of the key lessons ed is that all government officials were able to adapt to the online meeting option as a new normal. Government staff and UN agencies could engage in meetings, and conduct online training to ensure that field activities can continue adhering to social distancing and prevention protocols. | | | |
| **Peacebuilding impact** *(****for Joint Programmes receiving PBF funding only*** *–*  N/A | | | |
| **Catalytic effects** *(****for Joint Programmes receiving PBF funding only*** *–*  N/A | | | |
| **Gender**  The government project partners are encouraged to ensure that gender mainstreaming is adhered to in the support provided under the JP. Gender disaggregated data enables the cash transfer programmes through BRA to focus on enrolling women into the project. | | | |
| Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme[[3]](#footnote-3) | **Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs** | **Total no. of gender specific Outputs** | |
| *5* | *0* | |
| Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues[[4]](#footnote-4) | **Total no. of Staff** | **Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues** | |
| *13* | *2 (Senior Social Protection Advisor ensures that implementation of the SP policy is gender-sensitive)* | |
| **Human Rights** | | | |
| Has the Joint Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated or new risks created? | | | **Result (Yes/No)** |
| *No* |
| No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns. | | | **Result (Number)** |
| *No* |
| No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders. | | | **Result (Number)** |
| *3 (outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 2.3)* |
| **Other** | | | |
| Does the Joint Programmes have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if 'Yes’, describe below). | | | **Results (Yes/No)** |
| *No* |
| Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme. | | | **Results (Yes/No)** |
| *Yes* |
| **Describe nature of cost sharing: NA** | | | |
| **Communications & Visibility** *– Highlight communication activities/products (press releases/conferences, media missions, pictures/videos, social media, website, brochures/newsletters, banners) and donor visibility (in addition to any visibility measures on the mentioned communication activities/products, visibility on training curricula, equipment and office facilities). If applicable, provide additional explanation on limitations to communication and visibility measures, e.g. security risks or no opportunities for communication and visibility.*  The dessimination event of the implementation framework for social protection policy was covered in the social media, particulary on twitter. Here is the link -<https://twitter.com/SomaliaMolsa/status/1308359651113742336?s=19> | | | |
| **Looking ahead**  Over the years, the MPTF supporthas proven to be crucial in building the capacity of MoLSA at federal and state levels. As the country primarily depends on external funding to support civil servants in the lack of national financing, the MPTF support has been crucial in laying a foundation of key elements of the national social protection system. MPTF has also provided with the flexibility to implement a first of its kind cash transfer by regional authorities through BRA.   1. Based on the impact of COVID-19 and the resulting slowdown in implementing the project, BRA will undertake cash transfers till March 2021. This will enable BRA to implement the last cycle of cash transfer payments. 2. MoLSA will be able to organize and undertake capacity strengthening initiatives with FMS and field monitoring as planned. 3. Scaling up BRA cash transfer caseload to cover more households. 4. Based on the Transfer values (HEA study) review, urban transfer values can be reviewed to ensure that the cash transfers will address the key food and basic needs of the vulnerable households.   Support to the institutionalization of social protection will be pursued by developing a social protection curriculum for social workers. This will be done by designing a social protection module included in professional training delivered in six universities throughout Somalia and Somaliland. In Somaliland in particular, this will contribute to the development of Somaliland Social Protection policy, institutional capacity strengthening, and technical and logistical support to the technical working group's meetings. | | | |

# ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

*This section can be used to update or use the risk logs developed during the project development stage and provide any mitigation measures being undertaken by the project. (State whether the risk is from the ProDoc or is new, whether the Joint Programme was exposed during the reporting period and what specific mitigation measures were applied.*

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Risk [[5]](#footnote-5)** | **Description of Risk** | **Mitigating Measures** |
| COVID-19 spread | The staff and the vulnerable population are exposed to the risk of contracting COVID-19 during programme implementation, especially during workshops, trainings, meetings. | Workshops/meetings were conducted online. Guidelines and protocols were shared on community engagement. some Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) were also provided. |
| Political | Political and security situation is fragile and volatile owing to elections | Work closely with civil servants and plan around the upcoming elections. Closely monitor the security situation. |

# ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES <list here the monitoring and oversight activities undertaken during reporting period. Precise and specific, the table should not exceed one page>

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Monitoring Activity** | **Date** | **Description & Comments** | **Key Findings / Recommendations** |
| [I.e. Programme oversight field monitoring visit] |  | [Monitoring of project undertaken by CO Programme oversight unit; POPP mandates that these must take place for each project minimally once a year.] |  |
| [I.e. Project Board Meeting] |  | [Should take place quarterly.] |  |
| [I.e. DIM Audit] | November 2020 | The parnters did not reach the financial threshold for the audit. Instead, financial spot-check has been conducted in November for Ministry of Labour and Social affairs by an independent audit firm, Delloite. | The findings of MoLSA financial Spot-checks highlighted few gaps including; 1) Inadequately supported expenditure. 2) Weak payment approval process. 4) Incompleteness of support documents. 5) Lack of competitive procurement process. Recommendations for future improvement and action plans to address the gaps hav been developed with the partner. |
| [I.e. Independent Evaluation] |  | NA |  |
| [I.e. Engineering site visit.] |  |  |  |
| [I.e. Stakeholder Review Consultation] |  |  |  |
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**ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA** <list here details of training activities undertaken during the reporting period; should not exceed one page>

| **#** | **Target Group** | | **Dates** | **# of participants** | | | **Title of the training** | **Location of training** | **Training provider** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ministry. District or UN staff** | **Others** |
| **M** | **F** | **Total** |
|  | BRA |  | 13- 14 May | 11 | 18 | 29 | Community-Based Participatory Targeting Approach | Online | WFP |
|  | BRA |  | 8-10 June | 4 | 2 | 6 | SCOPE registration and all related processes (top- up and redemption) | Online | WFP |
|  | MoLSA |  | 6-7 Sep |  |  | 25 | National seminar organized by MoLSA on Social Protection | Face to Face | MoLSA |
|  | BRA |  | 6th – 8th Dec 2020 |  |  | h | Vulnerability Assessments. Topics covered: Introduction to vulnerability assessment, Key planning steps and setting up of survey teams, assessment methodologies, and tools, sampling techniques, data collection, and analysis. The training also covered Food Security Indicators, Emergency Needs Vulnerability Assessment (ENVA) methodology and analysis. In addition, targeting criteria, field data collection procedures and protocols, and techniques in data collection, Mobile Data Collection (MDC), and remote assessments. | Online | WFP |
|  | FMS Ministries in charge of social protection |  | 3th – 5th Nov 2020 | 29 | 16 | 45 | Policy Orientation and dissemination for the national social protection policy in the FMS | Face-to-Face Mogadishu | MoLSA |
| **Totals:** | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. **Uncertified expenditures**. Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4SO00> ) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Staff members are those contracted to undertaken work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)