

Joint SDG Fund
PORTOFOLIO ON INTEGRATED SOCIAL PROTECTION AND LNOB

Joint Programme 2020 Annual Progress Report

Cover page

Country: Somalia

Joint Programme title: Toward a Somali Led Transition to National Social Protection Systems

Short title: Somali Led Transition to National Social Protection Systems

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Budget (Joint SDG Fund contribution): **US\$ 2,045,300**

Overall budget (with co-funding): **US\$ 2,640,226**

Annual Financial Delivery Rate (= Total JP expenditures / transferred funds x 100%): **55%**

Rate of Committed Funding (= Total JP commitments / transferred funds x 100%): **36% (excluding expenditure)**

Short description of the Joint Programme (max 1 paragraph):

The purpose of the Joint Programme (JP) is to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Somalia to focus on prioritizing support to the most vulnerable populations, with a view of transitioning from short-term emergency response to long-term, predictable social protection mechanism – with linkages to education, health, and justice systems. More specifically, it aims to strengthen the Ministry and Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) leadership on social protection through targeted institutional support and capacity development. Furthermore, the programme focuses on three areas: (i) Supporting MoLSA's institutional capacity for policy analysis and coordination of partners activities to ensure national ownership and leadership of the social protection reform agenda; (ii) Supporting MoLSA's role in creating an adaptive approach to reform through maximizing on the potential for the scale-up of past and present social protection mechanisms and linking them with human capital (nutrition, health, and education); and (iii) Strengthening MoLSA's capacity on International Standards for Social Protection.

Executive summary

In 2020, the Joint Programme made some significant achievements. At the Federal MoLSA level, the SDG funds allowed the recruitment of three staff members and one staff at each Federal member state (FMS). While the social protection portfolio for MoLSA is well funded through the World Bank, personnel assigned were limited at the sub-national level. The facility's staffing support has enabled the Ministry to actively take up responsibilities in their respective units, guiding project implementation for the Government. The social protection focal points in the FMS supported under the JP have been actively leading the implementation of the National Safety Net programme, Baxnaano, and participating in key technical meetings hosted by the federal Government, as well as development partners, including the consultation workshops on the Unified Social registry and the ECHO funded shock responsive pilots. Furthermore, the fund provided the state-level social protection units with basic equipment to establish operational social protection units, which they lacked.

The SDG funded JP supported 13 government staff (8 male, 5 female) from the federal and state level to undertake a twelve-week online training course on 'E-Coaching on Social Protection: Towards Responsive Systems', aimed at strengthening and refining the participant's skills on social protection policy and shock-responsive social protection programming within the context of COVID-19 pandemic response. The e-coaching included practical exercises in the participants' countries on how to design a social protection response to the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences on vulnerability.

In addition, a vulnerability assessment on the social-economic impact of COVID-19 was conducted, and findings are expected to guide the targeting methodology for future safety nets programmes. The report has been finalized and also translated to the Somali language for wider dissemination. Plans are underway to conduct a session with government and development

partners. The assessment outcomes will be shared and discussed holistically to gather more inputs and support from government and development partners.

Furthermore, the implementation framework for the social protection policy was aligned with the SDG indicators. The exercise identified and mapped relevant SDG indicators to performance indicators in the implementation framework. This exercise provided a platform for the social protection staff at MoLSA to engage with key institutions concerned with social protection delivery. It also provides a road map, identifying seven key investment priorities for the Government to be addressed in the coming five years.

A. Annual Progress

A.1 The overall approach

Broader context and JP changes

No suggested changes as the approach is still relevant.

Ensuring that JP remains strategic and catalytic

Each UN agency has brought its comparative advantage to support in building the capacity of the Ministry. This has been facilitated through regular discussion and collaboration towards complementarity of efforts, ensuring that each UN agency provides consistent support towards building state capacity. These efforts also enabled the JP to contribute towards positioning the social protection agenda in the United Nations Cooperation Framework (UNCF). Additionally, the Government and Development partners' Social Protection Working Group has been established and fully operational with support from UN partners and the World Bank. The working group aims to promote coordination and alignment of development partner-funded and supported social protection programmes and technical assistance initiatives, with the Federal Government of Somalia' (FGS) visions as articulated in the social protection policy.

The Government of Somalia was very pro-active in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic by implementing multisectoral support plans. To ensure coordination and harmonization among its various activities and those of its partners, MoLSA recruited a senior social protection specialist for six months to coordinate the government's COVID-19 response, with financial support from the JP. Since the total cost of this additional capacity was less than 1 per cent of the total budget of the JP, it did not constitute a formal re-purposing of the budget.

Overall, COVID-19 restrictions resulted in delayed implementation of planned activities, especially those related to output 2. The capacity strengthening and exchange visits were postponed to 2021. All meetings were conducted online, and the e-

coaching course on shock responsive social protection system was also organized online to mitigate the risks of contracting the COVID-19 virus. However, not all of these activities can be organized online, and the Government counterparts have raised concerns that the level and quality of interactions for online workshops/meetings may not be adequate, especially in the context of recurrent power cuts and challenges with internet connectivity. As a result, some of these training/workshops/meetings have been postponed to 2021, hoping that safe movement will be feasible and travel restrictions are not re-introduced.

Furthermore, as part of the adaptation plan, as soon as the first COVID-19 case was discovered in Somalia, UN agencies requested their staff to telework from home. Since this was effective in all UN agencies, development partners, and government institutions, this translated into interactions with partners exclusively online. All meetings among the PUNOs and with other partners are now happening online, using Mogadishu time as a reference. In addition, the methodology used to implement some activities has been adjusted to social distancing measures. A case in point is the vulnerability assessment, where enumerators collected data through phone surveys to avoid close contact with surveyed households.

Refer to how the JP aligns with the UN's SERP in your country or how you plan to ensure such an alignment in the next year.

As part of its support to the socio-economic response plan (SERP) or the COVID-19 pandemic response plan, the Joint SDG Fund undertook a vulnerability assessment in 12 urban settlements in Somalia, jointly with the government, and to support the recruitment of a COVID-19 response specialist within MoLSA. The vulnerability assessment was funded through the JP and from the three PUNOs who contributed technically to the study, from assessment design, field level implementation and quality assurance. The assessment has revealed some significant findings. Over 70 per cent of urban households reported a significant decrease in household income after the pandemic. About half of the urban population are multi-dimensionally poor and have a malnourished person in the household. The study also revealed a significant reduction in access to health services by 41.6 per cent. More than 80 per cent of Somali children (in non-tertiary education) are out of school with no reliable formal learning alternative. In addition, the average amount of remittances received reduced by about 50 per cent within a COVID-19 affected context. Some of the key recommendations include (a) Design a cash transfers programme addressing urban areas beyond Banadir, including scaling up existing programmes, and (b) Link existing Social Protection programmes with access to social services. Overall, this study's findings are expected to inform government policy to design new or scale up existing social protection programmes. In general, this assessment report has been used to inform government and development partner response to health and economic shocks of COVID-19.

A.2 Update on priority issues

SDG acceleration

- As per the Theory of Change (TOC) and the objective to strengthen MoLSA's capacity to design and implement long-term social protection systems, the first year of SDG funding has enabled the JP to ensure that all states, including Somaliland, had engaged government focal persons to actively participate in the design and implementation of the Baxnaano project and the subsequent emergency funding under the Locust Response. The long-term social safety nets provided a platform for the shock response safety net to be undertaken through vertical and horizontal top-up.
- In addition, the e-coaching on shock responsive social protection enabled the target government partners to develop a set of skills and competencies in developing shock responsive social protection packages.

Vulnerable groups

The JP indirectly provided support to vulnerable groups through the following ways:

1. The government is better positioned to provide social assistance to the poorest and most vulnerable populations by having dedicated personnel in its social protection directorate.)
2. The national safety net programme - Baxnaano and Safety Net for Locust Response Project (SNLRP) ensured that the targeting methodology was well articulated to identify the poor's poorest, mothers with children under- five, and food-insecure households.
3. Similarly, the locust response project was able to identify the most vulnerable households severely impacted by locusts, and livelihoods significantly compromised owing to the locust infestation.
4. Support capacity strengthening of civil servants has enabled the government to make informed decisions on social protection schemes and initiatives through an online e-coaching programme on shock responsive social protection.

Gender marker

The JP promoted gender parity in selecting government staff that receive incentives and capacity development opportunities. Out of nine civil servants and consultants supported under the Joint SDG fund, two are female. In addition, out of 13 participants in the shock responsive social protection training, five were female. The programme will continue to address issues of gender disparity in the programme implementation and in the design of future social protection programmes in Somalia. In addition, the programme plans to undertake a gender-sensitive and inclusive social protection training for government and civil society partners by the second quarter of 2021. This aims to increase their capacity and sensitize the participants in matters of gender responsiveness and how to effectively approach them within the Ministry and the Government as a whole.

Human rights

The JP adopted the human rights-based approach. The programme invested resources in strengthening the Government's capacity, particularly the MoLSA, as duty bearers to meet the obligations of Somali citizens who are entitled to adequate social protection. Specifically, government staff supported through the programme understood the rationale for giving the cash primarily to women within beneficiary households and ensuring that they are referred to appropriate health and nutrition services aligned to provisions of CEDAW and CRC respectively.

Partnerships

Continuous engagement with the programme's partners is ongoing in the following ways:

- Day-to-day involvement of government staff supported through the programme in the implementation of *Baxnaano* (funded by the World Bank) and the Banadir cash transfer programme (funded by Italian Cooperation)
- Technical support on establishment and operationalization of government- development partner social protection working group. The group will continue to be vital in the strategic planning and coordinating of different social protection schemes.
- Regular consultations held with the MoLSA and other partners on the joint engagement and the realignment of activities concerning the COVID-19 pandemic. This joint initiative also provides a good working relationship in engaging with the government during the drafting of the UNCF and requisite government consultations.

Strategic meetings

Type of event	Yes	No	Comments
JP launch event	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Planned in March 2021</i>
Annual JP development partners'/donors' event*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Planned in May 2021</i>

** This refers to any event that included representatives of the Joint SDG Fund's global development partners/donors (Denmark, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.) Please note that this event can be held together with a launch event or other partners' event.*

Funding and financing

Fundraising efforts have been ongoing through:

Continuous engagement with the donors on fundraising will contribute towards supporting the National Development Pillar 9 (NDP9) and social protection policy implementation. The JP plans to develop a joint fundraising strategy with the MoLSA. This strategy will enable securing of funds for funding social protection for the long-term.

-Undertaking planning with the Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) on expanding urban safety net interventions.

Innovation, learning, and sharing

- 2020 was a challenging year owing to the COVID-19 pandemic and travel restrictions. Despite this, the innovations and learning enabled a quick change of operations to exploit the web-based systems.
- Implementation of the JP also taught the three PUNOs and their partners to be agile and flexible in programme implementation, bringing forward critically relevant activities and postponing those which could not be implemented timely.
- The national safety net modality shifted from banking systems to mobile money transfers.

Strategic communications

The launch of the implementation framework for Social Protection by the Government was an important milestone, particularly for MOLSA. The launch event was organized online with participation from the government, donors, and other development partners. This paved the way for the different stakeholders, including development partners, to engage in discussions on how to fundraise for the implementation of the framework. As noted from the discussion, the development partners will support the social protection implementation framework towards its objectives.

B. Annual Results

Overall progress

- On track (expected annual results achieved)
- Satisfactory (majority of expected annual results achieved)**
- Not-satisfactory (majority of expected annual results not yet achieved)

Please, explain briefly:

Most of the key expected results have been achieved, especially related to increased government capacity at the federal and member states level, both in terms of staffing and technical capacity. Having adequate staffing in place proved critical for the Government to start implementing its national social protection policy and contribute to implementing the flagship safety nets programme. The vulnerability assessment supported by the JP developed staff capacity to assess shocks impact on specific groups and informed government's social protection response to the crisis.

Notwithstanding, some activities related to outputs 2 and 3 have been constrained. Alternative ways of implementation (online) and on-the-job learning - from staff's physical involvement in the implementation of the social protection policy, contributed to developing their capacity to deliver social protection to Somali citizens, which is the ultimate objective of the JP.

Contribution to Fund's global results

In 2020, the Joint Programme made some significant achievements to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With support from the SDG fund, supported capacity strengthening at the federal and federal member state levels including establishments of social protection units in federal member states which are now critical for the implementation and monitoring of the National Safety Net programme, Baxnaano, and the ECHO funded shock responsive pilots. In addition, a vulnerability assessment on the social-economic impact of COVID-19 was conducted, and findings are expected to guide the targeting methodology for future safety nets programmes. Furthermore, the implementation framework for the social protection policy was aligned with the SDG indicators.

JP Outputs and Outcomes

Output 1: Functional, equitable, and inclusive social protection Directorate at MoLSA and social protection units in FMS

- At the Federal MoLSA level, the SDG fund has engaged three staff members and one staff member at each FMS. This facility's staffing support has enabled the Ministry to actively take up responsibilities in their respective units guiding project implementation for the government. The social protection focal points in the FMS supported under the JP have been actively leading the implementation of the National Safety Net project, Baxnaano, and participating in key technical meetings hosted by the federal government as well as development partners, including the consultation workshops on the Unified Social registry and the ECHO funded shock responsive pilots. In addition, the Social Protection focal point in Somaliland was appointed in September 2020. The Director of Social Affairs, also funded

through this facility, plays a key role in engaging in social protection-related activities. The social protection focal point, with support from the director of social affairs, re-activated the social protection working group (SPWG). The first SPWG was convened with participation from UN, government and civil society partners, and donor representative, the EU. An additional immediate engagement of the JP partners with Somaliland is the support to the development process of the social protection policy, which will also receives support of Save the Children.

- The SDG supported civil servants to actively engage in implementation, undertake field visits and participate in technical workshops. An example of such a technical meeting is the two-day workshop on the social protection policy organized by MoLSA Federal level, providing guidance and direction for implementation in the states. Additional funds provided for operational support have enabled the ministries to attend to pressing needs such as office supplies, electricity, and internet utilities. In addition, under the flexibility of this fund, a senior social protection specialist was appointed to coordinate MoLSA's COVID-19 response.

Output 2: MoLSA capacitated to serve as a learning/convening organization on social protection in Somalia

- A total of 13 government staff (8 male and 5 female) at the federal and state level undertook a twelve-week online training course on 'E-Coaching on Social Protection: Towards Responsive Systems' aimed at strengthening and refining the participant's skills on Social Protection Policy and shock-responsive social protection programming within the context of COVID-19 emergency. All participants successfully concluded the training on September 6, 2020, and certificates later issued. The e-coaching included practical exercises in the participants' countries on how to design a social protection response to the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences on vulnerability.
- MoLSA conducted a vulnerability assessment on the Social-economic impact of COVID-19, whose findings are expected to guide the targeting methodology for future safety nets programmes. The report has been finalized and also translated to the Somali language for wider dissemination. Plans are underway to conduct a session with government and development partners where the assessment outcomes will be shared and discussed.
- The implementation framework for the social protection policy was finalized. The process involved launching it officially through a workshop held virtually with participation from both government and development partners. This framework also created a way for the development partners and government to prioritize and allocate funds for strengthen social protection intervention within Somalia.

Output 3: International standards for an integrated social protection approach

- An exercise to identify and map relevant SDG indicators to performance indicators in the implementation framework was concluded. This exercise was performed in close collaboration with the staff supported under the JP. The exercise involved frequent sessions with line ministries that contribute to social protection. It provided a platform for the social protection staff at MoLSA to engage with key institutions concerned with social protection delivery. It also provides a

road map, identifying seven key investment priorities for the Government, to be addressed in the coming five years. These key priorities being Youth Empowerment and self-employment; Incomes of rural and urban poor, Equitable access to basic services. A preparatory meeting was held regarding the social security inquiry (SSI), with the purpose to provide an overview on what SSI is and seek MoLSA's contribution towards it. The programme is aiming to commence the work on SSI in the quarter 1 of next year.

Workplan

- JP workplan was modified
- JP workplan was not modified

Explain briefly:

The JP workplan was modified to support the salary of a COVID-19 response specialist at MoLSA who was tasked with coordinating COVID-19 activities within the Ministry.

Furthermore, the scheduling of some activities was modified owing to the COVID-19 crisis. Specifically, the vulnerability assessment planned for the last quarter of 2020 started in the second quarter, and most learning events and exchange visits were put on hold owing to the travel ban put in place for most of the year. A capacity development plan has been developed and shared with MoLSA to ensure that these learning events take place in 2021; most of them are now planned as online events.

C. Plan for the Next Year of implementation

Next year

The key priority interventions for 2021 related to the work plan are as follows:

- Support financially (incentive/salary for civil servants and consultants/advisor) within MoLSA to strategically manage social protection coordination forums and engagement with development partners.
- Support a joint Government (MoLSA and other ministries) and partners team to undertake three learning events on social protection that are outlined in the capacity development plan
- Support MoLSA to undertake two study tours developing countries to learn experience on a specific component of SP system (one on of Social Protection governance structure and one on social protection delivery systems)
- Social Protection Diagnostic: Mapping and data collection on social protection coverage in Somalia, based on the ILO Social Security Inquiry methodology

- Assessment Based National Dialogue (ABND) on Social Protection: a dialogue process on social protection to set up national priorities, measuring the cost of these priorities
- Feasibility study for the creation of an old-age (+ disability and survivor) pension scheme for the formal workers

The above activities will contribute to achieving the three programme outputs. More specifically, it is anticipated that these investments will strengthen the Federal Government's institutional and technical capacity and that of the recently established FMS, which is crucial and necessary to bring about change in Somalia people's lives by supporting social protection system delivery. An established functional and strong social protection system will, in turn, contribute to building trust between the state and the public, which is critical for the peace and state-building efforts in Somalia.

Towards the end of JP implementation

Implementation of the JP in 2021 is still directed toward achieving its initial outcome - MoLSA is capacitated to design and implement a long-term social protection system with a shift from assistance to more emphasis on building human capital. This objective will be realized through the achievement of the three programme components:

- Functional, equitable, and inclusive social protection Directorate at MoLSA and social protection units in FMS: all staffs have been recruited in MoLSA and FMS, an MoU was signed between WFP and FGS valid through the end of 2021 to ensure that the JP financially supports these staffs during the whole period of its implementation and staffs submit a monthly report of activities showing how they have contributed to the implementation of the national social protection policy and of the national safety nets programme.
- FGS/MoLSA is capacitated to serve as a Learning/Convening Organization on Social Protection in Somalia: A capacity development plan was developed jointly by MoLSA and UNICEF, based on a capacity assessment performed by the EU-funded technical assistant facility (TAF). This plan identifies the relevant learning events and proposes a schedule for their implementation. The ToR for the exchange visits are also finalized and shared with MoLSA with a proposal for destination countries and tentative dates in quarter one and two of 2021. Initially, four exchange visits were planned (two per year). Given that the ones planned in 2020 could not be implemented, only two are expected to be organized by the end of the JP. The three PUNOs and the government are planning to reallocate the budget assigned for those visits for more monitoring visits and in-country meetings rather than external visits to other countries. This reallocation of funds will help in finding gaps related to programme implementation and replicating with better solutions.
- International Standards for an integrated Social Protection approach, including inclusion and gender equity mainstreamed into Social Protection Implementation Strategy. An international consultant has been recruited, starting his assignment on 16 February to undertake the fiscal space analysis and the social security inquiry (SSI).

Risks and mitigation measures

To ensure that the JP implementation is not further delayed, online is the preferred delivery model for the planned training, as the travel restricts continue. Moreover, virtual exposure visits or learning events will be considered, subject to the prevailing conditions of COVID-19 restrictions.

Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (annual)

Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

List up to 3 main SDG targets that your Joint Programme primarily focused on in 2020

1. SDG 1.1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. SDG 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
3. **SDG 2.1** By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
- 4.

Global Outcome 1: Integrated multisectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

1.1 Did your Joint Programme contribute to the implementation of integrated multisectoral policies that accelerate SDG progress in terms of scope¹ in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: JP and MoLSA staff contributed towards the finalization of the social protection Implementation Framework and its alignment to SDGs targets. In addition, MoLSA staff members supported through the JP actively contributed to the ongoing development of the Unified social registry.

1.2 Did your Joint Programme contributes to the implementation of integrated multisectoral policies that accelerate SDG progress in terms of scale² in 2020? (if so, brief explanation)

Yes

No

Explain briefly: The national safety net programme Baxnaano was a platform for shock response linking to the country's emergency response. This has contributed to the dialogue of joint donor efforts to build national systems that promote that integrate shock response to the national framework. A data sharing policy is being developed to exchange beneficiaries' data across all cash transfer actors. Colleagues from the three PUNOs and government staff supported through the JP actively participate in this policy dialogue.

Global Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

1.3 Number of innovative solutions tested in 2020

Total number disaggregated by % successful and unsuccessful: **1**

Provide the list: Vertival expansion of the Banadir cash transfer

Explain briefly: The Banadir cash transfer programme funded by the Italian cooperation and supported under the JP (through technical participation of FMS staff supported by the JP) which provides funding to 1,000 urban households was topped up by a funding from ECHO to address the consequences of COVID-19 crisis on beneficiary households.

¹Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

²Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

1.4 Number of integrated policy solutions implemented with the national partners in lead in 2020

Total number: **1**

Provide the list: Government COVID-19 response plan

Explain briefly: A comprehensive government COVID-19 response plan was designed, including all sectors and based on various assessments. The vulnerability assessment supported through the JP identified the most vulnerable group to inform government prioritization in policy response. It also highlighted areas for cross-sectoral synergy in that response.

1.5 Did your Joint Programme contribute to the strengthening of national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: All the staff supported through the SDG fund contributed to the ongoing dialogue in setting up the country's national safety net programme. This enables the successful set up of the national safety nets and its implementation across the country.

1.6 Did your Joint Programme develop a functioning partnership framework for integrated policy solutions to accelerate progress on SDGs in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: SDG partners and government representatives held frequent consultations to appraise each other on progress and discuss the hurdles faced owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. The PUNOs regularly updated the donor working group on the ongoing implementation of the JP during monthly meetings and also updated the World Bank during the safety nets support missions. Setting up the mobile money transfer modality as a policy solution to accelerate national cash transfers in the face of the pandemic and the ongoing dialogue on the social registry are key policy solutions that accelerate progress towards the SDGs.

2. Selected global performance indicators (annual)

2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of overall UNCT coherence in 2020?

Yes, considerably contributed

Yes, contributed

No

Explain briefly: The ToR for the One UN Working Group on social protection were developed and shared with the RCO, which proposed to set it up as a sub-working group of social development pillar working group of the UNCT Programme Management Team.

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to reduced transaction costs for participating UN agencies in their interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other Joint Programmes?

Yes,

No

N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)

Explain briefly: Civil servants who are paid incentives under the SDG fund have been used to support other social protection programmes, including Baxnaano.

2.3. Was your Joint Programme aligned with the UNCT Results Groups in 2020?

- Yes
- No

Explain briefly: As 2020 was the last year of the UNCF in Somalia, there could not be a reorganization of the results group structure. In the discussions for creating the next results group structure, it was proposed to position the One UN working group on social protection as a thematic sub-working group of the social development pillar working group.

2.4. Did your Joint Programme secure additional funding resources in 2020?

- Yes
- No

Explain briefly: The JP did not secure additional funding in 2020 since the initial budget was sufficient to implement the work plan.

3. Results as per JP Results Framework (annual)

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2020 target	2020 Result	Reasons for a variance from the planned target (if any)	Expected 2021 target	Expected final target (if different from 2021)
Outcome 1: MoLSA is capacitated to design and implement long-term social protection system with a shift from assistance to more emphasis on building human capital						
Outcome indicator: SP Directorate is functional (with staff and equipment)	SP Directorate is not equipped and has no dedicated staff	SP Directorate has the relevant equipment\	Social Protection Directorate at federal and FMS has been equipped with the relevant office furniture.	Programme visits and training reports	SP Directorate staff has received adequate SP training	.
Output 1: Institutional Capacity of FGS/MoLSA Strengthened by a Functional social protection Directorate at MoLSA and social protection units in FMS						
Output 1.1 indicator: SP Directorate is created	SP Directorate at MoLSA and FMS limited	Staffed, equipment, and supplies are provided to the SP Directorate	Incentives were provided to two civil servants in the Social Protection Directorate at	Programme visits	SP officers are in place in all FMS, disaggregated by gender	

			the federal level, and six social protection focal points at FMS and the SDG Programme Coordinator.			
Output 1.2 indicator: Government SP core staff receive adequate training on SP, disaggregated by gender	SP directorate and SP units' staff do not have adequate training in SP	2 SP directorate staffs and SP staff in half of the FMS participate in one learning event	13 Government staff received e-coaching training on shock responsive social protection	Training reports	2 SP directorate staffs and SP staff in the other half of the FMS participate in one learning event	
Output 1.2 indicator Gender and inclusion are mainstreamed throughout most learning event sessions	No specific session on gender and social inclusion on learning events	A session is included on gender and inclusion in Social Protection systems in all learning events	No progress. Inclusive and gender sensitive social protection training is scheduled in Q1 2021, as per the capacity development plan	Training reports	A session is included on gender and inclusion in Social Protection systems in all learning events	
Output 2: FGS/MoLSA capacitated to serve as a Learning/Convening Organization on Social Protection in Somalia.						
Output 2.1 indicator: Somalia is engaged in South-South cooperation on SP	No systematic learning opportunity mechanism from other country experience	study tour on SP governance structure	The study tour has been put on hold due to COVID-19	Travel reports	Study tour on SP delivery systems	
Output 2.2 indicator: learning event organized between the federal level and FMS hosted by MoLSA	No experience sharing platform between different government levels	Exchange visit on learning and sharing and good practice in SP	No progress. Put on hold owing to COVID-19	Workshop report	Exchange visit on learning and sharing and good practice in SP	
Output 1: Institutional Capacity of FGS/MoLSA Strengthened by a Functional social protection Directorate at MoLSA and social protection units in FMS						

<p>Output 3.1 indicator: Social Protection Diagnostic undertaken</p>	<p>No diagnostic on SP</p>	<p>Consultant recruited for the SP diagnostic</p>	<p>Initial consultation meeting organized. The exercise will be conducted in 2021</p>	<p>ToRs</p>	<p>Mapping and data collection on social protection coverage in Somalia</p>	
<p>Output 3.2 indicator: Assessment Based National Dialogue (ABND) on Social Protection implemented</p>	<p>No ABND initiated</p>	<p>ToR for the ABND are finalized a</p>	<p>Recruitment for an international consultant is in the process of being finalized and the assignment will comment by Quarter 1 next year.</p>	<p>Minutes of the consultations</p>	<p>Dialogue process on social protection to set up national priorities</p>	

Annex 2: List of strategic documents

Strategic documents that were produced by the JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
Vulnerability assessment in Somalia	November 2020	The study was funded by the JP, including its translation into the Somali language. The lead agency's focal points contributed to the drafting of the terms of reference and selection of the institutional contractor that undertook the study. The focal points from the two PUNOs were members of the technical committee of the study and provided valuable comments throughout the implementation and finalization of the study.

Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
Somalia Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) of COVID-19	01/2021	The work and results of this SEIA are owed to the collective reporting efforts of National Agencies and the International Community in Somalia. The focal point of the JP is a member of the advisory board for the SEIA. She shared the vulnerability assessment with the drafting team as reference material and provided insights on how social protection should feature in the assessment to address vulnerability related to COVID-19.

Annex 3: Strategic communication results

3.1. Have you created a strategic communication plan for the Joint Programme?

- Yes
- No

Explain briefly: The strategic communication plan will be developed in quarter 1 2021.

3.2. What percentage of the annual budget towards communications was utilized from the total budget? (Note that the entire JP comms budget must be min 5% of the total JP budget)

Explain briefly: So far, less than 1 per cent of the budget was utilized on communications, particularly dissemination of social protection implementation plan and social protection policy.

3.3. Have visibility outcomes increased due to the provided funding for JP strategic communications?

- Yes
- No

Explain briefly: Since no strategic communications activities were undertaken during the reporting period, visibility outcomes could not be improved.

3.4. Does the Country Profile Page on the Joint SDG Fund website contribute to your JP outreach?

- Yes
- No

Explain briefly: There is currently no country profile page on the Joint SDG Fund website.

3.5. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc.) about your JP were published by an external media outlet (Non-UN published)?

Total number: **0**

Explain briefly: No progress were made due to delayed staff recruitments and COVID-19 challenges, particularly on adopting to new working environment.

3.6. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc.) about the Joint Programme were published by the UNCT and JP PUNOs?

Total number: **0**

Explain briefly: Same as above.

3.7. Have you received an increase of social media followers?

- Yes
- No

Total number: (Not mandatory)

Explain briefly:

Multi-Media Faucets

Title of the document	Date	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
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	when finalized (MM/YY)	
None		

Social Media Campaigns

Title of the document	Type (FB/Twitter/LinkedIn/Etc.)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
Social Protection Implementation Framework	Twitter	https://twitter.com/SomaliaMolsa/status/1308359651113742336?s=19

Annex 4: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
Political instability, conflict and climatic shocks	16	4	4	NA	
Programmatic risks					
Government ownership	9	3	3	UNJP has ensured that MoLSA staff lead the implementation and supported to host meetings, so they drive the agenda. Coordination meetings are hosted by the Ministry.	UNICEF, WFP, ILO
Monitoring and supervision	9	3	3	Monitoring of the UNJP will be undertaken jointly by the UN agencies.	UNICEF, WFP, ILO
Institutional risks					
Institutional framework established	6	2	3	The institutional systems are being strengthened through the Baxnaano project (SNHCP), and SDG contributed towards building MoLSA capacity to implement the national social safety project	UNICEF, WFP, ILO
Fiduciary risks					

UN established partnership framework	9	3	3	Each UN agency has established a partnership agreement at federal and with each of the member states to ensure that all parties are held responsible for delivery as per UN standards	UNICEF, WFP, ILO
Monitoring and supervision	9	3	3	Financial monitoring is undertaken to ensure funds are accounted	UNICEF, WFP, ILO