SOMALIA UN MPTF

PROGRAMME ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
Period: January-June 2019

Project Name	Combatting Poverty and Vulnerability in Somalia through Social Protection
Gateway ID	106901
Start date	1 November 2016
Planned end date (as per last approval)	31 December 2019
Focal Persons	Delphine Dechaux, WFP
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Participating UN Entities	UNICEF, WFP
NDP Pillar	Resilience
UNSF Priority	4: Strengthening resilience of Somali institutions, society and population.
Milestone	Social Protection policy and institutional framework drafted.
Location	National
Gender Marker	2a

Total Budget as per ProDoc	USD 1,515,000
MPTF:	USD 1,515,000
Non-MPTF sources:	PBF: N/A
	Trac: N/A
	Other: N/A

	Total MPTF Funds Received		Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Reporting Period	Cumulative	Reporting Period	Cumulative
WFP	0	561,293	0	0
UNICEF	0	891,314	0	0
Total	**0**	**1,452,607**	**0**	**0**

	JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds[1]		JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Reporting Period	Cumulative	Reporting Period	Cumulative
WFP	210,702	316,630	0	0
UNICEF	167,931	305,733	0	0
Total	**378,633**	**622,363**	**0**	**0**

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[1] **Uncertified expenditures**. Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4SO00)

SEMI-ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS

1. The Social Protection Policy document was endorsed by the Steering Committee and is now waiting adoption by Cabinet

2. The technical Working Group met three times to discuss timely issues related to social protection policy

3. Somalia joint the Africa Community of Practice on Cash Transfers and three high level officials participated on their annual meeting in Kigali.

4. FGS was capacitated through a 15 weeks online course on building state capability using the Problem-Driven Iterative Approach (PDIA) at the Center for International Development at Harvard University.

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The draft social protection policy was endorsed in March by the steering committee after extensive review. The Policy document highlights the need for social protection in Somalia based on the chronic vulnerability, especially for children, women, elderly, persons with disabilities, youth, larger households, migrants and displaced people and minorities. Three meetings of the Technical Working group were held in the first semester of 2019 to finalize the drafting of the policy and to draft the template for the mapping Social Safety net programs. In terms of capacity building, Somalia joint the Africa Community of Practice on Cash Transfers, a UNICEF-World Bank supported network of government officials responsible for social cash transfers and three high level officials participated on their May annual meeting in Kigali, where Somalia learnt from the experience of other African countries on linking cash transfer to human capital development and established contacts with peer colleagues. Additionally, a multidisciplinary team composed of FGS and UNICEF participated in a free On-line programme entitled: "The Practice of PDIA: Building Capability by Delivering Results" of the Building State Capabilities program at the Center of International Development at Harvard University.

SITUATION UPDATE

The draft Social Protection Policy has been endorsed by the Steering Committee and in currently under review to be endorsed by Cabinet. Preliminary work for the Communication strategy and the implementation framework have started, but they will kick off only when the policy document is endorsed by Cabinet. The social inclusion analysis on the clan dynamics has developed a conceptual and analytical framework for the research; designed a methodological approach, including collection tools. For the second half of the year, field work will be undertaken, specifically interviews with individuals (women, community leaders), group and key informants and analyzed to come up with factors of exclusion and how they condition access to social services.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT
SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT **Policy and institutional frameworks for social protection are developed**

Output 1.1: Social protection policy for Somalia developed			
		PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR[2]	
INDICATOR	**TARGET**	**REPORTING PERIOD**	**CUMULATIVE**
Approved social protection policy	Social protection policy consultations held in six capitals		• Consultations completed
	Social protection policy draft developed		SPP draft developed
	Social protection policy reviewed and revise	Social Protection Steering Committee reviewed and endorsed the SPP leaving it ready for Cabinet approval.	SPP reviewed and revised and endorsed by Steering Committee
	Social protection policy endorsed by Government		
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.2: Social protection communications strategy developed and implemented			
Social protection communications strategy in place and communications activities undertaken	Consultation held with Federal Member States on effective means of communications in each state		• Consultations held in all 6 capitals • Communications strategy is in progress.
	Social protection communications strategy developed and costed	Draft cero of the communication strategy delivered by the consulting group.	• Communications strategy is in progress.
	Social protection communications strategy endorsed and rolled out		
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.3: Somalia-appropriate SDG targets for social protection indicators developed			
Social protection SDG targets for Somalia adopted	Two-day launch workshop with stakeholders to present social protection-related SDG goals and indicators		Government inter-ministerial social protection technical working group (the key stakeholder body to be consulted) formed.
	Draft social protection SDG targets developed and shared	Draft cero social protection SDG indicators prepared by Consulting group pending MoLSA work with federal member states to develop targets.	Draft cero social protection SDG indicators prepared by Consulting group pending MoLSA work with federal member states to develop targets.

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[2] Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.

	Two-day workshop with stakeholders to finalize social protection-related SDG goals and indicators		
Output 1.4: Social protection-related capacity of key national counterparts for effective implementation of programs built			
Social protection related technical capacity in key ministries in each state	Social protection capacity assessment of key ministries (federal and state) undertaken	• Capacity of key counterpart in MoLSA raised through participation in the Africa Community of Practice on cash transfers. • Draft Cero of Capacity Assessment delivered by Consulting group.	• Group contracted to undertake capacity assessment • Capacity of key counterpart in MoLSA raised through participation in World Bank SP core course.
	Quarterly social protection training for PSG5 Social Protection Sub-Working Group members conducted	• TRANSFORM, the inter-agency initiative (ILO, UNICEF and UNDP) supporting the building of social protection floors in Africa, engaged to deliver the trainings.	Not yet delivered due to staff changes.
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT			
Strategies to reach vulnerable populations through social protection are identified			
Output 2.1: Key characteristics associated with poverty and reduced access to services identified, to advise development of a targeting system for social protection			
Poverty and vulnerability data associated with reduced service access available	SCOPE and other relevant databases analyzed		• Report on the beneficiary registration and data management practices of NGOs, UN and Government in Somalia was developed, finalized and shared. • Draft report on the characteristics of vulnerable households in
	Report on characteristics of vulnerable households in SCOPE and other relevant databases developed		

			Somalia drafted.
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			

Output 2.2: Geo-tagged data on supply of key social services incorporated into the humanitarian biometric beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE) database

	Mapping of key social services conducted (including geo-tagging)		Following discussions with the donor, a decision was made to redirect the funds allocated for this to capacity building of MOLSA.
	Social service data incorporated into SCOPE		Service points where WFP is distributing food assistance through SCOPE, are geotagged. These include MCHN clinics and schools. SCOPE only records location data of beneficiaries and distribution points. Service points in non-WFP distribution sites can be overlayered with SCOPE data in a map.
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			

Output 2.3: Access of excluded populations in two communities to social services and humanitarian/development support analyzed

Data on access of excluded populations to social services and development benefits available	Social network analysis (SNA) conducted in two communities	Background Literature review and analytical framework for the research completed. Methodological approach designed Data collection tools designed.	Social Inclusion Specialist contracted.
	SNA results analyzed, compiled and disseminated		

NARRATIVE

The institutionalization of the Joint program objectives was further strengthened in 2019. This allowed the steering committee to extensively review the draft policy document before its endorsement in March 2019. The policy is now waiting to be adopted by Cabinet. In addition, the Joint program gained visibility among a broad set

of stakeholders, since update on progress was shared during the meetings of the sub-working group on "Food security, nutrition and social protection" of the resilience pillar.

The meetings of the technical working group allowed to operationalize the joint programme at technical level. The three meetings held in Q1 2019 (February, April and June) allowed to discussed various topics such as the articulation of the joint programme with the future technical assistance facility (TAF) funded by the European Commission, the template of the mapping of the safety nets in Somalia, etc.

The capacity of FGS to lead social protection dialogue and policy in Somalia was strengthened with the participation of three senior officials in the Community of Practice on Cash Transfers in Q2 in Kigali, Rwanda, a high-level forum of experience-sharing and lessons learned on cash transfers programmes in Africa. The 2019 focus on the linkages between cash transfers and human capital development in Africa was especially timely since social protection agenda in Somalia is strategically moving from emergency cash-based transfer programs to a more government owned, long-term and predictable approach. FGS' institutional capacity was further strengthened beyond social protection through the participation of a team of FGS-UNICEF staff -FGS participated to the On-line programme entitled: "The Practice of PDIA: Building Capability by Delivering Results" of the Building State Capabilities program at the Center of International Development at Harvard University. This 15 weeks programme uses a problem-driven iterative approach to provide practical solutions to complex development problems. It is based on four principles: (i) local solutions to local problem; (ii) pushing problem driven positive deviance; (iii) try, learn, iterate ad adapt; and (iv) scale through diffusion. The team came up with a cash-nutrition intervention as the practical solution to the high level of malnutrition in Somalia through.

Under outcome 2, a study was done from March to August 2018 to take stock of the beneficiary registration practices and systems being used by the main humanitarian/resilience actors in Somalia, as well as government actors that maintain databases of vulnerable households and individuals in Somalia. The result of the survey is a summarized, clear overview of the databases, geographic focus, capacity of the database as well as potential scalability. In addition, the short narrative report includes analysis to support the findings, and recommendations for data harmonization in registration and other processes. In addition, a draft report outlining the key characteristics of vulnerability as well as the risks and barriers for most vulnerable to access services and future benefits/assistance was developed. The report will be augmented with profiling data from the WFP Urban Safety Net programme in Mogadishu. Health centres and schools have been geo-tagged to WFP food distribution points as identified in SCOPE. For the provision of geo-tagged data for water points/services around the country, an agreement with FAO was drafted but subsequent consultations with the donor led to the decision to redirect the funds allocated for this to capacity building of MOLSA instead.

The social inclusion consultant recruited in January 2019 designed the analytical framework for the research and the methodological approach. The social inclusion expert adopted an action-oriented research approach, allowing the stakeholders to enter into a critical dialogue during the research process, but also leading narratives and encouraging critical reflection by the researchers involved in their research. This consists of a Somali social dialogue in to advance a common understanding of clan dynamics interaction with inclusion and exclusion, minorities, and other social linkages as business, power and religious linkages. The research aims at informing the policies underpinning the UN and development partners work on equity focused services and aid in Somalia. Fieldwork planned in Q2 of 2019 will allow to come up with concrete results and policy recommendations for the

systematic inclusion of minorities and excluded populations in social services provision in Somalia.

Other Key Achievements

The technical working group served as a forum for wider discussions on social protection as vulnerability, on various topics including the technical assistance facility which will be in place in July 2019. The joint programme continued to play a critical role in raising the profile and role of the government in these discussions, and providing a resource for its activities, work towards this as well as engagement with development partners.

Challenges (incl: Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt:

The 23 March 2019 terrorist attack at the MoLSA that claimed the lives of the Deputy Minister and high-level officials, and the follow up changes to the Ministry's leadership on 7th April led to the delay in adoption of the policy document by Cabinet. This further delay the design and implementation of the communication strategy and the implementation framework which are both pending the adoption of the policy document.

They death of the finance focal person at MoLSA following the attack also constituted a challenge for the financial and administrative management of the programme, due to the delay in the recruitment of his successor and time needed to get familiar with UN procedures for cash disbursement.

Peacebuilding impact *N/A*

Catalytic effects *N/A*

Gender

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme[3]	**Total no. of Outputs**	**Total no. of gender specific Outputs**
	7	*0*
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues *(as of end of 2018)*[4]	**Total no. of Staff**	**Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues**
	2	*2*

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 (No.)** *1*
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil	**Result (Number)**

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[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.

[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.

their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	*7*
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)** *Yes*
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: UNICEF and WFP alternate to share programme costs when the costs are shared particularly for travel, workshops and other related costs.

Communications & Visibility- All the reports, agendas, meeting signs and the policy have attribution to the donor. A communications strategy is in the process of being developed to ensure a nationwide dissemination of the policy. The sub-working group of the resilience pillar is also being used as a showcase for the joint programme, where update on the policy process and on the programme at large is being shared with a wide group of stakeholders.

Looking ahead:

Taking into account the challenges described earlier, the Joint programme was further extended through end of 2019. Now that the new leadership at MoLSA is settled in its function, it is expected that the policy will be adopted in early Q3 2019. This will allow the elaboration of the communication strategy and the implementation framework.

The identification of strategies to reach vulnerable populations through social protection (Outcome 2) will be given prominence in the second semester of 2019. In this regard a local researcher is being recruited to assist the international consultant on Inclusion in the fieldwork in two communities (Jareer in Kismayo and Boon in Garowe).

ANNEX 1.   RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk [5]	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Political	Delays due to elections and political changes	The programme must have support of the line ministries who are capacitated. Preliminary and background work completed during delays.
Operational	Too much time spent on fieldwork due to lengthy nature of interview process, transcription and analysis of data	Recruitment of a local researcher to assist international expert during fieldwork
Security	Inaccessibility of field sites due to security	Alternate sites and measures such as government ministry with national staff from the contractor leading the consultations.
Operational/Other (Contextual)	Inaccessibility of some sites leads to incomprehensive service data; Incomplete database or inconsistent registration of household information limits usefulness of data.	Assuring data quality and re-registration as necessary. Use proxies as needed to complete dataset.

ANNEX 2.   MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Programme Oversight	Monthly	Programme oversight is jointly with UNICEF, WFP and MoLSA. Bi-weekly calls or emails provide regular updates on the policy development process and progress.	Regular follow up is recommended to ensure deadlines for multiple deliverables are met.
Steering Committee Meeting	March 2019	The Programme Steering Committee Meeting took place mid-year only due to leadership changes, staff changes and general delays.	• Regional government should participate in the Technical Working Group • The TWG will be chaired by the SP Advisor to MOLSA and the PS of MHADM. • The policy will be aligned to the FGS Vision 2040

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[5] Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.

SOMALIA UN MPTF

ANNEX 3.   TRAINING DATA

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.			20-24 May	3	1	4	Community of Practice on Cash Transfers in Africa	Kigali	World Bank, UNICEF
2.	MoLSA, OPM, MoH UNICEF		3 Feb. to 12 May	2	4	6	The Practice of PDIA: Building Capabilities by Delivering Results	Online	Center for International Development, Harvard University
				5	5	10			

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