

EVALUATION DEPARTMENT

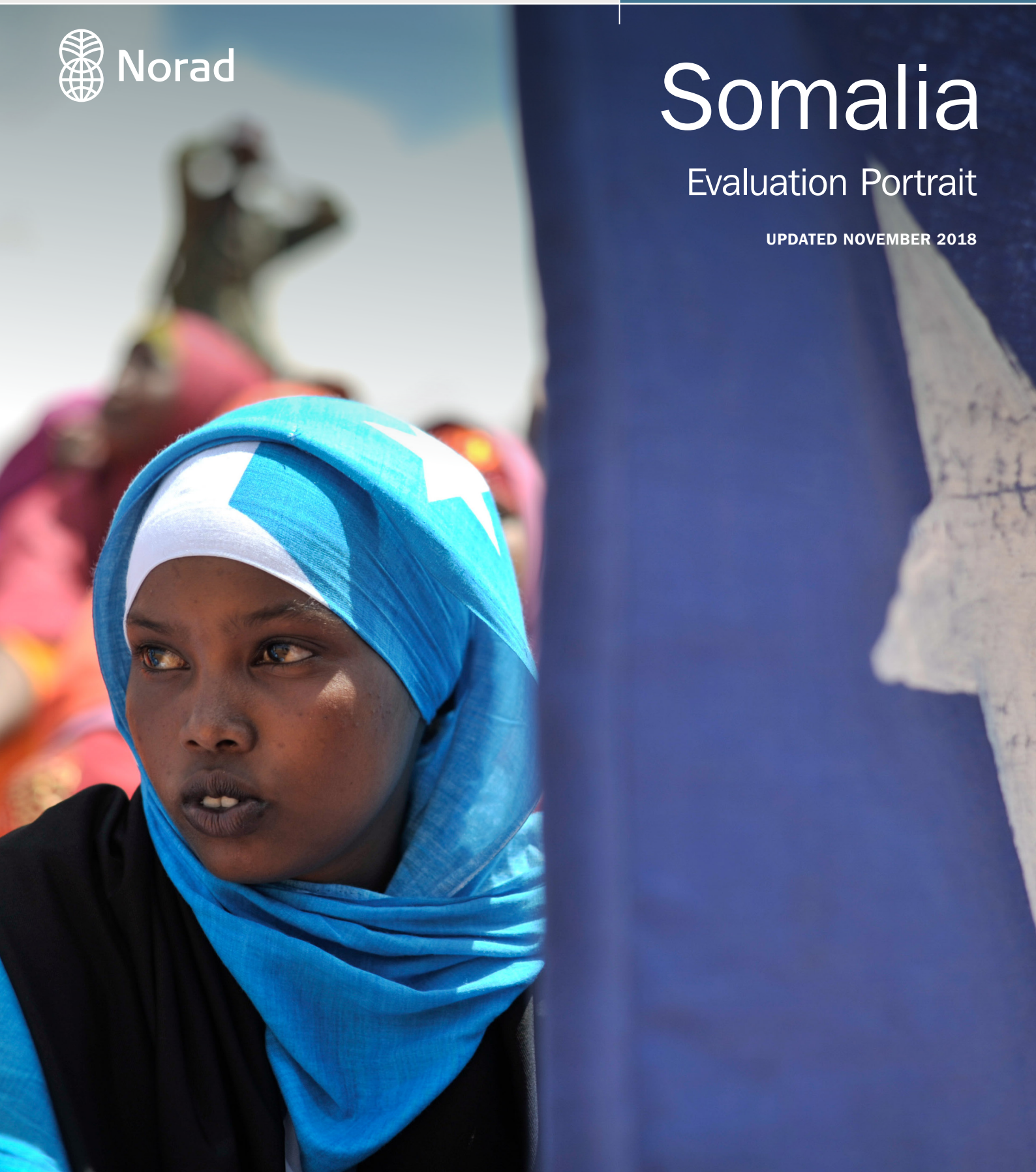
REPORT 3/2017 COUNTRY EVALUATION BRIEF



Somalia

Evaluation Portrait

UPDATED NOVEMBER 2018



Evaluation Portrait: Somalia

2018

Title	<i>Somalia Protection Cluster - Midyear Review 2018</i>
Published	2018
Agency/author	Somalia Protection Cluster
Commissioned by	Somalia Protection Cluster
Type of evaluation	Summative evaluation / Programme evaluation
Project period	2018
Keywords	Multi-sectoral / cross-cutting / NGOs and Civil Society / IDPs
Abstract	<p>Main findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From January to June 2018, partners of the Protection Cluster reached a total of 308,294 individuals (40% male, 60% female), which is about 34% of its target for 2018. The protection cluster organized a series of learning events/workshops. - This year has seen a spike of eviction of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia. The Housing Land and Property (HLP) Sub-Cluster reached a total of 15,478 individuals, and continued to engage with government and humanitarian stakeholders. Major interventions included monitoring and prevention of evictions, strengthening tenure security among displaced populations, capacity development on HLP governance, and the provision of other specialized services intended to assist IDPs exercise their HLP rights and pursue durable solutions. - During the first half of 2018, the Explosive Hazards Sub-Cluster reached a total of 15,478 individuals, in support of reducing the risks of explosive hazards. Coordination and oversight aspects of the explosive hazards response were also improved, through the construction and equipping of the office facility for SEMA (Somali Explosive Management Authority) within the Ministry of Internal Security in Mogadishu. - From January to June 2018, Child Protection partners reached 84,187 individuals, with critical child protection services such as psychosocial support, family tracing, case identification and referrals and child protection messaging. - Capacity building activities enabled the Gender Based Violence (GBV) service providers to provide time critical, life-saving comprehensive assistance was provided to GBV survivors including the drought affected populations, IDPs and other vulnerable persons. GBV services reached a total of 19,371 individuals (3,888 girls, 1,650 boys, 12,426 women and 1,407 men). GBV response services include lifesaving medical assistance including the post-rape treatment, as well as temporary protection accommodation for GBV survivors, legal, psychosocial, material and livelihood assistance.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no)
Link to evaluation	https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/somalia/document/somalia-protection-cluster-2018-mid-year-report

Title	<i>IMF: Somalia : Second and Final Review Under the Staff Monitored Program and Request for a New Staff Monitored Program-Press Release and Staff Report</i>
Published	07/2018
Agency/author	International Monetary Fund (IMF). Middle East and Central Asia Dept.
Commissioned by	IMF's Executive Board
Type of evaluation	Formative evaluation / Program evaluation
Project period	2017-2018
Keywords	Economic Infrastructure and Services / Action Related to Debt / Other / Fiscal policies
Abstract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recent developments are broadly favorable, and policies are aligned with staff recommendations and program priorities. Reflecting the favorable rainy season, economic activities are recovering from the 2016–17 drought and inflation is easing. The authorities remain strongly committed to policy implementation under the second Staff-Monitored Program (SMP II) which expired in April 2018 and have requested a follow-up 12-month SMP. Recent developments are broadly favorable, and policies are aligned with staff recommendations and program priorities. The authorities remain strongly committed to policy implementation under the second Staff-Monitored Program (SMP II) which expired in April 2018 and have requested a follow-up 12-month SMP. - Program implementation since December 2017 was satisfactory. For December 2017, all indicative targets (ITs) were met, and all but one structural benchmark (SB) were met. Also, the two SBs and all ITs set for March 2018 were met. The authorities are taking appropriate measures to address the root causes of the missed SBs. - Downside risks are significant. They stem from several factors: fragile security, continued vulnerability to droughts, weak institutional capacity that could result in poor fiscal management and new domestic arrears accumulation, slow reform implementation, and volatility in donor support. Also, an increasing risk of regional conflict and a lack of political consensus among the Federal Republic of Somalia (FGS) and the federal member states (FMS) could slow critical reform measures. The authorities' continued engagement with donors—including on security, peace, and capacity building, and implementation of reforms under SMP III—should help mitigate these risks.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (some)
Link to evaluation	https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2018/07/06/Somalia-Second-and-Final-Review-Under-the-Staff-Monitored-Program-and-Request-for-a-New-46060

Title	<i>Evaluation of the Global Partnership for Education's support for civil society engagement. Final report</i>
Published	05/2018
Agency/author	Oxford Policy Management / Terry Roopnaraine, Chris Hearle and Anaïs Loizillon.
Commissioned by	The Global Partnership for Education (GPE)
Type of evaluation	Summative evaluation / Programme evaluation
Project period	2016-2018
Keywords	Social Infrastructure and Services / NGOs and Civil Society / Education
Abstract	<p>This is a final report for the independent evaluation of the Global Partnership for Education (GPE)'s support for civil society, through the Civil Society Education Fund (CSEF) III initiative. Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CSEF III Theory of Change (ToC) flows well, is generally said to be fit for the purpose, and CSEF III's objectives lead logically to higher goals. The ToC is also broad enough to ensure inclusivity of educational outcomes for girls and, generally, other disadvantaged groups. National coalitions tend to find the ToC overly complex, but some have simpler, adapted ToCs based on the global one: these were said to be particularly useful. - Interview data suggest that CSEF III's objectives are well-aligned with the needs and priorities of national coalitions and their members <p>To what extent is CSEF III fulfilling its objectives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In both 2016 and 2017, the annual targets for the great majority of the eight indicators in CSEF III's Results Framework were either met or exceeded, except for two indicators related to policy dialogue and generation of evidence. - One of the main factors influencing national coalitions' ability to achieve better informed policy dialogue is their ability to initiate more effective policymaking with the assistance and support of Regional Agencies. - With respect to programme learning, it was widely viewed that the regional entities have provided national coalitions with an extensive range of nationally-relevant learning and knowledge sharing. Also, the quality control role taken on by Regional Secretariats has contributed to improving the rigor and overall quality of reporting outputs by national coalitions. This support could be strengthened, given the varying degrees of engagement and technical expertise by staff in Regional Agencies. - Finally, one of the critical strengths of the CSEF III programme in terms of its effectiveness is the sharing of information from the country level by civil society to the regional and global CSEF levels.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (some), corruption (no)
Link to evaluation	https://www.globalpartnership.org/content/evaluation-global-partnership-educations-support-civil-society-engagement-final-report

Title	<i>Cash Alliance's Food Security and Livelihoods Project in Somalia: Learning, Review, and Impact Assessment</i>
Published	04/2018
Agency/author	Forcier Consulting / Thayil, S. et al.
Commissioned by	Norwegian Refugee Council, the Danish Refugee Council, Save the Children, Concern Worldwide, and Cooperazione Internazionale
Type of evaluation	Programme review
Project period	2017-2018
Keywords	Economic Infrastructure and Services / NGOs and Civil Society / Cash
Abstract	<p>In response to surging food security needs due to the ongoing drought, and pre-famine conditions, five organizations joined together to form the Cash Alliance (CA) with an aim of providing cash support for Somali households affected by drought. This report provides an evaluation of the program.</p> <p>Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respondents repeatedly stated that they liked the cash transfer system and that it suited their needs but many also wanted trainings or livelihoods. People in internally displaced person (IDP) camps were particularly suited to be cash transfer beneficiaries as they lack the traditional safety nets, such as community financial and social support for those in crises, found in local communities across Somalia. - Most beneficiaries interviewed in the quantitative survey thought the cash transfer process was timely and simple. The mobile money system makes the cash transfer program incredibly efficient in transferring money to beneficiaries. - The cash transfer program is improving people's food security and through providing them cash to buy food in local markets and pay down previous debts. It also reaches the most vulnerable people including minority clan members, disabled people, and older persons. - Social impact, measured as health and education access, has not been achieved. Rates of school attendance and health-seeking behavior are still low and beneficiaries often said that they would be unwilling to spend money on education or health for fear they would not have enough money for food. - Respondents had low awareness of formal feedback mechanisms for the project and many focus group participants wanted more information regarding the timing and amount than was provided. For some demographic groups such as older persons, this information may have been hard to retain from earlier sensitization campaigns - At the moment, the cash transfer amount is too small to have any impact beyond food security and resilience. In addition, there were a few concerning remarks made by those in IDP camps saying that they have become dis incentivized to work due to the cash transfer. In addition, food security scores collected by Forcier after the cash transfer program were lower than food security scores collected during PDMs, possibly indicating that beneficiaries' food security and resilience had not sustainably improved.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (some)
Link to evaluation	https://www.nrc.no/globalassets/pdf/reports/food-security-somalia/nrc_cash-alliance_final-report_v6_clean.pdf

Title	<i>Real time evaluation of UNICEF SCO humanitarian response to the pre-famine crisis</i>
Published	01/2018
Agency/author	MDF Training and Consultancy / Paul Crook, Mohamed Haji Ibrahim and Giorgio Ferrari
Commissioned by	UNICEF
Type of evaluation	Formative
Project period	2017
Keywords	Humanitarian Aid / NGOs and Civil Society / Health
Abstract	<p>In response to draught, UNICEF declared a Level -2 emergency in February and developed a 45-day scale up plan for implementation March-April 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNICEF scaled up substantially with variation between and inside sectors with the necessary prioritisation of life-saving services over longer-term goals. - Beneficiaries and implementing partners (IPs) working in the field mention needs in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), nutrition, and health care, which confirms the priority given by UNICEF to these sectors. - The September malnutrition indicators were higher than in January when the L-2 was declared. - UNICEF's work in the cholera response is highly commended for forestalling deaths, controlling the epidemic. - The rise of measles during the year together with low availability of vaccines and immunisation kits is noted, alongside plans to undertake a health cluster mass vaccination campaign (to be tied with further work on birth registration) - UNICEF's strength and forward thinking in terms of establishing hubs, shortening supply chains and delegating responsibilities with regard to PCAs paid dividends. - Beneficiaries and local institutions have expressed unanimous satisfaction of UNICEF support. UNICEF support and delivery of supplies to IPs has been widely appreciated and positive. - UNICEF work on advocacy has also been praised for being able to mobilise timely donors support to save lives - Scale up allowed response in a timely and effective way. The UNICEF overall engagement has, without doubt, saved lives. - There remain gaps in the frequency of service provision in hard-to-reach areas. - UNICEF' response in 2017 prioritised life-saving activities over resilience and sustainability, which should be the focus moving forward. - UNICEF' response is currently largely not sustainable for laying down resilience to further cyclical climatic and conflict related emergencies. - The expansion of humanitarian access has been one of main factors in determining a much-improved response (from 2011). - Turning humanitarian access into ease of movement and access to market could be a link between humanitarian and development programming.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (some), environment (some), corruption (no)
Link to evaluation	https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Real Time Evaluation of UNICEF Somalia humanitarian response to the pre-famine crisis.pdf

2017

Title	<i>The Multi-Partner Fund Supporting the Somali Compact</i>
Published	2017
Agency/author	World Bank
Commissioned by	World Bank
Type of evaluation	Progress report
Project period	1/05/2016 – 31/12/2016 (activities undertaken in this period)
Keywords	Economic Infrastructure and Services / Multilateral organisations / Somali Compact
Abstract	<p>This is the fourth edition of the World Bank Multi Partner Fund (MPF) Progress Report. The overall objective of the MPF is to provide a platform for coordinated financing for the sustainable reconstruction and development of Somalia. Administered by the World Bank, the multi-year MPF operates as a window within the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF), the framework guiding implementation of the Somali Compact. The three key areas of thematic focus include: i) Effective and Accountable Government, ii) Enabling Economic Growth, and iii) Core Economic Infrastructure. Contributing donors are UK, EU, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Finland, USA, Italy and the World Bank State- and Peace-Building Fund. At the end of 2016, donors had committed a total of US\$189.5 million to the MPF, of which US\$170m (90%) has been paid in.</p> <p>When it comes to ‘lessons learned’ the report divides ‘portfolio challenges’ into four issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement delays are attributed to a number of factors including: i) lack of understanding and experience with standard WB bid documents, ii) delayed and poor quality evaluation reports, iii) significant number of bidders raising grievances/issues with the process, iv) poor response to those grievances, v) lack of coverage of procurements in local media leading to lack of local content • Market responses: Many of the procurement processes have been delayed due to higher than expected market prices. • Fiduciary Management: The key challenges relate to finding the right balance between strong fiduciary checks and balances while facilitating project and overall reform progress. • Intergovernmental structures: The World Bank teams will work with the External Assistance Fiduciary Sections in the Federal and sub-national authorities to simplify and streamline the processes to expedite funds transfer.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	https://www.somaliampf.net/files/Progress_Report_III.pdf

Title	End of project evaluation – Support to institutional capacity development and support to emerging state formation projects
Published	24/12/2017
Agency/author	Seamus Cleary and Paul Lundberg
Commissioned by	UNDP Somalia
Type of evaluation	Summative evaluation / Project evaluation
Project period	2014-2017
Keywords	Multi-sectoral/cross-cutting / Multilateral Organisations / Institutional capacity
Abstract	<p>This evaluation jointly assesses two projects: Strengthening Institutional Performance (SIP) and Support to Emerging Federal States (StEFS) operating under its Capacity Development Programme. In summary, StEFS and SIP have pursued the projects’ outcomes through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to the Reconciliation Process – principally through financial support to the exercises logistics (flights, subsistence for participants) with limited technical assistance provided in association with other partners. It is appreciated by the evaluators that UNDP deliberately took a back seat because the activity is best led by Somalis (StEFS only). - Provision of (limited) infrastructure for the new administrations since little, if any, public infrastructure had survived the 20+ years of civil war (SIP marginally). - Equipping government offices (office furniture, computers – desk- and laptops – printers, internet access, etc.) - Technical advice (short-term national and international) and training in identified key functional areas for counterpart State and Federal Ministries - Engagement with civil society, including CSOs, women’s organisations, community elders and members, and religious leaders primarily around federalism and conflict mitigation/management. <p>The key point raised by the evaluation is to question the underlying assumption in SIP that a public administration that mimics those of developed countries is necessary for a stable Somalia. The StEFS project has also placed a heavy emphasis on building the functionality of the State administrations, but has also collaborated in the initiation of a political process necessary for establishing the legitimacy of the States. This process needs to be continued, but with a greater emphasis on inclusion of a broader array of stakeholders rather than operating as a framework for an elite settlement.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (some)
Link to evaluation	https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/9059

Title	<i>Realising Potential: Evaluation of Norway’s Support to Education in Conflict and Crisis through Civil Society Organisations (Somalia Desk Study Report)</i>
Published	11/2017
Agency/author	The Konterra Group / Kristin Olsen
Commissioned by	NORAD

Type of evaluation	Formative evaluation / Country evaluation
Project period	2008 – 2017
Keywords	Social Infrastructure and Services / NGOs and Civil Society / Education
Abstract	<p>Norway has contributed at least 2.85 billion NOK to education in situations of crisis and conflict (EiCC) through Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) since 2008. Between 2008 and 2017, Norway channelled more than 484.7 million NOK directly to basic education in Somalia, mainly through six Norwegian CSOs. Further support has been delivered as part of the 121 million NOK Humanitarian Assistance and Protection to People Displaced in Africa initiative. Many programmes represent long-term support to education across all zones of Somalia, funded through a combination of annual applications and multi-year agreements with the Norwegian government. It is estimated that 90 percent of all schools were destroyed during the civil war in the 1990s, and Somali education indicators remain the lowest across east and southern Africa.</p> <p>The evaluation presents six main lessons learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and evaluation (Robust monitoring and learning systems should also provide invaluable information for the Norwegian and Somali government) • Education quality (there is evidence that Norwegian support is contributing to improvements in education quality, although significant challenges remain) • Gender and inclusion (important gains have been made in enabling girls and other vulnerable children to access education, however there are some indications that both NGOs and governments are struggling to achieve greater levels of inclusion <i>in practice</i>) • Ability to read and adapt to the shifting context (there is a need to reflect how shifting contexts is affecting the context and need for education provision) • Adopt models that enable better delivery/management across the development/emergency/protracted crisis context continuum • Recognise the depth and breadth of experience of Norwegian experience
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	https://www.norad.no/om-bistand/publikasjon/2017/realising-potential-evaluation-of-norways-support-to-education-in-conflict-and-crisis-through-civil-society-organisations/

Title	<i>UK aid in a conflict-affected country: Reducing conflict and fragility in Somalia</i>
Published	23/06/2017
Agency/author	The Independent Commission for Aid Impact
Commissioned by	Department for International Development (DfID) and Foreign & Commonwealth Office, United Kingdom (FCO)
Type of evaluation	Performance review / Programme evaluation
Project period	2011 – 2016 (assessment period)
Keywords	Multi-sectoral / Public sector / Conflict

Abstract	<p>For the UK government, Somalia is a strategically important country. It sits within a troubled region sometimes referred to as the “arc of instability”. The National Security Council (NSC) strategy for Somalia addresses UK national security interests, linked to counter-terrorism, as well as development and humanitarian goals. The UK is the second-biggest donor to Somalia (approximately £122 million in 2015). The UK government recently announced £100 million in humanitarian aid, in response to a famine warning. High levels of insecurity make Somalia a very challenging operating environment, with most aid managed remotely from neighbouring countries.</p> <p>This review looks at DFID programmes and at projects funded through the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund and its predecessor, the Conflict Pool. It assesses the programmes’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relevance (good level of alignment behind a plausible strategy and the adaptive response to emerging challenges), • effectiveness (good track record in delivering activities and outputs), and • quality of learning (continuous improvement in a range of areas, but with the important caveat that a more active learning approach needs to be built into programmes to support adaptive management). <p>The overall score of the programme is green/amber (3 out of 4 possible). The document list eight recommendations for how the aid response could be improved in the future of which four are briefly mentioned below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More systematic and shared understanding of the drivers of conflict and fragility • More needs to be done to promote inclusion and human rights • Where economic development and humanitarian programmes are also intended to contribute to peace- and stability-related outcomes, this should be specified as part of their objectives, built delivery plans, and monitoring and reporting arrangements. • The CSSF should strengthen its operational management focus on monitoring, evaluation and learning, with realistic results
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	https://icai.independent.gov.uk/report/somalia/

Title	<i>The New Deal in Somalia: An independent review of the Somali Compact, 2014-16 (ODI, 2017)</i>
Published	04/2017
Agency/author	ODI
Commissioned by	Federal Government of Somalia and the Somali Donor Group
Type of evaluation	Review
Project period	2014-2016
Keywords	Somali Compact
Abstract	Key achievements of the compact include a comprehensive approach, seeking to fully engage with all five peace and statebuilding goals. The new architecture has been successful in responding to emerging Federal Member States (FMS). The Compact helped build trust. It provided a valued clear transparent framework for mutual

	<p>accountability between FGS and Development Partners (DPs). Many DPs cited the Compact as being a key factor in their decisions to sustain increased levels of long term development funding. The Somali Development & Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) is becoming an effective new funding mechanism, despite donors not using it to the fullest extent possible.</p> <p>Challenges remain. Humanitarian and development efforts need to be more coherent. The dialogue processes of the Compact are viewed as unduly burdensome and fail to provide space for real engagement with Somalis. Multiple parallel coordination fora jeopardise efficiency and effectiveness. Progress has been too slow on tackling core financial governance issues such as PFM, corruption and increasing domestic revenues. DPs' use of country systems is still very limited. The private sector and civil society have been insufficiently involved. Evidence of significant impact on gender is patchy at best. The same can be said for capacity development.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/11466.pdf

Title	<i>Final evaluation of the project: Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia</i>
Published	03/2017
Agency/author	Office of Evaluation of Food and Agriculture Organization (OED)
Commissioned by	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Type of evaluation	Summative evaluation / Project evaluation
Project period	2013 – 2016
Keywords	Humanitarian aid / Multilateral Organisations / Food
Abstract	<p>The overall objective of the project was to ensure that Somali food, nutrition and livelihood security was strengthened at the household and community level, thereby ensuring greater resilience to shocks such as those caused by conflict, drought, flood, disease or economic crisis. The purpose of the project was to provide a broad range of stakeholders and Somali institutions with timely and relevant gender-disaggregated information on the food, nutrition and livelihood security situation of the Somali population. The intended outcome was improved emergency and longer-term responses, ensuring that communities, agencies and authorities in Somalia, as well as the international aid community, were empowered to respond. FSNAU receives funding through a multi-donor trust fund including the EU, Sweden, DFID, OFDA/USAID, OCHA, Finland and UNICEF. Although the current phase was established with a target budget of USD 26.1 million, only USD 21 million was secured.</p> <p>The evaluation contains four conclusions:</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FSNAU is rightfully considered a flagship for food security information systems. The project has delivered the expected outputs. Although some gaps remain, (e.g. a better understanding of chronic food and nutrition insecurity is needed). 2. FSNAU has taken important and commendable initiatives with regard to gender, including employment of a gender specialist. There remains, however, a need to mainstream gender into the project design. 3. FSNAU's highly regarded capacity development strategy and capacity needs assessments guided a number of important capacity development interventions. It is critical to continue strengthening the capacity development measures in the upcoming phase. 4. Although FSNAU is considered the sole provider of food security and nutrition information and analysis for Somalia, it is not likely to be financially sustainable in its current form. There is an urgent need to streamline its operations in accordance with a reduced level of funding. Furthermore, there is a need to reconsider the position of FSNAU between humanitarian and development funding.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (some), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	http://www.fao.org/evaluation/evaluation-digest/evaluations-detail/en/c/1027351/

Title	<i>Somalia UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund 2016 Annual Report</i>
Published	01/03/2017
Agency/author	UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)
Commissioned by	UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)
Type of evaluation	Annual report
Project period	2014 – 2024
Keywords	Multi-sectoral / Multilateral Organisations / Trust Fund
Abstract	<p>The report gives an overview over the trust fund's portfolio and each joint programme's "highlights of key achievements" and "key constraints & challenges". Eleven donors (Denmark, DfID, Sweden, EU, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, Germany, USAID, PBF, Somalia) have committed a total of 187,592,066 USD. Norway has committed (and deposited) an amount of 10,014,679 USD to the trust fund.</p> <p>The biggest programme mentioned in the report is the Joint Programme on Local Governance (JPLG) that in 2016 received 16,729,324 USD. Major developments for the JPLG included the implementation of decentralization strategies in Somaliland and Puntland and the finalization of a basic package of legislation to support the devolution of functions from central to local government. Some constraints and challenges were the discrepancy between the calendar work plan and donors' disbursement schedules led to a 6-month delay in implementation of Programme activities.</p> <p>Among the different future initiatives is the collaboration with government and donor partners, a key focus will be on further developing the pipeline, in</p>

	line with NDP priorities. New programming on key development drivers or challenges may include Climate Change, Food Security, and Urbanization.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4SO00

2016

Title	<i>Somali Compact Progress Report and Somaliland Special Arrangement Annual Report 2015</i>
Published	2016
Agency/author	Federal Government of Somalia and International Community
Commissioned by	Federal Republic of Somalia
Type of evaluation	Progress Report
Project period	2015
Keywords	PSGs
Abstract	<p>The report builds upon the work done under each of the five Peace- and State-building Goals (PSGs) and contains an analysis of aggregated accomplishments.</p> <p>It is clear that Somalia made significant achievements over the life of the Compact. Under the current government, much of the country has been recovered from Al-Shabaab. Nevertheless, significant security challenges remain.</p> <p>On the political front, significant progress was made with concrete plans for the 2016 electoral process agreed, the federal map almost completed, one federal member state still to be instituted. The process of redrafting Somalia's Constitution has begun. Economic improvements have been made, with the Central Bank re-established, and public financial management reforms initiated. In addition, the Mogadishu port and airport have been refurbished and are functioning, exports have increased, and domestic revenue has grown.</p> <p>But bringing tangible progress, in the forms of jobs, livelihoods, access to education and health services, supported by a robust peace remains the real challenge in Somalia. Recurrent humanitarian crises and endemic internal displacement pose a challenge that requires the international community, the FGS, regional authorities and civil society to work together to break the cycle, address root causes and ensure durable solutions for the benefit of all Somalis.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (strong), environment (some), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:J58VVK64m0wJ:https://ims.undg.org/downloadFile/f456d4d7481aa304207a4c3ed25d50f43e0688ed6769aafc226fb027e1ce67bd+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=uk

Title	<i>Collective Resolution to Enhance Accountability and Transparency in Emergencies. Southern Somalia Report</i>
Published	2016
Agency/author	Nisar Majid and Adele Harmer, Humanitarian Outcomes
Commissioned by	Transparency International
Type of evaluation	Research study
Project period	N/A
Keywords	Corruption risks / existing mitigation measures / accountability initiatives / humanitarian assistance
Abstract	<p>The goal of the study was to produce an evidence base concerning corruption risks and prevention and mitigation measures in relation to the implementation of humanitarian assistance in southern Somalia. The study describes perceived risks and captures the good-practice mitigation measures in place.</p> <p>This study found that corruption risks exist across the programme cycle. The authors of this report recognise that there is a real tension between highlighting corruption risks while ensuring that a commitment remains to prioritise aid to vulnerable populations.</p> <p>Concluding points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - While many positive initiatives have been made to reduce corruption risks and improve aid integrity in southern Somalia over the past few years, success of these efforts is far from clear. - Corruption in Somalia's humanitarian assistance is beyond the scope of any single aid agency to prevent or effectively mitigate. There is a need for more collective accountability and responsibility. - There is a need to address the incentives to raise, discuss and report corruption activities in Somalia. Disincentives originate in some donor and agency capitals as well as within agency offices in Nairobi. They also strongly originate from the field where staff face real threats to their lives and livelihoods.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (strong).
Link to evaluation	https://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/publication/collective_resolution_to_enhance_accountability_and_transparency_in_emergen

Title	<i>Aid instruments for peace- and state-building: Putting the New Deal into practice</i>
Published	2016
Author/agency	Gideon Rabinowitz, Fiona Davies, Lisa Denney, Raphaëlle Faure, Tom Hart from the Overseas Development Institute – ODI (independent researchers)
Commissioned by	g7+ Secretariat
Type of evaluation	New Deal report assessment
Project period	2012-2016
Keywords	Peacebuilding, statebuilding, governance, development
Abstract	This report considers the results achieved through the New Deal's implementation in a number of country case studies including The

	<p>Special Financing Facility (SFF) programme in Somalia funded by the Government of Norway (GoN). The authors find that:</p> <p>The experience of the SFF shows that it is possible to make adapted use of Government systems in a highly challenging environment without incurring excessive fiduciary risk. However, the experience of the SFF also shows that successful programme implementation in fragile states (and elsewhere to a degree) is not contingent on effective design alone; it needs to be accompanied by donor willingness to increase and sustain their risk exposure. GoN initially demonstrated this willingness, by moving ahead of other members of the international community to make a commitment to using country systems. However, other donors lacked the risk appetite to join Norway in funding the SFF, even when it became clear that the SFF was playing a valuable role in providing a pathway for the implementation of the World Bank's Multi-Partner Fund, to which they were committed. This left the Government of Norway shouldering the risks of using Government systems on its own.</p>
Cross-cutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	Not available

Title	<i>Turkey in Somalia: Shifting Paradigms of Aid</i>
Published	11/2016
Author/agency	Gizem Sucuoglu and Jason Stearns (Researchers)
Commissioned by	South African Institute of International Affairs/IDRC
Type of evaluation	Research Report of country engagement in Somalia
Project period	N/A
Keywords	Turkish aid; Somalia; famine; conflict
Abstract	<p>Turkey's presence in Somalia is an important example of emerging donor engagement in a conflict setting. Its involvement in Somalia intensified in response to the devastating 2010–2012 famine, but has since gone well beyond delivering aid and assistance to famine survivors. It has hosted international and regional conferences, mediated among various parties, engaged in capacity-building efforts, encouraged bilateral trade and delivered development assistance. Turkey's engagement in Somalia has been remarkably multifaceted; it has included the Turkish government, religious institutions, nongovernmental organisations, the private sector and local municipalities.</p> <p>Turkey's engagement in Somalia has distinguished itself by a readiness to deploy staff in the field despite the security risks, deference to the Somali government and a push for national ownership, as well as its involvement in the security and private sectors. However, its experience has also brought to the fore critical tensions: Will its respect for sovereignty and support to security institutions clash with norms of human rights and the inclusion of</p>

	other parts of society in peacebuilding? Can this multi-pronged approach to aid be channelled toward a coherent and comprehensive peacebuilding strategy? And will these nascent aid institutions be able to weather domestic pressures in Turkey.
Cross-cutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	https://saiia.org.za/research/turkey-in-somalia-shifting-paradigms-of-aid/

Title	<i>Critical Choice: Assessing the Effects of Education and Civic Engagement on Somali Youths' Propensity Towards Violence</i>
Published	11/2016
Author/agency	Mercy Corps/ USAID
Commissioned by	Mercy Corps/ USAID
Type of evaluation	Programme evaluation
Project period	2013-2016
Keywords	Education; youth; Somaliland; peacebuilding
Abstract	<p>For far too long, evidence on “what works” has evaded practitioners working on violence reduction, particularly Countering Violent Extremism. To respond to this evidence gap, Mercy Corps carried out a rigorous mixed-methods impact evaluation of a youth-focused stability program in Somaliland, funded by USAID, known as the Somali Youth Leaders Initiative (SYLI). The research tested the impact of increasing access to formal education and civic engagement opportunities on youth participation in and support for political violence.</p> <p>The research findings challenge some common assumptions. Although improving access to secondary education through this program reduced youth participation in political violence by 16%, it increased support for political violence by 11%. However, when combining secondary education with civic engagement opportunities that allow youth to carry out community action campaigns, both participation in and support for violence drop significantly, by 14% and 20% respectively. Giving youth in schools the ability to participate in civic engagement activities alongside formal education, it seems, fulfils a common desire among youth—the desire to do something positive, meaningful and impactful. Addressing this need, our research indicates, is one way to steer youth away from a path towards violence.</p>
Cross-cutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	https://www.mercycorps.org/sites/default/files/CRITICAL_CHOICES_REPORT_FINAL_DIGITAL.pdf

Title	<i>DFID's approach to managing fiduciary risk in conflict-affected environments</i>
Published	09/08/2016
Agency/author	ICAI
Commissioned by	ICAI
Type of evaluation	Approach paper
Project period	N/A
Keywords	Fiduciary risk / corruption / conflict-affected environments
Abstract	<p>The review found that DFID staff in conflict-affected countries are doing a good job of identifying, assessing and mitigating fiduciary risk – the risk that aid entrusted to partners is not used for its intended purposes – for example by withholding payments where necessary and encouraging beneficiaries to report discrepancies in the delivery of cash or services.</p> <p>It also showed there was strong consideration of fiduciary risks in programme design and implementation and that managing risk effectively was recognised as a key driver of value for money at programme level. The report's findings confirm that key steps are being taken to protect UK funds in these environments.</p> <p>However, ICAI found it concerning that DFID had not clearly articulated its approach to risk appetite, leaving many staff confused and unsure about what statements like 'zero tolerance' and 'high risk appetite' mean in practice.</p> <p>ICAI has called for action to clarify rules and expectations on fiduciary risk transfer between DFID and its partners, particularly given a number of instances where local partners were unclear about the extent of risk they were carrying and cases where multilateral partners had been slow to disclose instances of fraud and corruption.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (strong).
Link to evaluation	http://icai.independent.gov.uk/report/fiduciary-risk/

Title	<i>Secondary and Vocational Education Evaluation 2013 – 2015, in Gedo Region of Somalia</i>
Published	02/2016
Agency/author	Acacia Consultants
Commissioned by	Norwegian Church Aid
Type of evaluation	Programme evaluation
Project period	2008-2010
Keywords	Secondary education / Vocational education
Abstract	<p>The project made overall good progress in the secondary and vocational education.</p> <p>Various challenges stood in the way of realization of expected results. From the programmatic side, delivery of training was limited by tools, teacher's capacity, and inadequate infrastructure such as limited class room space and few sanitation facilities in one of the schools. In the context, the project contended with security disruptions, partner</p>

	<p>struggle with local interest groups, cultural limitations on girls' education and student indiscipline. High turnover of teachers, language barrier among students and post- graduation start up challenges related to limited tools, quality and lack of start -up capital were also observed. The secondary school in Bardera faced increased challenges as the partner could not fully support the institution due to the ban by militia group which limited the programmatic support to the project component.</p> <p>Based on the results, various recommendations have been suggested for programme improvement. These include; community mobilization for improved enrolment in secondary schools, review of teacher incentives for vocational centre and secondary schools to increase teacher retention, regularity in learning supplies and strengthened training. More attention on quality and equitability of the tools during the training and post-graduation are recommended.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	https://www.norad.no/en/toolspublications/publications/2016/secondary-and-vocational-education-evaluation-2013-2015-in-gedo-region-of-somalia/

Title	<i>The Multi- Partner Fund Supporting the Somali Compact, Progress Reports I, II and III</i>
Published	2015/2016
Agency/author	World Bank
Commissioned by	World Bank
Type of evaluation	Progress Report
Project period	August 2014 – April 2016
Keywords	Economic Growth / Effective & Accountable Government / Core Economic Infrastructure
Abstract	The MPF Progress reports provide information semi-annually on the fund's performance and results.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	https://somaliampf.net/files/Progress_Report_II.pdf

2015

Title	<i>The increasing role of the UAE in Somalia</i>
Published	2015
Author/agency	Abdi, Abdel Rahman / The Mogadishu Center for Research and Studies
Commissioned by	
Type of evaluation	RA
Project period	
Keywords	Development aid / Humanitarian aid / Institutional development
Abstract	The role of the UAE in Somalia is a significant to its development and stability. Its engagement is valued by the Somalian society due to the fact that the aid provided by the UAE to Somalia is unconditional and

	is independent of regional and international considerations; secondly it stems from the Arab, Islamic and humanitarian solidarity of the people of the UAE to Somalia. Despite the relative improvement in the security situation in the country and the establishment of an internationally recognized federal system, the country is still undergoing many challenges. This is where the UAE sees an opportunity to contribute to the institutional development of the country for a sustainable future. This report evaluates the general engagement of the UAE in Somalia since the famine up to this day.
Cross-cutting issues	Poverty (strong, some or no), gender (strong, some or no), environment (strong, some or no), corruption (strong, some or no).
Link to evaluation	http://mogadishucenter.com/2015/05/في-المتصاعد-الإماراتي-الدور-الصومال/

Title	<i>UNDP Somalia Strengthening Governance and Rule of Law in Somalia</i>
Published	2015
Agency/author	UNDP
Commissioned by	UNDP Somalia
Type of evaluation	Country programme document
Project period	2012-2015
Keywords	Governance / Rule of law / Human security / Gender equality
Abstract	<p>This document provides an overview of the Governance and Rule of Law programme in Somalia.</p> <p>The programme focuses on six inter-related and mutually thematic areas which are all essential to the strengthening of governance and the rule of law in Somalia at national, regional and local levels. These are: fostering inclusive political processes, strengthening core institutional functions and systems, improving access to justice and the judicial system, strengthening police and security sector governance, enabling resilient local governance and service delivery, and enhancing community security and resilience. The overall objective is that Somali women and men benefit from more inclusive, responsive governance that enables improved service delivery and enhances peace.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (strong).
Link to evaluation	http://www.so.undp.org/content/dam/somalia/docs/Project_Documents/Democratic_Governance/UNDP%20Somalia%20Strengthening%20Governance%20and%20Rule%20of%20Law%20in%20Somalia%202012-2015%20web%20(2).pdf

Title	<i>Report of the joint sector review in Somaliland</i>
Published	2015
Agency/author	Global Partnership for Education
Commissioned by	Ministry of Education and Higher Education of Somaliland

Type of evaluation	Joint Review of the Education Sector
Project period	2014
Keywords	Education / Free primary education / Somaliland
Abstract	This report is written for the 2015 Joint Review of the Education Sector (JRES) detailing the performance of the education sector in improving access to quality education in Somaliland in 2014. The purpose of this assignment is to assess progress against the Education Action Plan 2014 and Aide Memoire 2014 which ultimately link with the implementation of the 2012–2016 Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP).
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (some), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	http://www.globalpartnership.org/content/report-joint-sector-review-somaliland-somalia-2015

Title	<i>Evaluation of the Common Humanitarian Fund. Country Report: Somalia (2015)</i>
Published	05/2015
Agency/author	Silvia Hidalgo, Cécile Collin, Martin Fisher, Dorian LaGuardia, Marie Spaak and Velina Stoianova (independent researchers)
Commissioned by	UNOCHA
Type of evaluation	Country level evaluation
Project period	2010-2014
Keywords	Humanitarian / Pooled Fund
Abstract	<p>The CHF attracted significant donor support and channelled funds to a projects across implemented by UN agencies and NGOs. A particular attraction for many donors is the CHF's ability to work with many of the smaller indigenous NGOs, which are able access parts of the country international organizations cannot reach. The CHF is seen as complementary to the CERF.</p> <p>The CHF in Somalia has been confirmed as a valuable tool, but most agree that it is less than strategic in terms of its year-on-year funding, and is not as swift and flexible as it was intended to be. It still takes from three to six months for some partners to receive funding once the allocation announcement is issued. The steps and processes involved in project design, submission, selection, analysis and ultimately contracting and funding are seen as open, inclusive and transparent, but bureaucratic and slow.</p> <p>More recently, funding into the CHF has decreased and this has limited the Fund's ability to support the scale and range of projects seen in the earlier years. This is partly due to other global priorities for humanitarian funding, and an increasing focus on recovery and rehabilitation projects in Somalia as security improves.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (some), environment (), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/OCHA CHF Somalia Report.pdf

Title	<i>Somalia PRRO 200443 Strengthening food and nutrition security and enhancing resilience: An Operation Evaluation (2015)</i>
Published	04/2015
Agency/author	Lene Poulsen, Caroline Tanner, Njoroge Thuo, Sado Hashi, Mohamed Adnan Ismail, Sophia Dunn and Colleen McMillon (independent evaluators)
Commissioned by	WFP Office of Evaluation
Type of evaluation	Operation Evaluation, Mid -term Evaluation Report
Project period	June 2012 – December 2015
Keywords	Livelihoods / Resilience / Food and nutrition security
Abstract	<p>The evaluation was intended for both accountability and learning and focuses on assessing: i) the appropriateness and coherence of the operation; ii) its results; and iii) the factors explaining the results.</p> <p>Overall, the PRRO is characterized by a flexible approach that incorporates both relief and recovery interventions, which is appropriate based on the different contexts in different locations and the volatility of food emergencies. The resilience approach is appropriate to strengthen the links between emergency and development and has improved coordination, alignment, and connectivity particularly in activities implemented within the Joint Resilience Strategy framework.</p> <p>The operation has effectively targeted women and girls for most activities and improved the attention to sex-disaggregated data since 2014.</p> <p>Funding constraints and pipeline issues negatively impacted the efficiency and effectiveness of the operation. Funding constraints also had a negative impact on the planned use of cash-based modalities. WFP have focused on voucher modalities which provide less flexibility for beneficiaries, and have a higher administrative burden for WFP.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	https://www.wfp.org/content/somalia-prro-200433-strengthening-food-and-nutrition-security-and-enhancing-resilience-opera

Title	<i>Turkish aid agencies in Somalia: Risks and opportunities for building peace</i>
Published	03/2015
Author/agency	Kathryn Achilles, Onur Sazak, Thomas Wheeler, Auveen Elizabeth Woods (researchers)
Commissioned by	Saferworld and Istanbul Policy Centre
Type of evaluation	Report assessment of country engagement in Somalia
Project period	2011-2015
Keywords	Turkish aid, foreign policy, humanitarian diplomacy
Abstract	With a growing economy at home and widening diplomatic and commercial ties across the world, Turkey is increasingly considered to

	<p>be a rising power. Turkey’s government has sought to cement this reputation through, among other strategies, active engagement in conflict-affected states, especially in its neighbourhood and surrounding regions. This approach has been developed into the foreign policy concept of ‘humanitarian diplomacy’. Alongside traditional security cooperation and mediation efforts, this engagement has included the provision of humanitarian and development aid. Turkey’s official aid budget has increased dramatically in recent years and is delivered through a range of public agencies coordinated by the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA). Turkish non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are also increasingly operating in conflict-affected states, which the government sees as part of a multitrack approach that draws on both state and civilian capacities.</p>
Cross-cutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (strong).
Link to evaluation	https://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/publications/893-turkish-aid-agencies-in-somalia-risks-and-opportunities-for-building-peace

Title	<i>Final Evaluation Report: Programme Evaluation of USAID/East Africa’s Activities in Somalia</i>
Published	03/2015
Author/agency	International Business & Technical Consultants, Inc., (IBTCI)
Commissioned by	USAID
Type of evaluation	Programme evaluation
Project period	2010 – 2014
Keywords	Development aid; stabilization; peace building; transition
Abstract	<p>The Somalia Program Evaluation aims to inform the new USAID Somalia development strategy by thoroughly and rigorously reviewing its programming since 2010/2011, and evaluating its outcomes and impacts relative to its strategic goal, objectives and Theory of Change. The evaluation also seeks to produce <i>actionable recommendations</i> to USAID on how perceived and actual outputs, outcomes and relative impacts of its programming can inform future programming in Somalia. The primary audience for this evaluation is the USAID Somalia Office. Additional recipients of this report are the USAID/Washington Africa Bureau, the State Department and other relevant U.S. Government (USG) stakeholders. The evaluation applied a meta-evaluation approach, looking retrospectively and at enormous data sets. Although the breadth and scope of the data meant that it could be considered “imprecise” and “noisy,” it nevertheless provided the Evaluation Team with patterned inferences of USAID’s activities, based on close analyses of these data. The focus was on identifying “noticeable change” over time, with the evaluation being conducted in three concurrent and intertwined tasks: a normative review; the core evaluation; and a normative projection from which</p>

	findings could be used to inform a USAID Somalia strategy refinement session.
Cross-cutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	https://www.slideshare.net/RobertGrossmanVermaa/program-evaluation-final-20150317-clean-1-2

Title	<i>A Catalyst for Change and Results? DFID's Approach to the 2013 – 2017 Humanitarian Programme in Somalia</i>
Published	26/03/2015
Author/agency	DFID
Commissioned by	DFID
Type of evaluation	Programme evaluation
Project period	2013-2017
Keywords	Humanitarian aid; resilience; accountability
Abstract	<p>The scope of this Evaluation is from the establishment of DFID's Business Case to December 2014. The Evaluation pinpoints issues for both short-term and long-term programming. The Evaluation's objective is to review how DFID has designed and established the Programme and how partners have worked together (and with DFID) to develop designs and activities. This is important given that many partners have come together specifically as part of DFID's multi-year funding approach, specifically the Strengthening Nutrition Security in South Central Somalia (SNS), Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCIS) consortium, and the United Nations Joint Resilience Strategy that includes FAO, UNICEF and WFP. These and related activities, especially regarding partnership, knowledge sharing, flexibility and adaptability, and other organisational dynamics have a direct influence on how partners work individually and collectively toward results.</p> <p>The DFID Somalia Business Case 2013 – 2017 reflects the convergence of issues related to how humanitarian aid was delivered prior to, during and after the 2011 – 2012 famine in Somalia. It reflects a new UK policy approach that includes anticipation, resilience, innovation, leadership, accountability, partnership, and the need to maximise the limited humanitarian access that exists in Somalia.</p>
Cross-cutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/497011/Evaluation-DFID-Somalia-Humanitarian-Prog.pdf

Title	<i>Cross Cutting Evaluation of DFID's Approach to Remote Management in Somalia and North-East Kenya</i>
Published	01/2015
Author/agency	Integrity Research and Consultancy

Commissioned by	DFID
Type of evaluation	Cross-cutting evaluation
Project period	2011-2015
Keywords	Humanitarian aid; development; governance
Abstract	<p>Over the past two decades, donors, aid agencies, and their implementing partners (IPs) have engaged more frequently in fragile and conflict-affected environments, where the state is routinely incapable of assuring basic security or providing basic services. Staff working in these environments face high levels of insecurity and the organisations which employ them face high levels of programmatic, financial, and institutional risk. Organisations have increasingly adopted a range of remote management practices to mitigate these risks while continuing to deliver humanitarian and development assistance. As a result, remote management has become standard practice to offset the risks of deploying full-time personnel in the midst of insecurity.</p> <p>This evaluation focuses the DFID Somalia portfolio which deliver programmes through a combination of remote modalities. From June to September 2014, a joint evaluation team conducted an independent process evaluation of the remote programme management (RPM) practices adopted by DFID and its implementing partners. The team mapped existing practice and gathered evidence to inform recommendations on appropriate remote management approaches and tools for its programming in these locations. In addition, the findings presented in this report are intended to feed into a wider discussion about remote management in other challenging contexts where DFID operates.</p>
Cross-cutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (strong).
Link to evaluation	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/405263/remote-management-somalia1.pdf

2014

Title	<i>Joint Evaluation of Drought Risk Reduction in the Horn of Africa and DIPECHO Central Asia and South Caucasus (2009 - 2013)</i>
Published	22/09/2014
Agency/author	ICF Consulting Services
Commissioned by	Directorate-General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
Type of evaluation	Formative evaluation / Disaster risk reduction activities in two regions
Project period	2009-2013
Keywords	Disaster risk reduction / Horn of Africa / Humanitarian aid / LRRD / capacity building
Abstract	This evaluation report presents the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the joint evaluation of ECHO's disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities. The aim is to provide an objective assessment serving as a basis for internal reflection and debate within

	<p>the Commission about its overall approach to DRR and post-2015 DRR strategy.</p> <p>The evaluation concludes that ECHO funded projects have made a demonstrable contribution to (i) reducing vulnerability, limiting damage and saving lives at a community level; and (ii) advancing the DRR agenda at a national level through advocacy, institutional capacity building and by raising awareness among decision-makers of the need to integrate DRR into longer term development policies in all countries covered by the evaluation. Through regional programming, ECHO has brought together DRR stakeholders and partners, thus facilitating a joined-up approach to DRR, and sharing of knowledge, tools and materials.</p> <p>On the less positive side, this evaluation finds that the replication and scaling up of community projects is not as extensive as it could be; the linkages between DRR and development planning and programming have not been fully established in most countries; and the sustainability of outputs and outcomes beyond ECHO funding cycles continues to be an issue.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (strong), environment (some), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/evaluation/2014/DRR_Hoa_Cac_Final_Report_EN.PDF

Title	<i>Evaluation Report Mid-Term Performance Evaluation of the USAID Somali Youth Leaders Initiative (SYLI)</i>
Published	18/09/2014
Author/agency	USAID
Commissioned by	USAID
Type of evaluation	Programme evaluation
Project period	2012-2014
Keywords	Education, youth, gender
Abstract	<p>The USAID-funded Somali Youth Leaders Initiative is implemented by the consortium of Mercy Corps (prime), CARE International and Save the Children International, with local partners Somaliland National Youth Organization (SONYO) and Mudug Development Association Network (MUDAN) in Somaliland, Puntland, and Galmudug in South Central Somalia, and Mogadishu 18 months after commencement. The \$18 million five-year initiative (2012-2016) is due for its mid-term performance evaluation.</p> <p>The purpose of the mid-term evaluation (MTE) is to provide findings on achievements and progress toward SYLI's stated results. The findings will assist USAID and consortium partners to refine and improve interventions for the remaining 2.5 years to September 29, 2016 through actionable recommendations for SYLI and future youth initiatives in Somalia. Hence the audience for this report is the</p>

	USAID/East Africa/Somalia office, USAID and mission officials in East Africa and Washington DC, SYLI consortium partners, relevant sector partners, and Somali authorities.
Cross-cutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00K3XD.pdf

2013

Title	<i>Final Evaluation of the Unconditional Cash and Voucher Response to the 2011–12 Crisis in Southern and Central Somalia</i>
Published	2013
Agency/author	Kerren Hedlund, Nisar Majid, Dan Maxwell, and Nigel Nicholson (independent evaluators)
Commissioned by	UNICEF
Type of evaluation	Evaluation
Project period	2011-2012
Keywords	Cash and voucher response / Humanitarian / Hunger / Food security
Abstract	<p>The unconditional cash and voucher response quickly achieved an impressive scale, building principally on international and Somali NGO field capacity. The evidence in this evaluation suggests that cash and vouchers made a quantifiable difference in reducing hunger and improving food security, enabling a more rapid recovery than would have been possible without assistance. This was achieved within an extraordinarily difficult operating environment that required significant risk-taking by organisations and individual staff members.</p> <p>Attempting a large-scale cash and voucher intervention was therefore appropriate, based on the analysis available at the time and the consequences of inaction. Contrary to initial concerns, cash transfers at scale did not result in food price inflation to the detriment of the most vulnerable. Rather they ensured access to critical food and non-food items and services.</p> <p>Given the Somali aid environment, corruption and diversion were an acknowledged (and accepted) risk. Unsurprisingly, the evaluation raises issues of misuse of funds yet evidence suggests they were less serious than comparable in-kind interventions, but still could have been countered through better risk analysis and preparedness and better monitoring systems. Future emphasis should be on prevention; lesson sharing about diversion, effective M&E, and best practice around investigations following allegations of abuse.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/index_73043.html

Title	<i>Evaluation of Five Humanitarian Programmes of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and of the Standby Roster NORCAP</i>
Published	2013
Author/agency	Ternstrom Consulting
Commissioned by	NRC
Type of evaluation	Programme evaluation – Evaluation report
Project period	2010-2012
Keywords	Peacebuilding and security; education; health
Abstract	<p>This report presents the main results of an evaluation of five core competencies of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Norwegian Capacity (NORCAP) commissioned by Norad. The purpose of the evaluation is to contribute to the improvement of NRC and NORCAP. The objectives are to i) assess the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency NRC's core activities; ii) assess the quality of NORCAP responses; iii) assess the existence of synergies between NRC and NORCAP activities; iv) provide scope for learning at different levels and; v) make recommendations.</p> <p>NRC interventions in the case countries were found to be relevant. They addressed real needs with appropriate goods and services. Where feasible, the organisation took pains to base planning and intervention design on joint assessment and coordinated efforts through the Consolidated Appeals Process and cluster system, complemented by close interaction with local authorities. There were several examples where beneficiary feedback had led to stepwise improvements in programming to adapt to beneficiaries' priorities. While there were multiple examples of interaction between core competencies, potential programming synergies were not fully exploited.</p> <p>NORCAP secondments were clearly demand driven and highly appreciated by the host organisations. NORCAP secondments were therefore found to be relevant in relation to NORCAP's purpose.</p>
Cross-cutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (some), corruption (strong).
Link to evaluation	https://www.nrc.no/globalassets/pdf/evaluations/norad-2013---final-evaluation-report.pdf

Title	<i>Evaluation of five Humanitarian Programmes of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and of the Standby Roster NORCAP Case Country Report - Somalia</i>
Published	2013
Author/agency	Ternstrom Consulting in collaboration with Channel Research
Commissioned by	Norwegian Refugee Council
Type of evaluation	Programme evaluation – Case Country Report
Project period	2010-2012

Keywords	Peacebuilding and security
Abstract	<p>This Case Country Report Somalia is part of an evaluation of five core competencies of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and NORCAP (Norwegian Capacity) commissioned by Norad. Its prime purpose is to generate evidence and field-based data regarding NRC operations.</p> <p>The report presents the findings of the evaluation team from its field visits to Somalia. The reader should be aware that the challenging security situation puts limitations on both NRC's activities and the way the evaluation has been carried out.</p> <p>The key objective guiding NRC's work is: "To enhance protection and promote the rights of the displaced people in humanitarian need by improving living conditions and seeking durable solutions". Within this framework, and considering the humanitarian operational context in Somalia, NRC has been able to implement programmes efficiently and effectively, using a wide array of strategies and tools to maintain access to beneficiaries to deliver relevant goods and services – with some shortcomings. Systemic issues related to the rapid expansion of NRC operations in the region have strained support systems but appear to have been managed during the period studied. The existence of the regional office has played a major role in allowing NRC to address such challenges.</p>
Cross-cutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (strong), corruption (strong).
Link to evaluation	https://www.nrc.no/globalassets/pdf/evaluations/norad-2013---case-country-report---somalia.pdf

Title	<i>Somalia Legislative Strengthening Programme Evaluation: 2010-2013 Somalia Legislative Strengthening, Elections and Political Process Programme</i>
Published	12/2013
Author/agency	National Democratic Institute (NDI)
Commissioned by	USAID
Type of evaluation	Programme evaluation
Project period	2010-2013
Keywords	Electoral and political processes
Abstract	<p>This evaluation assesses the performance of the "Somalia Legislative Strengthening and Elections and Political Processes Program." This three-year cooperative agreement is implemented by the Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening III (CEPPS III); the two implementing organizations for the CEPPS/Somalia award are the National Democratic Institute (NDI) and the International Republican Institute (IRI). The original agreement was for 36 months, from September 1, 2010 to September 30, 2013. The project was</p>

	<p>subsequently extended by one year, with an additional \$1.2 million in funding. This evaluation was designed and implemented under the close supervision of USAID Somalia, and the CEPPS Agreement Officer's Representative (AOR).</p> <p>The purpose of this evaluation was to identify program achievements and challenges in program design, activities and operations, and to make recommendations that would make the program more effective in achieving specific program objectives as well as place the project in the context of broader USG and USAID objectives in Somalia and the East Africa region.</p>
Cross-cutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00JSXC.pdf

Title	<i>Review of Norwegian Support to Somalia through National Democratic Institute (NDI) Final Report</i>
Published	11/2013
Author/agency	Scanteam
Commissioned by	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
Type of evaluation	Programme evaluation and review
Project period	Two programme periods: the first being from November 2009 – June 30 2011; the second being from June 1 2011 – mid 2012 (later prolonged through the end of 2012 by means of a no-cost extension).
Keywords	Governance; statebuilding and peacebuilding
Abstract	<p>The program has approached the transitional governance context in Somalia by building capacity in the Executive and the Parliament structures of the transitional federal government, aiming to make them “credible authorities” (Norway/MFA has supported the Executive part of this – while the USAID has supported parliamentary development) In addition to the Mogadishu central / South-Central region, NDI has also since 2011 extended services to the Puntland region (capacity building in executive institutions) (technical assistance, engagement of youth and women as well as community leaders, in the development of the Provisional Constitution). This Review will cover two agreement periods: the first being from November 2009 – June 30 2011; the second being from June 1 2011 – mid 2012 (later prolonged through the end of 2012 by means of a no-cost extension). The Review will assess activities and output (efficiency) against the inputs and activity plans for each of the phases. According to the ToR, the Norwegian donor understands the program as “contributing to statebuilding and peacebuilding through strengthening the executive branch of government and the relations of the executive to the citizens, and to facilitating the involvement of citizens, especially women and youth, in public affairs. “</p>
Cross-cutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (some), environment (some), corruption (no).

Link to evaluation	https://www.norad.no/globalassets/import-2162015-80434-am/www.norad.no-ny/filarkiv/vedlegg-til-publikasjoner/review-of-norwegian-support-to-somalia-through-national-democratic-institute-ndi.pdf
---------------------------	---

Title	<i>Review of Norwegian Support to Somalia through UNDP (2013)</i>
Published	10/2013
Agency/author	Mr. Vegard Bye, Scanteam; Ms. Sagal Abshir, Independent consultant, Somalia
Commissioned by	NORAD
Type of evaluation	Programme evaluation
Project period	2009-2012
Keywords	Statebuilding /Peacebuilding / Transition
Abstract	<p>The program contributes to statebuilding and peacebuilding through strengthening the executive branch of government and the relations of the executive to the citizens, and to facilitating the involvement of citizens, especially women and youth, in public affairs. The purpose of this Review is to assess the results of the NDI program in Somalia, and its support from Norway, in terms of efficiency, effectiveness and relevance as well as local ownership and sustainability against the agreed goals/impacts and objectives/outcomes, plans, budgets, resources and methodology, and the overarching processes of state building. In particular, the review shall encompass assessment of NDI in terms of strengths and weaknesses in planning and implementing the program.</p> <p>The overall conclusion of this review is that NDI has played an important role in supporting the efforts to finalize what has been termed “the transition phase” in Somalia, defined as the approval of a provisional constitution and the selection (rather than election) of top federal authorities. With all its flaws and shortcomings, it was an achievement in itself that all this happened within Somalia, different from all previous (post-Barre) governments that were appointed at conferences held outside the country. But this alone is not sustainable neither for state-building nor for peace-building in Somalia. What has been achieved – with support of NDI, UNDP and others – will not hold without a very committed and probably long-term follow-up.</p> <p>The root problem persists: it is obvious that most Somalis do not feel a sense of ownership to the current Provisional Constitution, nor to the Parliament or the Executive that was formed under it. To the extent NDI has contributed to the positive outcome, NDI has also been hampered by the same shortcomings as the domestic actors the organization has supported in this process: its dialogue partnership has been limited to a political and social elite mostly drawn from the South-Central part of Somalia (to a certain extent involving Puntland representatives, but hardly at all legitimate representatives of Somaliland), very closely linked to clan politics and bargaining, still far away from involving the population at large through democratic</p>

	means. That said, NDI does seem to be aware of this problem, and focuses a part of its programming on trying to involve civil society, youth and women's voices in the political process.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	https://www.norad.no/globalassets/import-2162015-80434-am/www.norad.no-ny/filarkiv/vedlegg-til-publikasjoner/review-of-the-norwegian-support-to-somalia-through-undp.pdf

Title	<i>Integrated Capacity Development For Somali Education Administrations (ICDSEA) Programme</i>
Published	08/2013
Agency/author	Acacia Consultants
Commissioned by	EU and UNICEF
Type of evaluation	Final programme evaluation
Project period	2010-2013
Keywords	Capacity / Education / Administration
Abstract	<p>One of the key objectives of the final evaluation was to validate independently whether there was an increase in the capacity of Ministries of Education in Somalia to plan for and deliver quality services for the Education Sector and whether systems that support the workings and operations of the ministries had changed positively.</p> <p>The Programme implementation was timely, relevant and flexible as per the prioritised needs of capacity development for the MoEs. It adopted a Sector Wide Approach and embedded TAs from the diaspora in MoEs. However, education development is at different levels in Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia. Somaliland and Puntland have made major steps towards development and institutionalisation of education due to relative peace, South Central Somalia is at the start up point with formation of a new government and insecurity still posing a major challenge.</p> <p>While ICDSEA is credited with spearheading the processes of streamlining the HR functions in the ministries of education such as developing the HR manual, job descriptions, and establishing a filing system for staff, support is required to enable the ministries to scale up the streamlining of the HR function to the regions, districts and zone levels.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Somalia_2013-004_Evaluation_ICDSEA_Final_Report.pdf

2012

Title	<i>Evaluation of Humanitarian Action: Somalia Crisis Response April 2011- April 2012</i>
Published	2012
Author/agency	Emma Mumford, SC Australia Virendar Singh Khatana, Independent Consultant
Commissioned by	Save the Children
Type of evaluation	Evaluation of humanitarian response
Project period	April 2011 - April 2012
Keywords	Humanitarian response; security; education
Abstract	<p>Programming to support children in Somalia is challenged by insecurity and remoteness, resulting in limited and changeable access, a high level of diverse and pre-existing vulnerabilities, low levels of service infrastructure, and cycles of natural disasters. Indicators that have been linked to food security and child survival began to decline in 2010, at which stage many actors, including Save the Children, began fundraising for and implementation of preventative programming; for several reasons, this initial push garnered less support than required.</p> <p>This Evaluation of Humanitarian Action has focused on assessing the following three key elements of Save the Children’s humanitarian response in Somalia covering the period April 2011 - April 2012. a) The extent to which the projects of emergency response met or are on-track to meet their objectives. b) The extent to which the response has been and continues to be accountable to the affected population. c) Recommending improvements for longer-term strategies as well as changes to make in real-time, focusing on programme and management quality and accountability, and contributing to learning in a wider sense within the agency.</p>
Cross-cutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	https://www.alnap.org/help-library/save-the-children-evaluation-of-humanitarian-action-somalia-crisis-response-april-2011

Title	<i>Somalia Stability Programme Pilot Evaluation</i>
Published	11/2012
Author/agency	Douglas Saltmarshe/DFID
Commissioned by	DFID
Type of evaluation	Pilot programme evaluation
Project period	2012
Keywords	Conflict; stability
Abstract	The purpose of this evaluation is to inform design and programming for DFID’s Somalia Stability Programme (SSP), the multi-donor Somalia Stability Fund (SSF), and the British Office for Somalia’s stabilisation efforts. It is undertaken when after decades of conflict, civil strife, and political turmoil there appears to be a window of

	<p>opportunity that will permit the generation of more coherent government in Somalia. These circumstances provide opportunities for positive change in Somalia.</p> <p>This process evaluation is somewhat unusual in that the SSP has barely started and there is little activity on which to comment. The reasons behind the evaluation lie in the high risk nature of the environment. DFID has taken a leading role in providing support to Somalia. It is ensuring that as far as possible risks have been considered and that the application of funds to stability programming will be successfully applied or at the very least do no harm. This exercise is also being used as an opportunity to comment on the development of the wider UK stabilisation response to Somalia so as to ensure it meets identified goals, achieves impact and produces maximum value for money.</p>
Cross-cutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	https://www.oecd.org/derec/unitedkingdom/25_SomaliaStabilityProgrammePilotEvaluation.pdf

Title	<i>Independent Review of the Value Added of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) in Somalia</i>
Published	18/10/2012
Agency/author	Glyn Taylor (independent researcher)
Commissioned by	CERF
Type of evaluation	Independent Review of Value Addedness
Project period	2011
Keywords	Timeliness / Value-added / Gap filling of funds / Pooled fund / Humanitarian aid
Abstract	<p>Timeliness of CERF: The use of the CERF in Somalia in 2011 has to be seen against the backdrop of a slow response on the part of the whole humanitarian system. In combination with the CHF, the UFE grant at the beginning of the year went some way to offsetting a critical funding shortfall. Funds from the RR window came marginally, but critically, ahead of a general upswing in funds, due largely to responsive and quick processing by the CERF Secretariat</p> <p>Gap filling by the CERF: Allocations from the UFE were made in conjunction with the CHF and as such, through a gap analysis. Allocations from both windows were perceived to have filled gaps, including the need for significant expansions, within the programmatic responses of UN agencies. The large allocations to WFP and UNICEF were used to fill large pipeline gaps caused, in part, by the large funding deficits at the time.</p> <p>M&E: Given the extreme challenges of access in Somalia, many agencies cannot undertake monitoring or evaluation of partners. Agencies have responded to this challenge by extensive use of third party monitoring.</p>

Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	https://www.humanitarianoutcomes.org/publications/independent-review-value-added-central-emergency-response-fund-cerf-somalia

Title	<i>IASC Real-Time Evaluation of the Humanitarian Response to the Horn of Africa Drought Crisis in Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya</i>
Published	June 2012
Agency/author	Hugo Slim
Commissioned by	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
Type of evaluation	Synthesis Report
Project period	2011
Keywords	Famine / Humanitarian response
Abstract	<p>The objective of this synthesis report was to summarize and combine key findings and recommendations from the more detailed InterAgency Real-Time Evaluations conducted in Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya, as well as the report of the regional response to the Horn of Africa drought crisis.</p> <p>This synthesis report provides a short and immediately usable summary of real-time evaluation (RTE) lessons learned for the benefit of the wider global humanitarian system. It focuses on what worked well and what did not. It will be circulated widely to IASC agencies and stakeholders, and it is the first such synthesis of an RTE.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	https://reliefweb.int/report/world/iasc-real-time-evaluation-humanitarian-response-horn-africa-drought-crisis-somalia

Title	<i>Process Review of the Somalia Common Humanitarian Fund</i>
Published	06/2012
Author/agency	Barnaby Willitts-King, Glyn Taylor and Kathryn Barber
Commissioned by	UNOCHA
Type of evaluation	Process review report
Project period	2011/2012
Keywords	Humanitarian aid, peacebuilding
Abstract	<p>This process review aims to provide the Humanitarian Coordinator and donors with assurance that the Somalia Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) was structured to be able to deliver against its objectives.</p> <p>After a difficult start in its transformation from the HRF, the CHF has established an important niche in the funding landscape for Somalia with a wide base of support from the humanitarian community. It has objectives which are consistent with the overall enterprise of strengthening the humanitarian system, and has provided strategic contributions to humanitarian action in Somalia. There is a continued added value in the CHF for Somalia, although risks remain to its sustained support unless a number of issues are addressed.</p>

	Internally, staff change at junior and senior levels in OCHA presents challenges to continuity and highlights the need to institutionalise good practice to insure the fund against different approaches. A significant risk is of a change in donor attitude to one of diminishing confidence, should CHF funds be demonstrated to have been misappropriated or used ineffectively, particularly in a context of difficult monitoring where to date OCHA has not implemented a robust M&E framework.
Cross-cutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	http://www.alnap.org/resource/6340

Title	<i>Somalia: an evaluation of WFP's Portfolio Vol I – Full report 2012</i>
Published	05/2012
Agency/author	Nigel Nicholson, Kate Longley, Martin Fisher, Tamsin Walters (independent evaluators)
Commissioned by	WFP Office of Evaluation
Type of evaluation	Somalia country portfolio evaluation
Project period	2006-2011
Keywords	Humanitarian / Food and nutrition / Livelihood
Abstract	<p>Some hard lessons have been learned from WFP's experience in Somalia from 2006 to 2010, when WFP lost much of its credibility in the international humanitarian community. Since 2010, much has been achieved to restore WFP's reputation in Somalia and to make the operational priorities more relevant to the challenging context. However, although WFP draws upon the broad base of food and nutrition security analysis in Somalia, there is still insufficient understanding in the field of important clan dynamics and the appropriateness of alternative response options in different livelihood zones. WFP's weak coherence with state authorities and other humanitarian actors contributed to its loss of credibility during 2009–2010; now WFP is demonstrating greater inclusion of principal stakeholders in its planning processes, but needs to take better account of their complementary strategies with which it can engage.</p> <p>Until 2010, WFP and CARE ensured sufficient coverage of food assistance interventions in Somalia; a lack of adequate planning meant that WFP's withdrawal from significant parts of southern and central Somalia had major implications because no alternative arrangements were sufficiently considered, even within the appropriate coordination mechanism. The connectedness between emergency and transition in programme operations received more attention from 2010–2011.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (some), environment (some), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	http://www.wfp.org/content/somalia-evaluation-wfp%E2%80%99s-portfolio-2001-2010

Title	<i>Somalia Youth Livelihoods Program (SYLP)– Final Evaluation</i>
Published	17/02/2012
Agency/author	International Business & Technical Consultants, Inc.
Commissioned by	USAID
Type of evaluation	Summative evaluation
Project period	2008-2011
Keywords	Skills development / Youth / Reducing insecurity
Abstract	<p>The purpose of this summative evaluation is to provide information and lessons learned to USAID on the program performance of SYLP and the prime implementer, the Education Development Center, and recommendations for implementation of the new Somali Youth Leadership Initiative (SYLI), and, to inform the USAID Education Strategy 2011-2015.</p> <p>SYLP is a skills development program funded by USAID aimed at reducing insecurity by putting Somali youth to work.</p> <p>Main findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SYLP training and placement helped the livelihood prospects for nearly 10,000 youth at risk and generated models for different education levels; the demand from youth far exceeded the available spaces. SYLP could not overcome societal barriers faced by girls although girls' enrolment was almost equal to boys'. - Youth, parents, leaders and business people were more optimistic about youth livelihood prospects because of SYLP. - Implementation of SYLP was highly rated. - Other results include enhanced institutional capacity for nearly 60 Somali NGOs. - Lessons to build on: embed the private sector more; and continue to involve the diaspora. - Challenges: SYLP mitigated youth unemployment and merits scaling up, but other instability drivers like lack of jobs need to be addressed simultaneously.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pdacy127.pdf

Title	<i>IASC Evaluation of the Humanitarian Response in South Central Somalia 2005-2010</i>
Published	2011
Agency/author	Riccardo Polastro (Team leader), Mohamed Abdirahman Khalif, Magda Ninaber van Eyben, Soledad Posada, Abdulkadir Sh Mohamoud Salah, Nicolai Steen, Erik Toft
Commissioned by	Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)
Type of evaluation	Independent evaluation
Project period	2005-2010
Keywords	Humanitarian aid

Abstract	<p>This is an ex-post evaluation of the humanitarian response to South Central Somalia (2005-2010).</p> <p>From 2005 to 2010 control over SCS was consistently disputed and humanitarian space dramatically shrank. Some key donors have mixed security and humanitarian agendas when pursuing political goals in Somalia, thus inhibiting a needs-based response. Parties to the conflict have violated IHL by conducting indiscriminate attacks against civilians and impeding humanitarian access. As a result, neutral and independent humanitarian action has lost ground in SCS and humanitarian organisations have faced increasing difficulties in gaining access to populations. There is a need for wider dialogue at regional, national and local level among key stakeholders [with regional governments (such as Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya and Uganda), representatives from the African Union and the Arab League, donor representatives, AMISOM, the TFG, AS, the newly emerging administrations in SCS, Somaliland and Puntland, Somali civil society representatives, the ICRC, UN agencies and INGOs. This should identify ways to ensure that combatants are distinguished from civilians and that warring parties accept and facilitate humanitarian assistance which is impartial in character and conducted without any adverse distinction.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	https://www.oecd.org/countries/somalia/SomaliaDARA.pdf

2011

Title	<i>UNICEF 2012 Somalia: Developing a Local Model for The Delivery of Primary Education in Karkaar Region, Puntland</i>
Published	12/2011
Agency/author	Save the Children
Commissioned by	UNICEF
Type of evaluation	Programme evaluation
Project period	2008-2011
Keywords	Primary education / Inclusiveness / Innovation
Abstract	<p>This Report presents the findings of the Final Evaluation (FE) of “Developing a Local Model for the Delivery of Primary Education in Somalia” implemented in Karkaar Region in Puntland by Save the Children, and funded by UNICEF.</p> <p>Five conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This project has demonstrated that participatory and consultative development models, where all key stakeholders are involved right from the onset are more likely to be successful and produce the desired results. - Community empowerment was a central feature that facilitated the success of this project.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Innovation in development efforts such as education are good, but unless they are grounded on local experiences and culturally acceptable practices, it may add up to very little or nothing. - Community mobilization, awareness creation and sensitization remains an important entry point for reaching communities with new development ideas and for enlisting their support in critical educational development concerns. - Lessons learned in this project and the experiences gained should be used to replicate it as a viable model to help enhance educational development in other regions in Puntland, and elsewhere in Somalia.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (strong), environment (some), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/SOM-2012-001-1.pdf

Title	<i>Value-for-money in Humanitarian Aid for Kenya and Somalia</i>
Published	04/2011
Author/agency	Coffey International Development
Commissioned by	DFID
Type of evaluation	Report assessment of country engagement
Project period	1999-2008
Keywords	Humanitarian aid; governance; climate variability
Abstract	<p>DFID is one of the largest humanitarian donors in Somalia, with total commitments and pledges in 2010-11 of over £30m (c. US\$45m). In addition to bilateral channels, humanitarian aid flows through country-level pooled funds. In Somalia a Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) was established in 2010, providing funding to high priority, otherwise underfunded, projects through twice yearly allocations determined by Cluster Review Committees. In addition, the CHF has an emergency reserve of at least 20% to respond quickly to unforeseen emergencies. Funds are disbursed through Implementing Partners (IPs).</p> <p>The report gathers evidence from empirical studies in six sectors: nutrition, health, water sanitation & hygiene (WASH), food assistance (including the use of cash and vouchers), refugees, and shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs). The broad humanitarian context for each of these sectors is summarized in the body of the report, along with some of the key benchmarks obtained from previous comparable cases, or other sources.</p>
Cross-cutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/57a08adae5274a27b20007db/Aid_Kenya_Somalia.pdf

2010

Title	<i>Evaluation of SIDA's Humanitarian Assistance Case Study Report Somalia</i>
Published	12/2010
Author/agency	Tasneem Mowjee Hannah Sweeney/Development Initiatives (DI)
Commissioned by	SIDA
Type of evaluation	Evaluation of humanitarian assistance programme
Project period	2006-2010
Keywords	Humanitarian aid and assistance
Abstract	<p>Sida has commissioned Development Initiatives (DI) to evaluate its humanitarian assistance. The results from the evaluation will contribute to the revision of Sida's humanitarian strategy. It was not possible for the team to visit Sida-funded projects in Somalia so this report on Sida's funding is based on limited consultations in Nairobi and is not a full scale case study.</p> <p>Based on the limited evidence of consultations with Sida's humanitarian partners, this report tries to evaluate the extent to which Sida's two main funding channels – bilateral aid and the HRF/CHF have enabled it to achieve the 8 sub-goals of its humanitarian strategy. It does not include CERF funding because it was not possible to cover such a major funding channel in the time available.</p>
Cross-cutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	http://www.sida.se/contentassets/4dddafd966ed4686acb36959bd822ce9/201014-evaluation-of-sidas-humanitarian-assistance_3114.pdf

Title	<i>Assessment of Development Results. Evaluation of UNDP Contribution Somalia</i>
Published	07/2010
Agency/author	UNDP Evaluation Office
Commissioned by	UNDP
Type of evaluation	Country programme evaluation
Project period	2005-2010
Keywords	Governance / Security / Reconciliation / Rule of Law / HIV/AIDS/ Gender / Human Development
Abstract	<p>This evaluation examined the relevance and strategic positioning of UNDP activities from 2005 to 2010.</p> <p>It concluded that UNDP assumed responsibility for certain tasks and services which have reduced its credibility as a neutral and impartial development partner. A notable portion of UNDP expenditure covered activities that eliminated opportunities for UNDP to take strong leadership in its core corporate areas of work. In the recent past, however, UNDP Somalia has strived to address this image-related challenge by diversifying its portfolio in favour of UNDP traditional areas.</p>

	<p>The evaluation found that the UNDP contribution to development results varied considerably depending on the region where activities were implemented. The regional diversity of Somalia was not sufficiently reflected in programmes and UNDP corporate instruments were not suitable for programming. Policy and operational guidance provided by headquarters was often insufficient or untimely. In spite of this, UNDP Somalia continued to seize opportunities through the peace process and enjoy a privileged relationship with the authorities and donors. UNDP initiated a process of change to transform the institutional culture by emphasizing more cohesion and synergy between programmes, a results-based management and the mainstreaming of a rights-based approach and gender in programming which the evaluation strongly endorsed.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (strong), environment (some), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	http://www.oecd.org/countries/somalia/47861786.pdf

Commissioned by
The Evaluation Department

Carried out by
Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI) in cooperation with
Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

Written by
Marcus Manuel, Raphaëlle Faure, Dina Mansour-Ille

MAY 2017

Updated November 2018

This report is the product of its authors,
and responsibility for the accuracy of data included
in this report rests with the authors alone. The findings,
interpretations, and conclusions presented
in this report do not necessarily reflect the
views of the Evaluation Department.

Norad
Norwegian Agency for
Development Cooperation
www.norad.no
post-eval@norad.no

May 2017
Updated November 2018

Photo: AU-UN IST Photo. Tobin Jones (cover)
*A young woman holds the Somali flag during
a demonstration by a local militia, formed to
provide security in Marka, April 2014.*

ISBN: 978-82-8369-010-1