

# EVALUATION DEPARTMENT

REPORT 3/2017 COUNTRY EVALUATION BRIEF



## Somalia

Evaluation Portrait



**Commissioned by**  
The Evaluation Department

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

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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.*

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### Evaluation Portraits – Somalia

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>The New Deal in Somalia: An independent review of the Somali Compact, 2014-16 (ODI, 2017)</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	04/2017
<b>Agency/author</b>	ODI
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Federal Government of Somalia and the Somali Donor Group
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Review
<b>Project period</b>	2014-2016
<b>Keywords</b>	Somali Compact
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>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 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 &amp; 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>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (some).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/11466.pdf">https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/11466.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Somali Compact Progress Report and Somaliland Special Arrangement Annual Report 2015</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	2016
<b>Agency/author</b>	Federal Government of Somalia and International Community
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Federal Republic of Somalia
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Progress Report
<b>Project period</b>	2015
<b>Keywords</b>	PSGs

<b>Abstract</b>	<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>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (strong), environment (some), corruption (some).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:J58VVK64m0wJ:https://ims.undg.org/downloadFile/f456d4d7481aa304207a4c3ed25d50f43e0688ed6769aafc226fb027e1ce67bd+&amp;cd=1&amp;hl=en&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=uk">https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:J58VVK64m0wJ:https://ims.undg.org/downloadFile/f456d4d7481aa304207a4c3ed25d50f43e0688ed6769aafc226fb027e1ce67bd+&amp;cd=1&amp;hl=en&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=uk</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Collective Resolution to Enhance Accountability and Transparency in Emergencies. Southern Somalia Report</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	2016
<b>Agency/author</b>	Nisar Majid and Adele Harmer, Humanitarian Outcomes
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Transparency International
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Research study
<b>Project period</b>	N/A
<b>Keywords</b>	Corruption risks / existing mitigation measures / accountability initiatives / humanitarian assistance
<b>Abstract</b>	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.

	<p>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"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (strong).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.humanitarianoutcomes.org/sites/default/files/create_somalia_report_2016.pdf">https://www.humanitarianoutcomes.org/sites/default/files/create_somalia_report_2016.pdf</a>

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

	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.
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (some).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:-i62ba6sPIJ:www.g7plus.org/sites/default/files/basic-page-downloads/New%2520Deal%2520Innovations%2520-%2520Case%2520Study%25205%2520-%25203.pdf+&amp;cd=2&amp;hl=en&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=uk">http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:-i62ba6sPIJ:www.g7plus.org/sites/default/files/basic-page-downloads/New%2520Deal%2520Innovations%2520-%2520Case%2520Study%25205%2520-%25203.pdf+&amp;cd=2&amp;hl=en&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=uk</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Turkey in Somalia: Shifting Paradigms of Aid</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	11/2016
<b>Author/agency</b>	Gizem Sucuoglu and Jason Stearns (Researchers)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	South African Institute of International Affairs/IDRC
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Research Report of country engagement in Somalia
<b>Project period</b>	N/A
<b>Keywords</b>	Turkish aid; Somalia; famine; conflict
<b>Abstract</b>	<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 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.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (some).



<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.saiia.org.za/research-reports/1130-turkey-in-somalia-shifting-paradigms-of-aid-1/file">https://www.saiia.org.za/research-reports/1130-turkey-in-somalia-shifting-paradigms-of-aid-1/file</a>
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<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Critical Choice: Assessing the Effects of Education and Civic Engagement on Somali Youths' Propensity Towards Violence</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	11/2016
<b>Author/agency</b>	Mercy Corps/ USAID
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Mercy Corps/ USAID
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2013-2016
<b>Keywords</b>	Education; youth; Somaliland; peacebuilding
<b>Abstract</b>	<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>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (some).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.mercycorps.org/sites/default/files/CRITICAL_CHOICES_REPORT_FINAL_DIGITAL.pdf">https://www.mercycorps.org/sites/default/files/CRITICAL_CHOICES_REPORT_FINAL_DIGITAL.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>DFID's approach to managing fiduciary risk in conflict-affected environments</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	09/08/2016
<b>Agency/author</b>	ICAI
<b>Commissioned by</b>	ICAI
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Approach paper
<b>Project period</b>	N/A
<b>Keywords</b>	Fiduciary risk / corruption / conflict-affected environments

<b>Abstract</b>	<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>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (strong).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://icai.independent.gov.uk/report/fiduciary-risk/">http://icai.independent.gov.uk/report/fiduciary-risk/</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Secondary and Vocational Education Evaluation 2013 – 2015, in Gedo Region of Somalia</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	02/2016
<b>Agency/author</b>	Acacia Consultants
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Norwegian Church Aid
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2008-2010
<b>Keywords</b>	Secondary education / Vocational education
<b>Abstract</b>	<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 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</p>



	<p>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>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.norad.no/en/toolspublications/publications/2016/secondary-and-vocational-education-evaluation-2013-2015-in-gedo-region-of-somalia/">https://www.norad.no/en/toolspublications/publications/2016/secondary-and-vocational-education-evaluation-2013-2015-in-gedo-region-of-somalia/</a>

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

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>The increasing role of the UAE in Somalia</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	2015
<b>Author/agency</b>	Abdi, Abdel Rahman / The Mogadishu Center for Research and Studies
<b>Commissioned by</b>	
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	RA
<b>Project period</b>	
<b>Keywords</b>	Development aid / Humanitarian aid / Institutional development
<b>Abstract</b>	The role of the UAE in Somalia is a significant to its development and stability. Its engagement is valued by the Somali 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.
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty (strong, some or no), gender (strong, some or no), environment (strong, some or no), corruption (strong, some or no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://mogadishucenter.com/2015/05/في-المتصاعد-الإماراتي-الدور-الصومال/">http://mogadishucenter.com/2015/05/في-المتصاعد-الإماراتي-الدور-الصومال/</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>UNDP Somalia Strengthening Governance and Rule of Law in Somalia</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	2015
<b>Agency/author</b>	UNDP
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNDP Somalia
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country programme document
<b>Project period</b>	2012-2015
<b>Keywords</b>	Governance / Rule of law / Human security / Gender equality
<b>Abstract</b>	<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>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (strong).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="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">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</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Report of the joint sector review in Somaliland</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	2015
<b>Agency/author</b>	Global Partnership for Education
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Ministry of Education and Higher Education of Somaliland
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Joint Review of the Education Sector
<b>Project period</b>	2014
<b>Keywords</b>	Education / Free primary education / Somaliland

<b>Abstract</b>	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).
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (some), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.globalpartnership.org/content/report-joint-sector-review-somaliland-somalia-2015">http://www.globalpartnership.org/content/report-joint-sector-review-somaliland-somalia-2015</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Evaluation of the Common Humanitarian Fund. Country Report: Somalia (2015)</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	05/2015
<b>Agency/author</b>	Silvia Hidalgo, Cécile Collin, Martin Fisher, Dorian LaGuardia, Marie Spaak and Velina Stoianova (independent researchers)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNOCHA
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country level evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2010-2014
<b>Keywords</b>	Humanitarian / Pooled Fund
<b>Abstract</b>	<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>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (strong), gender (some), environment (), corruption (some).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/OCHA_CHF_Somalia_Report.pdf">https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/OCHA_CHF_Somalia_Report.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Somalia PRRO 200443 Strengthening food and nutrition security and enhancing resilience: An Operation Evaluation (2015)</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	04/2015
<b>Agency/author</b>	Lene Poulsen, Caroline Tanner, Njoroge Thuo, Sado Hashi, Mohamed Adnan Ismail, Sophia Dunn and Colleen McMillon (independent evaluators)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	WFP Office of Evaluation
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Operation Evaluation, Mid -term Evaluation Report
<b>Project period</b>	June 2012 – December 2015
<b>Keywords</b>	Livelihoods / Resilience / Food and nutrition security
<b>Abstract</b>	<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>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.wfp.org/content/somalia-prro-200433-strengthening-food-and-nutrition-security-and-enhancing-resilience-opera">https://www.wfp.org/content/somalia-prro-200433-strengthening-food-and-nutrition-security-and-enhancing-resilience-opera</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Turkish aid agencies in Somalia: Risks and opportunities for building peace</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	03/2015
<b>Author/agency</b>	Kathryn Achilles, Onur Sazak, Thomas Wheeler, Aueven Elizabeth Woods (researchers)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Saferworld and Istanbul Policy Centre
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Report assessment of country engagement in Somalia
<b>Project period</b>	2011-2015
<b>Keywords</b>	Turkish aid, foreign policy, humanitarian diplomacy

<b>Abstract</b>	With a growing economy at home and widening diplomatic and commercial ties across the world, Turkey is increasingly considered to 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.
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (strong).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/view-resource/893-turkish-aid-agencies-in-somalia-risks-and-opportunities-for-building-peace">http://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/view-resource/893-turkish-aid-agencies-in-somalia-risks-and-opportunities-for-building-peace</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Final Evaluation Report: Programme Evaluation of USAID/East Africa's Activities in Somalia</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	03/2015
<b>Author/agency</b>	International Business & Technical Consultants, Inc., (IBTCI)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	USAID
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2010 – 2014
<b>Keywords</b>	Development aid; stabilization; peace building; transition
<b>Abstract</b>	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

	findings could be used to inform a USAID Somalia strategy refinement session.
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (some).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.slideshare.net/SamMalmberg/final-evaluation-report-program-evaluation-of-usaid-east-africas-activities-in-somalia-46463293">http://www.slideshare.net/SamMalmberg/final-evaluation-report-program-evaluation-of-usaid-east-africas-activities-in-somalia-46463293</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>A Catalyst for Change and Results? DFID's Approach to the 2013 – 2017 Humanitarian Programme in Somalia</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	26/03/2015
<b>Author/agency</b>	DFID
<b>Commissioned by</b>	DFID
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2013-2017
<b>Keywords</b>	Humanitarian aid; resilience; accountability
<b>Abstract</b>	<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>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/497011/Evaluation-DFID-Somalia-Humanitarian-Prog.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/497011/Evaluation-DFID-Somalia-Humanitarian-Prog.pdf</a>

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



<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Cross-cutting evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2011-2015
<b>Keywords</b>	Humanitarian aid; development; governance
<b>Abstract</b>	<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>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (strong).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/405263/remote-management-somalia1.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/405263/remote-management-somalia1.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Joint Evaluation of Drought Risk Reduction in the Horn of Africa and DIPECHO Central Asia and South Caucasus (2009 - 2013)</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	22/09/2014
<b>Agency/author</b>	ICF Consulting Services
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Directorate-General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Formative evaluation / Disaster risk reduction activities in two regions
<b>Project period</b>	2009-2013
<b>Keywords</b>	Disaster risk reduction / Horn of Africa / Humanitarian aid / LRRD / capacity building
<b>Abstract</b>	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 the Commission about its overall approach to DRR and post-2015 DRR strategy.

	<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>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (strong), gender (strong), environment (some), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/evaluation/2014/DRR_Hoa_Cac_Final_Report_EN.PDF">http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/evaluation/2014/DRR_Hoa_Cac_Final_Report_EN.PDF</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Evaluation Report Mid-Term Performance Evaluation of the USAID Somali Youth Leaders Initiative (SYLI)</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	18/09/2014
<b>Author/agency</b>	USAID
<b>Commissioned by</b>	USAID
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2012-2014
<b>Keywords</b>	Education, youth, gender
<b>Abstract</b>	<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.
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00K3XD.pdf">http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00K3XD.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Final Evaluation of the Unconditional Cash and Voucher Response to the 2011–12 Crisis in Southern and Central Somalia</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	2013
<b>Agency/author</b>	Kerren Hedlund, Nisar Majid, Dan Maxwell, and Nigel Nicholson (independent evaluators)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNICEF
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2011-2012
<b>Keywords</b>	Cash and voucher response / Humanitarian / Hunger / Food security
<b>Abstract</b>	<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&amp;E, and best practice around investigations following allegations of abuse.</p>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (some).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/index_73043.html">https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/index_73043.html</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Evaluation of Five Humanitarian Programmes of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and of the Standby Roster NORCAP</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	2013
<b>Author/agency</b>	Ternstrom Consulting
<b>Commissioned by</b>	NRC
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Programme evaluation – Evaluation report
<b>Project period</b>	2010-2012
<b>Keywords</b>	Peacebuilding and security; education; health
<b>Abstract</b>	<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 NORCAPs purpose.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (some), corruption (strong).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.nrc.no/globalassets/pdf/evaluations/norad-2013---final-evaluation-report.pdf">https://www.nrc.no/globalassets/pdf/evaluations/norad-2013---final-evaluation-report.pdf</a>

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

<b>Abstract</b>	<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>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (strong), corruption (strong).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.nrc.no/globalassets/pdf/evaluations/norad-2013---case-country-report---somalia.pdf">https://www.nrc.no/globalassets/pdf/evaluations/norad-2013---case-country-report---somalia.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Somalia Legislative Strengthening Programme Evaluation: 2010-2013 Somalia Legislative Strengthening, Elections and Political Process Programme</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	12/2013
<b>Author/agency</b>	National Democratic Institute (NDI)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	USAID
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2010-2013
<b>Keywords</b>	Electoral and political processes
<b>Abstract</b>	<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 subsequently extended by one year, with an additional \$1.2 million in funding. This evaluation was designed and implemented under the</p>

	<p>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>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00JSXC.pdf">http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00JSXC.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Review of Norwegian Support to Somalia through National Democratic Institute (NDI) Final Report</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	11/2013
<b>Author/agency</b>	Scanteam
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Programme evaluation and review
<b>Project period</b>	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).
<b>Keywords</b>	Governance; statebuilding and peacebuilding
<b>Abstract</b>	<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>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (some), environment (some), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="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">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</a>



<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Review of Norwegian Support to Somalia through UNDP (2013)</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	10/2013
<b>Agency/author</b>	Mr. Vegard Bye, Scanteam; Ms. Sagal Abshir, Independent consultant, Somalia
<b>Commissioned by</b>	NORAD
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2009-2012
<b>Keywords</b>	Statebuilding /Peacebuilding / Transition
<b>Abstract</b>	<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 means. That said, NDI does seem to be aware of this problem, and</p>

	focuses a part of its programming on trying to involve civil society, youth and women's voices in the political process.
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="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">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</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Integrated Capacity Development For Somali Education Administrations (ICDSEA) Programme</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	08/2013
<b>Agency/author</b>	Acacia Consultants
<b>Commissioned by</b>	EU and UNICEF
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Final programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2010-2013
<b>Keywords</b>	Capacity / Education / Administration
<b>Abstract</b>	<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>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Somalia_2013-004_Evaluation_ICDSEA_Final_Report.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Somalia_2013-004_Evaluation_ICDSEA_Final_Report.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Evaluation of Humanitarian Action: Somalia Crisis Response April 2011- April 2012</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	2012
<b>Author/agency</b>	Emma Mumford, SC Australia Virendar Singh Khatana, Independent Consultant
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Save the Children

<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Evaluation of humanitarian response
<b>Project period</b>	April 2011 - April 2012
<b>Keywords</b>	Humanitarian response; security; education
<b>Abstract</b>	<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>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.alnap.org/pool/files/somalia-crisis-2011-2012-eha-report-final.pdf">http://www.alnap.org/pool/files/somalia-crisis-2011-2012-eha-report-final.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Somalia Stability Programme Pilot Evaluation</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	11/2012
<b>Author/agency</b>	Douglas Saltmarshe/DFID
<b>Commissioned by</b>	DFID
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Pilot programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2012
<b>Keywords</b>	Conflict; stability
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>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 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</p>

	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.
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (some).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.oecd.org/derec/unitedkingdom/25_SomaliaStabilityProgrammePilotEvaluation.pdf">https://www.oecd.org/derec/unitedkingdom/25_SomaliaStabilityProgrammePilotEvaluation.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Independent Review of the Value Added of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) in Somalia</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	18/10/2012
<b>Agency/author</b>	Glyn Taylor (independent researcher)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	CERF
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Independent Review of Value Addedness
<b>Project period</b>	2011
<b>Keywords</b>	Timeliness / Value-added / Gap filling of funds / Pooled fund / Humanitarian aid
<b>Abstract</b>	<p><b>Timeliness of CERF:</b> 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><b>Gap filling by the CERF:</b> 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><b>M&amp;E:</b> 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>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (some).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/CERF/Somalia%20CERF%20PAF%20Review%20-%20Final%20report%2019%20Oct.pdf">https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/CERF/Somalia%20CERF%20PAF%20Review%20-%20Final%20report%2019%20Oct.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>IASC Real-Time Evaluation of the Humanitarian Response to the Horn of Africa Drought Crisis in Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	June 2012
<b>Agency/author</b>	Hugo Slim
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Synthesis Report
<b>Project period</b>	2011
<b>Keywords</b>	Famine / Humanitarian response
<b>Abstract</b>	<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>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (strong), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/documents/rte_hoa_synthesisreport_final.pdf">https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/documents/rte_hoa_synthesisreport_final.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Process Review of the Somalia Common Humanitarian Fund</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	06/2012
<b>Author/agency</b>	Barnaby Willitts-King, Glyn Taylor and Kathryn Barber
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNOCHA
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Process review report
<b>Project period</b>	2011/2012
<b>Keywords</b>	Humanitarian aid, peacebuilding
<b>Abstract</b>	<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> <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</p>

	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.
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (some).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.alnap.org/resource/6340">http://www.alnap.org/resource/6340</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Somalia: an evaluation of WFP's Portfolio Vol I – Full report 2012</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	05/2012
<b>Agency/author</b>	Nigel Nicholson, Kate Longley, Martin Fisher, Tamsin Walters (independent evaluators)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	WFP Office of Evaluation
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Somalia country portfolio evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2006-2011
<b>Keywords</b>	Humanitarian / Food and nutrition / Livelihood
<b>Abstract</b>	<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>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (strong), gender (some), environment (some), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.wfp.org/content/somalia-evaluation-wfp%E2%80%99s-portfolio-2001-2010">http://www.wfp.org/content/somalia-evaluation-wfp%E2%80%99s-portfolio-2001-2010</a>



<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Somalia Youth Livelihoods Program (SYLP)– Final Evaluation</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	17/02/2012
<b>Agency/author</b>	International Business & Technical Consultants, Inc.
<b>Commissioned by</b>	USAID
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Summative evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2008-2011
<b>Keywords</b>	Skills development / Youth / Reducing insecurity
<b>Abstract</b>	<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"> <li>- 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'.</li> <li>- Youth, parents, leaders and business people were more optimistic about youth livelihood prospects because of SYLP.</li> <li>- Implementation of SYLP was highly rated.</li> <li>- Other results include enhanced institutional capacity for nearly 60 Somali NGOs.</li> <li>- Lessons to build on: embed the private sector more; and continue to involve the diaspora.</li> <li>- Challenges: SYLP mitigated youth unemployment and merits scaling up, but other instability drivers like lack of jobs need to be addressed simultaneously.</li> </ul>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pdacy127.pdf">http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pdacy127.pdf</a>

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

<b>Abstract</b>	<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>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (some).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.oecd.org/countries/somalia/SomaliaDARA.pdf">https://www.oecd.org/countries/somalia/SomaliaDARA.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>UNICEF 2012 Somalia: Developing a Local Model for The Delivery of Primary Education in Karkaar Region, Puntland</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	12/2011
<b>Agency/author</b>	Save the Children
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNICEF
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2008-2011
<b>Keywords</b>	Primary education / Inclusiveness / Innovation
<b>Abstract</b>	<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><b>Five conclusions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Community empowerment was a central feature that facilitated the success of this project.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (strong), gender (strong), environment (some), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/SOM-2012-001-1.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/SOM-2012-001-1.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Value-for-money in Humanitarian Aid for Kenya and Somalia</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	04/2011
<b>Author/agency</b>	Coffey International Development
<b>Commissioned by</b>	DFID
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Report assessment of country engagement
<b>Project period</b>	1999-2008
<b>Keywords</b>	Humanitarian aid; governance; climate variability
<b>Abstract</b>	<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 &amp; hygiene (WASH), food assistance (including the use of cash and vouchers), refugees, and shelter &amp; 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>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/57a08adae5274a27b20007db/Aid_Kenya_Somalia.pdf">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/57a08adae5274a27b20007db/Aid_Kenya_Somalia.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Evaluation of SIDA's Humanitarian Assistance Case Study Report Somalia</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	12/2010
<b>Author/agency</b>	Tasneem Mowjee Hannah Sweeney/Development Initiatives (DI)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	SIDA
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Evaluation of humanitarian assistance programme
<b>Project period</b>	2006-2010
<b>Keywords</b>	Humanitarian aid and assistance
<b>Abstract</b>	<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>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (some).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.sida.se/contentassets/4dddafd966ed4686acb36959bd822ce9/201014-evaluation-of-sidas-humanitarian-assistance_3114.pdf">http://www.sida.se/contentassets/4dddafd966ed4686acb36959bd822ce9/201014-evaluation-of-sidas-humanitarian-assistance_3114.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Assessment of Development Results. Evaluation of UNDP Contribution Somalia</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	07/2010
<b>Agency/author</b>	UNDP Evaluation Office
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNDP
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2005-2010
<b>Keywords</b>	Governance / Security / Reconciliation / Rule of Law / HIV/AIDS/ Gender / Human Development
<b>Abstract</b>	<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>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (strong), gender (strong), environment (some), corruption (some).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/countries/somalia/47861786.pdf">http://www.oecd.org/countries/somalia/47861786.pdf</a>