

Somalia Shock Responsive Pilots Early Action Protocol

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Background

The development of Somalia Social Protection Policy (SSPP) is a political milestone that begins weaving the fabric for the social contract between the government and the people of Somalia. Playing a pivotal role in guiding the implementation of phase 1 of the SSPP that looks at employing a phased approach with the Social Protection (SP) programme and driving discussions from a fragmented approach to longer-term, predictable, reliable and sustainable approach– centred on the needs and development of the Somalia people. Hinged on this, is the collaboration between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and development and humanitarian actors in the design and roll-out of Baxnaano (Shock Responsive Safety Nets for Human Capital) implemented in rural areas in 21 districts across the member states and funded by World Bank (WB) and, the design of the European Union – Inclusive and Local Economic Development programme (EU-ILED) funded social transfers scheduled for implementation in 2020.

In-line with the Social Safety Net/ Social Transfer (SSN/ST) programmes, the government and humanitarian actors also acknowledged that a number of covariate shocks including; flooding, drought, population movement and high market prices etc., affects Somalia citizens and does negate the positive effects that would otherwise be realised. The SSPP laid out the necessity to introduce a ‘temporary seasonal safety net with the goal of preventing greater poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition caused by shocks’. Such a safety net should be implemented to respond to immediate needs caused by the impact of the covariate shocks on communities, expanding at early signs of crisis to protect consumption, assets, and human development gains through provision of assistance; and contracting at the recovery phase. Because of this, and through ECHO funding to the Somali Cash Consortium (SCC), the Donor Working Group (DWG) agreed to implement and test shock responsive safety net (SR SN) pilots linked to existing safety nets to inform on the nationwide programming.

Objectives of the Shock Responsive Pilot

The overall objective is to develop a standard operating procedure on protocols for expanding and contracting the SSN/ST programmes.

Specific Objectives

- Promote a learning on coordination mechanisms with government and other agencies (donors, implementing partners, financial service providers, agencies providing early warning early action data and beneficiaries)
- Comparisons between existing sets of early warning early action triggers
- Learning on social accountability systems and feedback mechanisms
- Examine processes and protocols for beneficiary registration systems and cash delivery systems used by various actors including; WFP and SCC

Risk Assessment

According to the MoHADM, it is critical to understand risks. In a presentation carried out in June 2019 in the Pillar working group, it is projected globally that temperatures will increase up to 1.5 degrees Celsius, sea levels from 50 to 95 cm and, increase in extreme events (drought, floods and storms) amongst other factors. In addition, there is increased disaster loss profiles caused by floods and terrorism mostly affecting the low-income population centile. Because of this, the ministry plans to build medium to long-term disaster risk management strategies (DRM) that will focus on:

- Building disaster resilient sectors and societies
 - = build disaster resilient infrastructure
 - = prepare resilient societies/communities
- Preparedness, Prevention and Mitigation
 - = establishing national disaster response fund
 - = hazard and vulnerability analysis
- Adopt integrated Risk Management for Resilience
 - = policies, plans, laws and investment decisions
 - = across sectors
 - = across scales (short, medium and long-term)

Eg. Forecast based financing

It is therefore crucial, to harness learning from the design, implementation and testing of the SR pilots in informing on the above planning and roll-out of a shock responsive social protection system.

Hazard Selection

In this Early Action Protocol (EAP), the SR pilots will focus on the sets of indicators captured by the FSNAU and BRCiS EWEA which are forecast based with elements of human involvement causing forced population displacement due to conflicts. These locations as detailed in Annex 1 were selected because they are prone to shocks and the communities living in these areas are the vulnerable poor. Accordingly, and based on MoHADM data, there is likely an increase in the frequency of heavy rainfall or the proportion of total rainfall in the coming years over many areas of the country. Particularly in the riverine and coastal regions where heavy rainfalls associated with tropical cyclones are likely to increase with continued warming – confirmed by flooding in the Beletweyne area.

Past Impacts

Figure 1: Somalia FSNAU EWEA trends in risk factors, Jan 2015 – Sep 2019 indicators in Alarm Phase

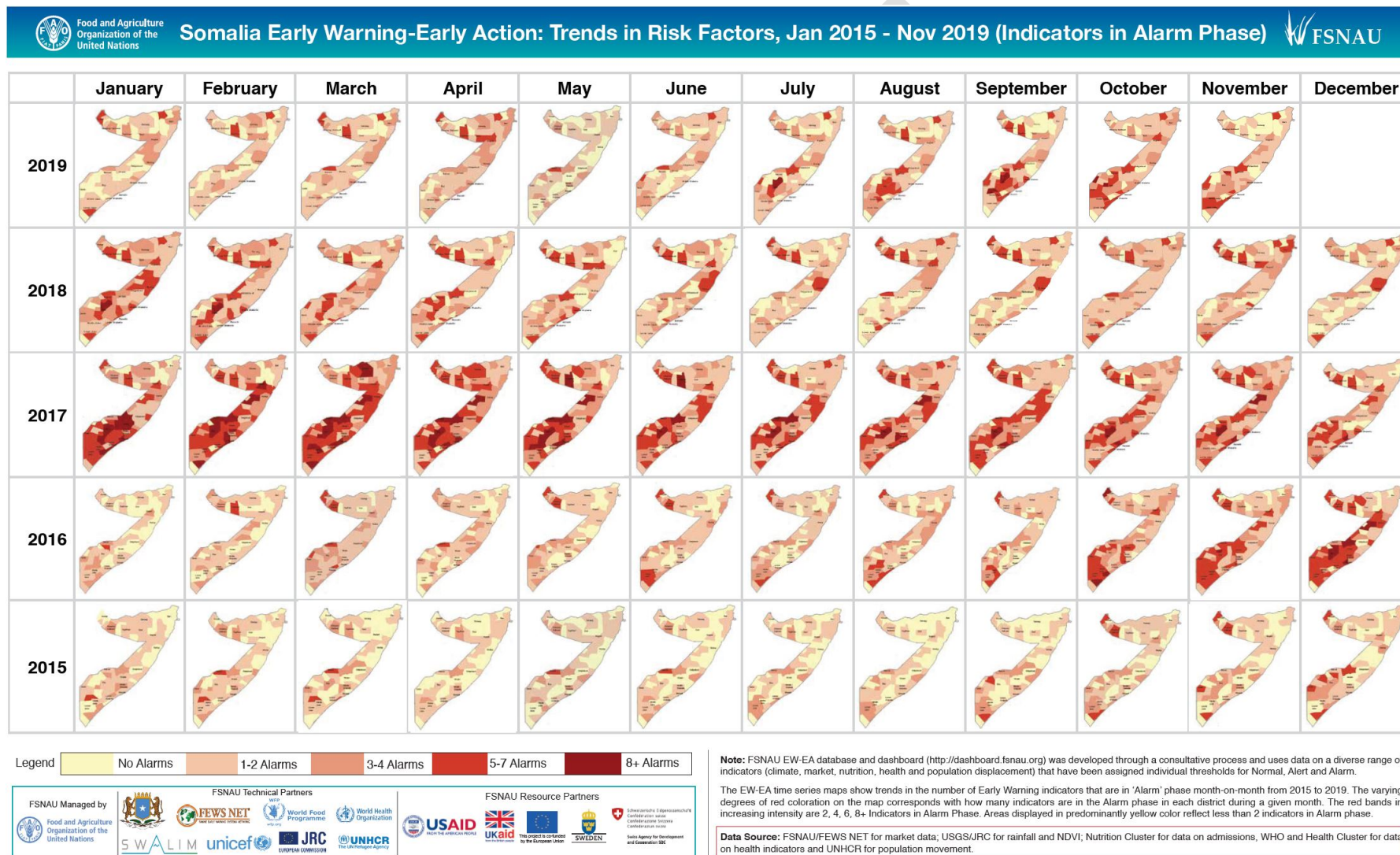


Figure 1 above shows the trends in risk indicators in the country for the past 5 years by month. The varying degree in colouration from one month to another is caused by seasonal factors and unpredictable weather patterns denotes the need for building mechanisms that quickly mitigates or responds to the rising needs and effects caused by these risks. These past impacts should therefore inform stakeholders on areas of concern and identify the elements that are most exposed to these events.

Trigger Model

The trigger contains combined and detailed information based on the identification and monitoring of a consistent key set of early warning indicators. These impact-based forecasting models are the mechanisms that this protocol will use to activate Early Actions.

Menu of Forecasts and validity of available forecasts

The EWEA actors used a consultative approach to design and develop the list of early warning indicators used to inform on early actions. The monthly data are submitted and validated by a cohort of technical partners before release to ensure validity and reliability of the data sets in making informed decisions on behalf of the affected and vulnerable Somali people. Table 1 below shows the data sources, thresholds and definitions of indicators and risk phase classifications that will be used to inform on the early actions.

Table 1: Menu of Indicators and Thresholds

KEY MONITORING INDICATORS	DEFINITION	THRESHOLDS	DATA SOURCE	NORMAL	ALERT	ALARM
1. CLIMATE						
Rainfall	% of long-term mean (monthly)	% decrease below average (Based on thresholds)	SWALIM/FEWSNET/FSNAU	<20% decrease/Any increase	20% – 60% decrease from LTM	> 60% decrease from LTM
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)	% of long-term mean (monthly)	% decrease below normal NDVI (Based on thresholds)	SWALIM/FEWSNET/FSNAU	<0.05 decrease/Any increase	Decrease of 0.05 - 0.125 from Standard Deviation (also known as a "Small decrease")	Decrease > 0.125 from Standard Deviation (also known as a "Large decrease")
Price of water	% increase (monthly) above five year average	% increase above normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU	<5% increase/Any decrease	5% - 10% increase in price over LTM	> 10% increase in price over LTM
River levels/Flooding	Monitoring river level for flooding or high risk levels	River level above critical levels or flooding	SWALIM	< High risk level	>High risk level but < Bank full	> Bank Full
2. POPULATION MOVEMENT						
Number of displaced population	# of people displaced (monthly)	# of arrivals and departures (monthly)	UNHCR/PRMN	<1000 arrivals or departures	1000 - 5000 arrivals or departures	>5000 arrivals or departures
3. NUTRITION						
Number of New Admissions to Feeding and	new admission compared to	new admission compared to five-year average	Nutrition Cluster	<25% increase in admissions	25-50% increase in admissions	>50% increase in admissions

Treatment Centers (GAM)	five-year average			compared to average	compared to average	compared to average
4. HEALTH						
Measles outbreak	Number of confirmed measles cases	Number of confirmed measles cases	WHO (CSR/eDEWS; AFP surveillance)	0	1	>1
AWD outbreak	Number of AWD cases	Number of AWD cases	WHO (CSR/eDEWS; AFP surveillance)	<200 cases	200-500 cases	> 500 cases
	Number of AWD deaths	Number of AWD deaths	WHO (CSR/eDEWS; AFP surveillance)	0	Case Fatality Rate (CFR) ≤1%	CFR>1%
Polio outbreak	Number of confirmed polio cases	Number of confirmed polio cases	WHO (CSR/eDEWS; AFP surveillance)	0	0	1
Malaria	Number of confirmed malaria cases	No thresholds set yet	WHO (CSR/eDEWS; AFP surveillance)			
5. MARKET						
Maize prices	% increase (monthly) above five year average	% increase above normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU/FEWSNET	<5% increase/ Any decrease	5% - 10% increase in price over LTM	> 10% increase in price over LTM
Sorghum prices	% increase (monthly) above five year average	% increase above normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU/FEWSNET	<5% increase/ Any decrease	5% - 10% increase in price over LTM	> 10% increase in price over LTM
Local goat prices	% decrease (monthly) below five year average	% decrease below normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU/FEWSNET	<5% decrease/ Any increase	5% - 10% decrease in price over LTM	> 10% decrease in price over LTM
Wage labor	% decrease (monthly) below five year average	% decrease below normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU/FEWSNET	<5% decrease/ Any increase	5% - 10% decrease in price over LTM	> 10% decrease in price over LTM
Terms of trade (wage labor to cereals)	% decrease (monthly) below five year average	Decrease below normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU/FEWSNET	Zero change/Any increase	1kg - 2kg decrease from the LTM	decrease >= 3kg from 5yr avg
Terms of trade (local quality goat to cereals)	% decrease (monthly) below five year average	Decrease below normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU/FEWSNET	<5Kgs decrease/any increase	decrease 6-10kg	decrease > 10kg
Rice prices	% decrease (monthly) below five year average	% decrease below normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU/FEWSNET	<5% increase/ Any increase	5% - 10% increase in price over LTM	> 10% increase in price over LTM
Cost of minimum basket	% decrease (monthly) below five year average	% decrease below normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU/FEWSNET	<5% increase/ Any increase	5% - 10% increase in price over LTM	> 10% increase in price over LTM

The above indicators are also observed by the BRCiS consortium and used to triangulate information obtained through the area-level Early Warning system. The area-level includes BRCiS target communities as well as neighbouring communities sharing similar shock exposure, infrastructures, services and governance structures. The area-level is therefore more granular than the district level. Table 2 shows BRCiS EW indicators collected at the area-level (except for satellite rainfall information at the district level).

Table 2: BRCiS Early Warning Indicators

	BRCiS EW area-level data
Climate	Cumulative rainfall (mm) Perception rainfall performance (for specific area and date) Cumulative rainfall (mm) -present date Cumulative rainfall (mm) -mean 2000-2018 same date Cumulative rainfall (mm) -drought year 2016-2017 same date Dry spell > 15 days Mean temperature (C)
Livelihoods	Rain-fed crops status and yield (expected or actual) Rainwater catchment status River levels Pasture condition Livestock body condition # Livestock disease / deaths Milk production status
Markets	Price of water from vendors (SOS/20L jerrycan) Price of maize (SOS/Kg) Price of sorghum (SOS/Kg) Price of local goat (SOS/head) Price of maize (SOS/Kg) Average daily wage ToT wage/cereal ToT goat/cereal
Population movements	# arrivals (HH) # departures (HH)
Health & Nutrition	AWD/sus.cholera cases U5 U5 mortality related to illness SAM cases screened facility-level MAM cases U5 screened facility level
Coping capacities	Estimated # of HH in situation of extreme vulnerability Coping strategies of vulnerable HH

Figure 2: FSNAU EWEA Decision Tree

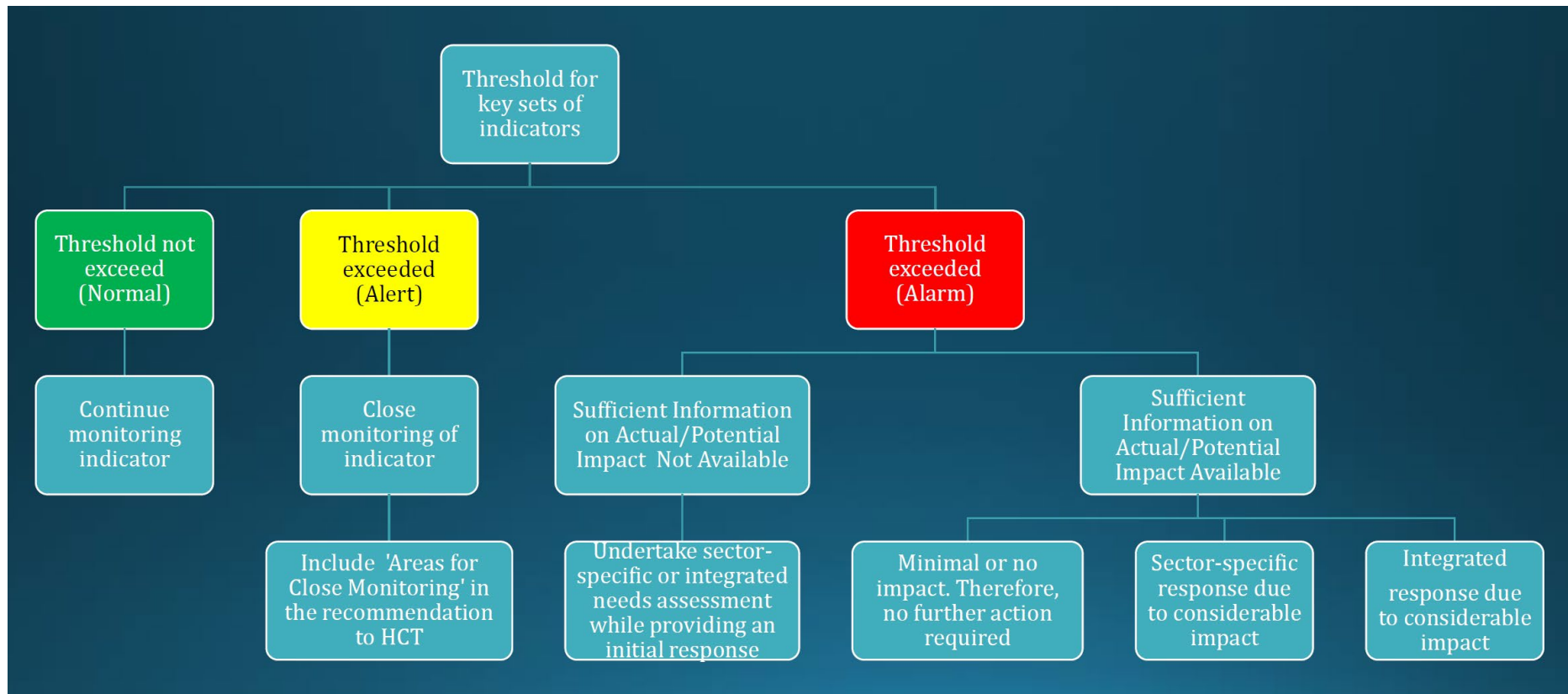
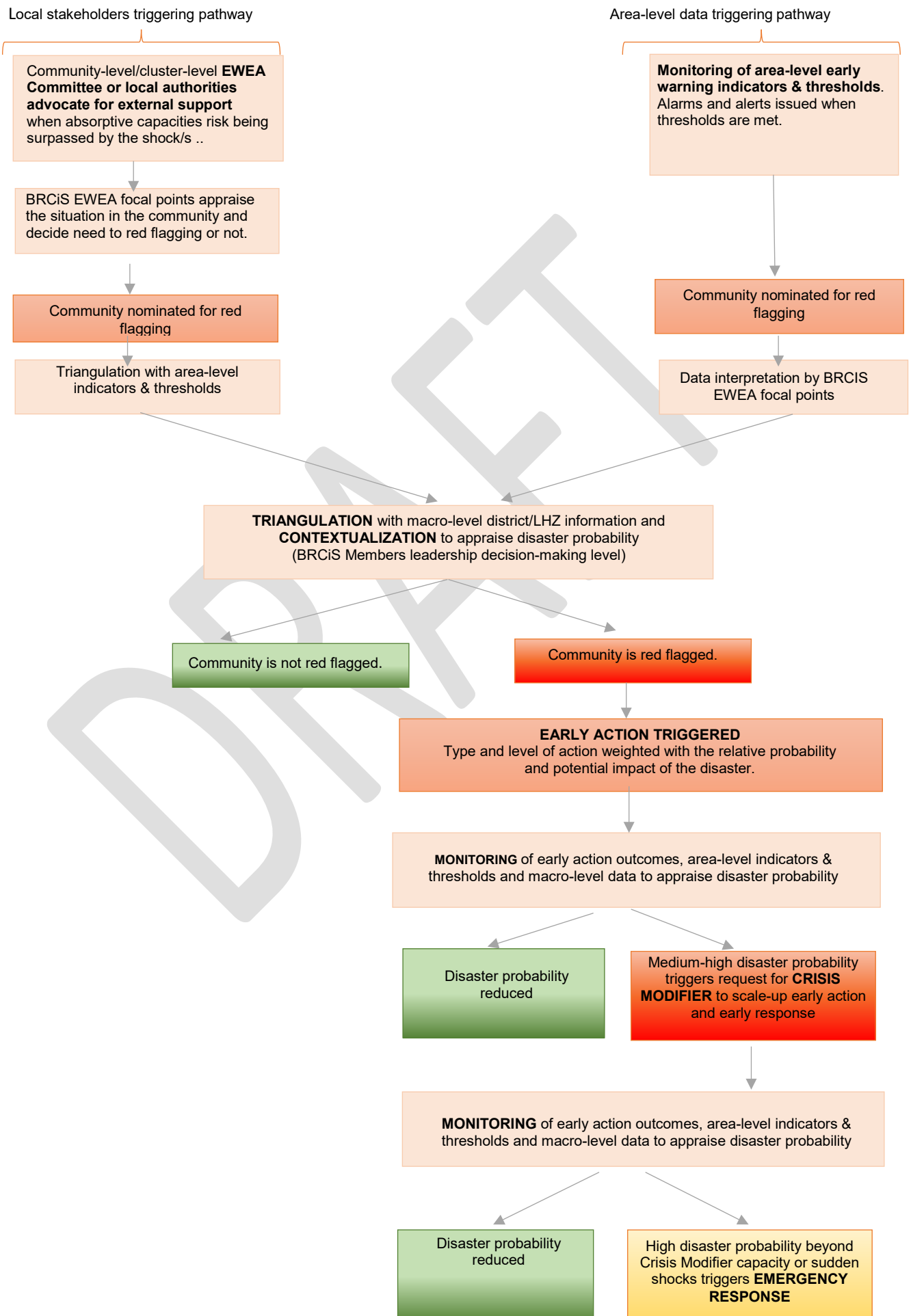


Figure 3: BRCiS Red-flagging approach for EWEA



What is Early Action Early Response in the context of the Shock Response?

- **Early action:** Forecast based and pro-active ‘no regrets’ activities that mitigate the predicted impacts of identified risks and build resilience of communities. Early actions are preventative undertaken before a situation becomes a crisis based on forecasts and/or early warning information. Bailey (2013) defines early action as action to support and protect livelihoods with the aim of preventing escalation into an emergency.
- **Early response:** Actions taken immediately after the onset of a shock to prevent the collapse of humanitarian conditions. For rapid onset shocks with very short early warning lead times such as flash floods or tropical cyclones, very early response can be critical to prevent a crisis.

Selection of Communities and IDPs for the Shock Response Pilots

The selection of communities and IDP camps is based on a few parameters including; communities receiving safety net assistance for a period of one year or more, targeted areas are prone to shocks and, the communities are the vulnerable poor. See Annex 1 - these communities fall under the below programmes.

- Baxnaano – a government-led programme reaching 1.2 million Somalis in rural areas of the country. This programme is nutrition linked and targeting households with children under 5 years old. Each household will receive monthly allowance of Usd 20 distributed quarterly for a period of one year. The learning from the shock response pilot will be that of a hybrid approach: (i) using WFP SCOPE, a beneficiary registration and cash delivery system, and (ii) providing vertical expansion or top-ups to beneficiaries affected by shock. This will be captured through documentation on processes and protocols with using the existing beneficiary registration and cash delivery systems, and the development of a robust communication strategy when engaging with beneficiaries in informing on the rationale for additional assistance.
- Child sensitive social protection. SCI ongoing in Hargeisa IDP camp targeting 300 poor and vulnerable IDP households. The main component of the project is regular cash transfers in the form of child grants with complementary activities for improving parenting practices as well as enhancing sensitivity of parents, caregivers and service providers towards child nutrition, education and protection. The SR pilot intends to provide a learning on horizontal expansion to new arrivals and/or IDPs not enrolled in the programme, and vertical expansion to those recipients targeted by the SN.
- BRCiS consortium SN programmes. The consortium was formed in 2013 and working with nine partners in various fields in Nutrition, WASH, Health and Food Security. In addition, to multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) and SN programmes which benefit from these areas of expertise. The SR pilot will target 1300 households reached by 3 agencies and test the BRCiS area-level Early Warning System indicators agreed by the members to trigger early actions, and provision of vertical expansion/top-up to the safety net.

Key Actors

The SR pilots are designed in -line with the SSPP that looks at temporary seasonal safety net with the goal of preventing greater poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition caused by shocks. The mitigation of the shock effects through the SR pilots will be realised through distribution of cash assistance to around 6,500 households for a total cash amount of Euros 1.3M in the year 2020. See Annex 1 on number of households receiving assistance through vertical/top-up and horizontal expansion. To enable timely assistance and harness learning for the nationwide SSN/ST programmes, key actors from different levels of government were identified, and implementing agencies, EWEA actors and the community elders as described below.

- **Federal government** working with Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) and other key ministries.
 - MoLSA plays a key role as the ministerial lead for social protection (SP) at the federal level and the WB and EU-ILED funded SSN programmes.
 - Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM). The shock responsive component does lend itself as a humanitarian operation and the involvement of MoHADM is critical given its mandate in humanitarian affairs and disaster management but also as the ministry that supports MoLSA in SP.
 - Ministry of Planning Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED). Together with MoHADM, the ministry is mandated to support MoLSA in the SP but also plays a key role working with BRCiS in overseeing the EWEA programming by various partners.
- **Member States and Regional governments** – the SR pilots will adopt the same structures of government involvement as observed by the SNs. The mechanism will be jointly defined starting from the Federal level to the district level while, the flow of information relative to triggering of the response will emanate from the community and district level to the Federal level.
- **Local (district level) authorities** – the targeting of the SNs is community based – with the criteria developed and agreed upon by the communities and local authorities with oversight from implementing agencies. The SR pilots will work with the local authorities in: (i) the pre-registration of IDPs in Hargeisa, (ii) communicating to communities on the rationale of the pilots, (iii) being a member of the steering committee that triggers the response in the eventuality of a shock in SCI and Baxnaano programmes and, (iv) upholding the pilots to be socially accountable and timely feedback loops.
- **Early Warning Early Action actors** – the SR pilots will work with FSNAU and BRCiS
 - Food Security Nutrition and Analysis Unit (FSNAU). The FSNAU was formed in 2015 in response to the Humanitarian Coordination Team (HCT) and has been widely used by various actors in the humanitarian operations to inform on EWEA. There are 5 sets of indicators (on health, nutrition, climate, markets and population movements) jointly developed and agreed on and 19 specific indicators and individually assigned thresholds that trigger a response. These indicators are monitored at district level on a monthly basis, fed to the EWEA dashboard and collated to inform on the national situation.

- = BRCiS is a resilience-focussed Consortium that takes a holistic approach to supporting Somali communities in developing their capacity to resist and absorb shocks without undermining their ability to move out of poverty. Formed in 2013, and based on area of expertise of the partners, the consortium's aim is to bridge the national EWEA systems and information needs at community and area level. The partners have set up an harmonized early warning system of quantitative and qualitative early warning indicators informed by primary and secondary sources to make decisions on when and where to trigger early actions and SN scale-up at community level. These include climate, pasture, livestock, crops and water sources condition, market prices, population movements, health and nutrition, as well as coping capacities; which are triangulated with district-level FSNAU dashboard indicators.
- **Implementing partners** – The SR pilots will work together with four agencies under the identified SNs (NRC, Concern, SCI and WFP), financial service providers (FSP) including: AMAL Bank and telecommunication companies and, coordinate with agencies operating in the areas where the pilots will be implemented.

Selection of Actions & Coordination

The implementation of the SR pilots will be in different geographical locations experiencing different shocks such as flooding, conflicts, health (human & livestock), population migration, market downturn and health factors. Figure 4 below is a summary of activities that will be observed to ensure the realisation of the EAP and the learnings intended are achieved.

The decision to trigger the shock response is the mandate of the steering committee led by the government in the case of Baxnaano and SCI child sensitive programmes. Whilst, the BRCiS programme will follow the internal decision-making model as observed in Figure 3. In addition, an IM Programme Analyst from Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) will be deployed to analyse the early warning indicators and categorise the indicators based on frequency and trends of the hazard(s) in every area of intervention to provide strong justification for triggering a response based on anticipated risks. The steering committee will comprise of government at district level with a ministry identified as the chair, WFP (in areas where Baxnaano is implemented), SCI and Camp Coordination and Camp Management focal point (CCCM) in Hargeisa, TAF, SCC and FSNAU. Once the decision is reached, the same will be shared with key coordination structures at the district and FGS level to allow for dissemination of information to implementing agencies, donors and other key government ministries for their knowledge and/or further funding depending on the magnitude and scale of the anticipated risk/shock.

Figure 4: Shock Response Pilots Early Action Protocol

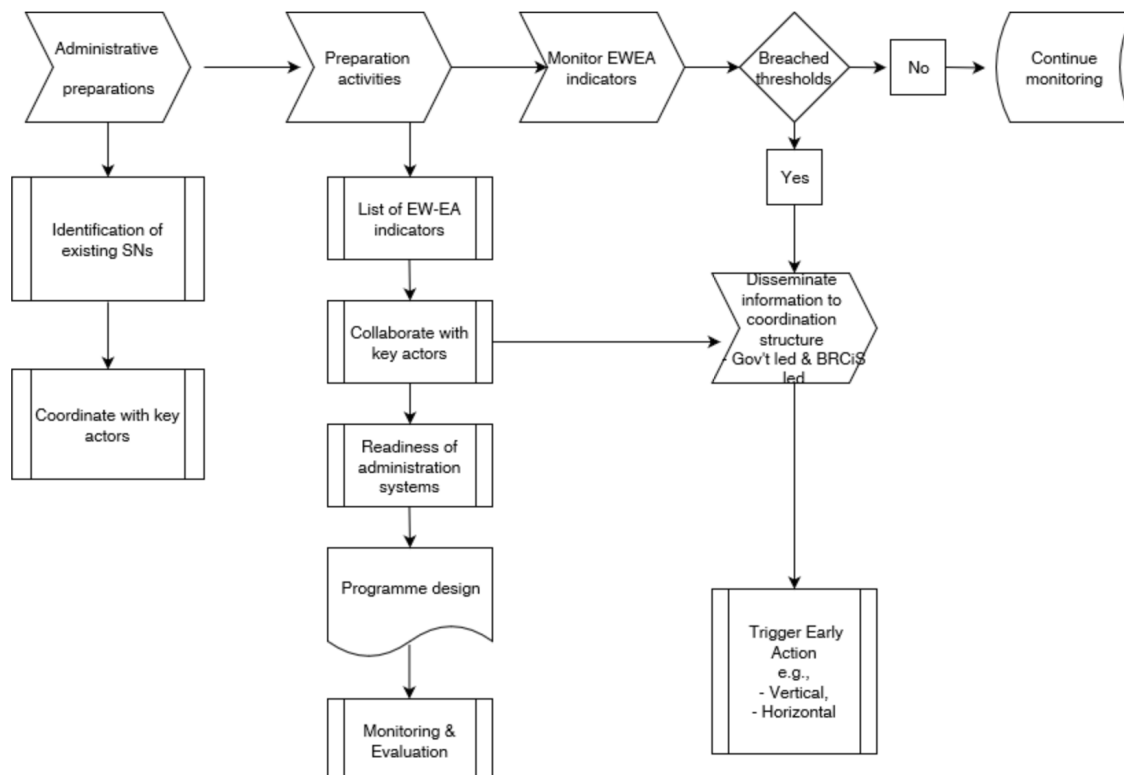


Table 3: EAP – Action Plan

Activity	Description	Stakeholder Group	Timelines	Person Responsible	Comments
Coordination System/Structure					
Meeting with donors	Meeting with ECHO on a monthly or need basis on the status of the pilots	ECHO, TAF & CC	Ongoing	TAF & CC	
	Meeting with humanitarian donors & pilots' focal points, CWG co-chairs in harmonizing of humanitarian systems (including; transfer value, interoperability of registries, early warning triggers & targeting)	ECHO, DFID, USAID, CC, WFP, BRCiS, SCI, CWG & TAF	Ongoing	TAF & CC	
	Monthly/quarterly meeting the donor working group (DWG) on the status of the pilots and additional research work required including; Household Economy Analysis (HEA)	Development & Humanitarian donors & TAF	Ongoing	TAF	
Baxnaano & SCI child sensitive SP Coordination	<p>Explanatory note informing the FGS and relevant ministries on the shock responsive pilots</p> <p>Further engagement with the regional and district level authorities as laid out in the SNs coordination structure</p>	Government, WFP, Implementing partners, CC & TAF	Before start of programmes	TAF & CC	

	Receive EW-EA trigger information from FSNAU to decide on triggering the early response				
BRCiS SNs	<p>Community engagement to inform on an impending shock</p> <p>BRCiS member engagement to ratify on the shock indicators shared by the community</p> <p>Inform the regional/state government on an upcoming shock, targeted areas and response</p>	<p>BRCiS community members</p> <p>BRCiS community members, CC & TAF</p> <p>BRCiS & MOPIED</p>	Before the shock is realised	BRCiS, TAF & CC	
FSNAU	Through the monthly updates, work together with the TAF IM Programme Analyst to inform on the anticipated shock	FSNAU, Government, WFP, Implementing partners, CC & TAF		TAF & CC	
Readiness of Administrative Systems					
Identification of Safety Nets (SNs)					
Identify existing SNs for linking to the SR pilots	<p>Identify safety nets that are ongoing for a year or more and use cash transfers as a modality of assistance</p> <p>Identify safety nets that are flexible to absorb humanitarian needs at the time of shocks and contract at recovery stage</p> <p>Identify safety nets in rural, urban and IDP set-ups that can</p>	TAF, CC, Implementing agencies, donors & FGS-MoLSA	To end December	TAF & CC	Introduced the SR pilots concepts to MoLSA through an explanatory note. MoLSA to reach out to the other key ministries such as MoHADM and regional/state authorities

	provide learning on expanding and contracting in such set-ups Ensure government ministries are informed of the planned SNs and SR pilots scale-ups			MoLSA	
Partnership Agreements	Develop Memorandum of Understanding with the Implementing agencies of the identified SNs	CC & Implementing agencies		CC	
Registration/Enrolment					
Pre-registration of beneficiaries using ONA	A pre-registration of IDPs in Hargeisa camp before the SN programme starts Registration of new arrivals to the camp	SCI, CC, TAF, Cash Coordination & Camp Management (CCCM) & local authorities	Before start of the programme	SCI & CC	SCI, CC, TAF, CCCM & local authorities will be actively involved in the pre-registration of existing IDPs in the camp & new arrivals
Delivery mechanism	SCI, NRC & CWW are members of the CC and would therefore use the existing agreements with the financial service provider (FSP) to deliver assistance using mobile phones Baxnaano beneficiaries will use either AMAL Bank &/ or Hormud. Agreements will need to be drawn for the top-up as soon as possible before triggering of response FSP agents to have adequate cash during distribution	SCI, NRC, CWW, CC, TAF & FSP WFP, CC & TAF Mobile money operations (MNOs), bank	by end Dec	SCI, NRC, CWW, CC, TAF, WFP & FSP	Agencies to ensure prior communication is shared with the FSPs on the vertical & horizontal expansion

Communication					
Communication strategy	<p>Write-up an explanatory note to the FGS on the SR pilots</p> <p>Develop a clear & simple communication to beneficiaries on the vertical & horizontal expansion; why, when, who & how</p> <p>Use the complaints and feedback mechanisms – hotlines designed by the agencies implementing SNs – to relay information & collect feedback</p>	<p>TAF & CC</p> <p>TAF, CC, SCI, NRC, WFP & CWW</p> <p>Agencies implementing SNs programme</p>	By mid- Dec	TAF & CC	Develop comprehensive communication strategy a
Programme Design					
Targeting					
Targeting	Horizontal expansion – new arrivals to Hargeisa camp & affected by shock will all be registered	SCI, CC, CCCM, TAF & local authority		CC, TAF & local authority	
Transfer value & frequency					
Transfer value	BRCiS vertical expansion – beneficiaries will receive a top up of Usd \$20 per household bringing a total of Usd \$40 a month for the estimated duration of the shock (or until indicators in alert or alarm return to a “normal” value. This is to ensure standard figures are observed as per the BRCiS crisis modifier	<p>TAF, CC, SCI, NRC, WFP & CWW</p> <p>Government, WFP, CC & TAF</p>	<p>Before immediately or after the shock</p> <p>Immediately after the shock</p>	<p>CC, SCI, NRC, WFP & CWW</p> <p>FGS, WFP, TAF & CC</p>	

	<p>Baxnaano SSN – Vertical expansion – beneficiaries will receive a top-up of their regular amount (Usd \$20 mo.) to reach the full humanitarian cash transfer value (\$60-\$85/mo., depending on location)</p> <p>SCI Hargeisa Pilot - Horizontal expansion – these beneficiaries will receive the total assistance package (SNs amount + top-up) to reach the full humanitarian cash transfer value (\$60)</p>	SCI, CC & TAF	Immediately after the shock	SCI, CC & TAF	
Transfer frequency	<p>Baxnaano SSN provides support on a quarterly basis. The SR pilot will observe the same frequency but will request WFP to fast track the assistance of the quarter at the onset of the shock</p> <p>SCI Child Sensitive SN and BRCiS SNs provide monthly assistance and the same will be observed in the SR pilot</p>	<p>WFP, CC & TAF</p> <p>SCI, NRC, CWW, CC & TAF</p>	<p>Every quarter</p> <p>Monthly</p>	<p>Government, WFP, TAF & CC</p> <p>SCI, BRCiS, CC & TAF</p>	
Monitoring and Learning					
Coordination structure	Questions to ask here is on the level of engagement of the government in the processes to trigger early action	BRCiS, SCI, WFP, CC & TAF	ongoing		

	<p>Coordination with FSNAU & SN programmes in informing on the alarm phase</p> <p>Coordination with donors on continuous update on pilots roll-out, challenges and way forward</p>	<p>BRCiS, SCI, WFP, CC, FSNAU & TAF</p> <p>TAF & CC</p>			
EW-EA triggers	<p>Time taken to update & share information on anticipated shocks – both for BRCiS & FSNAU</p> <p>Time taken to activate the early action</p> <p>What are the false positive and how can we learn from them</p>	BRCiS, FSNAU, TAF & CC	ongoing	TAF & CC	
Social Accountability	<p>Time taken to receive assistance</p> <p>Did beneficiaries receive any communication & was it clear</p> <p>Were their complaints & feedback mechanisms (CFM) in place</p> <p>Time taken from log-in of complaints to response</p>	TAF & CC	At the time of shock	TAF & CC	
Processes & Protocols	<p>is the coordination mechanism in place & functional</p> <p>how many meetings have been held plus agenda & meeting minutes</p>	Government, WFP, SCI, BRCiS, CC & TAF	At the roll-out of the SR pilots	TAF & CC	

	Is the activation process including; the preparatory measures, communication strategy, stop mechanisms, trigger activation system & implementation process in place	Government, WFP, SCI, CC & TAF	By end January	Government, WFP, SCI, CC & TAF	

Monitoring and Lessons Learned

Monitoring the EAP

As part of the testing, learning and informing the nationwide SSN/ST through implementation of the SR component, a comprehensive monitoring and learning plan will be developed in close collaboration with donors, government and implementing agencies. In addition to conducting process monitoring through staff of the implementing agencies and a third-party monitoring (TPM), a research institution/individual consultant will be contracted to undertake learning based on the objectives of the pilots. A complete protocol including; specific tools, an exact sample size and sampling methodology and selection of TPM is under development. Therefore, this section only outlines the fundamental areas of focus for learning.

The learning component will examine three basic aspects of the shock response activation, answering the below questions. (sub-questions as well as a description of methods, data sources and who will be responsible for data collection are summarized in Table 4.

Aspect 1: Learning on Processes and Protocols

This data will be collected through semi-structured interviews with key informants and a broader stakeholder meeting.

Q1) Were the SR pilots implemented as intended?

The roll out of the SR pilots using: (i) the nationwide and area-level early warning systems, (ii) application of coordination mechanisms with various actors including the government, (iii) implementation of horizontal expansion and, (iv) partnerships with agencies to use their platforms for beneficiary registration systems and delivery mechanism is a new concept in Somalia. Being activated in a very short window, it is necessary to conduct a learning on the above mentioned to inform on the development of a nationwide standard operating procedure and ultimately the SSN/ST programmes.

Q2) How did the SR pilots work with and contribute to existing disaster management procedures in Somalia?

Globally, it is projected that temperatures, sea levels and extreme events (drought, floods and storms) will increase amongst other factors. In Somalia, MoHADM data projects a likely increase in the frequency of heavy rainfall particularly the riverine and coastal regions where heavy rainfalls associated with tropical cyclones are likely to increase. Given these factors, the ministry plans to build medium to long-term disaster risk management strategies. The future success of shock response initiatives in Somalia is therefore contingent upon an assessment of disaster management stakeholder feedback and satisfaction. This part of learning will allow for direct feedback from other stakeholders thereby, strengthening carefully cultivated relationships with key stakeholders.

Aspect 2: Communication strategy

Q3) Did the key actors understand the rationale of the SR pilots?

The success of the SR pilots is in addition, pegged on the understanding of the various key actors on the rationale of the pilots. For instance, it is crucial for the government to understand why some areas were identified over others, and it is likewise important that the beneficiaries understand why some are receiving additional assistance and not the entire community. To enable this, it is therefore key to have government and implementing agencies in a position to clearly articulate the purpose and intentions of the pilots.

Q4) Is social accountability captured in the communication strategy?

What are the communication protocols (government channels and focal points) on informing on the expansion and contraction of the shock response? what measures have been put in place to ensure that the core programmes don't collapse in the eventuality of a shock? Are the feedback loops in place at every level of the SR implementation process? What worked well for the beneficiaries, did the intervention reach them in time, and what could be improved?

Aspect 3: Trigger Analysis

Q5) Are the triggers set at the appropriate level?

Triggers are based on either single indicators or a composite of indicators. For example, a single indicator on measles, cholera and malnutrition can trigger a response whilst, increase in market prices would require further analysis of other factors in order to trigger a response. However, it is essential to understand whether the current triggers used by the early warning actors are set at the appropriate level and/or requires a review.

Data sources, methods and timelines will be informed by Figure 2 and Figure 3 and complemented by other sets of indicators used by the implementing agencies and the cash working group (CWG). These indicators must be appropriate for the context of the SR pilots and well understood by the coordinating body (also named 'steering committee') responsible to make decision to trigger a response.

Table 4: Data Sources for the learning component

Learning Objective	Key Qns	Data Sources/ Tools	When is data collected	Responsible for data collection	Data collection tools
Process and Protocols	Were the SR pilots implemented as intended? -was there a functioning coordination mechanism in place? Who were the participants and did it achieve its terms? -what was the time taken to update	Real- time observation of implementation & interviews	During activation	An individual or firm will be identified to reconstruct the events from documents	Secondary data

	<p>and share information on anticipated shock?</p> <p>-what protocols were observed in applying the pilots with the existing registries & delivery mechanisms?</p> <p>-what protocols were observed in the communication & analysis of the EWEA data to inform on the response?</p> <p>Did the pilots work with & contribute to existing DM strategies? -how were the processes & protocols used to inform on the DM strategies including durable solutions?</p>	Meeting minutes, interviews with key informants	Six months after roll out of pilots & at end of pilot phase	TAF, CC & consulting firm	Secondary & primary data
Communication strategy	<p>Did the key actors understand the rationale of the SR pilots? -were the messages tailored to different audiences?</p> <p>-was the rationale of the pilots well understood by both recipients & non-recipients?</p> <p>Is social accountability incorporated in the strategy? -is information on protection & gender mainstreaming captured in the pilots?</p>	<p>Interviews with communities, government</p> <p>Secondary data, interviews with recipients & key informants.</p>	<p>Process monitoring</p> <p>Process monitoring</p>	<p>Field monitors of the implementing agencies</p> <p>Field monitors of implementing agencies</p>	<p>Distribution & PDM tools</p> <p>Distribution & PDM tools</p>

	-what redress mechanisms are in place & what was the turnaround?				
Trigger Analysis	<p>Are triggers set at an appropriate level?</p> <p>-are the 5 sets of indicators appropriate for the given context or different from what it was when initially defined?</p> <p>-are the thresholds of the 5 sets of indicators /model reflective of the physical world? Or requires a review?</p> <p>-do we agree with the probabilities & risk levels of the original triggers?</p>	<p>Analysis of the data sets against the areas of operation</p> <p>Interviews with key informants & a stakeholder meeting with a broader range of DM stakeholders.</p>	Upon arrival of prog. analyst	The prog analyst working closely with BRCiS & FSNAU	<p>Primary data tool</p> <p>Semi-structured checklists</p>

Identification and Documentation of Lessons Learned

Qualitative notes from the participant observation, key informant interviews, and focus group data will be systematically, qualitatively collected using ONA and/or similar software. The coding will allow for the identification of common challenges, lessons learned, and potential improvements to the protocol from the various implementation sites. These findings will be synthesized in a final report that will be shared by the following means:

- = Publication of a monitoring and evaluation report which will be disseminated to key ministries, donors, humanitarian and development agencies, DM networks via email lists, social media and at relevant in-person meetings and platforms.
- = A Somali stakeholder meeting to share the results and discuss ways to overcome any challenges and lessons learned. This meeting will be facilitated by TAF, SCC and identified district focal points
- = Through meetings and presentations within implementing agencies and donors to decide how to modify the protocol based upon the analysis, report and stakeholder workshop feedback

Finance and Logistics

Budget

The financial and logistic component described in this EAP translates into what can be done and covered financially for the implementation of the shock responsive pilots. In elaborating the budget costs related to administrative activities (preparation), readiness activities (training and pre-registration), activation activities, and monitoring and learning have been considered.

For the implementation, 4 main stages were considered for the transfer of funds:

- ▬ Funds needed for ongoing activities such as salaries, updating of dashboards and meetings
- ▬ Funds needed for the preparation of training materials, training and capacity building workshops
- ▬ Funds required for pre-registration of beneficiaries for the horizontal scale up
- ▬ Funds required for activation of the EAP and monitoring of the action.

Readiness Cost

The costs of administrative preparatory activities are in essence those necessary to ensure that the stakeholders are ready to implement the EAP at any point during the 1-year life cycle. In the case of this EAP, this cost among several elements will cover salary subsidies, mapping, records (beneficiary figures) and updating of these to ensure the maintenance of the shock response component, coordination and communication. In summary, it must guarantee the cash transfer and human resources are available to be activated in case the extreme event approaches. Readiness elements range from key government ministries at various levels, donors, implementing agencies staff, steering committee at district level, programme analyst and real-verification teams across risk areas.

Activation Cost

The costs included in case of activation are the costs incurred when the agreed trigger has been breached and human resources (implementing agencies and FSP staff) have been mobilised and funds transferred to the identified beneficiaries. They also include funds for documentation of activation through photographs and video filming. Gathering of lessons learnt and monitoring the entire activation process is important to continuously improve forecast interventions, efficiency and effectiveness of the actions. In this context, funds for monitoring team through implementing agencies and consultant for the learning component are included. Based on the findings and recommendations, the team will afterwards conduct capacity building actions, workshops on the lessons learnt and develop standard operating procedures.

The early actions included in this EAP are decided upon based on the analysis of impacts, exposure and vulnerability and, are initiatives that can minimize the impacts and can be implemented within a short time available between or immediately after the forecast and the occurrence of the event.

EAP Activation Process

Preparatory measures

Preparatory measures include communication strategy, coordination mechanism, pre-registration as well as training and capacity building activities at various levels. Table 5 summarises the preparatory and activation activities required for each action to be successfully executed.

Table 5: Overview of activities (preparatory and post-trigger)

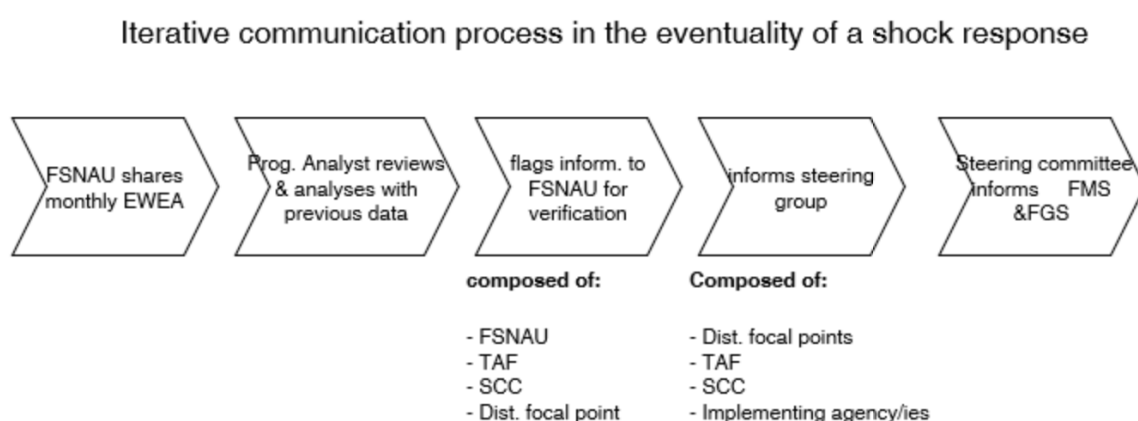
Focus	Administrative preparatory activities	Preparedness and training or capacity building activities	Early Actions (after trigger)
Coordination	<p>Mapping of humanitarian cash programmes ongoing in the areas of intervention</p> <p>Inform and update donors and the government at different levels of the shock response pilots</p> <p>Forming a coordination body/ steering committee to decide on the triggers</p>	<p>Inform of the rationale of the SR pilots, areas of focus, agreed transfer value and stop mechanism</p> <p>Develop explanatory notes, presentations and meetings</p>	<p>Disseminate information on the anticipated shocks</p> <p>Disseminate information on the anticipated shocks</p> <p>Activation of the trigger</p>
Partnership	Developing an MOU with the three ongoing SNs	Include the locations, indicative beneficiary numbers, transfer value, transaction costs etc	Ensure funds are available for transfers immediately after the shock
Communication	<p>Developing a communication strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Implementing agencies - Beneficiaries 	Develop targeted messaging/communication to the key actors	<p>Disseminate information on the anticipated shocks</p> <p>Distribution of assistance & duration</p>
Monitoring & learning	<p>Develop a detailed monitoring & learning plan (including sample size)</p> <p>Incorporate monitoring indicators in implementing agencies existing monitoring tools</p>	<p>Consult with key actors to capture the intended objectives</p> <p>Train the staff of the implementing agencies</p>	Monitor

Communication Protocol

In-line with the SSPP, the TAF together with SCC will engage with MoLSA and other key ministries mandated to coordinate and oversee the implementation of the policy. The communication flow is envisaged to emanate from MoLSA to work in two ways : one, MoLSA to inform the key ministries, FMS and district level focal points on the rationale of the SR pilots. In turn, the district level focal points will form part of a steering committee that looks at the indicators and trigger a response should the data provided breach the FSNAU threshold and communicate the same to FMS and MoLSA.

The BRCiS consortium, will follow the communication flow as referenced in Figure 3 above but include TAF and CC in the decision-making process. The same information will be shared with MoPIED to ensure government involvement and dissemination of the same to the key ministries.

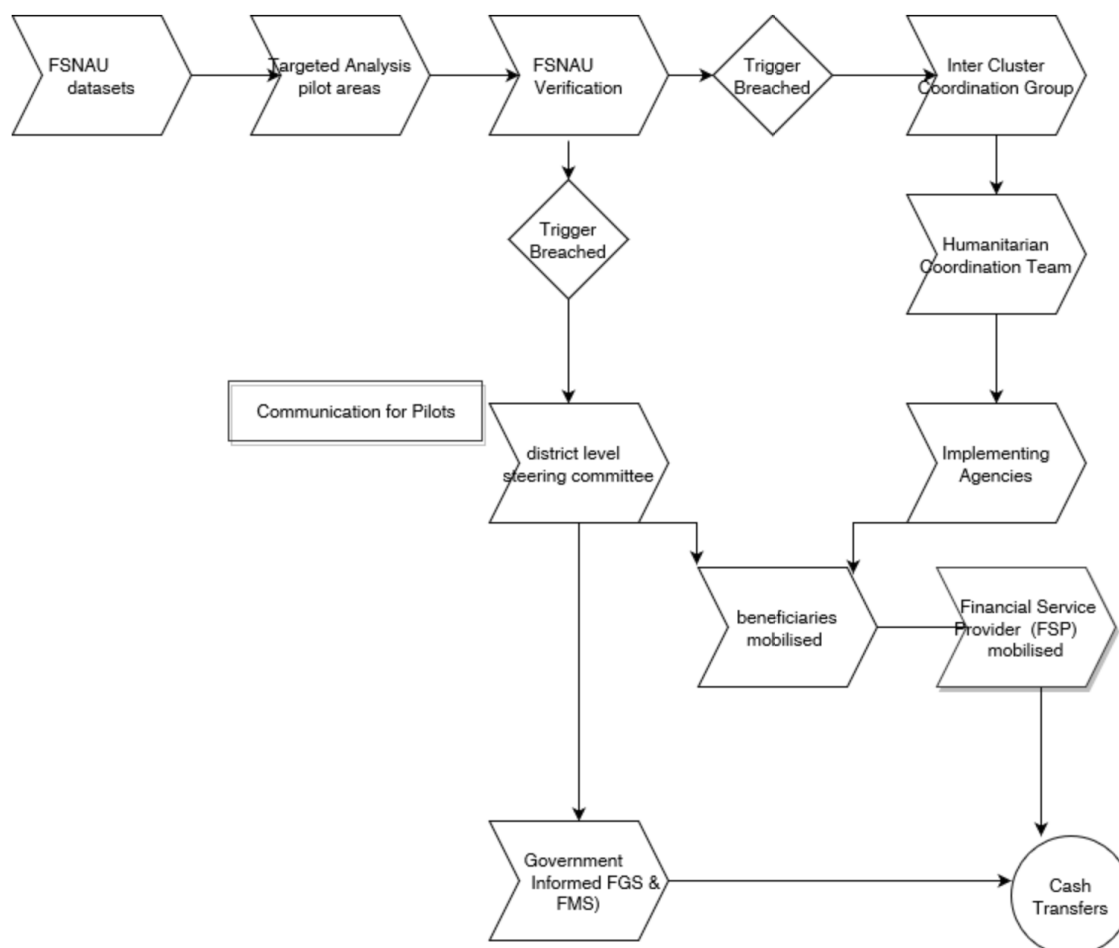
Figure 5: Communication Flow



Step	Institution responsible	Responsible person	Tell who?	Method of communication	Purpose of communication
1	TAF	Programme Analyst	FSNAU	Email	Request information that can support the EAP
1.2	TAF	Programme Analyst	Steering Committee	Report, Email, Meetings	Informs the committee on anticipated shocks based on analysis of data shared by FSNAU
2	Steering Committee	Chair of the committee	Implementing agencies	Meetings, Reports	Activation of the trigger and targeted locations

2.1	Steering Committee	Chair of the committee	FMS & FGS	Email, telephone	Inform on the SR, targeted locations, populations & duration of assistance
2.2	Implementing agencies	Focal points	Beneficiaries	Public Baraza	Inform on the SR and duration of assistance
3	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Implementing agencies	Call centre/hotlines, monitoring	Inquires/grievances & satisfaction level on processes

Figure 6: Communication Flow for the Activation of the EAP



Stop Mechanism

The stop mechanism will be activated once it is clear to the steering committee on the extent and scope of the shock. Targeted messaging to beneficiaries will be sent out a month prior to

stopping the assistance. However, beneficiaries through the communication strategy at the roll out of the shock will be made aware that the assistance is only for a short time. In addition, and in-case of a cyclone changes track, the process for provision of assistance to intended communities will be stopped and re-directed to those communities that have been hit and/or identified initial communities who are expected to suffer the impacts of the cyclone. The provision of assistance will only be for beneficiaries in the system but, continued coordination with other actors implementing in the same areas will be vital to ensure that humanitarian support is provided to those not in the database.

Trigger activation system

Within the current trigger model, FSNAU analyses data on a monthly basis and shares with its networks. This data is based on collective contribution by partners and sent to clusters for verification then submitted to FSNAU for updating of the EW-EA dashboard. In the event of a shock, the agreed channel of communication is that FSNAU shares the information to the Inter cluster coordination group (ICCG) for further vetting and developing of a concept note for submission to the Humanitarian coordination team (HCT) for approval and flagging of an expected risk. In the case of the SR pilots, the focus is more so on the participation and leadership of the government at different levels in the decision-making process. See **Figure 6**.

Annex 1: Summary of Exposure and Vulnerability Analysis in the targeted areas of intervention

Shock	Vul. level ¹	Proposed Early Action	Districts	Comm./Camps	Infor. Source	Bens. Nos
Floods, drought, conflict & market down turn	4	Vertical exp.	Beletweyne	Hoodley	BRCiS EW-EA	30
Floods, drought, conflict & market down turn	4	Vertical exp.	Beletweyne	Bacadbuke		30
Floods, drought, conflict & market down turn	4	Vertical exp.	Beletweyne	Harcadey		30
Floods, drought, conflict & market down turn	4	Vertical exp.	Beletweyne	Bacad		40
Drought, conflict & market down turn	4	Vertical exp.	Beletweyne	Dusmo		40
Drought, conflict & market down turn	4	Vertical exp.	Beletweyne	Jawil		40
Drought, conflict & market down turn	4	Vertical exp.	Mataban	Gerijir		40
Drought, conflict & market down turn	4	Vertical exp.	Mataban	Qodqod		35
Drought, conflict & market down turn	4	Vertical exp.	Mataban	Bundo madow		35
Drought, conflict & market down turn	4	Vertical exp.	Mataban	Harqabobe		35
Drought, conflict & market down turn	4	Vertical exp.	Mataban	Mataban Town		45
Drought, disease outbreak, crop pest & conflict	5	Vertical exp.	Baidoa	Ceel Cadow		50
Pop. migration, helath & conflict	2	Vertical exp.	Baidoa	Towfiiq		50
Floods, health, conflict & pop. migration	3	Vertical exp.	Deynile	Kurdamac		50
Floods, health, pop.migration & conflict	3	Vertical exp.	Hodan	Ahmed Gurey		50
Pop. migration & conflict	2	Vertical exp.	Holwadag	Saqawudin		50

¹ Exposure to Shocks Score - 5 if the community has experienced more than 5 shocks in the past two years, 4 if the community has experienced 4 shocks, 3 if the community faced 3 shocks, 2 if the community was exposed to 2 shocks, 1 for one type of shock experienced, 0 if the community has experienced no shocks at all

Drought, human & livestock diseases, & conflict	4	Vertical exp.	Belet Hawa	Qaranri		104
Drought	2	Vertical exp.	Wanlaweyn	Tabelah		108
Economic, floods, health (children & elderly)	3	Vertical exp.	Karan	Bulo Eyle		111
Conflict, flooding, drought & disease outbreak	5	Vertical exp.	Adado	Dhagax Dheer		189
Drought & livestock disease	4	Vertical exp.	Dhobley	Dagaday		80
Drought & disease outbreak	4	Vertical exp.	Lascanod	Kabaalka Canjiid		84
IDPs & pop. migration		Vertical & horizontal exp	Hargeisa	Hargeisa	FSNAU EW-EA	300