

UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Somalia
MONTHLY DASHBOARD

October 2015





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MONTHLY UPDATE: OCTOBER 2015

Headlines

- Six Joint Programmes signed on 17 June 2015
- Five donor agreements signed: Denmark, Italy, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom
- Operations Manual finalized
- Risk Management Strategy: Implementation initiated
- National Funding Stream: Fiduciary Manual developed, USD 2 million allocated, project design underway
- MPTF Communication Strategy developed
- Two new programmes in the pipeline

Financial snapshot

Multi-year pledges
USD 116.7 million

Contributions in-hand
USD 82.4 million

 Denmark: **USD 18.9 million**

 European Union: **USD 30.5 million**

 Italy: **USD 2.6 million**

 Norway: **USD 9 million**

 Sweden: **USD 16.5 million**

 United Kingdom: **USD 28 million**

 UN Peacebuilding Fund: **USD 11.2 million**

Active Portfolio

PSG	Programme
 PSG 1 Inclusive Politics	Support to Federalism, State Formation, Reconciliation and Dispute Resolution
	Support to Building Inclusive Institutions of Parliament and Inclusive Political Processes in Somalia
	Constitutional Review and Implementation Support
	Electoral Assistance
 PSG 2 Security	Strengthening Rule of Law
 PSG 3 Justice	
 PSG 4 Economic Foundations	Youth Employment
 PSG 5 Revenue and Services	Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery
 Capacity Development	Institutional Capacity Development



Government Counterparts	Implementing Partners	Budget	Status
Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs, Interim Regional Authorities	UNSOM, UNDP	USD 3 453 278	Under implementation
National Federal Parliament, House of Representatives in Puntland, House of Representatives in "Somaliland", Emerging Assemblies	UNSOM, UNDP	USD 11 600 000	Under implementation
Ministry of Constitutional Affairs, National Federal Parliament Oversight Committee, ICRC	UNSOM, UNDP	USD 4 034 624	Under implementation
Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs, National Independent Electoral Commission	UNSOM, UNDP, UN Women	USD 3 010 450	Under implementation
Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Security, Somali Police Force, Office of the Attorney General, Judiciary, Bar Association	UNSOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS	USD 66 716 763	Under implementation
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Youth and Sport, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Office of the Prime Minister	UNDP, ILO, FAO, UN-Habitat	USD 8 900 000	Under implementation
Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs, Puntland Ministry of Interior, "Somaliland" Ministry of Interior, Local Authorities	ILO, UNCDF, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF	USD 68 696 955	Under implementation
Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Civil Service Commission	UNDP	USD 12 974 918	Under implementation



ABOUT THE TRUST FUND

The **UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN MPTF)** is a pooled mechanism designed to channel funds in support of the implementation of the Somali Compact. It constitutes the centrepiece of the United Nations' contribution to the Compact.

The UN MPTF is an integral part of the Somali Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF), established by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and its international partners.

The UN MPTF is one of the funding windows established under the SDRF governance structure.

The UN MPTF has two funding streams — the UN funding stream and the national funding stream. Under the **UN Funding Stream**, UN organisations are eligible to receive funding and subsequent financing may be channelled to national and sub-national institutions and international NGOs through UN agencies, which assume programmatic and financial accountability.

Under the **National Funding Stream**, financing can be provided directly to national entities that are included as Government Implementing Partners in the programme documents approved by the SDRF Executive Steering Committee. The FGS assumes programmatic and financial accountability for funds passed through the National Stream.

The use of the UN MPTF serves two objectives:

1. To increase the coherence and focus of UN programming on the Somali Compact priorities; and
2. To allow for greater national participation in resource allocation in Somalia.

As such, donor contributions to the UN MPTF directly support, in both spirit and letter, the implementation of the Somali Compact through the following benefits.

A genuine partnership

In particular, decisions on how to allocate donor contributions to the UN MPTF are made jointly between the UN, national authorities and donors, on the basis of the Compact's priorities. In line with the New Deal's partnership principles, national authorities are no longer left out of these funding discussions. Instead, they are equal partners.

Even if donor contributions are earmarked (to a Joint Programme or a Peacebuilding and State-building Goal/PSG), the process for programme development, consultation and approval empowers the Compact structures (such as the PSG Working Groups), offers relevant national and international actors the opportunity to input into the programmes, and ensures that contributions support nationally agreed priorities and goals.





Rapid delivery

At the same time, the UN MPTF is designed to ensure rapid resource allocation so that funding is promptly programmed. From pipeline development to programme approval and fund disbursement from the Trust Fund administrator, the UN MPTF combines depth of consultations with speed of process. Donor funding thus supports rapid delivery on the ground. Similar UN mechanisms have proved to be speedy, such as the UN Trust Fund on Ebola, which was established at the end of September 2014 and raised and programmed all its funding (USD 130 million) by 31 December 2014.

Increased use of national systems

The establishment of the national stream represents a very concrete application of the New Deal commitment to increasing the use of national systems. With fiduciary safeguards developed on the basis of international best practice and tailored to the Somali context, the UN MPTF's national stream offers donors the opportunity to provide funding directly to national entities, build their capacity and enhance their legitimacy in the eyes of Somali citizens.

Greater UN coherence

The use of the UN MPTF greatly promotes UN coherence and discipline in support of nationally agreed goals. All programmes funded by the UN MPTF need to achieve at least one of the outputs and outcomes of the UN Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF), which articulates the UN's programmatic contributions to the Somalia Compact, with a focus on flagship joint programmes bringing together UN agencies around shared objectives.

Donor funding through the UN MPTF, where decisions are made jointly, therefore minimises the risk of a scattered UN with disparate projects chasing donor support bilaterally, missed opportunities for greater efficiencies through joint programming and inconsistent alignment with Compact priorities.

Risk-pooling

The UN MPTF offers a platform for joint risk-taking and risk-pooling. In such a complex environment, the UN MPTF allows donors to pool and mitigate any risk associated with their investment, through diversification (of funding allocations across all PSGs, across different implementation modalities, etc.), sharing (with government, the UN and other donors), and by benefiting from a fund risk management strategy (jointly developed and supported by the UN, the World Bank and the African Development Bank).

Reporting

The UN MPTF provides a coherent overview of activities it funds. Consolidated reporting enables the Federal Government of Somalia, donors, beneficiaries and UN agencies to succinctly communicate the achievements of the Fund against Somali Compact benchmarks.

A flexible and holistic approach

Finally, the logic of the New Deal lies in the recognition that political, security, justice and socio-economic goals are mutually reinforcing, and therefore require simultaneous progress. Especially in the case of unearmarked contributions, donor funding through the UN MPTF supports this logic by providing the flexibility needed to cover gaps across all five PSGs, and to ensure that priorities are met concurrently.



UN MPTF FUNDING PRIORITIES

1. Inclusive Politics

PSG Priority

Advance inclusive political dialogue to clarify and settle relations between the Federal Government and existing and emerging administrations, and initiate processes of social reconciliation to restore trust between communities.

Finalise and adopt a Federal Constitution by December 2015.

Prepare for and hold credible elections by 2016.

UN MPTF Priority

Support to Federalism, State Formation, Reconciliation and Dispute Resolution

Support to Building Inclusive Institutions of Parliament and Inclusive Political Processes in Somalia

Constitutional Review and Implementation Support

Electoral Assistance

2. Security

PSG Priority

Strengthen the capacity and accountability of state security institutions to recover territory, stabilize and provide basic safety and security (policing component).

UN MPTF Priority

Strengthening Rule of Law (1/2)

3. Justice

PSG Priority

Key priority laws in the legal framework are aligned with the Constitution and international standards.

Justice institutions start to address the key grievances and injustices of Somalis.

More Somalis have access to fair and affordable justice.

UN MPTF Priority

Strengthening Rule of Law (2/2)



4. Economic Foundations

PSG Priority

Enhance the productivity of high-priority sectors and related value chains.

Expand opportunities for youth employment through job creation and skills development.

Promote the sustainable development and management of natural resources by developing legal and regulatory frameworks and building capacity in key NRM institutions.

UN MPTF Priority

Youth Employment

Strengthening Somali Government Institutions and Public Works Sector in Somalia

Joint Programme on Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL)



5. Revenue and Services

PSG Priority

Increase the provision of equitable, accessible and affordable social services by creating a regulatory environment that promotes decentralized delivery and prioritizes key investments that extend and increase access to services.

UN MPTF Priority

Basic Health Services for All

Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (JPLG)



Capacity Development

PSG Priority

Improve capacity of central government institutions to coordinate and lead structural reform and policy harmonization process.

Strengthen core public sector and civil service management functions in key domains.

Strengthen cross-cutting and sectoral public sector capacities through dedicated support.

UN MPTF Priority

Institutional Capacity Development



Other

PSG Priority

Cross-cutting

UN MPTF Priority

UN Enabling Support (UNDSS, RCO, RMU)



TRUST FUND GOVERNANCE

There are three levels of governance for the UN MPTF, each focussing on a distinct element of governance:

- Pipeline approval
- Funding approval
- Programmatic oversight

Pipeline approval **SDRF Steering Committee (Plenary)**

Programmes are developed and submitted for inclusion in the UN MPTF pipeline to the SDRF Steering Committee in its plenary format. This applies to both the UN and national funding windows.

The process for submitting proposals to the UN MPTF pipeline is presented in the SDRF Trust Fund Operations Manual.

Funding approval **SDRF Steering Committee (Executive)**

Programmes that have been approved as part of the UN MPTF pipeline are then developed and submitted for funding approval to the SDRF Steering Committee in its executive format. This applies to both the UN and national funding windows.

Programmatic oversight **Joint Programme Board**

Each programme submitted for UN MPTF funding has a specific governance mechanism (called a Joint Programme Board, or Steering Committee), designed to provide managerial and programmatic oversight of the programme's activities. These programme-specific governance mechanisms are distinct from the SDRF Steering Committee, which, in its plenary and executive formats, decides whether such programmes can benefit from UN MPTF resources.

The composition of these programme-specific governance mechanisms varies for each programme. Typically, they will include the participating UN entities, the lead government ministry (or ministries) and contributing donors.

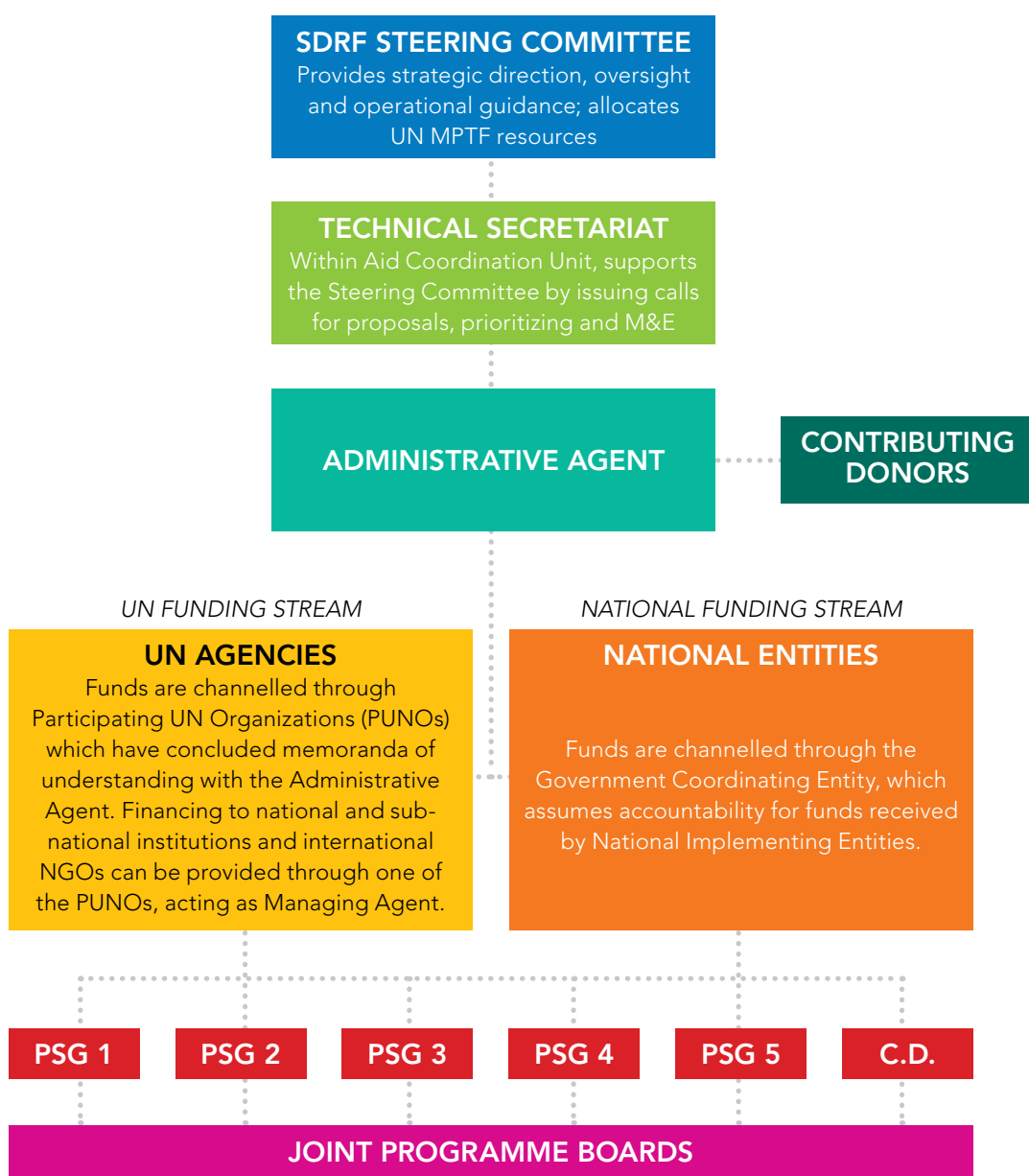
UN MPTF Secretariat

To support the proper functioning of the UN MPTF, a secretariat is coordinated by the Resident Coordinator's Office for Somalia.

Its key functions are:

1. Coordination of pipeline development
2. Support to Joint Programme development
3. Communication to government
4. Donor briefings
5. Risk management
6. Monitoring
7. HQ liaison
8. UN MPTF reporting
9. Administration

The capacities for the secretariat combine dedicated UN MPTF staff with contributions from RCO staff, the UNSOM New Deal Team and the UN MPTF Office.





PIPELINE DEVELOPMENT

Criteria and process

Programmes submitted by UN agencies to the UN MPTF (for the UN window) must demonstrate the following attributes:

- Response to a clear need;
- Alignment with Compact, PSGs and milestones;
- Review by the relevant PSG Working Group;
- Internal UN endorsement; and
- Quality assurance and peer review.

Each programme must be discussed within the relevant PSG Working Group to ensure that its implementation would respond to a collectively identified gap, and would not overlap with, or undermine the implementation of, other programmes.

Link to Integrated Strategic Framework

The 2014-16 Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) articulates the UN's contribution to the Somalia Compact's goals, priorities and milestones. As such, it constitutes the reference for all programmes submitted by UN agencies for UN MPTF funding. It has been endorsed by the Federal Government of Somalia. Therefore:

- UN MPTF programme outputs and outcomes should be aligned with ISF outputs and outcomes.
- Internal endorsement of programmes for submission to the UN MPTF must consider the extent to which such programmes contribute to the implementation of the ISF.

Role of PSG Working Groups

The PSG Working Groups play a central role in the development, funding, approval and implementation of all programmes funded by the UN MPTF.

- In order to be included in the UN MPTF pipeline, programmes must be discussed in the relevant PSG Working Group and must demonstrate that they cover a clearly identified gap.
- Following inclusion in the pipeline, programmes submitted to the SDRF Steering Committee (Executive format) for funding approval must be reviewed by the relevant PSG Working Group, following the strategic review process. While the SDRF approval process does not require formal endorsement by the Working Groups, UN MPTF practice strongly encourages that each programme submitted for funding receive support from the widest range of Working Group members, including the Chairs/Co-Chairs.
- Each programme funded by the UN MPTF must report progress and results achieved through the relevant PSG Working Groups.

Internal UN coordination mechanisms

Within the UN, a number of formal structures provide managerial oversight and peer review assistance, including:

- The **UN Country Team** (UNCT), which brings together the Heads of Agencies, Funds and Programmes under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator. The UNCT provides strategic oversight for the UN MPTF portfolio and coordinates senior-level engagement with government and donors.
- The **Programme Management Team** (PMT), which brings together deputy Heads and Senior Programme Managers for the Agencies, Funds and Programmes. The PMT regularly reviews the MPTF portfolio, addresses design and implementation bottlenecks, and coordinates the pipeline development.



PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

Under the UN window, and according to UN Trust Fund policy, each programme funded by the UN MPTF is implemented in accordance with the participating UN organisations' own rules, regulations and programme management procedures. This policy applies, *inter alia*, to:

- Procurement
- Recruitment
- Monitoring
- Audit and Investigations

All information pertaining to programme implementation, including the governance arrangements, the results framework and the monitoring plan, should be presented in the specific programme document.

Cost recovery

Following a corporate decision by the UN Development Group (UNDG), all programmes receiving funding from a UN Trust Fund (including this UN MPTF) can charge up to, but not more than, 7 per cent in indirect costs. All other expenditures must be recorded as direct costs, and follow the approved standard UNDG Budget Categorisation.

National window

In light of the characteristics of the national window, a specific operations manual has been developed, highlighting the steps required for funds to be channelled through this modality, the safeguards established, and the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder.

The National Window Operations Manual was developed on the basis of the Special Financing Facility (SFF) procedures, the Somali Public Financial Management (PFM) Manual and UNDG experience with similar funds in other contexts.



MONITORING

The following monitoring framework has been developed as a preliminary tool to ensure accountability for resources entrusted to the UN MPTF. It combines fund-level performance (operations and cross-cutting issues) and programmatic results (based on the ISF and individual Joint Programme results).

This framework will need to be revised once the Compact-level monitoring and evaluation framework is finalised, as it will consist of a subset of PSG-based outcomes, indicators and targets.

The Fund Administrator (MPTF Office), along with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), will be responsible for consolidating monitoring reports and disseminating information to UN MPTF stakeholders according to agreed monitoring schedule. This framework will also be used by the RCO to inform the monthly donor consultations. The programmatic results will be updated on a rolling basis.

The RCO will have dedicated UN MPTF monitoring and evaluation capacity to support this approach, and provide continuous information to donors (in addition to the real-time information posted on the UN MPTF Gateway, <http://mptf.undp.org>).

Fund-level performance

The fund-level performance indicators have been developed in collaboration with the World Bank, as many of them are applicable to both windows (albeit with several variations and different milestones, where relevant, given the different nature of the funds).

Programmatic results

The following programmatic results derive from the UN ISF, the M&E frameworks from existing Joint Programmes approved/endorsed for UN MPTF, and from current PSG-level milestones. It will be continuously updated, on the basis of:

- On-going revisions to existing Joint Programmes;
- New Joint Programmes being developed and approved; and
- Following the completion of the Compact-level M&E framework.

Quality of operations

Category	Indicator	Target	Status	Rating
Disbursements and Volume	Total UN MPTF annual disbursements	>USD 30 million	N/A at present	
	Disbursement ratio of active programmes	>90%	N/A at present	
	Number of Joint Programmes developed for approval	5 per year	6	
Timeliness	Average number of months between SDRF funding approval to first disbursement from recipient entity	3	N/A at present	

UN MPTF management

Category	Indicator	Target	Status	Rating
Quality of Reporting	% of projects with up-to-date progress programme reports (based on Memoranda of Understanding and SDRF Terms of Reference)	100%	N/A at present	
Dialogue	# of UN MPTF donor briefings	Monthly	5 briefings since March	
Portfolio Management	Aggregate annual achievement rate of outputs	75%	N/A at present	
Risk Management	Implementation of robust risk management systems	Implementation of risk management strategy	Risk Management Strategy finalised in April 2015; Recruitment of UN MPTF Risk Manager expected by 12/2015	

Donor engagement

Category	Indicator	Target	Status	Rating
Limited Earmarking	% of unearmarked contributions	50%	1%	
Pledge Predictability	% of donors who make payments within three months of SDRF approval	100%	83% (5/6)	

Cross-cutting

Category	Indicator	Target	Status	Rating
Human Rights	% of UN MPTF programmes with explicit Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) (design, implementation, monitoring)	100%	100% (in design)	
Gender	Average gender marker score	1.5	N/A at present	
	% of UN MPTF programmes with explicit inclusion of gender principles (design, implementation, monitoring)	100%	100% (in design)	
Conflict Sensitivity	% of UN MPTF programmes with explicit inclusion of conflict sensitivity and Do No Harm principles (design, implementation, monitoring)	100%	100% (in design)	

■ On-target/Achieved

■ In Progress/Partially Achieved

■ Off-target/Not Achieved



1. Inclusive Politics

Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2015	Milestone 2016	Progress
State Formation Process	Support to reconciliation and inclusive political process	Conferences held in South-West, Jubbas and Central Regions	Support delivered to reconciliation conferences	Public outreach commenced and capacity support in place on boundary negotiations.	
		BFC Law passed.	Boundary commission has refurbished building and technical training on demarcation practices.	Support to fully formed IRAs and inclusive legislative assembly	
Constitutional Programme	MOCA to deliver management of constitutional review process	Lack of clarity of roles between responsible bodies.	Capacity building delivered to MOCA, OC and ICRIC on mechanics of constitutional review.	Civic education process launched. Support provided for finalisation of constitutional amendments. Programme of IRA and sub-national consultations successfully supported.	



2. Security

Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2015	Milestone 2016	Progress
Elections	Electoral infrastructure support capacity	NIEC Law passed.	Temporary HQ and equipment procured for NIEC. Institutional development support delivered. Support delivered to NIEC on understanding and developing legal framework options and processes.	Public awareness workshops of electoral law and processes.	
Rule of Law Programme	Operational capacity	Guulwade plan for SPF being developed.	Safe and secure bases for policing operations refurbished.	1 800 police officers trained, outfitted and deployed to newly recovered areas.	

■ On-target/Achieved

■ In Progress/Partially Achieved

■ Off-target/Not Achieved



3. Justice

Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2015	Milestone 2016	Progress
Rule of Law Programme	Key laws/legislation. Justice institutions capability. Justice service delivery.	Legal Drafting and Policy Unit operational. 392 mobile court cases in 2015 Q1.		Three key laws aligned with international standards. 1 000 justice sector professionals trained. 6 000 citizens receiving legal aid and 1 000 cases processed by mobile courts.	



4. Economic Foundations

Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2015	Milestone 2016	Progress
Youth Employment	Value chain creation and strengthening			30 public, private and academic actors trained in value chain method.	
	Market-driven vocational training / # of jobs created			13 500 youth enrolled in vocational training.	
Strengthening Somali Government Institutions	Productive infrastructure rehabilitated / # of jobs created			TBD	



5. Revenue and Services

Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2015	Milestone 2016	Progress
Basic Health Services for All	Access to Essential Package of Health Services	4.2 million	TBD	TBD	
JPLG	# of districts within JPLG in operation	8 districts for service component and 15 districts for revenue mobilisation.	TBD	TBD	



Capacity Development

Programme	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2015	Milestone 2016	Progress
Institutional Capacity Development	# of change management plans finalised	Administrative review completed.	13 change management plans in development.	15 institutions in receipt of better equipment and infrastructure.	
	Cross-cutting capacities	Minimal statistics capacity in place.	Review of statistical needs completed.	3 statistical strategies to be updated and agreed. Updated aid coordination architecture in development.	



DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Donor contributions are regulated by the provisions articulated in the Standard Administrative Agreement (SAA) signed by each contributing donor with the UN MPTF Office as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the UN MPTF.

The SAA provides details, *inter alia*, on:

- Amount of the contribution;
- Purpose of the contribution (see earmarking policy);
- Responsibilities of the contributing donor;
- Responsibility of the Administrative Agent;
- Cost recovery policy; and
- Audit and reporting.

Cost recovery

The UN MPTF Office, acting as Administrative Agent (AA) for the UN MPTF charges a 1 per cent, up-front fee on all donor contributions to cover its fiduciary functions. Such functions include:

- Donor liaison on agreements and follow-up;
- Information sharing;
- Reporting (to the SDRF and donors), including through the MPTF Gateway;
- Support to the UN MPTF Secretariat; and
- Lessons learned/best practice dissemination.

Earmarking policy

The UN MPTF actively solicits unearmarked contributions as the preferred funding modality.

Unearmarked funds ensure alignment of allocation decisions with government priorities. They also allow the fund to be responsive to developments on the ground and avoid critical funding gaps. This, in turn, supports a balanced implementation of the Compact, where all five PSGs can be pursued simultaneously.

Unearmarked funds are tracked and reported using the same accountability standards as those that apply to earmarked contributions. Through the UN MPTF Gateway (<http://mptf.undp.org>), donors that provide unearmarked funds can monitor, in real time, the use of these resources and the results to which they have contributed.

Earmarking is possible at the PSG Working Group or Joint Programme levels, with earmarking for individual agency projects on an exceptional basis. Donors may also combine the use of both unearmarked and earmarked contributions.

The inclusion of programmes funded through earmarked contributions points to one of the added values of the UN MPTF. Beyond its funding function, the UN MPTF is designed to ensure that UN programmes (for the UN stream) are developed, discussed and reported under — and not outside — the Compact architecture, with proper consultation and government inputs into their content and implementation.

Unearmarked contributions and reporting

The UN MPTF provides consolidated reporting of donor contributions across all funded programmes. Programme-specific results and achievements are shared with all UN MPTF donors and do not indicate earmarking. As such, donors providing unearmarked contributions can claim credit for all programmes, regardless of where their specific resources were allocated.



Transfer of existing Joint Programmes

The UN MPTF Terms of Reference envisage the transfer of existing projects or Joint Programmes under the UN MPTF. Such a decision (including on the timing of the transfer) is made by the governance mechanism of the specific project or Joint Programme.

The transfer of existing programmes is based on the following attributes and benefits:

- The MPTF allows earmarking. The MPTF Terms of Reference enable earmarking to any of the approved programmes within the MPTF. Thus, any donor funds allocated specifically to an existing project or joint programme would be safeguarded as such, with no risk of reallocation to other activities.
- The MPTF maintains existing Joint Programme governance arrangements. Existing Joint Programmes aligned with the MPTF through the SDRF maintain their distinctive governance structures (e.g. Steering Committees, Programme Management arrangements), and current legal relationship as stand-alone Joint Programmes. This means that current modalities of Government and donor participation in programme oversight structures are maintained, as are the modalities for UN agency Joint Programme Management. Existing processes for requesting fund transfer from the MPTF Office in New York by the Joint Programme Steering Committees are not impacted.
- Harmonisation of funding flows through the UN to the Somali Compact as a whole. The alignment of existing projects or Joint Programmes into the MPTF contributes to harmonisation of what is currently very fragmented funding flows toward more coherent and transparent UN support to the Somali Compact as a whole. All financial flows to the Somali Compact through the MPTF are recorded and reported automatically in a uniform manner, including through one integrated online portal and integrated annual financial reports.
- Integration of UN results reporting to the Somali Compact as a whole. The inclusion of existing projects or Joint Programmes in the SDRF via the MPTF enables more harmonised standards of results reporting, within a common results framework, and thereby enables more transparent and coherent results reporting to the SDRF stakeholders. This allows the UN to coherently demonstrate progress and achievements in supporting the Somali Compact through one consolidated annual narrative report, including MPTF-funded programmes supporting the achievement of the Peacebuilding and State-building Goals.



DONOR ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

In addition to financial contributions, there are various ways in which donors can engage with the UN MPTF, and ensure that decisions reflect partner expectations. These include:

- **Participation in the SDRF Steering Committee:** In addition to the four standing members (the European Union, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States), the Steering Committee has two additional donor seats, occupied on a rotating basis.
- **Participation in the PSG Working Groups:** Through their participation in PSG Working Group discussions, contributing donors take part in pipeline development discussions and in the strategic review for each programme submitted for funding to the UN MPTF.
- **UN MPTF reporting:** The UN MPTF Office, which administers the UN MPTF for Somalia, provides regular reporting to each of the contributing donors (regardless of funding level), as specified in the signed Agreement, and through the UN MPTF Gateway (<http://undp.mptf.org>), which provides real-time information on pledges, disbursements and programme implementation.

Monthly donor briefings

The UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) convenes a monthly donor briefing, on the third Friday of each month, from 11:00 to 12:30 at the UN Office in Nairobi (UNON), with a VTC link to Mogadishu.

At these monthly briefings, donors receive an update on the implementation of approved Joint Programmes and on the pipeline. The meetings provide the opportunity to discuss all other UN MPTF-related matters.

These briefings are open to all donors, regardless of their contribution to the UN MPTF.



RISK MANAGEMENT

To facilitate the achievement of UN MPTF objectives, a **Risk Management Strategy** has been developed for the Fund, in collaboration with the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

The strategy has three objectives:

1. Inform Fund portfolio management;
2. Protect the Fund's resources and reputation; and
3. Do no harm, and protect the Fund's beneficiaries.

The Risk Management Strategy is being implemented with the Federal Government of Somalia and donors, and is supported by a dedicated UN MPTF Risk Manager (on board as of July 2015 with funding from the UN Peacebuilding Fund for 12 months).

Project-level monitoring

Project-level monitoring is the responsibility of the recipient entity and its implementing partners. The modalities, instruments and approaches used for monitoring are provided for in the relevant programme document, reviewed by the PSG Working Group and endorsed by the SDRF Steering Committee.

The link between project-level monitoring and the UN MPTF risk management strategy is at two levels:

1. The UN MPTF Risk Manager will aggregate risk occurrences from individual projects to inform portfolio-level analysis and discussions; and
2. In exceptional cases, the SDRF Steering Committee may choose to establish specific risk treatment measures for specific projects, depending on the risk level, the nature of the project and/or the type of recipient entity. Such a decision remains at the discretion of the SDRF Steering Committee and may be formulated as a condition for funding.

Role of the Risk Management Unit (RMU)

The Risk Management Unit (RMU) has three direct roles in support of the UN MPTF:

1. Design of the Risk Management Strategy (completed in May 2015);
2. Recruitment and managerial oversight of the UN MPTF Risk Manager (as of July 2015); and
3. Analytical support to the implementation of the strategy (risk analysis/assessment), through the UN MPTF Risk Manager.

In addition, the RMU can provide tailored risk management advice to UN entities designing programmes for submission to the UN MPTF. This advice can range from risk identification in the programme development phase to risk monitoring support in the implementation phase. **Such advice is upon request only, and is neither a condition for eligibility nor funding by the UN MPTF.**



RESOURCES

New Deal for Somalia

New Deal Compact

<http://bit.ly/1S8Mx2x>

SDRF

SDRF Trust Fund Operations Manual

<http://bit.ly/1MSIkvo>

UN MPTF

UN MPTF Gateway

<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4SO00>

UN MPTF Terms of Reference

<http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/13364>

UN MPTF Communication Strategy

<http://bit.ly/1OXrr96>

UN MPTF Risk Management Strategy

<http://bit.ly/1RdAJLT>

Standard Administrative Agreement for UN Stream

<http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/12021>

SAA for National Stream

<http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/12745>

UNDG Harmonized Budget Categories

<http://mdtf.undp.org/document/download/5489>

UN-MPTF Joint Programme Summaries

State Formation

<http://bit.ly/1M1p9mM>

Constitution Support

<http://bit.ly/1MhF3FI>

Electoral Support

<http://bit.ly/1H9JSiJ>

Rule of Law

<http://bit.ly/1NzUPz5>

Youth Employment

<http://bit.ly/1RAHpU6>

Capacity Development

<http://bit.ly/1RdzTP4>



UN MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR SOMALIA

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