



# UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund QUARTERLY UPDATE

## April 2017

From the UN Somalia: FAO



Dear colleagues,

This first instalment of the quarterly UN MPTF Newsletter for 2017 comes at a pivotal moment for Somalia, the Fund, and the participating UN organizations. As the Somali people cope with the impacts of an extended drought and confront the risk of famine – and with the UN focused on famine prevention as a system-wide priority – now more than ever we must explore new ways of working together to respond to pressing needs and lay the foundation for drought recovery and greater resilience in the future – for example through pooled funding mechanisms and joint programming.

Under the UN MPTF, we've been working through various projects and programmes to create innovative rural employment opportunities, improve food security, help households meet their energy needs more sustainably, and promote recovery on degraded lands. Activities under the Youth Employment Somalia Programme, for instance, aim to create skills development and employment opportunities for young Somalis. This includes cash-for-work projects that provide people with a source of income for food purchases, while simultaneously rehabilitating agricultural infrastructures that enhance agricultural production and food security.

We've been working with young people in Beletweyne, Kismayo, Cabudwaq and Bosaso Districts to plant mangroves, restore productive infrastructure and marine ecosystems, and improve fishing. Also in Bosaso, we're partnering with Puntland authorities to train women in IDP camps in improved fish drying techniques, opening economic opportunities in what tends to be a male-dominated sector. Fisheries is a sector with some of the highest growth potential in Somalia and we are keen to see it play a bigger role in reducing poverty.

In Berbera, Burco and Sheikh Districts, FAO is running a youth programme that manages the invasive Prosopis tree, reduce its impacts on the environment and rangelands while harvesting pods for use as fodder and creating a new source of charcoal. Because sustainable livelihoods make for secure livelihoods, we are participating in the Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods Joint Programme. This involves promoting regional cooperation to stop illegal exports and scale-up efforts to provide alternative energy sources – in particular meeting the needs of women and youth. One of our unique contributions to this effort is providing up-to-date monitoring data on charcoal production through the FAO-managed Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) – generating evidence that can inform and guide our efforts.

Moving ahead, FAO is eager to explore the development of an MPTF Joint Programme on Food Security. The impacts of drought in Somalia on food and water security and pastoralist livelihoods have underscored the necessity of linking immediate humanitarian relief to resilience-building.

We look forward to continuing to partner with you all through the MPTF, and so enhance our collective support the Somali people's effort to achieve economic recovery and prosperity.

– Richard Trenchard, Country Representative FAO Somalia



### UN MPTF Secretariat Update

- The UN MPTF Secretariat has finalised its Multi-Year MPTF strategy after various rounds of consultations. The strategy will be launched in the next quarter.
- Indicators on Human Rights and Protection have been developed with OHCHR/UNSOM Human Rights Office and UN agencies. Reporting on those indicators has started in Q1 2017.
- The two projects under the Peacebuilding Fund, Midnimo and Daldhis, have started reporting under the MPTF in Q1 2017.
- The MPTF Report for Q1 2017 was issued to donors on 28 April.



### Fund Capitalisation

Multi-year Pledges  
**USD 191.9 million**

Paid-in Contributions  
**USD 153.7 million**



Denmark: **USD 19.2 million**



European Union: **USD 47.2 million**



Germany: **USD 8.4 million**



Italy: **USD 4.9 million**



Norway: **USD 10 million**



Sweden: **USD 28.2 million**



Switzerland: **USD 9.4 million**



United Kingdom: **USD 36 million**



USAID: **USD 0.5 million**



UN Peacebuilding Fund: **USD 28.1 million**

# Highlights from the Joint Programmes



## PSG1 Inclusive Politics

### SUPPORT TO EMERGING FEDERAL STATES (StEFS)

The Joint Programme on Support to Emerging Federal States (StEFS) launched a number of reconciliation interventions in support of peacebuilding, including interventions in Galkayo, in collaboration with InterPeace and local NGOs and civil society partners, to support the ongoing ceasefire.

Recognizing the negative impact on minority clans during civil conflicts and statebuilding processes, the StEFS supported the Ministry of Reconciliation and Constitutional Affairs of South West State in spearheading a series of minorities reconciliation workshops in Mogadishu and Baidoa. Participants of the workshop, including representatives from minority sub-clans, civil society, local authorities and individual community leaders, believed that the workshops were a success and that bringing together all relevant parties to the same table through the UN's support was a good practice of collaborative peacebuilding.

To further strengthen civic education and public understanding of federalism and good governance, radio programmes have been streamed three times a day since mid-March in large parts of Jubaland State, an area largely inaccessible to the UN. In addition, the inter-university essay competition and seminar on federalism and governance under the StEFS programme was extended nationwide to educate and engage young people in the state formation and statebuilding process. These seminars also help to increase broader political participation of young people – from district to state level.

Finally, in light of the ongoing humanitarian crisis that has put over half of Somalia's population at food security risk, the StEFS programme supported the formation of a Drought Response Committee and facilitated rapid assessments in collaboration with the Committee's members and disaster management bodies to provide emergency response.

### PARLIAMENTARY SUPPORT

"Citizens should be more powerful than the people in power" – concluded Hon. Sheikh Osman Barre, Speaker of the Hirshabelle Parliament, in response to capacity building efforts by the Joint Programme on Parliamentary Support, which equipped all 55 new Members of Parliament with knowledge on parliamentary practices. This will help the Parliament pass better legislation and hold the executive accountable.

The Joint Programme provided furniture and books to the first library of the Somaliland House of Representatives, which will enable Members of Parliament and their staff to conduct research and improve their daily performance.

To also increase availability of information for their citizens, the Joint Programme also supported the development of Websites for all states. So far, the Websites for Galmudug State Assembly and Jubaland State Assembly have gone online and allow citizens to access legislation records and communicate with their local Members of Parliament.

## ELECTORAL SUPPORT

The Joint Programme on Electoral Support continued its support to the electoral process, which was concluded in early 2017, including the presidential elections, which were held in Mogadishu on 8 February 2017. Most electoral contests were conducted peacefully, with wide media coverage and broad acceptance of the election results.

In March, already in preparation for the new electoral cycle, the Joint Programme supported Somalia's National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) in developing its 2017-2021 Strategic Plan, which includes objectives, steps and challenges in preparation for universal 'one-person-one-vote' elections. While exploring foundations for universal elections, the Joint Programme continued its 'twin-track strategy' and conducted capacity development assistance for the NIEC. A UN Electoral Needs Assessment Mission was deployed to Somalia in late March to assess the parameters of future UN support for electoral preparations and the conclusions will inform the development of a new or revised project document.

## WOMEN'S POLITICAL LEADERSHIP & EMPOWERMENT

As a result of the new political and electoral process results identified in the National Development Plan after the completion of the 2016 electoral process, the project document of the joint programme was re-vised with the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, as well as donors, to reflect those developments.

The new project document is structured along more concrete outcomes, including identified legislations that should regulate the political and electoral process, strengthening women's voices and representation in political and electoral processes.



## PSG2/PSG3 Security & Justice

### RULE OF LAW & POLICE STIPENDS

"Mobile courts provide free legal representation and judicial services. We save people from travelling long distances and in this sense as well as being free and accessible it is safer for them also. Because of this, people's confidence in the government is increasing" – says Mohammed Hassan, who coordinates the mobile courts for the Joint Rule of Law Programme. The first mobile courts have opened in displacement camps close to Baidoa, which has been one of the hardest hit areas by the drought and has seen drastic increase of incoming displacement, around 136,000 since November 2016. Additional mobile court activities were initiated in Kismayo, Jubaland.

Heavy displacement caused by the drought has resulted in a significant increase of sexual and gender-based violence against women and children in the camps. To respond to the security and protection needs of those most in need, the Joint Programme undertook a two-day sensitisation workshop for 50 state Police Officers from South West State. The participants were trained on human rights, the role of police in the protection of civilians and their access to legal aid, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, as well as human

trafficking and community policing.

"There is a stigma attached to being raped and with Baahi-Koob located here, the victim is protected in attaining confidentiality and privacy, no one knows if they are visiting the maternity ward or us" – explained Asha Roble from UNDP, who is coordinating the Baahi-Koob (covering all needs) one-stop centre in Hargeisa. The centre, which is located in the gynecology and maternity ward of the Hargeisa General Hospital, has been supported through the Joint Rule of Law Programme and is specialised in post-rape care services, including psychosocial counselling. In 2016, the centre provided essential services to over 500 victims.



## PSG4 Economic Foundations

### YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SOMALIA (YES)

Based on a project survey conducted in late 2016, the Joint Programme on Youth Employment Somalia (YES) found out that most of the people interviewed were expressing interest and willingness to start their own business after finishing their apprenticeship with the Shaqeyso programme. Many also noted that micro-finance was the main investment needed for their businesses. As a result, the YES programme has successfully engaged Amal Bank to offer youth start-up capital, provided that the young people are trained in entrepreneurship and have financial skills – both of which are being taught to young Somalis within the Saqeyso programme.

30 out of the 60 youth trained on solar technology, solar product features and entrepreneurship, completed a two-week traineeship in branches of Solargen Technologies to acquire marketing skills. The training combined theoretical and practical sessions. The 30 selected trainees will be supported in starting a business that will sell solar products across Somalia, in partnership with the International Bank of Somalia, who will finance the solar equipment as seed capital.

Finally, around 1,300 youth from districts in Beletweyne and Kis-mayo finalised the rehabilitation of over a dozen water catchments, which will improve access to water to drought-affected communities in those areas.



## Cross-Cutting

### CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Looking back at the importance of the Capacity Development Programme for implementing and achieving the goals of the New Deal Compact, the Programme produced a short documentary film, highlighting achievements through the Programme in the implementation of the Compact and how it has contributed to making the Compact a success. The Compact, which is succeeded by the National Development Plan, was a country-led process that sought to strengthen capacities of the government, ownership and mutual accountability. The documentary can be watched here: <http://bit.ly/2qQfTLf>

With support from the Capacity Development Programme, the Punt-

land Ministry of Planning and International cooperation finalised the drafting of its new National Development Plan, valid for three years, which is aligned with the Somalia National Development Plan (NDP). "UNDP supports the ministry through capacity development, in particular on planning, social development and engagement with the communities at regional and district level", said Musa Duale, who is managing the Capacity Development Programme in Puntland.

The Programme furthermore conducted an e-survey in Somalia with the federal Ministry of Planning on the public's perception of the NDP and Sustainable Development Goals. The results of the survey can be found here: <http://bit.ly/2p9QxeO>

### JOINT PROGRAMME ON LOCAL GOVERNANCE (JPLG)

To strengthen public knowledge and civic education, the Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery (JPLG) has produced a number of civic education resources, including a revised Wadahadal (Dialogue) resource pack and a Civic Education Strategy, as well as an evaluation of the civic education projects in Mogadishu and Baidoa. During the evaluation, a number of successes were highlighted, including the diversity of approaches adopted by the service providers and their ability to bring local authorities and community members together for dialogue. It was noted that many of the modes of education used were transmittal rather than participatory, recommending further training of civic education implementers, using the Wadahadal resource pack. The resource packs and materials have been shared with other partners such as TIS+ and the Somali Stability Fund.

As part of the monthly RapidPro SMS polls, the JPLG analysed the results and shared them with the mayors of Boroma and Burao towns for corrective action. Key concerns emerging from this scorecard poll included water outages and the lack of availability of hygiene materials in some schools. It was also noted that the drought has impacted on committee members' response rates since some have become displaced.

### JOINT PROGRAMME ON ENABLERS

Through the Risk Management Unit (RMU), the Enablers Joint Programme completed its risk management support to the Joint Programme on Electoral Support. The RMU's unique support was documented in a lessons learned paper. Discussions are underway within the UN Somalia and with other UN presences around the world on replicating this support.

In support of the drought response, the RMU enhanced its capacities, systems and readiness to support partners with accelerated due diligence, information sharing and tailored risk assessments. A number of risk assessments and risk analyses were conducted, including a UN system wide drought response risk assessment.

The Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) completed the Strategic Assessment process in March, which will inform the UN's strategic priorities, posture and UNSOM's mandate over the next few years. Through the engagement in the Joint Programme, UNWOMEN was able to mainstream gender issues and integrate feedback from consultations with women's groups throughout the Strategic Assessment

Process. The completion of the Assessment initiated the revision of the UN Strategic Framework, which articulates the UN's contribution, division of labour, commitments and funding needs in support of Somalia's political, security and socio-economic priorities, in line with the NDP. In Somaliland, the RCO continued to support the Ministry of National Planning and Development on ensuring a coordinated UN support to development of Somaliland's upcoming second NDP.

Finally, in collaboration with the NGO Consortium, DFID, and USAID, the RCO coordinated support to the Federal Government for the development of a new NGO Law, harmonized with the laws, policies and regulations on Federal Member States level.



## Peacebuilding Fund

### MIDNIMO

In the first months since its launch, the Midnimo (*unity*) project under the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) undertook a number of preparatory activities to sensitise government at national, state and local levels about the project and set up the project management and steering structure, through the establishment of a steering committee.

The project aims to enable communities residing in areas impacted by displacement and returns to coexist peacefully, access basic services and the means to sustain a living, to enjoy security of tenure, withstand recurrent drivers of instability and participate fully in civic life. It intends to impact peacebuilding and stability on the one hand through enhancing local leadership capacities to lead, facilitate and coordinate inclusive planning and recovery programmes in target areas, and on the other hand by empowering all community members in affected areas to engage in structured dialogue to analyse conflict triggers, prioritise needs, establish dispute resolution systems and eventually take ownership for driving their own recovery process.

### DALDHIS

Similar to the Midnimo project, the Daldhis (*build your country*) project set up its governance and management structure within the first months of its launch and sensitised government counterparts in South West State and Jubbaland on its objectives and operating principles. This allowed the project to engage the counterparts in the development of the annual work plans and to communicate their roles and responsibilities in the community consultations, planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the project activities.

Other preparatory activities included market surveys and community and stakeholder consultations, whereas initial activities were implemented in collaboration with the Rule of Law Programme, resulting in agreements from South West State police to deliver aid to displacement camps and the set-up of mobile courts in Baidoa and Kismayo.



## National Window

### PILOT PROJECT TO STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SERVICE DELIVERY

The Pilot Project undertook an initial design draft and assessment of the sub-projects that were prioritised by communities in 2016. The local administration provided inputs on the type and capacity of support that was needed to provide the planned services to the community – in line with broader efforts of local governance bottom-up participatory approaches that enable local authorities to take on an oversight role over projects implemented in their districts.

In that regard, Project Oversight Committees have been established during community consultations and seek to promote ownership of the projects once implementation starts. The infrastructure projects are expected to contribute to access of a wide range of citizens to the justice system (Kismayo Court House), to safety (installation of solar street lights in three main roads in Benadir), and services (construction of Mayor's Office in Galkayo district in Puntland and Construction of district offices with annexed court-house in Bandiiradley district in Galmudug).

*This publication has been produced with the assistance of Denmark, the European Union, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, USAID, and the Peacebuilding Support Office. The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office for Somalia and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of Denmark, the European Union, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, USAID, and the Peacebuilding Support Office.*

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